



Government of Himachal Pradesh

Economic Survey 2023-24

Economics and Statistics Department

PREFACE

The Government of Himachal Pradesh publishes the Economic Survey annually and tables it in the State Legislature during the budget session. It presents the socio-economic performance of the State across various sectors and recognizes the specific gaps and challenges to initiate appropriate action.

Economic Survey, 2023-24 provides a comprehensive picture of the State's Economy with its challenges, opportunities, strategies and a broad analysis of sectoral performances. It offers a comprehensive assessment of all sectors of the economy with challenges faced and responses thereto of the Government in terms of new policy initiatives as well as implementation of development schemes and programmes. The report embodies the macro view of the economy, fiscal performance and progress across major sectors of State's economy.

Despite the adverse situations arising out of the unprecedented rains and flash floods in the monsoon months of 2023, the Government of Himachal Pradesh has strived to put untiring efforts and make strategic initiatives to ensure economic growth and overall development of the State. The Government has made strong attempt to keep up the economic well-being of the State and reach out to the vulnerable sections through various schemes and welfare measures.

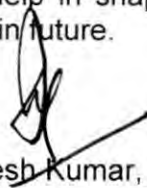
Economic Survey of 2023-24 has been prepared based on the data from the State and Central Government departments, and has been supplemented by data from credible and autonomous sources, such as the Reserve Bank of India, NITI Aayog, Labour Bureau, EXIM Bank, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Periodic Labour Force Survey, Annual Status of Education Report, National Family Health Survey etc.

I sincerely thank all the Administrative Secretaries, Head of Departments, Managing Directors/ Executive Officers of corporations/Boards of Himachal Pradesh for their active support in preparation of this document, without which it would not have been possible to bring out the document in a timely manner.

My special gratitude to Shri Akshay Sood, IAS (Retd.) for editing and review of the draft document.

I compliment Economic Adviser, Officers and Staff of the Department of Economics and Statistics who have put in their best efforts and worked tirelessly to meet the deadline in preparing and bringing out Himachal Economic Survey 2023-24 and wish the publication all success.

I hope, the document will serve as a useful reference material for policy makers, planners, academicians, researchers and other stakeholders and will help in shaping the public policy for sustainable and inclusive growth of State's economy in future.



Devesh Kumar, IAS
Pr. Secretary (Finance, Eco and Stat)
to the Government of Himachal Pradesh

Acknowledgements

The Economic Survey for the year 2023-24 provides a comprehensive overview of the State's economy, development landscape, new policy initiatives, and potential opportunities. This report is a collaborative effort involving the Department of Economics & Statistics and contributions from all State Government departments.

I express my sincere gratitude to Shri Prabodh Saxena, I.A.S, Chief Secretary to the Government of Himachal Pradesh as a mentor at every step, sharing his vision and guidance in preparation of the report. His concerted efforts during previous years culminated in bringing the report in the present form.

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I extend my gratitude to Additional Chief Secretaries, Principal Secretaries, Secretaries, Head of Departments, MDs, and CEOs of various Departments, Corporations, and PSUs for their personal involvement, up-to-date inputs, and continuous feedback. Their contribution were instrumental in creating an analytical and useful document like the current survey.

The untiring work of the Officers and Officials of Department of Economics & Statistics needs special mention. They contributed significantly in data collection, compilation and drafting of different chapters of the Economic Survey 2023-24 throughout. Their diligent effort to bring out this publication in time is praiseworthy.

The support of Officers and staff of Himachal Government Press is highly acknowledged for producing high quality print of the English and Hindi version of the survey in stipulated time frame.

I am also grateful for the contributions of all individuals directly and indirectly associated with this publication. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the contents in the Economic Survey 2023-24, readers are encouraged to bring any errors or omissions to the notice of the Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh, via email at ecostat-hp@nic.in. Comments and suggestions from valued readers for further improvement of the report are welcomed and highly appreciated.

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



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Part-I
Economic Survey
2023-24

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CHAPTER

1

**GENERAL
REVIEW**

Key Highlights

- World Economic Outlook (WEO), forecasts global growth to slow from 3.5 per cent in 2022 to 2.9 per cent in 2024.
- As per Advance Estimates (AE), the Indian economy is expected to grow at 7.3 per cent for the year ending March, 2024.
- Real GDP of India at constant (2011-12) prices for the Financial Year (FY) 2023-24 is estimated at ₹171.79 lakh crore as against a provisional estimate of GDP of ₹160.06 lakh crore in FY 2022-23.
- The highest contributing sectors to the growth rate of FY 2023-24 are construction, financial services, real estate, electricity, gas, water supply etc. and Mining & quarrying.
- Per Capita Net National Income of India at current prices is estimated at ₹1,85,854 for the FY 2023-24.
- The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Himachal Pradesh at current prices, is estimated at ₹1,91,728 crore in FY 2022-23 (FR) as against ₹1,72,162 crore in Second Revised (SR) estimate in FY 2021-22, showing an increase of 11.4 per cent during the year.
- GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices for Himachal Pradesh in FY 2022-23 (FR) is estimated at ₹1,33,372 crore against ₹1,24,770 crore in FY 2021-22 (SR) registering a growth of 6.9 per cent during the year as against growth rate of 7.6 per cent for the previous year.
- The growth of 6.9 per cent in FY 2022-23 (FR) is mainly attributed to a 5.7 per cent growth in the primary sector, 5.1 per cent growth in the secondary sector, and 10.4 per cent growth in the tertiary sector of the economy.

1.1 Overview World Economy

As per World Bank Global Economic Prospects, (January 2024) advanced as well as developing economies are set to grow slowly in 2024 and 2025 than they did in the decade before COVID-19. Global growth is expected to slow for a third year in a row to 2.4 per cent before ticking up to 2.7 per cent in 2025. These growth rates, however, are far below 3.1 per cent average of the 2010s. Per-capita investment growth for global economy in 2023 and 2024 is expected to average just 3.7 per cent barely half the average of the previous two decades. Without corrective action, global growth will remain well below potential for the remainder of the 2020s.

World Economic Outlook (WEO), forecasts global growth to slow down from 3.5 per cent in 2022 to 3.0 per cent in 2023 and a further dip to 2.9 per cent in 2024, well below the historical (2000–19) average of 3.8 per cent. Advanced economies are expected to slow down from 2.6 per cent in 2022 to 1.5 per cent in 2023 and 1.4 per cent in 2024 as policy tightening starts to bite. Emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs) are projected to have a modest decline in growth from 4.1 per cent in 2022 to 4.0 per cent in both 2023 and 2024. Global inflation is forecast to decline steadily, from 8.7 per cent in 2022 to 6.9 per cent in 2023 and 5.8 per cent in 2024, due to tighter monetary policy aided by lower international commodity prices.

According to Economic Outlook, November 2023 global growth is projected to be 2.9 per cent in 2023 which will weaken to 2.7 per cent in 2024. As inflation abates further and real incomes strengthen, the world economy is projected to grow by 3% in 2025. Global growth remains highly dependent on fast-growing Asian economies

Table 1.1

Growth Estimates & Projections for Economies: World, China, and India (Y-O-Y, per cent)

Agency	World			China			India		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
IMF	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.0	5.0	4.2	7.2	6.3	6.3
World Bank	3.0	2.6	2.4	3.0	5.2	4.5	7.2	6.3	6.4
OECD	3.3	2.9	2.7	3.0	5.2	4.7	7.2	6.3	6.1

Source: World Economic Outlook, International Monetary Fund (IMF), October 2023; Global Economic Prospects, World Bank, January 2024; Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Economic Outlook, November 2023.

Note: Figures for 2022 are real GDP growth rate estimates and figures for other years are Forecasts/projections as specified

Table 1.1 provides growth forecasts for the World Economy, China, and India. Growth projections for the World economy for 2024 vary between 2.4 per cent to 2.9 per cent. For India, growth varies between 6.1 per cent and 6.4 per cent which is higher as compared to World economy as well as China's economy. Some of the key drivers of low growth for the world economy are uncertainty over the conclusion of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, lagged impact of significant monetary tightening globally, shrinking fiscal space for investment, and declining confidence in advanced economies which further impacts exports from EMDEs.

Economic growth in South Asia Region (SAR) is expected to edge slightly lower to a still-robust 5.6 per cent in 2024. Domestic demand, including public consumption and investment, will remain major drivers of economic growth. A pickup in external demand, albeit still subdued, is also expected to contribute to growth. The GDP of South Asia Region excluding India is projected to expand by 3.8 per cent in 2024 and 4.1 per cent in 2025.

India is anticipated to maintain fastest growth rate among the world's large economies, but its post-pandemic recovery is expected to recover gradually, edging up to 6.4 per cent in the Financial Year (FY) 2024-25. Private consumption growth is likely to taper off, as the post-pandemic pent-up demand diminishes and food inflation may constrain spending.

1.2 A Macro View

The Economic Survey of the State reviews the developments in the economy over the previous 12 months. It highlights the policy initiatives of the government, summarizes the performance of major development programs, and shows the growth prospects of the economy. This is an important document of the State to present the economic scenario. It presents the comparative economic performance of the State throughout various sectors in a year. The economic survey also presents the impact of climatic changes and other changes in economic activities, throughout the year. It is presented in the State Legislative Assembly, ahead of the Budget presentation for the ensuing year.

Economic Survey is a vital source of information for various stakeholders' viz. policy planners, officers of various departments, researchers and students with respect to State economy as well as, government schemes.

- The Economic Survey gives first-hand information on the state of affairs of the economy and discusses major government initiatives with explanations.
- Several issues appraised in the Economic Survey are considered for implementation by the government in future initiatives.

Optimism about the potential for India's economic growth has grown steadily in recent years. India has continued to focus on economic revival as its priority. Key initiatives taken, inter-alia, include 'Make in India', 'Startup India' and 'Ease of Doing Business' reforms. Digital Technology, especially Unified Payments Interface (UPI) has been the 'sprint runner' that has enabled money transactions easy. Efficient financial intermediation and macroeconomic stability through fiscal and monetary policies are other efforts initiated by the Government to increase growth in the country.

1.3 Overview: Indian Economy

For India, 2023 was special. Following the Chandrayaan moon mission and hosting of the G20 Summit, India is positioned to emerge from 2023 with increased stability and optimism for its growth and prospects. The country's attractiveness as an investment destination remains robust, given the size and scale of operations it offers to global companies, its abundant skilled talent pool, and its prowess in technology and innovation. The industrial manufacturing sector has experienced a significant boost, attracting global technology giants like Apple, eager to expand their supplier networks within India. This momentum is further supported by the implementation of policies that complement sector-specific incentive schemes. Concurrently, substantial investments in logistics and infrastructure development, including the construction of new roads, highways, and rail tracks, underscore the government's commitment to bolstering this critical sector.

India's strategic focus on reducing logistics costs is pivotal for its ambition to become a key player in global supply chains and become a US\$ 5 trillion economy by the end of 2025. With an eye on the future, the country aims to achieve developed economic status by 2047, demonstrating a clear trajectory towards sustained growth and development.

As per Advance Estimates (AE), the Indian economy is expected to grow at 7.3 per cent for the year ending March, 2024. This follows 7.2 per cent growth in the previous financial year.

A Reuter report notes that India is now reaching the pivotal phase of the S-curve, characterized by a significant acceleration in urbanization, industrialization, household incomes, and energy consumption. This phase typically spans several decades, marked by rapid growth in these key factors.

With GDP of US\$3.75 trillion, India is the fifth largest economy in the world. The per capita income, as per government data, was INR 98,374 in 2022-23 (approx. US\$1,183) in real terms. Further, the Indian economy is on track to hit US\$5 trillion by 2027 on the strength of development of the financial sector and the country's demographic advantage as per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

Figure 1.1

Growth Rate of Indian Economy: Sector Wise



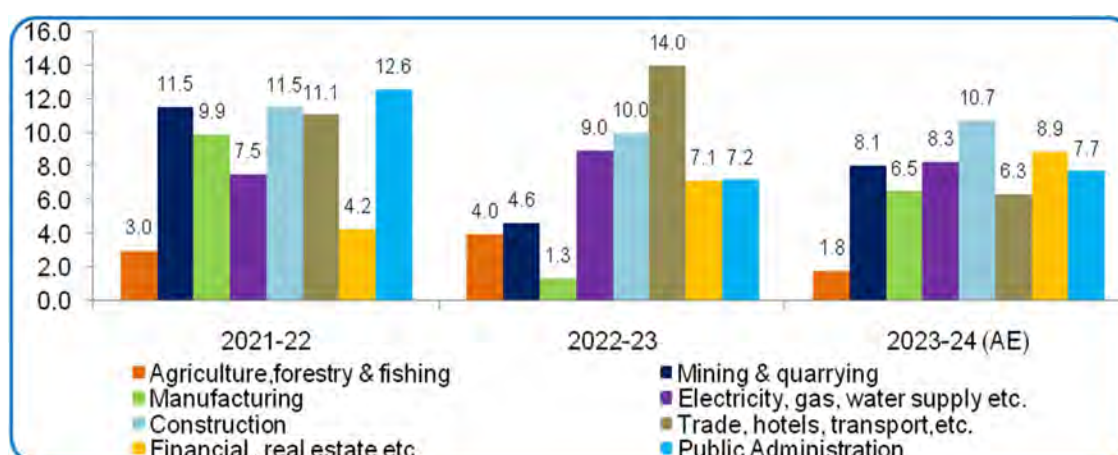
Source: National Statistics Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Government of India (GoI).

Sector-wise, the Indian economy showed a growth rate of 2.6 per cent in FY 2023-24 (AE) compared to a 4 per cent growth rate in the FY 2022-23 in the primary sector. Growth has significantly picked up to 7.9 per cent compared to 4.4 per cent in FY 2022-23 in the secondary sector.

Real GDP of India at constant (2011-12) prices for the year FY 2023-24 is estimated at ₹171.79 lakh crore as against a provisional estimate of GDP of ₹160.06 lakh crore in FY 2022-23 with a growth rate of 7.3 per cent.

Figure 1.2

GVA Growth at Basic Prices (2011-12 Prices)



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

The Gross Value Added (GVA) at constant basic prices witnessed a growth of 6.3 per cent in trade, hotels and transport sector during FY 2023-24 which was 14 per cent during the previous FY 2022-23. This contraction has been followed by Agriculture, forestry & fishing which saw a 1.8 per cent growth in FY 2023-24 compared to a 4 per cent growth rate during the previous FY 2022-23.

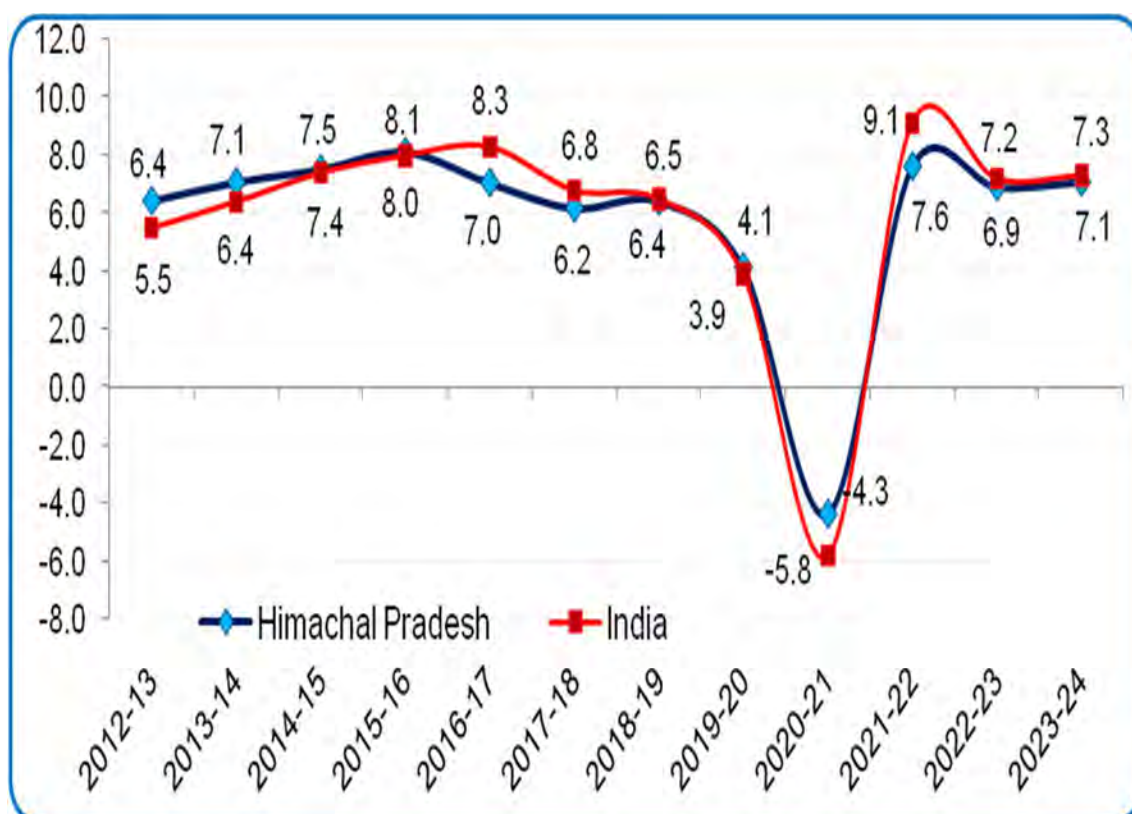
On the contrary manufacturing sector saw the highest growth of 6.5 per cent during FY 2023-24 which was 1.3 per cent during the previous FY 2022-23.

The construction, financial services, real estate, electricity, gas, water supply etc. and Mining & quarrying were the highest contributing sectors to the growth rate of FY 2023-24.

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

Figure 1 .3

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



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

After “V” Shape recovery sudden boost in the growth rate gradually, the economy is returning to normal on a sustained growth path. There was a sharp dip in the growth rates in FY 2020-21, whereas a sharp recovery in the growth rate can be seen in the year FY 2021-22.

This is because the lifting of restrictions on the movement of people and goods had a positive impact on the growth of the economy. The major growth drivers for the FY 2023-24 were construction, financial services, real estate, electricity, gas, water supply and Mining & quarrying.

Net National Per Capita Income (PCI) at current prices was ₹1,72,276 in FY 2022-23 against ₹1,48,524 for the previous FY 2021-22 which is estimated at ₹1,85,854 for FY 2023-24 (Advance Estimates) at national level. In absolute terms, Himachal Pradesh had an estimated PCI of ₹2,18,788 for the FY 2022-23 First Revised (FR) compared to ₹1,72,276 at the national level for the same year.

1.4 Overview: Himachal Pradesh Economy

Himachal Pradesh is located in the northern region of India. The State is surrounded by Jammu and Kashmir on the north, Punjab on the west and the south-west, Haryana on the south, Uttar Pradesh on the south-east, and Tibet China on the east. Despite lacking rich natural resources like iron ore, and coal and being less fertile than other states in India, Himachal has progressed due to steady efforts of the hardworking people of the State and through implementation of progressive policies.

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices, is estimated at ₹1,91,728 crore in FY 2022-23 (FR) as against ₹1,72,162 crore in Second Revised (SR) estimate in FY 2021-22, showing an increase of 11.4 per cent during the year.

GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices in FY 2022-23 (FR) is estimated at ₹1,33,372 crore against ₹1,24,770 crore in FY 2021-22 (SR) registering a growth of 6.9 per cent during the year.

The growth of 6.9 per cent in FY 2022-23 (FR) is mainly attributed to a 5.7 per cent growth in the primary sector, 5.1 per cent growth in the secondary sector, and 10.4 per cent growth in the tertiary sector of the economy. Food grain production, which was 15.79 lakh metric tonnes (MT) during FY 2021-22 decreased to 15.23 lakh MT in FY 2022-23 and is anticipated to be 16.52 lakh MT in FY 2023-24. Vegetable production increased to 18.67 lakh MT in FY 2022-23 as against 18.04 lakh MT in FY 2021-22.

The PCI at current prices as per the first revised estimates for the year FY 2022-23 is ₹2,18,788 as compared to ₹1,95,795 in FY 2021-22 which is an increase of 11.7 per cent.

As per current estimates based on economic conditions up to December, 2023, the economy of the State for FY 2023-24 is expected to grow by **7.1 per cent** against 6.9 per cent during FY 2022-23 (Figure1.3).

The economy of the State has shown a shift from agriculture sector to industries and services as the percentage contribution of agriculture in total Gross State Domestic Product has declined from 57.9 per cent in 1950-51 to 55.5 per cent in 1967-68, 26.5 per cent in 1990-91 and 9.45 per cent in FY 2022-23.

Table 1.2

Key Indicators

Indicator(s)	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23
	Absolute Value		Percentage change over the previous year	
1. G.S.D.P. (₹in crore)				
• At current prices	1,72,162	1,91,728	13.6	11.4
• At constant prices	1,24,770	1,33,372	7.6	6.9
2. Food grains production (lakh MT)	1579.41	1523.23	2.8	(-)3.6
3. Fruit production (lakh MT)	7.72	8.31	20.1	7.7
4. Electricity generated (Million Units)	2203	2157	12.3	(-)2.1

The share of secondary and services sectors which were 1.1 and 5.9 per cent respectively in 1950-51 increased to 5.6 and 12.4 per cent in 1967-68, 9.4 and 19.8 per cent in 1990-91 and 41.97 and 44.08 per cent in FY 2022-23.

The declining share of the agriculture sector does not affect the importance of this sector in the State economy as the growth in the primary sector of the State economy is still determined by the trend in agriculture and horticulture production. It is one of the major contributors to the total domestic product and has an overall impact on other sectors

via input linkages, employment, trade transportation etc. Due to lack of irrigation facilities, agricultural production to a large extent still depends on timely rainfall and weather conditions.

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

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

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

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

- The State was hit with severe Natural calamity in the monsoon months of 2023. Responding with unwavering resolve, the government allocated a special relief package of ₹4500 crore, increasing compensation by 25 times. Reconstruction aid for completely damaged houses was increased from ₹1 lakh 30 thousand to ₹7 lakh.
- Up to March 31, 2024, families living in relief camps due to disasters are being given a rent of ₹5,000 per month in rural areas and ₹10,000 per month in urban areas. Besides LPG gas connection, free ration is also being provided to the

affected families. There is a provision for providing cement for house construction at government rates and free electricity and water connections.

- To address the challenges faced by apple-dominated areas during natural disasters, ₹110 crore has been allocated for road restoration, demonstrating the government's commitment to the welfare of the farming community.
- Himachal Pradesh stands as a pioneering state with initiatives like the Mukhya Mantri Sukh Aashray Scheme, introducing a legal frame work for protection of orphans. In a remarkable gesture, 4,000 orphans have been granted the status of "Children of the State" under this scheme. Mukhya Mantri Sukh Aashray Scheme bearing the expenses of education and providing pocket money to the orphans.
- The Government is steering Himachal towards becoming a Green Energy State by March 31, 2026. The progressive e-vehicle policy earmarks 54 locations for charging stations in the initial phase. The government has signed MoUs for Green Hydrogen and Ammonia Projects, attracting an investment exceeding ₹ 4,000 crore creating over 3,500 employment opportunities. The foundation stone for a ₹ 220 crore solar power plant in Pekhubela was laid, which will yield annual income of about ₹27 crore for the State.
- To ensure educational excellence, the State government will introduce English from Class 1st in all government schools from this academic session.
- The Government of Himachal Pradesh has introduced "Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar Vidyarthi Rin (Loan) Yojana" that offers education loans up to ₹20 lakh at a nominal interest rate of 1% to the students of the state.
- Addressing fiscal concerns, the government has reduced the lease period for government land from 99 to 40 years. The ground breaking new excise policy yielded a substantial increase of ₹846 crore in revenue while auctioning liquor retail shops brought a remarkable 40 percent boost for the State.
- For the welfare of tribal communities, ₹857 crore has been allocated under the Tribal Area Development Program for the fiscal year 2023-24, with ₹ 335 crore proposed in central schemes.
- The State government has started the "Him Unnati Yojana", aimed at boosting production of milk, vegetables, fruits, and other cash crops through structured incentives.

- ₹500 crore "Himachal Pradesh Him Ganga Yojana" is dedicated to developing milk-based rural economy, facilitating transportation of milk from farmers to Chilling Plants.
- "Himachal Pradesh Sub Tropical Horticulture, Irrigation and Value Addition Project (HPSHIVA)" has been conceptualized to increase income and strengthening climate resilience of the farm households in sub-tropical areas and to develop Himachal Pradesh as Fruit Bowl of India. ₹1292 crore HPSHIVA project aims to establish farms in 400 clusters, covering six thousand acres of land and benefiting 15 thousand farmers and gardeners in its first phase. The project includes provisions for solar fencing and irrigation facilities, fostering sustainable agricultural practices.
- The government's commitment to economic growth is evident in the establishment of a State Investment Bureau which will replace the old 'single-window' system to scale up the ease of doing business and to minimize delay in getting requisite approvals. At a recent investor meet in Shimla, the government unveiled 29 projects worth ₹ 8,468 crore, marking a significant stride towards creating job opportunities for 12,584 State youth.
- The government has launched the ₹680 crore Rajiv Gandhi Swarozgar Start-up Yojana, fostering entrepreneurship. The first phase provides 50 per cent subsidy on the purchase of e-taxis.
- Under MNREGA, the State government has increased daily wages of labourers from ₹ 224 to ₹ 240 in general areas and from ₹ 280 to ₹294 in tribal areas.
- The State government's unwavering dedication to its citizens is illuminated through the "Sarkar Gaon Ke Dwar" initiative, where Ministers and MLAs actively engage with communities, swiftly addressing their concerns.
- The groundbreaking 'Revenue Lok Adalats' at Tehsil and Sub-Tehsil levels have successfully settled more than 6,500 partition and Mutation cases. These transformative endeavors underscore the government's commitment to fostering connectivity and promptly resolving the grievances at the doorsteps of the people, marking a new era of responsive governance.

- Additionally, the government introduces cutting-edge programs like Drone Mechanics, Artificial Intelligence, and other New Age Courses in ITI and Polytechnic institutions. These initiatives usher in a transformative era in educational enrichment, showcasing the state government's dedication to establishing a dynamic and inclusive learning environment.
- In the realm of public health, a significant ₹100 crore is allocated for the pioneering initiation of Robotic Surgery across medical colleges. Transforming health institutes into Model Health Institutes and deploying six medical experts in each of the 50 constituencies prioritizes healthcare accessibility.

CHAPTER

2

**STATE INCOME
MACROECONOMIC VIEW**

Key Highlights

- According to the Advance Estimates (AE), the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices for the Financial Year (FY) 2023-24 is estimated to be ₹2,07,430 crore, as against ₹1,91,728 crore in the FY 2022-23, with growth rate of 8.2 per cent for the FY 2023-24 as against 11.4 per cent for FY 2022-23 First Revised (FR).
- As per the AE, the GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices or real GSDP for FY 2023-24 is estimated at ₹1,42,800 crore, as against ₹1,33,372 crore in FY 2022-23, showing growth rate of 7.1 per cent for the FY 2023-24 as against 6.9 per cent of FY 2022-23 First Revised (FR).
- There is a rise in the Per Capita Income (PCI) of the State from ₹87,721 in the FY 2011-12 to ₹2,35,199 in FY2023-24, registering a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 7.9 per cent over 2011-12. The PCI of all India was ₹63,462 in FY 2011-12 which has increased to ₹1,85,854 in FY 2023-24, registering a CAGR of 8.6 per cent compared to 2011-12.
- The primary Sector which is the backbone of the State economy, employs 58.71 per cent of the population of the State and registered a growth in constant price Gross Value Added (GVA), of 4.6 per cent, 5.7 per cent and -2.2 per cent in FY 2021-22, FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24, respectively.
- As per AE, for FY 2023-24 the GVA of the secondary sector is estimated at ₹63,424 crore against ₹58,039 crore for FY 2022-23 (FR) at constant (2011-12) prices, registering a growth rate of 9.3 per cent over the previous year.
- The AE for the FY 2023-24 at Constant (2011-12) prices for the Services Sector is estimated at ₹54,253 crore as against ₹50,520 crore in FY2022-23 (FR) with a growth rate of 7.4 per cent over last year.
- The share of the workforce employed in the secondary and tertiary sectors (16.94 and 24.35 per cent respectively) is less than the share of GVA (41.98 and 44.08) which means fewer workers are contributing more to the GVA indicating possibility of workforce reallocation from agriculture to secondary sector so that disguised unemployment in primary sector is reduced.

2.1 Introduction-State Economy

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

2.2 Gross State Domestic Product – An Outlook for FY 2023-24

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

According to the Advance Estimates(AE), the GSDP at current prices for the Financial Year (FY) 2023-24 is estimated to be ₹2,07,430 crore, as against ₹1,91,728 crore in the FY 2022-23, with growth rate of 8.2 per cent for the FY 2023-24 as against 11.4 per cent of FY 2022-23 First Revised Estimate (FR). As per the AE, the GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices or real GSDP for FY 2023-24 is estimated at ₹1,42,800 crore, as against ₹1,33,372 crore in FY 2022-23, showing growth rate of 7.1 per cent for the FY 2023-24 as against 6.9 per cent of FY 2022-23(FR). The year-wise details are shown in Figures 2.1 and 2.2.

Box: 2.1

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

Figure 2.1

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

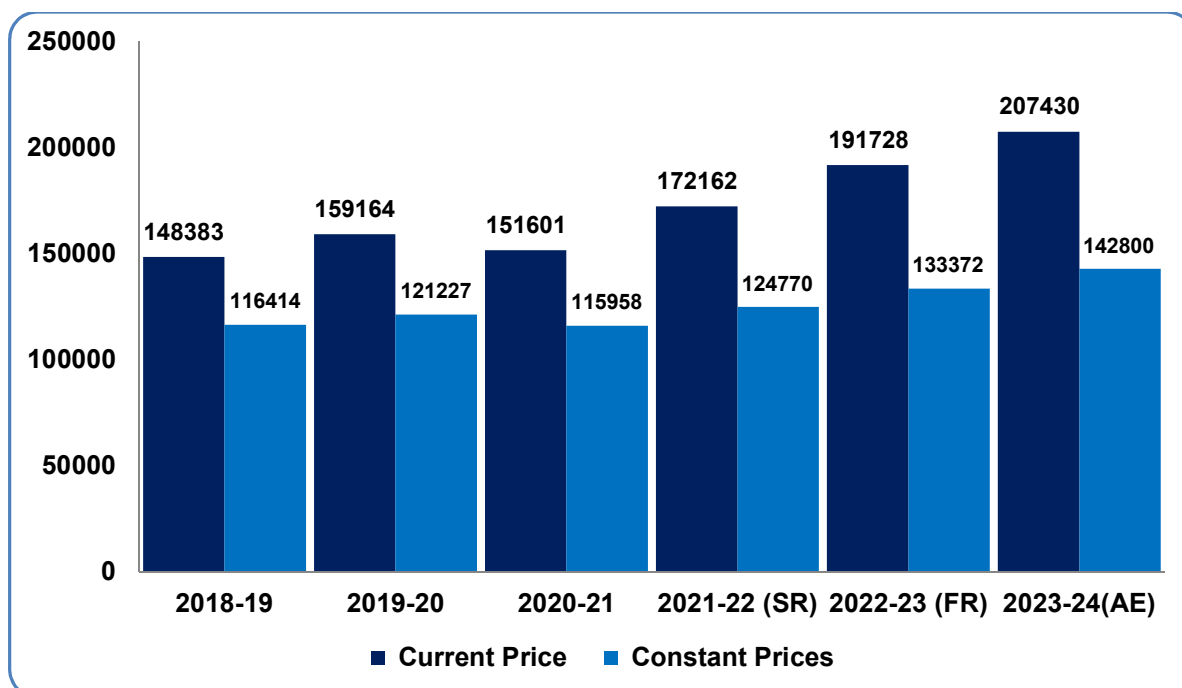
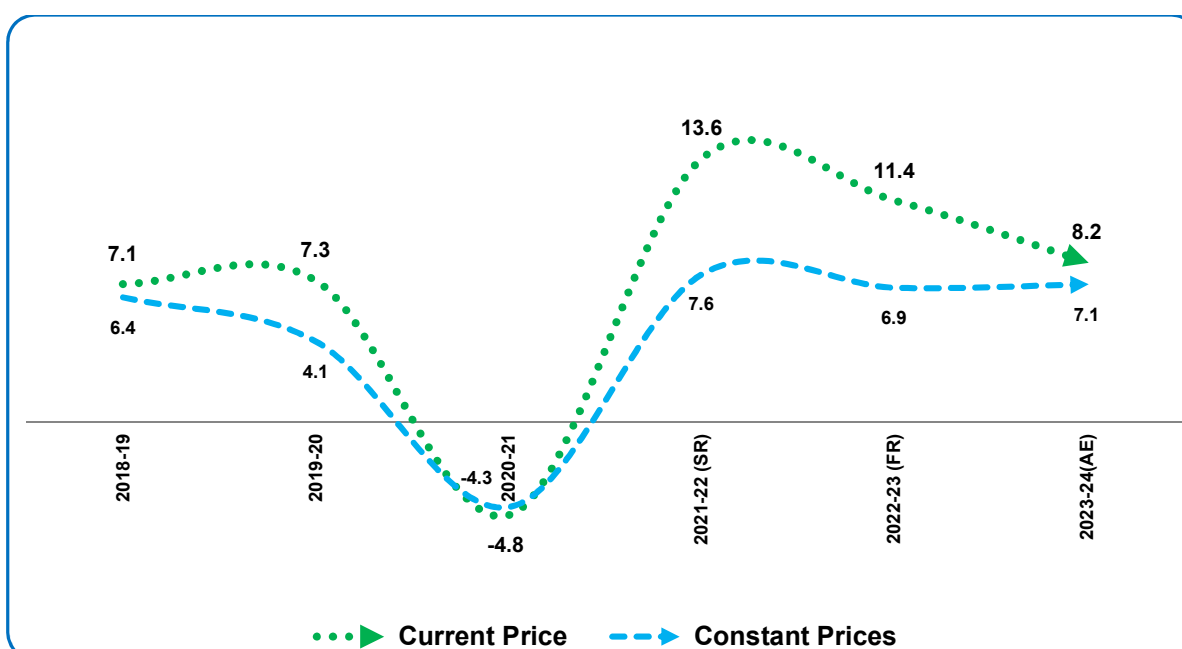


Figure 2.2

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



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

2.2.2 Per Capita Income (PCI)

The State Domestic Product estimates, when studied in relation to the total population of the State, indicate the level of per capita net output of goods and services available. The PCI is obtained by dividing the Net State Domestic Product by the midyear population of the State in the respective year. According to AE, the PCI at current prices for FY 2023-24 is estimated at ₹2,35,199 against ₹2,18,788 in FY 2022-23 showing a growth of 7.5 per cent as against 11.7 per cent in FY 2022-23(FR).

The PCI of State is higher than the All India figures over the years. There is a rise in the PCI of the State from ₹87,721 in the FY 2011-12 to ₹2,35,199 in FY 2023-24, registering a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 7.9 per cent over 2011-12. The PCI of All India was ₹63,462 in FY 2011-12 which has increased to ₹1,85,854 in FY 2023-24, registering a CAGR of 8.6 per cent compared to 2011-12. This implies that the CAGR of the PCI of the State grew less than the All-India PCI. The PCI of Himachal Pradesh vis-à-vis All India and their growth trends at current prices are illustrated in Figures 2.3 and 2.4 respectively.

Figure 2.3

Per Capita Income at Current Prices (₹)

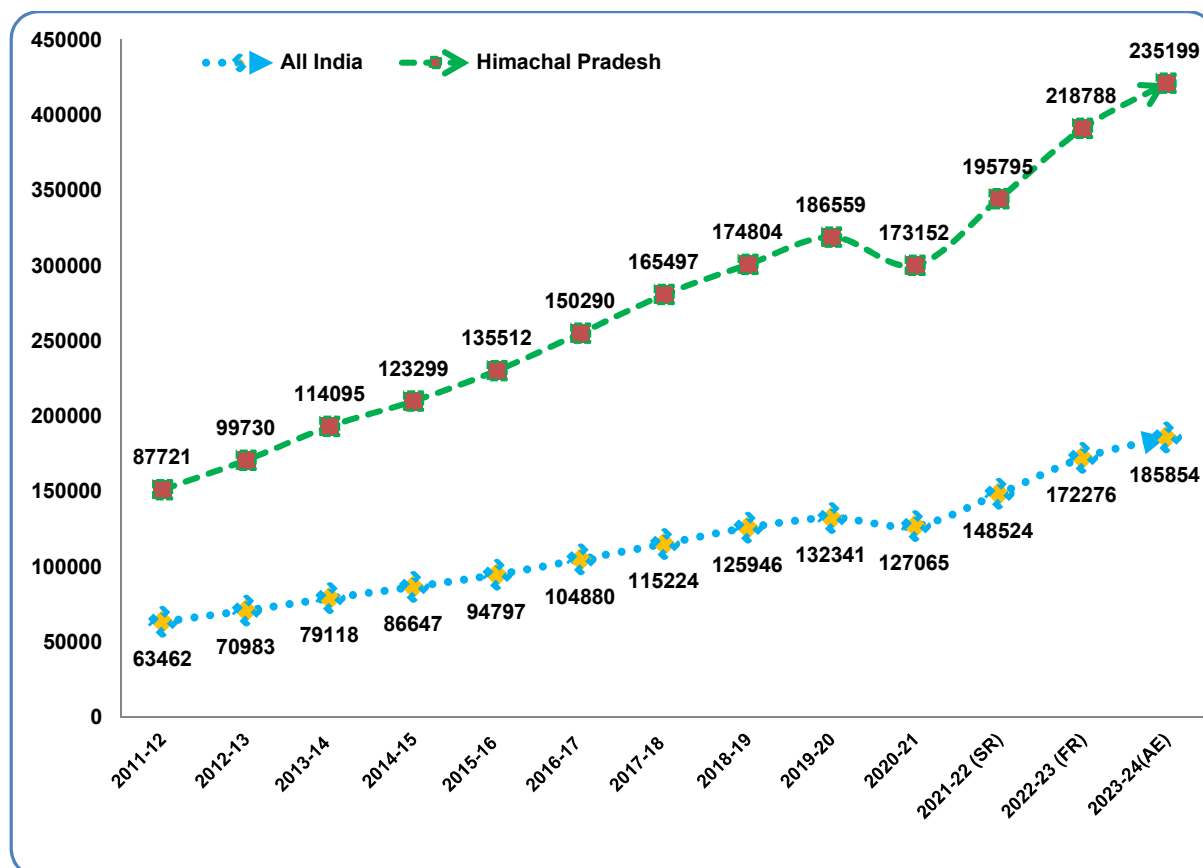
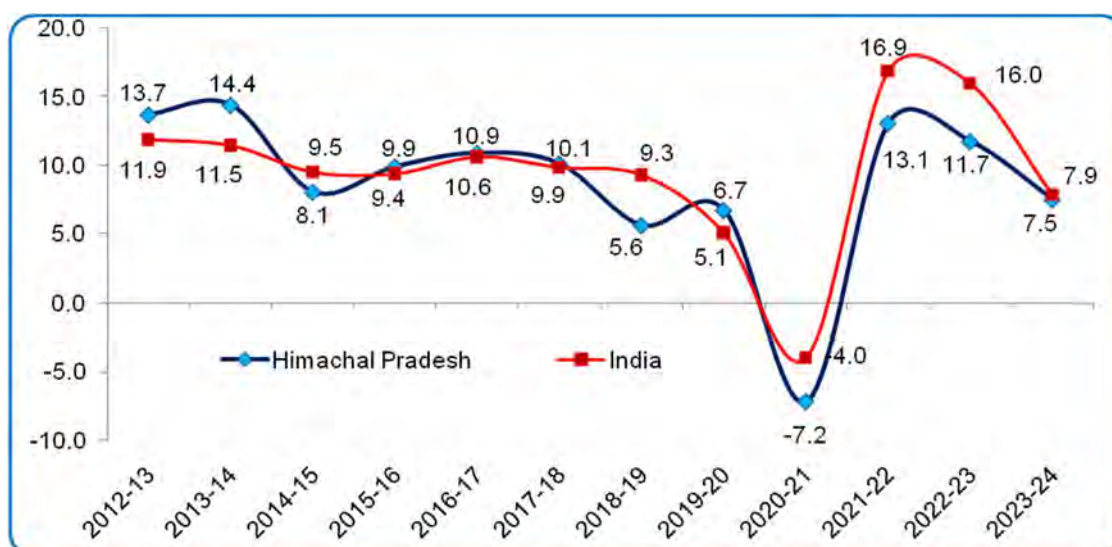


Figure 2.4

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

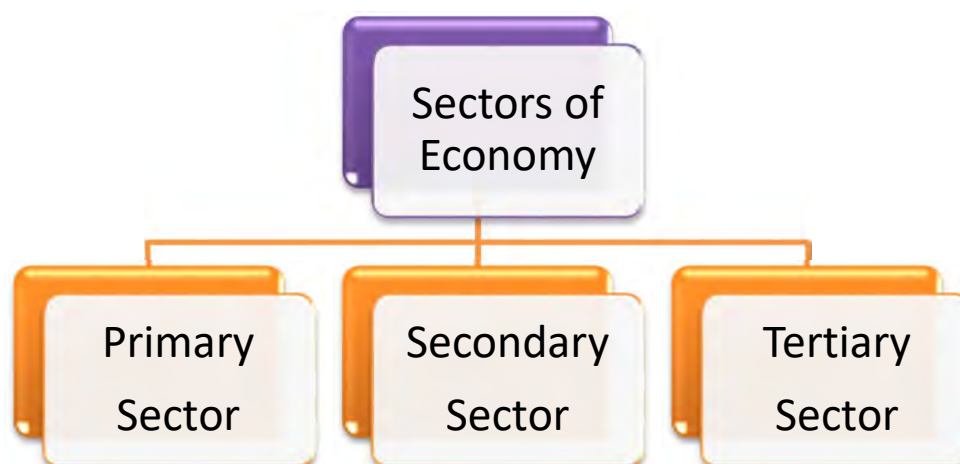


Source: National Statistics Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Government of India (GoI), Economics and Statistics Department Himachal Pradesh.

2.2.3 Sectoral Growth Trajectory

The classification of the economy based on the nature of the job is presented in Figure 2.5. The growth rate of these sectors is measured in terms of GVA at basic prices. The basic price can be understood as the producer's price.

Figure 2.5



The constituent of these sectors are (i) The Primary Sector: This sector consists of sectors like Crops; Livestock; Forestry and Logging; Fisheries; and Mining and Quarrying. (ii) The Secondary Sector: This sector constitutes sectors such as

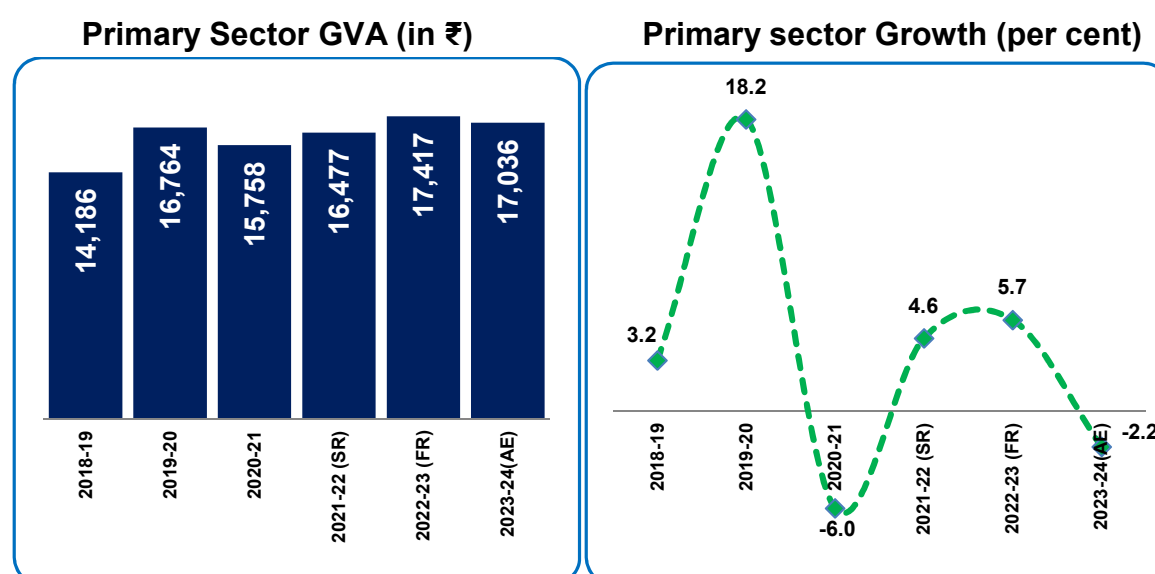
Manufacturing; Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services; and Construction. (iii) The Tertiary Sector: This sector includes sectors, namely, Trade and Repair Services; Hotels and Restaurants; Transport, including Railways, Road, Water, Air and Services incidental to Transport; Storage; Communication and Services relating to Broadcasting; Financial services; Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services; Public Administration; and Other Services.

2.2.3.1 Primary Sector

As per the AE, for FY 2023-24, the Gross Value Added (GVA) from the primary sector is likely to contract at the rate of -2.2 per cent at constant prices because of contraction in the crop sector. During FY 2023-24(AE), the GVA of the Primary sector is expected to be ₹17,036 crore as against ₹17,417 crore in FY 2022-23 (FR) at constant prices (see Figure 2.6).

In constant price, the GVA of primary sector registered a growth of 4.6 per cent, 5.7 per cent and -2.2 per cent in FY 2021-22, FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24, respectively. It is noteworthy that the primary sector which is the backbone of the State economy employs 58.71 per cent of the population of the State. Therefore, its economic success is crucial to improving the living standards in Himachal Pradesh.

Figure 2.6



Crop sector GVA for FY 2023-24(AE) in real terms is estimated at ₹8,540 crore as against ₹9,138 crore in FY 2022-23(FR) with a contraction of -6.5 per cent. Forestry and logging sector GVA for FY 2023-24(AE) in real terms is estimated at ₹5,380 crore as against ₹5,296 crore in FY 2022-23(FR) with a growth rate of 1.6 per cent. The livestock sector grew by 4.1 per cent, the fishing sector grew by 7.0 per cent and the mining and quarrying sector grew by 5.8 per cent in FY 2023-24(AE). The primary

sector and its sub-sectors growth trends and GVA at constant prices are depicted below in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1

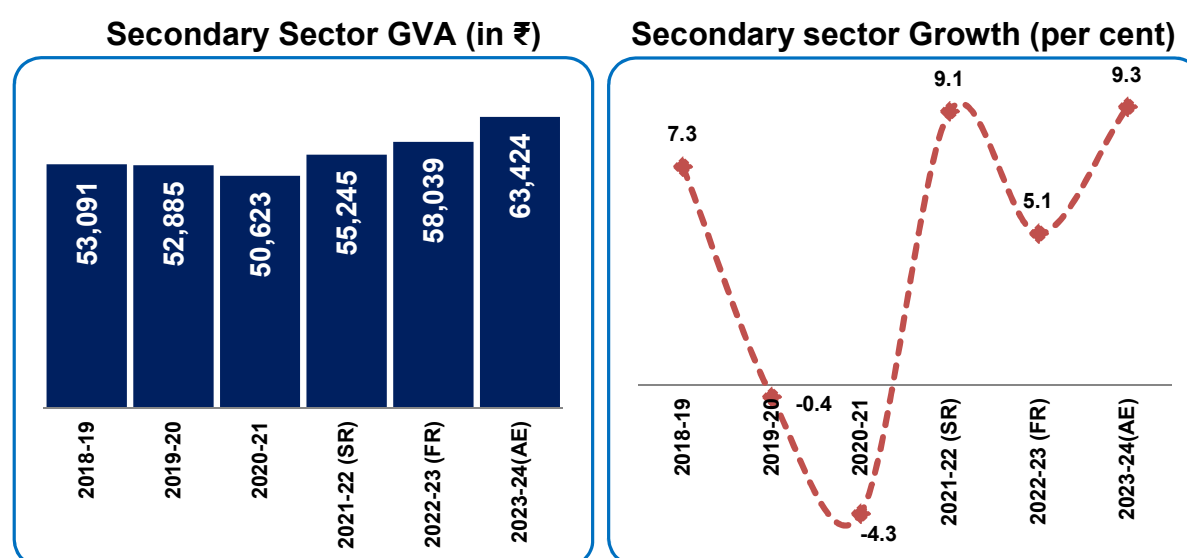
Sub-sector-wise GVA (₹ in crore) and Growth Rate (per cent) at constant Prices (2019-20 to 2023-24)

Sectors	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (SR)		2022-23 (FR)		2023-24(AE)	
	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth
Crops	8777	24.5	7902	-10.0	8425	6.6	9138	8.5	8540	-6.5
Livestock	2248	9.9	2375	5.7	2473	4.1	2478	0.2	2580	4.1
Forestry and Logging	5377	13.9	5096	-5.2	5109	0.2	5296	3.7	5380	1.6
Fishing	98	4.7	107	9.6	116	7.8	126	9.1	135	7.0
Mining and Quarrying	264	-4.5	276	4.5	355	28.5	379	6.8	401	5.8

2.2.3.2 Secondary Sector

As per AE, for FY 2023-24 the GVA of the secondary sector is estimated at ₹63,424 crore against ₹58,039 crore for FY 2022-23(FR) at constant (2011-12) prices, expected to register a growth rate of 9.3 per cent over the previous year (Figure 2.7).

Figure 2.7



Manufacturing sector at constant (2011-12) prices as per the AE for FY 2023-24 is expected to register a growth rate of 8.9 per cent and is estimated at ₹43,829 crore as against ₹40,261 crore in FY 2022-23(FR). Electricity, Gas, Water and water

supply and other utility services sectors, have registered growth rates of 6.7 per cent. The construction sector is expected to register an impressive growth rate of 12.9 per cent and is estimated at ₹11,284 crore as against ₹9,992 crore in FY 2022-23 (FR) Table 2.2.

Table 2.2

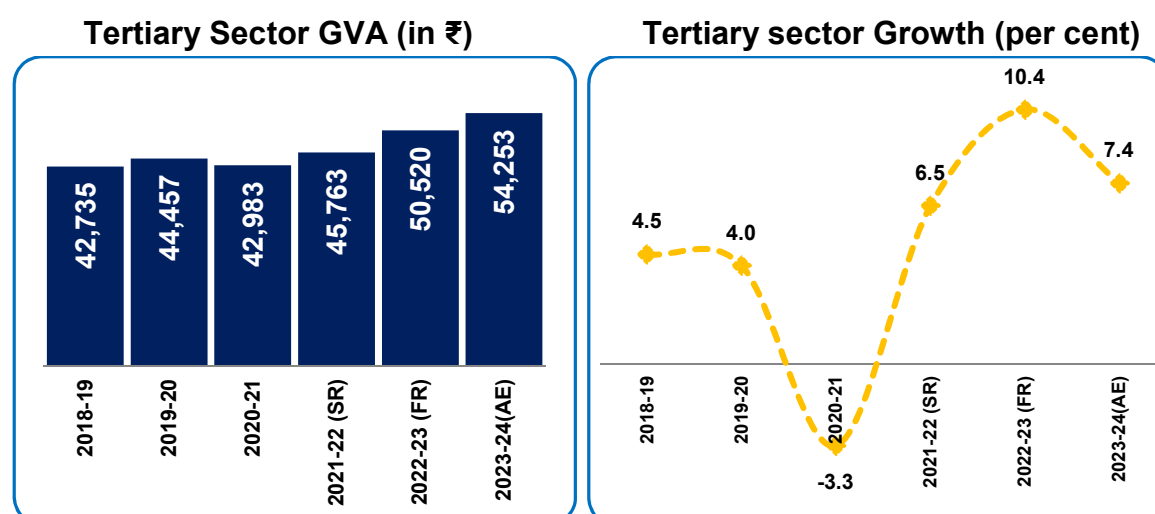
Sub-sector-wise GVA (₹ in crore) and Growth Rate (per cent) at constant Prices (2019-20 to 2023-24)

Sectors	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (SR)		2022-23 (FR)		2023-24(AE)	
	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth
Manufacturing (Organized & unorganized)	37094	0.1	35437	-4.5	38721	9.3	40261	4.0	43829	8.9
Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other utility services	6916	-3.9	6591	-4.7	7192	9.1	7786	8.3	8311	6.7
Construction	8875	0.4	8595	-3.2	9332	8.6	9992	7.1	11284	12.9

2.2.3.3 Tertiary or Services Sector

The services sector in the State is the highest contributor to GSVA and employment. The AE for the FY 2023-24 at constant (2011-12) prices for the services sector is estimated at ₹54,253 crore as against ₹50,520 crore in FY 2022-23(FR) with a growth rate of 7.4 per cent over last year (Figure 2.8).

Figure 2.8



All the key sub-sectors within the services sector depicted buoyant growth rates in 2021-22(SR) and 2023-24(AE) in Himachal Pradesh. The “Trade, Repair, Hotel & Restaurants” sector GVA grew at 4.8 per cent in 2022-23 and 8.4 per cent in 2023-24. “Transport, Storage, Communication and Services relating to broadcasting” registered a growth rate of 11.4 per cent and “Real estate, Ownership of dwelling and Professional Services” grew at 7.8 per cent in 2023-24(AE). Table 2.3 depicts the growth of various sub-sectors within the services sector from 2019-20 to 2023-24.

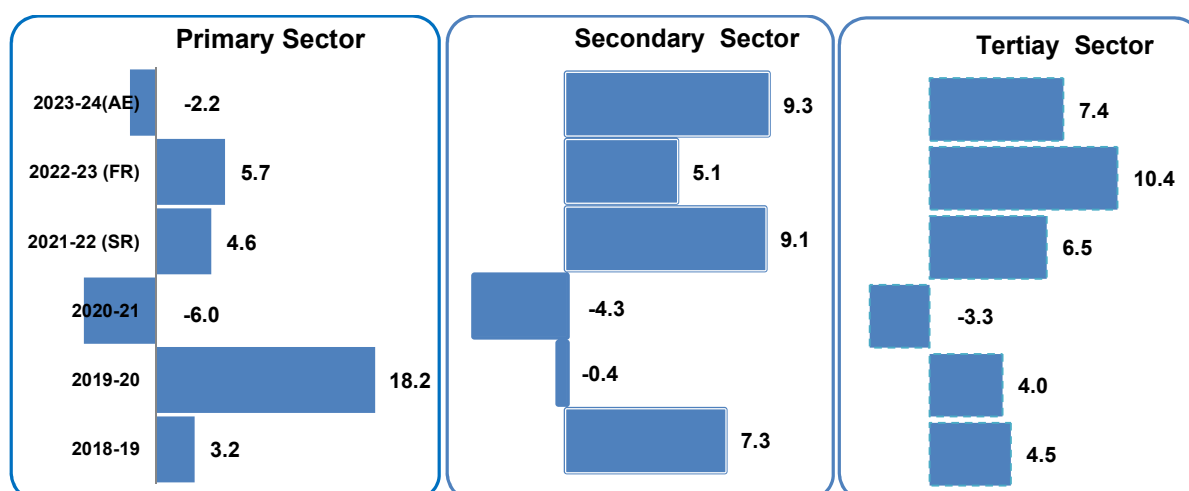
Table 2.3

Sub-sector-wise GVA (₹ in crore) and Growth Rate (per cent) at constant prices (2019-20 to 2023-24)

Sector	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (SR)		2022-23 (FR)		2023-24(AE)	
	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth
Trade, Repair, Hotel and Restaurant	8637	9.2	8721	1.0	9009	3.3	9446	4.8	10238	8.4
Transport, Storage & Communication	5265	2.3	4462	-15.2	5599	25.5	6156	9.9	6859	11.4
Financial Services	3397	4.2	3461	1.9	3433	-0.8	3477	1.3	3655	5.1
Real Estate, Ownership of dwellings and professional services	11238	-1.2	11015	-2.0	11914	8.2	12857	7.9	13859	7.8
Public Administration	5633	5.3	5625	-0.1	5441	-3.3	6777	24.6	6679	-1.4
Other Services	10287	6.1	9699	-5.7	10367	6.9	11807	13.9	12963	9.8

Figure 2.9

Comparative Sector-wise Growth Rate of GVA at Constant Prices (2018-19 to 2023-24)

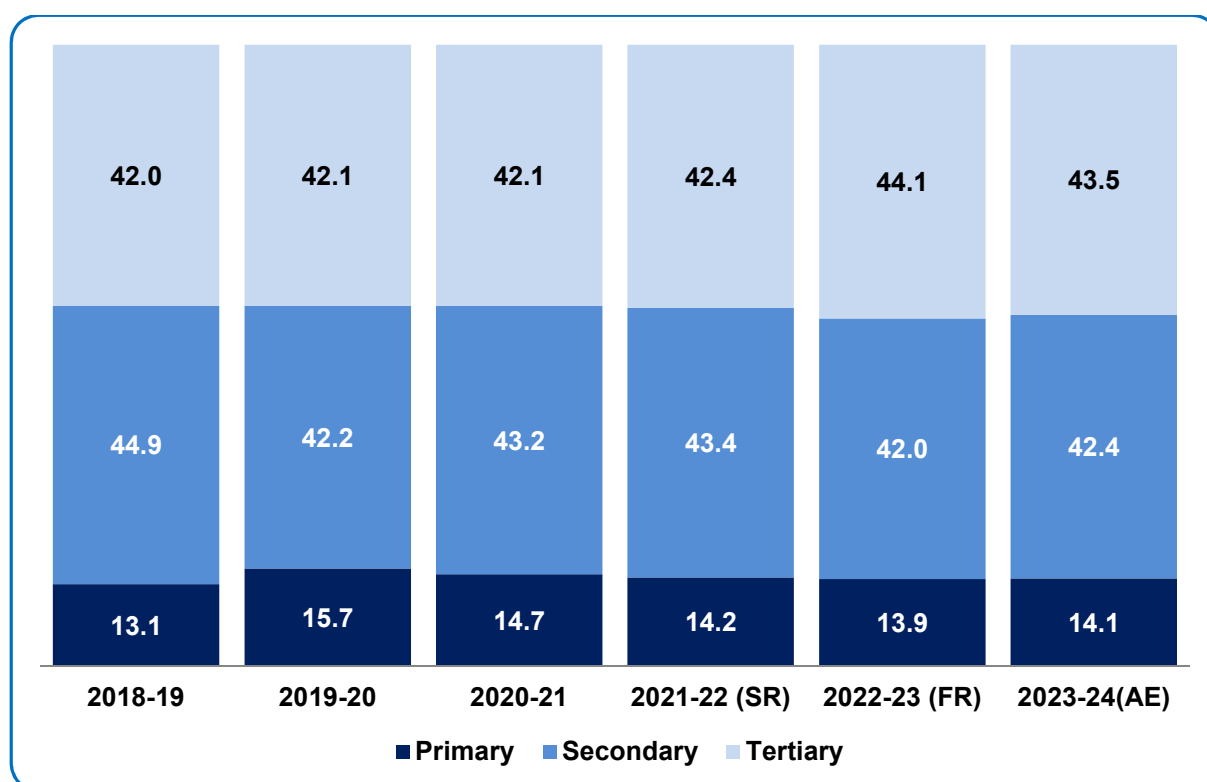


2.2.4 Sectoral Contribution

The GSDP of any State is measured in terms of the economic contributions made by three key sectors-Primary, Secondary and Tertiary. The tertiary sector has been the highest contributor to the State's GVA, followed by the secondary and primary sectors. Based on the AE of GVA for FY 2023-24, the tertiary sector accounted for 43.5 per cent of the State's GVA at current prices, followed by the secondary sector at 42.4 per cent and the primary sector at 14.1 per cent.

Figure 2.10

Sectoral Composition of GSVA at Current Prices (2018-19 to 2023-24)



The secondary sector in the State is quite vibrant. The Government of Himachal Pradesh recognizes that industrial development is crucial to job creation and increasing productivity in other sectors. It has taken several measures to ensure sustained growth of the Industry sector. The positive impact of the investments being made by the Government towards strengthening the Industrial sector will start manifesting in the coming few years, and the benefits will continue to accrue for many years to come.

The tertiary sector's share of the State's value added is continuously increasing and is, therefore, one of the most important sectors in the State's economy. Its share in the State's nominal GVA increased from 42.0 per cent in 2018-19 to 43.5 per cent in the FY 2023-24 (Figure 2.10).

As per the AE, for FY 2023-24, the GVA from the primary sector in absolute terms is estimated at ₹27,147 crore at current prices, the secondary sector stood at ₹81,968 crore, while the service sector is estimated at ₹84,005 crore (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4

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

Sectors	2020-21	2021-22 (SR)	2022-23 (FR)	2023-24 (AE)
1. Agriculture and allied activities (Primary Sector)	21,034	22,964	24,975	27,147
2. Manufacturing, Electricity or Other Utility and Construction (Secondary Sector)	61,681	70,151	75,181	81,968
3. Services (Tertiary Sector)	60,065	68,549	78,964	84,005
4. Gross Value Added (GVA) at current Basic Prices	1,42,780	1,61,664	1,79,120	1,93,120
5. Net of Taxes (Add Product Taxes and Less Subsidies)	8,821	10,498	12,608	14,310
6. GSDP at Market Prices	1,51,601	1,72,162	1,91,728	2,07,430

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

2.2.4.1 Sector-wise Distribution of Value Added and Employment

The structure of the economy and workforce in Himachal Pradesh is perceptibly different from the structure of the economy and workforce in the rest of India. Agriculture and allied activities employed 58.37 per cent of total workforce of Himachal Pradesh as compared to 45.76 per cent for India. The share in GVA is 13.57 per cent as compared to 18.97 per cent in India (see Table 2.5).

The share of the workforce, employed in the secondary and tertiary sectors (16.94 and 24.35 per cent respectively) is less than the share of GVA (41.98 and 44.08) which means fewer workers are contributing more to the GVA indicating the scope for workforce reallocation from agriculture to secondary sector so that disguised unemployment in primary sector is reduced.

In Himachal's context, the services sector has become extremely important not only in terms of contribution to GSDP but also as a key vehicle for employment generation. Employment in the services sector in the state was estimated to be 24.35 per cent in 2022-23 as per Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) estimation against 28.94 per cent for India. The sector-wise comparison of the distribution of value-added and employment is given below in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5**Share of different sectors in Gross Value Added and Employment Himachal vis-a-vis India 2022-23**

Sectors	Shares in GVA		Shares in Employment	
	H.P.	India	H.P.	India
Agriculture and allied activities	13.57	18.97	58.37	45.76
Mining and Quarrying	0.37	2.00	0.34	0.31
Primary	13.94	20.97	58.71	46.07
Manufacturing	28.92	15.84	6.93	11.42
Elect, Gas Water supply and other utility services	5.83	2.59	1.60	0.54
Construction	7.23	8.11	8.41	13.03
Secondary	41.98	26.54	16.94	24.99
Trade, hotels Transport, Communication and service relating to broadcasting	12.33	16.85	12.22	17.49
Financial, Real estate and professional services	13.78	21.51	1.78	2.66
Public Administration and other services	17.97	14.13	10.35	8.79
Tertiary	44.08	52.49	24.35	28.94
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: GSVA, Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh, GVA, National Accounts Statistics, and Share in Employment, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2022-23.

The estimates of the GDP of Himachal Pradesh and India from 2011-12 to 2023-24 at current and constant (2011-12) prices are given below in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6**Gross Domestic Product of Himachal Pradesh and India 2011-12 to 2023-24(A) at Current and Constant Prices (value in ₹ crore and growth rate in per cent)**

Years	Himachal Pradesh				India			
	GSDP at	Growth	GSDP	Growth	GSDP at	Growth	GSDP	Growth
	Current prices		at Constant prices (2011-12)		Current prices		at Constant prices (2011-12)	
2011-12	72,720		72,720		87,36,329		87,36,329	
2012-13	82,820	13.9	77,384	6.4	99,44,013	13.8	92,13,017	5.5
2013-14	94,764	14.4	82,847	7.1	1,12,33,522	13	98,01,370	6.4
2014-15	1,03,772	9.5	89,060	7.5	1,24,67,959	11	1,05,27,674	7.4
2015-16	1,14,239	10.1	96,274	8.1	1,37,71,874	10.5	1,13,69,493	8.0
2016-17	1,25,634	10.0	1,03,055	7.0	1,53,91,669	11.8	1,23,08,193	8.3
2017-18	1,38,551	10.3	1,09,407	6.2	1,70,90,042	11.0	1,31,44,582	6.8
2018-19	1,48,383	7.1	1,16,414	6.4	1,88,99,668	10.6	1,39,92,914	6.5
2019-20	1,59,164	7.3	1,21,227	4.1	2,01,03,593	6.4	1,45,34,641	3.9
2020-21	1,51,601	-4.8	1,15,958	-4.3	1,98,29,927	-1.4	1,36,87,118	-5.8
2021-22 (SR)	1,72,162	13.6	1,24,770	7.6	2,34,71,012	18.4	1,49,25,840	9.1
2022-23 (FR)	1,91,728	11.4	1,33,372	6.9	2,72,40,712	16.1	1,60,06,425	7.2
2023-24 (AE)	2,07,430	8.2	1,42,800	7.1	2,96,57,745	8.9	1,71,78,641	7.3

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

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

Table 2.7

Comparative Growth Rate of Himachal Pradesh and National Economy

Period		Average Annual Growth Rate (percentage)	
Plan	Years/Year	Himachal Pradesh	India
First Plan	1951-56	1.6	3.6
Second Plan	1956-61	4.4	4.1
Third Plan	1961-66	3.0	2.4
Annual Plans	1966-67 to 1968-69	..	4.1
Fourth Plan	1969-74	3.0	3.4
Fifth Plan	1974-78	4.6	5.2
Annual Plans	1978-79 to 1979-80	-3.6	0.2
Sixth Plan	1980-85	3.0	5.3
Seventh Plan	1985-90	8.8	6.0
Annual Plan	1990-91	3.9	5.4
Annual Plan	1991-92	0.4	0.8
Eighth Plan	1992-97	6.3	6.2
Ninth Plan	1997-02	6.4	5.6
Tenth Plan	2002-07	7.6	7.8
Eleventh Plan	2007-12	8.0	8.0
Twelfth Plan	2012-17	7.2	7.1
Annual Plan	2017-18	6.2	6.8
	2018-19	6.4	6.5
	2019-20	4.1	3.9
	2020-21	-4.3	-5.8
	2021-22	7.6	9.1
	2022-23	6.9	7.2
	2023-24	7.1	7.3

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

CHAPTER

3

**PUBLIC
FINANCE**

Key Highlights

- The grant from the centre has remained at 25 per cent of the total receipts of the State which is equivalent to the percentage of the state's own tax revenue to the total receipts in FY 2023-24(BE). According to the financial projections, the grant from the centre will be around 12.4 percentage points lower in FY 2023-24 (BE) compared to FY 2021–22(A).
- State revenue receipts are 18.32 per cent of GSDP for FY 2023-24 (BE) as compared to 21.67 in FY 2021–22(A).
- Economic services which are the highest contributing component of non-tax revenue include electricity, gas and water supply have a percentage 4.6 of total receipts of the State in FY 2023-24 (BE).
- Total expenditure of the State Government was estimated to be ₹53,413 crore out of which ₹42,704 crore was earmarked for revenue expenditure. (79.95 per cent) was earmarked for revenue expenditure followed by capital expenditure at 9.74 per cent for the FY 2023-24 (BE).
- The total committed expenditure is ₹30,400 crore which is 56.92 per cent of total expenditure and 14.66 per cent of the GSDP for the FY 2023-24 (BE).
- The debt as a percentage to GSDP was 37.02 per cent in FY 2021-22 as against 40.23 per cent in FY 2020-21.
- The gender budget expenditure for the FY 2023-24 (BE) is estimated to be ₹4302 crore.
- R&D on the revenue account is estimated to be ₹1024 crore in FY 2023-24 and on the capital account is ₹93.21 crore.

3.1 Introduction

Public finance is the management of a Government's revenue, expenditures, and debt load through various government and quasi-government institutions. It relates to the collection of taxes by the Government from taxable entities under the jurisdiction of the State and the use of the tax receipts towards the production and distribution of public goods and services. The main components of public finance are tax collection, making expenditure on the creation and maintenance of assets, providing services to the citizens and managing deficits/surplus between revenue and expenditure.

Being a hill State Himachal Pradesh has to face many challenges for development compared to any other State where developmental costs are much less than the development cost in Himachal Pradesh. Mobilisation of funds for developmental and non developmental purposes has remained a central concern. Despite all these challenges the State has appeared top performer in many developmental indices among small States in India.

State funds play an important role in the growth of an economy. Expenditure on physical and human capital formation is a prerequisite for sustained development. Despite geographical disadvantages, the state has been orienting its limited fiscal resources on the developmental needs of the economy. State role is even more important in a State like Himachal Pradesh where human habitations are not alike the plain ones. Himachal Pradesh provides essential services like water, electricity, education and health at higher costs compared to other plain region States. The road and communication infrastructure accrue even higher costs compared to other plain region States of the country.

3.2 Fiscal Profile of Himachal Pradesh

The fiscal profile broadly comprises receipts, expenditure and debt of the State. The State Government's receipts comprise revenue receipts and capital receipts from various sources, whereas public expenditure comprises revenue and capital outlays. Debt remains an important component of the fiscal profile of the State. The implementation of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, of 2003 directs all State governments to manage their finance according to their resources and growth.

3.2.1 Fiscal Indicators of the State

The State Government mobilizes financial resources through direct and indirect taxes, non-tax revenue, share of central taxes and grants-in-aid from the Central Government to meet the expenditure for administrative and developmental activities. The major fiscal indicators for the State for the FY 2022-23 (RE) and FY 2023-24 (BE) are given below:

Table 3.1**Major Fiscal Indicators (₹ in crore)**

Item/ year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (A)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)
1. Revenue Receipts	30,742	33,438	37,309	38,945	38,000
1.1 Tax Revenue (including central share)	12,301	12,837	17,064	18,750	21,504
1.2 State Own (Non-Tax Revenue)	2,501	2,188	2,612	3,023	3,447
1.3 Grants in Aid	15,940	18,413	17,633	17,172	13,049
2. Disinvestment Receipts (Non-debt Receipts)	2	3	7	0	0
3. Recovery of Loans	21	23	41	94	26
4. Total Expenditure	43,063	50,305	46,989	62,871	53,413
5. Revenue Expenditure	30,730	33,535	36,195	45,115	42,704
6. Capital Expenditure	5,174	5,309	6,029	6,311	5,202
7. Loans Disbursed	458	320	378	96	20
8. Interest Payments	4,234	4,472	4,641	4,785	5,562

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

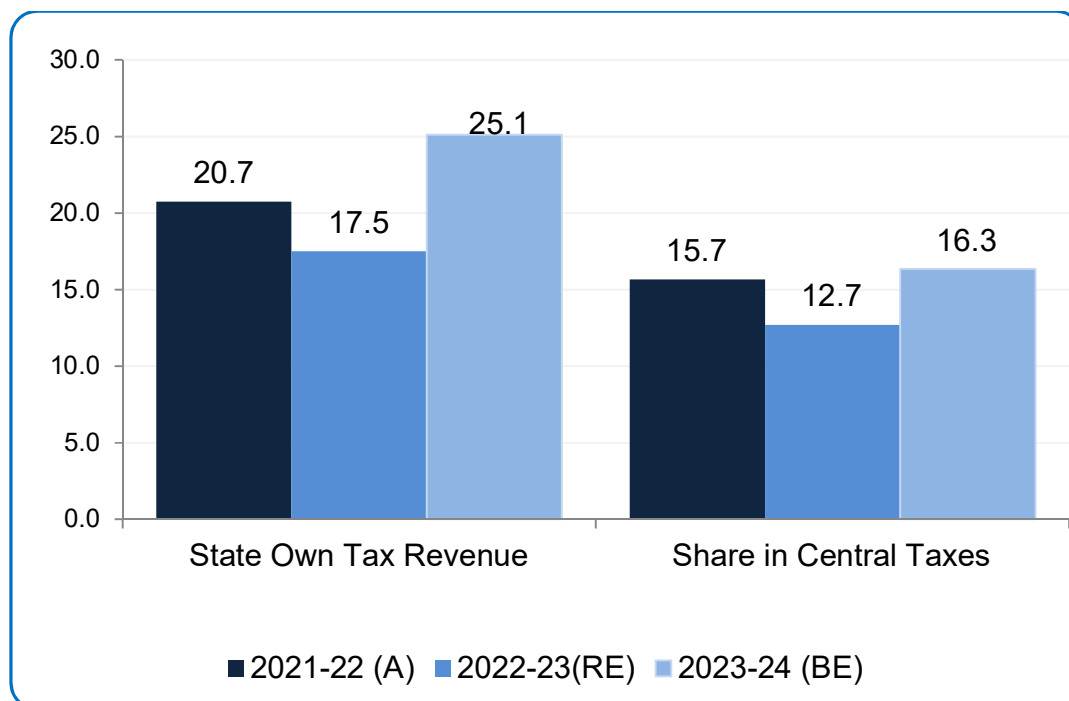
a) Tax Revenue

According to Budget Estimates (BE) of FY 2023-24 shown in Table 3.1, the tax revenue (including central taxes) was estimated at ₹21,504 crore as against ₹18,750 crore in FY 2022-23 Revised Estimates (RE), whereas it was ₹12,301 in FY 2019-20.

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

Figure: 3.1

Components of Tax Revenue as a percentage of Total Receipts



Source: Himachal Pradesh budget document

Percentage of State Own Tax Revenue to Total Receipts has increased from 20.7 in FY 2021-22(A) to 25.1 in FY 2023-24(BE). The share in Central Taxes to the Total Receipts has seen a minor increase from 15.7 in FY 2021-22(A) to 16.3 in FY 2023-24(BE).

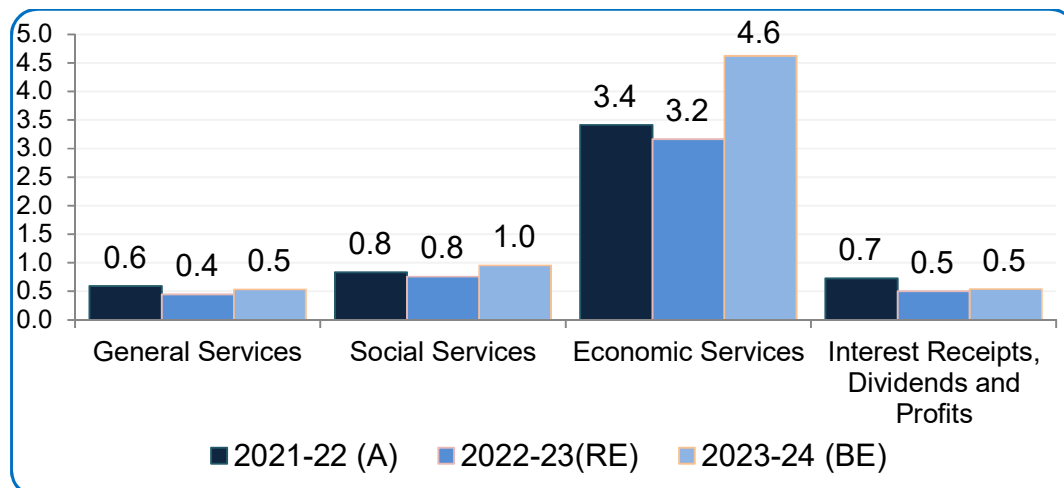
b) Non-Tax Revenue

Non-tax revenue consists, mainly of interest receipts on loans, receipts from the sale of power, dividends and profits from public sector undertakings and receipts from services provided by the Government including those provided by the Public Service Commission, social services such as health and education and economic services. Non-tax revenue is likely to increase to ₹3,447 crore in FY 2023-24 (BE) as against ₹3,023 crore in FY 2022-23(RE) which is an increase of 14.02 per cent. Economic services are the highest contributor to the non-tax revenue receipts component of the total revenue receipts of the government.

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

Figure: 3.2

Components of Non-tax Revenue as a percentage of Total Receipts



Source: Himachal Pradesh Budget Document

Economic services include electricity, gas and water supply which have consistently remained the highest contributor whereas general services and interest receipts, dividends and profits are the lowest contributors in the State's non-tax revenue receipts.

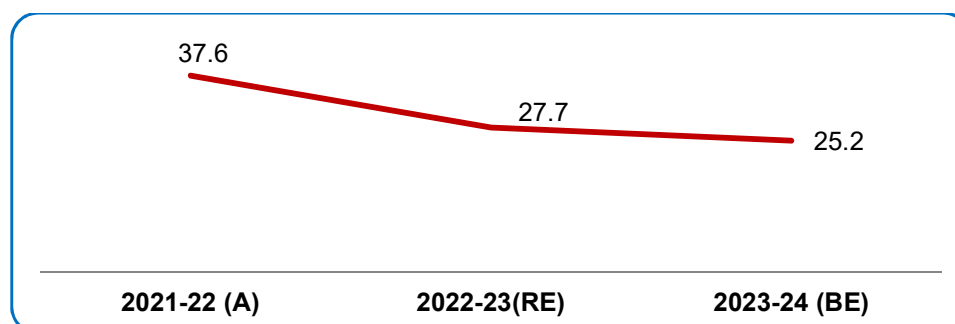
c) Grant in aid

In absolute terms, Grants in Aid has reduced to ₹13,049 in FY 2023-24(BE) compared to ₹17,172 in FY 2022-23(RE).

Figure 3.3 shows Grant in aid as a percentage of total receipts.

Figure: 3.3

Grant in Aid as a percentage of Total Receipts



Source: Himachal Pradesh Budget Document

Grant in aid is the highest percentage of total receipts contributing 25.2 per cent during FY2023-24 (BE) which is 12.4 percentage points lower as compared to FY 2021-22 (A).

d) Non-Debt Capital Receipts

Non-debt capital receipts consist of recovery of loans and advances and disinvestment receipts. The budget estimate for FY 2023-24(BE) envisages ₹26 crore as recovery of loans and no income from disinvestment.

3.2.2 Growth of Major Fiscal Indicators of the State

Table 3.2 shows that in FY 2023-24(BE), in the tax revenue there is a highest growth of 14.69 per cent, followed by the non-tax revenue which is estimated at 14.02 per cent. There is a negative growth of 15.04, 5.35 and 17.57 per cent in total expenditure, revenue expenditure and capital expenditure respectively during the FY 2023-24(BE). Grant in aid has seen the highest dip of 24.01 per cent in FY 2023-24(BE) compared to the dip of 4.23 per cent in FY 2021-22(A).

Table 3.2

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

Item/ year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (A)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)
1. Revenue Receipts	-0.67	8.77	11.58	4.38	-2.43
2. Tax Revenue (including central share)	-5.39	4.36	32.93	9.88	14.69
3. Non- Tax Revenue	-11.61	-12.51	19.39	15.73	14.02
4. Grants in Aid	5.44	15.51	-4.23	-2.62	-24.01
5. Interest Payments	5.28	5.62	3.77	3.10	16.25
6. Total Expenditure	9.98	16.82	-6.59	33.80	-15.04
7. Revenue Expenditure	4.42	9.13	7.93	24.65	-5.35
8. Capital Expenditure	12.86	2.61	13.57	4.67	-17.57

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

3.2.3 Fiscal Indicators as a percentage of GSDP

As per the budget estimates the revenue receipts of the Government for the FY 2023-24(BE) were estimated at 18.32 per cent of the GSDP as against 20.31 per cent in FY 2022-23 (RE). Similarly, the tax revenue for FY 2023-24 (BE) was estimated at 10.37 per cent of GSDP as against 9.78 per cent during FY 2022-23 (RE). Non-tax revenue is

1.66 per cent of the GSDP in FY 2023-24 (BE) as compared to 1.58 per cent during FY 2022-23 (RE). In FY2023-24 (BE), the total expenditure of the State is estimated to be 25.75 per cent of GSDP, revenue expenditure is 20.59 per cent while capital expenditure will be 2.51 per cent of the GSDP. Table 3.3 shows Fiscal Indicators as a percentage of GSDP.

Table 3.3

Fiscal Indicators as a percentage of GSDP

Item/ year		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)
1.	Revenue Receipts	19.31	21.54	21.67	20.31	18.32
1.1	Tax Revenue (including central share)	7.73	8.27	9.91	9.78	10.37
1.2	State Own (Non-Tax Revenue)	1.57	1.41	1.52	1.58	1.66
1.3	Grants in Aid	10.01	11.86	10.24	8.96	6.29
2.	Disinvestment Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Recovery of Loans	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.01
4.	Total Expenditure	27.06	32.40	27.29	32.79	25.75
5.	Revenue Expenditure	19.31	21.60	21.02	23.53	20.59
6.	Capital Expenditure	3.25	3.42	3.50	3.29	2.51
7.	Loans Disbursed	0.29	0.21	0.22	0.05	0.01
8.	Interest Payments	2.66	2.88	2.70	2.50	2.68

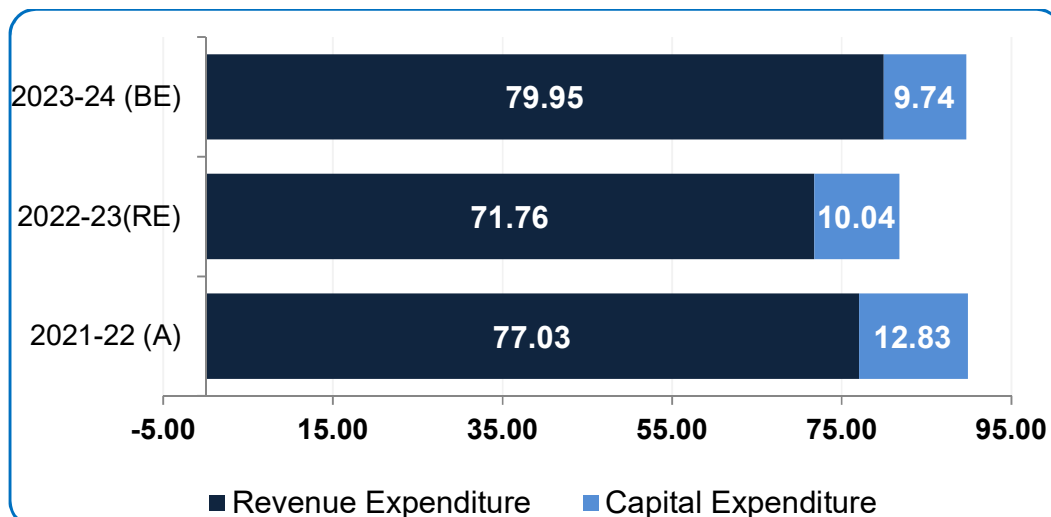
Source: Annual Financial Statement (Budget), Government of Himachal Pradesh

3.2.4 Government Expenditure

Revenue and capital expenditure are the main components of Government expenditure. Figure 3.4 shows that 79.95 per cent of the total expenditure will be spent on the revenue expenditure in the year 2023-24 (BE), whereas, 9.74 per cent will be as capital expenditure for the same year. Detail expenditures are presented in Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 respectively. As per budget estimates of FY 2023-24 (BE), the total expenditure of the State Government was estimated to be ₹53,413 crore out of which ₹42,704 crore was earmarked for revenue expenditure.

Figure: 3.4

Share of Revenue and Capital Expenditure out of Total Expenditure



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

a) Revenue Expenditure

The budget estimates revenue expenditure for FY 2023-24(BE) to be ₹ 42,704 crore compared to ₹ 36,195 for FY 2021-22(A) showing a growth of about 18 per cent. Revenue expenditure is estimated to be 20.59 per cent of GSDP for FY 2023-24(BE).

b) Capital Expenditure

The budget estimates capital expenditure to be ₹5,202 crore which is 2.51 per cent of the GSDP for FY2023-24 (BE) compared to ₹6,311 crore for FY 2022-23 (RE) showing a negative growth of 17.57 per cent and it is 9.74 per cent of total expenditure during 2023-24 (BE).

3.2.5 Composition of Revenue Expenditure

The Government spends a major chunk of its expenditure on revenue expenditure. During FY 2023-24 (BE) it is estimated that 79.95 per cent of the total budget spending will be on Revenue Expenditure.

The composition of revenue expenditure is given in Table 3.4 below which shows that about 57 per cent of total expenditure is likely to be committed expenditure which includes salary, pension, interest payment and subsidies in FY 2023-24 (BE). Expenditure on salary, pension and interest payments is committed expenditure in nature and that is

limited headroom for the creation of additional fiscal space. The total committed expenditure is ₹30,400 crore which is 14.66 per cent of the GSDP for the FY 2023-24 (BE).

Table 3.4

Composition of Revenue Expenditure (₹ in crore)

Item	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)
1. Salary and wages	11,016	10,345	12,779	16,073	16,144
• Salary and wages as % of total expenditure	25.58	20.56	27.20	25.56	30.23
• Salary and wages as % to GSDP	6.92	6.82	7.42	8.38	7.78
2. Pension	4,975	5,490	6,399	9,051	8,694
• Pension as % of total expenditure	11.55	10.91	13.62	14.40	16.28
3. Interest	4,022	4,234	4,641	4,785	5,562
• Interest as % to total expenditure	9.34	8.42	9.88	7.61	10.41
4. Total committed expenditure	20,013	20,069	23,819	29,909	30,400
• Total committed expenditure as % of total expenditure	46.47	39.89	50.69	47.57	56.92
• Total committed expenditure as % to GSDP	12.57	13.24	13.84	15.60	14.66
5. Subsidy	1,283	1,068	1,188	1,908	1,244
• Subsidy Interest as % of total expenditure	3.28	2.12	2.53	3.03	2.33
Total Expenditure	43,063	50,305	46,989	62,871	53,413

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

Table 3.5 shows that the growth in expenditure on Salary and Wages during the FY 2023-24 (BE) is 0.44 per cent as compared to 25.78 per cent in FY 2022-23 (RE). Pension expenditure is expected to decrease by 3.95 per cent in FY 2023-24 (BE), as compared to the growth of 41.45 per cent in previous year. Growth in interest payments was 3.10 per cent in FY 2022-23 (RE) which is likely to be 16.25 per cent in FY 2023-24

(BE). There is a negative growth in subsidy expenditure which is estimated to be 34.79 per cent in FY 2023-24 (BE) as compared to 60.60 per cent in the previous year.

Table 3.5

Growth of major items of Revenue Expenditure (in percentage)

Item	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (A)	2022-23 (RE)	2023-24 (BE)
1. Salary and wages	5.93	-6.09	23.53	25.78	0.44
2. Pension	10.35	10.35	16.56	41.45	-3.95
3. Interest	5.28	5.27	9.61	3.10	16.25
4. Subsidy	-16.77	-16.76	11.24	60.60	-34.79

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

3.3 Debt Position of the State

Debt of the State is an important indicator of its financial health. The financial prudence of the State depends on its debt and its repaying capacity. Table 3.6 shows that debt as a percentage to GSDP was 37.02 per cent in FY 2021-22 as against 40.23 per cent in FY 2020-21.

Table 3.6

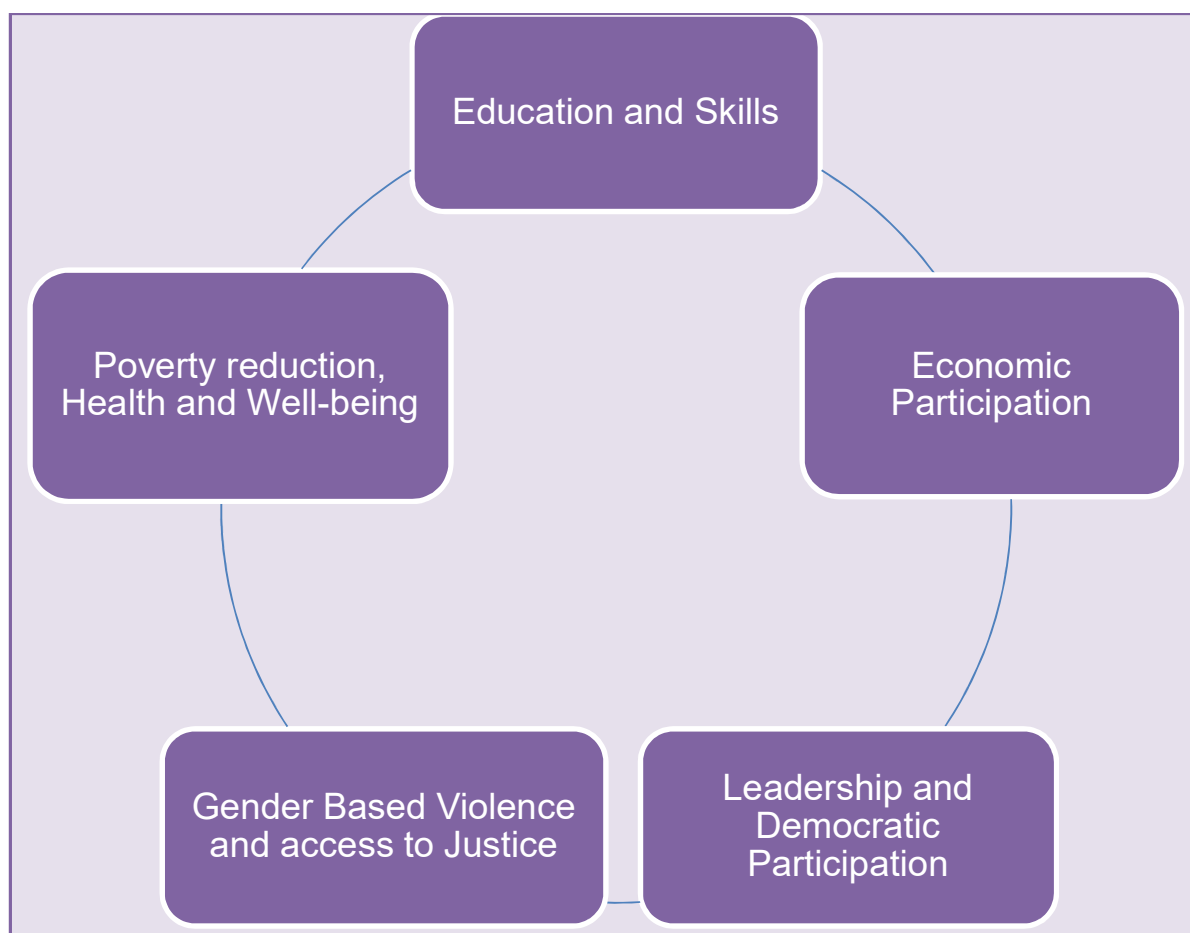
Debt Position of the State Government (₹ in crore)

Items	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
A. Public Debt (A1+A2)	32,570.27	34,670.71	36,424.77	40,571.41	44,462.57	46,715.04
A1. Internal Debt	31,493.97	33,591.41	35,363.12	39,527.72	42,918.16	44,375.97
A2. Loans and Advances from Central Government	1,076.30	1,079.30	1,061.64	1,043.69	1,544.41	2,339.06
B. Public Account and Other Liabilities	11,852.46	13,235.49	14,348.12	15,535.49	16,530.30	17,020.58
C. Total Liabilities (A+B)	44,422.73	47,906.20	50,772.89	56,106.90	60,992.87	63,735.62
GSDP	1,25,634	1,38,551	1,48,383	1,59,164	1,51,601	1,72,162
Debt as %age to GSDP	35.36	34.58	34.22	35.25	40.23	37.02

Source: Finance Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh

3.4 Gender Budget

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



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

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

Table: 3.7**Category Wise Gender Budget for FY2023-24 (₹ in Lakh)**

Sr. No	Department	Budget Estimate		Total
		Category – I (100 cent women)	Category – II (< 100 per cent women and other gender)	
1	SCs, OBCs, Minorities and Specially Abled	21536.10	108850.00	130386.10
2	Women and Child Development	7783.00	61811.12	69594.12
3	Rural Development	380.00	57587.00	57967.00
4	Food Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs	1000.00	23252.00	24252.00
5	Police	1257.64	-	1257.64
6	Higher Education	375.36	9564.83	9940.19
7	Health	9126.12	20635.57	29761.69
8	Technical Education	43.78	181.86	225.64
9	Forest	3.00	-	3.00
10	Other Departments*	-	106858.38	106858.38
Total		41505.00	388740.76	430245.76

Source: Gender Budget Statement, Finance Department of Himachal Pradesh

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

3.5 Scientific Research and Innovation

Research and experimental development comprise creative and systematic work undertaken to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of humankind, culture & society and to devise new applications of available knowledge. The role of Government in spending on Research and Development (R&D) can lead to breakthroughs in technology and innovation, which can improve efficiency, and productivity and drive economic growth.

The Gross Expenditure on R&D (GERD) in the country has been consistently increasing over the years and has more than doubled from ₹ 60,196.75 crore in 2010–11 to ₹127,380.96 crore in 2020–21. India's GERD as percentage of GDP remained at 0.66 per cent and 0.64 per cent during the years 2019–20 and 2020–21, respectively. India's per capita R&D expenditure has increased to a current purchasing power parity (PPP) of \$ 42.0 in 2020–21 from a current PPP of \$ 29.2 in 2007–08.

GERD is mainly driven by the Government sector comprising the Central Government (43.7 per cent), State Governments (6.7 per cent), Higher Education (8.8 per cent) and Public Sector Industry (4.4 per cent) with Private Sector Industry contributing 36.4 per cent during 2020–21.

In most of the developed and emerging economies, the participation of Business Enterprises in GERD is generally more than 50 per cent. It is more than 70 per cent for China, Japan, South Korea and USA. India stands in contrast with developed and emerging economies with 59 per cent participation in GERD being made by the government including Higher Education Sector.

As per Science and Engineering (S&E) Indicators, 2022, National Science Foundation (N.S.F.) out of the total 40,813 Doctorates in the country, 24,474 (60.0 per cent) Doctorates were from the Science and Technology (S&T) discipline during 2018–19. India occupies 3rd rank in terms of the number of PhDs awarded in Science and Engineering (S&E) after the USA (41,071) and China (39,768).

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



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

3.6 Department-wise R&D Expenditure

The department-wise R&D expenditure in Himachal for the FY 2021-22(A), 2022-23 (RE) and 2023-24 (BE) is presented in Table 3.8 It is evident from the chart that R&D is greatly influenced by investment in the sectors of education, health, and agriculture.

Table 3.8

Department-wise R&D Expenditure for the State of Himachal for the years 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24

(₹ in Lakh)				
Sr. No	Department	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	General Administration Department (Environment Research and Ecological Regeneration)	1,496	1,106	1,158
2	Education (State Council of Educational Research and Training)	287	371	324
3	Health and Family Welfare (Medical Education Training and Research)	75,120	1,04,483	81,012
4	Public Road Bridge and Building	0	55	0
5	Agriculture (Establishment of Research-Cum-Demonstration Centre of Soil Conservation)	8,013	10,383	8,853
6	Agriculture (Research and Education)	8,406	10,466	7,981
7	Horticulture (Research and Education)	49	97	90
8	Forest and Wildlife (R&D)	17	16	7
9	Labour Employment and Training (Research Survey and Statistics)	46	60	60
10	Miscellaneous and General Services (Training and Research in Rural Department)	86	120	128
11	Tribal Area Development Programme (Agriculture Research and Education)	3,676	4,156	3,961
12	Scheduled Caste Development Programme (Agriculture Research and Education)	7,515	8,085	8,130
	Total	1,04,711	1,39,398	1,11,704

Source: Himachal Pradesh Budget Documents.

3.7 Purpose-wise R&D Expenditure

The Purpose R&D expenditure in Himachal is presented in table 3.9 which shows that R&D expenditure on higher education and university education is expected to be highest which is ₹92,702 lakh, ₹1,27,293 lakh and ₹1,04,703 lakh in FY 2021-22(A), 2022-23(RE) and 2023-24(BE) respectively.

Table 3.9

Purpose-wise R&D Expenditure for the State of Himachal for the years 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24

(₹ in Lakh)

Sr. No	Description	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	General Administration, External Affairs, Public Order and Safety (none elsewhere classified)	200	120	130
2	General Research	100	257	250
3	Higher Education and University Education	92,702	1,27,293	1,04,703
4	Allopathic Administration, Regulation and Research	827	871	251
5	Homeopathic Health Services	8,419	8,974	4,936
6	Ayurvedic Health Services	567	574	135
7	Recreational and Sporting Services	287	0	0
8	General Administration, Regulation and Research	46	60	60
9	Agricultural, Forestry Fishing and Hunting	67	88	81
10	Road Transport	0	55	0
11	Environment Research and Education	1,496	1,106	1,158
	Total	1,04,711	1,39,398	1,11,704

Source: Himachal Pradesh Budget Documents

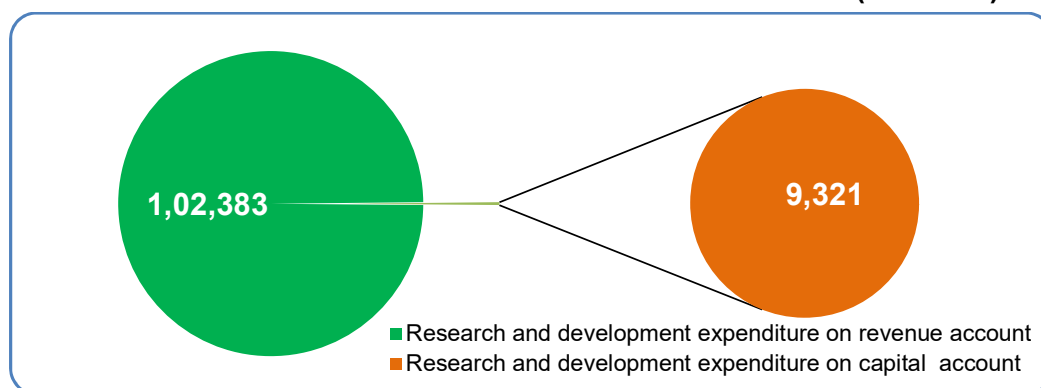
3.8 R&D Expenditure on Revenue Account and Capital Account

Expenditure is classified either as Revenue Expenditure or as Capital Expenditure. Revenue expenditure is usually imminent and committed. A large part of the revenue expenditure is incurred on salaries, pensions, interest payments, maintenance and subsidies etc. Capital Expenditure is incurred for the creation of capital assets. Expenditure is also incurred on Centrally Sponsored Schemes. R&D on revenue account

is ₹1,02,383 lakh in FY 2023-24 and on capital account is ₹9,321 lakh which is illustrated in figure 3.5.

Figure: 3.5

R&D Expenditure on Revenue Account and Capital Account (2023-24)
(₹ in lakh)



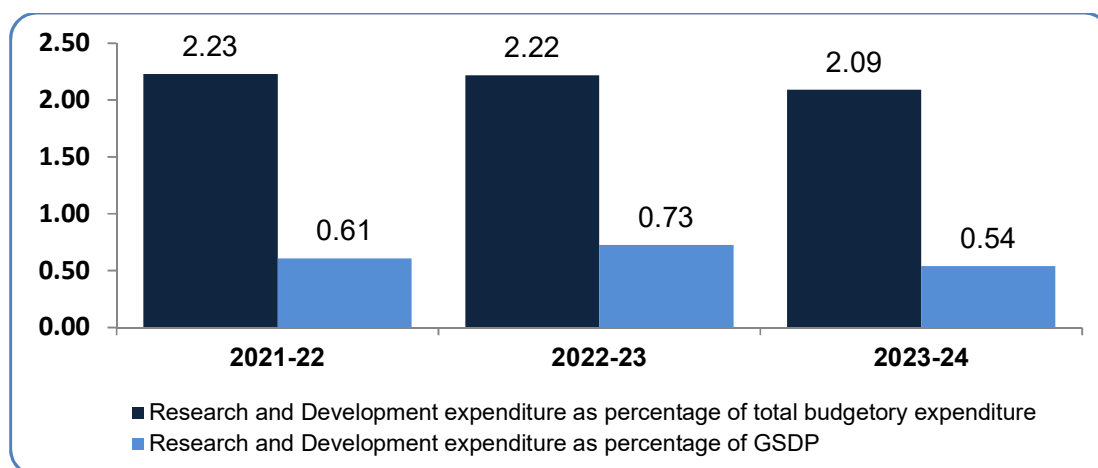
Source: Himachal Pradesh Budget Documents

3.9 R&D Expenditure as a percentage to GSDP and Total Expenditure

R&D expenditure as per cent of GSDP and total expenditure is shown in figure 3.6 which shows that R&D as a percentage of GSDP and total expenditure is 0.54 per cent and 2.09 per cent respectively in FY 2023-24 (BE).

Figure: 3.6

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



Source: Himachal Pradesh Budget Documents

CHAPTER

4

**BANKING
AND
INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE**

Key Highlights

- Over 77 per cent of the 2,292 bank branches in the state are rural. 55 branches new opened from October 2022 to September 2023. 1,760 branches are in rural regions, 429 in semi-urban areas, and 103 in Shimla, which is the only Reserve Bank of India-classified urban centre in the state.
- As of September 2023, Public Sector Banks (PSBs) had 1,170 branches, comprising over 51 per cent of the State's banking sector's branch network. The PNB has the most branches with 350, followed by SBI with 349 and UCO bank with 181. ICICI has 55 branches and HDFC has 103 of the 246 private sector banks.
- In terms of district-wise spread of bank branches, Kangra district has the highest number of 425 bank branches and Lahaul-Spiti, least 26 branches. The outreach of bank services has further increased by the installation of 2,170 ATMs by various banks.
- Agriculture loans constitute 17.48 per cent of total loans extended by Banks as of September, 2023 as against the National parameter of 18 per cent set by the RBI.
- As of September, 2023, banks had 18.30 lakh PMJDY accounts. 16.38 lakh of these accounts are in rural regions, while 1.92 lakh are in urban areas.
- The credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) of banks in the State stood at 44.03 per cent up to September, 2023. Under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), banks have 23.96 lakh subscribers up to September, 2023.

4.1 Introduction

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

More than 77 per cent of the State's network of 2,292 bank branches are located in rural regions. According to the 2011 census, the average population per branch in the state is 3,073, compared to the national average of 11,000. India Post Payments Bank, Financial Inclusion Network and Operations (Fino) Payments Bank, Airtel Payment Banks and Paytm Payment Banks are the four Payment Banks operating in the State. The details of various Bank branches in the State are shown below, in Table-4.1.

Table 4.1

Network of Bank Branches in the State

Sl. No.	Item	No of Branches
1.	Total No. of Bank Branches	2,292
	a. Area- wise Bank	
	i. Rural	1,760
	ii. Urban/Semi-Urban	429
	iii. Urban Centre (Shimla)	103
	Total	2,292
	b. Public Sector Banks (PSBs)	
	i. Punjab National Bank	350
	ii. State Bank of India	349
	iii. UCO Bank	181
	iv. Others	290
	Total	1,170
	c. Private Sector Banks	
	i. HDFC	103
	ii. ICICI	55
	iii. Small Finance Banks(4)	21
	iv. Others	88
	Total	267
	d. Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank (HPGB)	274
	e. Payment Bank	13

	f. Himachal Pradesh Co-Operative Sector Banks	
	i. State Apex Co-operative Bank (HPSCB)	241
	ii. Kangra Central Co-operative Bank (KCCB)	217
	iii. Five Urban Co-operative Banks	26
	iv. Others	84
	Total	568
2.	Total No. of new branches opened (Oct. 2022-Sep 2023)	55
3.	No. of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) by various banks.	2,170

Kangra district has the highest number of 425 bank branches and Lahaul-Spiti has the lowest number of 26 branches.

Banks have deployed Business Correspondent Agents (known as “Bank Mitras”) in sub-service areas to provide Banking services to the far-flung areas, where Brick and Mortar Branches are not financially viable. At present 12,243 Bank Mitras are deployed in the State by various banks for providing basic Banking services in villages. The Public sector Banks in the State namely, PNB, SBI, UCO, Canara Bank, Central Bank of India, Union Bank of India and Bank of Baroda have full-fledged Regional Zonal and Circle Offices in the State. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has its Regional Office headed by a Regional Director and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has its Regional Office headed by Chief General Manager at Shimla.

The role and responsibility of banks is well recognized as a partner for accelerating the socio-economic growth of the State. The flow of credit in all priority areas has been enhanced. As of September, 2023 banks in the State have achieved 5 out of the 7 National Parameters fixed by the RBI for Lending to Priority Sectors, which include Agriculture Sector, Small and Marginal Farmers, Micro Enterprises, Weaker Sections and Women. Banks have extended 60.18 per cent of their total loans to the Priority Sector Activities viz. Agriculture, MSME, Education Loan, Housing Loan, Micro Credit etc.

Agriculture loans account for 17.48 per cent of total loans given by banks as of September, 2023, compared to the RBI's national threshold of 18 per cent. Advances to Weaker Sections and Women account for 18.79 and 12.13 per cent of total lending, respectively, compared to national targets of 11 and 5 per cent. Banks in the state have a Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) of 44.03 per cent till September, 2023. The State and National Parameters are given in Table 4.2 below:

Table 4.2**Position of Key Banking Business National Parameters in Himachal Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Sector	Percentage of advances as on 30.09.2022	Percentage of advances as on 30.09.2023	National Parameter in Percentage
1.	Priority sector advances	57.68	60.18	40
2.	Agriculture advances	18.69	17.48	18
3.	Advances to Small and Marginal Farmers	13.64	12.62	9
4.	Advances to Micro Enterprises	14.10	16.00	7.5
5.	Advances to weaker sections	20.30	18.79	11
6.	Advances to women	11.95	12.13	5
7.	C.D.Ratio (Thorat)	39.34	44.03	60
8.	MSME Advances(PSC)	47.14	45.58	-
9.	Advances to SC/ST (PSC)	6.62	9.72	-
10.	Advances to Minorities (PSC)	3.17	3.42	-

Source: SLBC Shimla HP

4.2 Financial Inclusion Initiatives

Financial inclusion denotes the delivery of financial services and products at an affordable cost to the excluded sections of our society and low-income groups. The Government of India Financial Inclusion Campaign-"Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana" (PMJDY) has been running for more than seven years, and numerous measures are being implemented to strengthen the society's weakest segments, including women, small and marginal farmers, and labourers in both rural and urban regions.

4.2.1 Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

Banks in the state have provided each family with at least one Basic Saving Bank Deposit Account (BSBDA). As of September, 2023, banks have 18.30 lakh accounts under the initiative, 16.38 lakh of these accounts are in rural regions, while 1.92 lakh are in urban areas. Banks supplied RuPay Debit Cards to 12.67 lakh PMJDY account holders, accounting for more than 69 per cent of these accounts. Banks have taken the initiative to link bank accounts with Aadhaar and mobile numbers, and 80 per cent of PMJDY accounts have been linked as of September, 2023.

4.2.2 Universal Social Security Initiatives under the PMJDY Scheme

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

i) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)

This scheme offers a renewable one-year accidental death cum special ability cover of ₹2.00 lakh (₹1.00 lakh for partial and permanent special ability) to all saving bank account holders between the ages of 18 and 70 for a premium of ₹20.00 per annum per subscriber, renewable on 1st June of each year. Banks have 23.96 lakh PMSBY subscribers by September, 2023.

ii) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)

This policy offers a renewable one-year life cover of ₹2.00 lakh to all saving bank account holders aged 18 to 50 years, covering death due to any cause at a premium of ₹436.00 per annum per subscriber, renewable on 1st June of each year. As of September, 2023 banks have 8.21 lakh customers through this plan.

iii) Atal Pension Yojana (APY)

Atal Pension Yojana focuses on the unorganized sector and provides subscribers with a minimum fixed pension of ₹1,000, ₹2,000, ₹3,000, ₹4,000, or ₹5,000 per month starting at the age of 60 years, depending contribution exercised on entering the age between 18 and 40 years. The government guarantees the minimum fixed pension provided that 20 years of consistent contributions are paid. The State Government is emphasizing the adoption of the APY among MGNREGA employees, Mid Day Meal workers, Agriculture and Horticulture labourers, and Anganwari workers. Banks have prioritized an active awareness effort for the programme via camps, press, and other media. Up to September, 2023 banks have registered 4.41lakh subscribers in the APY. Additionally, the Department of Posts and Telegraph participates in the APY Scheme.

4.3 Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)

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

Banks in Himachal Pradesh have sanctioned new loans totaling ₹957.96 crore to 40,451 new micro-entrepreneurs under the Scheme, during this FY 2023-24 up to September 2023. Including this period, the total amount of disbursed loans stands at ₹3,214.24 crore, covering 1,85,950 entrepreneurs.

4.4 Stand-Up India Scheme (SUIS)

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

The Scheme facilitates loans of ₹10.00 lakh to ₹1.00 crore from Banks to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one women borrower per bank branch for setting up a new enterprise in the field of construction, business or service sector (also termed as green field enterprise). Banks have sanctioned ₹60.52 crore to 361 new enterprises set up by SC/ST and Women entrepreneurs under the scheme during this financial year up to September, 2023.

4.5 Financial Awareness and Literacy Campaigns

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

4.6 Business Volume of Banks

The total deposits of all banks in the State increased from ₹1,61,995 crore in September, 2022 to ₹1,81,021 crore in September, 2023. Bank deposits increased by 11.74 per cent year on year. Aggregate advances increased from ₹60,600.63 crore in September, 2022 to ₹76,188.33 crore in September, 2023 indicating a 25.72 per cent year-on-year growth. The overall banking business has increased by 15.55 per cent to ₹2,57,209 crore as of September, 2023 from ₹2,22,595 crore in September, 2022.

Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have the biggest market share of 63 per cent, followed by RRBs at 5 per cent, Private Banks at 12 per cent, and Co-operative Sector Banks at 18 per cent, others at 2 per cent. Table 4.3 contains the comparative statistics.

Table 4.3

Comparative Data of Banks in Himachal Pradesh

(₹in crore)

Sl. No.	Item	30.09.2022	30.09.2023	Variation in Sept.,2023. over Sept., 2022	
1.	Deposit PPD			Absolute	per cent
	Rural	98,115.41	1,08,782.67	10,667.30	10.87
	Urban/SU	63,879.08	72,238.04	8,358.96	13.09
	Total	1,61,994.49	1,81,020.71	19,026.20	11.74
2.	Advances (O/S)				

	Rural	32,299.68	36,797.72	4,498.04	13.93
	Urban/SU	25,060.88	29,315.91	4,255.03	16.98
	Outside Credit	3,240.07	10,074.70	6,834.63	210.94
	Total	60,600.63	76,188.33	15,587.70	25.72
3.	Total Banking Business (Dep+Adv)	2,22,595.12	2,57,209.04	34,613.90	15.55
4.	RIDF	3,137.91	3,550.38	412.47	13.14
5.	CD RATIO as per Thorat Committee	39.34	44.05	4.71	11.97
6.	Priority Sector Advances (O/S) are as under:	32,790.90	39,788.56	6,997.66	21.34
	I. Agriculture	10,624.94	11,558.46	933.52	8.79
	ii. MSME	15,457.81	18,137.54	2,679.73	17.34
	iii. OPS	6,708.13	10,092.57	3,384.44	50.45
7.	Weaker Section Adv.	11,649.32	12,423.30	773.98	6.64
8.	Non Priority Sec. Adv.	24,569.66	26,325.06	1,755.40	7.14
9.	No. of Branches	2,234	2,292	58	2.60
10.	Advances to Women	6,856.81	8,018.35	1,161.54	16.94
11.	Credit to Minorities	1,038.98	1,359.36	320.38	30.84
12.	Advances to SCs/STs	3,339.25	3,865.92	526.67	15.77

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

4.7 Performance under the Annual Credit Plan

Banks have prepared an Annual Credit Plan for 2023-24 for the disbursement of fresh loans based on potentials worked out for various priority sector activities by NABARD. The financial targets under the Annual Credit Plan 2023-24 have been increased by 11.63 per cent over the last plan outlay and fixed at ₹37,713 crore. Banks have disbursed fresh loans to the tune of ₹22,042 crore up to September, 2023 and achieved 58.44 per cent of the annual commitment. The Sector-wise target viz-a-viz achievement up to 30th September, 2023 is given in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4

Position as of September, 2023 at a glance

(₹ in crore)

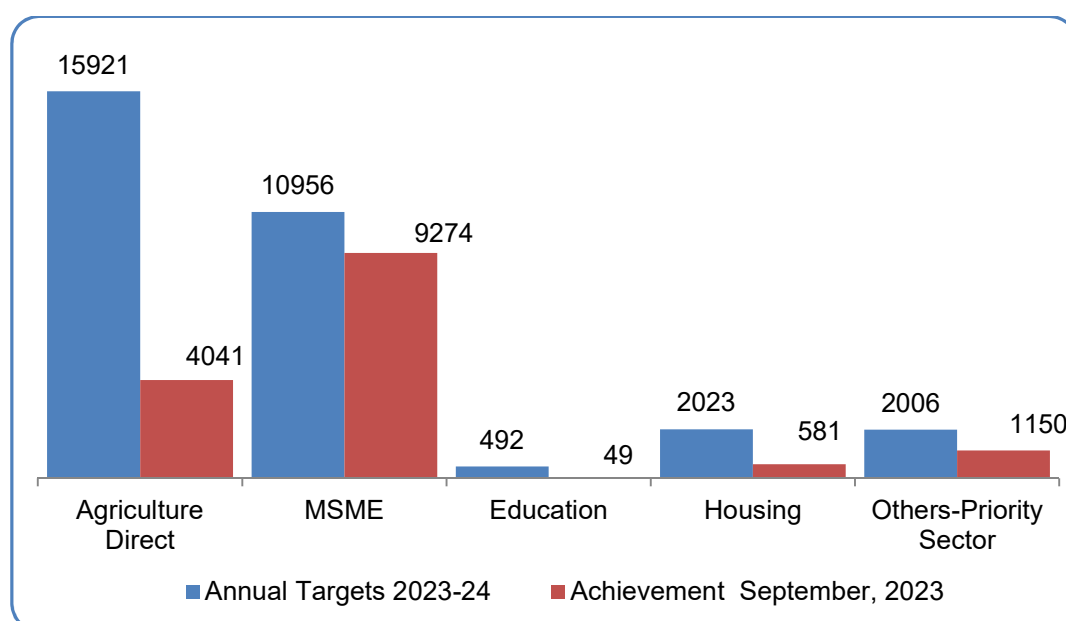
S.N.	Sector	Annual Targets 2023-24	Achievement September, 2023	Percentage Achievement September, 2023
1.	Agriculture Direct	15921	4041	25
2.	MSME	10956	9274	85
3.	Education	492	49	10

4.	Housing	2023	581	29
5.	Others-Priority Sector	2006	1150	57
6.	Total Priority Sector Loans (1 to 5)	31398	15095	48
7.	Total Non-Priority Sector loans	6315	6947	110
	Total Loans(6+7)	37713	22042	58.44

Source: SLBC Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

Figure 4.1

Performance under the Annual Credit Plan



4.8 Implementation of Government-Sponsored Schemes

i) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

The Ministry of Rural Development launched a flagship programme of the Government of India for promoting poverty reduction through building strong institutions for the poor, particularly women and enabling these institutions to access a range of financial services and livelihood services. This scheme is implemented in the State through HP State Rural Livelihoods Mission (HPSRLM), Rural Development Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh. Banks in Himachal have been allocated the annual target of ₹300.00 crore covering 14,800 beneficiaries under this Scheme. Banks have sanctioned 2,941 loan to the tune of ₹62.33 crore up to September, 2023 under the NRLM scheme.

ii) National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) of the Government of India reformed the existing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and created the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM). Self Employment Programme (SEP) is one of the NULM components (Component 4) that focuses on providing financial assistance in the form of interest subsidies on loans to encourage the formation of Individual and Group Enterprises (IGEs) and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) of the urban poor. Himachal Pradesh Urban Development Department and several banks have disbursed ₹11.63 crore in NULM loans upto September, 2023.

iii) Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

PMEGP is a credit-linked subsidy programme run by the Government of India's Ministry of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is the national nodal agency for the implementation of the scheme. The scheme is implemented at the state level by KVIC, Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB), and District Industries Centre. Banks were given a target of funding 989 additional units under the plan in 2023-24. Under the scheme, the implementing agencies are expected to offer margin money disbursements totalling ₹32.14 crore. Banks have approved ₹38.76 crore as margin money for 1,093 units till September, 2023.

4.9 Kisan Credit Cards (KCC)

Banks are implementing the KCC programme through their rural branches to offer appropriate and timely credit support from the banking system to farmers through a single window to address short-term credit requirements for agricultural production and other needs. Banks have issued new KCCs to 1,11,961 farmers and disbursed totaling ₹1,551 crore till September, 2023. Banks have funded 5,33,432 farmers through KCC for a total of ₹9070 crore till September, 2023.

4.10 Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)

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

PMEGP. RSETIs have set a target of arranging 243 training programmes during 2023-24 and trained 6,576 youths.

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

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

4.12 National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

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

4.12.1 Rural Infrastructure

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

The State has been allocated an allocation of ₹ 800.00 crore under RIDF-XXIX (2023-24). RIDF has contributed significantly to the development of several sectors such as irrigation, roads and bridges, flood protection, drinking water supply, primary education, veterinary services, watershed development, IT infrastructure etc. In recent years, innovative projects for the development of Polyhouses, Ropeway, Micro Irrigation Systems, and Solar Irrigation have been supported, which would aid in the commercialization of agri-business and sustainable farming.

A ₹10,944.58 crore has been sanctioned to the state under the RIDF as of 31st March, 2023 for projects of rural roads/bridges, irrigation, rural drinking water, etc. Under RIDF Tranche XXIX, ₹918.81 crore has been sanctioned to the State and ₹575 crore has been disbursed to the State Government up to 15th January 2024.

Following the implementation/completion of the sanctioned projects, 13,535 kilometres of roads will be made motorable, 27,395 metres of bridges will be constructed, and irrigation projects will benefit 1,94,874 hectares of land. Furthermore, 2,921 primary school rooms, 64 Secondary School Science Laboratories, 25 Information Technology Centres, and 397 Veterinary Hospitals /Artificial Insemination Centres have already been constructed.

4.12.2 Technology Facilitation Fund (TFF)

Technology Facilitation Fund (TFF) has been set in NABARD, with an initial corpus of ₹50 crore, to support and scale up technology adoption that benefits the agriculture and rural development space to have a nimble policy for engagement with Tech Start-ups and a dedicated funding source.

4.12.3 Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FAIDF)

NABARD has extended support to the State Government for the establishment of a State of Art Fisheries Training Centre at Carp Farm, Gagraat in district Una by 31st March 2025 under FAIDF (Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund).

4.12.4 Re-finance Support

NABARD extends Long Term Refinance for diverse activities viz. rural housing, small road transport operators, land development, minor irrigation, dairy development, self-help group, farm mechanization, poultry, plantation and horticulture, sheep/ goat/ piggery rearing, packing and grading house activity and other sectors. During 2023-24 refinance of assistance to Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank and Cooperative Banks including State Cooperative Agriculture Rural Development Bank(SCARDB), ₹1355.56 crore has been disbursed as on 15th January, 2024.

NABARD has supplemented the efforts of Cooperative Banks and RRBs for crop loan disbursement in the State by providing a Short Term (ST) credit limit of ₹2,300 crore for the FY 2023-24, against which the banks have drawn refinancing assistance of ₹1,560 crore as on 30th December, 2023.

4.12.5 Special Refinance Schemes

To give a boost to the agriculture and rural sector in the post-Covid era, NABARD launched the following new Special Refinance schemes:

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

This scheme aims to convert PACS to MSCs across the country providing concessional refinance facility @ 3 per cent to the banks for extending cheaper credit to the ultimate beneficiaries. State cooperative banks lend to

PACS at the rate of 4 per cent and if the project is eligible under AIF further 3 per cent subvention will be granted by GOI.

b) Schematic Refinance for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Activities

The scheme aims to meet out the credit requirement of banks/FIs to enable them to provide timely and hassle-free credit to eligible beneficiaries/entrepreneurs to facilitate WASH activities. Eligible Institutions are All Commercial Banks, SFBs, RRBs, Cooperative Banks and Subsidiaries of NABARD. The Financing to WASH activities is a Thrust area under Sustainable Development Goals and will be eligible for 95 per cent of the eligible loan for refinance. NABARD will extend concessional long-term refinance to all the eligible banks @ 6 per cent p.a. at quarterly rest. Eligible activities Support to start-ups/entrepreneurs/MSMEs manufacturing/supplying sanitary fittings, readymade toilets, etc.

4.12.6 Government Sponsored Scheme

New Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) Scheme: The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India, is implementing the new Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI), a sub-scheme of the Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM). The scheme has been extended for term loans sanctioned up to 31st March, 2026.

4.12.7 Micro Credit

The Self Help Group (SHG) movement has grown throughout Himachal Pradesh and is now firmly established. The movement has provided additional assistance in human resources and financial items. As of 31st March, 2023, the total number of credit-linked SHGs was 75,069 and 13,091 credit-linked SHGs with loans outstanding of ₹179.16 crore.

The announcement in the Union Budget 2014-15 of finance for Joint Farming Groups "Bhoomi Heen Kissan" (landless farmers) lends validity to NABARD's efforts to innovate and reach out to landless farmers through Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) form of financing. Up to 31st March, 2023, 16,969 Joint Liability Groups have received loan disbursements totaling ₹110.06 crore.

NABARD in collaboration with various NGOs/Joint Liability Promoting Institutions in the state to promote the "Joint Liability Group" scheme in the state. NABARD has sanctioned ₹20 lakh to various NGOs during FY 2023-24 for the promotion and credit linkage of 550 JLGs throughout three years.

4.12.8 Promotion of Farmers' Producer Organization

NABARD has sanctioned a grant of ₹13.01 crore in Himachal Pradesh for the formation/promotion of 124 FPOs across all 12 districts. On an aggregate basis, these FPOs will produce process and market vegetables, medicinal and aromatic plants, milk and flowers. These FPOs cover about 23,417 farmers across the State with an annual turnover of ₹13.07 crore. In another Central Sector Scheme, NABARD will be the implementing agency for the establishment and promotion of 10,000 FPOs under the "One District, One Product" idea. FPOs would be fostered and supported in the state through Cluster Based Business Organizations (CBBOs). Under the initiative, NABARD has established 23 FPOs with a total grant of ₹10.47 crore.

4.12.9 Watershed Development

NABARD has approved 50 Watershed Development Projects (29 Watershed and 21 Spring Shed Projects) across the state's 10 districts. As of 31st December, 2023, a total of 26.84 crore had been given under these projects, which covered 38,732 hectares and benefited 300 villages in 10 districts. These initiatives will improve water availability, safeguard the environment, raise farmer production and income, conserve decreasing grasslands, and promote animal husbandry.

4.12.10 Tribal Development through the Tribal Development Fund (TDF)

NABARD has approved 14 tribal development projects with a total grant of ₹21.35 crore benefiting 3,708 families up to 31st December, 2023. These initiatives intend to establish WADIs (small orchards) and dairy units in selective villages covering around 2,616 acres of land for Mango, Kinnow, Lemon, Apple, Walnut, Pear, and Wild Apricot planting.

4.12.11 Support through the Farm Sector Promotion Fund (FSPF)

NABARD has sanctioned 42 projects totalling ₹4.80 crore under the FSPF, benefiting about 20,773 farmers. During the FY 2023-24, 2 projects in Solan and Bilaspur districts have been sanctioned with a grant assistance of ₹43.00 lakh.

4.13 Financial Inclusion

NABARD has sanctioned a support of ₹3.80 crore in FY 2023-24 up to 31st December, 2023 to various banks throughout the State for spreading Financial Literacy through Financial and Digital Literacy Camps. Out of this, Financial and Digital Literacy camps amounting to ₹2.84 crore have been sanctioned for spreading financial literacy and awareness. Further, NABARD has also sanctioned 200 Micro-ATMs amounting to ₹45.00 lakh to Fino Payments Bank and 600 mPoS (Mobile Point-Sale) amounting to ₹17.00 lakh to Airtel Payments Bank. Grant assistance of ₹27.00 lakh has been sanctioned to 7 Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI) in the state for the 'Purchase and maintenance of training equipments of RSETIs'. Also, other program about Financial Inclusion such as 'Reimbursement of examination fee

of BC/BF (Business Correspondent/ Business Facilitator) for 1500 BCs amounting to ₹7.00 lakh have been sanctioned to India Post Payment Banks.

NABARD is also implementing Gol's program on 'Promotion of Digital Payments in Mandis' in two mandis of Himachal Pradesh viz. Dhalli mandi, Shimla and Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) Solan. Under the said program, QR codes have been provided by Himachal Pradesh State Cooperative Bank and Punjab National Bank in Dhalli, Mandi and APMC Solan respectively to promote payments about collection of market cess from arthiyas and collection of all other payments in Mandis. Airtel Payments Bank has also provided mPoS to the retail shop owners in the Mandi premises. Various banks are organizing Financial and Digital Literacy camps in these mandis to sensitize the farmers and other stakeholders to make online payments.

Besides this, NABARD has also initiated to spread Financial Awareness through Media.

4.14 NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS)

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

- Project Management Consultancy for Integrated Cold Chain Project at Parala and Kharapathar to Himachal Pradesh State Agricultural Marketing Board.
- Setting up PMU (Project Management Unit) under the Agri-Infrastructure Fund (AIF) at the State Level in Himachal Pradesh.
- Impact Assessment Study of Mukhya Mantri Khet Sanrakshan Yojana in Himachal Pradesh.
- Impact Evaluation Study of Micro Irrigation in Himachal Pradesh.
- NABCONS is the Central Technical Support Agency for DDU-GKY in Himachal Pradesh.
- Social Impact Assessment of CSR programs undertaken by SJVN.

4.15 NABARD's Initiatives for Climate Change in Himachal Pradesh

NABARD has been approved as a National Implementing Entity (NIE) for the Adaptation Fund (AF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), and National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) established under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) set up by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC). To meet out the future challenges of climate

change, NABARD facilitated the preparation, development, and sanction of a projection titled 'Sustained Livelihoods of Agriculture Dependent Communities in Drought-Prone Districts of Himachal Pradesh through Climate Smart Solutions' in Sirmour district from the executing entity, namely the Department of Environment, Science, and Technology of the Government of Himachal Pradesh. The project has been allocated a budget of ₹ 20.00 crore by the MoEF and CC, NABARD has since released ₹19.12 crore up to 31st December, 2023. The project has been extended up to 31st March 2024.

CHAPTER

5

**PRICE MOVEMENT
AND
FOOD MANAGEMENT**

Key Highlights

- Prices are key to analyse the economy. Himachal Pradesh's population was badly affected by unprecedented rainfall during the current financial year following the heavy rains, the war between Russia and Ukraine, sparking price increase, due in large part to the rising cost of crude oil and other commodities.
- Supply-side interruptions drove inflation above the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) maximum tolerance range of 6 per cent in the Financial Year (FY) 2021-22. Himachal Pradesh's inflation rate has been somewhat subdued as of late, falling below the RBI's target rate of 4 per cent in 2018-19. From April through December of the current FY 2023-24, the Wholesale Price Inflation (WPI) at the State level fell from 11.6 per cent to (–) 1.1 per cent. The consumer price indices based inflation fluctuated between 1.9 and 5.1 per cent.
- In November, 2023, the consumer price index industrial worker (CPI-IW) for Himachal Pradesh was 133.4, compared to 139.1 for All India. Therefore, Himachal Pradesh's consumer inflation rate of 1.60 per cent is lower than the All-India rate of 4.98 per cent.
- Government does intensive monitoring of production and supply critical commodities. A buffer supply of pulses has been kept to provide price stability in FY 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 by slowly releasing pulses from the buffer stock, market prices were maintained.
- The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) distributes wheat, wheat atta, rice, sugar, and other essentials, via 5,249 Fair-Price stores as part of the government's poverty alleviation policy. The Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation acquired and distributed TPDS goods worth ₹ 1304.09 crore from January to December 2023. Up to December, 2023, the Corporation bought and distributed 24,36,300 bags of cement worth ₹76.33 crore to panchayats.
- As part of the Government's Tribal Action Plan, supplies of essential goods and petroleum products were sent to tribal and snow-bound areas during the current financial year, 2023-24. The State Government is providing the fund to the Civil Supplies Corporation to build godowns so that they can store more food grains under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) Scheme.

5.1 Introduction

Prices are an important indicator of the economy performance. Himachal Pradesh was badly affected by unprecedented rainfalls during the current financial year. Worldwide conflicts the war between Russia and Ukraine and the Israel-Hamas conflict in the Middle East have contributed to global price increases, primarily driven by the rising costs of crude oil and other commodities and weather uncertainties. As a result, Central bank has faced pressure to tighten monetary policy impacting home budgets. The spectre of stagflation, a combination of high inflation and economic stagnation, became a significant concern that needed to be addressed. Consequently, industrialized economies were left no choice but to increase their interest rates.

As the US Federal Reserve raised rates, the United States (US) dollar appreciated, making dollar-denominated fuel imports more expensive. Rising prices are always a cause for concern for policymakers, as they disproportionately impact the common man. The challenges of inflation are more acutely felt in developing economies, where necessities constitute a higher proportion of the consumption basket compared to developed countries.

In the case of Himachal Pradesh, the inflation rate has been relatively subdued. India adopted flexible inflation targeting in 2016, and inflation targets are set every five years. In March 2021, the government retained the target at 4 per cent for headline Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation from April 2021 to March 2026, with lower and upper tolerance limits of 2 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively. This framework provides a guideline for monetary policy to maintain price stability while allowing for some flexibility to accommodate economic conditions.

Supply-side disruptions played a significant role in driving inflation beyond the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) maximum tolerance range of 6 per cent in the fiscal year 2021-22. The pandemic had a pronounced impact on the supply side than on demand, leading to disruptions in the supply chain for essential items like food, medicine, and industrial goods. Consequently, cost-push inflation in the state was exacerbated as the production and distribution of essential goods faced challenges, causing their prices to rise.

Table 5.1

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

Indices	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2022-23^	2023-24*(P)
Wholesale Price Index (WPI) All India	4.3	1.7	1.3	13.0	9.41	11.6	-1.1
Consumer Price Index-Rural (CPI-R)	-0.4	3.1	4.7	6.1	4.3	4.7	5.1
Consumer Price Index-Urban (CPI-U)	4.9	5.4	7.1	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.1

Consumer Price Index-Combined (CPI-C)	0.5	3.5	5.2	6.0	4.5	4.8	5.1
Consumer Price Index-Industrial worker (CPI-IW) [#]	3.1	4.9	5.5	5.0	4.8	5.3	1.9
Consumer Price Index -Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL)	1.2	4.3	4.2	5.2	5.2	6.6	4.5
Consumer Price Index-Rural Labour (CPI-RL)	1.3	4.3	4.2	5.3	4.8	6.0	4.7

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

[^]April to December, 2022-23

^{*}April to December, 2023-24

P= Provisional

5.1.1 Current Status of Inflation

WPI at the state level fell from 11.6 per cent to (-)1.1 per cent in FY 2023-24. This significant decline was attributed to factors such as a slowdown in the inflation of key commodities (crude oil, iron, aluminium, and cotton) and the influence of the base year's high prices. The Consumer Price indices based inflation fluctuated between 1.9 and 5.1 per cent during the same period. CPI inflation exceeded the upper tolerance level set by RBI during July and August 2023, primarily due to rising vegetable prices, especially tomatoes.

The convergence of WPI and CPI was influenced by the decline in commodity prices, specifically commodities like crude oil, iron, aluminium, and cotton. These commodities, which have a significant weight in the WPI basket, experienced a slowdown in inflation. The factor contributing to higher CPI was the rising service costs, which are not included in the WPI basket. This reflects that the convergence of the two inflation indicators was a result of commodity prices levelling down and the impact of rising service costs, which are not considered in the WPI.

Figure 5.1**Monthly Comparison of Inflation among WPI, CPI (C), CPI (R) and CPI (U)**

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

Divergence in WPI and CPI:

The divergence between relatively high WPI inflation and lower CPI inflation widened from May 2023 to August 2023. Figure 5.1 likely visually represents this divergence.

Factors Contributing to Divergence:

The divergence is attributed to different weights assigned to the two indices and the lag time in the impact of rising import costs on consumer prices. The WPI, being more volatile due to these factors, reflects the impact of rising import costs more rapidly.

The trend towards Convergence:

Despite the initial divergence, there has been a narrowing of the gap between WPI and CPI since then, indicating a trend towards convergence. This convergence suggests a balance in the impact of rising import costs on both wholesale and consumer prices.

Core Inflation and Government Focus:

The core inflation, which is an indicator of demand-pull inflation, has seen little movement recently. Despite this, Himachal Pradesh Government places a high premium on controlling inflation, emphasizing its commitment to maintaining price stability.

Impact on Ordinary People:

Personal income is not tied to prices, indicating that when inflation occurs, ordinary people suffer disproportionately. This highlights the adverse effects of inflation on the purchasing power and living standards of individuals.

Indices for Measuring Inflation:

Various indices are mentioned as tools for measuring the ups and downs of inflation:

- Wholesale Price Index (WPI)
- Consumer Price Index-Rural (CPI-R)
- Consumer Price Index-Urban (CPI-U)
- Consumer Price Index-Combined (CPI-C)
- Consumer Price Index-Industrial Worker (CPI-IW)
- Consumer Price Index-Agriculture Labourers (CPI-AL)
- Consumer Price Index-Rural Labourers (CPI-RL)

Diverse Tracking of Inflationary Trends:

These indices represent different segments of the population, such as rural and urban consumers, industrial workers, and agriculture labourers, and a combined index that encompasses various demographic groups. The diversity in indices reflects the recognition that inflation affects different groups in society, differently.

5.1.2 Consumer Price Index-Combined (CPI-C) Inflation among other States

The inflation trend in Himachal Pradesh, as described, reflects a fluctuating pattern throughout the year 2023. Starting at 3.4 per cent in January and peaking at 7.1 per cent in July, the increase in inflation can be attributed to a spike in vegetable prices. This phenomenon could be due to various factors such as weather conditions affecting crop yields, transportation costs, or other supply chain disruptions.

Central banks often raise interest rates to cool down an overheating economy and control inflation. However, it's important to note that the impact of interest rate changes on inflation is not immediate and takes time to manifest.

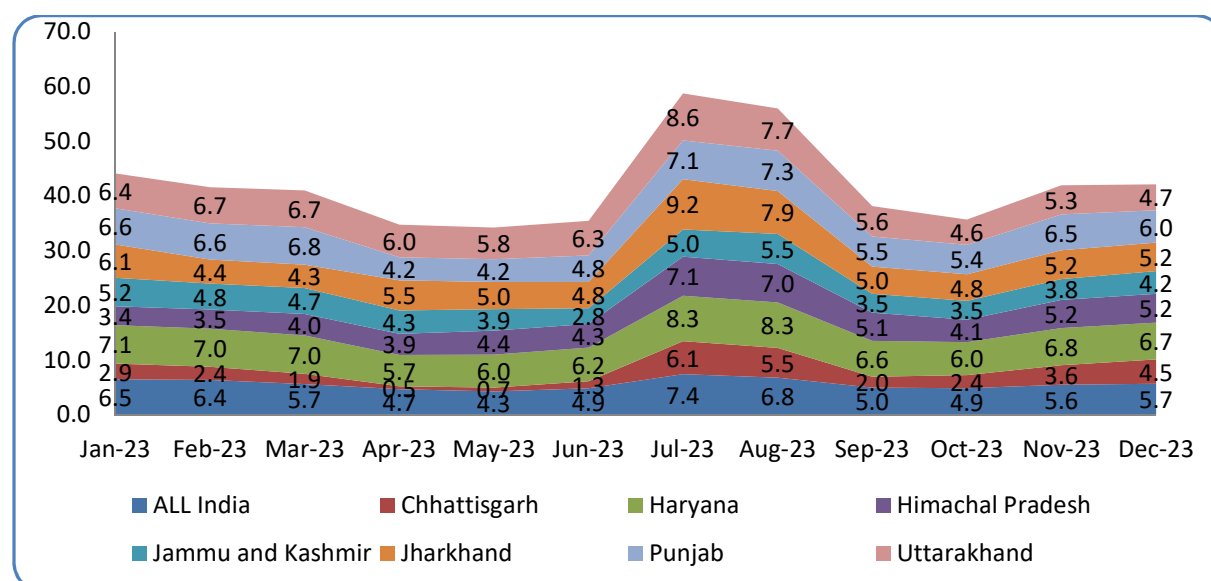
The subsequent decrease in inflation from September 2023 suggests that either the measures taken, including the interest rate hike, had a positive effect or that the initial factors causing the spike in vegetable prices may have alleviated.

In January 2023, Himachal Pradesh had a CPI-C inflation rate of 3.4 per cent. Himachal Pradesh had relatively moderate inflation compared to other states. The inflation rates in the remaining states ranged from 7.1 per cent to 5.2 per cent.

This disparity in inflation rates among states can be attributed to various factors, including differences in economic activities, supply chains, agricultural production, and regional economic policies. The lower inflation rate in Himachal Pradesh, in comparison to most other states, indicates a relatively stable economic environment and effective measures taken by the State to control inflation.

Figure 5.2

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



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

5.1.3 Drivers and contributors to Consumer Price Index inflation (Combined) 2023 vs 2017 Figure 5.3

5.1.3.1 Retail Inflation Driven by Following Commodities

Fuel and Light:

- Largest contributor to overall inflation.
- Accounts for 26.6 per cent of the total CPI-C inflation.

- Indicates that changes in fuel and energy prices significantly influence the overall inflation rate.

Clothing and Footwear:

- The main driver of CPI-C inflation with a 25.1 per cent contribution.
- Reflects the impact of price changes in clothing and footwear on the overall inflation rate.

Miscellaneous:

- Contributes to the overall inflation, with 19.2 per cent share.
- "Miscellaneous" typically includes a variety of goods and services not classified under other major categories.

Food and Beverages:

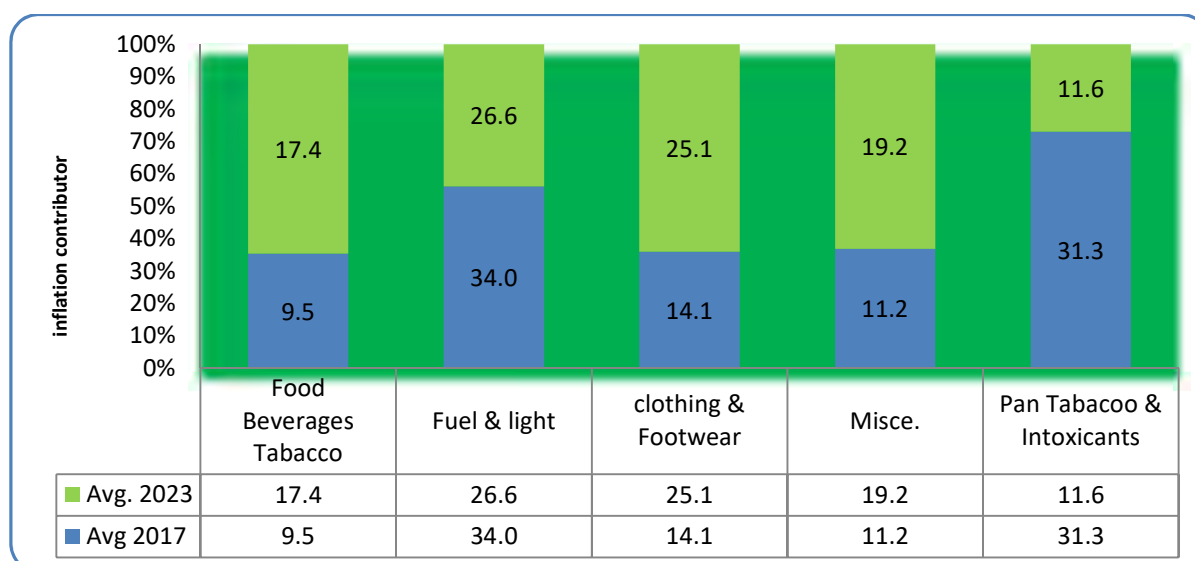
- Contributes to the overall inflation, with 17.4 per cent share
- Indicates the influence of food and beverage price changes on the overall inflation rate.

Pan Tobacco & Intoxicants:

- Contributes 11.6 per cent to the total inflation.
- This category involves products like tobacco and intoxicants, and its contribution suggests its impact on the inflation rate.

Figure 5.3

Contribution of groups to CPI(C) inflation 2023 vs 2017



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

5.1.4 Consumer Price Index Industrial Worker (CPI-IW)

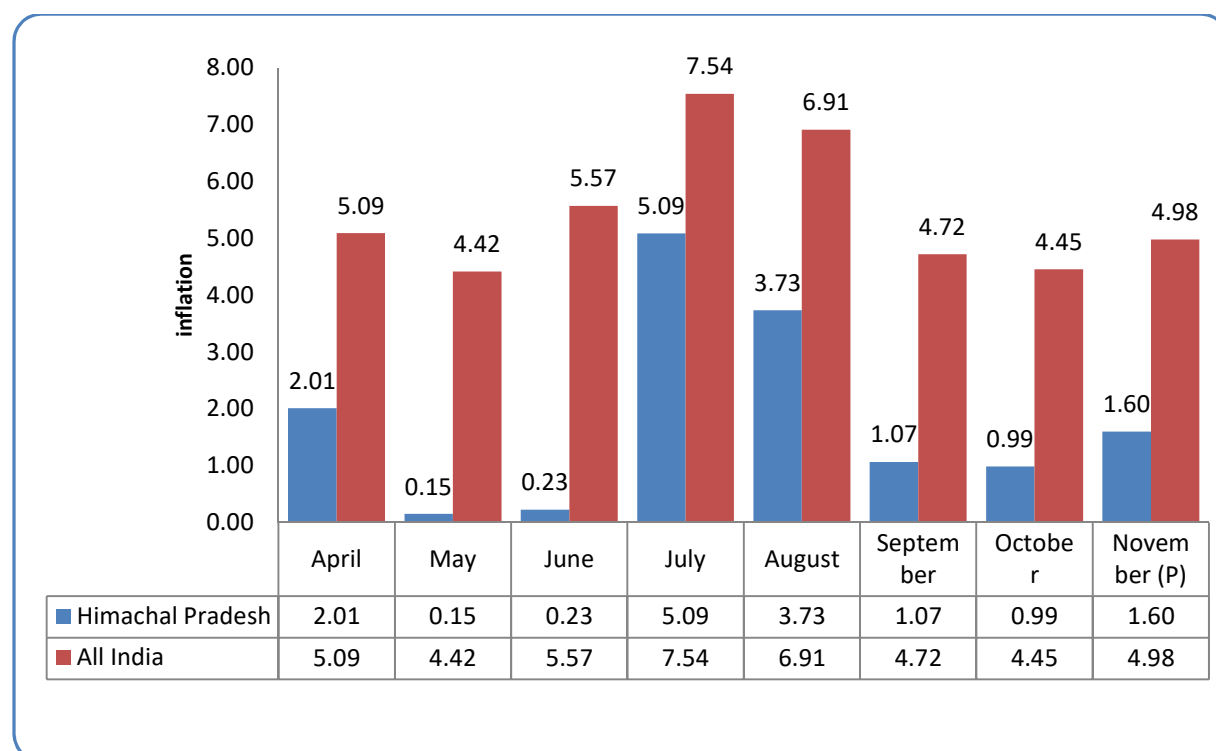
The Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) is a measure of inflation specific to the cost of living for industrial workers and is released by the Labour Bureau. The base year for CPI-IW was changed from 2001 to 2016 in September, 2020. The index includes industrial employees from various sectors such as factories, mines, plantations, railroads, public motor transport undertakings, energy generating and distributing enterprises, as well as ports and docks.

The information provided in Table 5.2, 5.3 and Figure 5.4 indicates that in November, 2023 the CPI-IW inflation in Himachal Pradesh was lower than the national average.

This could be due to various factors such as regional economic conditions, differences in the composition of industries, and specific factors affecting the cost of living in Himachal Pradesh. The lower CPI-IW inflation in the state might have positive implications for the purchasing power and standard of living of industrial workers in comparison to the national average.

Figure 5.4

Variability in Himachal Pradesh and All India inflation of Industrial worker 2023-24 (April-November, 2023) Base Year 2016=100



Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India

Table 5.2**Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers in Himachal Pradesh****(Base 2001 and 2016*)**

Month	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Percentage change over the previous year
April	257	270	282	121.8	129.1	131.7	2.01
May	256	271	280	121.7	131.3	131.5	0.15
June	258	272	282	122.5	131.9	132.2	0.23
July	265	274	288	123.8	129.7	136.3	5.09
August	267	275	291	124.0	131.2	136.1	3.73
September	266	277	120.8*	124.6	131.2	132.6	1.07
October	267	280	122.1*	126.7	131.7	133.0	0.99(\$)
November	266	281	122.5*	127.6	131.3	133.4	1.60(\$)
December	265	283	120.6*	125.7	130.2		
January	266	282	120.0*	126.0	130.2		..
February	266	280	120.5*	126.4	130.1		..
March	267	281	121.4*	126.9	131.5		
Average	264	277	118.9\$	124.8	130.8	133.4(\$)	1.9(\$)

Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India

* Base Year =2016,

\$ Provisional

Table 5.3**Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers of All India****(Base 2001 and 2016*)**

Month	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Percentage change over the previous year
April	288	312	329	120.1	127.7	134.2	5.09
May	289	314	330	120.6	129.0	134.7	4.42
June	291	316	332	121.7	129.2	136.4	5.57
July	301	319	336	122.8	129.9	139.7	7.54
August	301	320	338	123.0	130.2	139.2	6.91
September	301	322	118.1*	123.3	131.3	137.5	4.72
October	302	325	119.5*	124.9	132.5	138.4	4.45(\$)
November	302	328	119.9*	125.7	132.5	139.1	4.98(\$)
December	301	330	118.8*	125.4	132.3		
January	307	330	118.2*	125.1	132.8		..
February	307	328	119.0*	125.0	132.7		..
March	309	326	119.6*	126.0	133.3		..
Average	300	323	117.6\$	123.6	131.1	137.4(\$)	5.5(\$)

Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India

* Base Year =2016,

\$ Provisional

5.1.5 Wholesale Price Index (WPI)

Wholesale Price Index (WPI)-based inflation during and after the Covid-19 era, with additional impact from the Russia-Ukraine war. Overall, the monthly trend of inflation rates based on wholesale prices has been sliding downwards from its peak of 4.8 per cent in January, 2023 to (-) 4.2 per cent in June, 2023 and further increased to 0.7 per cent in December, 2023. (Figure: 5.1). The key points are mentioned below:

Low WPI-based Inflation during the Covid-19 Era:

- WPI-based inflation remained low throughout the COVID-19 period. This is attributed to the economic slowdown and disruptions caused by the pandemic, which lead to reduced demand and pricing pressures.

Increase in WPI-based Inflation after the Epidemic:

- As economic activity restarted post the Covid-19 pandemic, WPI-based inflation began to gain momentum. Economic recovery often leads to increased demand for goods and services, which can contribute to upward pressure on prices.

Impact of Russia-Ukraine War:

- The Russia-Ukraine war is a factor contributing to the increase in WPI-based inflation.
- Disruption of global supply networks and disruption of free flow of key goods due to geopolitical events, such as wars, can lead to supply shortages and increase production costs, influencing inflation rates.

Negative WPI in FY 2023-24:

- The wholesale inflation rate decreased to almost negative up to October in FY 2023-24.
- The negative inflation rate indicates a period of deflation, where the average prices received by producers for their goods and services decreased, possibly reflecting the challenges in the supply chains and economic uncertainties.

Consequences of Disruptions:

- The disruptions caused by both the COVID-19 pandemic and geopolitical events have consequences on global supply chains, trade, and economic activities, impacting inflation rates.

WPI Inflation Fluctuations Main Points:

Imported Inflation and WPI:

- Imported inflation contributes to WPI inflation, with a specific mention of the impact on edible oils.
- The temporary impacts of higher worldwide costs for items, especially edible oils, are reflected in local pricing.

RBI Study on Global Inflation Shock:

- According to an RBI study, a one per cent increase in prices across all countries and sectors due to a global inflation shock could raise inflation in India.
- The second-round effects include domestic indirect effects (46 basis points) and global spillovers (17 basis points), in addition to the direct impact of 100 basis points.

Influence on WPI (Manufactured Goods Component):

- The influence of global market prices on WPI, particularly in the prices of oil and basic metals, is noticeable, especially in the manufactured goods component.

Global Prices for Various Commodities:

- Global prices for edible oils, rubber, cotton, crude oil, and metals have fallen in the current fiscal year.
- Fluctuations in global commodity prices can have significant implications for countries that rely on imports for these commodities.

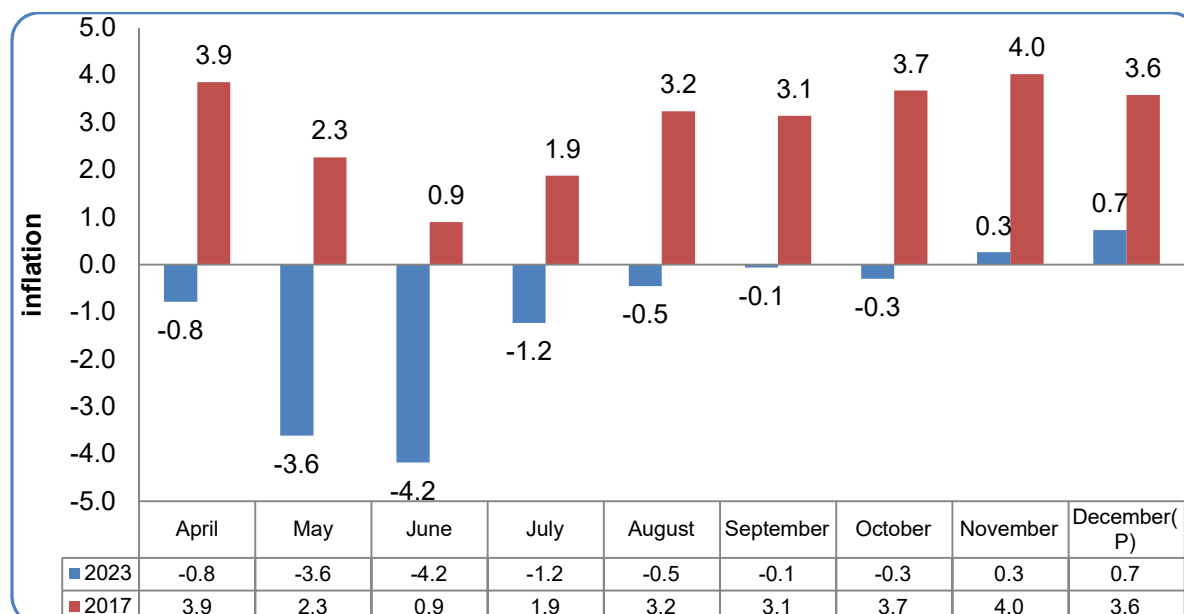
Capital Outflows and Currency Rate:

- Capital outflows had a negative influence on India's currency rate in the first half of FY 2023-24.
- This contributed to the high costs of imported inputs, especially those denominated in dollars.

5.1.6 Monthly Wholesale Price Index (WPI)

Through a network of District Statistical Offices, the Department of Economics and Statistics collects, compiles and analyses data on 160 commodities. Every first Friday of the month, the prices are collected from the district's designated shops. These rates are made accessible to stakeholders after being scrutinised at headquarters. Show in figures 5.6 and 5.7.

The Monthly Wholesale Price Index, at the National level for the State during December, 2022 was 150.5 which increased to 151.6 (P) in December, 2023 showing an inflation rate of 0.7 per cent. The month-wise average WPI for the year 2023-24 is given in Figures: 5.1 and 5.5.

Figure 5.5**Monthly WPI inflation 2023 and 2017 (April-December) compression**

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

The information from Figure 5.5 indicates a comparison of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) inflation between two periods: April to December, 2023 and April to December, 2017. Here are the key observations:

WPI Inflation in April to December, 2023:

- In the more recent period of April to December, 2023, WPI inflation fell into negative territory, ranging between (-) 4.2 to 0.7 per cent.
- The negative inflation indicates a period of deflation, where average prices received by producers for their goods and services decreased.

WPI Inflation in April to December 2017:

- From April to December 2017, WPI inflation ranged between 0.9 and 4.0 per cent.
- This suggests a relatively moderate to low level of inflation during that period.

Significant Decline in WPI Inflation:

- The data reveals a significant decline in WPI inflation between the two periods, with the more recent period experiencing negative inflation rates.
- This decline suggests that overall, wholesale prices have decreased or remained subdued, indicating potential stability or even a decrease in retail prices.

Implications for Retail Prices:

- The conclusion drawn is that with the significant decline in WPI inflation, retail prices in India are expected to stay steady or fall in the next months.
- Lower wholesale prices can potentially translate into lower costs for retailers and may contribute to stability or reduction in consumer prices.

Wholesale Price Coefficient of Variation of 2022 and 2023 (Figure 5.6 and Figure 5.7)

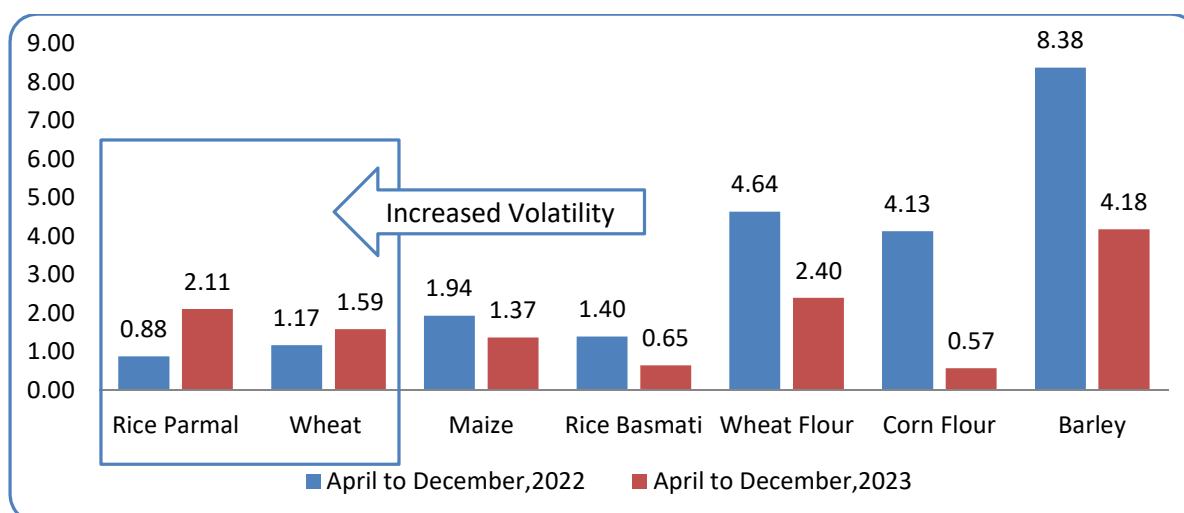
Visual Representation: The figures, particularly Figure 5.6 and Figure 5.7, are likely visual representations of the coefficient of variation for the prices of fat grains and pulses, respectively. These figures can provide a graphical representation of the volatility trends in wholesale prices for the mentioned commodities.

Analysis of Fat Grain Wholesale Prices (Figure 5.6):

- The coefficient of variation is employed to analyze the volatility of wholesale prices for fat grains in 2022 (April to December) and 2023 (April to December).
- The focus is on commodities like wheat and rice parmal, which are identified as highly volatile during 2023-24.

Figure 5.6

Coefficient of Variation of Fat Grain Wholesale Price 2022 vs 2023



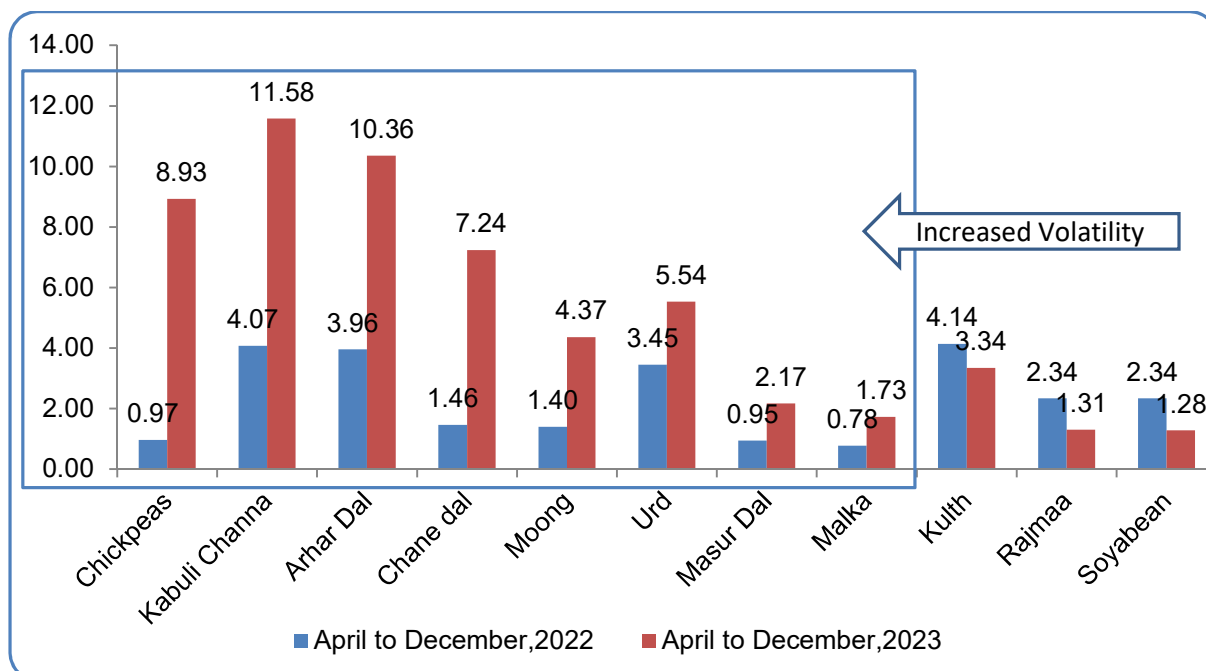
Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh

Factors Affecting Pulse Prices (Figure 5.7):

- The coefficient of variation in pulses remained subdued due to increased production, government initiatives to maintain buffer stocks, and lower import taxes and cess on pulses.
- Increased production levels contribute to the stability of the prices of pulses.

Figure 5.7

Coefficient of Variation of Pulses Wholesale Price 2022 vs 2023



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

High Volatility in Specific Pulses:

- Certain pulse commodities, including Chickpeas, Kabuli channa, Arhar dal, Chane dal, Moong, Urd, Masur Dal, and Malka, are identified as highly volatile based on the coefficient of variation calculations for 2022 (April to December) and 2023 (April to December).
- This indicates that the prices of these specific pulse commodities experienced significant fluctuations during the mentioned periods.

Stability in Other Pulses:

- On the other hand, commodities like Kulth, Rajmah, and Soyabean are identified as less volatile, staying stable throughout the year.
- The stability in these pulse commodities may be attributed to factors such as consistent production levels or effective market interventions.

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

This information discusses the challenges associated with higher inflation, especially in the context of fiscal policy and its impact on various economies. Here are the key points:

Political Ramifications of Rising Inflation:

- Higher inflation rates can have political ramifications, particularly when they coincide with the budgeting process.
- Political leaders may face challenges in managing public expectations and addressing concerns related to the cost of living.

Global Economic Challenges in 2023:

- Many economies faced difficulties in 2023, even as some were recovering from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Ongoing geopolitical issues, such as the war between Russia and Ukraine and the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, have created supply-side constraints, impacting global economic conditions.

Unmanageably High Rates of Inflation:

- Most nations have entered a problematic zone marked by unmanageably high rates of inflation.
- High inflation can erode purchasing power, disrupt economic stability, and pose challenges for both consumers and businesses.

Repo Rate as a Tool for Mitigating Inflation:

- The repo rate is mentioned as an effective method for mitigating inflation.
- The repo rate, or repurchase rate, is the interest rate at which the central bank (Reserve Bank of India) lends money to commercial banks and other financial institutions.

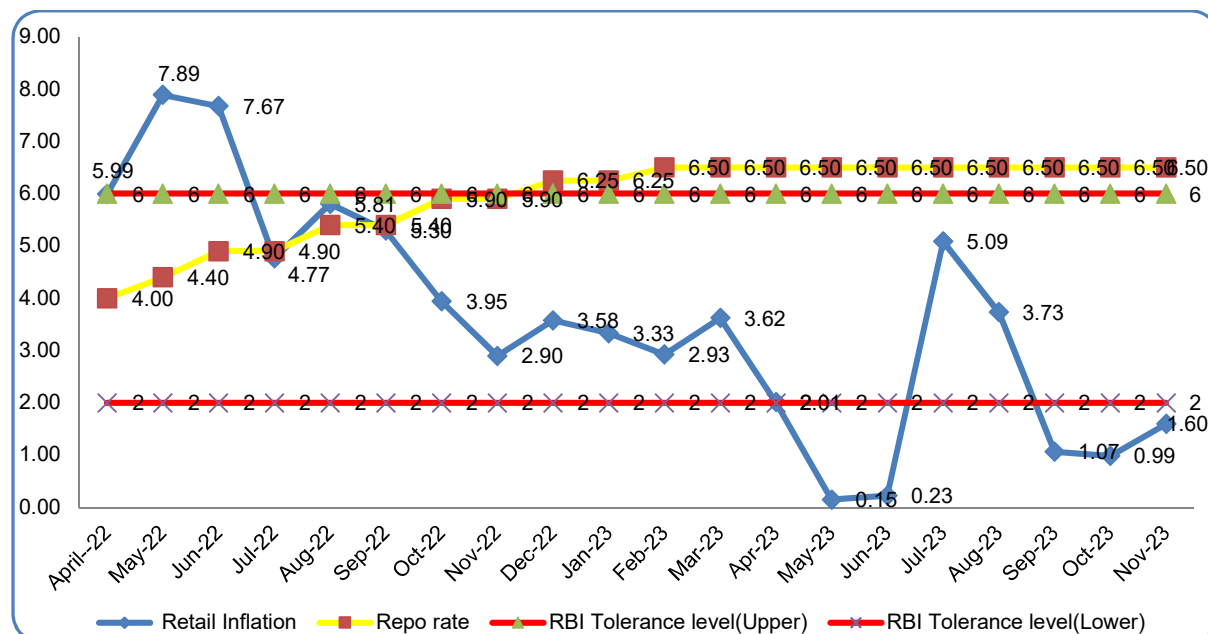
Financial Crisis and Central Bank Intervention:

- During financial crises, banks often turn to the central bank for support.
- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) plays a crucial role in managing monetary policy, including using tools like the repo rate to influence the money supply and inflation levels.

The dynamics of inflation in 2022 and 2023, particularly focusing on measures taken by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Central Government to address inflationary pressures in figure 5.8 below are the main findings:

Figure 5.8

Comparison of CPI (IW) Inflation vs. Repo Rate



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

Retail Inflation exceeding RBI's Tolerance Limit in 2022:

- Instances in 2022 when retail inflation exceeded the RBI's tolerance limit.
- The RBI's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) responds by calling for a rise in the repo rate to control inflation.

Repo Rate Hike by the RBI:

- CPI (IW) inflation reached a high of 7.89 per cent in May 2022, exceeding the RBI's tolerance level of 6.0 per cent.
- From May to December, 2022, and up to February, 2023 the MPC raised the policy repo rate under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) by 225 basis points, from 4.0 per cent to 6.50 per cent, to tackle inflation.
- This indicates a proactive approach by the RBI to use monetary policy tools to curb inflation.

Impact on Inflation:

- As a result of the measures taken, inflation came down, with CPI inflation reaching and went into the lower tolerance level of 2.0 per cent during May and June, 2023.

Inflation Spike in July and August, 2023:

- A sudden spike in inflation was noted in July and August 2023, attributed to a rise in vegetable prices, especially tomatoes.

- However, the situation has cooled down, and inflation is reported to be moving between the tolerance levels set by the RBI.

Recent REPO Rate:

- The RBI increased the REPO rate by 25 basis points from February 8th, 2023.
- The rate hike was followed by a decrease in retail inflation from 7.89 per cent in May 2022 to 0.15 per cent in May 2023.

Table 5.4

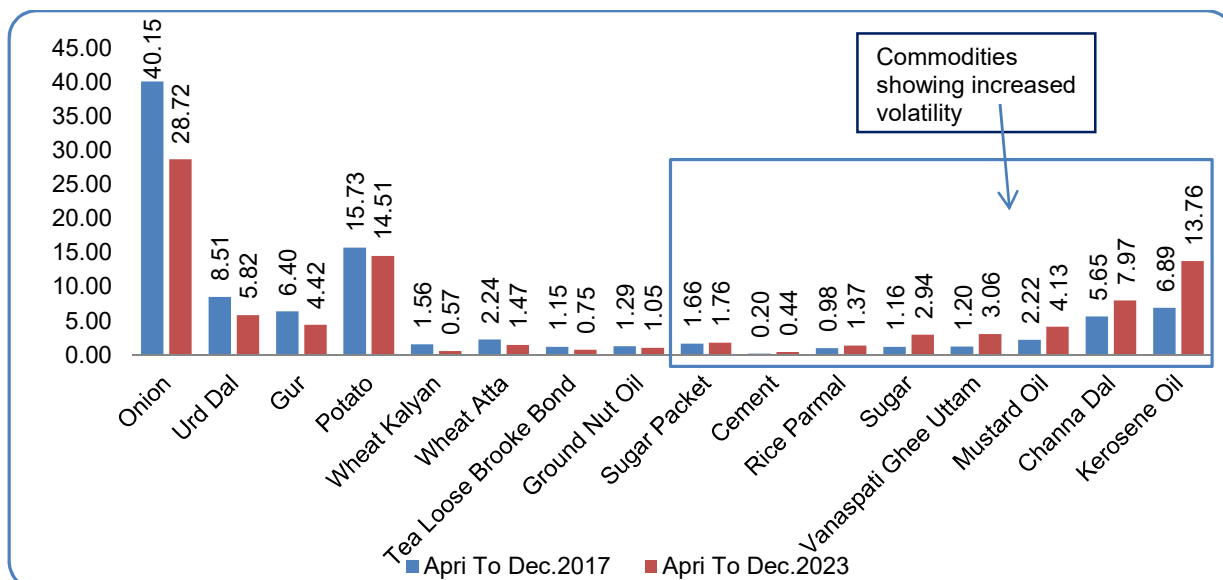
The Repo Rate of Reserve Bank of India's

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

Source: Reserve Bank of India

5.1.8 Weekly Retail Price

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

Figure 5.9**Coefficient of variation of 16 essential commodities 2017 vs 2023**

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

5.1.9 Volatility in Essential Commodity Prices

The scarcity of available workers, possibly due to COVID-19 regulations, may have contributed to an increase in retail prices. Additionally, the analysis of price fluctuations for various commodities between April to December, 2017 and April to December, 2023 reveals distinct trends. Below are the observations (Figure 5.9):

Possible Impact of Worker Scarcity:

- The scarcity of available workers is mentioned as a potential factor contributing to the increase in retail prices following the implementation of COVID-19 regulations.
- Labour shortages can disrupt supply chains, leading to production challenges and affecting prices.

Commodities with Stable Prices Since (April to December, 2023):

- Certain commodities, including Onion, Urd dal, Gur, Potato, Wheat Kalyan, Wheat atta, Tea loose Brooke Bond, and Groundnut oil, have remained stable since April, 2023.
- Stability is attributed to factors such as adequate supply resulting from domestic production and the maintenance of adequate buffer stocks for rice and wheat to meet food security requirements.

Volatility in Prices for Specific Commodities (April to December, 2023):

- Kerosene oil, Channa dal, Mustard oil, Uttam vanspati ghee, Sugar, Rice parmal, Cement, and Sugar packet all experienced volatility in prices between April to December, 2023.

- These commodities saw fluctuations, suggesting that various factors such as demand, supply chain disruptions, or external influences may have affected their prices.

5.2 Food Security and Civil Supplies

Targeted Public Distribution System

One of the main constituents of the Govt. strategy for poverty alleviation is the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) which ensures the availability of essential commodities like Wheat, Wheat Atta, Rice, Sugar etc. through a network of 5,249 fair price shops. The total families for distribution of essential items have been divided into two categories viz.

- 1) **National Food Security Act (NFSA)**
 - i) Antodaya Anna Yojna (AAY)
 - ii) Priority Households
- 2) **Other than National Food Security Act (OTNFSA) (Above Poverty Line) (APL)**

In the State, the Targeted Public Distribution System has having total ration cards of 19,44,225 covering a card population of 72,55,574 from digitized records. These card holders are being provided with essential commodities through 5,249 fair price shops which comprise 3,348 Cooperative Societies, 22 Panchayats, 51 HPSCSC, 1,784 Individuals, 8 Self Help Groups and 36 Mahila Mandals. The Distribution of essential commodities during the year 2023-24 (up to 12/2023) is given as under in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5

Distribution of necessary goods

Sl. No.	Name of Commodity	Unit	Distribution of items up to December, 2023 (Including Backlogs)
1.	Wheat/Atta APL	M.T.	1,21,749
2.	Rice APL	M.T.	55,377
3.	Wheat/Atta BPL/PHH/AAY /NFSA	M.T.	1,07,890
4.	Rice BPL/PHH/AAY/NFSA	M.T.	84,506
5.	Sugar	M.T.	29,146
6.	Pulses	M.T.	30,598
7.	Iodized Salt	M.T.	5,588
8.	Mustard Oil	K.L.	19,970
9.	Refined Oil	K.L.	5,749

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

Presently, the following food items are being distributed through TPDS and Himachal Pradesh State Specially Subsidized Scheme which is as per Table 5.6:

Table 5.6

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

Scale and Rates of Distribution of commodity Per ration card/Per family/Per person/Per month					
Distribution Scale and Rates of commodities Per ration card/Per family/Per person/Per month					
The Government of Himachal Pradesh has launched a State Specially Subsidized Scheme for all ration card holders w.e.f. 1.4.2007, which has been modified from time to time. The consumers have been given the choice to opt for three pulses out of four pulses.					
Sr. No.	Commodity	NFSA Rate	Other then NFSA (APL) Rate	APLTax Payer Rate	Scale
1	Dal Channa	₹38.00 per Kg.	₹ 48.00 per Kg.	₹ 56.00 per Kg.	3 Kg. per family per month for all ration card holders.
2	Dal Urd Sabut	₹63.00 per Kg.	₹ 73.00 per Kg.	₹98.00 per Kg.	
3	Moong Sabut	₹71.00 per Kg.	₹ 81.00 per Kg.	₹106.00 per Kg.	
4	Dal Masoor	₹63.00 per Kg.	₹ 73.00 per Kg.	₹ 97.00 per Kg.	
5	Edible Oil (F.M. Oil)	₹114.00 per litre.	₹ 114.00 per litre	₹ 119.00 per litres.	1 litre. per ration card having 1 and 2 members and 2 litres. having 3 or above family members per month.
6	Edible Oil (F.R.Oil)	₹106.00 per litre	₹ 106.00 per litres.	₹ 111.00 per litres.	
7	Double Fortified Salt	₹8.00 per Kg.	₹ 8.00 per Kg.	₹ 17.00 per Kg.	1kg. per family per month for all ration card holders.
8	Sugar	₹ 13.00 per Kg.	₹ 33.00 per Kg.	₹ 44.00 per Kg.	500 grams per member per month Note: In the case of AAY families having 1 member and 2 members, 1 Kg. Sugar will be provided per month and for more than 2 members, 500 grams of additional sugar will be provided to each AAY family member @ ₹13/- per Kg.
9	Other Than NFSA				
APL and APL Taxpayers		11-14 Kg. Fortified Wheat/Atta @ ₹ 9.30 per Kg., or Wheat @ ₹ 7.60 per Kg. and 5-6 Kg. Rice @ ₹ 10 per Kg. per family per month.			
Note: The APL consumers of the Tribal Areas of the State are being provided 20 Kg. Wheat/Fortified Wheat Atta and 15 Kg. Rice per family per month w.e.f. September, 2014.					
10	NFSA				
(i)	For AAY ration card holder	18.800 Kg. Fortified Wheat Atta @ ₹ 1.20 per Kg/ 20 Kg. Wheat & 15 Kg. Rice is free of cost per family per month.			
(ii)	For Priority Households	2.800 Kg. Fortified Wheat Atta @ ₹ 1.20 per Kg. or 3 Kg. and 2 Kg. Rice is free of cost per member per month. The PHH families having 1, 2, and 3 members are also provided additional foodgrains (Wheat and Rice) from OTNFSA allocation of the State at OTNFSA (APL) rates to make their entitlement 10,15, 20 Kg. per card respectively.			

BPL (In addition to NFSA entitlement at BPL rates)							
	Wheat/ Fortified Wheat Atta	₹ 5.25 / ₹ 7.00 per Kg.			As mentioned below:		
	Rice	₹ 6.85 per Kg.					
	Scheme	1 FM	2 FM	3 FM	4FM	5 FM	6 FM
	Wheat/ Wheat Atta	17 Kg.	14 Kg.	11 Kg.	8 Kg.	5 Kg.	2 Kg.
	Rice	13 Kg.	11 Kg.	9 Kg.	7 Kg.	5 Kg.	3 Kg.
For Annapurna card holder	10 Kg. Rice is free of cost.						

5.3 Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation (HPSCSC)

The Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation is the "Central Procurement Agency" for all controlled and non-controlled essential commodities in the state and also the agency for procuring and distributing food grains and other essential commodities under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and NFSA. During the current financial year, up to December, 2023 the Corporation procured and distributed various commodities under TPDS to the tune of ₹1,304.09 crore as compared to ₹1,574.63 crore during the corresponding period of last year.

Presently, the Corporation is also providing other essential items like Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Diesel/ Petrol/ Kerosene Oil and lifesaving drugs/ medicines at reasonable rates to the consumers of the State through its 121 wholesale godowns, 47 retail shops, 54 LPG agencies, 4 petrol pumps and 40 medicine shops. In addition to this, the procurement and distribution of non-controlled commodities like sugar, pulses, rice, atta, detergents, tea leaves, exercise notebooks, cement, CGI sheets, medicines, and furniture. Items under supplementary nutritional programme, MGNREGA cement and petroleum products etc. through wholesale godowns and retail shops of the Corporation which played an important role in stabilising prices of these commodities prevailing in the open market. During the current financial year, up to December, 2023, the Corporation purchased and distributed different goods under the subsidised plan to the tune of ₹742.64 crore, compared to ₹792.05 crore during the equivalent time of the previous Financial Year.

According to the allocation made by the respective Deputy Commissioners, the Corporation is coordinating the distribution of rice and other additional commodities to primary and upper primary schools under the midday meal programme. During FY 2023-24 (until December 2023), the Corporation coordinated the distribution of 11,093.97 metric tonnes (MT) of rice under this programme, compared to 11,765.31 MT during the same time in the previous year.

The Corporation also arranges the supplies of specially subsidized items (pulses of various kinds, fortified mustard and refined oil and iodised salt) under the State Sponsored Scheme as per the decisions of the purchase committee constituted by the Government. During FY 2023-24, (up to December, 2023) the Corporation has distributed these commodities under the said scheme to the tune of ₹538.15 crore as compared to ₹604.92 crore during the corresponding period of last year to the ration card holders as per the scale fixed by the State Government. During the FY 2023-24 for the implementation of this scheme, a budget provision of ₹215 crore has been made as a State subsidy. During the FY 2023-24 the corporation is likely to achieve a total turnover of about ₹2100 crore as compared to ₹1,955.30 crore during the FY 2022-23.

5.3.1 Government Supplies

The Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation (HPSCSC) manages the procurement and supply of ayurvedic medicines to government hospitals, cement to government departments/boards/corporations and other government institutions, and galvanised iron (GI)/ductile iron (DI)/cast iron (CI) pipes to the Jal Shakti Department, as well as school uniforms to the Education Department of the Himachal Pradesh government. During FY 2023-24, the following is the anticipated status of government supply:

Table 5.7

Government Supply

Items	₹ in crore
1. Supply of Ayurvedic Medicines to Government hospitals	1.50
2. Supply of Cement to Government Departments/Boards/Corporations	46.16
3. GI/DI/CI pipes to Jal Shakti Department	266.00
Total	313.66

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

During FY 2023-24, (up to December, 2023), the Corporation managed the procurement and distribution of 24,36,300 bags of cement amounting to ₹76.33 crore to various panchayats for developmental work in the State.

5.3.3 Food Security in Tribal and Inaccessible Areas of the State

The Corporation provides all essential commodities and petroleum products including kerosene oil and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in tribal and inaccessible areas. During FY 2023-24 the supplies of essential items and Petroleum products to tribal and snow-bound areas were arranged as per the tribal Action Plan of the Government.

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

The State Government has provided funds to construct Godowns for the Civil Supplies Corporation to enhance the storage capacity of food grains under the NFSA Scheme. The construction of Nerwa, Sidhpur, Rajgarh, Bilaspur, Chamba, Chetru, Thunag and Sandhol godowns has been completed under the budget provision being made by the state government and day-to-day business is being carried out. Apart from this, the corporation has received a budget of ₹ 5.00 Crore only under the PM Gati Shakti Scheme for the repair and maintenance of existing godowns and the construction of two godowns at Bhoranj and Jhandutta.

5.3.5 Medicines Shops

13 new Medicine Shops, in addition to the existing 40 Medicine Shops have been proposed to be opened shortly at the locations as follows:

- AIMSS Chamiana
- Medical College Hamirpur at Jol Sappar
- New OPD Block IGMC
- Zonal Hospital MCH New wing Mandi
- Medical College Ner Chowk
- DDU Hospital Shimla New wing
- AIIMS Bilaspur
- Civil Hospital Bangana
- Civil Hospital Barsar
- Civil Hospital Shahpur
- Civil Hospital Saraha (Sirmour)
- Civil Hospital Rajgarh
- Civil Hospital Chowari (Chamba)

5.3.6 Paddy & Wheat procurement from farmers

As per the decision of the State Government, the Corporation has started procuring paddy & wheat from the farmers with effect from Kharif Milling Season (KMS), 2022-23 and Rabi Milling Season (RMS), 2022-23.

During this year, in the Rabi Milling Season (RMS) 2023-24, a total of 2,868.20 MTs of wheat have been procured directly from the farmers at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) by this Corporation. This has benefitted 813 farmers across the state. In the Kharif Milling Season (KMS) 2023-24, a total of 22,897.95 MTs of paddy have been procured directly from the farmers at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) by this Corporation. This has benefitted 3746 farmers across the state.

CHAPTER

6

**AGRICULTURE
AND
HORTICULTURE**

Key Highlights

- Agriculture and its allied activities are integral to the lives and livelihoods of most of the people in the State. Besides the fact that the sector helps in ensuring food security, it also provides livelihoods to more than half of the state's workforce i.e. 58.71 per cent. Agriculture and its allied industries account for around 13.70 per cent of the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA).
- The crop sub-sector constitutes major sub-sector within agriculture in Himachal Pradesh accounting for 62 per cent of agriculture and allied sector GSVA and 8.50 per cent of total GSVA in FY 2023-24.
- During FY 2023-24, the contribution of livestock, fishery, and forestry in agriculture and allied sector GSVA stood at 9.6 per cent, 1.1 per cent and 27.3 per cent respectively.
- A subsidy of ₹1,000 per MT for complex fertilisers has been allowed to encourage the balanced use of chemical fertilisers.
- The farmers under "Mukhyamantri Kisaan Evam Khetihar Mazdoor Jeevan Suraksha" are given compensation in the event of a partial amputation, permanent handicap, or death in the amount of ₹10,000 to ₹40,000, ₹1.00 lakh or ₹3.00 lakh, respectively. A Budget provision of ₹40.00 lakh has been kept for FY 2023-24.
- Under the scheme "Prakritik Kheti Khushal Kisan Yojana" Till date 1,78,643 farmers in the state have opted for natural farming, spanning an area of 24,210 hectares. An extra 50,000 bigha of land will be covered in FY 2023-24. For FY 2023-24, a budget provision of ₹13.00 crore has been made.
- Under the Flow Irrigation Scheme Government has decided to grant a 50 per cent subsidy for the construction of bore wells and shallow wells by individuals for irrigation purposes.

- The overall fruit output in FY 2022-23 was 8.15 lakh tonnes, while the total fruit production in FY 2023-24 (up to 31st December 2023) was 5.84 lakh tonnes. It was planned to put 1,224 hectares of new space under fruit plants.
- Under the scheme Anti Hail Nets for the installation of Anti Hail Nets till 31st December, 2023 ₹7.00 crore of those funds have been spent, under this programme 566 farmers in the state have profited.
- The newly established processing unit at Parala, under the World Bank-funded Himachal Pradesh Horticulture Development Project, has a production capacity of 18,000 MT of apple juice concentrate, 50,000 litres of vinegar, and 100,000 litres of wine per year."
- Mukhya Mantri Kiwi ProtsahanYojana Under this scheme, ₹1.00 crore have been allocated to field functionaries during the FY 2023-24, out of which ₹20.00 lakh has been utilized till date, covering 2-hectare area by benefitting 12 farmers, upto 31st December, 2023.

6.1 Introduction-Agriculture Sector

Himachal Pradesh, renowned for its agricultural prominence, relies heavily on agriculture and horticulture to bolster its rural economy. The diverse climate in the region, particularly conducive to fruit production, has positioned agriculture as a vital economic driver. The Government is actively working towards achieving agricultural self-sufficiency and enhancing the economic standing of farmers through initiatives like the Him Unnati Yojana, Mukhyamantri Krishi Samvardhan Yojana, Krishi Utpadan Sanrakshan Yojana, Prakritik Kheti Khushal Kisan Yojana, Rajya Krishi Yantrikaran Karykram, Jal Se Krishi Ko Bal Yojana etc.

The swift evolution of technology is revolutionizing the global landscape, and agriculture is no exception. In this era of rapid technological advancement, innovations are addressing critical challenges across various sectors. One such transformative technology is drones, which the state government in Himachal Pradesh is keen on integrating into the state's agricultural practices. In the challenging geographical conditions of Himachal Pradesh, drone technology holds immense potential to augment the income of farmers and horticulturists. Its applications range from precise weather forecasting and improved sowing facilities to efficient pesticide spraying and crop health monitoring. The government's emphasis on embracing drone technology reflects a forward-looking approach to enhancing agricultural productivity in the state.

Agriculture and its allied activities are integral to the lives and livelihoods of most of the people in the State. Besides the fact that the sector helps in ensuring food security, it also provides livelihoods to more than half of the state's workforce i.e. 58.71 per cent. Agriculture and its allied industries account for around 13.70 per cent of the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA).

To achieve food and income security, the State Government has given priority to the agriculture sector and has implemented several farmer welfare-oriented schemes. Budget allocation for agriculture also improved markedly from ₹1,294.96 crore in 2017-18 to ₹1,875.17 crore in FY 2023-24. In the FY 2023-24 budget, the state has allocated 4.39 per cent of its net revenue expenditure towards agriculture.

6.1.1 Contribution of Agriculture and its sub-sectors

There has been a sustained growth of primary sector contribution to the State economy over the years. The contribution of the agriculture and allied sector to GSVA at Current Prices has increased 49 per cent from ₹17,767 crore in 2018-19 to ₹26,458 crore in 2023-24 (Advance Estimates (AE)). There is a marked improvement in GSVA of crops at current prices between 2018-19 to 2023-24 (from ₹10,286 crore in 2018-19 to ₹16,410 crore in 2023-24). The contribution of the crops sector to GSVA at Current Prices has increased by 60 per cent in the same period.

Between 2018-19 to 2023-24 (AE), GSVA (at current prices) of Agriculture, forestry, livestock and fisheries has seen a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 6.9 per cent in Himachal Pradesh. The crop sector was a major driver of this growth with a CAGR of 8.1 per cent, the sector’s contribution to the GSVA of Agriculture and Allied activities has improved from 12.78 per cent in 2018-19 to 13.70 per cent in 2023-24. The share of agriculture and allied sector in total GSVA in the State has remained between 12-15 per cent in the last five years.

6.1.2 Growth of Agriculture and its sub-sectors

As per the advance estimate, agriculture and allied sector GSVA is estimated to decrease by 2.4 per cent at constant prices in FY 2023-24 against a growth rate of 5.7 per cent realised in FY 2022-23. The contraction in the agriculture sector was mainly due to a sharp contraction in the crop sub-sector (-6.5 per cent) (Figure 6.3). The agriculture and allied sectors growth rate in Himachal Pradesh has been more volatile as compared to the national-level agriculture and allied sectors' growth rate.

6.1.2.1 Crop-sub-sector

The crop sub-sector constitutes major sub-sector within agriculture in Himachal Pradesh accounting for 62 per cent of agriculture and allied sector GSVA and 8.50 per cent of total GSVA in FY 2023-24 (Figure 6.1 & 6.2). During FY 2023-24, the contribution of livestock, fishery, and forestry in agriculture and allied sector GSVA stood at 9.6 per cent, 1.1 per cent and 27.3 per cent respectively (Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1

Contribution of Agriculture sub-sectors to total Agriculture GSVA

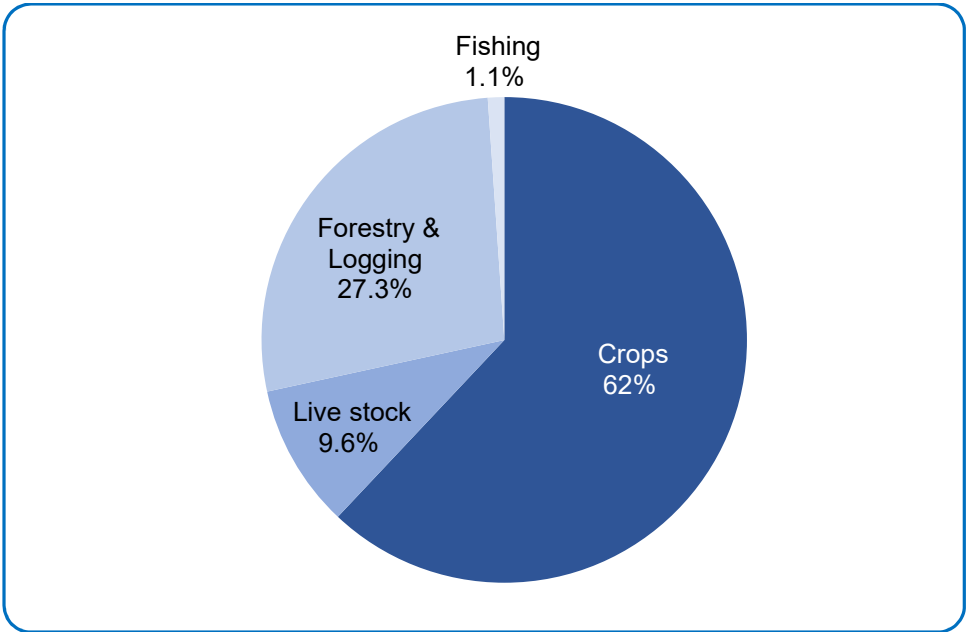
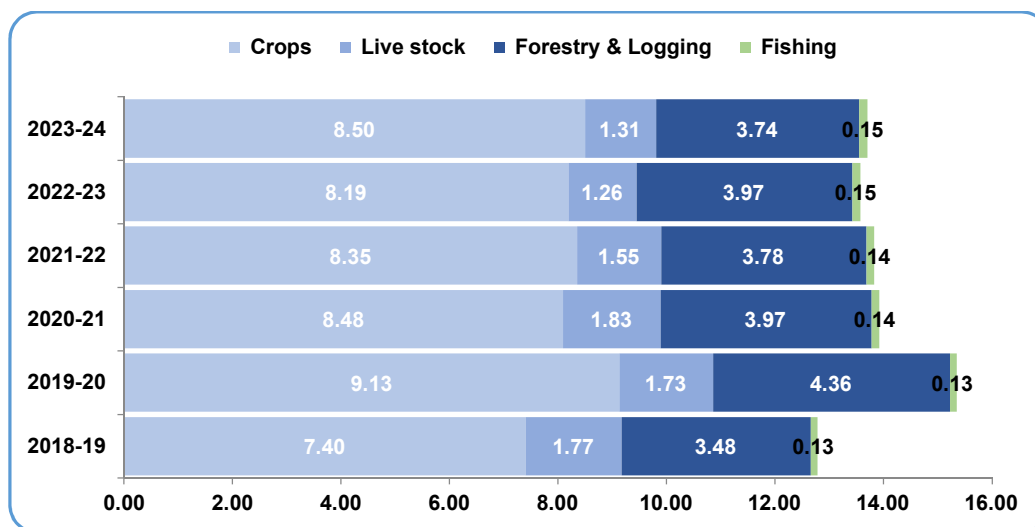
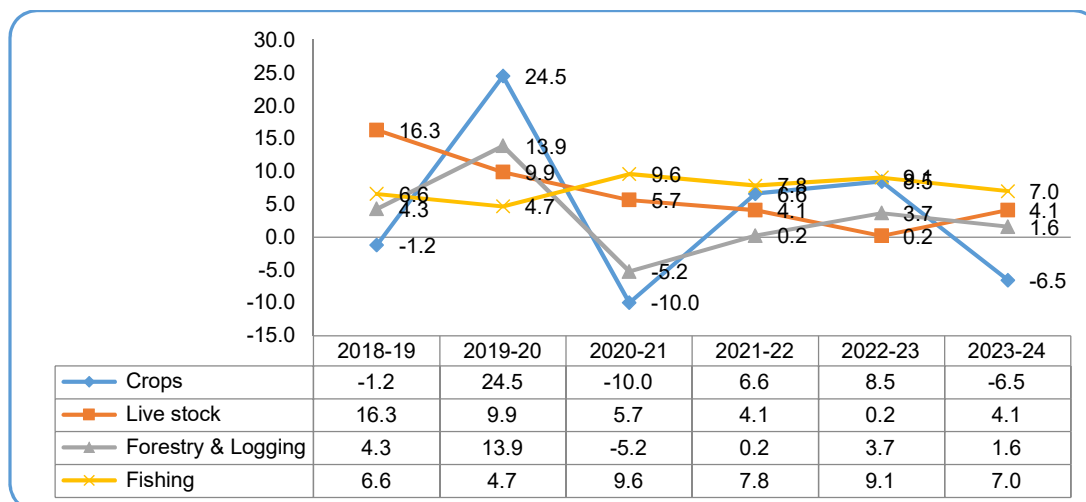


Figure 6.2

Contribution of Agriculture and Allied Activities to GSVA between 2018-19 and 2023-24 (AE) at Current Prices

**Figure 6.3**

Growth Rate of Agriculture and Allied Activities to GSVA at Current Prices between 2018-19 and 2023-24 (AE) at Current Prices



6.1.2.2 Livestock

The Animal Husbandry and livestock sectors are critical for the rural economy, especially the small and marginal farmers. They not only contribute to their income but also their best insurance against any natural calamity. The potential of crop production depends upon huge investment, weather and meteorological conditions. Comparatively, the Animal Husbandry and Livestock sectors are more stable and require less investment. It has great potential and its contribution to the state economy. Further, Livestock and poultry have proved to be life saviours in many distress conditions, especially in cases of drought etc. for the rural poor. Realizing this and the

growth potential of this sector, greater attention is being paid to raise investment in this sector. Livestock subsector accounts for 1.31 per cent of total GSVA and 9.6 per cent of agriculture and allied sector GSVA in FY 2023-24. The livestock sub-sector growth plummeted to 4.1 per cent in 2023-24 against a 16.3 per cent growth rate in 2018-19 and 9.9 per cent in 2019-20 and 5.7 per cent FY 2020-21.

6.1.2.3 Forestry

Forestry accounted for 3.7 per cent of total GSVA and 27.3 per cent of agriculture and allied sector GSVA at current prices in 2023-24. Forestry sub-sector is estimated to grow at 1.6 per cent in FY 2023-24 against 3.7 per cent in FY 2022-23.

6.1.2.4 Fishery

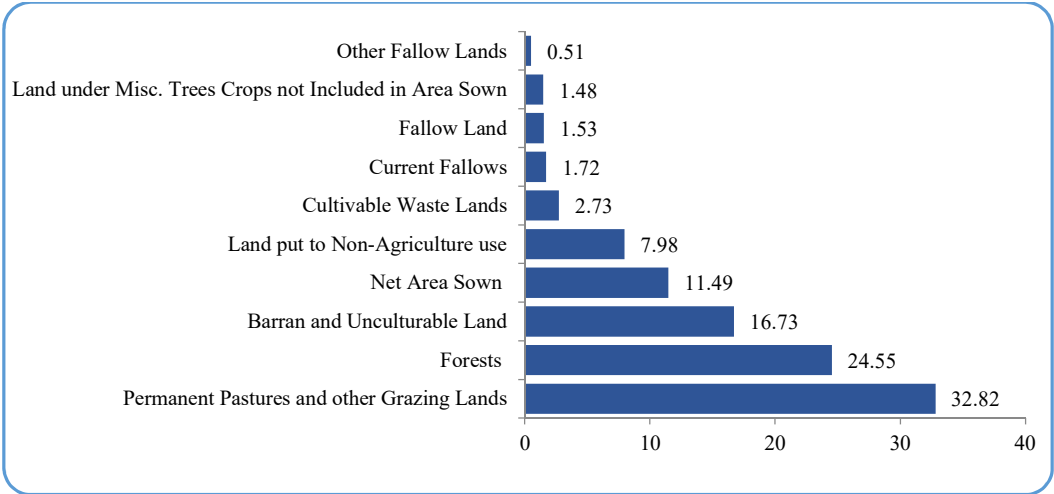
The fishery subsector constitutes only 0.15 per cent of total GSVA and 1.1 per cent of agriculture and allied sector GSVA at current prices in FY 2023-24. The growth of fishery sector has been encouraging over the last ten years. The Fishery sub-sector is estimated to grow at 7.0 per cent in FY 2023-24 against 9.1 per cent in FY 2022-23.

6.2 Land Use Pattern

Himachal Pradesh ranked 17th State in India and 126th in world with a geographical area of 55,673 square kilometres (Sq Km). Out of the total geographical area, 11.49 per cent of the area comes under Net Sown Area and around 24.55 per cent is under forest coverage, Land put to non-agriculture uses is around 7.98 per cent, fallow lands 1.53 per cent, Barren and uncultivable land 16.73 per cent Figure 6.4

Figure 6.4

Land use pattern



6.2.1 Land holding pattern

The total number of operational holdings in the State is 9.97 lakh covering an area of 9.44 lakh hectares and the average size of land holding is 0.95 hectares. The

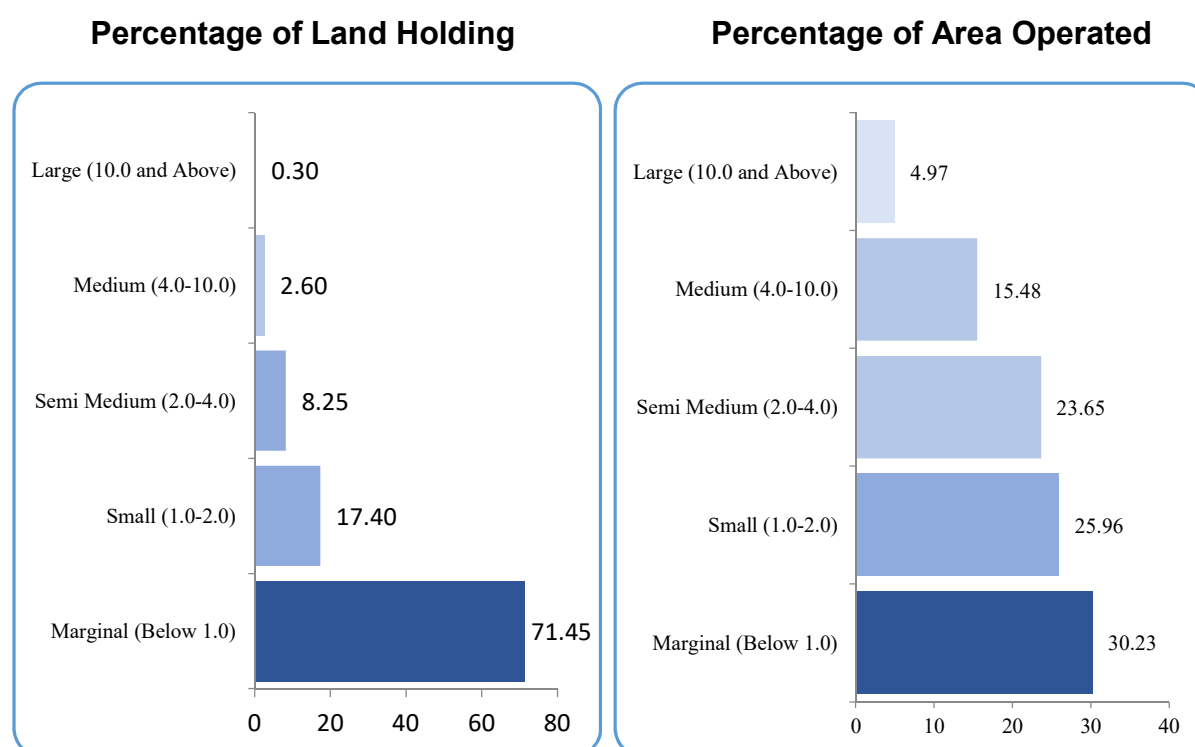
size of holdings, area operated and percentage of each category of land holding pattern and area operated are indicated in Table 6.1 and Figure 6.5.

Table 6.1

Distribution of Land Holdings in Himachal Pradesh

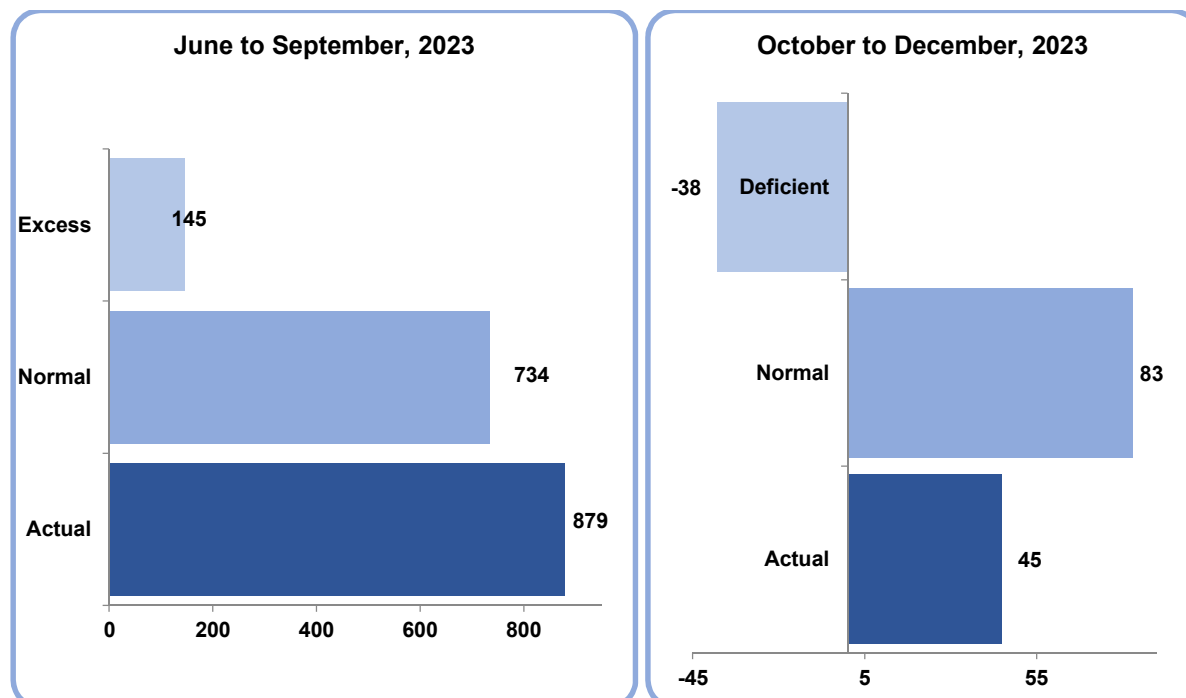
Size Class (Hectare)	No. of Holdings (lakh)	Area Operated (lakh hectares)	Average Size of Holdings (hectares)
Marginal (Below 1.0)	7.12	2.85	0.40
Small (1.0-2.0)	1.73	2.42	1.39
Semi Medium (2.0-4.0)	0.82	2.23	2.72
Medium (4.0-10.0)	0.26	1.46	5.62
Large (10.0 and Above)	0.03	0.47	15.67
Total	9.97	9.44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

Figure 6.5

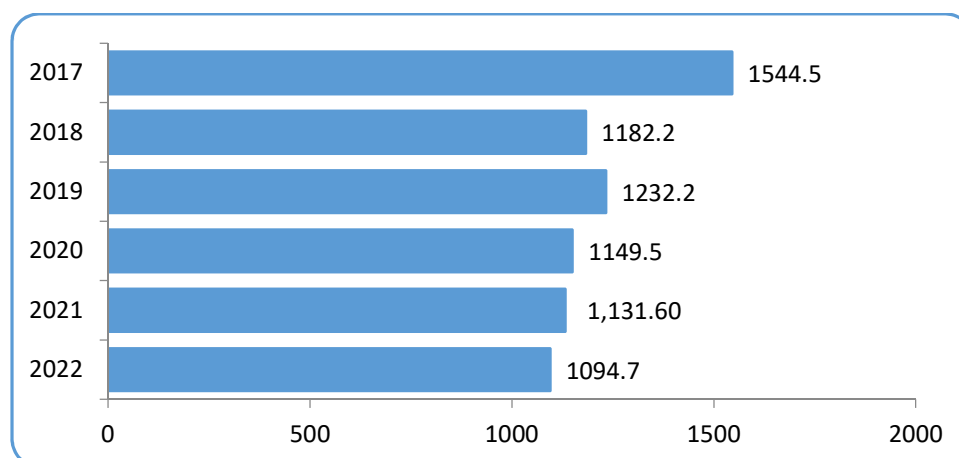


6.2.2 Rainfall

Himachal Pradesh received 879 millimetres (mm) of rainfall from June to September, 2023, which is 144 per cent over normal rainfall of 734 mm. Similarly from October to December, 2023 state received 45 mm of rainfall which is 38 per cent less than normal rainfall of 83 mm (Fig 6.6).

Figure 6.6**Normal, Actual Rainfall (in mm)**

Rainfed agriculture accounts for approximately 80 per cent of the farmed land in the state. Rice, Maize and Wheat are important cereal crops of the State. The Soyabean and Sunflower in Kharif and Rapeseed/Mustard and Toria are important oilseed crops in the Rabi season. Mash, Moong, and Rajmash in Kharif season and Gram and lentil in Rabi are the important pulses crops of the State. Agro-Climatically, the state can be divided into four zones viz;(i) Sub Tropical, sub mountain and low hills,; (ii) Sub Temperate, Subhumid mid hills,(iii) Wet temperate high hills,(iv) Dry temperate high hills and cold deserts. The Agro-climatic conditions in the state are congenial for the production of cash crops like Seed Potato, off-season Vegetable and Ginger. The State Government is emphasizing the production of off-season vegetables, potatoes, ginger, pulses and oilseeds besides increasing the productivity of cereal crops, through timely and adequate supply of inputs, demonstration and effective dissemination of improved farm technology, seed replacement, promoting integrated pest management, bringing more area under efficient use of water resources and implementation of Wasteland Development Projects. There are four distinct seasons concerning rainfall. Almost half of the rainfall is received during the monsoon season and the remaining precipitation is distributed among other seasons. The State receives an average rainfall of 1,251 mms. Kangra district gets the highest rainfall followed by Chamba, Sirmour and Mandi.

Figure 6.7**Average Annual Rainfall (Actual in mm) between 2017 to 2022**

6.3. Agriculture and Allied Activities: Trends in Output

6.3.1 Sown Area

The Net Sown Area (NSA) has marginally increased from 539 thousand hectares in 2008-09 to 543 thousand hectares in 2018-19. During this period, thousand of hectares were brought under cultivation. Wheat, Maize, Rice, Barley, and Pulses are the major crops grown in the State. Cumulatively, the area under these crops constitutes nearly 82 per cent of the total area under cultivation. Currently, cultivated area under Wheat (34.90 per cent) and Maize (31.37 per cent) constitute 66 per cent of the total.

6.3.2 Production of Major Crops

Production of major crops in Himachal Pradesh from 2019-20 to 2022-23 is presented in Table 6.2. During FY 2022-23, food grains contributed around 42.10 per cent and commercial contributed 57.90 per cent of the total crop production of the state. As shown in Table 6.2 small millets & Bajra production is estimated to increase by 145.11 per cent in the year 2023-24, 4.74 per cent increase in maize and 1.75 per cent increase in wheat.

Table 6.2**Production of Major Crops (in 000 Metric Tonnes (MT))**

Crops	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 Anticipated	2024-25 Target	Growth percentage in 2023-24 over 2022-23	Percentage contribution to total 2023-24
A.FOODGRAINS (Cereals and Pulses)						
1. Rice/Paddy	151.39	130.05	199	155	53.02	5.33

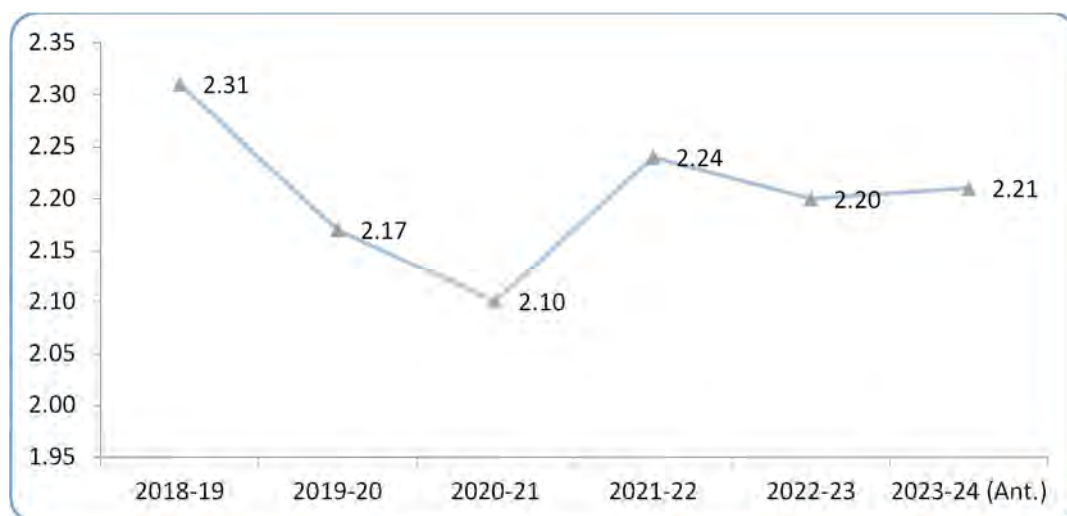
2. Maize	703.26	708.42	742	730	4.74	19.89
3. Ragi	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.3	0.00	0.03
4. Small Millets & Bajra	1.41	1.33	3.26	4	145.11	0.09
5. Wheat	642.24	609.31	620	628	1.75	16.62
6. Barley	28.28	28.85	30	30	3.99	0.80
7. Gram	0.27	0.2	0.37	0.37	85.00	0.01
8. Pulses	51.51	44	56	54.5	27.27	1.50
A. Total food grain (1-8)	1579.42	1523.23	1651.7	1603.17	8.43	44.27
1. Potato	195.15	194.5	195	195	0.26	5.23
2. Vegetables	1803.89	1867.41	1850	1870	-0.93	49.59
3. Ginger(Green)	33.94	32.8	34	34	3.66	0.91
Commercial Crops (B)	2032.98	2094.71	2079	2099	-0.75	55.73
Grand Total A+B	3612.4	3617.94	3730.7	3702.17	3.12	

6.3.3 Trends in Productivity

Agricultural productivity is driven by a host of factors such as irrigation, use of quality seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, extension services, rural infrastructure etc. The potential for expanding output through area expansion is relatively limited. In terms of cultivable land, Himachal has already reached a plateau similar to the rest of the nation. As a result, increasing productivity levels and diversifying into high-value crops are both priorities. The area used for food grain production is gradually shrinking due to a shift toward commercial crops; it was 853.88 thousand hectares in 1997–98 but will only be 691.66 thousand hectares in FY 2022–23.

Figure-6.8

Productivity per Hectare



6.3.4 High Yielding Varieties Programme (HYVP)

The use of quality seeds plays a very important role in raising the production and productivity of Agriculture and Horticulture crops. Emphasis has been placed on the distribution of high-yielding varieties of seeds (HYVS) to farmers to enhance foodgrain output. The area under high-yielding varieties of principal crops, namely Maize, Paddy, and Wheat is shown in Table 6.3 below.

Table 6.3

Area to be brought under High Yielding Varieties (HYV)

Year	Maize	Paddy (Rice)	Wheat
2019-20	205.00	62.00	330.00
2020-21	207.00	62.00	330.00
2021-22	207.00	62.00	330.00
2022-23	102.00	52.00	210.00
2023-24	200.00	60.00	300.00

6.3.5 Farms / Development Stations of Agriculture Department

The Department of Agriculture has set up 20 Seed Multiplication Farms (SMF), 3 Vegetable Development Stations (VDS), 12 Potato Development Stations (PDS) and 1 Ginger Development Stations (GDS) in the state. These Government Farms are for the multiplication of Breeder Seed received from Indian Council of Agriculture Research / State Agriculture Universities into Foundation Seed. As per the policy, the Breeder Seed has to be multiplied in the Government Farms under strict supervision of Agriculture Experts. The Foundation Seed produced in the Farms is given to the Registered Seed Growers for multiplication which is further procured by the Department to meet the requirement of seed in the State.

6.3.6 Plant Protection Programme

The incidence of insect pests and diseases is a hindrance in achieving targeted production. Thus to minimise the losses, suitable measures are to be adopted to keep insect pests and diseases below an economic threshold level. State Government has decided not to promote chemical-based insecticides/fungicides etc. under state sector schemes but on the other hand, some non-chemical measures are to be promoted to save the crops. Hence, it has been decided to provide a 50 per cent incentive to all categories of farmers on insect traps (Pheromone traps, light traps, sticky traps) and lures, bio-pesticides, bio-agents, botanicals etc.

6.3.7 Consumption of Fertilizers and Subsidy

Consumption of fertilizers and pesticides is determined by multiple factors such as the area of land under cultivation, the type of crop, cropping pattern and cropping intensity, soil type and its condition, agro-climatic conditions, the ability of farmers to

purchase, irrigation, and others. The consumption of major fertilizers in the state increased from 23,664 MT in 1985-86 to 57,852 MT in FY 2022–23.

Table 6.4

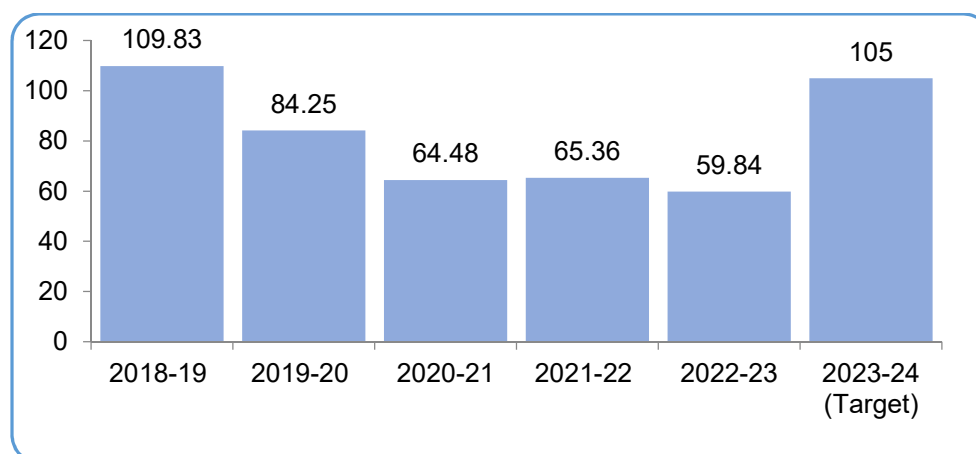
Consumption of Fertilizers (in MT)

Year	Nitrogenous (N)	Phosphatic (P)	Potassic (K)	Total (NPK)
2017-18	36600	9771	11189	57560
2018-19	36152	11224	10177	57555
2019-20	38146	12263	11369	61778
2020-21	43388	11681	10172	65241
2021-22	40086	9527	8282	57894
2022-23	38859	10892	8101	57852
2023-24	39000	10000	9000	58000

As the use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides is gradually discouraged, a decline in consumption was seen throughout the year 2022–23, as shown in Table 6.4. A subsidy of ₹1,000 per MT for complex fertilisers has been allowed to encourage the balanced use of chemical fertilisers. The following is a breakdown of fertiliser use by year:

Figure-6.9

Distribution of Chemicals (in MT)



6.3.8 Soil Testing Programme

In the state, the Department of Agriculture has 11 soil testing laboratories, three fertilizer and seed testing laboratories, two bio-control laboratories, one state pesticide testing laboratory, and one bio-fertilizer production and quality control laboratory. The Department of Agriculture offers free soil testing to farmers to assess soil health. In addition, two bio-control labs are operating in Kangra and Mandi districts to promote

non-chemical techniques of insect pest management. These labs show the use of bio-agents, biopesticides, traps and lures, and other similar products on farmer fields for free. Soil testing service has also been added in the Himachal Pradesh Government Public Service Act, 2011, in which soil health cards are made available to farmers via internet service within the time limit specified.

6.4. Government Initiatives

State Sponsored Schemes

6.4.1 Mukhyamantri Krishi Samvardhan Yojana (MMKSY)

According to the Expert Group's recommendation, four ongoing programmes with similar goals have been consolidated in FY 2023–24 to prevent activity duplication. The following are the scheme's components:

1. Cluster-based vegetable production scheme.
2. Input-based umbrella scheme (Seed, Parts Per Million (PPM) & Fertilizers).
3. Strengthening of Seed Multiplication Chain.
4. Strengthening of laboratories.

Under this scheme, a budget provision of ₹33.67 crore has been made for FY 2023-24.

i) Cluster-Based Vegetable Production Scheme

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

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

Under eight State sector programmes, the Department of Agriculture provided subsidies for various agricultural inputs. The unified scheme, known as the "Mukhya Mantri Krishi Samvardhan Yojana," would cover all agricultural inputs, including seeds, fertilisers, plant protection material,

assistance for high-yielding varieties of high-value crops, and incentives for value addition and branding of indigenous maize varieties.

iii) Strengthening of Seed Multiplication Chain

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

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

There are 11 Soil Testing Laboratories, 3 Fertilizer Testing Laboratories, 3 Seed Testing Laboratories, 2 Bio-Control Laboratories and 1 each State Pesticide Testing Laboratory and Bio-Fertilizer Production and Quality Control Laboratory in the State. All of these are run by the Department of Agriculture. Farmers can get free soil tests from the Department of Agriculture to find out how healthy their soil is. Besides this, the state has quality control labs for seed, fertiliser, and pesticides so that farmers can get high-quality inputs. Two bio control labs are also working in the districts of Kangra and Mandi to promote non-chemical ways to get rid of insect pests. These labs show farmers how to use bio agents, bio-pesticides, traps, lures, etc. for free on their fields.

The Seed testing laboratories are engaged in testing the seed for the various quality parameters viz. Physical Purity, and Germination Test so that distribution of good quality seed to the farmers is ensured.

6.4.2 Mukhya Mantri Krishi Utpadan Sanrakshan Yojana (MMKUSY)

The budget provision of ₹18.00 crore has been made for implementation of this scheme during the current FY 2023-24. The scheme has following component:

- Every year in the State, crops lose a lot of money because of monkeys and other wild animals. The current practice of manually guarding crops does not guarantee that all of the crops will be safe. So, in 2016-17, the Government of Himachal Pradesh started a programme called "MMKUSY."
- Under this plan, a subsidy of 70 per cent is granted if three or more farmers want to build solar fences, interlink chain fencing, composite interlink chain solar fencing and barbed wire fencing for the FY 2023-24, as per their requirement. The department has the registered/ approved service providers for the installation of Solar Fencing and Composite Interlink Chain Solar Fencing in the farmers' fields, whereas, Interlink Chain Wire and Barbed Wire may be installed by the farmer himself, as per approved guidelines of the Department.

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

Phase –I

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

Phase II

The Phase-II JICA-Official Development Assistance (ODA) project, with an outlay of ₹1010.13 crore, is being implemented in all districts of the state during the following nine years. On 26th March 2021, the Government of India and the Japan International Cooperation Agency signed a MoU for the implementation of the second phase. During FY 2023-24, the budget provision of 30.00 crore revised to ₹150.00 crore has been made to implement the scheme during the FY 2023-24. The following components will be covered under JICA Phase –II.

1. Infrastructure development (Minor & micro irrigation system, Farm Access Road and Solar/ Electric Fencing),
2. Farmers Support Component (capacity building programme of Engineering & Agriculture staff and vegetable promotion, Seed Production and Demonstration)

3. Value Chain and Market Development Component
4. Institutional Development Component.

6.4.4 Mukhyamantri Kisaan Evam Khetihar Mazdoor Jeevan Suraksha Yojana

The State Government introduced a Program named "Mukhyamantri Kisaan Evam Khetihar Mazdoor Jeevan Suraksha" in 2015–16 to provide insurance coverage to Farmers and Agricultural Labourers in the event of suffering injury or death due to the operation of farm machinery. The affected farmers are given compensation in the event of a partial amputation, permanent handicap, or death in the amount of ₹10,000 to ₹40,000, ₹1.00 lakh, and ₹3.00 lakh, respectively. A Budget provision of ₹40.00 lakh has been kept for FY 2023-24.

6.4.5 Agriculture Marketing

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

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

The State Government has introduced the "PKKKY" initiative to promote "ZBNF" to reduce cultivation costs. The use of synthetic fertilisers and pesticides is discouraged. The funds allocated to the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture for pesticides/insecticides are utilised to deliver bio-pesticides and bio-insecticides. Till date, 1,78,643 farmers in the state have opted for natural farming, spanning an area of 24,210 hectares. An extra 50,000 bigha of land will be covered in FY 2023-24. For FY 2023-24, a budget provision of ₹13.00 crore has been made.

6.4.7 Jal Se Krishi Ko Bal Yojana

The project "Jal Se Krishi Ko Bal" has been started to provide water for irrigation. Check dams and ponds are built as part of this programme. Farmers can utilise this water for irrigation after building separate small lifting schemes or flow irrigation schemes. The Government bears the whole cost of implementing a community-based

modest water-saving system under this scheme. For FY 2023-24, a budget provision of ₹10.00 crore has been made.

6.4.8 Flow Irrigation Scheme

Under this scheme, besides renovating the source location of Kuhl, strengthening of Kuhl in the common area is undertaken. Under this scheme, 100 per cent of expenditure is borne by the Government on community-based work. The government has decided to grant a 50 per cent subsidy for the construction of bore wells and shallow wells by individuals for irrigation purposes under this scheme. A budget provision of ₹8.00 crore has been kept for FY 2023-24.

6.4.9 Rajya Krishi Yantrikaran Karykram

Farm mechanisation involves the introduction of newly designed equipment and advanced technology to the state's farmers. The Department ensures that farmers have access to subsidised tools and machinery. This year, the state government is offering a 40 per cent to 50 per cent subsidy on additional equipment such as chaff cutters, maize shellers, wheat thrashers, sprayers, brush cutters, toolkits, Stainless Steel Ploughs, Mould Board Ploughs, seed bins, water tubs, and so on. The State Government has set aside ₹10.00 crore for FY 2023-24.

6.4.10 Promotion of Nutri Cereals

The year 2023 has been decided to be celebrated as the International Year of Millets (IYOM-2023) for awareness about the health and nutritional benefits of millets. Therefore, realising the need of the hour, it is necessary to sensitize & incentivise the farmers about these crops, and at the same time provide necessary technological inputs and market linkages to motivate these farmers to produce a market surplus, which will ultimately result in retaining these farmers in cultivation of millets. Given the above, the following components have been proposed under the project to enhance the area under the cultivation of millets:

1. Distribution of Seed on Subsidy.
2. Distribution of Minikits.
3. Organization of Millet Food Festival
4. Capacity Building of Farmers in Production, Post harvest technology and its uses in nutritional security.
5. Farm Gate Sale of Millets (Through Canopy).

The budget provision of ₹1.51 crore has been made for the FY 2023-24, by the State Government for the implementation of this scheme.

6.4.11 Him Unnati Yojana

- The Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh announced a New Scheme "Him Unnati" to be implemented throughout the State from this FY 2023-24. Under

the Scheme, for the development of the Agriculture & Allied sector, 1,239 clusters, each having a minimum of 40 Bigha culturable land have been identified. A total 2,600 number of clusters have to be identified by all the stakeholders i.e. Agriculture Department-1,200, State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU)-1,100, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)-300 under the scheme.

- In FY 2023-24 there is budget provision of ₹25.00 crore under the scheme. A total 2,600 number of clusters are to be identified throughout the State covering all the Districts. Till now 283 clusters have been marked out of which the activities in 186 clusters have been started from this Kharif Season 2023.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

6.4.12 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY RAFTAAR)

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

Along with universities, the Department of Agriculture, HPSAMB, and the Department of Industries and Horticulture are also involved in the implementation of this scheme. Under this scheme, a budget allocation of ₹16.23 crore has been approved for FY 2023-24.

6.4.13 National Bamboo Mission

The Cabinet Committee for Economic Affairs gave its approval to the reorganised National Bamboo Mission on 25th April, 2018. The main goal of this mission is to increase the area under bamboo plantation on non-forest Government and private lands to supplement farm income, contribute to climate change resilience, and make quality raw materials available for industries. It also aims to improve post-harvest management through the establishment of innovative primary processing units close to the source of production and promote skill development, capacity building, and awareness generation for farmers. The Director of Agriculture, Himachal Pradesh, has been designated as the State Mission Director, and the Department of Agriculture, Himachal Pradesh, as the Anchoring Department. Departments of Forestry, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Industries, and State Agricultural Universities are among the stakeholders. Under this scheme, a budget allocation of ₹30.00 lakh has been approved for FY 2023-24

6.4.14 Crop Insurance Scheme

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

During Kharif, 2023 season, 1,07,837 No. of farmers have been covered and 1,07,058 No. of farmers have attentively been covered during the Rabi 2023-24 season. For FY 2023–24, a budget allocation of ₹10.00 crore has been established, which is used to cover the State's portion of the premium subsidy.

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

The modified Extension Reforms Scheme was introduced to strengthen the extension machinery and utilize it for synergizing the interventions in different schemes under the umbrella of ATMA. Besides Agriculture, other Departments as Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries etc. are also stakeholders in this programme. To create competition amongst the farmers to achieve the best in the agriculture sector, the Krishak Puraskar Yojana has also been launched in the State under this scheme. A budget provision of ₹14.59 crore has been kept for FY 2023-24.

6.4.16 Sub Mission of Seed & Planting Material (SMSP)

Quality seed is the most cost-effective means for increasing agricultural production and productivity. Sub mission will cover the entire gamut of seed chain from nucleus seed to supply to farmers for sowing, infrastructure support, Strengthening of Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority (PPV&FRA) and to encourage development of new varieties of plants. A budget provision of ₹10.49 crore

has been kept for FY 2023-24. Under the component organization of training camps at the block level and distribution of wheat seed will be done.

6.4.17 Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)

The farmers of the State are given access to freshly developed equipment, contemporary machinery, and gender-sensitive equipment under this programme. According to the Government of India's authorised rules, farmers in the SC, ST Small & Marginal and women farmer groups receive a 50 per cent subsidy on agricultural equipment such tractors, power tillers, power weeders, crop reapers, and rotavators, while other farmers receive a 40 per cent subsidy. Additionally, under this plan, Custom Hiring Centers are also being built. Custom hiring centres provide services to farms in the surrounding region for those state farmers who cannot afford to buy heavy equipment. For FY 2023-24, a budget allocation of ₹15.37 crore has been allocated.

6.4.18 Agro-forestry

Agro-forestry is known to have the potential to mitigate the climate change effects through microclimate moderation, conservation of natural resources and creation of an additional source of livelihood and income opportunities for the small farmer. To make agriculture less vulnerable to climatic aberrations, the Government of India launched a scheme "Agroforestry" to encourage and expand tree plantation on farmland, with the motto of "Har Med Par Ped", along with crops/ cropping system. For FY 2023-24 a budget provision of ₹89.00 lakh has been approved by the Government of India under the component.

6.4.19 National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

Productivity in sustainable agriculture is reliant on the quality and accessibility of natural resources like water and soil. By encouraging the conservation and sustainable use of these limited natural resources through suitable site-specific methods, agricultural expansion may be maintained. Therefore, developing rain-fed agriculture and conserving natural resources together hold the key to meeting the state's rising food grain need. To achieve this, the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been developed to increase agricultural output, particularly in regions that get rainwater. The program's various elements include monitoring, modelling, and networking for climate change and sustainable agriculture, as well as Rainfed Area Development (RAD), agricultural development initiatives, and Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture: Monitoring, Modelling and Networking (CCSAMMN). A proposal amounting to ₹ 7.94 crore has been sanctioned for the FY 2023-24 by the Government of India.

6.4.20 Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

Our State's abundant natural resources, biodiversity, and rain-fed agroclimatic conditions make organic farming possible. PKVY under NMSA mobilises farmers in clusters to certify their organic goods and promote organic farming. Participatory

guarantee certification will replace expensive third-party certification under the plan. The main components of the scheme include management cost for cluster formation & capacity building and incentives to the farmers as DBT on organic/natural farming inputs. A total budget provision of ₹5.53 crore (Center & State) has been sanctioned for the FY 2023-24.

6.4.21 National Project on Soil Health and Fertility

National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility Based on the recommendations of the Task Force on Balanced Use of Fertilizer, this Centrally Sponsored Scheme entitled "National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSF)" was formulated. The Department of Agriculture provides soil testing facilities and distribution of soil health cards to all the farmers of the State free of cost, further ensuring soil test-based recommendations and promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM). A budget amounting to ₹2.21 crore has been sanctioned by the GOI for the implementation of component during the FY 2023-24.

6.4.22 National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

The NFSM is a centrally funded programme that began in 2007. During 2022-23, a provision of ₹ 6.98 crore has been made for the cultivation of Rice, Maize, Pulses, Wheat, and Nutri-Cereals. For FY 2022-23, a total of ₹0.291crore has been granted for NFSM Rice, ₹2.283 crore for NFSM Wheat, ₹1.55 crore for NFSM Maize, ₹1.91 crore for NFSM Pulses and ₹0.95 crore for Nutri-Cereals. Himachal Pradesh has been included in this Mission to boost wheat, maize, pulses, rice, and Nutri-cereal output and productivity. Under this Mission, nine districts in the state have been selected for wheat (excluding Shimla, Kinnour, and L&S), two districts for rice (Kangra and Mandi), nine districts for maize (except Shimla, Kinnour, and Lahaul & Spiti) and all districts for pulses and nutri cereals. The Mission assists with cluster demonstrations, the distribution of Certified Seed, Micro-Nutrients, Plant and soil protection material, better implements and machinery, and the development of improved implements and machinery. A budget provision of ₹7.94 crore has been made for FY 2023-24.

6.4.23 Pardhanmantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

This scheme's main focus is on micro-irrigation projects ("Har Khet Ko Pani") and end-to-end irrigation solutions. "The major objective of the PMKSY is to achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level, expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water, enhance adoption of precision-irrigation and other water-saving technologies". Water conservation and waste reduction are critical to providing irrigation to every farm in the country. This makes the introduction of sustainable water preservation practices and optimization of water resources (More Crop Per Drop) as important as the introduction of new irrigation facilities. Under this scheme, a budget provision of ₹22.22 crore has been made for FY 2023-24.

6.5 Himachal Pradesh State Agricultural Marketing Board (HPSAMB) and Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs)

- In Himachal Pradesh, traditionally the surplus produce was taken to nearby markets outside the state for trading. This caused numerous inconveniences in terms of transport, price negotiability and security concerns for farmers. To facilitate the farmers, the Government has induced various interventions. The state has implemented the "Himachal Pradesh Agricultural and Horticultural Produce Marketing (Development & Regulation) Act, 2005", to regulate the wholesale trade. Under this act, the HP State Agricultural Marketing Board and APMCs were constituted.
- Himachal Pradesh State Agricultural Marketing Board (HPSAMB) is the apex body that provides agricultural marketing infrastructure in the state through its Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) In addition to agricultural marketing infrastructure, HPSAMB provides the latest technology in terms of trading, grading and storage of Agricultural Horticultural crops.
- At present, there are 73 Market yards are operational in the state. Out of which 10 are Principal Market Yards (PMYs) and 63 are Sub Market Yards (SMYs). These market yards are equipped with marketing facilities 38 Markets are integrated with the National Electronic Market (e-NAM).
- Under the Himachal Pradesh Horticulture Development Project (HPHDP) funded by the World Bank, HPSAMB is constructing/ upgrading 9 Market yards. These are Parala, Mehandli, Shlaroo (Shimla), Parwanoo (Solan), Paonta Sahib (Sirmarur), Bandrol, Shaat (Kullu), Kangni (Mandi) and Palampur (Kangra). The total expenditure made on these works is ₹55.44 crore. Works of ₹33 22 crore are in progress. Total expenditure will be ₹88.67 crore.
- Under the Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Project (HPCDP) funded by JICA, HPSAMB is upgrading 13 market yards in different parts of the state. These market yards are Jassur, Passu (Kangra), Chauri Bihal, Patlikulh, Khegsu (Kullu), Tapri (Shimla), Takoli (Mandi), Solan, Kunihar, Wakhnaghat (Solan), Khairi, Ghandoori and Nohradhar (Sirmaur). The total expenditure made on these market yards is ₹27.26 crore.
- To provide the benefits of minimum support price (MSP) procurement of foodgrain was conducted during Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) and Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) at 10 procurement centres Total of 2,868 MT of wheat having value ₹6.09crore was procured from 689 Farmers During Kharif Marketing season total 22,897 MT of paddy having value of ₹50.43 crore was procured from 4,815 farmers.
- To provide a better realization of farmers' produce this year the apple was traded on an actual weight basis in APMC Yards. A circular dated 6th April, 2023 in this regard was issued by HPSAMB and the Government has issued a

notification dated 6th April, 2023 to provide enforcement powers to various officers.

- The government of Himachal Pradesh has constituted a panel of experts and functionaries of the State Government vide notification No. Agr BOB/25/2023 dated 19th Dec, 2023 to deliver the functions of Agricultural Produce Marketing Standards Bureau.

In the apple marketing season of 2023, out of a total of 1.82 crore apple boxes, 89.80 boxes were traded in APMC Yards of the state.

6.6 Horticulture

Horticulture has evolved into an integral facet of agriculture, offering farmers a diverse array of crops for cultivation and addressing nutritional needs. Its significance extends beyond sustenance, providing a platform for numerous agro-industries that, in turn, generate substantial employment opportunities. The changing dietary patterns associated with an improved standard of living in India have led to an increased demand for horticultural products. Fruits, vegetables, and flowers, key components of horticulture, exhibit significantly higher gross returns per unit of area compared to many other crop categories. Over the past decade, the growth in the horticultural sector has catalyzed crop diversification, even in smaller farmer holdings.

In the context of Himachal Pradesh, the state has garnered global recognition as a prominent fruit hub. Horticulture emerges as a crucial driver in fortifying the state's economy. Beyond its economic contribution, the horticulture sector engenders substantial employment opportunities, enriching the livelihoods of numerous individuals. Presently, approximately 234 lakh hectares of land in the state are dedicated to horticulture, yielding an average annual income of around ₹5,000 crore. This sector directly and indirectly employs a staggering nine lakh people, underlining its role as a significant source of livelihood.

The allure of horticulture's growth potential has enticed corporate entities to explore innovative models, establishing connections from farm to fork. This paradigm shift towards corporate involvement reflects the sector's dynamism and adaptability. As Himachal Pradesh continues to shine on the global stage as a fruit-centric region, the multifaceted contributions of horticulture not only bolster the state's economic foundations but also weave a robust tapestry of employment opportunities and sustainable agricultural practices.

The Government of Himachal Pradesh is committed to farmer-centric programmes and identified the Horticulture sector as one of the growth engines in the economic development of the State. In Himachal Pradesh, the area under Horticulture crops increased from 792 Hectares in 1950-51 to 2,36,466 hectares in 2022-23. The area under Horticulture in the state contributes 26 per cent of the total Agriculture area

(8, 91,926 hectares), whereas the sector contributes 22 per cent in terms of the value of the produce (Agriculture crops value ₹16,076 crore including vegetables, Horticulture crops value ₹4,476.64 crore, 2022-23). Between 2007-08 and 2021-22, the area under horticulture crops has seen a growth of 17.60 per cent. Apple, Mango, Orange, Pear, Plum, Peach, Galgal and Apricot are the major horticulture crops in the state.

Apple is the most important fruit crop of Himachal Pradesh, which constitutes about 48.92 per cent of the total area under fruit crops and about 82.53 per cent of the total fruit production during FY 2022-23. The area under apple has increased from 400 hectares in 1950-51 to 3,025 hectares in 1960-61 and 1,15,680 hectares in FY 2022-23. Between FY 2007-08 and FY 2021-22, the area under apple has seen a growth of 21.4 per cent.

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

The area under temperate fruits other than apples has increased from 900 hectares in 1960-61 to 27,563 hectares in FY 2022-23. Nuts and dry fruits have seen an increase in area from 231 hectares in 1960-61 to 9,583 hectares in 2022-23, while citrus and other sub-tropical fruits have seen an increase from 1,225 hectares and 623 hectares in FY 1960-61 to 26,370 hectares and 57,270 hectares in FY 2022-23 respectively.

The overall fruit output in FY 2022-23 was 8.15 lakh tonnes, while the total fruit production in FY 2023-24 (up to 31st December 2023) was 5.84 lakh tonnes. It was planned to put 1,224 hectares of new space under fruit plants during FY 2023-24, 2110.2 hectares of area was brought under plantations, and 5.98 lakh fruit plants of various kinds were distributed up to 31st December, 2023. The crop-wise growth in the area and fruit-wise contribution of Horticulture crops are given in the figure below:

Figure 6.10

Growth rate in area (2009-10 to 2022-23)

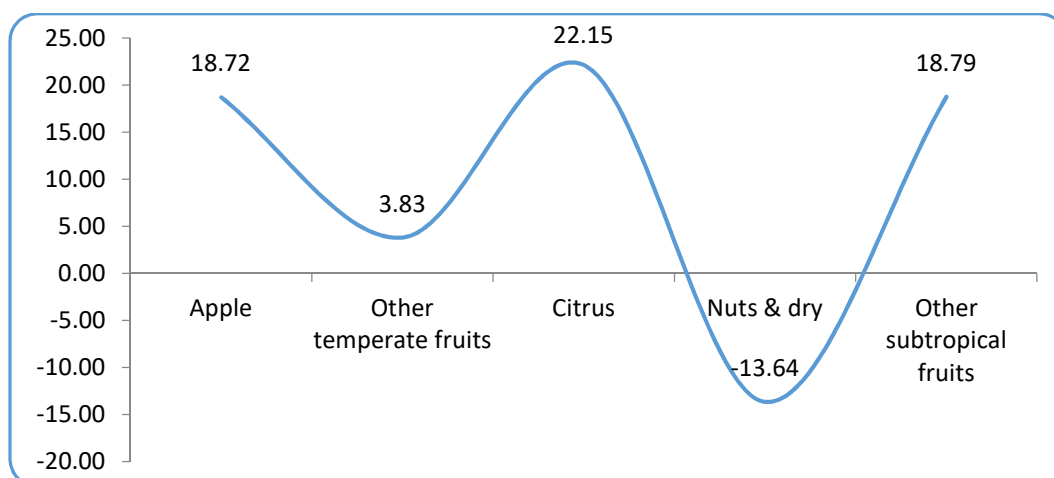
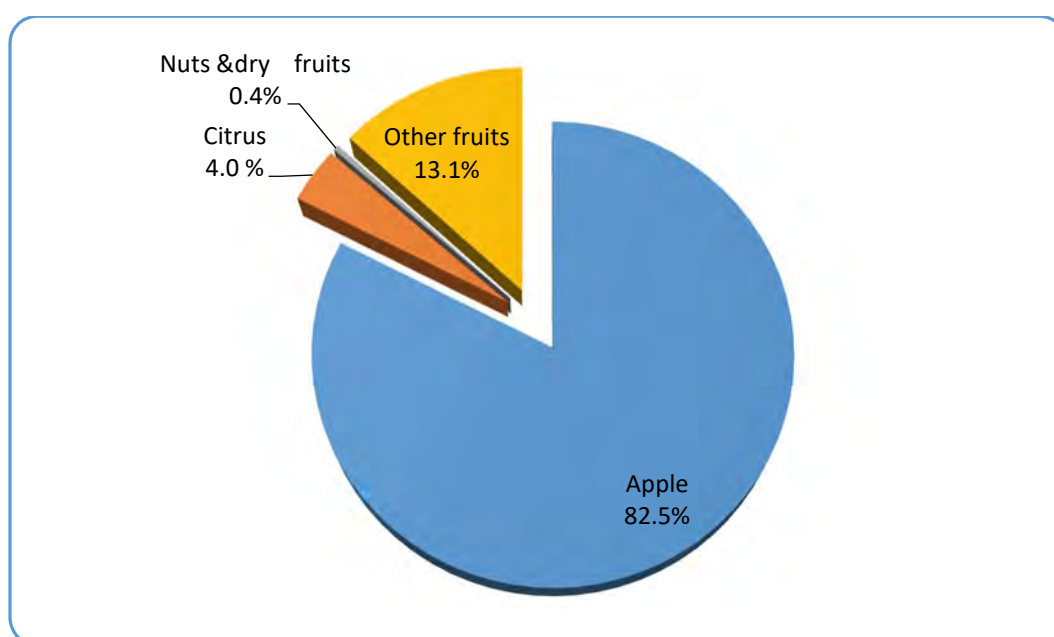


Figure 6.11

Fruit-wise contribution to Horticulture crops (2022-23)



6.6.1. Sub-Mission of Agriculture Mechanism (SMAM)

- Under SMAM, farmers are given support in the form of back-ended subsidies to help them acquire a variety of modern farm equipment and tools. Himachal Pradesh's State Agriculture Department is a nodal department for the Scheme. Funds of ₹21.50 crore were allotted to the Department of Horticulture for FY 2019–20 of which ₹20.43 crore were spent under this scheme, benefiting 4,547 farmers till 31st December, 2023.

- 52845 MT of C-grade apple fruit worth ₹ 63.41 crore were procured during FY 2023-24.
- A total of 261.82 hectares area is under commercial flower production during FY 2022-23, to diversify horticulture, while 93.60 hectare area is under protected flower production till 31st December, 2023.
- To produce and market flowers in the State, 10 farmers cooperative societies are working in Chamba, Kangra, Lahaul-Spiti, Solan, Shimla and Hamirpur Districts.
- Beekeeping and other ancillary horticulture activities are also encouraged. 2,124.02 MT of honey has been produced under the Bee Keeping Program for FY 2022-23.
- During the FY 2022-23, 417.14 MT of pasteurized compost for mushrooms was produced and distributed through departmental offices in Solan, Rampur, Bajoura, and Palampur and 16,182 MT of mushrooms were produced in FY 2022-23.

6.6.2 Programmes/Schemes implemented for holistic development of Horticulture

State Schemes

6.6.2.1 Horticulture Development Scheme (HDS)

As part of the HDS, 326 Power Sprayers, 1,779 Power Tillers (8 Brake Horse Power), and 81 Power Tillers (>8 Brake Horse Power) were distributed as subsidies to orchardists during the FY 2023-24 to promote mechanized farming.

6.6.2.2 Anti-Hail Nets Scheme

To safeguard fruit crops against hail storms, ₹14.95 crore of funds have been given to field functionaries under the installation of the Anti Hail Nets Scheme. Up till 31st December, 2023 ₹7.00 crore of those funds have been spent, and 566 farmers in the state have profited from this programme.

6.6.2.3 Himachal Pushp Kranti Yojana (HPKY)

Funds have been allocated under the "HPKY" amounting to ₹11.00 crore to the field functionaries, out of which ₹3.55crore have been utilised and 212 farmers benefited up to 31st December 2023 to promote commercial floriculture farming in the state and provide employment to skilled and unskilled unemployed youth.

6.6.2.4 Mukhya Mantri Madhu Vikas Yojana (MMMVY)

Similarly, to produce quality fruit crops and increasing production to increase honey production and other bee products, "MMMVY" has been started and funds of ₹4.50 crore during the FY 2023-24 have been allocated and ₹2.99 crores have been utilized and 2,450 number of farmers have been benefitted up to 31st December, 2023.

6.6.2.5 Mukhya Mantri Kiwi Protsahan Yojana

Under this scheme, ₹1.00 crore have been allocated to field functionaries during the FY 2023-24, out of which ₹20.00 lakh has been utilized till date, covering 2-hectare area by benefitting 12 no. of farmers, up to 31st December, 2023.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

6.6.2.6 Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)

The Mission was launched to promote holistic growth of the Horticulture sector through area-based regionally differentiated strategies. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme MIDH is being implemented in the State by the State Horticulture Department. The focus of the programme is to provide comprehensive development of all the sub-sectors of Horticulture to provide additional income to Horticulture growers. The mission provides subsidies ranging from 40-85 per cent to farmers for horticultural activities like growing fruits, flowers, vegetables, species, new gardens, mushroom production, greenhouse cultivation of high-value flowers and vegetables, Antihail Nets, Horticulture Mechanization, Post-Harvest Management and more. During the FY 2022-23 funds amounting to ₹19.44 crore were received from Government of India under the scheme out of which ₹15.56 crore have been utilized upto 31st December, 2023. During the year 2023-24, funds amounting to ₹32.00 crore have been approved by Government of India and the 1st installment is likely to be received in January, 2024. Under the mission total number of 2,67,895 farmers have benefitted from the year 2003-04 to December, 2023.

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

PMKSY-PDMC is the unique and first comprehensive project being implemented in a big way in Himachal Pradesh since 2015-16. Yojana was launched to enhance crop productivity by improving water use efficiency through Micro Irrigation systems for the benefit of the farmers. To encourage farmers to adopt Micro Irrigation the State Government is giving top up subsidy. The PMKSY-PDMC guidelines were modified in FY 2017-18 to include a provision for a subsidy of 55 per cent for small and marginal farmers and 45 per cent for large farmers. The State is providing a 25 per cent additional State share to give an 80 per cent subsidy to small and marginal

farmers. The Government of India has approved ₹12.00 crore for PMKSY-PDMC for FY 2020–21. As of now (from 2015-16 to 2023-24) an area of 3,981 hectares has been covered under micro-irrigation and benefited 9,828 farmers up to 31st December, 2023.

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

RKVY aims to increase public investment in infrastructure facilities and provide flexibility and autonomy in the process of planning and executing schemes in the Horticulture sector. Annual Action Plan of ₹11.26 crore has been submitted to the Directorate of Agriculture for 2024-25.

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

In Himachal Pradesh, weather-based crop insurance was first made available in six blocks for apple and four blocks for mango crops during Rabi 2009-10. The coverage under this plan has been extended to successive years due to the popularity of the programme. The technique is now being used in 36 blocks for apples, 56 blocks for mangoes, 29 blocks for plums, 16 blocks for peach, 58 blocks for citrus fruits, 21 blocks for Pomegranate, 38 blocks for litchi and 22 blocks for Guava. In addition 19 blocks have been covered under the Add-on Cover Scheme to protect the apple fruit crop against hailstorms. R-WBCIS is the new name of the programme as of 2016–17. The sum insured has been revised and a bidding system has been implemented. A total of 61,472 farmers have been given coverage under R-WBCIS for their Apple, Plum, Peach, Mango, and Citrus fruit crops for the Rabi Season 2022-23. These farmers have insured their 41,70,834 plants, for which the State Government has paid a premium subsidy of ₹34.02 crore.

6.7 Himachal Pradesh Marketing Corporation (HPMC)

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

During the FY 2022-23 HPMC registered an overall turnover of ₹120.30 crore which is historical as the Corporation has crossed the turnover of 100.00 crore & above for the first time since its inception in the year 1974. Before this, it was ₹ 88.96 crore in the FY 2019-20. Except this HPMC achieved first time a net profit of ₹2.67 crore in 2019-20. The State government continued the policy of market intervention scheme (MIS) for mango, Apple, and citrus fruit crops in the state with the support price as under:

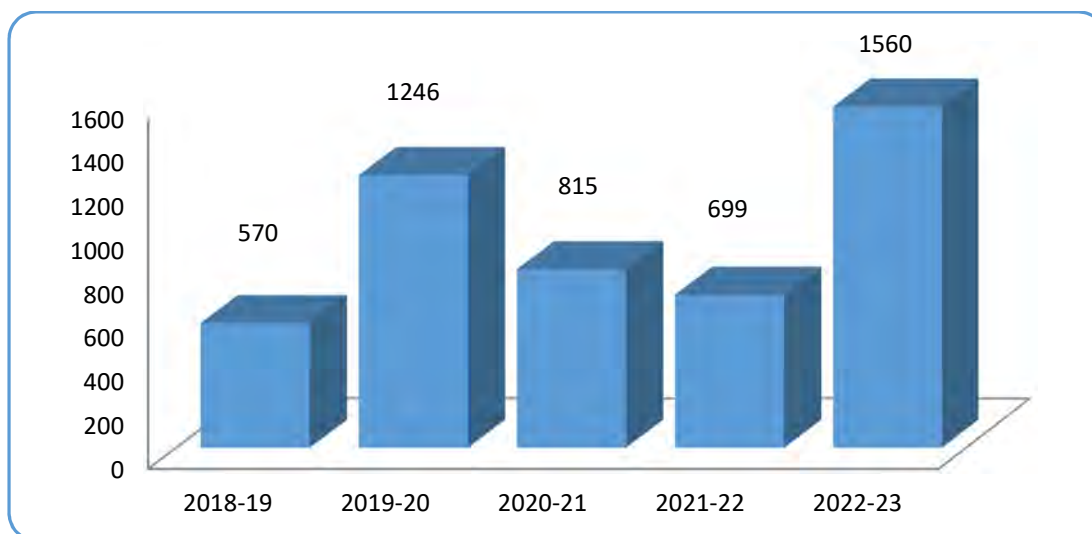
Table 6.5**Mango, Apple and Citrus fruit crops in the state with the support price**

Sr. No.	Name of fruit	Procurement Price (₹ Per Kg.)
1	Mango (Grafted varieties)	12.00
2	Mango (Seeding varieties)	12.00
3	Mango Achari (unripe)	12.00
4	Apple	12.00
5	Kinnow, Malta and Orange (B Grade)	12.00
6	Kinnow, Malta and Orange (C grade)	12.00
7	Galgol (All grade)	10.00

- HPMC is successfully operating 6 Controlled Atmosphere (CA) Stores in the apple growing areas of District Shimla namely Jarol Tikker (Kotgarh) 640 MT, Gumma (Kotkhai) 640 MT, Oddi (Kumarsain) 700 MT and Rohru 700 MT Patlikuhai (Kullu) 700 MT Parwanoo 3,000 MT which in total are capable of storing total 6, 380 MT apple produce.
- In FY 2022-23, 35 farmers and growers benefited from the facility of controlled atmosphere/cold storage.
- Horticulture Produce Marketing Corporation at Nadaun, District Hamirpur, the storage capacity for vegetables is 50 MT and the grading packing capacity is 2 MT/hour. Similarly, at Ghumarwin, District Bilaspur, the storage capacity is 50 MT, grading packing capacity is 2 MT/hour.
- HPMC operates a fruit processing plant in Parwanoo with a capacity of 18,000 Metric Ton per season, another in Jarol, Sundernagar District, Mandi, with a capacity of 3,000 Metric Ton per season, and a third in Parala (Theog) District, Shimla, with a capacity of 18,000 MT per season.

Figure 6.12

Production of Apple Juice (in MT)



- HPMC has planned to enhance its existing capacity for Grading, Storage and Processing of different fruits produced in the State through the World Bank-funded HP Horticulture Development Project (HPHDP). Under the post-harvest support infrastructure component of the said project, financial assistance of ₹266.14 crore is being provided by the World Bank to HPMC. The process of enhancing the overall storage capacity of CA Stores Jarol Tikker, Gumma and Rohru from the existing 1,980 MT to 5,858 MT shall be completed by the first quarter of FY 2023-24. In addition to the above CA Stores, HPMC is setting up new CA Stores at Reckong-Peo, District Kinnaur having a storage capacity of 250 MT under HPHDP
- Additionally, a new grading and packaging facility is being built at Katlog (Chachyot), District Mandi, Tutupani, District Shimla, and Giabong, District Kinnaur. "Each grading and packaging facility has a capacity of 5,600 MT per season. Additionally, the Controlled Atmosphere storage at Katlog District Mandi has a capacity of 5,000 Metric Tons. The grading and packing facility in Bhunter, District Kullu, has a capacity of 1,000 MT, while the facility in Reckong Peo, District Kinnaur has a Controlled Atmosphere capacity of 250 MT."
- The newly established processing unit at Parala, under the World Bank-funded Himachal Pradesh Horticulture Development Project, has a production capacity of 18,000 MT of apple juice concentrate, 50,000 litres of vinegar per year, and 100,000 litres of wine per year."
- The new sales outlets of HPMC have been opened at Jarol in Sundernagar, District Mandi, and at Jabli in District Solan.

6.7.1 New Product, agreement and other proposals:

"To increase the Corporation's business, agreements have been made with the following organizations:"

- New retailers/distributors are being appointed by the HPMC under the New distribution policy.
- In the FY 2022-23 HPMC, Food Products and Processing Systems Parala is producing Apple Juice Concentrate (AJC) in Aseptic packaging.
- For the sale of the Corporation's products, the Corporation's Kiosks have also been opened at metro stations.

6.7.2 Marketing Plan

A Marketing Plan has been created by HPMC. The main objective of this scheme is to ensure aggressive sales of HPMC products through various channels. This plan presents the format to establish the HPMC brand in the State and the Country. HPMC's Marketing Plan is implementing various activities to lead HPMC products in the market. The following are the main parts of the Marketing Plan:

- The Marketing Plan envisages doubling the sales during FY 2023-24 by leveraging various channels of retail marketing.
- The sale of the Corporation's products will be ensured through various Government undertakings and institutions and Canteen Stores Department/Central Police Canteen canteens.
- A distribution system is being developed to strengthen the Corporation's position in the retail market.
- To increase sales of AJC agreement with institutional customers.

CHAPTER

7

**ANIMAL
HUSBANDRY**

Key Highlights

- Livestock farming plays a significant role in meeting the rising needs for fat and protein of people. Livestock industry is a major source of non-government employment in the country. Domestic animal husbandry is widespread in Himachal Pradesh. Nineteen out of twenty homes have some kind of livestock, with cows and buffaloes being the most common.
- As per the Livestock Census 2019, the State has 0.82 per cent share of India's total livestock and 0.16 per cent of the total poultry. The State ranks 20th in Cattle and 27th in Poultry population in the country.
- The Crossbred cattle population in the State rose by 8.64 per cent in the 2019 Livestock Census compared to the 2012 Census. The share of crossbred cattle has reached 58.48 per cent of the total cattle population.
- Milk production in the State has grown from 11.39 lakh tonnes in 2012-13 to 16.54 lakh tonnes in FY 2023-24 (estimated).
- In Himachal Pradesh Gross Value of Output (GVO) created by livestock has steadily increased over the years. It has seen a marked increase from ₹5,496 crore in 2018-19 to ₹6,979 crore during 2023-24 Advance Estimates.
- Himachal Pradesh Milkfed has 1,107 milk producers Co-operative Societies. The total membership of these societies is 47,500.
- During FY 2023-24, 73,167 sheep were sheared, benefiting 412 breeder's families.
- Fish production more than doubled between 2012-13 and 2023-24 and registered a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 2.3 per cent.

7.1 Introduction-Animal Husbandry

Traditionally, animal husbandry was an integral part of the subsistence farmer's way of life. It involved not only the production of food required by the family but also the provision of fuel, fertilizer, clothing, transport, and draught power. The primary focus was not on killing the animal for food; rather, it involved harvesting various products such as wool, eggs, and milk while the animal was still alive, whenever possible.

The livestock sector plays a key role in the economy, with direct contribution to growth of the poor. Additionally, it significantly contributes to improving livelihoods, increasing farmers' income, and fostering rural development in the country. Livestock rearing is an integral aspect of farming communities as it supplements the income of agricultural households. This sector has immense potential for generating self-employment in rural areas with minimal investment.

7.1.1 Inclusive Growth through Livestock

"Animals", serving as the backbone of rural households, provide nutrient-rich food products, organic manure in the form of dung, domestic fuel, hides, and skins. They function as a regular source of cash income, considered a natural capital that can be easily reproduced. Livestock operates as a living bank, with offspring serving as interest, and stands as the best insurance against the uncertainties of nature.

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

7.1.2 Milk, Meat and Egg – Key Growth Drivers

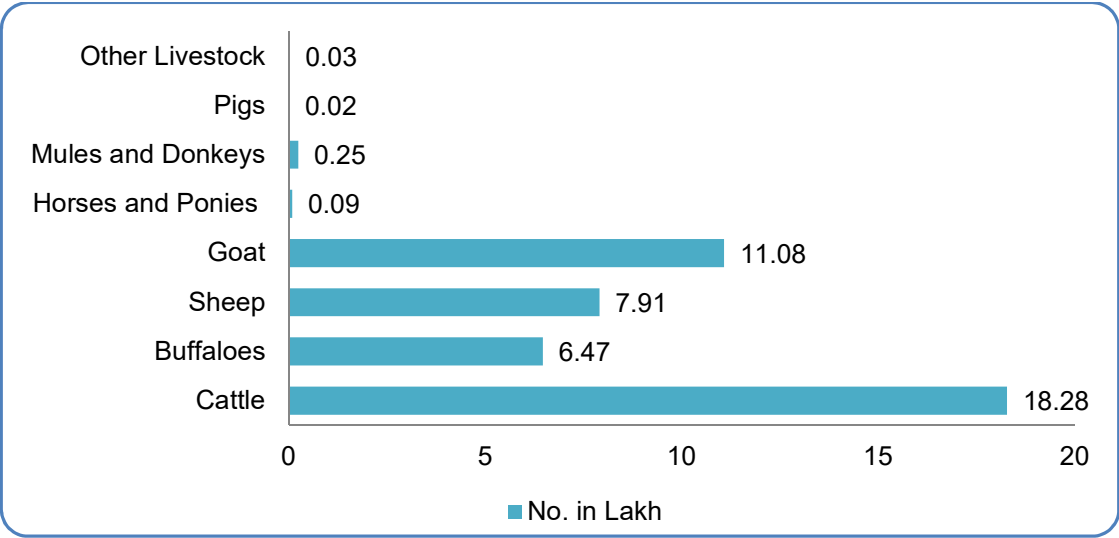
Livestock Population

Livestock farming plays a significant role in meeting the rising needs for fat and protein of people. Livestock industry is a major source of non-government employment in the country. Domestic animal husbandry is widespread in Himachal Pradesh. Nineteen out of twenty homes have some kind of livestock, with cows and buffaloes being the most common. The livestock sector is rapidly emerging as one of the most promising and income-generating sectors for rural and semi-urban areas in the region. Common Property Resources (CPRs) in Himachal Pradesh encompass forests, water bodies, grazing pastures, and agricultural land.

As per the Livestock Census 2019, the State has 0.82 per cent share of India’s total livestock and 0.16 per cent of the total poultry. The State ranks 20th in Cattle and 27th in Poultry population in the country. The total livestock population in the State stood at 44.13 lakh, and that of the poultry population was 13.42 lakh. In Himachal Pradesh, cattle form the largest share of the livestock population comprising 18.28 lakh of the total population, followed by Goats, Sheep and Buffaloes (Figure 7.1). The percentage share of exotic/crossbred cattle in the total cattle population has been on an increasing trend in the State. The Crossbreed cattle population in the State rose by 8.64 per cent in the 2019 Livestock Census compared to the 2012 Census. The share of crossbred cattle has reached 58.48 per cent of the total cattle population. This indicates the rising share of more productive animals and the same is reflected in the rising milk production in the State.

Figure 7.1

Species-wise livestock population in Himachal Pradesh as per the 2019 Census



7.1.3 Milk Production and Per Capita Availability of Milk

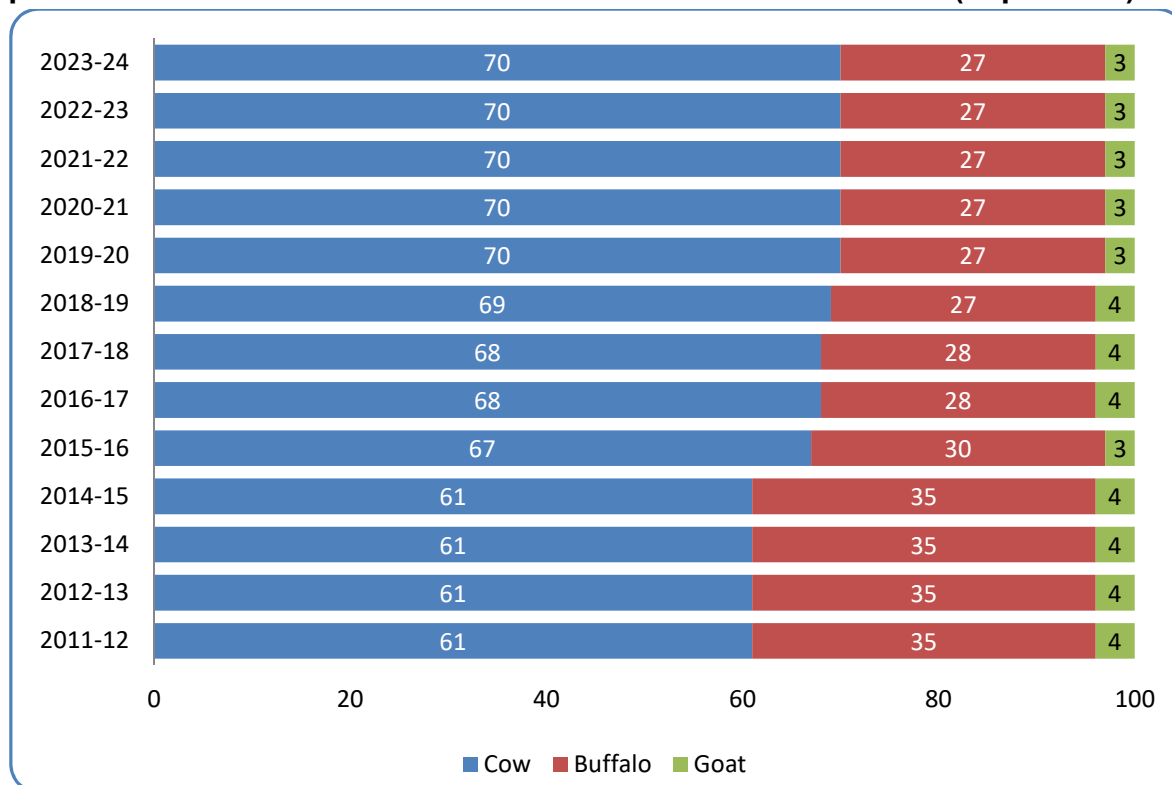
Government-initiated welfare schemes for dairy, sheep, and poultry units, coupled with the establishment of forward and backward linkages and organized marketing channels, have played a vital role in supporting rural communities. These efforts have not only helped bridge income gaps but have also contributed to the conservation of domestic biodiversity. Importantly, these practices offer a means of food production in arid lands without depleting groundwater resources.

Livestock insurance coverage has been extended to a significant number of families owning sheep and goats, providing a safety net for unforeseen challenges in the sector. Overall, the growth and development in Animal Husbandry have not only

contributed to economic prosperity but have also aligned with sustainable practices, promoting both rural livelihoods and environmental conservation.

Figure 7.2

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



The increasing trend of milk production in Himachal Pradesh from 2012-13 to 2023-24 is depicted in Table 7.1. It shows that milk production in the State has grown from 11.39 lakh tonnes in FY 2012-13 to 16.54 lakh tonnes in FY 2023-24 (estimated), at a CAGR of 3.5 per cent. Cow milk constitutes around 70.0 per cent of total milk production while the share of buffalo milk is around 27.0 per cent and the share of goat milk is 3.0 per cent. Species-wise share of milk production to total milk production between 2011-12 to 2023-24 is shown below in Figure 7.2.

The per capita availability of milk in the State has increased from 455 grams per day in 2012-13 to 650 grams per day in FY 2023-24. This is higher than the national average of 427 grams per day in FY 2023-24. There is still a scope for increasing milk production and productivity through the adoption of good agricultural practices to increase farmer's income.

Table 7.1

Production of Milk in Himachal Pradesh (lakh tonnes) Per Capita Availability (Percentage Change in Milk Production from 2012-13 to 2023-24)

Year	Milk Production (lakh tonnes)	%Change over previous Year	Per capita availability gm/day
2012-13	11.39	-	455
2013-14	11.51	1.1	460
2014-15	11.70	1.7	468
2015-16	12.83	9.7	511
2016-17	13.28	3.5	531
2017-18	13.92	4.8	556
2018-19	14.71	5.7	588
2019-20	15.31	4.1	612
2020-21	15.76	2.9	630
2021-22	16.15	2.5	645
2022-23	16.17	0.12	650
2023-24 Estimated	16.54	2.3	650
CAGR	3.5		3.3

7.1.4 Meat and Poultry Production

Egg production in Himachal Pradesh has increased marginally from 10.50 lakh in 2011-12 to 11.00 lakh in 2023-24.

There has been a decrease in meat production in the State from 2011-12 to 2023-24 as seen in Figure 7.4.

Figure 7.3

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

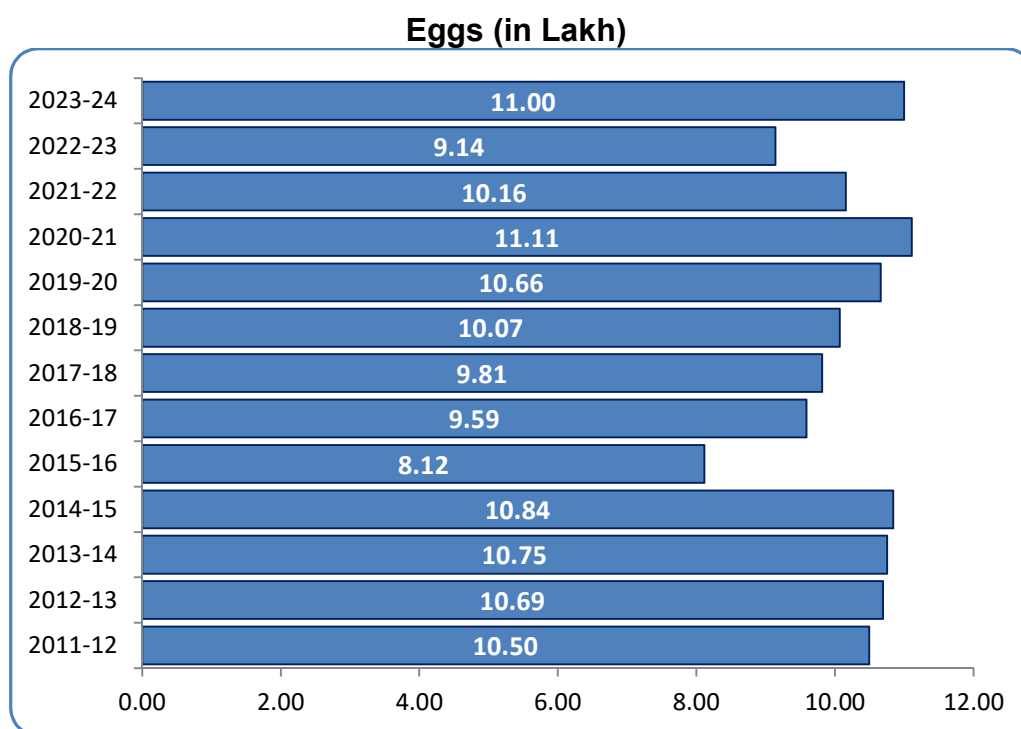
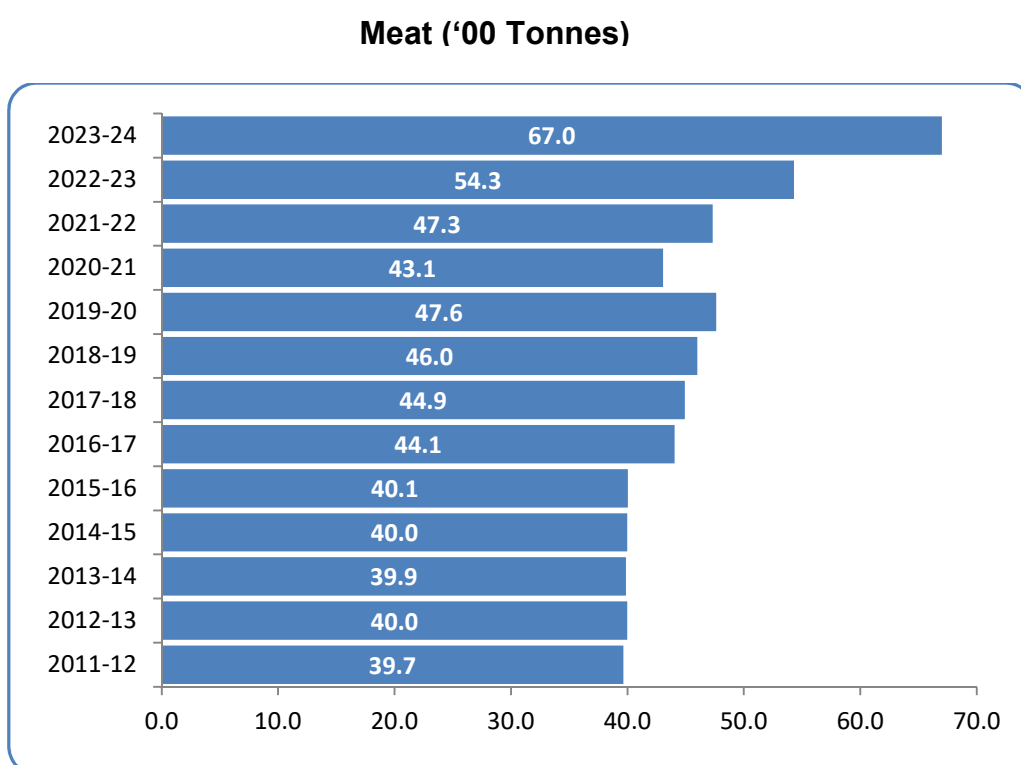


Figure 7.4



7.1.5 Growth of Livestock sector

Livestock rearing is an important sub-sector of agriculture and allied activities. It contributes 1.31 per cent of total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) and 10 per cent of agriculture and allied sector GSVA in FY 2023-24. In Himachal Pradesh Gross Value of Output (GVO) created by livestock has steadily increased over the years. It has seen a marked increase from ₹5,496 crore in FY 2018-19 to ₹6,979 crore during FY 2023-24 Advance Estimates (AE). The contribution of various components of the Livestock sector is depicted in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2

Breakup of Livestock GVO in Himachal Pradesh (2023-24)

Sr. No.	Particular	GVO in crore ₹	Per cent of Total GVO
1	Milk	6,553	93.89
2	Meat	149	2.13
3	Dung	107	1.53
4	Eggs	59	0.85
5	Wool and Hair	55	0.80
6	Others	32	0.45
7	Silk Worm cocoons & Honey	24	0.35
	Total	6,979	100.00

The livestock sector witnessed a growth of 4.1 per cent in 2023-24 (AE). Throughout 2018-19 to 2023-24, the livestock sector recorded an average growth of 6.7 per cent, as compared to 3.6 per cent in the crop sector.

7.2 Government Initiatives

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

- Animal Health and Disease Control
- Cattle Development
- Sheep Breeding and Development of Wool
- Poultry Development
- Feed and Fodder Development
- Veterinary Education
- Livestock Census

Under the Animal Health and Disease Control Programme, the total number of the institutions in the state as on 31st December, 2023 in (Table 7.3):

Table 7.3**Animal Health Institutions**

Sr. No.	Particular	No. of Institutes
1	State-level Veterinary Hospital	1
2	Zonal Hospitals	3
3	Polyclinics	10
4	Sub-Divisional Veterinary Hospitals	60
5	Veterinary Hospitals	362
6	Central Veterinary Dispensaries	30
7	Veterinary Check posts	6
8	Veterinary Dispensaries	1762
	Total	2234

Breeders across the State have access to enhanced Sheep Breeding Farms for improving the quality of sheep and wool, Government Sheep Breeding Farms at Jeori (Shimla), Tal (Hamirpur), and Karachham (Kinnaur) are supplying improved sheep to the breeders of the State. One Ram centre at Nagwain in district Mandi is also functioning where improved Rams are reared and supplied to breeders for cross-breeding.

In view of the increasing demand for pure Hoggets and the established popularity of the Russian Marino and American Rambouillet in Himachal, the State has switched over to pure breeding at the existing Government farms and 9 Sheep and wool extension centres continue to function for the welfare of shepherds. During FY 2023-24, the wool production is likely to be 1,500 tonnes. Angora rabbit farms are functioning at Kandwari (Kangra) and Nagwain (Mandi) for the distribution of rabbits to the breeders.

Table 7.4**Status of Artificial Insemination**

S.N.	Particular	2022-23	2023-24 (Target)
1	Semen straws produced for Cows (in lakh)	5.70	7.95
2	Semen straws produced for Buffaloes (in lakh)	2.33	2.93
3	Liquid Nitrogen (LN2) (lakh litres)	6.00	12.00
4	Artificial Insemination Cows (in lakh)	5.40	7.57
5	Artificial Insemination Buffaloes (in lakh)	1.49	2.79

To ensure the continuation of the Spiti breed of horses, a horse breeding farm has been set up at Lari of Lahaul-Spiti district. This farm has been home to 84 horses from the beginning of the FY 2023-2024 year to the end of December, 2023. In the same location as the horse breeding farm Lari, a Yak breeding farm has been established there. During the FY 2023-2024, up to December, 2023, the total number of Yaks was 59. Under the feed and fodder scheme, 13 lakh fodder roots, and 2 lakh fodder plants have been distributed during FY 2023-24 up to 31st December, 2023.

7.2.1 Welfare Scheme for the Livestock Owners

- **Scheme for General BPL Farmers**

During the latter three months of pregnancy, indigenous and crossbred cows owned by BPL families in the general category are eligible for a 50 per cent subsidy on pregnancy ration at 3 kg per day, 15,761 farmers have benefited under this scheme. The scheme's primary purpose is to:

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

- **“Uttam Pashu Puraskar Yojana”**

The Uttam Pashu Puraskar Yojana is being implemented in FY 2022-23, with a provision of ₹100.00 lakh for farmers who have milch cattle/buffaloes with milk output of 15 litres or more per day. This plan provides a ₹1,000 reward per beneficiary per animal. The target has been achieved for FY 2022-23.

7.2.2 Poultry Development Scheme

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

- **Backyard Poultry Project:** 10-100 numbers of chicks of 3-week-old Low Input Technology (LIT) birds are distributed among the poultry breeders on the cost price. During FY 2023-24 till Dec. 2023 under this Scheme, 3,42,000 chicks were distributed among the 7,980 beneficiaries against the target fixed for distribution of 4,10,000 chicks.
- **Him Kukkut Palan Yojana:** A budget of ₹ 487.08 lakh has been set up for the establishment of 123 poultry units in the State, for FY 2023-24 the beneficiaries receive 3 thousand day-old broiler chicks, feed, feeders, and drinkers. Beneficiaries receive 60 per cent subsidy on both capital investment (shed building, feeders and drinkers) and recurring costs (Cost of chicks, feed etc.) up to December, 2023 101 beneficiaries have been selected. Subsidy of ₹177.12 Lakh will be released.

7.2.3 Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)

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

- **Nationwide Artificial Insemination Scheme (NAIP):** The goals of the scheme are delivering quality artificial insemination services at farmers' doorsteps, boosting milk output and bovine productivity, and to increase farmer's revenue, and increasing farmer approval of artificial insemination services. This goal is accomplished by the establishment of an organised farmer awareness programme. This component is being implemented in all districts of the state for five years, from 2021-22 to 2025-26, and will include all breedable cattle and buffalo populations. Till date 9,26,771 Artificial insemination has been carried out.
- **Progeny Testing (Jersey) Program in District Kangra:** The initiative is being executed in about 800 revenue villages in District Kangra through a network of 115 Department veterinary institutions, with the following goals:
 - To achieve consistent genetic improvement in the Jersey cattle population in terms of milk, fat, solids not fat, and protein yields, reproductive qualities, and type characters.
 - To construct a genetic assessment and selection system for bull moms and bull sires for the production of future generations of bull calves.
 - To generate the requisite number of genetically assessed bull calves for semen stations through progeny testing.

A ₹373.25 lakh has been received from the Government of India (GOI) through the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) for the initiative, with ₹334.62 lakh already spent on various components.

- **Strengthening of existing Semen Stations (SS):** The GoI has granted ₹1,350.80 lakh for this project's Strengthening of SS Palampur and SS Aduwal under this component.

7.2.4 National Livestock Mission (NLM)

Risk Management & Livestock Insurance Scheme: Under this scheme 60 per cent discount is granted on the insurance premium of livestock and pack animals for Above Poverty Line farmers, while an 80 per cent subsidy is offered for Below Poverty Line/ Schedule Caste/ Schedule Tribe farmers.

7.2.5 Training

Under NLM ₹ 29.16 Lakh has been spent for the training of farmers for Goat / Sheep rearing and other activities

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

Under this programme, 60 per cent of the cost of breeding rams is subsidised for all Himachal Pradesh sheep producers with at least 50 sheep (limit of 2 ram per recipient). During the FY 2017-18 to 2022-23 ₹209.46 Lakh was allocated for this scheme. To date, 2,738 beneficiaries have been covered under this scheme.

Objectives of the Scheme:

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

7.2.7 Krishak Bakri Palan Yojana

Under this scheme, it is proposed to distribute units of 11 goats (10 females+1 male), 5 goats (4 female+1 male), and 3 goats (2 female+1 male) at a subsidy of 60 per cent to goat farmers to improve the socio-economic status of all categories of goat farmers. In addition to feed and fodder, there is a provision for insurance for goats throughout their last trimester of pregnancy. For the FY 2018-19 to 2022-23, a budget of ₹1122.15 lakh has been allocated for the programme. 5,480 units have been distributed till date.

7.2.8 Assistance to State for Control of Animal Diseases

The GoI allocates cash based on a 90 per cent Central Share and 10 per cent State Share to give free immunization against infectious illnesses such as Hemorrhagic Septicemia and Black quarter (HSBQ), Enterotoxaemia, Peste des petits ruminants (PPR), Ranikhet, Marek's, and Rabies. With the scheme's execution, outbreaks of the above-mentioned illnesses are averted, protecting livestock owners from financial damage. A total vaccination under HSBQ 11.18 Lakh, ET 2.49 Lakh and ARV 0.42 Lakh against the target of respectively 13.00 Lakh, 2.50 Lakh and 0.50 Lakh.

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

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

- To estimate season-wise and annual milk, egg and wool Production.
- To work average population and yield estimates
- To estimate dung production
- To work out average feed and fodder consumption
- To study the trend of population, yield and production

This survey work is carried out in the State as per the guidelines of the Indian Agricultural Statistical Research Institute (AHS Division) New Delhi. It provides a reliable database relating to livestock products and livestock population.

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

HP Milk Fed was registered in 1980, and its operations commenced on October 2, 1983, with the transfer of Dairy Development Activities by the Government in the districts of Mandi, Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Sirmour, Solan, and part of Shimla Districts. Una district was subsequently transferred to the Federation on May 1, 1988. The functional activities of milk collection and sale in the remaining parts of the State were also transferred to this Milk Federation and were taken over from September 1, 1988, to July 1, 1992.

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

The Dairy Development Activities in Himachal Pradesh are based on the two-tier structure of the Dairy Cooperatives. The basic unit of Anand Pattern is a village dairy cooperative society where the surplus milk of the milk producers is collected and tested and payment is made based on the quality. Himachal Pradesh Milkfed has 1,107 milk producers co-operative societies. The total membership of these societies is 47,500. At present Milkfed is running 22 milk chilling centres having a total capacity of 91,500 litres of milk per day and 11 milk processing plants having a total capacity of 1,30,000 litres of milk per day. One milk powder plant of 5 MT per day at Duttanagar in Shimla district and one cattle feed plant of 16 MT per day capacity at Bhor in District Hamirpur is functioning. The average milk procurement is about 1,11,000 litres per day from the villages through village dairy co-operatives in FY 2022-23 and ₹128 crore is transferred annually as the cost of the milk. H.P. Milkfed has collected approximately 406 lakh liters of milk during 2022-23 & 300 lakh Liters till November, 2023 for the

current financial year. For the year 2024-25, the H.P. Milk Federation has kept a tentative target to procure 510 lakh litres of milk from milk producers.

At present H.P. Milkfed is running 11 Milk Processing Plants with a total processing capacity of 1,30,000 litres per day Mandi 50000 litres per day, (Shimla, & Kangra 20,000 litres per day, Chamba, Nahan, Lalsinghi (Una), Nalagarh, Jangal Beri(Hamirpur), Reckong Peo, Rohru & Mohal (Distt Kullu) 5,000 litres per day respectively).

Under the brand name 'Him', Milkfed also produces Milk Powder, Ghee, Butter, Dahi, Paneer, Curd and Flavoured Milk, Skim Milk Powder, Whole Milk Powder, Sweetened Flavoured Milk, Khoa and Bakery biscuits. All these products are free from insecticides and pesticides.

7.3.1 New Innovations of Himachal Pradesh Milkfed

- Himachal Pradesh Milkfed under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) Project, produces Panjiri, Bakery Biscuits, Seviyan and Pasta for the Welfare Department. During FY 2022-23, Milkfed made and distributed 16,341.83 quintals of Fortified Panjiri, 4,020.36 quintals of Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP), 23,703.77 quintals of Fortified Bakery Biscuit, and 8,587.52 quintals of Wheat Seviyan to the Anganwadis of the State.
- During FY 2022-23, a new factory with a capacity of 50,000 litres of milk per day became operational at the Milk Processing Plant in Mandi, therefore benefiting the state's dairy cooperative.
- A new plant with a capacity of 50,000 litres per day is being constructed at Milk Processing Plant MPP Duttnagar which will help the state's dairy cooperative.
- Milkfed has increased the purchase rate of cow milk by ₹ 6 per litre and has started 15-day milk payment cycles to milk producers in the state instead of a monthly cycle w.e.f 01.01.2024.
- H.P Milkfed has initiated the Him Ganga Scheme announced by the H.P Government on a pilot basis in Districts Hamirpur and Kangra in the first phase during the year 2022-23.

Table 7.5

Physical achievement of HP Milkfed for the last four years is as follows:

Sr. No	Particular	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Organized Societies	1011	1084	1097	1107
2	Membership	46280	46973	47259	47500
3	Milk procured (lakh ltrs.)	300.24	346.13	395.39	406
4	Milk sold in local towns (lakh ltrs.)	188.62	172.26	228.24	252.46

7.4 Wool Procurement and Marketing Federation (WPMF)

Wool is a type of fabric derived from the hairs of various animals. While most people associate the word “wool” with sheep, there are, in fact, a variety of distinct types of wool that producers derive from animals other than sheep.

To make wool, producers harvest the hairs of animals and spin them into yarn. They then weave this yarn into garments or other forms of textiles. Wool is known for its durability and thermally insulating properties, depending on the type of hair that producers use to make wool, this fabric may benefit from the natural insulative effects that keep the animal that produced the hair warm throughout the winter.

WPMF's primary purpose is to support the growth and development of the wool industry in Himachal Pradesh and to liberate wool producers from the exploitation of middlemen/traders. WPMF is actively engaged in the acquisition of sheep and angora wool, the shearing of sheep at pasture level using imported automatic machinery, and the selling of wool. During FY 2023-24 up to November 2023, 73,167 sheep were sheared benefiting 412 breeder families of the State.

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

Table 7.6

Details of projected activities of Federation during 2023-24

Sr. No	Particular	Quantity	Anticipated expenditure in Lakh
1	Sheep wool	2,25,000 Kgs.	₹125.09
2	Sheep shearing	1,10,000 No's	-
3	Sheep wool scouring, carbonizing	25,000 Kgs.	-

7.5 Fisheries and Aqua Culture

Fish are a very high source of proteins and have great nutritional value. Fish production was initially dependent on fish capturing. However, most of the captured fish were used for industrial purposes and were hardly consumed by man. Therefore, an alternative method to increase fish production was devised that includes farming and husbandry of economically important aquatic organisms. This is known as aquaculture.

The fishery is a crucial sub-sector within the primary sector of the State. The government has given priority to the promotion of pisciculture, and to facilitate this, the

State has introduced the Himachal Pradesh Fisheries Rules 2020. The region is blessed with abundant river water, trout waters, and reservoirs, providing rich potential for fishery resources.

By strategically harnessing these resources, the state aims to significantly increase fish production through capture, culture, and culture-based capture fisheries. This expansion is intended to meet the demands of both the domestic and export markets. In addition to boosting the economy, the development of the fisheries sector is expected to create employment and income-generating opportunities, particularly for the rural poor, women, and youth.

The downstream journeys of the Beas, Satluj, and Ravi rivers in the region bring in several streams that harbor valuable cold-water fish species such as Schizothorax, Golden Mahseer, and exotic Trout. The state's coldwater resources have shown great promise, highlighted by the successful completion of an ambitious Indo-Norwegian trout farming project. The hill population has demonstrated a keen interest in adopting advanced technologies related to fish farming.

Economically significant fish species thrive in the reservoirs of dams like Gobind Sagar, Pong, Chamera, and Ranjeet Sagar. These reservoirs have become valuable assets for the local populace. The success of the fisheries sector in these areas not only contributes to the economic well-being of the community but also showcases the potential for sustainable and profitable cold-water fish farming.

The adoption of advanced technologies and successful projects not only enhances fish production but also promotes the conservation and sustainable utilization of cold-water resources. This, in turn, supports the economic growth of the region while maintaining the ecological balance of the rivers and their ecosystems. The integration of modern practices and local enthusiasm for fish farming bode well for the continued development of the fisheries sector in the state.

7.5.1 Fish production

About 6,020 fishermen in the State depend directly on reservoir fisheries for their livelihood. During FY 2023-24, up to December, 2023, cumulative fish production was 11337.28 MT valued at ₹17949.23 lakh. Around 7.72 tonnes of trout has been sold from the State farms and ₹57.57 lakh has been earned as revenue from Trout Farms during the current FY 2023-24 (up to December, 2023). The production and sale of fish is shown in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7

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

Total Fish Production (MT Tonnes) and Value of Fish (₹ in lakh)				
Year	Total Production	Growth Rate	Value of fish Produced	Growth Rate
2012-13	8560.89		5818.13	
2013-14	9834.14	14.9	8057.79	38.5

2014-15	10736.11	9.2	9737.31	20.8
2015-16	11798.72	9.9	10980.92	12.8
2016-17	12506.85	6.0	12121.19	10.4
2017-18	12765.36	2.1	15822.45	30.5
2018-19	13401.68	5.0	17157.31	8.4
2019-20	14020.14	4.6	18443.92	7.5
2020-21	15288.6	9.0	20161.09	9.3
2021-22	16015.81	4.8	23355.82	15.8
2022-23	17026.09	6.3	26156.15	12.0
2023-24 Estimated	11337.28	-33.4	17949.23	-50.5
CAGR	2.3		10.8	

There has been a significant rise in total fish production in Himachal Pradesh in the last decade. Fish production more than doubled between 2012-13 and 2023-24 and registered a CAGR of 2.3 per cent between the same periods. Table 7.7 shows the trend and growth of fish production in Himachal Pradesh. The overall fish production increased from 8,560.89 MT in 2012-13 to 17,026.09 MT in 2022-23 and is expected to reach 11,337.28 MT during FY 2023-24. The value of the production also increased from ₹5,818.13 lakh to ₹17,949.23 lakh in the same period.

Table 7.8 shows the trend and year-wise growth rate of trout production in the State.

Table 7.8

Trout Fish Production (Tonnes) and value of trout Fish (₹ in Lakh)				
Year	Total Production	Growth Rate	Value of fish Produced	Growth Rate
2012-13	19.18	-	98.48	-
2013-14	13.81	-28.0	114.41	16.2
2014-15	17.07	23.6	114.66	0.2
2015-16	17.63	3.3	120.93	5.5
2016-17	18.78	6.5	141.35	16.9
2017-18	10.32	-45.0	129.75	-8.2
2018-19	8.34	-19.2	118.22	-8.9
2019-20	7.71	-7.6	91.16	-22.9
2020-21	6.73	-12.7	101.72	11.6
2021-22	13.68	103.3	169.24	66.4
2022-23	6.33	-53.7	89.74	-47.0
2023-24 Estimated	7.72	22.0	57.57	-35.8

7.5.2 Export and Import of Fishery Products

The Fishery subsector shows mixed trends in exports and imports of fish as shown in Table 7.9 The total export of fish from all sources, increased between 2012-13 and 2022-23. The total import of fish from all sources increased between 2012-13 and 2022-23. Year-on-year growth rates of import and export of Fish production are depicted in Figure-7.5 and 7.6.

Table 7.9

Export and Import of Fishery

Export and Import of Fishery				
Year	Export	Value	Import	Value
2012-13	1046.08	918.04	312.87	106.79
2013-14	1285.85	1283.56	460.6	342.67
2014-15	1004.99	1134.79	439.42	359.49
2015-16	492.8	514.04	689.48	539.98
2016-17	884.78	1095.7	574.72	476.01
2017-18	1391.9	1632.84	823	772.7
2018-19	492.33	693.17	729.81	796.82
2019-20	743.25	1857.73	688.13	773.33
2020-21	624.94	1874.71	588.66	673.51
2021-22	939.99	3417.9	879.66	856.61
2022-23	933.98	3324.05	549.63	539.82

Figure 7.5

Y-O-Y Export growth rates of fish in percentage

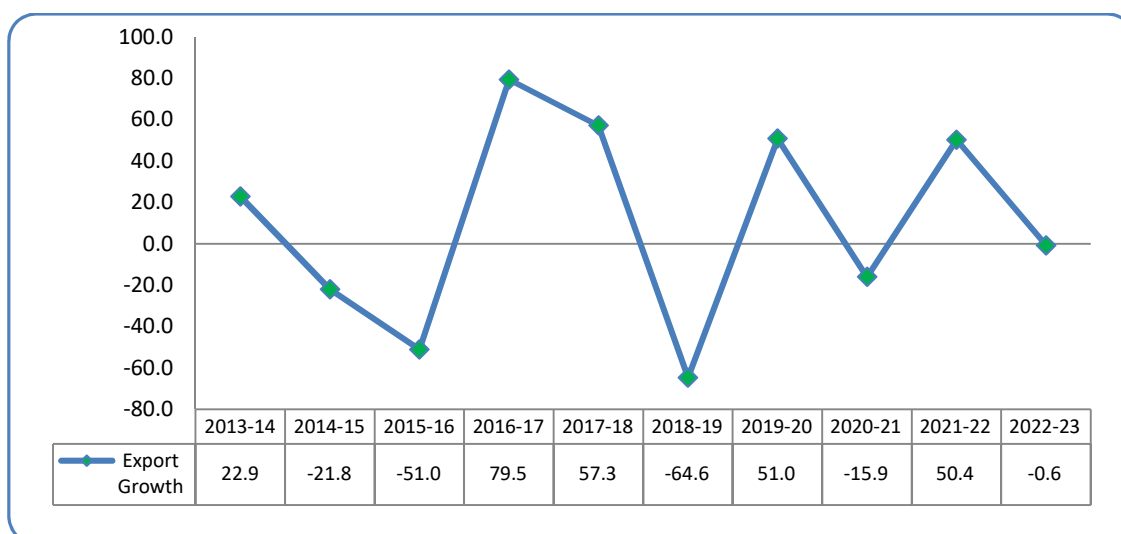
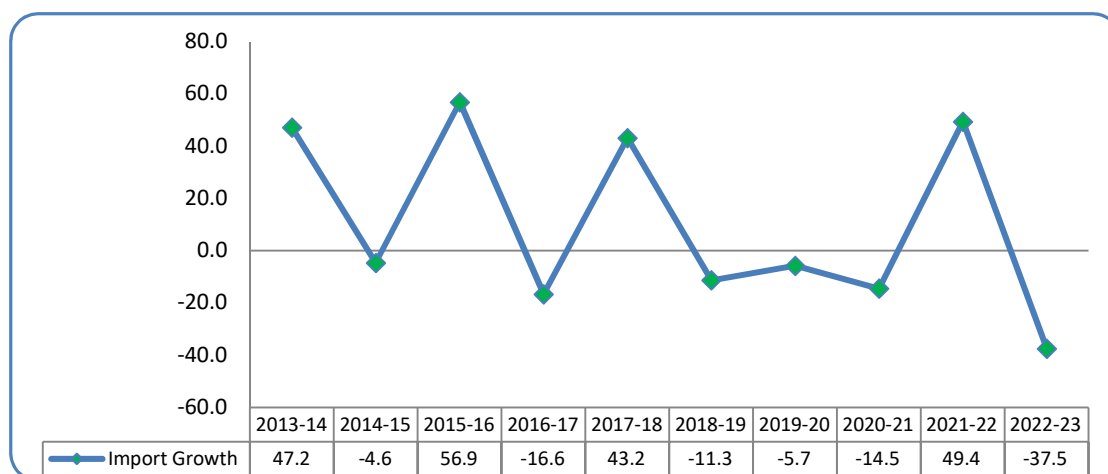


Figure 7.6**Y-O-Y Import growth rates of fish in percentage****7.5.3 Growth and contribution of Fishery sector**

The fishery sub-sector constitutes 0.15 per cent of total GSVA and 1.1 per cent of agriculture and allied sector GSVA at current prices in 2023-24. The growth of the fishery sector has been encouraging over the last five years. The Fishery sub-sector is estimated to grow at 7.0 per cent in 2023-24 against 9.1 per cent in 2022-23.

7.6 Government Initiatives for Fishery

To meet the needs of reservoirs, rural ponds, and commercial farms across the public sector, the Department of Fisheries has established carp and trout seed production facilities in the State. The State has produced a total of 20.48 lakh fingerlings of 70mm and above of common carp, 2.82 lakh fingerlings of Indian Major Carp (IMC) and ₹3.57 lakh Rainbow Brown Trout by the end of December, 2023. The total value of seeds generated is around ₹45.18 lakh.

7.6.1 Insurance and Welfare Schemes

The Department of Fisheries has taken proactive steps to uplift fishermen through various welfare schemes. One significant initiative involves providing insurance coverage for fishermen. Under this scheme, in the unfortunate event of death or permanent total disability, fishermen receive financial assistance amounting to 5.00 lakh. Additionally, the government extends support to fishermen by compensating for losses incurred to their gear and crafts. This compensation is provided to the extent of 50 per cent under the Risk Fund Scheme.

These welfare schemes play a crucial role in safeguarding the interests of fishermen and their families. The insurance coverage helps provide financial security in times of unexpected adversity, such as accidents or disabilities. The compensation for losses to gear and crafts under the Risk Fund Scheme is a valuable support mechanism, acknowledging the challenges and risks faced by fishermen in their profession. By implementing these welfare measures, the government aims to improve

the socio-economic conditions of fishermen, recognizing their contribution to the fisheries sector and ensuring their well-being in the face of uncertainties inherent to their livelihoods.

A contributory saving scheme has been initiated by the State Govt. and matching the State's share of deposited savings is provided to them during the close season. The amount so generated is paid to fishermen in two equal monthly instalments. During the year 2023-24 an amount of ₹120.38 lakh (₹40.13 lakh contributed by the fishermen plus ₹80.25 lakh as financial assistance from the State and Centre Government) will be provided to 2,675 fishermen under Saving-Cum-Relief Fund Scheme now renamed as *“Livelihood and nutritional support for socio-economically backward active traditional fishers’ families for conservation of fisheries resources during fishing ban/lean period”* under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY).

7.6.2 Trout Livestock Insurance Scheme

The State Government has introduced a program for the fiscal year 2023-24 aimed at providing insurance coverage for the livestock of cold-water fish producers in the state. Under this initiative, 65 per cent of the insurance premium is covered by the State Government, while the remaining 35 per cent is borne by the recipient. The comprehensive insurance coverage is provided by the United India Insurance Company Limited.

In the preceding fiscal year (FY 2022-23), the government insured the construction of five trout units owned by five trout farmers. Each trout unit, with a premium of ₹19,175 per year, is insured at a maximum input cost of ₹2.50 lakh per annum. This project directly benefits 694 trout farmers, encompassing 1,323 raceways or units.

The insurance program serves as a supportive measure for cold-water fish producers, mitigating risks associated with livestock and construction investments. By providing financial assistance and risk coverage, the government aims to promote the sustainability and growth of trout farming in the state, benefiting the livelihoods of numerous farmers involved in this sector.

7.6.3 Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana

The union government has started this programme, and the State Government is executing it. Under this yojana, the State Government has submitted to the Government of India for financing several projects totalling ₹12,972.86 lakh. The approval for the various projects ₹2,643.90 lakh has been received. Table 7.10 shows the achievement of the fisheries sector for FY 2023 (December 2023), as well as the targets fixed for FY 2023-24.

Table 7.10**Achievements and Targets**

Sl. No.	Items	Achieved up to December, 2023	Targets fixed for the year 2023-24
1.	Fish Production from all sources (in tonnes)	11337.28	17618
2.	Fish Seed Production Carp farms (lakh)	234.2	538
3.	Table size trout production (in tonnes) Government sector	7.72	25
4.	Table size trout production (in tonnes) Private Sector	990.30	1255
5.	Employment generated (nos.)	353	500
6.	Total Revenue of the department (in lakh)	211.39	444.32

CHAPTER

8

**FORESTRY, ENVIRONMENT
&
WATER RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT**

Key Highlights

- A total of 15,443 sq. km or 27.74 per cent of the State is forested. 37,948 square kilometres (or around 68.16 per cent) of the State's landmass is officially designated forest land.
- Out of the actual forest area, Very Dense Forest is 3,163 Sq. Kms, Moderate Dense Forest is 7,100 Sq. Kms and Open Forest is 5,180 Sq.Kms.
- In FY 2023-24, the forestry and logging sub-sector added ₹7,228 crore accounted for 27.32 per cent of the Gross Value Added (GVA) by the Agriculture & allied sector and 3.74 per cent of the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in the State.
- For the year 2023-24, a plantation target of 10,000 hectares has been fixed of which 7,636 hectare target stands achieved.
- The State Government has banned the use and littering of plastic items from time to time under the Himachal Pradesh Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Control) Act, 1995.
- Among the total 17.09 lakh rural households in Himachal Pradesh, 7.63 lakh already possessed Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) before the initiation of the Jal Jeevan Mission. Through the implementation of JJM, the remaining 9.46 lakh rural households have now been successfully covered. This accomplishment has propelled the state to achieve a commendable 100 per cent FHTC saturation for rural households, surpassing the national average of 72.05 per cent.
- The goal to bridge the gap between potential created and utilized, with a physical target of 3,670 hectares of Culturable Command Area (CCA). By October 2023, 1,508.08 hectares have been covered for ₹20.67 crore.

8.1 Introduction-Forest in the State

Himachal Pradesh, situated in both the Trans-Himalayan and Himalayan biogeographic regions, owes its rich diversity of flora and fauna to the existence of the Shiwaliks, Western Himalayas, and Trans-Himalayan mountain ranges within the State. 15,443 square kilometres (sq. km)-or 27.74 per cent of the State is under forest. 37,948 sq. km (or around 68.16 per cent) of the State's landmass is covered by officially designated forest land. According to Champion and Seth's taxonomy of forests (1968), there are 8 main categories of forests and 37 minor types of forests. Most land is covered by the Himalayan Moist Temperate forest.

Himachal Pradesh is home to a very impressive, diverse and unique fauna—many of which are rare. The Constitution of India through Article 48A directs the governments at all levels to “Endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country”. Article 51A (g) of the Constitution imposes the duty on every citizen to “protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures”.

Embracing the spirit of environmental protection under the Constitutional framework, the Government of Himachal Pradesh has been taking several initiatives to protect its forests and biodiversity and minimize the harm done to the environment. In this effort, the Government focuses on striking a balance between the conservation of ecosystems and safeguarding the livelihood of the people.

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

8.1.1 Forest Cover in Himachal Pradesh

The total forest area in Himachal Pradesh spans 37,948 square kilometres, accounting for 68.16 per cent of the state's total geographical area. The actual forest cover is reduced, primarily because substantial portions consist of alpine meadows or are located beyond the tree line.

Approximately 15,443 square kilometres (27.74 per cent) is designated as an actual forested area, characterized by varying density levels ranging from 10 per cent to 70 per cent and above. This includes 3,163 square kilometres of highly dense forests with a crown density of 70 per cent and above, 7,100 square kilometres of moderately dense forests with a crown density between 40 per cent and 70 per cent, and 5,180 square kilometres of open forests with a crown density between 10 per cent and 40 per cent. Additionally, 322 square kilometres are classified as shrubs. Table 8.1 gives an overview of the forests as per the crown density.

Table 8.1**Forests as per crown density**

(Area in Sq.Kms.)

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

Source: India State of Forest Report 2021

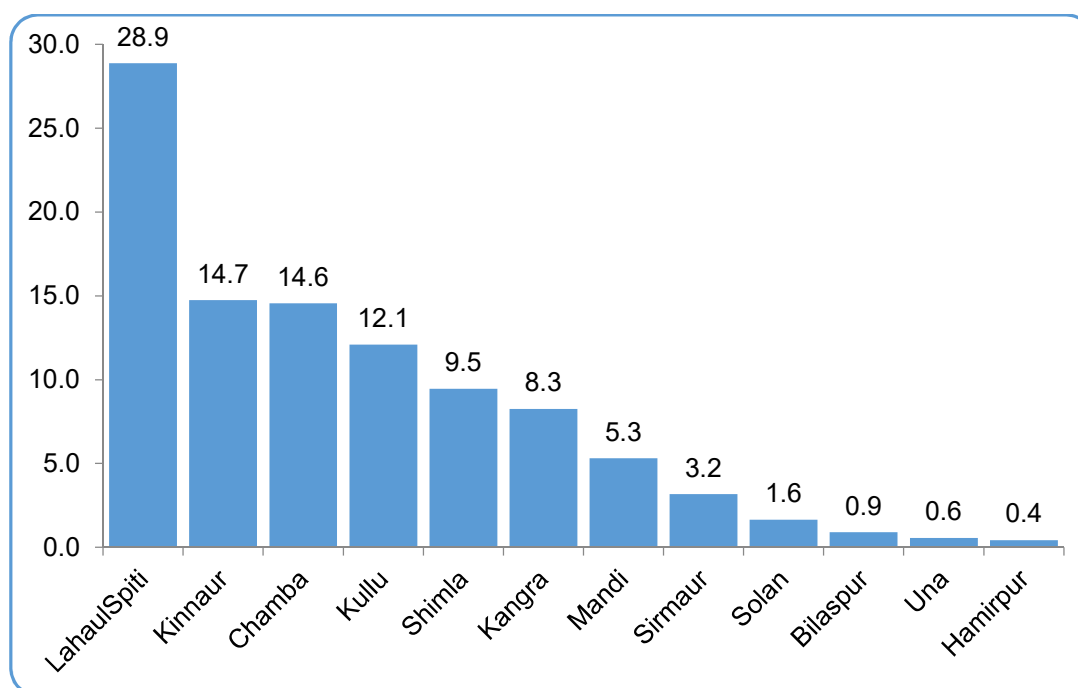
Figure 8.1**District-wise forests area in total geographical area of the State (in per cent)**

Figure 8.2

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

**Table 8.2**

Forest classification by legal status

(Area in sq. km.)

Year/District	Reserved Forest	Demarcated Protected Forests	Un-Demarcated Protected Forests	Other Forests	Total
2022-23	1,883	12,852	16,035	7,178	37,948
1.Bilaspur	1	156	186	0	343
2.Chamba	374	4,566	572	11	5,523
3.Hamirpur	0	99	66	0	165
4.Kangra	70	580	1,572	909	3,131
5.Kinnaur	0	270	523	4,802	5,595
6.Kullu	164	3,360	892	174	4,590
7.LahaulSpiti	70	397	10,486	0	10,953
8.Mandi	0	1,682	74	258	2,014
9.Shimla	56	1,348	1,378	809	3,591
10.Sirmaur	1,050	69	35	51	1,205
11.Solan	54	281	127	164	626
12.Una	44	44	124	0	212

Source: Forest Department, Himachal Pradesh

8.2 Contribution and Growth of Forestry and Logging

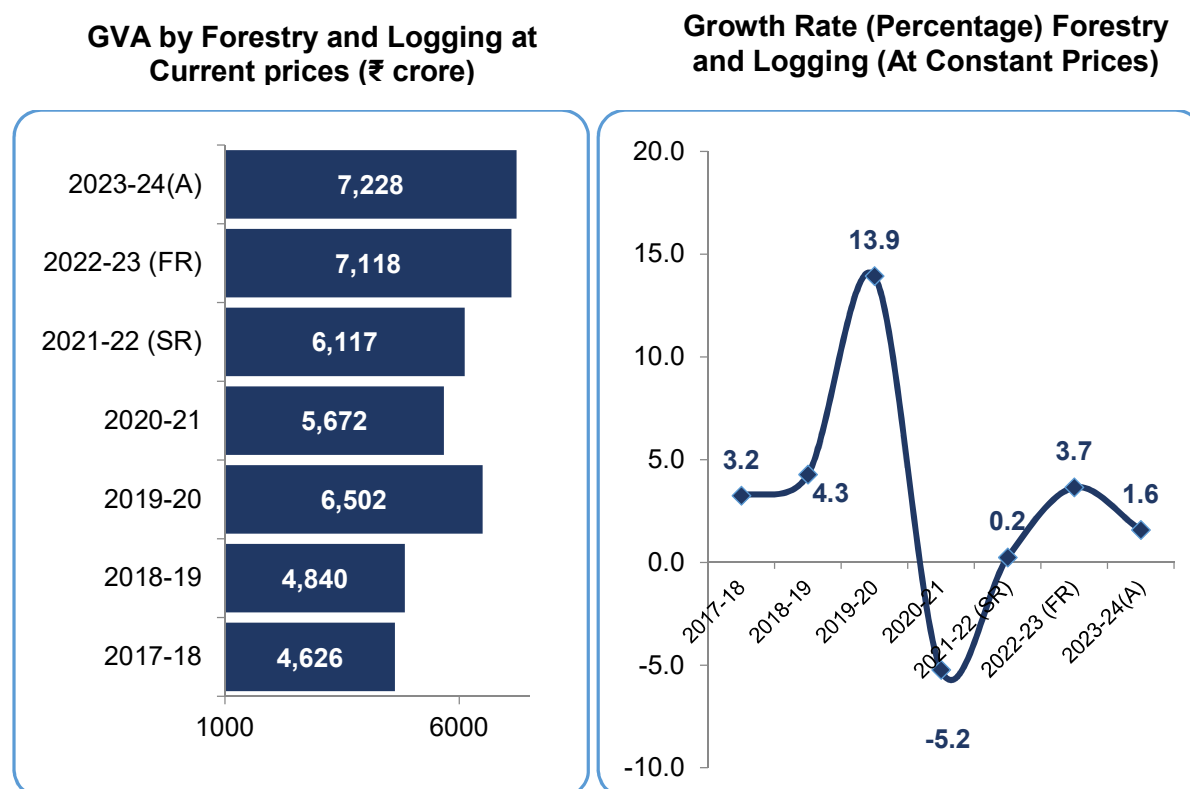
In FY 2023-24, the forestry and logging sub-sector added ₹7,228 crore accounted for 27.32 per cent of the Gross Value Added (GVA) by the Agriculture & Allied sector and 3.74 per cent of the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in the State (Figure 8.3).

The GVA at constant (2011-12) prices by the forestry and logging grew from ₹4,719 crore in FY 2018-19 to ₹5,380 crore in FY 2023-24, an absolute increase of ₹661 crore.

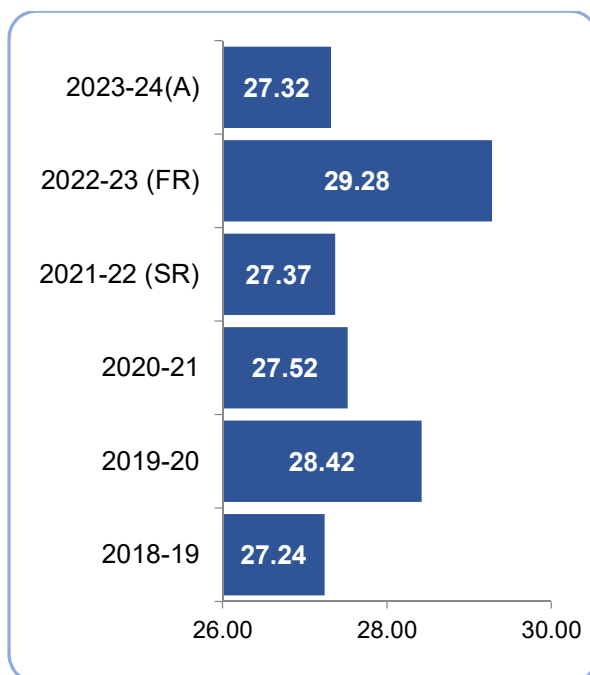
During FY 2023-24 forestry and logging sector is expected to grow by 1.6 per cent.

Figure 8.3

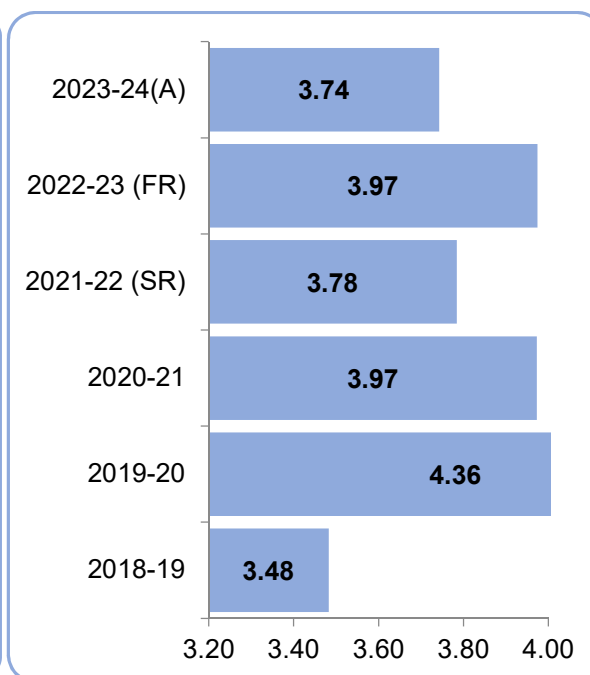
Contribution and Growth of Forestry and Logging (2017-18 to 2023-24)



Share of 'Forestry and Logging' in the GVA by the Agriculture & Allied sector at Current prices (Percentage)



Share of 'Forestry and Logging' in the GSVA at current prices (Percentage)



Note: A: Advance
FR: First Revised
SR: Second Revised

Source: Economic and Statistics Department, Himachal Pradesh

8.3 Government Initiatives for Forestry

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

8.3.1 Forest Plantation

Forest plantation initiatives are underway through diverse state-level programs, including the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), as well as centrally sponsored initiatives such as the "National Afforestation Programme" and the National Mission for Green India. Additionally, forest plantation efforts are being conducted through External Aided Projects.

Pasture and grazing lands of the state are being managed under the state scheme Development of Pasture and Grazing Lands. Van Mahotsava at State, Circle and Division levels is also celebrated for educating the masses and creating awareness amongst all stakeholders regarding forestry and environmental concerns under the New Forestry Scheme (Sanjhi Van Yojana).

For the FY 2023-24 plantation target of 10,000 hectares including CAMPA and Centrally Sponsored schemes has been fixed out of which 7,636 hectares targets stand achieved and the remaining target will be achieved up to 31st March, 2024.

8.3.2 Forest Management

The state's forests face growing biotic pressure due to rising human populations, evolving animal husbandry practices, and developmental activities. These forests are vulnerable to risks such as fires, unauthorized logging, encroachments, and other forest-related offences.

Forest protection is being strengthened by equipping check posts at sensitive places with CCTVs to ensure electronic surveillance to curb forest offences. Firefighting equipment and improved techniques are also being introduced and made available to all the forest divisions where fire is a major destructive element.

A communication network for effective management and protection of forest wealth is very important. Keeping these factors in view, Centrally Sponsored Scheme-Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme and State scheme namely "Forest Fire Management Scheme" is being implemented in the state.

8.3.3 Experimental Silvicultural Felling/Subsidiary Silviculture Operations

The value of Himachal Pradesh's forests is estimated at around ₹1.50 lakh crore. Supreme Court of India has allowed the State to silviculture green felling of three species, Khair, Chil and Sal, on an experimental basis in three ranges- Nurpur range of Nurpur Forest Division, Bharari range of Bilaspur Forest Division and Paonta range of Paonta Forest Division.

The felling of trees was carried out during 2018-19 and during FY 2023-24 maintenance of areas is being carried out as per recommendations of the Supreme Court Monitoring Committee. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has allowed the felling of Khair trees and the activities of enumeration and marking of trees, eradication of lantana etc. in respect of ten forest divisions as per the approved working plan is also being carried out.

Besides encouraging regeneration of forests aimed at achieving mixed species forest; the same will provide livelihood opportunities to the locals as well. To date, approximately 13,000 khair trees have been marked for felling and have generated 33,272 man-days of work. Expected revenue which will be deposited in government exchequer from the felling of these marked trees is ₹9.65 crore.

8.3.4 New Schemes

To raise awareness among local communities, students, and the general public regarding the significance of forests and their role in environmental conservation, as well as to promote sustainable harvesting, handling, and value addition, the following new schemes have been introduced:

a) Mukhya Mantri Van Vistaar Yojana

In August, 2023 Mukhya Mantri Van Vistaar Yojana was launched to expand the green cover of the state to difficult sites through integrated site-specific afforestation, to provide forest ecosystem services and livelihood opportunities to the local population. Under this yojana plantation has already been carried out over an area of 232 hectares of forest land during monsoon season 2023 in the 11 districts of Himachal Pradesh. The scheme shall be upscaled in the coming years.

b) Engaging of 'Van Mitra'

To promote Community Forest Management and Planning 'Van Mitra' scheme has been launched by the Government of HP during October, 2023. Van Mitras' engagement would be associated with all forestry operations of the Forest department throughout the year. In a phased manner 'one' Van Mitra shall be engaged per Forest Beat. The process of engagement of 2,061 Van Mitra has already started from 30th November, 2023.

8.3.5 Other Initiatives/Achievements

- **Setting up of a large Zoo in Bankhandi**

A large zoo at Bankhandi in Kangra district is being set up at an estimated cost of ₹600 crore which will boost tourism and provide employment opportunities to the locals. The Zoo shall be constructed in three phases over an area of 180 hector with a provision of ₹60 crore in 2023-2024.

The Zoo design & construction will incorporate eco-friendly technologies, renewable energy sources viz. solar energy and efficient waste management systems. To minimize ecological footprint recycling and sustainable procurement practices will be adopted. The first phase of the Zoo is proposed to be operational in 2024-25. Preparation of DPR cum detailed design is in progress, while an agency has been selected for construction of boundary wall access path and water harvesting structure.

- **Recruitment of Forest Guards**

The government has approved the filling up of 100 vacant posts of Forest Guards on a contract basis in the Forest Department. The process of recruitment will be undertaken soon.

- **Eco-Tourism**

To give a boost to Eco-Tourism in Himachal Pradesh, it has been decided to outsource the Management and Operation of Eco-Tourism activities on 93 prioritized Eco-Tourism sites in a phased manner. In the first phase Request for Proposal (RFP) for design, development, management/

providing services to run ecotourism activities at 12 eco-tourism potential sites in Himachal Pradesh was floated in January 2024.

- **Adoption of National Transit Pass System**

For the unhindered movement of forest produce exported from Himachal Pradesh State has adopted the National Transit Pass System. This system will expedite the issuance of transit permits for timber, bamboo and other minor forest produce without physically going to forest offices and replaces manual paper-based transit system with an online transit system. There shall be seamless movement across state borders from origin to destination through the help of a Mobile App. This will also prevent hardships for timber and bamboo producers, farmers and transporters in obtaining permits and saving transportation costs and time which will benefit farmers & traders.

- **Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Enumeration marking, extraction and disposal of unattended salvage trees from the forest area**

SOP has been made operational for the timely disposal of salvage trees to minimize revenue loss due to timber deterioration. The end user will benefit as he will get the timber in log form, the waste can be used by them as fuel wood or can be utilized for other purposes. The end user will also get benefit from the availability of timber at the local level. The SOP prescribes for provisioning of timber for local sale in range depots and roadside depots, which will generate employment at the local level and will boost the revenue collection on account of timber disposal.

Externally Aided Projects

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

The Himachal Pradesh Forest Ecosystems Climate Proofing Project, supported by KfW Bank (Credit Institute for Reconstruction), Germany, is currently underway in the Chamba and Kangra districts of the state. The project, spanning seven years from the fiscal year 2015-16, has a total budget of ₹308.45 crore.

The main objective of this project is the rehabilitation, protection and sustainable use of the selected forest ecosystems in Himachal Pradesh, to increase and secure the resilience of forest ecosystems against climate change. This will contribute to strengthening the adaptive capacity of forest ecosystems to climate change, protection of biodiversity, stabilization of catchment areas, conservation of natural resource base and time result in better livelihoods. Provision of ₹50.00 crore

has been kept for the current financial year 2023-24 out of which ₹13.62 crore have been spent.

8.3.7 Himachal Pradesh Forest Ecosystems Management and Livelihood Improvement Project

The "Himachal Pradesh Forest Ecosystems Management and Livelihood Improvement Project," valued at ₹800 crore and spanning 10 years, is being financially supported by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

The implementation of the project is taking place across Bilaspur, Kullu, Mandi, Shimla, and Kangra, as well as in the tribal areas of Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti. The project headquarters are situated in Shimla, with regional offices established in Kullu and Rampur Bushahar. The objectives of the project are to conserve the forest and mountain ecosystem and improve the livelihood of the forest and pasture-dependent communities by increasing forest cover, density and productive potential using scientific and modern forest management practices; enhancing biodiversity and forest ecosystem conservation. For the Financial Year 2023-24, the Government has provided ₹55.00 crore under this project out of which ₹54.37 crore has been spent up to 31st December, 2023 and an additionality ₹25.00 crore has been sought from the Government.

8.3.8 World Bank Aided Integrated Project for Source Sustainability and Climate Resilient Rain-fed Agriculture

The World Bank has approved an additional project with a budget of \$100 million (₹ 650 crore), known as the Integrated Project for Source Sustainability and Climate-Resilient Rain-fed Agriculture. The funding distribution for this project is set at 80:20, and its duration is 7 years. The project would be implemented in 900 Gram Panchayats in Shiwalik and Mid Hills agro-climatic zones spread across various watersheds in the state. The key outcomes under this project include:

- Comprehensive Treatment of around 2 lakh Ha non-arable and 0.20 lakh Ha arable lands in the project area.
- Water productivity/efficiency enhancement by 30 per cent of the project area.
- Production enhancement of Milk by 20 per cent
- 25 per cent of the vulnerable Households covered under livelihood improvement
- Increase productivity of agricultural crops by 25 per cent
- Increase the income of farmers through agri-business/enhanced production by 30 per cent.

For the Financial Year 2023-24, the Government has provided ₹70.00 crore under this project out of which ₹52.61 crore has been spent up to 31st

December, 2023 and an additionality ₹45.00 crore has been sought from the Government.

8.3.9 Wildlife-Human Interface

Throughout history, the state and its biodiversity have existed in harmony. Over the years, more than 600 local plants have been utilized by people for various purposes such as healthcare, food, fruit, fibre, fodder, fuel, gums, oil, resin, and more. These plants play a significant role in supporting rural livelihoods.

The State Government, in appreciation of these intimate rural livelihood linkages, has allowed the local communities the use of these usufructs from all forests except those that are reserved under the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and those that are constituted as National Parks under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

Since 1984, the prohibition of hunting has resulted in a rise in the population of wild animals. The expansion of agriculture, combined with heightened human intervention in previously untouched regions, has consequently increased the instances of human-animal conflicts. Whereas Wild Boar, Black Bear and Monkeys are reported to sometimes cause damage to standing crops, instances of lifting of domestic animals by leopards are also reported. Stray cases of injuries to and loss of human life by leopard and black bear have been reported.

Wildlife managers are currently developing a comprehensive, long-term policy to address the growing challenges posed by human-wildlife conflicts. In response to these concerns, the State Government is providing financial compensation for instances involving the loss of domestic animals or injuries to, as well as the loss of human life caused by wild animals. The inseparable nature of forests and animals is evident, as both constitute vital components of the environment.

8.3.10 Environment Forestry and Wildlife

An important part of the forest ecosystem is the presence of trees and plants. Clean air and shelter are essential for life on the planet. Forests also aid in the preservation of biodiversity.

In addition to regulating global temperatures, forests protect soil from erosion and provide a haven for more than 80 per cent of the world's animal species and biodiversity on land. They also contribute to a country's socio-economic development. The term "wildlife" refers to the non-domesticated species of animals. This means that any living creature that lives in the forest is linked to wildlife. One of the most widely distributed species, it can be found in a wide range of environments. Wild animals play an important role in the stability of our environment, either directly or indirectly, through their role in natural processes. It doesn't matter if an organism is a producer, a consumer or a decomposer; they all play a role in the food chain and depend on each other for survival.

Our ecosystem would be incomplete without the diversity and abundance that wildlife provides.

- For their medicinal properties, wild plants account for more than a third of our pharmaceutical needs. In addition to the requirements for large-scale production of antibiotics and other medicines for therapeutic purposes, forests offer significant potential for medical science and technology breakthroughs.
- Contributes to the health of our environment by preventing sea levels from rising sharply by maintaining global temperatures and thus combating the greenhouse effect.
- The interdependence of plants and animals is critical to preserving ecological harmony.
- Economic value: The use of fossil fuels from forests contributes to the country's economic growth, which in turn improves the quality of life for its citizens.
- Thousands of species find refuge in these massive forests, which aids in the preservation of biodiversity.
- Nitrogen fixation is facilitated by microorganisms in wildlife, increasing soil fertility.

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

8.4 Environment, Science and Technology

Department of Environment, Science and Technology is working with a broad objective to improve the effectiveness of environmental management, protect vulnerable ecosystems and enhance the sustainability of development. In recognition of the critical issue of climate change, the government has undertaken a significant step by renaming the Environment Department to the **Department of Environment, Science, Technology and Climate Change**. This strategic move reflects a heightened commitment to addressing environmental challenges through a comprehensive approach that incorporates scientific advancements and technological solutions. The Department of Environment, Science, Technology and Climate Change now stands as the primary and nodal agency representing the State in all affairs about climate change.

Government Initiatives

Currently, the State confronts significant environmental challenges, particularly due to the intricate relationship between environmental degradation and economic growth. These challenges revolve around the condition of environmental resources, encompassing air, land, water, flora, and fauna. Responding to these challenges the

Government of Himachal Pradesh is devising suitable policies for its key sectors - hydropower, tourism, and industry- as well as for rural development for Environmental management.

8.4.1 Plastic Waste Management

Plastic pollution is one of the major challenges to the environment and the State Government has banned the use of certain items of polythene and littering of plastic items from time to time under Himachal Pradesh Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Control) Act, 1995. The initiatives taken by the department are as follows:

Date & Year	Initiatives by Government
1995	H.P. Non-Biodegradable Garbage (control) Act
1996	H.P. Non-Biodegradable Garbage (control) Rules
1998 (26 th Nov., 1998)	Ban on Colored Polythene
2004 (4 th June, 2004)	Ban on Non-Biodegradable carry bags < 70 microns & size less than 12"x18".
2009 (7 th July, 2009)	i) Ban on polythene carry bags (irrespective of their size and thickness) ii) Ban on plastic items having one-time use such as disposable plastic cups, glasses and plates.
2011 (19 th Mar. 2011)	Ban on plastic items such as disposable plastic cups, glasses and plates which are made up of non-biodegradable material.
2018 (6 th July, 2018)	Ban on use of "Thermocol cutlery" i.e. cups, plates, glasses, spoons.
2019 (20 th Sep., 2019)	i) Ban the one-time use of "plastic cutlery" used for serving and consuming food such as spoons, stirring sticks, and forks. ii) Start of plastic waste buyback policy @ ₹ 75 per kg.
2021 (20 th July, 2021)	Ban on "Single Use Plastic" items including carry bags, and thermocol items made of non-biodegradable material.
2022 (13 th Oct., 2022)	Ban on Non-woven carry bags<80GSM.

Furthermore, it has been acknowledged that the challenging and cold climate conditions in the State render the use of biodegradable bags ineffective in degrading. Consequently, an amendment to the Act was introduced in December, 2023, which may lead to the prohibition of biodegradable bags within the State in future. As per the provision of the Act, A fine of ₹10.24 lakh has been collected from 1,138 violators in

the year 2023. Under this Act, one-time use such as disposable plastic cups, glasses and plates, polythene carry bags, plastic and thermocol cutlery use of plastic spoons, bowls, stirring sticks, forks, knives, and straws have been completely banned in Himachal Pradesh. A ban has also been imposed on non-woven carry bags having < 80GSM from October, 2022. Under the Plastic Buy-back Policy, about 20,902 kg of plastic waste has been purchased at ₹75 per kg during 2023-24 and properly disposed of in the construction of approximately 112 km of plastic road in the State.

8.4.2 Creation of Model Eco Villages

The Department of Environment, Science & Technology is actively implementing the Model Eco Villages scheme in the State. This scheme is focusing towards the perspective of developing a low-impact lifestyle to reduce the "ecological footprint" by as much as 50 per cent from the base assessment since the scheme's inception. 19 villages have been included under this scheme and a total budget of ₹3.00 crore has been utilized up to the FY 2023-24, a provision of ₹32.00 lakh has been made under this scheme for implementation.

8.4.3 Research and Development (R&D) Projects

To promote R&D, "Himachal Pradesh Specific Research and Development Projects 2023-24" are being funded to develop academic institutions, National laboratories and other recognized R&D Institutions in different fields of the State. Under this scheme, out of a total of 32 R&D projects, 6 projects have been approved. An amount of ₹17.00 lakhs has been earmarked for these projects during the financial year 2023-24.

To facilitate the implementation of the budget announcement 2023, the process of setting up of R&D centre at Appropriate Technology Centre, Shahpur, Kangra has been initiated to carry out research to use biodegradable material including making plates and cutlery from plant leaves. Patal and dona machines have also been installed and made functional for providing training and capacity building of women self-help group members and local artisans.

8.4.4 Schedule Caste (SC) Development Plan

This scheme is being implemented to strengthen the capacity of marginal SC families/farmers to meet energy requirements for irrigation, water lifting, heating and space lighting through demonstration of solar power plants, restoration and mechanization of traditional water mills (Gharats), revival of natural springs of marginal SC families/communities. A dedicated amount of ₹1.00 crore has been allocated for the FY 2023-24.

8.4.5 State-Level Environment Leadership Awards

The Himachal Pradesh Environment Leadership Awards scheme is one of the regular schemes of the Department of Environment, Science & Technology. This year 14 awards were conferred, recognizing and celebrating innovative actions across various sectors of the economy. These awards symbolize a commendable

acknowledgement of outstanding efforts and contributions towards sustainable practices and environmental stewardship within the region.

8.4.6 World Environment Day 2023

The World Environment Day is celebrated annually on 5th June in the State. This significant event was presided over this year by the Chief Minister, who flagged off the Clean Shimla Drive, themed "Plastic Hatao Paryavaran Bachao Abhiyan". Additionally, a Cycle Run took place, emphasizing the themes #Mission LIFE and #Beat Plastic Pollution. As part of this event, an initiative was undertaken, wherein 20 Solar lights and 8 machines for making Pattals and dona were distributed free of cost to empower economically disadvantaged women to enhance their livelihoods, economic well-being and sustainability.

8.4.7 Environment Impact Assessment & Clearances

The Department of Environment, Science, Technology & Climate Change holds the pivotal role of being the State-level secretariat responsible for managing Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Clearances. In the FY 2023-24, the department, through the Environment Impact Assessment, Authority, Himachal Pradesh successfully granted Environment Clearance to 40 projects. This underscores the department's commitment to ensuring a thorough and responsible evaluation of projects to mitigate environmental impacts.

Climate Change Initiatives

8.4.8 Himachal Pradesh Knowledge Cell on Climate Change (HPKCCC)

Under the National Mission for Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystems (NMSHE), the Department of Environment, Science and Technology and Climate Change Himachal Pradesh has established Himachal Pradesh Knowledge Cell on Climate Change (HPKCCC). The HPKCCC has successfully organized various capacity-building programs focused on climate change adaptation. The Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Plans for Kinnaur & Lahaul-Spiti districts have been completed and plans for Shimla, Kullu & Mandi districts are in progress.

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

CAFRI project is implemented in the State under Indo-German Technical cooperation between the German Development Co-operation (GIZ) and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC). About 10 million euros shall be spent on adaptive capacity development for approximately 5,000 women farmers in drought-prone and climate change areas of the State between the year 2023-2026.

8.4.10 Convention on Climate Change

The United Nations (UN) annual climate change conference, is commonly referred to as the 'Conference of the Parties' or 'COP'. This conference provides a forum for negotiating parties, which include Governments that have endorsed international climate agreements such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate

Change (UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol, and/or the Paris Agreement. Himachal Pradesh represents its initiatives during COP in the year's actively participated in the event. (The team assumed leadership roles during key sessions, specifically steering discussions on a) Climate Change Vulnerability in the Himalayan Region: Impacts and, Implications, and b) Climate Resilient Development Strategy for the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR)–Green Resilient Mountain Communities.) This significant engagement took place from 3rd to 6th December, 2023, highlighting the state's commitment and involvement in shaping discussions related to climate change impacts and strategies for resilient development in the Himalayan region.

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

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

Major achievements/policy initiatives

8.5.1. Centre for Science, Learning and Creativity

The Centre for Science Learning and Creativity was inaugurated by the Chief Minister on 7th October, 2023, in Bhog, Anandpur, Shoghi near Shimla. This centre's establishment aims to spark curiosity in the minds of youth towards science and enable them to comprehend scientific principles more effectively. It eliminates the need for students in the state to go outside for the study and experience of science. The centre includes institutional and hostel blocks. Sixty interactive science exhibits and information displays have been installed in the institutional block. Accommodation facilities have been arranged for children and teachers from remote areas in the hostel. Construction of a modern planetarium has commenced at this centre, which is expected to be made operational by the end of 2024.

8.5.2 Appropriate Technology Centre, Shahpur at District Kangra

The Appropriate Technology Centre, Shahpur, was operationalized in the year 2023 by the Himachal Pradesh Council for Science, Technology, and Environment. The main objective of this centre is to test, monitor, and evaluate suitable mountain technologies, create facilities for demonstration, training and development raise awareness and provide training to artisans.

8.5.3 Registration of Kangra Tea as a Protected Geographical Indication (PGI) in the European Union (PGI-IN-0672)

In March 2023, the Himachal Pradesh Council for Science, Technology, and Environment successfully achieved the registration of Kangra Tea as a Protected Geographical Indication in the European Union. This is the second Indian product to receive protection in the European Union. This will enable tea producers to legally sell

their products directly in European markets, thereby supporting their economic and social development. The Council has also applied for registration of other traditional products, such as Sirmauri Lohiya, Kullu Caps, Kinnauri Caps, Mandi Sepuvuadi, Kinnauri Apple, Kinnauri Jewellery, and Pangi's Thangi, as geographical indications under the Geographical Indications of Goods Act, 1999, at the Geographical Indications Registry Office of the Government of India in Chennai. The registration of these products is in the final process at the Chennai office of the Government of India.

8.5.4 Himachal Pradesh Children Science Congress

The HIMCOSTE has been organizing the Children's Science Congress for the students of 10-17 years of age group every year since 1993. This event is organized at the Sub-Division Level, District level and State Level. This year 26,674 Students were registered for the event in which six activities like Science Quiz, Scientific Project Report, Mathematical Olympiad, Innovative Science Model, Science Activity Corner and Science Skit were organized.

8.6 Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

The Jal Jeevan Mission, launched by the Union Government on August 15, 2019, is dedicated to achieving the objective of providing Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) to every rural household in India by the year 2024. The estimated nationwide cost for implementing this program is ₹ 3.60 lakh crore. The mission is centered on establishing a household-level service system, ensuring a consistent supply of water at the prescribed quality, with a target of 55 liters per capita per day.

Among the total 17.09 lakh rural households in Himachal Pradesh, 7.63 lakh households already possessed Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) prior to the initiation of the Jal Jeevan Mission. The remaining 9.46 lakh rural households in Himachal Pradesh have been included under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), resulting in the state achieving 100 per cent Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) saturation for rural households. This surpasses the national average of 72.05 per cent.

The state currently holds the 9th position nationwide in ensuring potable water to households with 100 per cent tap water coverage. Additionally, it secures the 1st position among hill states in achieving complete tap water coverage.

8.6.1 Urban Water Supply Schemes

Himachal Pradesh has a total of 60 towns/ULBs local bodies. Jal Shakti Vibhag oversees the water supply system for 58 of them, excluding Anni town. Shimla Jal Prabhandan Nigam manages the water supply in Shimla Town, while HIMUDA oversees Parwanoo Town. Out of the 58 schemes, 46 are complete, and there are ongoing projects for new water supply schemes and the improvement of existing ones in various towns.

DPRs for upgrading/providing water supply to left-out areas of 17 towns have been sanctioned under AMRUT 2.0. Some of these projects have received approval and are in progress, while others are awaiting technical sanction.

8.6.2 Status of Sewerage Schemes

In the urban areas, sewerage facilities have been provided in 35 towns, with 13 having complete systems and 22 partially covered. The Jal Shakti Vibhag has installed 61 sewage treatment plants (STPs) of 89.143 MLD capacity, serving various urban local bodies. Construction of new sewerage schemes in 9 towns is in progress, and approvals for sewerage systems in other towns are being processed.

In the rural sector, sewerage facilities are in progress, with partial coverage in 8 rural areas, and work on schemes in 15 other rural areas is ongoing. In addition, the sewerage schemes in rural areas have also been included for funding as MLA priority, NABARD Tribal Head etc. Total of 16 sewerage schemes have been approved under NABARD for amounting to ₹ 220.77 crore.

8.6.3 Command Area Development

In the FY 2023-24, the Himachal Pradesh government allocated ₹57.91 crore for Command Area Development, focusing on minor irrigation schemes. The goal is to bridge the gap between potential created and utilized, with a physical target of 3,670 hectares of Culturable Command Area (CCA). By October 2023, 1,508.08 hectares have been covered for ₹ 20.67 crore.

8.6.4 Hand Pump Programme

The government actively implements a hand pump program to address water scarcity during the summer season. As of December 2023, a total of 41,835 hand pumps have been installed.

8.6.5 Irrigation

Himachal Pradesh has a total land area of 5.567 million hectares, however only 0.583 million hectares are farmed, with an estimated irrigation potential of 0.335 million hectares through major and medium irrigation projects 0.050 million hectares are irrigated and the remaining 0.285 million hectares can be irrigated through minor schemes. As of October 2023, 0.303 million hectares are currently irrigated.

8.6.6 Major Irrigation

The Shahnehar Project in Kangra District stands as the significant irrigation project in the state, covering 15,287 hectares of land. By October 2023, the Command Area Development team brought 10,042 hectares of land under CAD operation out of the total 15,287 hectares.

8.6.7 Medium Irrigation

Projects like the Balh Valley Left Bank Irrigation Project, Sidhatha Kangra Irrigation Project, and Changer area Bilaspur Irrigation Project cover 2,780, 3,150 and 2,350 hectares respectively of land. CAD efforts have expanded to include 2,750 hectares of land in the Sidhatha area by October 2023. The Phina Singh Cultivated Command Region and Nadaun area in district Hamirpur are 4,205 and 2,980 hectares respectively both of which are undergoing development as a part of a medium-scale irrigation project.

8.6.8 Minor Irrigation

For FY 2023-24, ₹322.44 crore has been allocated to provide irrigation infrastructure for an area of 5,740 hectares. As of October 2023, ₹ 94.77 crore has been spent to cover 2,332.21 hectares.

CHAPTER

9

INDUSTRIES

Key Highlights

- Over the last six years, the industry sector in Himachal Pradesh has contributed an average of 43 per cent to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).
- The industry sector (including Mining and Quarrying) total Gross Value Added (GVA) at current prices is ₹82,658 crore in FY 2023–24 (Advance Estimates). This represents 42.80 per cent of the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) for Himachal.
- The manufacturing sector's contribution to nominal GVA accounts for 68.34 per cent of the industry sector's total value added, with the remaining 31.66 per cent coming from the construction, mining quarrying, electricity and other utility industries.
- During FY 2023-24, the manufacturing sector is expected to grow at 8.9 per cent which is the second-highest growth rate in the industry sector.
- Percentage distribution of usually working persons by industry of workforce for Himachal Pradesh (out of total workforce) shows that 58.71 per cent, 16.94 per cent and 24.35 per cent persons are employed in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sector respectively (PLFS, 2022-23).
- In the 4th edition of the States' Startup Ranking 2022, Himachal has been recognized as the '**Best Performer**' state under the STATES' STARTUP RANKING 2022 in the B category (Population less than one crore).
- Focus sectors for investment in Himachal are Agri-Business, Food Processing and Post Harvest Technology, Manufacturing and Pharmaceuticals, Tourism, Hospitality and Civil Aviation, AYUSH, Wellness and Healthcare, Housing, Urban Development, Transportation and Infrastructure, Information Technology (IT), Information Technology Enabled Services (ITeS) and Electronics Manufacturing, Education and Skill Development and Renewable Energy.
- As of 15th January, 2024, 1,36,015 enterprises have registered on the Udyam portal in the state, out of which 1,32,412 (97.35 per cent) are Micro, 3,227 (2.37 per cent) are Small and 376 (0.28 per cent) are Medium enterprises.

9.1 Introduction- Industry Sector

The Industry sector has been leading the way in global economic expansion and enhanced labour efficiency since the dawn of the Industrial Revolution in the 16th century. South Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan serve as prime examples of recently industrialized nations that have harnessed industrial policies and industry support to attain swift economic progress. These nations currently rank among the wealthiest in the world.

Himachal Pradesh has seen good industrialization in recent years. Over the previous six years, the industry sector of the state has contributed 43 per cent to the State's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The industry sector has seen a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 6.0 per cent during the last decade.

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

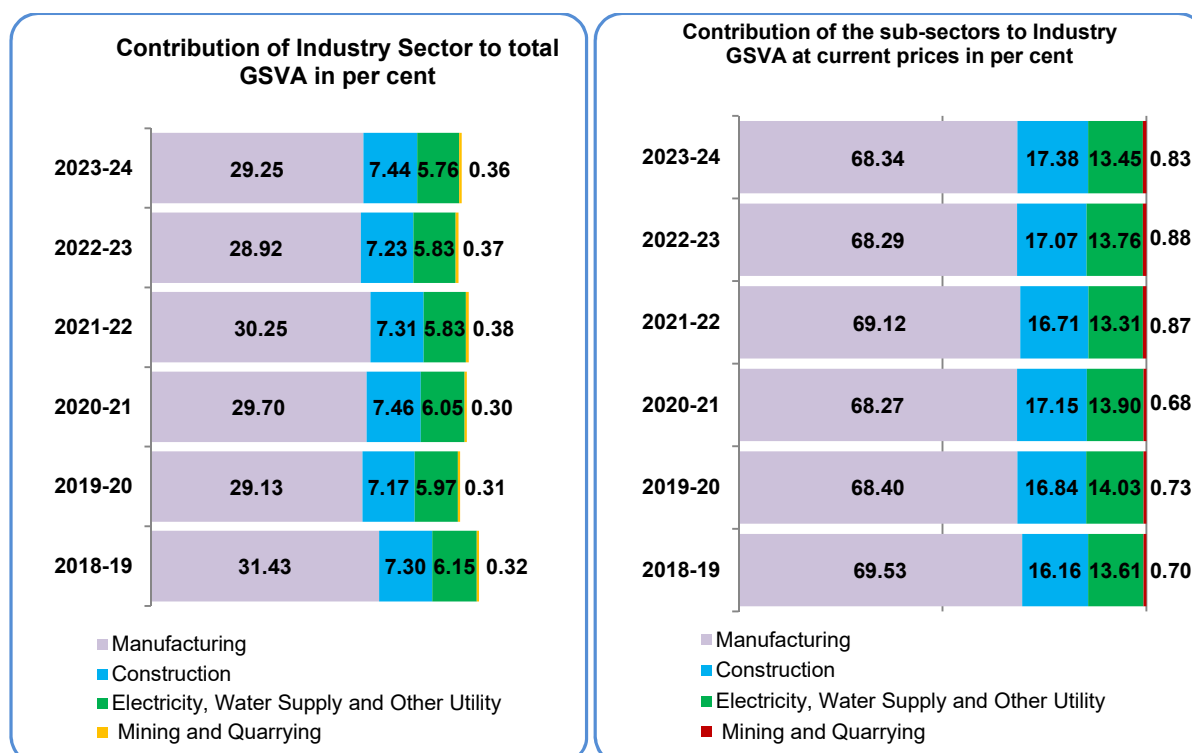
9.1.1 Contribution of Industry Sector and its sub-sectors

The industry sector is crucial for boosting the state economy and in generating job. Industry Sector (including Mining and Quarrying) at current prices as per Advance Estimates (AE) for the FY 2023-24 is estimated at ₹82,658 crore.

The manufacturing sector contributes 68.34 per cent of the nominal Gross Value Added (GVA) to the overall value added by the industry sector, with the remaining 31.66 per cent contribution coming from the sub-sectors of construction, mining and quarrying, and electricity and other utilities.

The contribution of the industry sector (including Mining and Quarrying) at current prices to Gross State Value Added (GSVA) is 42.80 per cent in FY 2023-24 of which 29.25 per cent comes from the manufacturing sector, 7.44 per cent from construction and 5.76 per cent in electricity, water supply and other utilities services.

The contribution of mining and quarrying sector in GSVA at Current Prices has increased from 0.31 per cent in the year 2019-20 to 0.36 per cent in FY 2023 -24.

Figure 9.1**Sub-sector wise Contribution of Industry Sector and its Contribution to total GSVA (at current prices)**

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

9.1.2 Growth of Industry Sector and its sub-sectors

As per the AE, the Industry sector's GSVA is expected to grow by 7.1 per cent during FY 2022-23 and at the national level, the industry sector's GVA surged by 4.1 per cent in constant terms during the same period. The rapid growth in GVA of the State's industry sector implies that the COVID times effects of supply chain disruption were temporary and demonstrates the industry's resilience, which is bolstered by the government's growth-focused industrial policies.

9.1.2.1 Manufacturing sector

During FY 2023-24, the manufacturing sector is expected to grow at 8.9 per cent which is the second-highest growth rate in the industry sector (Figure 9.2). Between 2012-13 to 2023-24, manufacturing sector experienced higher CAGR of 7.8 per cent among sub-sectors of industry sector demonstrating Himachal Pradesh's rapid manufacturing development and its capacity to draw in investment through business reforms, the provision of better infrastructure and competitive financial concessions to prospective investors.

9.1.2.2 Construction sector

Growth of the construction sub-sector is critical for increasing income of organised as well as unorganised sectors and also necessary for the infrastructure development of the State. The construction sector anticipated the highest growth rate in the industry sector during FY 2023-24 which is 12.9 per cent (Figure 9.2).

9.1.2.3 Electricity, Water Supply and Other Utility Services Sector

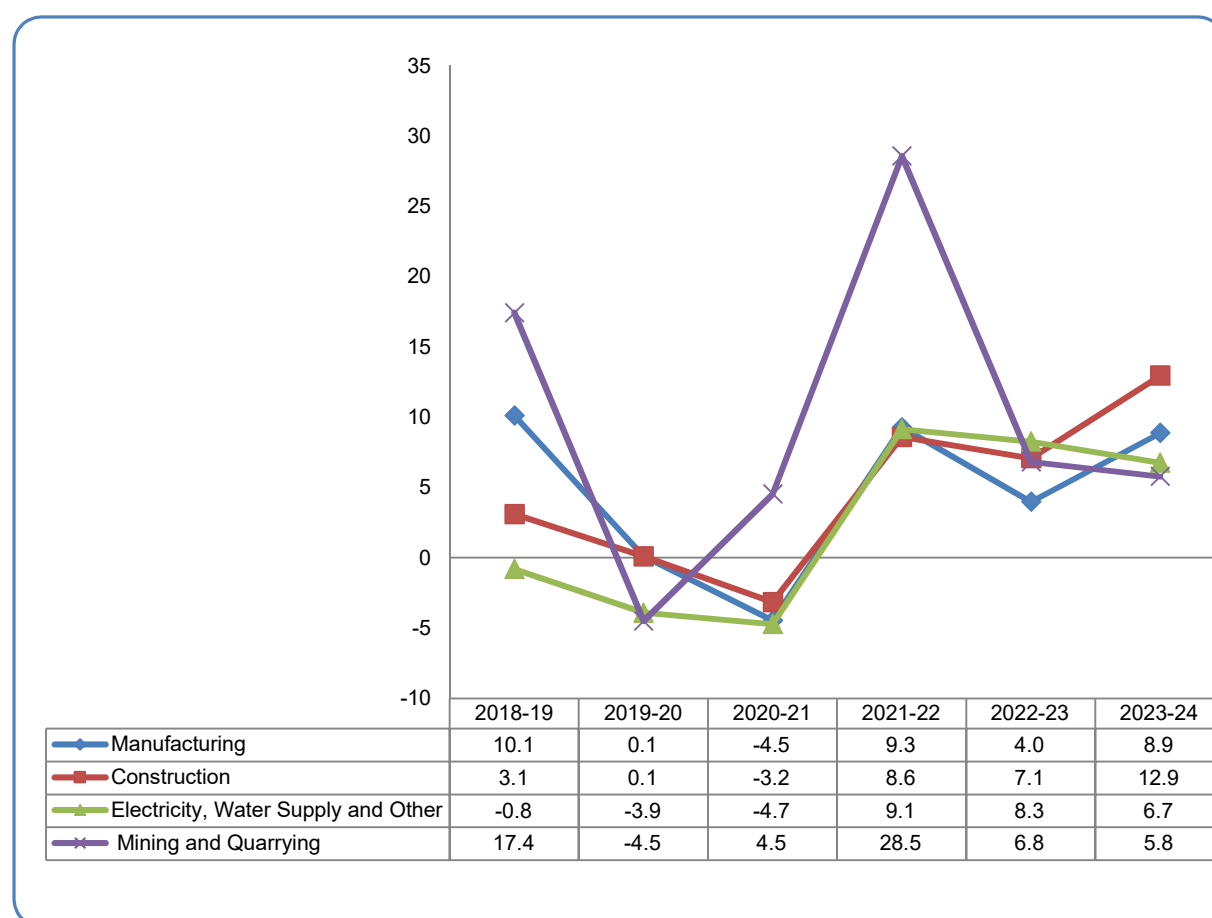
During FY 2023-24, the electricity, water supply and other utility services sector is expected to grow at 6.7 per cent which has the third highest growth rate in the industry sector (Figure 9.2).

9.1.2.4 Mining and Quarrying Sector

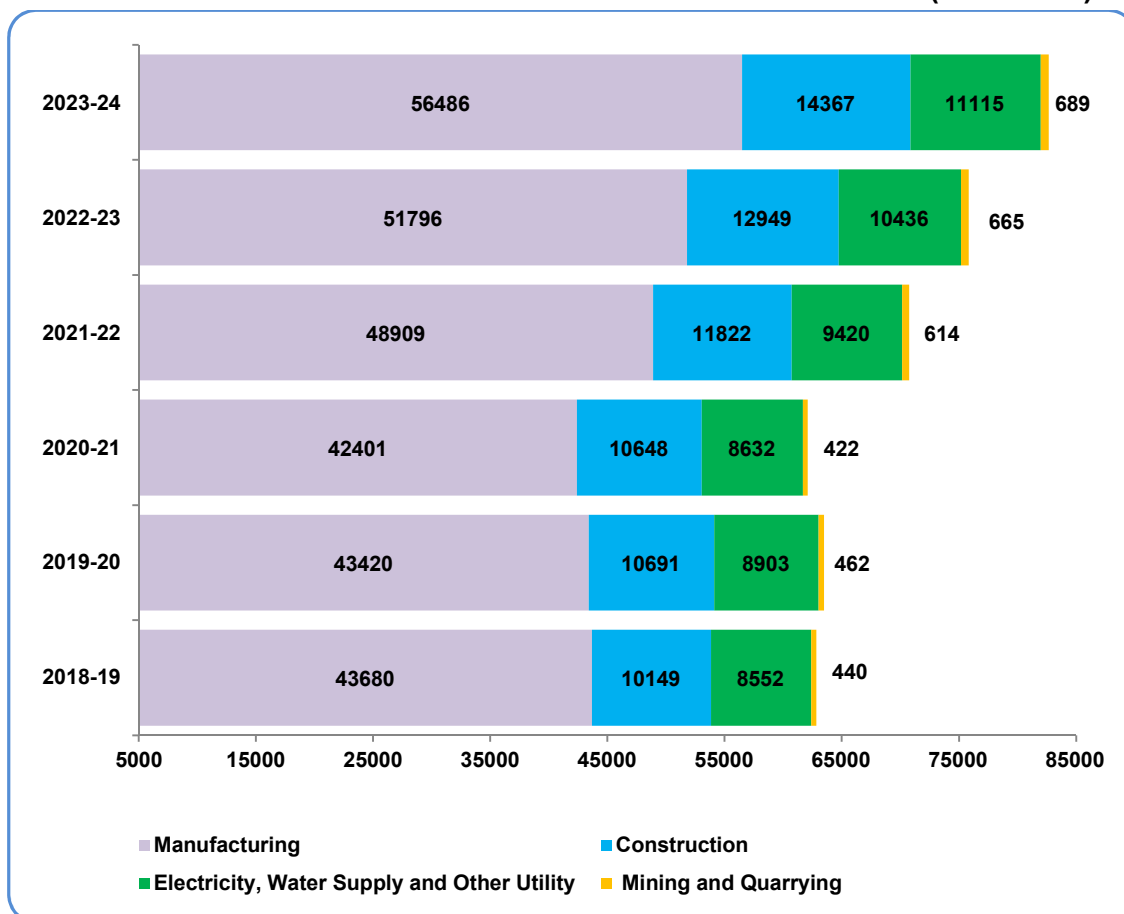
The mining and quarrying sector is expected to grow at 5.8 per cent in FY 2023-24.

Figure 9.2

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



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

Figure 9.3**Sub-Sectors wise GSVA of Industry Sector at Current Prices****(₹ in crore)**

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

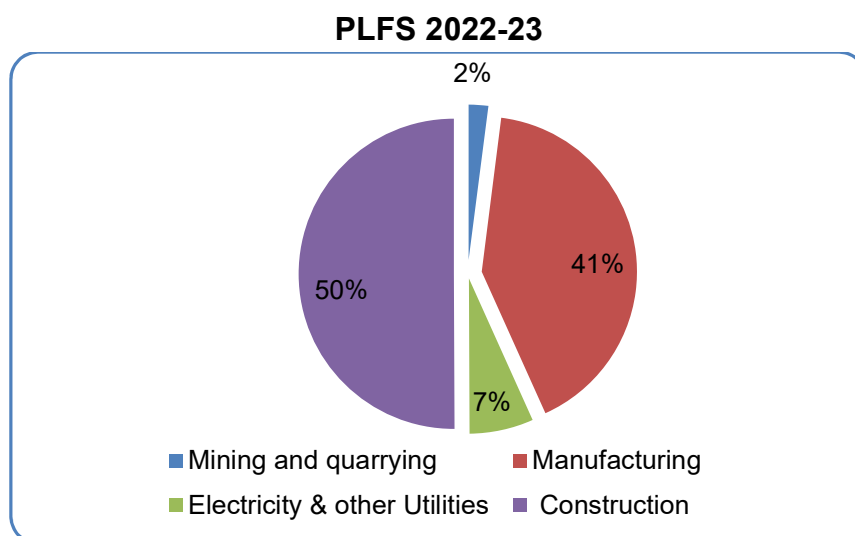
9.1.3 Employment Contribution

Persons who were either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) constituted the labour force. According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2021-22, 20.12 per cent of the state's working adults were employed by the industry sector which decreased to 17.28 per cent in 2022-23, PLFS. There are approximately 10,32,528 working adults in the State engaged in the industry sector.

Construction and manufacturing are two sub-sectors within the industry sector that provided the largest share of employment to the workforce in the State employing 8.41 per cent and 6.93 per cent of the State's working adults respectively. The other two sub-sectors together employ 1.46 per cent of the state's workforce. From Figure 9.4, it is visible that the manufacturing sector's share in employment improved to 41 per cent in 2022-23 from 38 per cent in 2021-22, while the share of electricity and other utilities increased to 7 per cent in 2022-23 from 4 per cent in 2021-22.

Figure 9.4

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



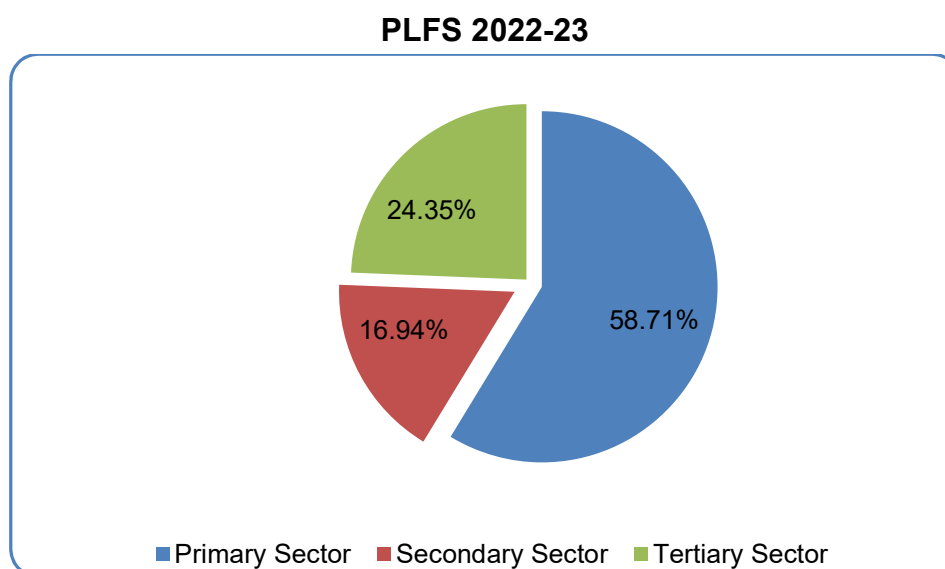
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2022-23

9.1.4 Sector-wise distribution of Working Population

Percentage distribution of usually working persons by industry of work for Himachal Pradesh (out of the total workforce) has been presented in Figure 9.5 which shows that 58.71 per cent, 16.94 per cent and 24.35 per cent are employed in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sector respectively (PLFS, 2022-23).

Figure: 9.5

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



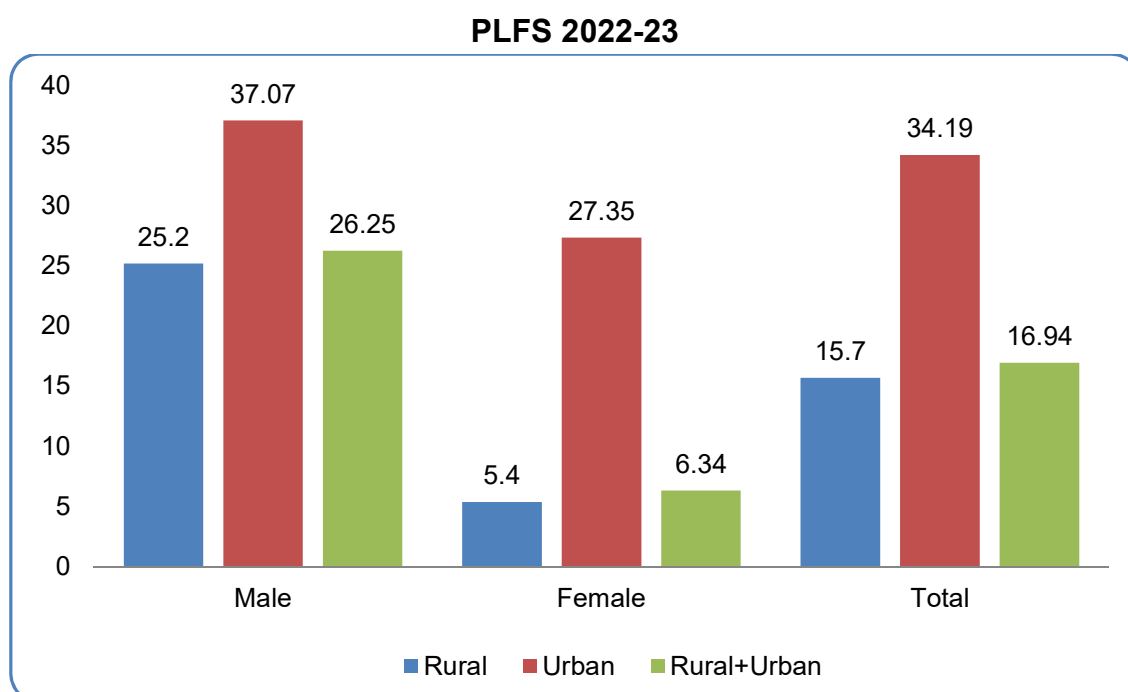
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2022-23

In Himachal Pradesh under secondary sector working population on employed in urban and rural area is 34.19 and 15.7 per cent respectively.

Figure 9.6 displays the gender-based differences in the labour force between rural and urban areas. While just 5.4 per cent of rural women are engaged in the secondary sector, 25.2 per cent of men in the labour force in rural areas are gainfully employed in this sector. Comparatively, only 27.35 per cent of women in urban areas are engaged in the secondary sector (21.95 per cent higher than in rural areas), whereas 37.07 per cent of men in urban areas are gainfully employed in the labour force.

Figure 9.6

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



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2022-23

9.2 Himachal Pradesh Industrial Investment Policy

The industrialization of the State is a relatively recent development, which began to draw attention only after achieving statehood. Before achieving Statehood in 1971, the key industrial establishments in the region included the Nahan Foundry in Nahan (Sirmour), Mohan Meakins Breweries in Kasauli (Solan), Salt Mines in Drang (Mandi), Rosin and Turpentine Manufactures in Nahan and Bilaspur, along with four minor gun factories in Mandi. Recognizing the pivotal role of an Industrial Policy in bolstering investor confidence and fostering industrial growth, the State Government acknowledged its significance. The initial set of incentives for industries was introduced

in 1971 and underwent revisions in 1980, 1984, 1991, 1996, 1999, and 2004, adapting to evolving circumstances. Subsequent modifications occurred in 2009, 2015, and 2017, reflecting the state's responsiveness to changing economic and industrial landscapes.

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

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

9.3 Focus Sectors for Investment in Himachal

To promote the growth of manufacturing sector and boost employment opportunities in Himachal Pradesh, the state government has identified and prioritized eight specific industries to focus on. The major goal of the sector designation is to establish an investor and entrepreneur-friendly and transparent system, as well as to provide simpler processes, convenience of doing business, and attractive policies in different sectors. These eight sectors are as follows:

9.3.1 Agri-Business, Food Processing and Post-Harvest Technology

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

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

- Fruit Bowl of India- Ranks 2nd in Apple and Almond Production.
- One of the largest producers of off-season vegetables and exotic fruits.
- 4 Agro-Climatic Zones and 9 varieties of soil.
- Adequate Infrastructure for Agri & Food Processing Business.
- Presence of the World's Leading Food Processing Players in the State.

9.3.2 Manufacturing and Pharmaceuticals

The state has undergone a remarkable shift from an agrarian to an industrial economy, experiencing a substantial increase in the industry sector's contribution to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). In 1950-51, the industry sector contributed only 7.0 per cent to the GSDP, but by 2023-24, this figure has surged to an impressive 42.80 per cent. To promote equitable and balanced industrial development throughout the state, the Industrial Investment Policy of 2019 provides higher incentives for investors establishing businesses in the "B" and "C" categories of the state. Sector Highlights of Manufacturing and Pharmaceuticals are stated under the following points:

- The State has 60 Industrial Areas and 17 Industrial Estates and offers market access to over 300 million customers (25 per cent population of India). It supported the development of Cremica Food Park through private sector participation. With abundant raw material and better connectivity, the State Government envisages the development of more Food Parks.
- New Industrial parks have been proposed at various locations in the State such as Integrated Industrial Township and Software Technology Park at Kangra, Integrated Industrial Township under MIIUS, Mega Food Park under Mega Food Park Scheme, Mega Textile Park at Una, Proposed Biotechnology Park at Aduwal and Bulk Drug Park at Una, Medical Devices Park in Solan Software Technology Park at Mehli in Shimla Policy Support Industrial Investment Policy 2019.
- Largest pharma hub of Asia: Himachal Pradesh is the pharmaceutical manufacturing hub of the country. Almost all the leading pharma giants have set up their units here or are in the process of setting up units. An ultra-modern laboratory assisted by the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) is also proposed to be set up at Baddi. Himachal Pradesh contributes 35.0 per cent of pharma demand in India.

Table 9.1**Details of investible project in Himachal**

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

Source: Department of Industries, Government of Himachal Pradesh

The initial development work for the approach road, power etc. has been started for these 2 parks. For "Medical Device Park", the central Govt has given its initial share of ₹30.00 crore and the State Government has released ₹74.95 crore as a State share. For "Bulk Drug Park", the State Government has released ₹50.54 crore as an initial State share and ₹225.00 crore has been released as a Central Share. With the commissioning of these 2 parks, the State will get a boost in investment and employment opportunities.

Present Status of ID clusters under the MSE-CDP scheme:

Under the MSE-CDP scheme of the Ministry of MSME, Government of India (GoI), three Infrastructure Development Clusters have been granted final approval by the GoI. The total cost of these three ID projects is ₹3,234.67 lakh. Furthermore, the GoI has provided a Grant-in-Aid (GIA) amounting to ₹2,339.93 lakh for these projects. The status of the project in the State is tabulated below:

Table 9.2

S. No.	Name of the ID Cluster	Project Cost (in ₹ Lakh)			Status
		Total	GoI	GoHP	
1	Up-gradation of Industrial Infrastructure (Roads and Drains) in the Industrial Area in Khadeen, District Solan	1005.31	791.55	213.76	Final Approval accorded by DC- MSME on 12.06.2023
2	Up-gradation of Industrial Infrastructure (Roads and Street Lights) in the Industrial Area at Jeetpur Behri, in Tehsil District Una	1223.59	800	423.59	Final approval was accorded by DC-MSME on 17.07.2023.

3	Up-gradation of Industrial Infrastructure (Roads and Drains) in Industrial Area Phase-1, Gondpur, District Sirmour	1005.77	748.38	257.39	Final Approval accorded by DC- MSME on 17.07.2023
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9.3.3 Tourism, Hospitality and Civil Aviation

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

Investment projects in Tourism, Hospitality and Civil Aviation

- Ropeways Project at Shri Anandpur Shaib to Shri Naina Devi Ji, Shikari Devi (Mandi), Neugal (Palampur), Shahtalai to Deothsidh,
- Mcleodgang to triund (Kangra) and Narakanda to Hathu peak Shimla
- High Class tented accommodation at Triund, Pong Dam, Birbiling (Kangra), Kasauli, Chail (Solan), Dalhousie (Chamba), Janjehli, Shikari Devi-Thunag Kamrunag (Mandi) and Glamping in Baga Sarahan, Nirmand Kullu.
- Heli taxi service Chandigarh, Shimla Dharmshala, Mandi, Heli tour in Kinnaur, Lahual Spiti and Shimla region
- Ski resort with ski lift facilities at Chanshal (Shimla)
- International level of hotel management at Jhatingri (Mandi) and Dharamshala
- International level convention centre with other allied services at Dharamshala (Mcleodgang)

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

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

The Sector Highlights of AYUSH, Wellness and Healthcare Sector

- Favorable climate: Pleasant weather across all seasons
- Clean air: Air Quality Index less than 50 in cities and < 10 across Himachal Pradesh
- Well-established infrastructure of Wellness Resorts across Himachal Pradesh
- 66 per cent (2/3rd) of the geographical area is designated forest cover
- Himachali Black Cumin: Recently acquired Geographical Indication (GI) status & strengthens the immunization system and reduces belly fat

9.3.5 Housing, Urban Development, Transportation and Infrastructure

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

Investment projects in the Urban Development sector

A. Smart City, Dharamshala (Project worth ₹ 679.86 Crore)

McleodGanj re-development project, Theme Park- Mini, Himachal - Charan Khad, Funicular at Bhagsu, Convention centre – Mcleodganj, Smart Parking at 22 locations (Including commercial at 10 locations), Waste to Biogas plant, Public e- toilet, Redevelopment of Kachahri Adda, Kotwali Bazar, Recreational Clubs, Indoor sports complex, Cultural centre, e-library.

B. Smart City, Shimla (Project worth ₹1274.63 Crore)

Construction of lifts/ escalators, Development of new parking, Development of bus stand at Dhalli, bus parking at new ISBT, Ice skating ring, Service Apartments, Hotel and Commercial Space development, Installation of solar panels including net meteri.

C. Solid waste Management Project worth ₹15 crore (5 crore each)

To cater the 10 – 20 per cent of left out waste, the Department of Urban Development (DoUD) proposes to set up a landfill in three areas i.e Bhariyal, Totu-Tara Devi bye-pass, Shimla (area of 9,923 Square Metres), Old Kangra to Brigeswari Temple road, Kangra (area of 3,53,633 Sq. Mtrs) and Badala village, Una (28,000 Sq. Mtrs).

The sanitary landfill can be developed in PPP mode and the developer will provide a tipping fee based on the quantum of waste received at the site and disposed of in the regional sanitary landfill.

D. Affordable housing project (Project worth ₹544.50 crore)

Affordable housing in Shimla, Baddi, Nahan, Mandi, Dharamshala, Nurpur, Sundernagar, Nerchowk, Sarkaghat, and Narkanda.

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

India is setting its sights on achieving a 1 trillion-dollar digital economy within the coming years, capitalizing on prospects in IT, IT-enabled services, e-commerce, electronics manufacturing, digital payments, and cyber security. The government of Himachal Pradesh is committed to seizing this opportunity by investing in the IT, IT-enabled services, and electronics manufacturing sectors, as well as enhancing governance practices to bring about a transformative impact on the state.

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

Sector Highlights of IT, ITeS and Electronics Manufacturing

- High-quality communication infrastructure such as State Data Centre, State Wide Area Network (HIMSWAN) with e-district etc.
- Local preferential purchase for companies operating from Himachal Pradesh
- 217 G2C (Government to Citizen) services provided through e-district portal
- A State-of-the-art centre will be established as 'Lok Suraksha Kendra'
- The State has won 9 National e-Governance and 3 Web Ratna awards
- Introduced many path-breaking e-governance programs such as Common Service Centres, E-office, Wi-Fi Choupal and E-Procurement.

9.3.7 Education and Skill Development

The State has demonstrated exceptional performance in the realm of education, excelling not only in attaining commendable standards in educational benchmarks but also in introducing groundbreaking initiatives such as the "Sameeksha Program": A Technology-based Integrated Review and Monitoring System" and "Continuous Learning Programme: Refresher Training for In-Service Teachers" for exemplary implementation of the programmes through Samagra Shiksha in the Department of Education.

9.3.8 Renewable Energy

The pivotal driver of economic growth in Himachal Pradesh lies in the development of hydropower, making substantial contributions to the economy through revenue generation, the creation of employment opportunities, and the improvement of overall quality of life.

Harnessable hydropower potential is 23,500 Mega Watt (MW), of which 10,580 MW has already been harnessed. Himachal Pradesh has the unique distinction of being a net exporter of power with 100 per cent renewable energy. Himachal Pradesh accounts for nearly a quarter of harnessable hydropower potential of India and a

robust transmission and distribution network in place ensuring 100 per cent electrification in the State.

Central/State Government's Initiatives for Renewable Energy

- Declaring large Hydropower projects as renewable energy sources.
- Tariff rationalisation for bringing down Hydropower tariff
- Budgetary support for flood moderation for storage hydroelectric projects
- Budgetary provisions for meeting the cost of enabling infrastructure
- Hydropower Purchase Obligation(HPO) is notified as a separate entity within non-solar renewable purchase obligation Government of Himachal Pradesh initiatives
- Deferment in Free Power Royalty: Deferment of 12 per cent free Power Share for a critical period of 12 years for Allotted Projects.
- 12 per cent uniformly for the entire agreement period for projects to be allotted in future.
- Reduction in upfront premium and capacity addition charges from ₹20 Lakh/ MW to ₹ 1 Lakh/ MW and Reduction in Land Lease amount to ₹1 Payment Security Mechanism
- Mandatory purchase of power by Distribution Company (DISCOM) for projects having a capacity of up to 25 MW
- Exemption in Transmission Charges: In open access charges for projects having capacity up to 25 MW.

9.4 Government Initiatives: State Sponsored Schemes

9.4.1 Rationalization of Regulatory Compliances (RRC)

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

Key objectives behind the RRC exercise are to identify/ reduce/ eliminate all burdensome compliance, minimize physical touch points between Government to Business (G2B)/ Government to Citizen (G2C) and provide hassle-free delivery of services by the Government. Under the minimizing Regulatory compliance Burden exercise initiated by DPIIT GoI, a total of 2310 compliances (1115 business-centric compliances and 1195 citizen-centric compliances) have been reduced by Himachal Pradesh.

9.4.2 Mukhya Mantri Swavalamban Yojana (MMSY)

MMSY is one of the important flagship programmes of the State Government. It is an ambitious scheme of the State Government to provide self-employment opportunities for the youth of Himachal Pradesh. The scheme has been made available online with the provision of a 60 per cent "Front Loading" subsidy.

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

Under MMSY, from 2018-19 till now, 6,031 projects have been sanctioned with an employment of 15,074 persons and the subsidy released is ₹262.88 crore to assist these projects. Projects up to ₹1 crore investment are financed/ assisted under this scheme. A subsidy ranging from 25 per cent (to General Candidates), 30 per cent to scheduled caste (SC), and 35 per cent (Women and Divyangjan-led enterprises) is given up to a maximum ceiling of ₹ 60.00 lakh in Plant and Machinery. Investment subsidy of 5 per cent for 3 years on loan up to ₹ 60.00 Lakh is also given.

During the year 2023-24 till December 2023, 608 cases have been sanctioned by the Banks and a subsidy of ₹23.52 crore (approx.) has been released.

Table 9.3

Achievement of MMSY

Year	Unit Setup	Actual Investment (₹ in crore)	Employment Generated	Subsidy Released (₹ in crore)
2018-19	212	43.87	668	8.50
2019-20	733	132.19	2471	31.80
2020-21	1330	229.13	3990	79.50
2021-22	1863	279.48	4045	70.72
2022-23	1285	185.05	2373	48.84
2023-24 (Up to December)	608	121.24	1527	23.52
Total	6,031	990.96	15,074	262.88

Source: Department of Industries, Government of Himachal Pradesh

9.4.3 Himachal State Food Mission (HPSFM)

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) initiated the National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) during the 12th

Plan (2012-13). This scheme aimed to be implemented through States/Union Territories (UTs). The Government of India subsequently approved the continuation of the Mission for the remaining period of the 12th Five-Year Plan (2013-17). The primary goal of NMFP is to decentralize the implementation of the Ministry's schemes, fostering active involvement of State governments and Union Territories.

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

9.4.4 Chief Minister's Startup/ Innovation Projects/ New Industries Scheme

Himachal Pradesh has a growing Startup ecosystem, supported by the "Chief Minister's Startup/ Innovation Projects/ New Industries Scheme". The key objectives of this Scheme are as follows:

- Self-employment or employment generation and income generation.
- Promotion of new ideas, products, and processes suitable for commercialisation through Startups.
- Establishment of Incubation Centres in the State.
- Handholding new enterprises and entrepreneurs.
- Assistance in gaining knowledge, expertise, and support from various schemes implemented by the State, Central Government and other institutions.
- Facilitation and promotion of innovation.
- Support for Startups and Innovation Projects.
- Creation of incubation space.
- Facilitation of adequate investment for Startups.
- Facilitation of venture capital funding.
- Promotion of Human Capital development.
- Promotion of Industrial development in the State.

By the policy, the Department of Industries is constructing a robust ecosystem that complies with the policy requirements. The initiative envisions numerous incentives for startups to help entrepreneur's success in their enterprises, including a monthly subsistence stipend of ₹25,000 per month for one year and free incubation facilities with plug-and-play capabilities.

To further enable venture capital and seed investment in the state, the government has announced the HIMSUP (Himachal Startup) Yojana, under which a fund of 10 crore has been established for five years to support companies. The following are the highlights of the Chief Minister's Startup mission:

- To meet the demands of prospective start-up companies, the State Government has authorised a total of twelve business incubators for providing Handholding support, working space and other facilities along with free-of-cost incubators for start-ups with plug-and-play facilities to operate throughout the state.
- A total of 329 startups have been selected for incubation. Out of these, 281 startups have completed their incubation period, while 49 startups are currently under incubation. These startups operate in various sectors such as Food Processing, Information Technology, Tourism, Agriculture, and Horticulture. Notably, over 80 of these startups have been commercialised. The funds of ₹6.54 crore have been disbursed to incubation centres for infrastructure development.
- HIMSUP Yojana has contributed around ₹1.5 crore to 10 different businesses as a form of capital assistance, and 78 different firms have succeeded in bringing their ideas to market. A sustenance allowance of ₹4.97 crore has been disbursed to the selected start-ups.
- In July 2022, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, and Textiles released the third edition of the Ranking of States on Support to Startup Ecosystems. According to this report, Himachal Pradesh, along with seven other states, was declared an **'Aspiring leader'**.
- The fourth edition of the exercise was launched in 2022 wherein the ranking framework comprised 7 reform areas with a total of 25 action points with a score of 85 marks and an overall score of 100 marks including that of the feedback exercise. This edition saw the maximum participation across all editions, of 33 States and Union Territories. The states and union territories were divided into Category-A (Population more than 1 crore) and Category-B (Population less than 1 crore) to establish uniformity and ensure standardization in the ranking process.
- On 16th January 2024 the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, and Textiles announced the results of the 4th edition of the States' Startup Ranking 2022 at an event held in New Delhi at Bharat Mandapam. Himachal has been recognized as the **'Best Performer'** state under the STATES' STARTUP RANKING 2022 in the B category (Population less than one crore).

9.4.5 Ease of Doing Business (EoDB)

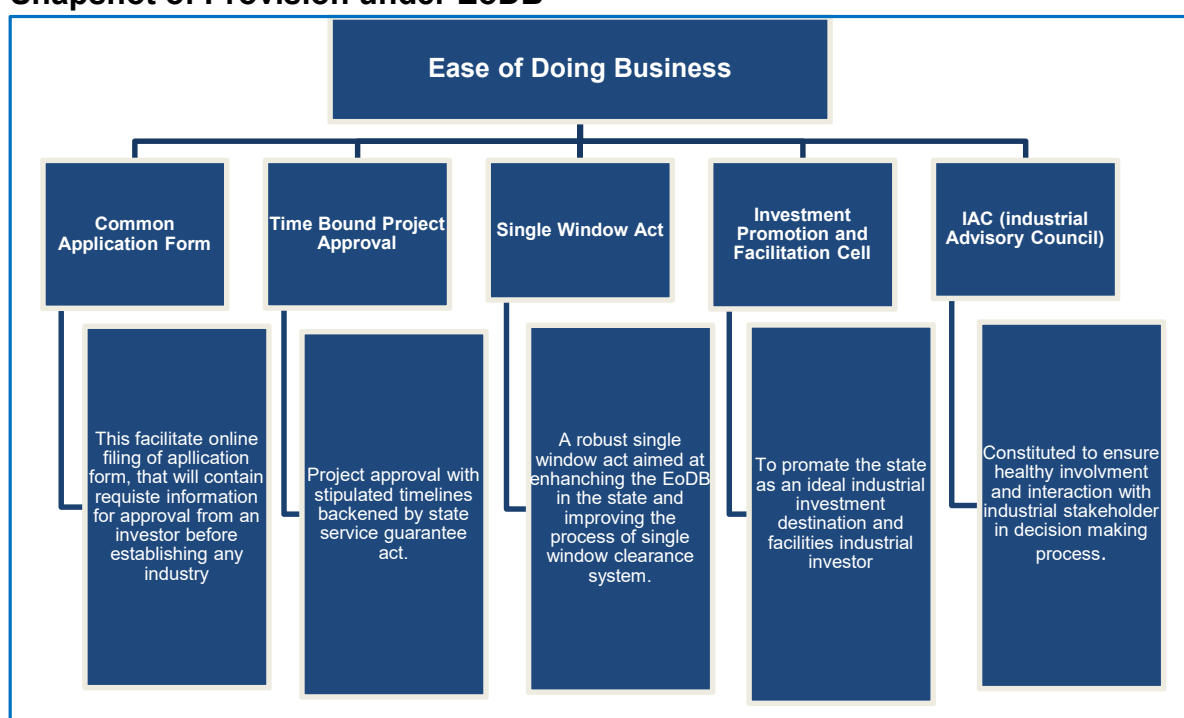
Under the Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) mandate of Ease of Doing Business (EoDB), the State has achieved an implementation score of 99 per cent with implementation of 347 out of 352 reform points under the BRAP 2022 exercise. This is the highest implementation score by the State of Himachal Pradesh since the framework was introduced by DPIIT in 2014. The State was ranked at the top position of the **"Achievers Category"** in the EoDB (BRAP-2020) ranking. Previously, the State had registered a quantum jump of 9 points i.e. from 16th position to 7th position in the

EoDB-2019 rankings which made Himachal a "Top ranking State amongst Hilly States" of the Country.

To strengthen the business ecosystem in Himachal Pradesh, the State has developed a Single Window System (Emerging Himachal Portal) for investors/business-centric services wherein 117 services of 27 departments have been integrated. The State Single Window System of Himachal Pradesh is also integrated with the National Single Window Portal of Gol. Similarly, a one-stop solution for all citizen-related services i.e. Himachal Online Seva is also developed in the State wherein, 217 services of 39 different departments are integrated with the portal. Both these portals serve the objective of providing hassle-free services and making Himachal a more competitive and favourable destination for investment.

Figure: 9.7

Snapshot of Provision under EoDB



Source: Department of Industries, Government of Himachal Pradesh

9.5 Centrally Sponsored Schemes

9.5.1 Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFMFPE)

PMFMFPE is a centrally Sponsored Scheme in which the sharing pattern for Himachal Pradesh is 90:10 ratios (Government of India- 90.0 per cent, States- 10.0 per cent). Under Atma Nirbhar Bharat, the PMFMFPE scheme has been launched, to assist Food Based Micro Enterprises of the unorganized sector and bring them to

the organized sector. It promotes the formalisation of the food processing sector to SHGs/FPOs/ Co-operatives & Individual enterprises.

In November 2023, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries hosted a global food event. During this event, seed capital amounting to ₹ 50.31 Crore was distributed to 13,427 members of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in Himachal Pradesh under the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme. HP also received the award for '**outstanding performing state**' under the PMFME scheme during the event.

The overall outlay for India is ₹10,000 crore for 5 years 2020-21 to 2024-25. For Shimla district under the One District One Product (ODOP) approach, Apple is selected as ODOP. Existing units of individuals and groups are to be supported even if not for ODOP products and new units would only be supported for ODOP products.

9.5.2 Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a credit-linked subsidy programme of the Central Government. This scheme was launched on 15th August, 2008 by merging two schemes, Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana and Rural Employment Generation Programme.

Under the scheme, the maximum cost of the project in the manufacturing sector is ₹50.00 lakh and ₹20.00 lakh under the Service Sector. If the total project cost exceeds ₹50.00 lakh or ₹20.00 lakh for the Manufacturing and Service/Business sectors respectively, the balance amount may be provided by Banks without any Government subsidy. General Category Candidates get 15-25 per cent subsidy depending upon the location of the proposed venture/unit and contribution towards project cost is 10 per cent. For other categories, candidates get 25-35 per cent depending upon the location of the proposed venture/unit and their contribution is only 5 per cent.

This scheme is being implemented by the industries department, Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board (HPKVIB) and Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) State Offices. During 2023-24, 160 projects/ persons have been assisted with a margin money assistance of ₹6.30 crore to set up their chosen ventures. Till now approximately 11,280 persons have set up their ventures since inception of PMEGP.

The objectives of PMEGP are:

- To generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through the setting up of new self-employment ventures/projects/micro enterprises.

- To bring together widely dispersed traditional artisans/ rural and urban unemployed youth and give them self-employment opportunities to the extent possible at their place.
- To provide continuous and sustainable employment to a large segment of traditional and prospective artisans and rural and urban unemployed youth in the country, to help arrest migration of rural youth to urban areas.
- To increase the wage-earning capacity of artisans and contribute to an increase in the growth rate of rural and urban employment.

9.6 Sericulture Industry

Sericulture has developed as an important agro-based village cottage industry in the State. Which has been adopted as a subsidiary occupation to augment the income of the agrarian community.

The State is predominantly a bivoltine silk-producing area and has a salubrious climate to produce quality bivoltine cocoons for quality silk. Currently, Sericulture provides a fairly remunerative occupation to some 10010 families in 1728 villages and its major concentration is found in Bilaspur, Mandi, Hamirpur, Kangra, Una and Sirmour Districts. Among the districts practising Sericulture, district Bilaspur is the biggest producer of Silk Cocoons, sharing 35 per cent of production followed by district Mandi (25 per cent), District Kangra (22 per cent) and Hamirpur (16 per cent).

The Department of Industries has set up Eight Sericulture Divisions in 11 districts in the State under which 79 Govt. Sericulture Centres—cum-Chawki Rearing Centres and 64 mulberry farms are functioning. These Govt. Sericulture centres conduct young-age rearing and distribute Chawki-reared silkworms to the farmers for late-age rearing for the production of silk cocoons and also distribute HYVs of mulberry saplings and provide technical guidance to the Stakeholders. The Physical achievements industries are as under:

I. Mulberry sector:

- **Mulberry Plantations:** The State Govt. has established a State Mulberry Production-cum-Demonstration and Training Centre at Nalagarh on 32 bighas of land, where 5.00 lakh of High yielding varieties suitable for H.P. have propagated in this winter season.
- **Seed Requirement:** A total of 7.50 lakhs of Silkworm seed were distributed to farmers under which 2.50 lakh of Silkworm seed were produced in the State Silk Seed Production Centre Palampur, District Kangra and the rest of the seed have been procured from Central Silk Board, GOI during 2023-24.

The State Government has established the Seri- -Entrepreneurship Development & Innovation Centre at Bali Chowki, Distt., Mandi to promote Himachal silk as a brand by blending the silk with Wool and Pashmina by producing value addition products on handlooms.

Table 9.4**The Present Status of Sericulture activities**

S.NO	Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Mulberry Sapling Distributed (No.)	381850	540000	519906	509550
2	Silkworm Seed Consumption (onz)	7500	7500	4580	7580
3	Cocoon Production (Kgs)	250050	228000	150480	209050
4	Raw Silk Production (MT)	33900	31000	20250	27850
5	Sericulture Farmers (No.)	10485	10632	4652	10039

II. Oak Tasar Activities:

- 30000 saplings of Quarcus Serrate (Manipur banj) have been distributed to 200 farmers of development block Seraj.
- Basic silkworm seed production – cum – preservation centre was established at Gadagussain at a cost of ₹30.00 lakhs for the production of oak tasar seed.
- 350 farmers were trained in oak tasar sericulture and 2 awareness camps were organized by Central Silk Board, GOI.

III. Eri Sericulture :

- A study tour and exposure visit of officers was conducted to study the Ericulture in the North East States.
- One day workshop on Ericulture was organized for the technical staff.
- Eri Silkworm rearing was successfully conducted at CRC Nalagarh.
- Castor Plantation farm at Ghumarwin and Ladda, Distt Bilaspur, Dhaulakuan, Distt. Sirmour and Nadaun, Distt. Hamirpur will be established, and a CRC building will be constructed on these farms.
- At present 225 farmers have been identified for Sericulture in Distt, Bilaspur.

9.7 Mining

To promote transparency and efficiency, the entire process of approving mining leases has been digitized. The government has also implemented a boost in royalty rates for the extraction of minor minerals such as sand, stone, boulder, and bajri. The royalty rate has been increased from ₹60 per tonne to ₹80 per tonne, aiming to generate additional revenue for the state. Furthermore, to facilitate the operations of brick kiln units, a specific exemption has been introduced. The removal of clay/soil up to a depth of 1.5 meters from the general ground level for agricultural land and plot development on private land will no longer be categorized as a mining activity. This measure is designed to support and streamline the functioning of brick kiln units while encouraging responsible land use practices.

Comprehensive measures have been implemented to curb illicit mining, including a substantial increase in the penalty for such activities from ₹25 thousand to ₹5 lakh. Furthermore, the provisions for imprisonment have been strengthened, allowing for a term of up to 2 years or a combination of both penalties. The government remains steadfast in its commitment to combat illegal mining and enforce stringent regulations. Simultaneously, earnest efforts are being undertaken to ensure the availability of mining materials for lawful activities.

The border districts of the state, namely Kangra, Una, Solan, and Sirmaur, face a significant challenge of illegal mining. To address this issue, a comprehensive ban on granting mining leases for open/free sale has been implemented in the border areas of Kangra District, Una District, the Nalagarh sub-division of Solan District, and the Paonta Sahib area of Sirmaur District. Additionally, the establishment of five mining check posts in Una District and one in Solan District aims to monitor and prevent illegal mining activities and overloading. Over the past six years, the department has successfully auctioned more than 232 mining sites through the tender-cum-auction mode as part of ongoing efforts to regulate and control mining activities in the region.

In Addition to the above, the State Government is committed to ensuring the legal supply of minerals scientifically and systematically to enhance the revenue to the State Exchequer by using the available resources up to the optimum level in an environment-friendly effective manner. To achieve the above, the Govt. has made the provisions that "stone crushers for Hydel Projects and road constructions shall be allowed to be installed and mineral material generated during the development activities in road construction and Hydel projects and also muck generated during the construction of tunnel shall be allowed to be utilized by such stone crushers after paying an additional amount equivalent to 75 per cent of royalty payable on every tonne of mineral as a processing charge." Also, a complete ban in the State has been imposed on mining operations during the night hours as there is always an apprehension of illegal mining during the late night hours. Further, for the calculation of royalty to be charged from the stone crusher units, the rate of electricity consumption has been revised from 7 units per tonne to 5 units per tonne w.e.f. 16.11.2023.

Further, the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh is introducing the Himachal Pradesh Minor Mineral Policy, 2023, after a gap of more than 10 years which shall guide the mining wing and other stakeholders to develop minerals in a systematic, scientific and sustainable manner and will be technique driven. The basic intent of this policy shall be to mitigate the adverse impact on the environment and ecology along with meeting the demand for minerals in the State by replacing absolute measures with the intervention of new effective measures. This policy will help enhance revenue in the state exchequer and further augment the prosperity of the State and its people. The socio-economic emancipation of the State along with the conservation of mineral resources will be the priority of this policy. This policy will be a guiding factor for the Geological Wing of the State in its future endeavours.

9.8 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector in Himachal Pradesh

MSMEs play a crucial role in the economic and social growth of their respective states by encouraging business innovation and creating new job possibilities. The government has made several moves to support and advance micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises. As part of the Atma Nirbhar Bharat package, a new composite criterion of investment and annual turnover and equal restrictions for manufacturing and services sector MSMEs was implemented as of 1st July, 2020 (Table 9.5).

Table 9.5

Revised definition of MSMEs

Composite criteria: Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment and Annual Turnover			
Classification	Micro	Small	Medium
Manufacturing enterprises and enterprises rendering Services	Investment < ₹ 1 crore	Investment < ₹ 10 crore	Investment < ₹ 50 crore
	Turnover < ₹ 5 crore	Turnover < ₹ 50 crore	Turnover < ₹ 250 crore

Source: Ministry of MSME, Government of India

The revised characterization of MSMEs is poised to foster their expansion and advancement. This adjustment is expected to generate economies of scale, thereby boosting productivity, while ensuring that MSMEs continue to benefit from various government incentives. These incentives encompass market assistance, support for exports, preferential procurement in the public sector, as well as advantages under programs like the Micro Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), PMEGP, and Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), alongside the facilitation of information technology ecosystems. This supportive framework is designed to encourage healthy competition and prevent stunted growth among MSMEs.

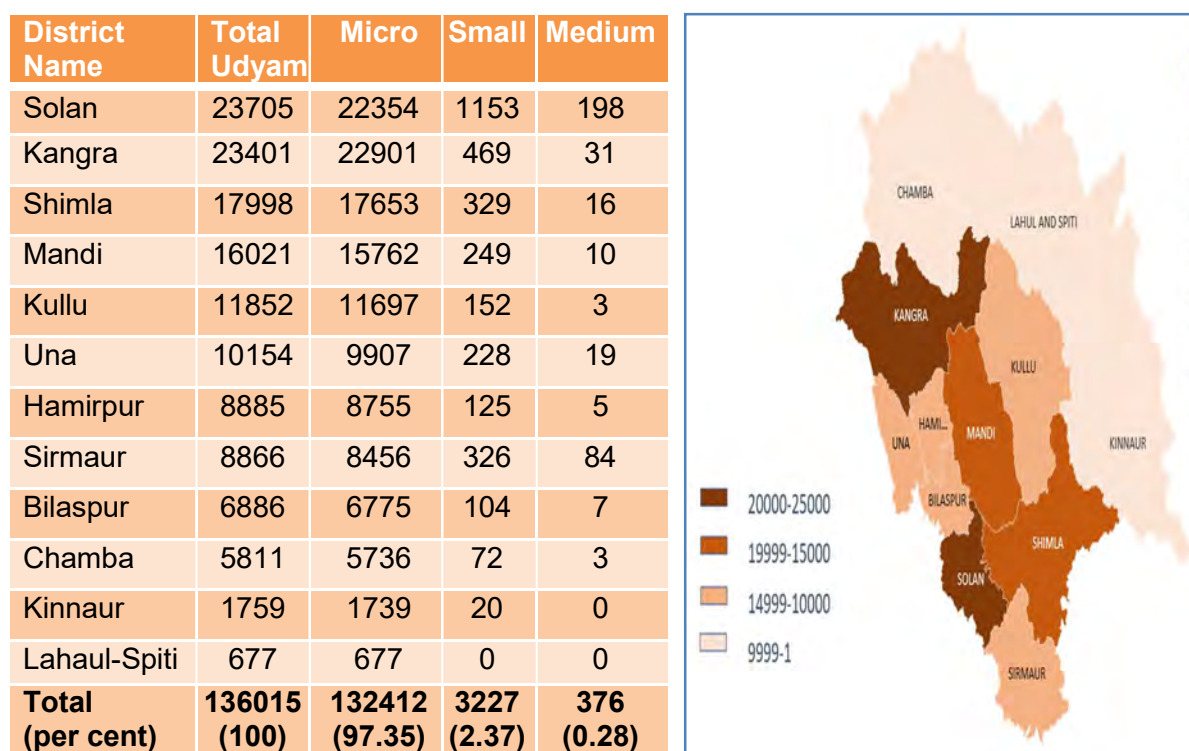
The Government has implemented several initiatives to enhance the business environment for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), with the introduction of the Udyam Registration Portal in July 2020 being a significant step. The registration procedure is now entirely online, digital, and paperless, relying on self-declaration. This streamlined registration process has significantly improved the ease of doing business for MSMEs by reducing both transaction time and costs.

As of 15th January, 2024, 1,36,015 enterprises have registered on the Udyam portal in the state, out of which 1,32,412 (97.35 per cent) are Micro, 3,227 (2.37 per cent) are Small and 376 (0.28 per cent) are Medium enterprises. District-wise data of

registration on the Udyam portal including manufacturing and services enterprises is listed in Figure 9.8.

Figure 9.8

Udyam Registration-Manufacturing and Services Enterprises in MSME



Source: Ministry of MSME, Government of India

9.9 Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is a statutory body instituted by the Government of India in April 1957, as part of the Second Five-Year Plan, by the 'Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act of 1956.' With its state section located in Shimla, KVIC oversees the operations of 13 active Khadi Institutions across the state. The current production and sales figures for KVIC-affiliated/registered Societies and Institutions are presented in Table 9.6.

Table 9.6

Status of production and sale through KVIC/KVIB affiliated/registered Societies and Institutions

Year	Production Value	Sale Value	Employment (in No.)
	(₹ in lakh)		
2017-18	440.58	796.99	1,418
2018-19	370.10	828.55	1,615

2019-20	559.95	856.16	1,668
2020-21	234.61	568.73	1,804
2021-22	329.00	763.00	1,804
2022-23	310.05	545.00	1,176
2023-24, Up to December	215.50	470.00	1,178

Source: Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board, Himachal Pradesh

Aside from the Khadi Programme, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is actively executing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). This program involves a Credit Linked Back-ended Subsidy Scheme implemented nationwide, in collaboration with the Khadi and Village Industrial Board (KVIB) and the Directorate of Industries in each respective state. Since 2009, KVIC has been steadfastly carrying out the PMEGP scheme, collaborating with local government agencies and banks to create employment opportunities for both educated and uneducated youth. Table 9.7 illustrates the current status of industrial units, subsidy utilization, and employment generation under this initiative.

Table 9.7

Status of subsidy and Employment (under PMGEP)

Year	No. of Project	Subsidy Utilized (₹ in lakh)	Employment Generated
2017-18	866	2,042.50	7,088
2018-19	1,399	4,135.61	11,192
2019-20	1,216	3,213.86	9,728
2020-21	1,208	3,381.10	9,664
2021-22	796	2,312.49	6,368
2022-23	928	3,147.56	7,420
2023-24, Up to December	659	2,517.61	5,272

Source: Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board, Himachal Pradesh.

KVIC has also identified clusters for the regeneration of traditional industries in the state. Under SFURTI Sirmour Beekeeping Cluster has been identified and Mahila Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Rajgarh, Sirmour will be the implementing Agency. With the technical support of Lee Bee International Institute of Bee Keeping and Agro Enterprises, Ludhiana, 3000 artisans are being covered involving a project cost of ₹ 255.76 lakh.

9.10 Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board (HPKVIB)

The HPKVIB is a statutory body created by an act of Legislative assembly (Number 8 of 1966). It came into existence on 8th January, 1968. The original Act of 1966 was subsequently amended during the years 1981 and 1987. The objectives of the board are broadly given as under:

- The social objective of providing employment.
- The economic objective of producing saleable articles.
- The wider objective of creating self-reliance amongst the poor and building up a strong rural community spirit.

9.11 Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation (HPSIDC)

HPSIDC has expertise in the construction of roads, bridges, stadiums, government colleges, govt. polytechnic colleges, school buildings, water supply, street lighting projects, sewerage infrastructure in the state. Common facility centre at Bathu, skill development centre at Palkawah (Una) labour hostel Bathu and transit workers hostel Dulehar (Una) are some of the state-of-the-art projects developed by HPSIDC. The corporation has also developed many industrial Areas/Estates/ Parks for the State Government. The Corporation has its industrial Plots (424 Bighas) at Baddi and Davni. The Corporation has successfully executed civil works under the Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (MIUS) and successfully built "State of the Art" Industrial areas at Kandrori and Pandora.

It also owns Sheds at Paonta Sahib and Parwanoo. HPSIDC is an authorized dealer of Indian Oil Corporation and M/s Bitchem Asphalt Ltd. for cold mix products and a trader in Himachal Pradesh for steel products (M/s SAIL India/TATA Steel). In addition to this, the Corporation has been appointed a state implementing agency for setting up of Medical Device Park at Nalagarh, Distt Solan, H.P. The Corporation is also playing a pivotal role in creating infrastructure under "Bulk Drug Park" situated at Distt. Una, H.P. The Corporation is in the process of developing Unity Mall at Distt. Kangra, H.P. It will be built up as a flagship program of one District product of Central Govt.

9.12 Himachal Pradesh Infrastructure Development Board (HPIDB)

The Himachal Pradesh Infrastructure Development Board (HPIDB) was established on 28.01.2002 under Section 2 of the Himachal Pradesh Infrastructure Development Act, 2001. Initially, the main function of the HPIDB under the Act was to act as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to raise resources to finance the development expenditure under the State Plan on behalf of the State Government. Thereafter, HPIDB started acting as a Public Private Partnership (PPP) cell of the State Government in addition to its existing activities.

9.12.1 Physical and Financial Achievements/policy Initiatives undertaken

- i. HPIDB has successfully awarded 24 projects on PPP mode in different sectors i.e. 15 projects in the Urban Sector, 7 projects in Tourism Sector and 2 projects in Environment Sector.
- ii. The bidding process for the maintenance of Book Cafes constructed at Chotta Shimla, New Shimla and Chaura Maidan at Shimla and the Operation Management and Maintenance of the Food Court in Front of Versling Complex near Lift, Shimla of Municipal Corporation, Shimla are at the final stages
- iii. The Consultant/Transaction Advisor has been appointed for the development of the Shri Anandpur Sahib Ji to Shri Naina Devi Ji Passenger Ropeway Project of the Tourism Department from Village Rampur, District Rupnagar in Punjab to Naina Devi Ji Temple, District Bilaspur, H.P
- iv. The Digitalized Museum Gallery and other recreational public activities for Bantony Castle, Mall Road, Shimla of Language and Culture (LAC) department and setting up of Waste to Energy Plant at Kufri, District Shimla of Department of Environment Science, Technology and Climate Change are at bidding stages for selecting Consultant/Transaction Advisor.
- v. The Expression of Interest (EOI) for the appointment of a Transaction Advisor for the development of Fossil Park, Suketi at Nahan, Sirmour of the Tourism Department is under process and shall be issued shortly.
- vi. The proposal for the development of a Car Parking cum Commercial Complex with 1000 car spaces facility at Hanumani Bagh, Ward No. 9, Kullu in Himachal Pradesh on PPP mode, is under process/in the pipeline.
- vii. Further, HPIDB shall continue providing advisory services to different departments for the development of ongoing projects which are at various stages of PPP mode etc.

9.13 Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

IIP is a yardstick for measuring industrial growth; it includes the relative change of physical production in the field of Industry during a specific period as compared to the previous period. The main objective of this index is to estimate the contribution of the Industry sector to the Gross State Domestic Product. IIP in the State is being compiled on base year 2011-12. The IIP is estimated quarterly by collecting data from selected units of Manufacturing, Mining, Quarrying and

Electricity, based on quarterly indices, annual indices have been worked out and are shown in Table 9.8.

Table 9.8

Index of Industrial Production

Year	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	General
2020-21	102.0	153.9	482.7	221.9
2021-22	105.2	176.5	462.3	235.3
2022-23	104.1	186.1	489.3	248.6
2023-24*	120.8	191.1	677.8	291.8

* Indices are of two quarters June & September, 2023.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh.

The General Index has increased from 221.9 to 235.3 in the FY 2021-22 and to 248.6 in the FY 2022-23 showing an increase of 6.0 per cent and 5.7 per cent respectively. As regards the indices for FY 2023-24, these have been worked out based on two quarters i.e. June, 2023 and September 2023. Based on these two quarters the increase in the General Index of 17.4 per cent has been observed over the previous year, whereas on comparing the Index of these two quarters with the Index of the same quarters of the previous year i.e. 2022-23, there was a decrease of 0.8 per cent due to the slight decrease in the production of electricity, on the other hand, the indices of other two sectors i.e. Mining and Manufacturing has increased in these quarters of the year 2023-24, which is a healthy sign for growth in the manufacturing sector as well as in the economy of the state.

Box 9.1: Himachal Pradesh: A Possible Export Strategy

Trend in Exports from Himachal Pradesh

An analysis of the last five years (2017-18 to 2021-22) reveals that the exports from Himachal Pradesh registered an average annual growth rate (AAGR) of 15.5 per cent, with exports increasing from US\$ 1.2 billion in 2017-18 to US\$ 2.1 billion in 2021-22. This growth is much faster than the growth in India's merchandise exports (10.3 per cent), during the same period. The top item for years that has been exported from Himachal Pradesh is pharmaceuticals. This is majorly attributed to the presence of the Baddi-Barotiwala-Nalagarh (BBN) industrial area which has about 650 pharma units. The share of pharmaceuticals in Himachal Pradesh's exports was 61.4 per cent in the Financial Year (FY) 2022, followed by cotton yarn (7 per cent), and cotton fabrics, madeups etc. (4.1 per cent). It is important to note that in exports of products such as accumulators and batteries, drug formulations, biologicals, and tin and products, Himachal Pradesh features in the top five States of India.

Concerning the key markets of the State's exports, the US has a share of 12 per cent in total Himachal Pradesh's exports. Other key markets include Bangladesh (7 per cent share), Russia (6.4 per cent), Brazil (3.7 per cent), and Germany (3.5 per cent). The top ten export destinations of Himachal Pradesh contributed to almost 46 per cent of the exports from the State in 2021-22, which essentially shows a scattered and diversified market for the State's exports. A comparison with the national level shows that the exports from Himachal Pradesh are marginally less concentrated than India's export destinations. In the pharma space, the US is the biggest export destination (14 per cent) for Himachal Pradesh, followed by Russia and Brazil. However, the share of the US has reduced by half in the last five years. It may be noted that a country such as Bangladesh which is the second largest export destination for Himachal Pradesh overall, is not even in the top ten destinations for the pharma exports from HP. There is one Inland Container Depot (ICD) in Himachal Pradesh at Baddi. However, one-fourth of the State's exports, that is around 25 per cent, are routed through Delhi Airport and only 2 per cent are through ICD Baddi. ICD Baddi is mainly used for textile exports. Out of US\$ 42.6 million exports through ICD Baddi in FY 2022, 65 per cent were of cotton yarn.

Investment Trend

As per the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) database, new investment projects worth ₹ 79.4 billion were announced in Himachal Pradesh in 2021-22 and projects worth ₹ 1614 billion were outstanding as of 2021-22.

A growth of over 58 per cent was recorded for new projects announced in 2021-22, and over 2020-21 (which however does not exhibit implementation of the announced projects). Additionally, almost 82 per cent of the new projects announced in 2021-22 were from the private sector. Further, as per the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), the State received Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows to the tune of US\$ 180.3 million (0.17 per cent of the total received in India), cumulatively during October 2019 to September 2022 with almost US\$ 130.4 million in Q3 FY 2022.

Export Target for Himachal Pradesh

The merchandise exports from Himachal Pradesh, in the last decade, have increased by more than 2.5 times. Himachal Pradesh, with its past performance, has displayed an excellent trajectory as far as the growth in its export basket is concerned. The export target setting, hence, for the State of Himachal Pradesh becomes an important parameter in the formulation of the export strategy. Given this background, the Exim Bank Study estimates the merchandise export potential for Himachal Pradesh in the range of US\$ 3.5-5 billion, depending on various scenarios, by FY 2027. There is a significant range of untapped exports from Himachal Pradesh and realizing this potential could take Himachal Pradesh to an export figure of over US\$ 3.5 billion soon.

Export Competitiveness of Himachal Pradesh

The exports from Himachal Pradesh have registered a robust growth in the recent years. An analysis is done towards identifying key products in Himachal Pradesh, and their possible markets. The Study undertakes a granular analysis of the products where the State's exports have demonstrated comparative advantage and match this with the global import demand for these products. For analyzing export competitiveness, the concept of Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) is used. The products exported from Himachal Pradesh are divided into four categories at the Harmonized System (HS) codes 6-digit level – Product Champions, Underachievers, Declining Sectors, and Achievers in Declining Markets. In the short to medium term, the State can focus on leveraging the opportunities arising in the Product Champions segment, as the State is already performing well in this segment. In the medium to long term, the State needs to encourage the development of capacities in the Underachievers segment. This study has undertaken a detailed analysis of the above concept and has found that 127 products could be classified as Product Champions in Himachal Pradesh. The combined exports of these products from the State stood at US\$ 1593 million, accounting for 78.4 per cent of the State's exports. in number at the HS-6 digit level, and contributed to 26 per cent of the world imports in 2021 but accounted for just 2.3 per cent of the State's exports during 2021.

This shows a tremendous opportunity in these identified products. The reason for this high percentage of product champions in the total exports is the State's high dependence on the pharmaceuticals category. However, the Study thinks that the State should also focus on the 'Underachiever products' category, which is around 533

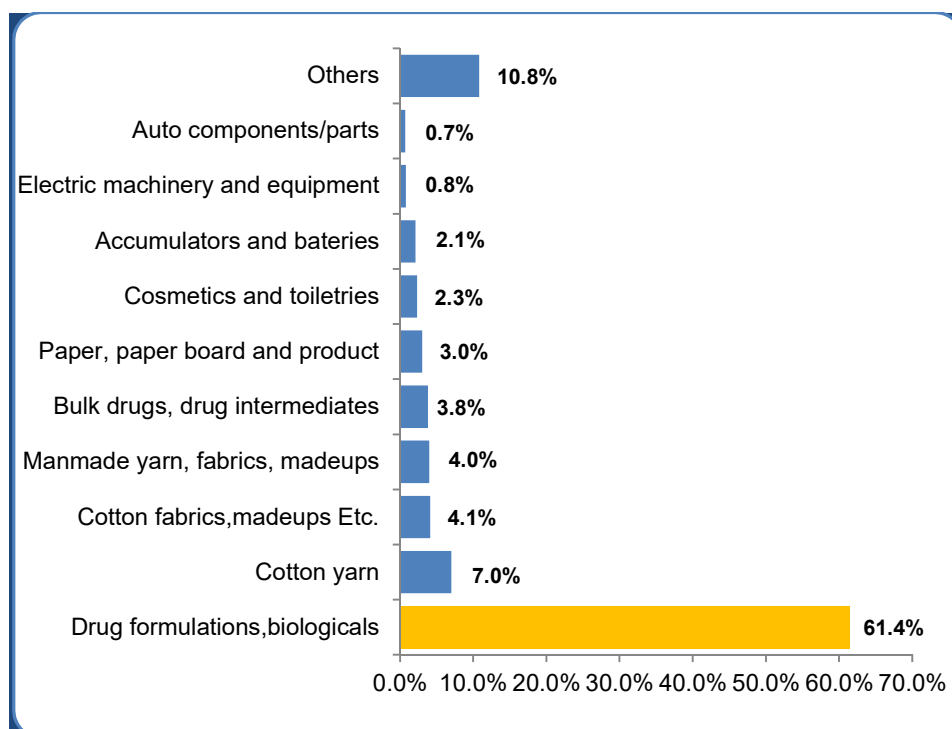
Challenges and Strategies

- Focused Export Sectors
- Attracting FDI for Underachievers
- Addressing the 'Achievers in Adversity' Category of Products
- Identifying and Promoting Niche Varieties of Apple for Exports
- Further Strengthening the Pharmaceutical Industry
- Upgrading the ICD Baddi
- Realizing the Tourism Potential of the State
- Setting up the Himachal Pradesh Export Promotion Council

Conclusion

This Himalayan State has significant prospects to earn foreign exchange utilising suitably any of the three - industry, agriculture and services. From improving infrastructure at the base of the hills towards building industry and agro-related capabilities to the hugely untapped potential in the services segment. The latter could be suitably built around keeping sustainability in mind. It was in 2019 when the Sustainable Tourism Development Policy was last framed. Going forward Himachal Pradesh may seek to develop its tourism potential in a manner that not only protects its environmental heritage but also ensures that a larger number of local people benefit from tourist arrivals. A balanced development of this hill state would go a long way in the growth of the region

Note: Box 9.1 Based on Occasional Paper No- 216, Himachal Pradesh: A Possible Export Strategy (March 2023), Export-Import Bank of India

Figure 9.9**Share of Major Products Exported from Himachal Pradesh (FY-2021-22)****Table 9.9****Products with H.P. in the Top Ten in India's Exports (2021-22)**

Item	Exports from HP (US\$ Million)	per cent share in India's Exports	Rank in India's Exports
Drug formulations, biologicals	1318.0	6.9	5
Cotton yarn	149.7	2.7	9
Cosmetics and toiletries	50	2.5	9
Accumulators and batteries	44.6	6.9	4
Cereal preparations	13	2	10
AYUSH and herbal products	10.2	1.7	10
Cocoa products	3.5	2.3	6
Tin and products made of tin	2.3	11.9	4
Woollen yarn, fabrics, madeups etc.	1.3	0.8	10
Finished leather	0.7	0.2	8
Nickel, a product made of nickel	0.2	0.2	10

Figure 9.10

Major Export Destinations for Himachal Pradesh: 2021-22

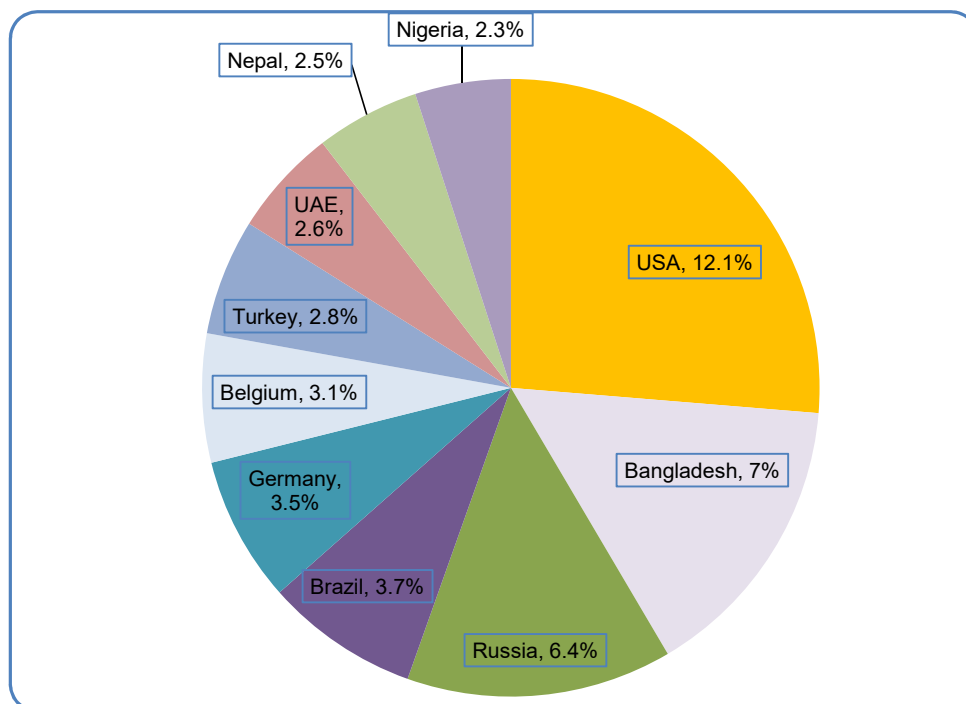
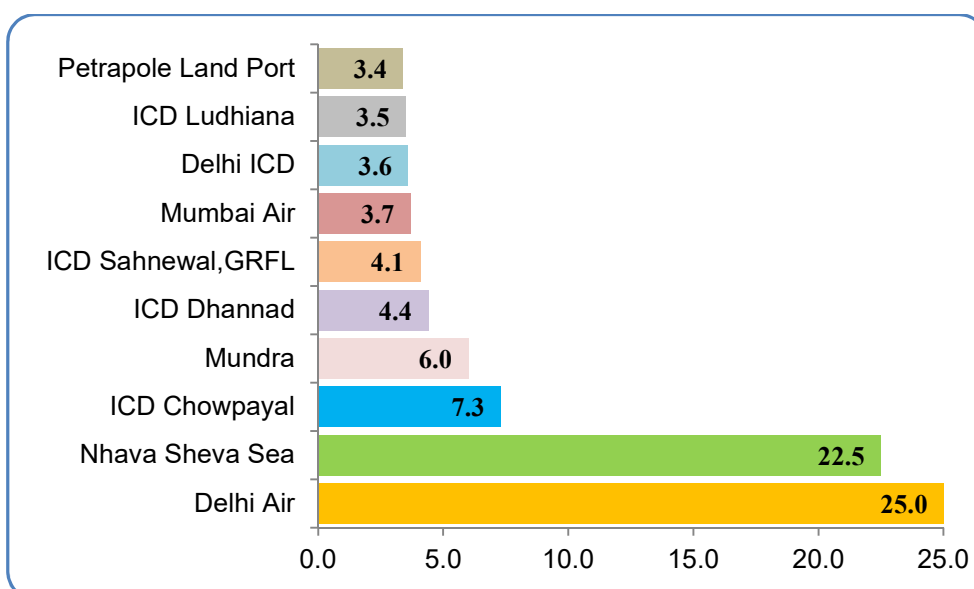


Figure 9.11

Port-wise Exports from Himachal Pradesh: 2021-22



Source: Occasional Paper No. 216 Export-Import Bank of India

CHAPTER

10

POWER

Key Highlights

- Himachal Pradesh has a large number of hydroelectric resources, about 25 per cent of the national potential. About 24,000 MW of hydroelectric power can be generated in the state by the construction of various hydroelectric projects on the five perennial river basins.
- Out of the total hydroelectric potential of the state, 11,209 MW has been harnessed so far, of which 7.6 per cent is under the control of the Himachal Pradesh Government while the rest is exploited by the Central Government.
- HPSEBL has generated 2157.46 MU of energy during 2022-23 from its own power houses in the State.
- The energy generated by the power houses of HPSEBL situated in district Mandi was highest followed by district Kinnaur during 2022-23.
- GoHP has earned revenue of ₹1434 crore during the FY 2023-24 (up to 31st December 2023) and anticipated revenue upto March, 2024 is ₹242 crore from royalty on power sales and sale of State Government share of power in the hydel projects.
- HPPCL has achieved a total generation of electricity are 775.23 million units from four projects in FY 2023-24 (up to December, 2023). Revenue generated by the sale of electricity from hydro projects is ₹256.29 crore (HPPCL share) and revenue generated from the sale of power from Solar projects is ₹2.64 crore.
- Major programs being implemented in the State are Solar Power Projects, Grid-connected rooftop Plants, Solar Photovoltaic off-grid Systems, Solar Thermal Systems, and Small Hydroelectric Projects (up to 5 MW capacity).

10.1 Introduction

Himachal Pradesh is known for its abundant water resources, making it conducive for the generation of hydroelectric power. The state has several hydroelectric power projects that harness the energy of its rivers and contribute significantly to the region's power supply. Himachal Pradesh has a large number of hydroelectric resources, about 25 per cent of the national potential 24,000 MW of hydroelectric power can be generated in the state by the construction of various hydroelectric projects on the five perennial river basins. Out of the total hydroelectric potential of the state, 11,209 MW have been harnessed so far, of which 7.6 per cent is under the control of the Himachal Pradesh Government while the rest is exploited by the Central Government.

Table 10.1 below depicts the status of consumption of Energy by the various categories of consumers in the state:

Table 10.1

Consumption of Electricity in Million Units (MUs)

Sr. No.	Type of Consumer	2022-23	2023-24 (Up to Dec., 2023)
1.	Domestic	2619.82 (23.91)	1966 (23.45)
2.	Non-Domestic Non Commercial	176.80 (1.61)	122 (1.45)
3.	Commercial	710.04 (6.48)	543 (6.48)
4.	Industrial	6382.64 (58.26)	4981 (59.40)
5.	Public Lighting	11.30 (0.10)	9 (0.11)
6.	Agricultural	90.93 (0.83)	60 (0.72)
7.	Bulk and Misc.	167.71 (1.53)	129 (1.54)
8.	Government Irrigation and water supply scheme	738.87 (6.74)	536 (6.39)
9.	Temporary Supply	57.73 (0.53)	38 (0.45)
10.	Electric Vehicle	-	1 (0.01)
	Total Consumed	10955.84 (100.00)	8385 (100.00)

Figures in parentheses are % to total consumed.

Source: Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board.

Table 10.1 indicates that industries are the largest consumers of electricity in the state, with domestic consumers following closely behind. This distribution of electricity consumption suggests that electric power plays a significant role in the overall demand for the industrial sector.

10.2 Directorate of Energy (DoE)

The Directorate of Energy in Himachal Pradesh is entrusted with the management and optimization of the state's energy resources. The State is projected as a Power State in the Country and the Directorate of Energy is instrumental in achieving this milestone. The Directorate of Energy was created during 2009. Before, it was part of the Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board. The Directorate of Energy is the nodal office of the Department of Multi Purpose Project (MPP) and Power, Government of Himachal Pradesh (GoHP). It strives to provide efficient and timely coordination with all power utilities in the power sector. It oversees the allocation of Hydroelectric Projects with a capacity greater than 5 MW, the granting of Techno Economic Clearance (TEC), issues related to Hydro Power Safety, environmental and social issues, management of Local Area Development Fund, quality control, management of power flow, sale of GoHP Power share received from various Central, State and private Hydro Electric Projects, implementation of Energy Conservation activities and safety aspects for all large Dams for the State.

10.2.1 Capacity Addition

One project with capacity of 1 MW namely Sethu SHEP (1 MW) in district Kangra has been commissioned between 01.04.2023 to 31.12.2023, whereas three projects of aggregate capacity 39 MW namely Lambadug HEP (25 MW) in district Kangra, Holi-II SHEP (7 MW) in district Chamba and Soldan SHEP (7 MW) in district Kinnaur respectively are likely to be commissioned between 01.01.2024 to 31.03.2024.

10.2.2 Government's Power Entitlements

The details of various projects in Himachal Pradesh where GoHP has entitlement to power are as under:

Table 10.2

Government of Himachal Pradesh Entitlements in Projects

Sr. No.	Power Station Category	Free and Equity Power Share (in MW)	No. of Projects
1	Central Sector Stations	558	8
2	State Sector Projects	59	10
3	Shared Generation Projects	28	2
4	Private Sector Projects	343	84
a) Total Royalty Power (1+2+3+4)		988	104
b) Equity Power		438	-
Total Saleable Power (a+b)		1426	104

Source: Directorate of Energy, GoHP

Table 10.2 shows that the Government of Himachal Pradesh (GoHP) has entitlement of free and equity power aggregating of 1426 MW in various Central Sector, Joint Sector and Private Sector projects in the State. Out of 1426 MW, capacity aggregating to 160 MW is in respect of those Projects which are directly connected to Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board (HPSEB) System and its power is being utilized by HPSEB Ltd. throughout the year. 438 MW on account of equity participation of GoHP in Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam (SJVN) projects is being utilized by HPSEBL to provide 24X7 supply to its consumers.

GoHP has earned revenue of ₹1434 crore during the FY 2023-24 (up to 31st December 2023) and anticipated revenue upto March, 2024 is ₹242 crore from royalty on power sales and sale of State Government share of power in the hydel projects.

10.3 Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Limited (HPSEBL)

The Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board was constituted on 1st September, 1971 by the provisions of the Electricity Supply Act (1948) and has been reorganized as Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Ltd. under the Company Act 1956. HPSEBL is responsible for the supply of uninterrupted and quality power to all consumers in Himachal Pradesh. Transmission lines, sub-transmission lines, and distribution lines are all part of the larger network that distributes the power. Since it was established, the Board has achieved significant progress in the execution of the goals that have been entrusted to it, as shown in Table 10.3.

Table 10.3

District Wise Generation of Power from HPSEBL's Own Power Houses (in MU)

Name of District	2022-23	2023-24 (Up to Dec., 2023)
1. Bilaspur	-	-
2. Chamba	9.43	4.56
3. Hamirpur	-	-
4. Kangra	145.28	133.80
5. Kinnaur	637.30	495.62
6. Kullu	-	-
7. Lahul and Spiti	10.68	10.59
8. Mandi	918.19	486.07
9. Shimla	205.31	181.03
10. Sirmaur	231.27	202.19
11. Solan	-	-

12. Una	-	-
Total	2157.46	1513.86

Source: Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board

During FY 2023-24 HPSEBL has generated the highest number of units of electricity from its powerhouses situated in district Kinnaur, followed by district Mandi. HPSEBL does not have Power Houses in five districts of the State namely Solan, Una, Kullu, Hamirpur and Bilaspur.

10.3.1 Hydro Electricity Generation

In HPSEBL, 27 HEPs with a total installed capacity of 489.35 MW are operational. During FY 2022-23, 2,157.46 MU of energy was generated by these HEPs. In FY 2023-24, 1,513.86 MU of energy has been generated upto December 2023 by these HEP's and additional 234.418 MU of generation is anticipated upto March, 2024.

Uhl Stage-III (100 MW) HEP, is under construction by Beas Valley Power Corporation Limited (BVPCL), a subsidiary company of HPSEBL.

10.3.2 Transmission

The transmission wing of HPSEBL has installed 58 Extra High Voltage (EHV) Sub-Stations with a transformation capacity of 5,214.85 Mega Volt Ampere (MVA) and 3,659.70 Circuit Kilometres (CKM) EHV lines upto 31.03.2023.

During FY 2023-24 upto December, 2023, 1 No. EHV sub-station with a capacity of 10 MVA has been installed and 3.584 Ckt. Km EHV lines have been commissioned.

10.3.3 New Hydro Electric Project under HPSEBL

The Government of Himachal Pradesh has allotted 4 Nos. projects to HPSEBL i.e. Devi Kothi HEP (16 MW), Sai Kothi-I HEP (15 MW), Sai Kothi-II (18 MW), Hail HEP (18 MW) for implementation in the Tissa region of District Chamba.

10.3.4 SCHEMES

S.I. SCHEME FOR LOW VOLTAGE POCKETS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH: In order to resolve low voltage problem of the people residing in remote areas of the State, a scheme amounting to ₹158.00 crore was sanctioned during FY 2019-20 and is under implementation throughout the State. Under this scheme 960 DTRs, 615.340 km HT Lines and 380.88 km LT lines have been installed till 31st December, 2023. For the 2nd phase of scheme an amount of ₹25.08 crore has also been sanctioned & implementation of

which is under progress. As of December, 2023, 40 DTRs have been installed along with 48 KM HT lines and 28 KM LT lines.

10.3.5 I.T. INITIATIVES

HPSEBL is committed to ensure 24x7 power distributions for around 27.50 lakh consumers in Himachal Pradesh. Around 17.50 lakh domestic consumers in the state with monthly consumption below 125 units receive a zero electricity bill. Key achievements in the Computerization, Metering-Billing-Collection and Consumer Services is stated as under:

- i. 100 per cent Computerized billing in the State has been achieved and around 95 per cent of consumers are being provided with monthly electricity bills at their doorsteps as well as through SMS and E-Mails. Also, the bills are being made available on website and Mobile App for payments through various digital and online modes.
- ii. Developed and launched a dedicated Consumer Portal for various electricity consumers in the State for ensuring various consumer related services through digital and electronics platforms in a time bound and paper less manner. Services being provided include application for new connection, change of name, change of category, change of load and demand, temporary revisions of contract demand, online PAC application. Besides this the portal also provides basic services such as payment of bill, viewing the consumption and payment history, complaint registration etc.
- iii. Consumers are provided with multiple options for making the electricity bill payments such as Common Services Centres (Lok Mitra Kendra), Digital Payments using Internet Banking/Credit/Debit Cards/UPI/BHIM etc., e-CMS, Mobile App etc. As a result around 92 per cent of monthly electricity bill payment is being realized via digital transactions only.
- iv. HPSEBL has Launched HPSEBL-Smart Meter Mobile App for Shimla and Dharamshala smart city consumers to monitor their consumption pattern and power quality etc. on real time basis.
- v. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system has been successfully implemented and integrated across all locations of HPSEBL, and currently, all business transactions are exclusively processed through SAP-ERP across the organization.
- vi. HPSEBL has developed and implemented various online Utilities and modules for ensuring paperless and time bound delivery of various services in transparent and

efficient manner besides fixing the accountability across all levels. The developed Utilities mainly include Vendor Invoice Management System, Online Guest House Booking Utility, Budget Management and Control Modules, Centralized Security Refund Utility, Transfer and Posting Utility, Pension Utility and Online Employee Portal for providing various employee related services.

- vii. 24x7 IVRS (Interactive Voice Response System) and Consumer Complaint Centre for registration and resolution of consumer complaints and grievances on priority.
- viii. Implementation of Facial Recognition Attendance System (FRAS) for promoting discipline, efficiency and accountability of various officer and officials across all offices of HPSEBL.
- ix. Transitioning to an electronic office, or a digital/paperless setup, brings benefits like heightened efficiency, cost-effectiveness, improved collaboration, and a more sustainable environmental impact.

10.4 Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (HPPCL)

HPPCL, established in December 2006 under the Companies Act of 1956, is tasked with planning, promoting, and coordinating all aspects of hydroelectric power production. HPPCL possesses technical and organizational capabilities on par with those of esteemed entities such as National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC), Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVN), and National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC).

10.4.1 Projects currently in operation / under execution stage:

HPPCL has the following projects for hydropower:

Table 10.4

Projects under Operation/Execution

Sr. No.	Projects	Capacity (MW)	Status
1	Integrated Kashang	243	It envisages the development of the Kashang and Kerang streams of the Sutlej. From the date of commissioning, 1116.95 MU has been generated from the Project up to December, 2023 and targets of generation up to March, 2024 are 1129.95 MU. Project work progress concerning stage II and III are in progress and about 33.55 per cent completed up to December , 2023.

2	Sawra Kuddu	111	In FY 2023-24 Sawra Kuddu HEP has generated 276.27 MU against the Generation target of 300 MU and ₹80.40 crore of revenue generated by the sale of electricity.
3	Sainj	100	From the date of commissioning, 2487.68 MU has been generated from the Project upto December, 2023.and targets of generation up to March, 2024 are 2516.68 MU. For FY 2023-24 ₹128.47 crore of revenue was generated by the sale of electricity.
4	Shongtong Karchham	450	Work on the project is in progress and the scheduled commissioning date of the project is July, 2026.
5	Renukaji	40	The Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs (CCEA) has granted its approval for the funding of the Project under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sinchayi Yojana- Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program (PMKSY-AIBP) on 15-12-2021. The Prime Minister of India has laid the Foundation Stone of the Project on 27-12-2021. Under this project work is in progress under different components of construction.
6	Thana Plaun	191	It is projected on the Beas River in Mandi district and will generate 661 MUs of electricity. Techno-economic clearance has been accorded by the Central Electricity Authority.
7	Nakthan	460	Forest right claims have been filed by both Nakthan and Tosh ward and the matter regarding FRA certificates is under consideration.
8	Kishau Multipurpose Project	660	This is proposed across river Tons along the border of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh. The Consultancy Services for Preparation of revised, Updated, Comprehensive and Bankable DPR of Kishau MPP has been awarded by M/s Kishan Corporation Ltd. and DPR updation work is ongoing on.
9	Kashang Stage-IV	48	This stage represents a relatively independent scheme that aims to harness the power potential of the Kerang stream upstream of the diversion site for Stage II. In this scheme, a head of approximately 300m will be utilized to generate power through an underground powerhouse situated on the right bank of the Kerang stream.
10	Gyspa Dam Project	300	Keeping in view the emphasis laid by Gol for this National Importance project it was decided that a drone survey of the dam area will be carried out. The survey work has been completed. Now the detailed layout of the project including various components, position of spillway, intake & other concerned structures will be marked and a conceptual layout plan of the project will be submitted to CWC for approval.
11	Triveni Mahadev HEP	72	HPPCL is exploring an alternative proposal for the TM Hydroelectric Power (HEP) project upstream of the Beas-Binwa Khad confluence and downstream of the UHL HEP Power House. The project's schematic layout is in progress, with geological/geotechnical investigations on the new Dam Axis conducted by the Geological Survey of India (GSI).

12	Bara Khamba HEP	45	The Barakhamba Hydroelectric Power (HEP) project is a run-of-the-river (RoR) scheme situated along the Sorang Nallah, a right bank tributary of the Sutlej River in District Kinnaur, Himachal Pradesh. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) is currently in the preparation phase through a collaborative effort between Barakhamba HEP and Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Limited (HPSEBL).
13	Surgani Sundla HEP	48	The project is intended to operate in tandem with the Baira Siul Power Station of NHPC. HPPCL has been actively seeking a No Objection Certificate (NOC) from NHPC. A collaborative effort between the two entities was evident in a recent joint site visit to the project area conducted on September 13, 2023, involving officials from both HPPCL and NHPC.

Source: Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.

10.4.2 Other areas of Power development

The Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation is strategically expanding its power development initiatives beyond hydroelectric power to encompass additional renewable sources, notably solar energy. This forward-thinking approach aims to address the escalating energy requirements for the state and contribute to the nation's overall growth.

i. Berra- Dol Solar Power Project (5 MW)

HPPCL has built a 5 MW solar power facility near Shri Naina Devi Ji Shrine in the district of Bilaspur. This was the first solar power project established in the state by the government. From the date (04th January, 2019) of operation of the project 40.73 MU has been generated from the project upto December, 2023 and the target of generation up to 31st March 2024 is 41.27 MU.

10.4.3 Financial Achievements in Respect of Projects under Construction/Implementation Stage

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

Table 10.5

Financial Achievements

(₹in crore)				
Sr. No.	Name of Project	Budget 2023-24	Expenditure (April, 2022-Dec., 2023)	Percentage Utilization
1	Shongtong Karchham	343.33	148.01	43.11

2	Integrated Kashang HEP Stages 2 and 3	68.93	17.16	24.89
3	Renuka Ji Dam Project	12.13	4.46	36.77
4	Chanju -III	130.11	14.64	11.25
5	Deothal Chanju	60.17	2.22	3.69
Total		614.67	186.49	30.34

Source: Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.

Table 10.6

Revenue Generation by Sale of Power

(₹in crore)

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Revenue Generation by Sale of Power till 31.03.2023	Revenue Generation by Sale of Power w.e.f. 01.04.2023 to 31.12.2023	Grand Total
1	Integrated Kashang HEP Stage-1	249.92	47.42	297.34
2	Sainj HEP	727.98	128.47	856.45
3	Sawra Kuddu HEP	246.41	80.40	326.81
4	Berra Dol Solar Project	14.84	2.64	17.48
Total		1239.15	258.93	1498.44

Source: Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.

HPPCL generated 775.23 million units electricity from four projects in FY 2023-24 (up to December, 2023). Revenue generated by the sale of electricity from hydro projects is ₹256.29 crore (HPPCL share) and revenue generated from the sale of power from Solar projects is ₹2.64 crore.

10.5 Himachal Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation Limited (HPPTCL)

This corporation of the Government of Himachal Pradesh, aims to enhance the transmission network and facilitate the efficient evacuation of power from upcoming generating plants. The tasks assigned to the Corporation by the Government of Himachal Pradesh encompass the execution of all new projects, including both Transmission Lines and Sub-Stations with a voltage rating of 66 kilovolts (K.V) and above. This involves formulating, upgrading, and implementing the Transmission Master Plan of Himachal Pradesh, aimed at strengthening the transmission network and facilitating the efficient evacuation of power.

HPPTCL is discharging the functions of a State Transmission Utility (STU) and coordinating the transmission issues with the Central Transmission Utility, Central

Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power (Government of India), Himachal Pradesh Government and HPSEB Ltd. The government of India has approved (Asian Development Bank) ADB loan for implementation of transmission projects covered in the Power System Master Plan (PSMP) of Himachal Pradesh. Table no. 10.7 presents the details of commissioned projects by HPPTCL up to FY 2023-24.

Table 10.7

Commissioned Projects up to FY 2023-2024 (up to 31st December, 2023)

Sr. No.	Project Details	MVA	Ckt Kms	Cost (₹ in Crore)
ADB Tranche-I				
1	220/66/22 KV, Sub Station at Bhoktoo	56.5	-	32
2	400/220/66 KV, Sub Station at Wangtoo	830	-	363
3	220/400 KV, 1x315 MVA Sub Station at Pragati Nagar	315	-	161
4	33/132 KV Sub Station at Pandoh	31.5	-	36
5	33/132 KV, Sub Station at Chambi	63	-	45
6	LILO of both circuits of 400 KVJhakri- Abdullapur D/C Line at Gumma and 220 KV D/C TL from Hatkoti to Gumma	-	58.4	105
ADB Tranche-II				
7	66KV Switching Sub-StationUrni	0	-	27
8	33/220/400 KVLahalSub-Station	693	-	280
9	220KVCharor-Banala TL	-	36	57
10	220KVLahalBudhil TL	-	1.9	6
11	132KV LILO Kangra-Dehra TL at Chambi	-	30	21
ADB Tranche-III				
12	220 KV D/C line (Twin Moose) from Bajoli Holi HEP to 400/220 KVLahal GIS	0	36.7	69
13	66 KV D/C Line from 66 KV Switching station at Urni to Wangtoo Sub Station (Kinnaur)	-	26	20.73
14	220 KV D/C TL from Sunda SS to Hatkoti (Shimla)	-	50.6	46.75
15	2 No. 220KV Bays at Baddi Sub-Station for LILO of 2nd Ckt. of Kunihar-Pinjore Transmission Line	-	5.7	4.67
16	220 KV Switching Station at Hatkoti	-	-	39.77
17	66/22 KV, 2x12.5MVA GIS Sub-Station at Nirmand	25	-	38.16
18	220/132KVSub-Station at Sunda, Shimla	200	-	64.84
19	132/220 KV Sub Station at Charor (Kullu)	100	-	69.03
20	220/66 KV GIS Sub-Station at Gumma (Shimla)	126	-	44.16
21	66 KV D/C Transmission Line from Nirmand to Kotla (Kinnaur)	-	46	30.78
22	400 KV D/C Transmission Line from 400/220/33 KV Lahal SS to Rajera (Chamba)	-	70	140.07
GEC-I				
23	132/33KV Addl. Pandoh Sub-Station	31.5	-	16.38
24	400/220KV Addl. Gumma Sub-Station	315	-	42.16
25	220KV Snail-Hatkoti TL	-	26.3	25.61
26	220KV D/C TL from Dehan SS to Hamirpur SS (Hamirpur)	-	115.88	119.51

27	132/220 KV, 2x100 MVA Sub Station at Dehan (Kangra)	200	-	71.81
28	220/66 KV Additional Sunda Sub-Station	100	-	38.74
29	Providing additional 220/33 KV, 80/100 MVA Transformer at Charor Sub-Station (Kullu)	100	-	34.96
Domestic				
30	220/33KV Karian Sub Station	63	-	52
31	220/33KV Phojal Sub Station	100	-	72
32	220KV D/C Karian-Rajera TL	-	6	11
33	220KV LILO Phojal- Patlikuhal Transmission Line	-	20.0	17
34	220KV Kashang-Bhaba TL	-	76	87
Total		3349.5	605.48	2289.13

Source: Himachal Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation Ltd.

In addition to above, Green Energy Corridor Phase-I (GEC-I) has been initiated to develop an economical transmission system to encourage green renewable energy Generation. The scheme has been funded partly (40 per cent) as a grant from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and partly (40 per cent) as low fixed interest rate loan from the German Development Bank, KfW (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau) and the rest from equity. Under GEC-I, eleven projects were to be constructed by HPPTCL. Out of which, seven projects have been commissioned and one project is ready for charging whereas, the balance three projects are likely to be commissioned by 31st March 2024. Completion of all these projects shall result in the addition of 846.5MVA (Megavolt Ampere) transformation Capacity and 183.88ckt Km (Circuit Kilometres) of Transmission line in Himachal Pradesh.

With financial assistance from Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, HPPTCL has commissioned five projects. Completion of these projects has resulted in the addition of 163 MVA Transformation Capacity and 102Ckt Km of Transmission line in the existing state transmission network of districts of Kangra, Kullu, and Sirmaur. In addition, another five projects are under implementation with the financial assistance of Rural Electrification Corporation Limited and out of these five projects, four projects are likely to be commissioned before 31st March 2024.

10.5.1 Major Achievements

In the FY 2023-24 up to 31st December 2023, HPPTCL has completed & commissioned three projects (i.e. two Sub-Stations, one augmentation work of Sub-Station) with an estimated cost of ₹148.15crore resulting in the addition of 326 MVA Transformation Capacity to the existing transmission network in the state. HPPTCL has incurred approximately ₹97.39 crore as overall Capital Expenditure for various transmission projects (completed & ongoing) during FY 2023-24 up to 31st December 2023).

In addition to the above, seven transmission lines have a total length of approx. 107 ckt km with an approximate cost of ₹92.92 crore and five EHV Sub-Stations having a total transformation capacity of 531.5 MVA with an approximate cost of ₹246.27 crore are on the verge of completion and targeted for completion by 31st March 2024. Details are shown below in Table 10.8.

Table 10.8

Sr. No.	Name of Transmission Project	Ckt km/ MVA Capacity	Amended Awarded Amount Cost (in ₹ crore)	Funding Agency
I	Transmission Line			
1	220 KV D/C Transmission Line from Mazra to Karian (Chamba)	36	36.28	ADB
2	132 KV LILO Kurthala Bathri Transmission Line	14.4	11.98	ADB
3	33 KV D/C Transmission Line from Palchan to Prini (Kullu)	17.2	8.89	KfW
4	132 KV D/C line from Tangnu Romai to 220/132 KVSunda Sub-Station	24	13.37	KfW
5	220 KV MCT line from PGCIL to Andheri Sub-Station	12.8	15.39	Domestic
6	132KV D/C Transmission line by LILO of 132 KV S/C Bassi-Dehan line at T-88 to 220 KV GIS Sub-Station Dehan (Patti)	1.3	3.06	Domestic
7	LILO of 220 KV D/C Bajoli Holi to Lahal Transmission Line at 220/66 KV Heiling Sub-Station	1	3.95	KfW
	Sub-Total – I	106.7	92.92	
II	Sub-station			
1	220/132 KV, 2x100 MVA GIS Sub-Station at Mazra (Chamba)	200	65.54	ADB
2	220/33 KV Sub-Station at Prini (Kullu)	31.5	8.91	Domestic
3	220/132 KV Sub-Station at Kala-Amb	200	69.76	Domestic
4	33 KV Switching at Palchan	-	13.77	KfW
5	220/66 KV Sub-Station at Heiling	100	88.29	KfW
	Sub-Total – II	531.5	246.27	
	Total I + II	638.2	339.19	

The commissioning of the above transmission projects shall facilitate constraint-free power evacuation of several Hydro Power Projects and will also improve the quality and reliability of power supply in the State.

10.6 HIMURJA

HIMURJA was constituted in the year 1989, to promote renewable energy programmes in the State with financial support from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and the State Government. The major programs being implemented in

the State are Solar Power Projects, Grid-connected rooftop Plants, Solar Photovoltaic off-grid Systems, Solar Thermal Systems, and Small Hydroelectric Projects (up to 5 MW capacities).

10.6.1 Achievements during the FY 2023–24 (up to December, 2023) and anticipated up to March 2024 are as follows:

A. SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC PROGRAMME

(i) Solar Power Projects/Plants :

(a) Ground Mounted Solar Power Projects: Under Phase-I, provisional registration letters have been issued to 131 Solar Power Project Developers for Solar Projects of 157.95 MW (Mega Watt) capacity. Out of these, 93 applicants have deposited the EMD for 131.40 MW capacity. Connectivity Agreement signed with 65 applicants for 80.75 MW capacity.

Under the Phase-II scheme, 116 applicants have been allotted Solar Power Projects of 93.46 MW capacity. Out of these, 45 applicants have deposited the EMD for 45.07 MW capacity. Connectivity Agreement has been signed by 8 applicants for 5.05 MW capacity Solar Power Projects. During FY 2023-24, 1.25 MW capacity Ground Mounted Solar Power Projects have been commissioned upto December, 2023. Each unit within these projects has a capacity ranging from 250 kilowatts to 500 kilowatts.

(b) Grid-connected Solar Roof Top Power Plants: Grid-connected Solar Power Plants of 1.862 MW capacity have been commissioned upto December 2023 and anticipated achievement upto March, 2024 will be about 2.00 MW.

(c) Off—grid Solar Power Plants: Solar Power Plants of 288.50 kWp (Kilowatt Peak) capacity have been installed upto December, 2023 and anticipated achievement upto March, 2023 will be about 400 kWp. During FY 2023-24, 839 No. Off-grid Solar Power Plants of 250 watt capacity each, will be provided to the BPL families in the Tribal areas.

(ii) SPV Street Lighting System: 20,919 Nos. of SPV (Solar Photovoltaic) Street Lighting Systems have been installed under different programmes upto December, 2023 and anticipated achievements upto March, 2024 will be about 25,000.

(iii) SPV Domestic Light: 1,691 Nos. Solar Home Lighting Systems have been provided to the SC BPL families in the State upto December, 2023 and anticipated cumulative achievement upto March, 2024 will be about 2,000.

B. SOLAR THERMAL PROGRAMME

i) **Solar Water Heating System:** Solar Water Heating Systems of 1,100 litres per day capacity have been installed upto December, 2023 and anticipated achievement upto March, 2024 will be about 20,000 litres per day.

ii) **Solar Cooker:** 19 No. Box type/ Dish type Solar Cookers have been provided up to December, 2023 and anticipated achievement upto March, 2024 will be about 30 No. Box type/ Dish type Solar Cookers.

C. SMALL HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS UPTO 5 MW CAPACITIES

During FY 2023-24, 2 Hydro Electric Projects with an aggregate capacity of 5.90 MW have been commissioned upto December, 2023.

Table 10.9

DETAILS OF 776 SMALL HYDRO PROJECTS UPTO 5 MW AS ON DECEMBER, 2023

Project Stage	Number of Projects	Capacity (MW)
(i) SMALL HYDRO PROJECTS UNDER PRIVATE SECTOR up to 5.00 MW		
(A) IA STAGE		
Commissioned	93	340.35
Under construction	36	105.59
Under Clearance	143	362.01
(B) PRE-IA STAGE	438	893.31
Total	710	1701.25
(ii) STATUS OF MICRO HYDEL PROJECTS UP TO 100 KW PROGRAMME		
Total	55	5.50
(iii) BOT PROJECTS ALLOTTED TO HIMURJA		
Commissioned	1	4.80
Under Clearance	0	0.00
S&I in progress	5	20.00
Total	6	24.80
(iv) PROJECTS SET UP UNDER STATE SECTOR		
Total	5	0.47
GRAND TOTAL (i to iv)	776	1732.02

CHAPTER

11

**LABOUR
AND
EMPLOYMENT**

Key Highlights

- According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2022-23, the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of all ages for Himachal Pradesh (61.3) is higher than Uttarakhand (42.5), Punjab (42.3), Haryana (36.3) and India (42.4). For females, it is more than double that of all these states (except Uttarakhand) and all India.
- Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for all ages for Himachal Pradesh in 2022-23 (58.6) is better than Uttarakhand (40.6), Punjab (39.7), Haryana (34.1) and India (41.1). It is evident from the survey results that more women (54.8 per cent) in Himachal Pradesh are actively participating in economic activities than their counterparts, at all India levels and among neighbouring states.
- According to the PLFS 2022-23, for persons of age 15 years and above, in rural areas, LFPR increased from 63.5 per cent in 2017-18 to 79.2 per cent in 2022-23, while for urban areas it increased from 52.9 per cent to 58.0 per cent.
- The employment assistance information service to job seekers is provided through 3 Regional Employment Exchanges, 9 District Employment Exchanges, 2 University Information and Guidance Bureaus, 65 Sub Office Employment Exchanges, and one Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped and Central Employment Cell.
- Himachal Pradesh Kaushal Vikas Nigam (HPKVN) is a State Government Corporation that was created on 14th September, 2015 as a State Skill Mission under the Companies Act, 2013. It is implementing two major projects for imparting training to the youth of Himachal Pradesh i.e. (i) Asian Development Bank (ADB) assisted Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project (HPSDP) and (ii) State-managed Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2.0 and 3.0.
- Under the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) component of the Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project, 10,622 candidates have been enrolled and 8,181 candidates got certified.

11.1 Introduction

Employment has remained one of the top challenges for policy planners of the country as well as for the States. This challenge has become more complex over time with the improvement in literacy and schooling, attainment of higher education and skills and vocational education. Economic development, according to the Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour and Employment 2022–23, Government of India, means not only the creation of jobs but also working conditions in which one can work in freedom, safety and dignity. The State's planned interventions in the shape of policies and social security networks are responsible for the free and secure working conditions in the State. Compared to other parts of the country, the wage rate of workers in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors in Himachal Pradesh is higher (Periodic Labour Force Surveys). The higher wage rates in Himachal Pradesh attract in-migrants into the State, especially from States where wage rates are very low. The State now needs to create additional employment opportunities and employment-intensive growth for which the labour force has to move from low-value-added to high-value-added activities. To generate new employment in both urban and rural parts of the State, the State strives to promote job-induced inclusive growth in the economy.

11.2 Employment Scenario: Himachal Pradesh, Neighboring States and India

The Government of India started the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) in 2017, replacing the quinquennial employment and unemployment surveys of the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), now the National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). The PLFS data is now the primary source of data on employment and unemployment at the National and State level. The Government of India issued the first Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2017-18 Report in May, 2019 based on NSO's July, 2017–June, 2018 survey and the second PLFS 2018-19 Report in June, 2020 based on NSO's July, 2018–June, 2019 survey.

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has published the sixth Annual Report, based on the Periodic Labour Force Survey conducted from July 2022 to June 2023.

11.2.1 Labour-Force-Participation Rate

Labour force and work status are generally examined based on two indicators of employment viz. Usual Status (US) which includes principal economic activity and subsidiary economic activity of employment and Current weekly status (CWS). It is important to understand the difference between the two indicators.

Box: 11.1

About Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)

- The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) started the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) in April 2017, recognizing the importance of having more regular information about the labour force.
- The primary objectives of PLFS:
 - To promptly estimate key employment and unemployment indicators (such as the Worker Population Ratio, Labour Force Participation Rate, and Unemployment Rate) every three months, specifically for urban areas, using the 'Current Weekly Status' (CWS) methodology.
 - To estimate employment and unemployment indicators annually using the 'Usual Status' and CWS methodologies for rural and urban areas.

Basic Concepts:

- **Labor Force:** The Labor Force includes individuals who are either employed or actively seeking employment. It consists of both the employed and the unemployed individuals within a population who are of working age and are available and willing to work.
- **Unemployment Rate (UR):** The Unemployment Rate is the percentage of the labour force that is unemployed and actively seeking employment.
- **Worker Population Ratio (WPR):** The Workforce Participation Rate measures the proportion of a country's population employed or actively seeking employment.
- **Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR):** The Labor Force Participation Rate is the percentage of the population in the labour force.
- **Usual Principal Status (PS):**
 - This method looks at a person's primary activity 365 days before the survey date.
 - For example, if someone has been employed for more than **six months**, they are considered employed.
- **Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (PS+SS):**
 - This method is more comprehensive than Usual Principal Status because it considers an individual's activity status during the non-majority time.
 - Under this method, anyone who has worked for at least 30 days during the reference year is classified as employed.
- **Current Weekly Status (CWS):**
 - This method focuses on an individual's activity status during the week just before the survey date.
 - Those who didn't have any gainful employment even for one hour during that week are classified as unemployed.

The architecture of key labour force indicators

Activity profile	key labour force indicators
Workers	• Labour force participation rate (LFPR) = (number of employed persons+ number of unemployed persons)/total population*100
	• Worker Population Ratio (WPR) = number of employed persons/total population*100
Unemployed	• Proportion Unemployed (PU) = number of unemployed persons /total population*100
Not in the labour force	• Unemployment Rate (UR) = number of unemployed persons / (number of employed persons+ number of unemployed persons) *100

The economic activity status on which a person spends a relatively long time (major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of the survey is the principal activity status (PS) of the person. Such persons might have also pursued, in addition to his/her principal status, some economic activity for 30 days or more during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of the survey. Such status is known as Subsidiary Status (SS). PS+SS together known as Usual Status corresponds to employment for longer duration.

Some persons who are employed for the majority of the days in a year may not be employed in the period other than the majority of days due to various reasons. This is ascertained by looking at the current weekly activity status obtained for a person during a reference period of 7 days preceding the date of the survey. A person is considered working (or employed) as per CWS status if he/she worked for at least one hour on at least 1 hour on at least one day during the 7 days preceding the date of the survey or if he/ she had worked for at least one hour on at least one day during the seven days preceding the date of survey but did not do the work. Given the definitions of US and CWS above, it can be concluded that CWS captures the current status of employment/unemployment while the US captures longer-duration employment.

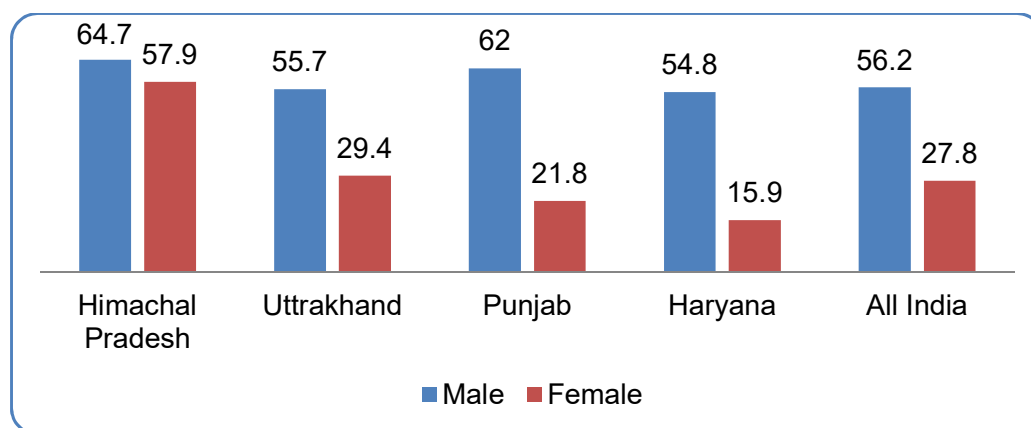
The labour force includes persons who were either working (or employed) or those available for work (or unemployed). Some persons in the labour force abstain from work for various reasons. Subtracting that number from the labour force gives the number of actual workers. These workers are further categorized as persons who are engaged in any activity as self-employed or regular wage/salaried and casual labour. The difference between the labour force and the workforce gives the number of unemployed persons.

The situation of the labour force in Himachal Pradesh can be gauged from various indicators such as Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Rate (WPR), Daily Wage Rate and trends in industrial relations. The LFPR is defined as “the percentage of persons in the labour force among the persons in the population”.

Table 11.1 presents the LFPR in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, and all India in 2021-22 and 2022-23 as per the PLFS. In 2022-23, LFPR (all ages) for Himachal Pradesh (61.3) is higher than Uttarakhand (42.5), Punjab (42.3), Haryana (36.3) and all India (42.4). For females, it is more than double that of all these states (except Uttarakhand) and all of India (**Figure 11.1**). LFPR in Himachal Pradesh is higher than in other adjoining states because agriculture is still the mainstay of the State's largely rural economy, and predominantly agricultural economies tend to have higher labour force participation rates.

Figure 11.1

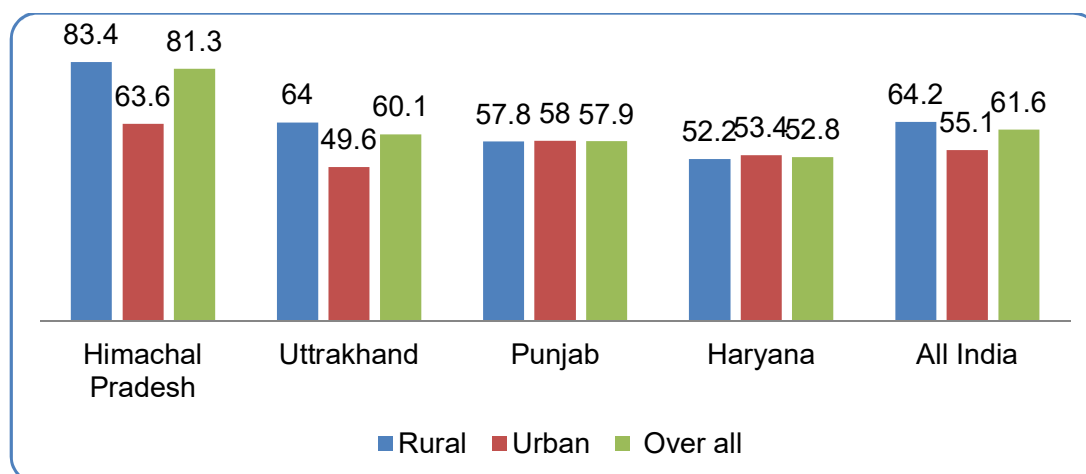
LFPR all ages according to usual status (ps+ss) for Himachal Pradesh, neighbouring states and all India



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2022-23

Figure 11.2

LFPR between 15 and 59 years of age according to usual status (ps+ss) for Himachal Pradesh, neighbouring states and all India by Rural-Urban



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2022-23

In 2022-23, LFPR (between 15 and 59 years of age) for Himachal Pradesh (81.3) is higher than Uttarakhand (60.1), Punjab (57.9), Haryana (52.8) and All India (61.6). For Himachal Pradesh, both rural and urban LFPR are higher than those from all these states and all of India (**Figure 11.2**). The rural LFPR in Himachal Pradesh is approximately 19.4 percentage points higher than Uttarakhand and 21.8 percentage points higher than in All India, while the urban LFPR in the state is approximately 14.0 percentage points higher than Uttarakhand and 8.5 percentage points higher than in All India.

Table 11.1

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) according to usual status (ps+ss) for Himachal Pradesh, neighbouring states and all of India.

Sl. No.	Age Groups	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		PLFS (2021-22)								
		Himachal Pradesh								
		M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
1	15-29 years	69.7	51.5	60.5	60.3	29.8	45.9	68.5	49.2	58.9
2	15-59 years	86.8	74.2	80.3	83.1	42.6	64.2	86.4	71.2	78.6
3	15 years and above	83.5	68.8	75.9	76.4	38.8	58.9	82.7	66.1	74.2
4	All ages	64.6	54.3	59.3	61.0	31.5	47.4	64.2	52.3	58.1
		Uttarakhand								
1	15-29 years	56.7	22.9	41.3	55.2	21.7	39.7	56.3	22.6	40.9
2	15-59 years	75.8	39.0	57.8	76.9	21.3	50.3	76.1	34.6	55.9
3	15 years and above	72.3	38.0	55.3	70.2	18.8	45.5	71.7	33.1	52.8
4	All ages	54.0	29.7	42.3	55.0	15.1	36.1	54.3	26.1	40.8
		Punjab								
1	15-29 years	67.2	19.8	46.0	63.1	21.4	45.6	65.9	20.3	45.8
2	15-59 years	81.8	27.2	55.6	82.9	25.7	56.7	82.2	26.7	56.0
3	15 years and above	77.2	24.7	51.8	77.4	22.4	51.8	77.2	24.0	51.8
4	All ages	60.6	20.0	41.2	62.2	17.8	41.3	61.1	19.3	41.3
		Haryana								
1	15-29 years	56.5	12.5	37.0	56.6	15.6	38.3	56.6	13.5	37.4
2	15-59 years	76.6	21.0	50.8	77.5	21.9	51.3	76.9	21.4	51.0
3	15 years and above	71.6	18.7	46.5	71.2	19.7	47.0	71.4	19.1	46.7
4	All ages	53.5	14.3	35.0	54.7	15.3	36.2	53.9	14.6	35.4
		All India								
1	15-29 years	62.1	22.3	42.6	58.9	20.2	40.6	61.2	21.7	42.0
2	15-59 years	82.1	39.3	60.8	81.2	26.5	54.5	81.8	35.6	58.9
3	15 years and above	78.2	36.6	57.5	74.7	23.8	49.7	77.2	32.8	55.2
4	All ages	56.9	27.2	42.2	58.3	18.8	39.0	57.3	24.8	41.3

Sl. No.	Age Groups	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		PLFS (2022-23)								
		Himachal Pradesh								
		M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
1	15-29 years	67.7	61.8	64.9	55.5	36.5	45.2	66.4	58.4	62.4
2	15-59 years	86.9	80.0	83.4	80.2	47.0	63.6	86.2	76.6	81.3
3	15 years and above	83.8	74.8	79.2	76.6	40.7	58.0	83.1	71.4	77.1
4	All ages	65.4	60.6	63.0	58.5	33.8	46.3	64.7	57.9	61.3
		Uttarakhand								
1	15-29 years	56.6	35.9	46.1	55.6	13.6	37.0	56.3	30.5	43.7
2	15-59 years	79.4	49.0	64.0	78.1	18.2	49.6	79.0	41.1	60.1
3	15 years and above	73.8	45.7	59.4	72.8	16.8	46.2	73.5	38.7	56.0
4	All ages	56.0	35.0	45.3	55.0	12.5	34.7	55.7	29.4	42.5
		Punjab								
1	15-29 years	67.5	24.3	47.2	66.3	25.1	48.1	67.1	24.6	47.5
2	15-59 years	83.1	31.7	57.8	83.8	29.3	58.0	83.4	30.9	57.9
3	15 years and above	78.9	28.8	54.1	77.2	25.5	52.3	78.3	27.6	53.5
4	All ages	61.8	22.7	42.5	62.3	20.2	41.9	62.0	21.8	42.3
		Haryana								
1	15-29 years	59.2	10.2	36.6	54.3	17.6	38.6	57.5	12.5	37.3
2	15-59 years	79.0	24.0	52.4	79.1	22.5	53.4	79.0	23.5	52.8
3	15 years and above	73.0	21.1	47.5	72.9	19.9	48.5	72.9	20.7	47.9
4	All ages	53.6	16.1	35.5	56.9	15.6	37.9	54.8	15.9	36.3
		All India								
1	15-29 years	65.5	25.8	45.9	58.4	20.8	40.7	63.5	24.5	44.5
2	15-59 years	84.2	44.3	64.2	80.8	28.3	55.1	83.2	39.8	61.6
3	15 years and above	80.2	41.5	60.8	74.5	25.4	50.4	78.5	37.0	57.9
4	All ages	55.5	30.5	43.4	58.3	20.2	39.8	56.2	27.8	42.4

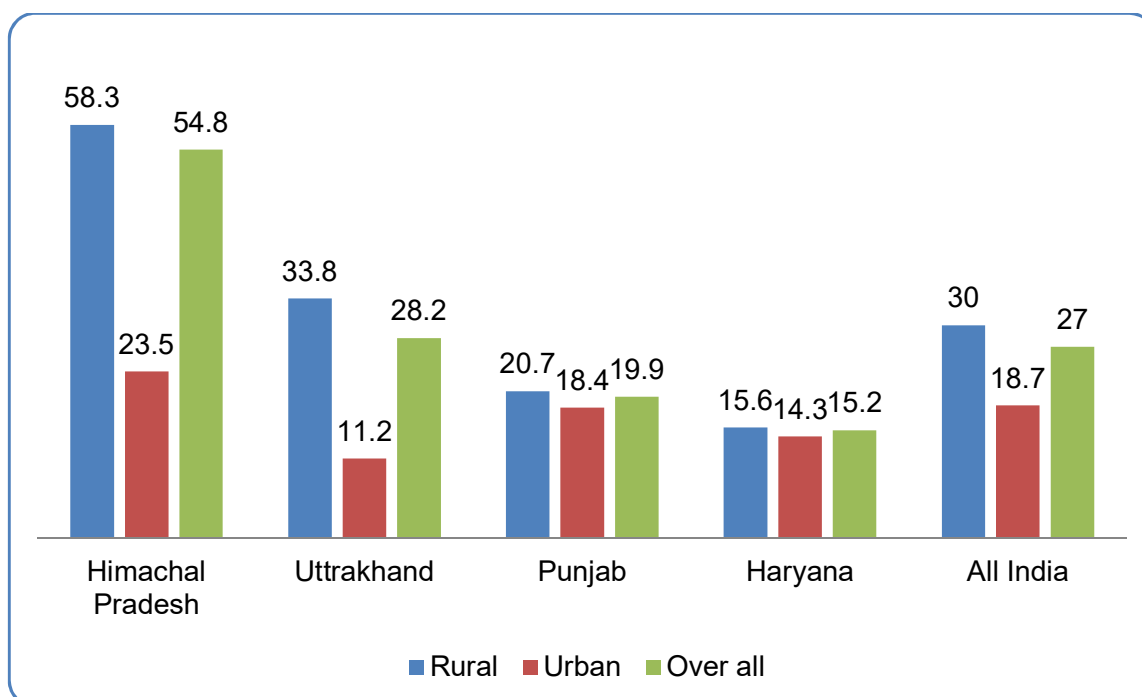
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2021-22 and 2022-23

11.2.2 Worker Population Ratio (WPR)

WPR is an indicator used for analyzing the employment situation and knowing the proportion of the population actively contributing to the production of goods and services in the economy. "WPR is defined as the percentage of employed persons in the population". **Table 11.2** shows the worker population ratio in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, and India. For all ages, the WPR of Himachal Pradesh in 2022-23 (58.6) is better than Uttarakhand (40.6), Punjab (39.7), Haryana (34.1) and India (41.1). It is evident from the survey results that more women (54.8 per cent) in Himachal Pradesh are actively participating in economic activities than their counterparts, at all India level and among neighbouring states **Figure 11.3**.

Figure 11.3

Female Worker Population Ratio (Rural, Urban) all ages in 2022-23



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2022-23

Table 11.2

Worker Population Ratio (WPR) according to usual status (ps+ss) for Himachal, neighbouring states and all of India

Sl. No.	Age Groups	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		PLFS (2021-22)								
		Himachal Pradesh								
		M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
1	15-29 years	59.2	47.7	53.4	50.8	17.9	35.3	58.2	44.5	51.3
2	15-59 years	82.2	72.0	76.9	78.8	35.1	58.4	81.8	68.5	75.0
3	15 years and above	79.7	67.0	73.1	72.7	32.1	53.8	78.9	63.8	71.2
4	All ages	61.6	52.8	57.1	58.0	26.1	43.3	61.2	50.5	55.8
		Uttarakhand								
1	15-29 years	44.4	20.3	33.4	41.0	14.3	28.7	43.6	18.8	32.3
2	15-59 years	68.3	37.8	53.4	69.5	17.7	44.7	68.7	32.7	51.2
3	15 years and above	65.6	36.9	51.4	63.7	15.8	40.7	65.1	31.6	48.7
4	All ages	49.1	28.9	39.3	50.0	12.7	32.3	49.3	24.9	37.6
		Punjab								
1	15-29 years	55.9	13.3	36.8	53.0	16.3	37.6	54.9	14.2	37.0
2	15-59 years	76.5	24.6	51.5	77.9	23.5	53.0	77.0	24.2	52.0
3	15 years and above	72.6	22.5	48.4	73.1	20.6	48.7	72.8	21.9	48.5
4	All ages	57.0	18.2	38.5	58.8	16.3	38.8	57.6	17.6	38.6
		Haryana								
1	15-29 years	43.8	8.3	28.1	45.3	11.0	30.0	44.3	9.2	28.7
2	15-59 years	69.3	19.1	46.0	70.6	19.8	46.7	69.8	19.3	46.2
3	15 years and above	65.1	17.1	42.3	65.0	17.9	42.8	65.0	17.4	42.5
4	All ages	48.6	13.0	31.9	50.0	13.8	33.0	49.1	13.3	32.3
		All India								
1	15-29 years	55.0	20.4	38.0	49.6	15.9	33.6	53.5	19.1	36.8
2	15-59 years	78.7	38.4	58.6	76.2	24.3	50.9	77.9	34.3	56.3
3	15 years and above	75.3	35.8	55.6	70.4	21.9	46.6	73.8	31.7	52.9
4	All ages	54.7	26.6	40.8	55.0	17.3	36.6	54.8	24.0	39.6

		Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		PLFS (2022-23)								
		Himachal Pradesh								
		M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
		60.4	55.4	58.0	46.3	17.8	30.8	58.8	50.3	54.6
		83.4	76.5	79.9	75.8	32.4	54.1	82.6	72.0	77.2
		81.1	72.0	76.5	72.7	28.5	49.8	80.3	67.6	73.8
		63.3	58.3	60.8	54.8	23.5	39.3	62.4	54.8	58.6
		Uttarakhand								
		48.9	31.3	40.0	47.0	9.8	30.5	48.3	26.1	37.5
		75.8	47.0	61.2	73.3	16.4	46.2	75.1	39.2	57.2
		70.7	44.1	57.1	68.6	15.1	43.2	70.1	37.0	53.5
		53.7	33.8	43.5	51.6	11.2	32.3	53.1	28.2	40.6
		Punjab								
		56.6	17.9	38.3	57.3	19.9	40.7	56.8	18.6	39.2
		78.1	28.8	53.8	79.3	26.6	54.4	78.6	28.0	54.0
		74.7	26.3	50.8	73.3	23.2	49.2	74.2	25.2	50.2
		58.6	20.7	39.9	59.1	18.4	39.4	58.8	19.9	39.7
		Haryana								
		49.4	8.4	30.6	44.8	12.9	31.2	47.9	9.8	30.8
		73.4	23.2	49.2	74.1	20.6	49.9	73.7	22.3	49.4
		68.1	20.5	44.7	68.4	18.2	45.3	68.2	19.7	44.9
		50.1	15.6	33.4	53.4	14.3	35.5	51.3	15.2	34.1
		All India								
		60.1	23.9	42.3	50.3	16.3	34.3	57.3	21.9	40.1
		81.6	43.4	62.5	76.8	26.0	52.0	80.2	38.5	59.5
		78.0	40.7	59.4	71.0	23.5	47.7	76.0	35.9	56.0
		54.0	30.0	42.3	55.6	18.7	37.7	54.4	27.0	41.1

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2021-22 and 2022-23

11.2.3 Unemployment Rate

“Unemployment Rate (UR) is defined as the percentage of persons unemployed among the persons in the labour force”. It is measured in terms of usual status (ps+ss) and weekly status in the PLFS surveys. This represents the proportion of the labour force actively seeking or available for work. According to the PLFS 2022-23 (**table 11.3**), unemployment under usual status (ps+ss) for persons of all ages among the neighbouring states and India, shows that Himachal has an unemployment rate of 4.4 per cent compared to India’s rate of 3.2 per cent, Uttarakhand’s 4.5 per cent, Punjab’s 6.1 per cent, Haryana’s 6.1 per cent.

The unemployment rate in Himachal Pradesh has risen from 4.0 per cent in 2021-22 to 4.4 per cent in 2022-23. The unemployment rate in the usual status (ps+ss), was 3.3 per cent for males and 3.8 per cent for females in rural areas, while the rates were 6.3 per cent for males and 30.6 per cent for females in urban areas.

Figure 11.4

Unemployment rates according to usual status (ps+ss) during PLFS (2021-22) and PLFS (2022-23)

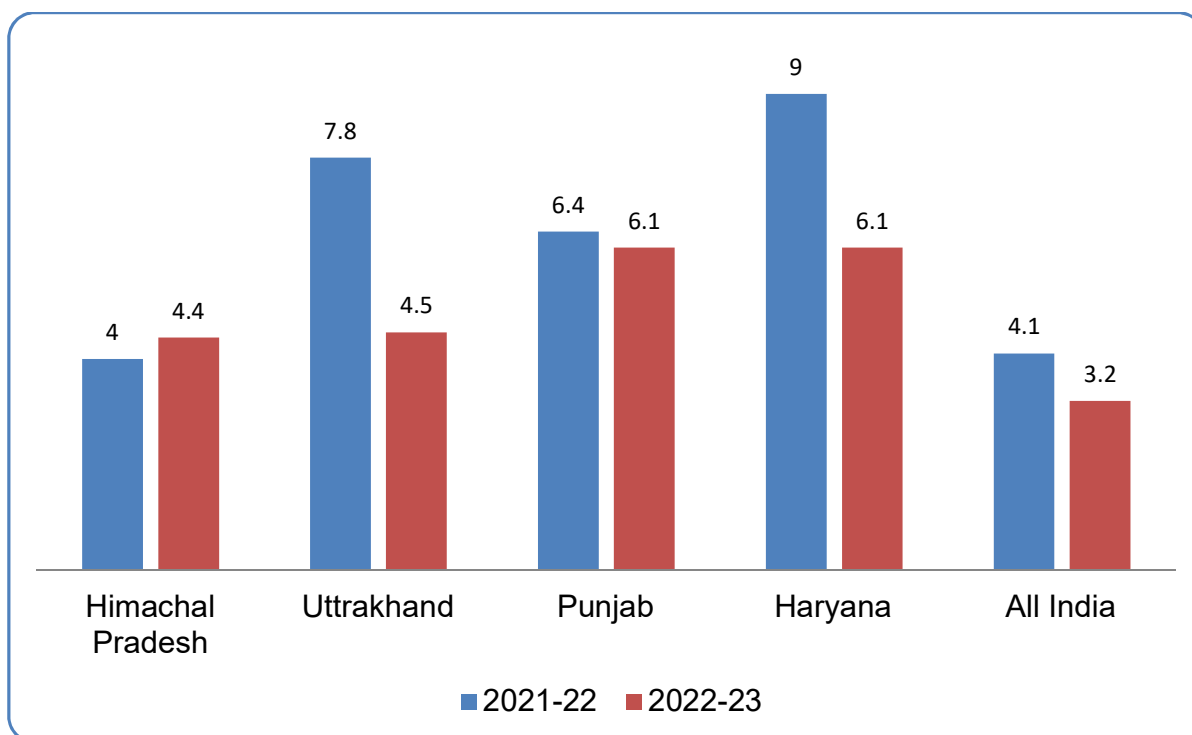


Table 11.3**Unemployment Rate (UR) according to usual status (ps+ss) for Himachal, neighbouring states and all India**

Sl. No	Age Groups	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		PLFS (2021-22)								
		Himachal Pradesh								
		M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
1	15-29 years	15.0	7.4	11.8	15.7	40.0	23.1	15.1	9.5	12.8
2	15-59 years	5.3	2.9	4.2	5.2	17.7	9.0	5.3	3.8	4.6
3	15 years and above	4.5	2.6	3.6	4.9	17.3	8.7	4.6	3.4	4.0
4	All ages	4.5	2.6	3.6	4.9	17.3	8.7	4.6	3.4	4.0
		Uttarakhand								
1	15-29 years	21.7	11.2	19.0	25.6	33.9	27.7	22.6	16.7	21.1
2	15-59 years	9.9	3.1	7.6	9.6	16.8	11.1	9.8	5.2	8.4
3	15 years and above	9.2	2.8	7.0	9.2	16.4	10.6	9.2	4.7	7.8
4	All ages	9.2	2.8	7.0	9.2	16.4	10.6	9.2	4.7	7.8
		Punjab								
1	15-29 years	16.8	33.1	20.0	16.0	23.6	17.5	16.6	30.1	19.2
2	15-59 years	6.6	9.7	7.3	6.0	8.7	6.5	6.4	9.4	7.0
3	15 years and above	5.9	8.9	6.6	5.5	8.3	6.1	5.7	8.7	6.4
4	All ages	5.9	8.9	6.6	5.5	8.2	6.1	5.8	8.7	6.4
		Haryana								
1	15-29 years	22.5	33.5	24.1	19.9	29.7	21.7	21.6	32.0	23.3
2	15-59 years	9.5	9.2	9.5	8.9	9.7	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.3
3	15 years and above	9.1	8.8	9.0	8.7	9.5	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.0
4	All ages	9.1	8.8	9.0	8.7	9.4	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.0
		All India								
1	15-29 years	11.4	8.5	10.6	15.8	21.6	17.2	12.6	11.8	12.4
2	15-59 years	4.2	2.3	3.6	6.1	8.3	6.6	4.8	3.6	4.4
3	15 years and above	3.8	2.1	3.2	5.8	7.9	6.3	4.4	3.3	4.1
4	All ages	3.8	2.1	3.3	5.8	7.9	6.3	4.4	3.3	4.1

Sl. No	Age Groups	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		PLFS (2022-23)								
		Himachal Pradesh								
		M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
1	15-29 years	10.8	10.4	10.6	16.5	51.2	31.7	11.4	13.9	12.5
2	15-59 years	4.0	4.3	4.1	5.5	31.1	15.0	4.1	6.0	5.0
3	15 years and above	3.3	3.8	3.5	5.1	29.9	14.1	3.4	5.3	4.3
4	All ages	3.3	3.8	3.5	6.3	30.6	15.1	3.5	5.3	4.4
		Uttarakhand								
1	15-29 years	13.6	12.6	13.2	15.5	28.0	17.5	14.2	14.3	14.2
2	15-59 years	4.6	4.0	4.3	6.2	10.3	6.9	5.0	4.7	4.9
3	15 years and above	4.1	3.5	3.9	5.8	10.2	6.6	4.6	4.2	4.5
4	All ages	4.1	3.5	3.9	6.2	10.2	6.9	4.7	4.2	4.5
		Punjab								
1	15-29 years	16.2	26.5	18.7	13.6	20.9	15.3	15.3	24.5	17.5
2	15-59 years	6.0	9.3	6.9	5.4	9.2	6.3	5.7	9.3	6.7
3	15 years and above	5.3	8.7	6.2	5.1	8.8	6.0	5.2	8.7	6.1
4	All ages	5.3	8.7	6.2	5.1	8.8	6.0	5.2	8.7	6.1
		Haryana								
1	15-29 years	16.5	17.3	16.6	17.4	26.5	19.2	16.8	21.3	17.5
2	15-59 years	7.0	3.1	6.2	6.3	8.5	6.7	6.8	4.9	6.4
3	15 years and above	6.6	3.0	5.8	6.1	8.3	6.5	6.4	4.7	6.1
4	All ages	6.6	3.0	5.8	6.1	8.2	6.5	6.4	4.7	6.1
		All India								
1	15-29 years	8.3	7.4	8.0	13.8	21.7	15.7	9.7	10.6	10.0
2	15-59 years	3.0	2.0	2.7	5.0	7.9	5.7	3.6	3.2	3.4
3	15 years and above	2.7	1.8	2.4	4.7	7.5	5.4	3.3	2.9	3.2
4	All ages	2.8	1.8	2.4	4.7	7.5	5.4	3.3	2.9	3.2

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2021-22 and 2022-23

11.2.4 Distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) by status in employment

Employment status divides workers in usual status (ps+ss) into three basic groups. Workers might be self-employed, salaried, or casual. Two sub-categories of self-employed workers are own-account workers and employers and unpaid home helpers. **Table 11.4** presents the percentage distribution of workers by status in employment for Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana and India in the year 2021-22 and 2022-23. According to the report for the year 2021-22, more females in Himachal Pradesh are self-employed as own account workers, employers (46.0 per cent), and unpaid helpers in-home enterprises (38.7 per cent) than in neighbouring states and all India level. This proportion of the same activities of the females in the state has increased to 46.4 and 40.1 per cent respectively in the year 2022-23, which is again more than their counterparts except for Uttarakhand (unpaid helpers in-home enterprises (55.5 per cent)). This is because most of the females in Himachal Pradesh are engaged in agriculture and allied sectors. On the other hand for the year 2021-22, only 11.9 per cent of females in Himachal Pradesh are in status of regular wage /salary earner as compared to Uttarakhand (18.0), Punjab (37.1), Haryana (30.8) and all India (16.5). The proportion of females has remained the same i.e. 11.9 per cent for the year 2022-23. The Government of Himachal Pradesh intends to increase the proportion of females in this particular broad status to provide more jobs to them by way of women empowerment, gender budgeting and various other job-oriented schemes. In the status of casual labour, proportion of the females in Himachal Pradesh is again much less (3.4 per cent) than its neighboring states and all of India in the year 2021-22. Further, in a similar status, the proportion of females has decreased to 1.7 per cent in the year 2022-23, which is less than its neighbouring states and all India.

Figure 11.5

Broad status in employment for self-employed females

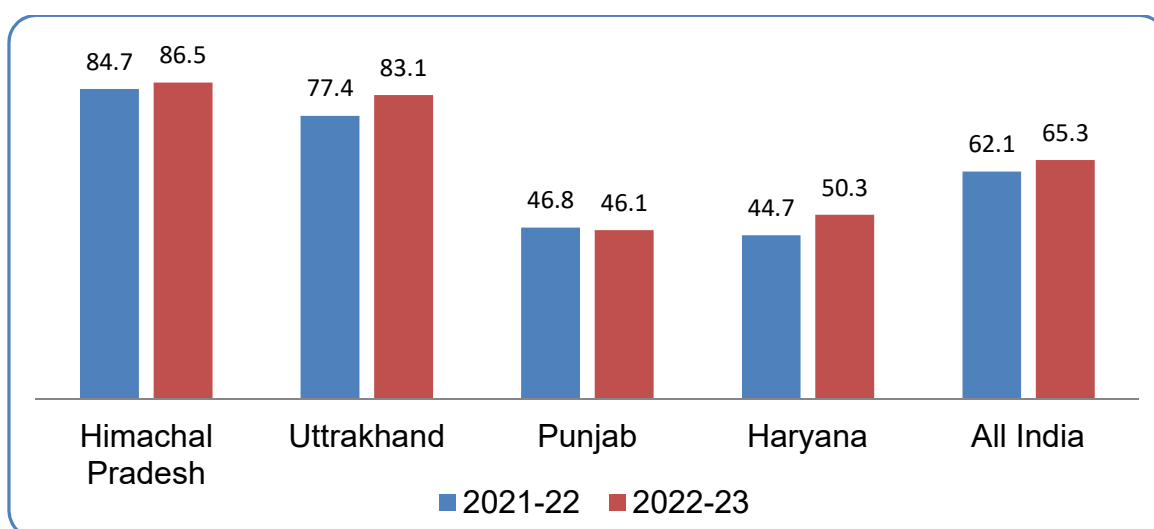
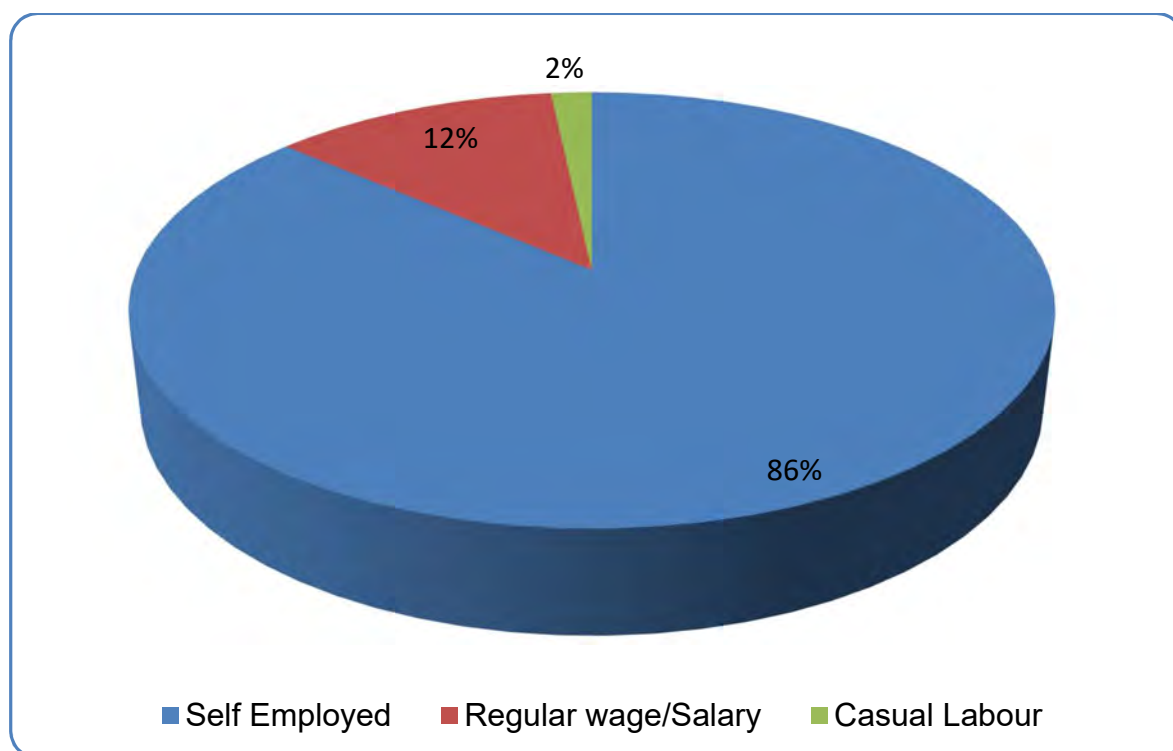


Figure 11.6

Distribution of female workers in usual status by broad status in employment for Himachal Pradesh (2022-23)



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2022-23

Table 11.4

Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) by broad status in employment for Himachal, neighbouring states and all of India

States	Self Employed						regular wage/ salary		casual labour	
	own account worker, employer		helper in household enterprise		all self-employed					
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2021-22										
Himachal Pradesh	40.5	46.0	15.3	38.7	55.8	84.7	27.4	11.9	16.8	3.4
Uttarakhand	44.5	42.6	7.1	34.8	51.6	77.4	34.1	18.0	14.3	4.6
Punjab	34.3	32.3	9.4	14.5	43.7	46.8	29.2	37.1	27.1	16.1
Haryana	38.9	27.3	5.7	17.3	44.6	44.7	36.0	30.8	19.4	24.6
All India	43.8	25.4	9.4	36.7	53.2	62.1	23.6	16.5	23.2	21.4
2022-23										
Himachal Pradesh	44.3	46.4	14.6	40.1	58.9	86.5	27.1	11.9	14.0	1.7
Uttarakhand	47.4	27.6	10.0	55.5	57.4	83.1	28.7	14.6	13.9	2.3
Punjab	37.3	36.6	7.5	9.4	44.8	46.1	32.5	36.0	22.7	18.0
Haryana	37.9	31.5	6.0	18.8	43.9	50.3	39.2	30.0	16.9	19.7
All India	44.3	27.8	9.3	37.5	53.6	65.3	23.2	15.9	23.2	18.8

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2021-22 and 2022-23

11.2.5 Estimates of key labour market indicators in usual status (PS+SS)

i. Increasing Trend in Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in usual status (ps+ss) for persons of age 15 years and above.

In rural areas, LFPR increased from 63.5 per cent in 2017-18 to 79.2 per cent in 2022-23, while for urban areas it increased from 52.9 per cent to 58.0 per cent. LFPR for males in Himachal Pradesh increased from 75.8 per cent in 2017-18 to 83.1 per cent in 2022-23 and a corresponding increase in LFPR for females was from 49.6 per cent to 71.4 per cent.

Table 11.5

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in usual status (ps+ss) for persons of age 15 years and above, Himachal Pradesh.

Survey Period	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
2022-23	83.8	74.8	79.2	76.6	40.7	58.0	83.1	71.4	77.1
2021-22	83.5	68.8	75.9	76.4	38.8	58.9	82.7	66.1	74.2
2020-21	82.4	65.3	73.6	75.3	34.0	55.7	81.7	62.6	71.9
2019-20	82.4	68.2	75.0	79.5	40.6	60.8	82.0	65.0	73.2
2018-19	76.1	62.1	68.9	73.4	31.4	53.8	75.8	59.2	67.4
2017-18	75.9	52.0	63.5	75.3	24.7	52.9	75.8	49.6	62.4

ii. Increasing Trend in Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in usual status (ps+ss) for persons of Age 15 years and above.

In rural areas, WPR increased from 60.2 per cent in 2017-18 to 76.5 per cent in 2022-23, while for urban areas it increased from 48.3 per cent to 49.8 per cent. WPR for males in Himachal Pradesh increased from 71.0 per cent in 2017-18 to 80.3 per cent in 2022-23 and a corresponding increase in WPR for females was from 47.5 per cent to 67.6 per cent.

Table 11.6

Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in usual status (ps+ss) for persons of age 15 years and above, Himachal Pradesh

Survey Period	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
2022-23	81.1	72.0	76.5	72.7	28.5	49.8	80.3	67.6	73.8
2021-22	79.7	67.0	73.1	72.7	32.1	53.8	78.9	63.8	71.2
2020-21	79.2	64.0	71.4	70.6	31.1	51.8	78.4	61.1	69.5
2019-20	78.7	66.7	72.4	76.2	36.7	57.2	78.4	63.1	70.5
2018-19	72.1	59.4	65.6	68.6	26.7	49.0	71.7	56.3	63.9
2017-18	71.2	50.0	60.2	69.8	21.3	48.3	71.0	47.5	58.9

iii. Mixed Trend in Unemployment Rate (UR) in usual status (ps+ss) for persons of age 15 years and above.

In rural areas, UR decreased from 5.2 per cent in 2017-18 to 3.5 per cent in 2022-23, while for urban areas it increased from 8.7 per cent to 14.1 per cent. UR for males in Himachal Pradesh decreased from 6.3 per cent in 2017-18 to 3.4 per cent in 2022-23 and a corresponding increase in UR for females was from 4.3 per cent to 5.3 per cent.

Table 11.7

Unemployment Rate (UR) in usual status (ps+ss) for persons of age 15 years and above, Himachal Pradesh.

Survey Period	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
2022-23	3.3	3.8	3.5	5.1	29.9	14.1	3.4	5.3	4.3
2021-22	4.5	2.6	3.6	4.9	17.3	8.7	4.6	3.4	4.0
2020-21	3.8	2.1	3.0	6.3	8.5	6.9	4.1	2.4	3.3
2019-20	4.5	2.3	3.4	4.1	9.7	5.9	4.4	2.8	3.7
2018-19	5.3	4.3	4.8	6.5	14.9	8.8	5.4	4.8	5.1
2017-18	6.2	3.9	5.2	7.4	13.7	8.7	6.3	4.3	5.5

11.2.6 Estimates of Key Labour Indicators in Current Weekly Status (CWS)

i. Increasing Trend in Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in Current Weekly Status (CWS) for persons of age 15 years and above.

In rural areas, LFPR increased from 58.8 per cent in 2017-18 to 72.4 per cent in 2022-23, while for urban areas it increased from 52.0 per cent to 55.6 per cent. LFPR for males in Himachal Pradesh increased from 74.9 per cent in 2017-18 to 79.0 per cent in 2022-23 and a corresponding increase in LFPR for females was from 42.1 per cent to 62.8 per cent.

Table 11.8

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in current weekly status (CWS) for persons of age 15 years and above, Himachal Pradesh.

Survey Period	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
2022-23	79.4	65.7	72.4	75.9	36.6	55.6	79.0	62.8	70.8
2021-22	78.9	58.4	68.3	76.1	33.4	56.3	78.6	56.1	67.1
2020-21	78.1	53.5	65.4	73.2	30.2	52.8	77.6	51.4	64.2
2019-20	79.1	59.2	68.7	77.9	37.9	58.7	78.9	56.7	67.5
2018-19	74.4	53.7	63.8	73.5	26.5	51.5	74.3	51.1	62.6
2017-18	74.8	44.0	58.8	75.0	22.9	52.0	74.9	42.1	58.1

ii. Increasing Trend in Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in current weekly status (CWS) for persons of age 15 years and above.

In rural areas, WPR increased from 53.9 per cent in 2017-18 to 68.1 per cent in 2022-23, while for urban areas it increased from 46.0 per cent to 48.0 per cent. WPR for males in Himachal Pradesh increased from 67.4 per cent in 2017-18 to 73.8 per cent in 2022-23 and a corresponding increase in WPR for females was from 39.6 per cent to 58.7 per cent.

Table 11.9

Worker Population Ratio (WPR) in current weekly status (CWS) for persons of age 15 years and above, Himachal Pradesh.

Survey Period	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
2022-23	74.2	62.2	68.1	70.0	27.4	48.0	73.8	58.7	66.1
2021-22	70.9	55.1	62.7	71.4	26.6	50.5	70.9	52.5	61.5
2020-21	70.9	50.3	60.3	67.5	27.0	48.3	70.5	48.2	59.1
2019-20	71.6	57.0	64.0	73.2	33.9	54.3	71.8	54.3	62.8
2018-19	66.5	50.1	58.2	65.7	23.8	46.1	66.4	47.6	56.9
2017-18	67.4	41.6	53.9	67.6	18.8	46.0	67.4	39.6	53.1

iii. Mixed Trend in Unemployment Rate (UR) in current weekly status (CWS) for persons of age 15 years and above.

In rural areas, UR decreased from 8.2 per cent in 2017-18 to 6.0 per cent in 2022-23, while for urban areas it increased from 11.5 per cent to 13.7 per cent. UR for males in Himachal Pradesh decreased from 10.0 per cent in 2017-18 to 6.7 per cent in 2022-23 and a corresponding increase in UR for females was from 6.0 per cent to 6.6 per cent.

Table 11.10

Unemployment Rate (UR) in current weekly status (CWS) for persons of age 15 years and above, Himachal Pradesh.

Survey Period	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
2022-23	6.5	5.4	6.0	7.8	25.1	13.7	6.7	6.6	6.6
2021-22	10.1	5.6	8.1	6.3	20.6	10.2	9.7	6.5	8.3
2020-21	9.3	6.0	7.9	7.8	10.6	8.5	9.1	6.2	8.0
2019-20	9.4	3.7	6.9	6.1	10.7	7.5	9.0	4.3	6.9
2018-19	10.6	6.7	8.9	10.6	10.1	10.5	10.6	6.9	9.0
2017-18	10.0	5.4	8.2	9.9	18.0	11.5	10.0	6.0	8.5

11.3 Employment Assistance and Information Services

Three Regional Employment Exchanges, nine District Employment Exchanges, two University Information and Guidance Bureaus, 65 Sub Office Employment Exchanges, one Special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped, and a Central Employment Cell all offer employment assistance and information services to job seekers. All 77 Employment Exchanges have been automated and made available online to provide youth with vocational guidance and employment counselling as well as information about the employment market.

11.3.1 Minimum wages

Himachal Pradesh Government has constituted a Minimum Wages Advisory Board under the Minimum Wages Act-1948 to advise the State Government in the matter of fixing and revising the minimum rates of wages for the workers. The State Government has enhanced the minimum wages for the unskilled category of workers from ₹350 to ₹375 per day or ₹10,500 to ₹11,250 per month w.e.f. 1st April, 2023, working in all existing 19 scheduled employment under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

11.3.2 Employment Market Information Programme

At the district level, employment data has been collected under the Employment Market Information Programme since 1960. The total employment in the State as of 31st March, 2023 in the Public Sector was 2,81,097 and in the private sector was 2,12,030. The number of establishments in the Public Sector and Private Sector were 4,472 and 2,032 respectively.

11.3.3 Vocational Guidance

The Department of Labour and Employment provides Vocational/Career Guidance to the youth and organizes guidance camps at Schools, Colleges, ITIs and Polytechnics, among other places. Accordingly apart from providing information about Schemes/Welfare programmes being implemented for the youth, information about skill development, career options, employment/self-employment opportunities etc., is also provided by the officers/competent officials of the department and officers/representatives from different departments/organizations. During this Financial Year, (up to 31st December, 2023) 39,109 youth were provided vocational guidance and career counselling.

11.3.4 Central Employment Cell

To provide technical and highly skilled manpower to all the industrial units, Institutions and establishments, the Central Employment Cell which has been set up in the Directorate of Labour and Employment of the State remained engaged in rendering its services during the year 2023-24. Under this scheme, assistance is provided to

employment seekers, in finding suitable jobs in the private sector according to their qualifications. The Central Employment Cell organizes Campus Interviews for Private Sector Employers for their requirement of unskilled labour. During this financial year, up to 31st December, 2023 Central Employment Cell has organized 5 job fairs and 315 Campus Interviews wherein 6,948 candidates have been selected.

11.3.5 Special Employment Exchange for Specially Abled

This special employment exchange helps specially-abled candidates in the field of vocational guidance and also provides employment assistance in the Public and Private Sectors. The Physically disabled persons who are among the weaker sections of society have been provided several facilities or concessions including free medical examinations through the Medical Boards constituted at the State and District level, age relaxation by 5 years, exemption from qualifying type tests for those with upper limb disabilities and 5 per cent reservation for Class-III and Class-IV posts. During FY 2023-24 (up to December, 2023) 1,410 specially-abled persons were brought on the Live Register of the Special Employment Exchange bringing the total number to 16,954 and 34 specially-abled persons were provided employment.

11.3.6 Skill Development Allowance Scheme

During this FY, the provision of ₹92.50 crore has been made under **the Skill Development Allowance Scheme, 2013**. This programme offers financial assistance to the State's qualified unemployed youths to help them improve their skills and increase their employability. For the length of skill development training, up to a maximum of two years, this allowance is granted at a rate of ₹1,000 per month and offered at a rate of ₹1,500 per month for those who are 50 per cent or more permanently physically handicapped. During current FY 2023-24 (up to December, 2023) ₹29.70 crore Skill Development Allowance has been disbursed amongst the 68,130 beneficiaries. The department is also implementing the **Industrial Skill Development Allowance Scheme, 2018**. During the current financial year, a budget provision of ₹1.50 crore has been made under the Industrial Skill Development Allowance Scheme. Under this scheme, there is a provision allowance to the eligible employed youth engaged in the private industrial establishment of the State for their job skill gradation and better employment opportunities. The disbursement criteria under this scheme are the same as for the Skill Development Allowance Scheme 2013 and under this head, an amount of ₹0.22 crore was disbursed among 354 beneficiaries.

11.3.7 Unemployment Allowance Scheme

During this FY 2023-24, a budgetary provision of ₹30.00 crore has been made under the Unemployment Allowance Scheme. Under this scheme, there is a provision of allowance to the eligible unemployed youths of the state @ ₹1,000 per month and for 50

per cent or more permanent physically challenged @ ₹1,500 per month for a maximum period of 2 years to enable them to sustain themselves for a certain period. During the period up to December, 2023, 22,593 people have benefitted under this scheme and ₹19.34 crore has been disbursed.

11.3.8 Employment Exchange Information

During the current FY (up to December, 2023) 1,09,083 applicants were registered under the Employment Exchange Scheme. The consolidated number on live registers of all employment exchanges as of December, 2023 is 7,44,771. The district-wise registrations and placements done by the employment exchanges with effect from April to December, 2023 are given in Table 11.11 below:

Table 11.11

Employment Exchange Information

District	Registration	Vacancies notified		Placement		Live Registration
		Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	
Bilaspur	7,961	79	832	9	439	53,104
Chamba	8,609	1,114	3,697	3	638	58,925
Hamirpur	8,482	86	541	51	1,095	57,547
Kangra	23,848	0	0	40	1,916	1,57,405
Kinnaur	1,021	908	0	4	130	6,869
Kullu	6,053	10	658	0	117	38,888
Lahaul-Spiti	473	0	0	0	0	5,013
Mandi	23,166	0	0	91	1,054	1,47,524
Shimla	8,023	1,135	1,078	13	376	64,318
Sirmaur	7,441	0	666	0	233	55,637
Solan	6,815	1,039	3,792	1	668	46,456
Una	7,191	108	417	11	317	53,085
H.P	1,09,083	4,751	11,681	257	6,983	7,44,771

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

11.4 Himachal Pradesh Kaushal Vikas Nigam (HPKVN)

HPKVN is a State Government Corporation incorporated on 14th September, 2015 under the Companies Act, 2013 as the State Skill Mission. It is implementing two major projects for imparting training to the youths of Himachal Pradesh i.e (i) the Asian Development Bank (ADB) assisted Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project

(HPSDP) and (ii) the state-managed Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2.0 and 3.0.

11.4.1 Asian Development Bank (ADB) Assisted Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project (HPSDP)

HPSDP became operational in May 2018 and will end in June 2024. The total cost of the project is ₹827.00 crore with the following breakup:

- a) Asian Development Bank (ADB) Share: ₹661.00 crore and
- b) Himachal Pradesh State Government Share: ₹166.00 crore

Contracts amounting to ₹648.00 crore were awarded and an amount of ₹413.00 crore was claimed as disbursement against ADB Share and a total ₹76.00 crore has been utilized against the state share. Currently, the enrolments of candidates under various skill training programmes are 73,168 (82 per cent) candidates, out of which a total of 46,587 candidates (i.e. 64 per cent achievement) have been certified.

Enrolments		Certification		Achievements
Pre-COVID period up to June 2021	Post-COVID period (July 2021 to December 2023)	Pre-COVID period up to June 2021	Post-COVID period (July 2021 to December 2023)	Post-COVID-19 pandemic enrolments have been increased by FOUR TIMES and certifications by SIX TIMES.
12,852	73,168	5,000	46,587	

i. Setting up of Center of Excellence (CoE)

To create an institutional framework for the long-term skill development needs of the State, a Center of Excellence (CoE) is being set up at Wahnaghat, Solan with an estimated cost of ₹68.00 crore on Civil Works.

A total of 750 candidates will be trained over 5 years, with a budget of ₹64.00 crore allocated for the training program. The first batch, consisting of 61 candidates, has already completed their training and is currently undergoing the placement process. The second batch comprises 115 students and has undergone a soft launch on 27th November, 2023. These students are being trained in domains such as Food Production, F&B Operations, Hotel Operations and Management and Fitness and Wellness.

ii. Short Term Training Programmes through Government Industrial Training Institutions (ITIs) of Himachal Pradesh

HPKVN under its HPSPDP has started short-term upskilling and multi-skilling training in 70 ITIs more than 21,000 students have been enrolled and more than 13,000 have been certified in various sectors such as Automotive, Construction, Plumbing, IT-ITes, Capital Goods, Apparel & Made-ups, Electronics & Hardware etc. against training targets of 21,236.

iii. Graduate Add On Training Programmes

To enhance the employability of final year graduating students of 28 Government Degree Colleges, HPKVN has introduced a National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) aligned graduate add-on training programmes in various sectors, namely: i) BFSI (Banking Finance Securities and Insurance), ii) IT-ITes, iii) Apparel & Made-ups, iv) Hospitality & Tourism, and v) Media & Entertainment. Against the target of 7,500 students 8,217 have been enrolled and 6,868 have been certified.

iv. National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) Training

Under the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) component of the Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project, 10,622 candidates have been enrolled and 8,181 candidates got certified.

v. Short-Term Training Programmes through Training Service Providers (TSPs)

Short Term Training in industry-relevant skills is being imparted across various sectors/job roles to the Himachali youth and presently more than 4,832 candidates have been certified.

vi. Bachelor of Vocation (B.Voc) Degree Programme

The program is a collaborative effort between HPKVN and the Department of Higher Education (DoHE). This three-year full-time degree program is being implemented under the state component of the Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project (HPSPDP). The B.Voc. program was initially launched in 12 colleges across two sectors, Retail Management and Tourism & Hospitality, starting from the academic session 2017-18. It was further expanded to an additional 6 colleges in the 2021-22 academic session and an additional 2 colleges in the 2023-24 academic session. As of the present date, 6,762

candidates have been enrolled against the target of 2,880, and 2,354 candidates have been certified.

vii. Skill training for Persons with Disability (PwD's)

To generate livelihood opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (PwD) candidates of the state and keeping in view the mandate of Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project (HPSDP) to impart skills and related training to the Specially abled candidates, HPKVN intends to skill 300 more candidates in collaboration with Skill Counsel of Person with Disabilities (SCPwD), training is being conducted in Retail and Tourism and, Hospitality Sectors with 219 candidates, as a part of the mandatory outcome of Design, Monitoring, framework of H.P. Skill Development Project i.e. 1 per cent of the total certified/trained trainees should be specially abled.

viii. Up-gradation of Tools and Equipments in 50 ITIs, Women Polytechnic (Rehan, district Kangra) and Government Engineering Colleges

The HPSDP is also facilitating the up-gradation of 50 ITIs where 23 trades shall convert from State Council for Vocational Training (SCVT) to National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) levels with funding provisions of ₹81.00 crore. This will include equipments for Women Polytechnic Rehan and Government Engineering Colleges. The procurement for the upgradation of all the above-mentioned technical training institutes is envisaged to be completed during FY 2023-24.

ix. City Livelihood Centers (CLCs), Rural Livelihood Centers (RLCs), Model Career Centers (MCC) and other aligned infrastructure

To provide institutional support for skill development activities across the State the construction of 6 CLCs, 7 RLCs and 11 MCCs are under progress with the budgetary provisions of ₹174.00 crore. Besides, Women Polytechnic at Rehan, Kangra with a construction cost of ₹37.00 crore, has been completed and training in 3 trades with enrolment of 283 candidates commenced. One ITI at Chattri has been completed with a construction cost of ₹21.00 crore.

11.4.2 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

The Scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana was launched on 2nd October 2016. HPKVN is the implementing agency for the state component of PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20) and 3.0. (2020-21) To meet the said mandate, HPKVN has enrolled more than 16,500 youth under PMKVY 2.0 since the FY 2018-19 in various job roles across 22 Sectors.

PMKVY 3.0 was launched in December 2020 and training commenced during the financial year. All the trainings under PMKVY 3.0 were conducted wherein the enrolment was 501 candidates, and 394 were certified under short-term training. Similarly, COVID crash courses had an enrolment of 80 candidates and 68 were certified and Recognized Prior Learning (RPL) had an enrolment of 1,664 candidates and certified 1,235. PMKVY 4.0 has also been launched and the proposal has been submitted to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship for seeking fresh targets.

11.4.3 Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP)

HPKVN is implementing World Bank-assisted SANKALP with sanctioned funds of ₹2.10 crore and aimed at strengthening institutional mechanisms and skilling ecosystem across the state.

11.4.4 MoUs with reputed Government Training Institutions

To focus on high and aspirational skilling, HPKVN has signed MoU's with various Government Institutions and Public Universities like National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT), Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC), Institute of Hotel Management (IHM), Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Mountaineering and Allied Sports (ABVIMAS), Click-Through Rate (CTR), National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM), Himachal Pradesh University (HPU), Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), University of Horticulture and Forestry (UHF) and National Institute of Food Technology (NIFT) and National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) and Central Institute of Petrochemicals Engineering & Technology (CIPET) for imparting training to around 15,206 Himachali youth in higher aspiration industry driven job roles. At present More than 15,213 candidates have been enrolled and 12,044 got certified for the said training.

11.4.5 English, Employability and Entrepreneurship (EEE) Training

HPKVN, in association with the Directorate of Higher Education (DoHE), introduced the English, Employability, and Entrepreneurship (EEE) Programme in a total of 56 Government Degree Colleges of Himachal Pradesh during the academic session 2022-23. The objective is to facilitate the development of English language speaking, employability, and entrepreneurial skills among the 5,000 final-year graduating students of Government Degree Colleges. Consequently, Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) have been extended for the academic session 2023-24 with four existing training service providers, targeting an additional 5,000 students across 56 government degree colleges. Currently, 3,107 students have been certified for the academic session 2022-23, and an additional 4,231 students have been enrolled for the academic session 2023-24.

11.4.6 Flexible Memorandum of Understanding (Flexi-MoU)

In the pilot phase with a training target of a total 1,000 numbers of candidates in 11 sectors, the Flexi MoU Scheme has been introduced with a minimum 70 per cent placement outcome and 70 per cent of payment milestone after the successful placement of the certified candidates. In the first phase 2 industry/ Organization & in second phase 2 industry/ Organization have been selected respectively for 400 numbers (100 each firm) out of which 236 Candidates are Trained/ Certified and 184 Candidates were Placed till date and in fourth Phase 4 industry/Organizations have been selected for the implementation of trainings of 400 numbers (100 each firm).

11.4.7 MoU's with Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) for Drone Service Technician Training

Given the introduction of industry 4.0 courses, under NSQF-aligned short-term training of Drone Service Technician Job Roles total of 230 candidates have been enrolled in 11 Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) across the State against the target of 430 candidates.

11.4.8 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with 21 Sector Skill Councils:

Himachal Pradesh Kaushal Vikas Nigam has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with 21 Sector Skill Councils (SSC) under the Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project (HPSDP) to provide training and employment opportunities to the youth of Himachal Pradesh in futuristic skills for Industry 4.0. As of the present date, 6,085 students have been enrolled, 3,817 are undergoing training, and 1,546 have been certified, against the allocated target of 10,880 students across 21 sector skill councils.

11.4.9 New Interventions/policies proposed to be undertaken by the department towards the improvement of service delivery to the general public or the benefit of poor and needy people

I) Skill Training for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)

HPKVN intends to skill 500 more candidates in collaboration with the Directorate of Empowerment of SCs, OBCs, Minorities Affairs and the Specially Abled, Himachal Pradesh, to generate livelihood opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (PwD) candidates in the state and keep in mind the mandate of HPSDP to impart skills and related trainings to the Specially Abled candidates.

ii) MoUs with Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) registered bodies of the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) for Drone Flying Training and Electric Vehicles Training

- a) Drone technology is increasingly being used in a wide range of disciplines, including Agriculture (spraying pesticides, insecticides, nutrition, detecting crop damage, crop survey and irrigation survey etc.), Healthcare (support in health emergencies in remote areas for delivery of medical supplies such as blood, vaccines, drugs and laboratory test samples, safe transport of disease test samples, transport of test kits in high-contagion areas, delivery of Personal Protective Equipments test kits etc.) and also for applications which includes power line inspections, wildlife monitoring, land surveying etc. HPKVN intends to impart skill trainings in Drone Technology in collaboration with concerned SSCs in the following job roles:

Table 11.12

S. No.	Sector Skill Council	Name of Job Role	Proposed Target
1	Electronics Sector Skill Council of India	Drone Service Technician	100
2	Aerospace and Aviation Sector Skill Council	Drone Operator – Multi Rotor	100
3	Agriculture Skill Council of India	Kisan Drone Operator	100
4	Telecom Sector Skill Council	Drone Monitoring and Maintenance Associate	100
Total			400

- b) The Government of Himachal Pradesh's focus is to promote electric vehicles for public and private travel, which requires a competent local workforce in charging station management and electric vehicle servicing and maintenance. Currently above requirement is being met by human resources outside the state and no training is being imparted in the state by any department. HPKVN intends to impart skill trainings in Electric Vehicles in collaboration with concerned SSCs in the following job roles:

Table 11.13

S. No.	Sector Skill Council	Name of Job Role	Proposed Target
1	Power Sector Skill Council	Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Station- Technician (Operation and Maintenance)	100
2	Automotive Skills Development Council	Electric Vehicle Service Technician	100
3	Automotive Skills Development Council	Electric Vehicle Maintenance Technician	100
Total			300

iii) Flexible Memorandum of Understanding (Flexi-MoU)

The Scheme envisage an Employer/Industry skills model where the prospective Industry/Organization imparts skilling to prospective employees/trainees/ candidates with a minimum 70 per cent placement outcome and 70 per cent payment milestone after successful placement of certified candidates. Additionally, keeping in view the initial responses of training and placements of candidates, the request for the addition of 500 training numbers for the Flexi-MoU Scheme under the State Budget is proposed.

iv) Organizing Job Fairs every month

HPKVN organizes Job Fairs/Placement Drives every month for the candidates being trained/certified under various skills and related programmes across the state and as per the requirement of the industries/institutions in collaboration with the Department of Industries and Department of Labour and Employment, Himachal Pradesh.

v) Operationalization of Rural Livelihood Centres (RLCs) and City Livelihood Centres (CLCs) being developed under the Asian Development Bank (ADB) assisted Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project (HPSDP)

Under the HPSDP, which is funded in part by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), several cutting-edge infrastructures are being built for the line departments, including CLCs for the Department of Urban Development (DoUD) in Himachal Pradesh and RLCs for the Department of Rural Development in Himachal Pradesh, to operationalize the training centres being

constructed above for which HPKVN shall facilitate and support the parent departments for implementation of skills training and related activities.

vi) English, Employability and Entrepreneurship (EEE) Training

The scheme is envisaged to improve and upgrade communication skills, increase employability skills/potential and inculcate ideas and spirit of entrepreneurship by covering the final year graduating students of Government Degree Colleges of Himachal Pradesh in the second phase. Keeping in view the initial response of the students in the first phase, HPKVN intends to impart EEE training to an additional 5,000 final-year graduating students in the academic year 2023-24 under the state budget.

11.5 Himachal Pradesh Building and Other Construction Workers (BOCW) Welfare Board

The Himachal Pradesh Building and Other Construction Workers (BOCW) Welfare Board was set up on 2nd March 2009, as a result of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1996, an ACT Of Parliament. BOCW Welfare Board is functioning in Himachal Pradesh with the prime motive to give various benefits to all the unorganized sector workers engaged in Building and other construction works.

For registration in the BOCW Welfare Board, every building worker who has Completed 18 years of age but has not completed 60 years and who is not a member in any other welfare fund established under any law for the time being in force and who has completed 90 days of service as a building worker in the year immediately preceding shall be eligible for the membership in the fund.

The Board runs various welfare schemes like Marriage Assistance Scheme, Maternity-Paternity Assistance Scheme, Education Assistance Scheme, Medical Assistance Scheme, Pension Assistance Scheme, Disability Pension Assistance Scheme, Death-Funeral Assistance Scheme, Female Child Birth Gift Scheme, Disabled Children Benefit Scheme, Widow Pension, Hostel Facility Scheme for children of construction workers and additional benefits for the beneficiaries of MMAY/PMAY scheme for the welfare of the registered workers of the Board. The financial assistance under the above-mentioned schemes is being provided to two children of the registered beneficiaries of the Board. The benefit in favour of the beneficiaries is deposited in the worker's bank accounts through RTGS mode.

The board has developed the e-Kamgar Vavyastha online portal for the registration of the workers and disbursing the claim of the beneficiaries. The Board has registered a

total of 4,47,833 workers since inception up to 30.11.2023. As of 30.11.2023, there were a total of 3,19,407 live workers. Further, the benefits amounting to ₹1.92 crore have been disbursed to 376 eligible beneficiaries and Cess amounting to ₹94.21 crore has been collected in the year 2023-24 from various establishments.

The board is organizing awareness camps through Labour Welfare Officers of H.P. BOCW Welfare Board in the entire State to publicize various welfare schemes amongst the people of the State.

CHAPTER

12

**TOURISM
AND
TRANSPORT**

Key Highlights

- Himachal Pradesh is an important State that draws visitors from across the globe. The state attracted about 160.05 lakh Tourists, of which 159.42 lakh were Indian and 0.63 lakh foreigners visited the State till December, 2023.
- Department has reimbursed interest amount of ₹ 60.00 lakh under Interest Subvention Scheme and a total number of 38 tourism units have been benefited.
- The government has provided additional funds for the Development of Tourism in the State under the scheme "Paryatan Vikas" with a budget provision of ₹398.71 crore.
- In the State 22,43,524 vehicles (Transport and Non Transport) are registered up to 31st December, 2023, District wise.
- The Revenue collection of the Transport Department up to 31st December, 2023 is ₹581.13 crore.
- To impart training to aspirant candidates, the department has given licenses to 384 Driving Training Schools (DTS) in the State including 262 Pollution Check Centres.
- Transport Department has provided employment to 33,967 people up to 31st December, 2023, by granting various categories of permits to unemployed youth.
- State Government in collaboration with various stakeholders has established 107 (in the first phase, 54 Government sites + 53 Petrol Pumps) "Electric Vehicle Charging Stations" across the State.

12.1 Introduction

The Tourism Industry in Himachal Pradesh has a high priority and the Government has developed infrastructure for its development which includes the provision of public utility services, roads, communication networks, airports, transport facilities, water supply civic amenities, etc. The Government is poised to transform the State into "A Destination for All Seasons and All Reasons".

The tourism sector in Himachal Pradesh has been recognized as one of the most important sectors of the economy as it is a major engine of growth and the contribution of the tourism sector to the State GDP is significant. The State is endowed with necessary resources necessary for tourism activities like geographical and cultural diversity, a clean and peaceful environment, beautiful streams, sacred shrines, historic monuments and friendly and hospitable people.

The State has a rich treasure of places of pilgrimage and of Archaeological value. At present, about 4,610 hotels having bed capacity of about 1,25,862 are registered with the department. In addition, there are about 3,870 Home Stay units registered in the State, having about 23,846 beds.

Himachal Pradesh is abundantly bestowed with natural beauty, ranging from vast tracts of high altitude Trans-Himalayas desert to dense green deodardar forest, from apple orchards to cultivated terraces from snow-capped high Himalayan mountain ranges to snow-fed lakes and gushing rivers. Despite the huge potential of the sector and global tourism studies show that the benefits from tourism in many places are overestimated. The State does not figure among the top 10 tourist destinations in the Country for domestic as well as foreign tourist arrivals, as per the Statistics released by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India in 2022.

Tourism has emerged as an important sector globally, contributing to around 10 per cent of global Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 9.4 per cent of global employment, 7 per cent of global exports and 30 per cent of service exports in 2020. International tourism receipts earned by destinations worldwide surged from USD 2 billion in 1950 to USD 637 billion in 2021. The World Economic Forum (WEF) ranked India 54th position (down from 46th in 2019) with a score of 4.1 in its Travel and Tourism Development Index 2021, but still, India remains the top performer in South Asia. Japan has topped (1) the global chart and the bottom position (117) is occupied by the country Chad. The tourism industry contributes to 7 per cent of GDP and accounts for 5 per cent of employment in India.

International tourism to reach pre-pandemic levels in 2024

International tourism recovered 88 per cent of pre-pandemic levels in 2023, supported by strong pent-up demand. Following a strong rebound in 2023, international tourism is expected to fully recover pre-pandemic levels in 2024. An estimated 1,286 million international tourists (overnight visitors) were recorded around the world in 2023, an increase of 34 per cent over 2022 or 325 million.

- The Middle East led the recovery by regions in relative terms, being the only region to overcome pre-pandemic levels with arrivals 22 per cent above 2019.
- Europe reached 94 per cent of pre-pandemic levels in 2023, while Africa recovered 96 per cent and the Americas 90 per cent.
- Asia and the Pacific reached 65 per cent of pre-pandemic levels, with a gradual recovery since the start of 2023.
- Four sub-regions: North Africa, Central America (both +5 per cent), Southern Mediterranean Europe and the Caribbean (both +1 per cent) exceeded pre-pandemic levels in 2023.
- **Total export revenues from tourism** (including passenger transport) are estimated at US\$ 1.6 trillion in 2023, almost 95 per cent of the US\$ 1.7 trillion recorded in 2019.
- Preliminary estimates of **tourism direct gross domestic product** (TDGDP) point to US\$ 3.3 trillion in 2023, or 3 per cent of global GDP, the same level as in 2019, driven by both domestic and international travel.
- Following a strong rebound in 2023, international tourism is expected to **fully recover pre-pandemic levels in 2024**, with initial estimates pointing to 2 per cent growth above 2019 levels in international tourist arrivals.
- The positive outlook for the sector is reflected in the latest **UN Tourism Confidence Index** survey, with 67 per cent of tourism professionals indicating better or much better prospects for 2024 compared to 2023.
- The unleashing of remaining pent-up demand, increased air connectivity, and a stronger recovery of Asian markets and destinations are expected to underpin a full recovery by the end of 2024.
- **Economic and geopolitical challenges** continue to pose significant challenges to the sustained recovery of international tourism and confidence levels.

Source: The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) UN Tourism Barometer Volume 22. Issue 1st January, 2024.

The Hotel & Restaurants sector contributed 0.85 per cent to the state's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in 2023-24(AE) with a growth of 9.0 per cent over the last year's growth of 6.6 per cent.

Tourism constitutes 7.0 per cent of Himachal's GDP and contributes around 14.42 per cent of direct and indirect employment to the total employment in the State.

12.2 Interest Subvention Scheme

The State Government notified the Interest Subvention Scheme on Working Capital Loan for the Hospitality Industry on 2nd July, 2020 to support business investment and economic growth affected due to Covid. Further, revised Interest Subvention Scheme was notified on 17th June, 2021 and was valid till 30th September, 2022. To date, a sum of ₹60.01 lakh has been released to the beneficiaries as interest subvention and a total number of 38 Tourism Units have been benefitted.

12.3 The Asian Development Bank Project-2 (ADB) Project Background

The Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India (GOI) has approved an ADB loan for the Tourism sector under the Infrastructure Development Investment Programme for Tourism (Project 2) in the 122nd Screening meeting held on 30th November, 2021. The total project cost is US \$291.04 Million (₹2357.42 crore, US \$1=₹81) to be availed in two Tranches. Out of this ADB's share will be US \$233 million (₹1885.94 crore) and the State share is US \$58.04 (₹471.48 crore). The ADB & State share is in the ratio of 80:20 respectively. The new ADB Project will have two Tranches i.e. Tranche-1 & Tranche-2.

The ADB in consultation with the Department of Tourism & Civil Aviation, Himachal Pradesh approved the list of sub-projects of Tranche-1 of the new Project of ₹1311.20 crore on 27th February, 2023. The sub-projects proposed under Tranche-1 are for Shimla, Mandi, Kullu, Kangra and Hamirpur districts. The Project Management Unit (PMU) and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) have been set up.

The PMU, Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Board (HPTDB) is in the process of selecting the Project Management Design and Supervision Construction Consultant (PMDSC). The Request for Proposal (RFP) document has been issued for the submission of Technical and Financial Bids. The PMU, HPTDB will shortly invite Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) for the sub-projects of Tranche-I.

12.4 Swadesh Darshan Scheme 2.0

The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has revamped its "Swadesh Darshan Scheme" as Swadesh Darshan 2.0 with the vision to develop Sustainable tourism destinations in the country. Pong Dam has been selected as a Tourist Destination under

Swadesh Darshan 2.0. The State Government has designated Department of Tourism & Civil Aviation as its implementing agency which has entered into an agreement with M/S Voyants Solutions Pvt. Ltd. JV IDeCK Ltd. appointed as Project Development and Management Consultant (PDMC) for the State of Himachal Pradesh for providing end to end support to the State Implementing Agencies for planning, development and management of identified destination i.e. Pong Dam.

12.5 Civil Aviation

At present, there are 3 existing airports in Himachal Pradesh i.e. Shimla Airport, Kullu Airport & Kangra Airport. A Greenfield Airport at Nagchala, Mandi is also proposed for development /construction.

The present status of 3 Airports i.e. Jubberhatti (District, Shimla), Bhunter (District, Kullu) and Gaggal (District, Kangra) is as under:

- i) **Shimla (Jubberhatti) Airport:** The runway dimension of Shimla Airport is 1189M X 30M, which is only suitable for the landing of Air Transportation Rack (ATR)-42 with load penalty. Runway End Safety Area (RESA) work is completed by the Airport Authority of India (AAI). Air services on the Shimla-Delhi-Shimla route were resumed by the State Government on 26th September, 2022 through M/S Alliance Air Limited and the flight operations are being operated on the Shimla-Dharamshala-Shimla sector all seven days a week for which 100 per cent Viability Gap Funding (VGF) is being borne by the State Government Apart from that, Alliance Air has also started flights between Shimla-Amritsar-Shimla (3 days a week).
- ii) **Kullu (Bhunter) Airport:** Kullu Airport has a runway of 1,128 meters with a width of 30.5 meters which is suitable for the landing of Air Transportation Rack (ATR) 72-seater aircraft with load penalty. Flight operation is being conducted by Air India through ATR-72. The proposal for the fulfilment of minimum security/widening of Kullu Airport is under consideration, for which the Forest Conservation Act (FCA) case has been uploaded on the Parivesh portal of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Government of India for 1st stage clearance. New flight operations have been started between Kullu-Amritsar-Kullu under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) UDAN Scheme from October, 2023 (3 days a week).
- iii) **Kangra (Gaggal) Airport:** The expansion work of Kangra Airport will be carried out by the Airport Authority of India (AAI) and bidding/tendering process will be done by AAI, for which a draft Master Plan has been received from the AAI on 07th October, 2021. As per the draft Master Plan Kangra Airport can be

developed in two phases i.e. in 1st phase runway length is planned to be extended from the existing 1,376 to 1,900 mtrs. and in the 2nd phase 1,900 mtrs. to 3,010 mtrs.

State Government has conveyed the consent of the Draft Master Plan received from AAI vide letter No. TSM-F(6)-1/2015-II dated 03rd February, 2023 and District Administration has also identified land measuring 147-75-87 hectares out of which 122-66-23 hectare land is private land. Social Impact Assessment (SIA) notification for acquisition of land to be acquired for the expansion of Kangra Airport was issued by the Government on 28th February, 2023 and the work was awarded to SR ASIA for SIA through SIA unit HIPA. The appraisal report submitted by the Multi-Disciplinary Expert Group was approved by the cabinet and thereafter the notification under section 11 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 was issued on 7th July, 2023 by the Government for acquisition of land for expansion of Kangra Airport. The work regarding facilitation in the implementation of land acquisition and Resettlement & Rehabilitation for the expansion of Kangra airport has also been awarded to Consultant for Rural Area Development Linked Economy (CRADLE) through the Himachal Pradesh Road & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (HPRIDCL). The work of Techno-Economic Feasibility study for the proposed expansion of Kangra Airport was awarded to WAPCOS Ltd. For assessing the cost of land acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Plan is being prepared by Deputy Commissioner, Kangra.

- iv) **Greenfield Airport at Nagchala, Mandi:** Pre-feasibility study was carried out by the Airport Authority of India (AAI) from 7th May, 2018 to 10th May, 2018 and the site was found feasible. The Airport Authority of India also conducted the Obstacle Limitation Surfaces (OLS) survey from 3rd December, 2018 to 15th December, 2018.

As per Greenfield Airport Policy, Site Clearance has been obtained from the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India. The feasibility of the Runway with a length of 3,150 meters was explored in two phases (i.e. 1st phase-2,100 meters and 2nd phase 1,050 meters). Social Impact Assessment (SIA) notification has been issued by the Government.

12.6 Heliports/Helipads in Himachal Pradesh

5 New Heliports i.e. each in (Kangnidhar), district Mandi, Defence Geoinformatics Research Establishment (DGRE) (SASE Manali) (District, Kullu), Baddi (District, Solan) and 2 in (Sanjauli and Rampur) (District, Shimla) are being developed in Himachal Pradesh to give boost to the tourism industry of the State under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) (UDAN-2) Scheme of Government of India.

The construction work of Shimla, Baddi and Rampur Heliports has been completed and the final Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) inspection is awaited for license to operate.

16 new heliports are being developed by the Government in all District Headquarters as well as in tribal areas out of which 9 are being developed in the first phase i.e. Sasan (District Hamirpur), Rakkar & Palampur (District Kangra), Sultanpur (District Chamba), Alloo Ground Manali (District Kullu), Sharbo (District Kinnaur), Jispa, Sissu & Rangrik (District Lahaul & Spiti) and rest of the Heliports will be covered under second phase i.e. Pangi & Holi, (District Chamba), Auhar, (District Bilaspur), Dharkiyari, (District Sirmaur), Chansaldhar, (District Shimla), Jankaur Harr, (District Una) and Galanag, (District Solan).

12.7 Paryatan Vikas (Tourism Infrastructure Development)

The Government has introduced a new fund for the Development of Tourism in the State called "Paryatan Vikas" with a budget provision of ₹398.71 crore. The department intends to develop Kangra as "Tourism Capital" by developing a Golf Course/ Thematic Green park in Chharol Arli, Mauja Garli, Sub Tehsil Paragpur, (District Kangra). The department has sanctioned/released a sum of ₹48.72 crore till 30th November, 2023 for the development of various sites and destinations in the State including establishment of a "Tourist Village" at Narghota, District Kangra, development at Nagrota, Norakhud and Banooti Patwar Circle Niri District Shimla (Rural), Development of Ice Skating Rink at District Shimla, Manali and Dharamshala etc.

12.8 Tourism and Hospitality Sector

Tourist arrival is one of the main indicators of the demand for tourism in a particular destination. Table 12.1 presents the data on the foreign and domestic tourist arrivals in Himachal Pradesh from 2012 to 2023. After the COVID-19 pandemic, domestic tourist arrivals have increased from 32.13 lakh in 2020 to 56.37 lakh in 2021 and further to 150.99 lakh in 2022 and 160.05 lakh in 2023 in absolute terms. It shows that the tourist arrivals

are reaching to the pre-pandemic levels. The need of the hour, given our fragile ecosystem, is to ensure that this growth continues sustainably.

Table: 12.1

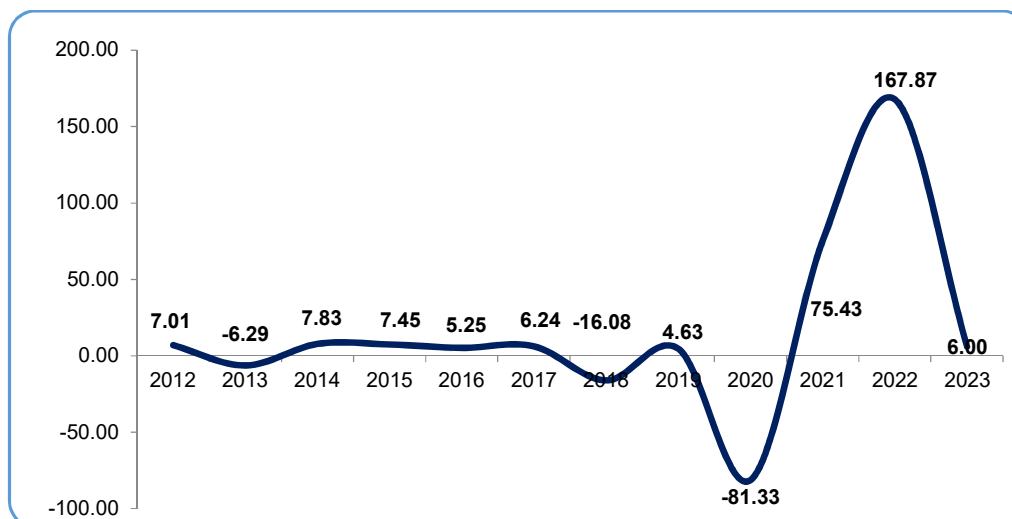
Tourist Arrivals in Lakh

Year	Indian	Foreigner	Total
2012	156.46	5.00	161.46
2013	147.16	4.14	151.30
2014	159.25	3.90	163.15
2015	171.25	4.06	175.31
2016	179.98	4.53	184.51
2017	191.31	4.71	196.09
2018	160.94	3.56	164.50
2019	168.29	3.83	172.12
2020	31.70	0.43	32.13
2021	56.32	0.05	56.37
2022	150.70	0.29	150.99
2023 (Up to Dec 2023)	159.42	0.63	160.05

The arrival of tourists sees a variation in terms of year-on-year growth rate in the state. However, a large variation in the growth rate was seen at the time of the countrywide lockdown which not only forced domestic tourists to stay locked in their homes but led to foreign tourists staying back in their countries due to the ban on international flights. Figure 12.1 shows the highest (-81.33 per cent) contraction in the arrival of tourists compared to the previous year. The tourist arrival hugely improved after the lockdown. It reached to 75.43 per cent in 2021, 167.87 per cent in 2022 and 6.00 per cent in 2023.

Figure 12.1

YoY Growth Rate of Tourist Inflow



Note: The data for these figures pertains to calendar year

Source: Tourism Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh

Box: 12.1

Index of Tourist Inflow in the State (Base year 2010=100)

Year	Domestic	Foreigner	Total
2011	113.99	106.81	113.75
2012	122.12	110.29	121.72
2013	114.86	91.32	114.05
2014	124.3	85.91	122.98
2015	133.66	89.53	132.15
2016	140.48	99.81	139.09
2017	149.32	103.83	147.76
2018	125.62	78.61	124.01
2019	131.36	84.41	129.75
2020	24.75	9.41	24.22
2021	43.96	1.06	42.49
2022	117.63	6.46	113.83
2023	124.43	13.89	120.65

Note: The data for these figures pertains to calendar year

Source: Tourism Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh

Table 12.2**Theme-wise performance of districts and potential areas**

S. No.	Theme	Existing Well Performing Districts	Potential Districts
1	Eco-Tourism	Lahaul-Spiti	Kinnaur, Kangra, Chamba, Mandi (Janjehli, Barot Valley), Kullu, Shimla (Chansal)
2	Agro/Organic Tourism	Chamba, Shimla, Kinnaur	Sirmour (Rajgarh), Mandi (Karsog Valley), Bilaspur (Ghumarwin), Lahaul-Spiti (Spiti), Chamba and Kullu
3	Snow Tourism	Kullu	Shimla (Narkanda and Chanshal), Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti, Chamba
4	Lake Tourism	Lahaul-Spiti, Kangra	Chamba, Mandi, Bilaspur, Una
5	Adventure	Kullu, Chamba. Lahaul-Spiti	Kinnaur, Mandi, Sirmour, Kangra and Shimla
6	Pilgrimage	Promotion and Marketing through Religious Circuits in all districts of Himachal Pradesh	
7	Cultural & Heritage	Kullu, Shimla, Kangra, Lahaul Spiti	Chamba, Sirmour (Nahan), Kinnaur, Mandi and Hamirpur
8	Health & Wellness	Kangra	Solan (Chail), Kullu, Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti, Mandi
9	Film Tourism	Shimla, Kullu	Lahaul-Spiti, Kangra (Palampur), Kullu (Manali), Chamba (Priungal), Shimla (Fagu)
10	Meetings, incentives, conferences and exhibitions (MICE) Tourism	Shimla, Solan, Kangra	Solan, Kangra, Kullu and Sirmour

12.9 Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (HPTDC)

The Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation (HPTDC) is a pioneer in the development of tourism infrastructure in Himachal Pradesh formed in 1972. It provides a complete package of tourism services, including accommodation catering,

transport, conferencing and sports activities, having the largest chain of finest hotels and restaurants in the State with 56 hotels having 1,109 rooms with 2,485 beds.

As the tourism industry of the state was looking to bounce back from the pandemic's aftermath, the floods and heavy rainfall in July, 2023 not only reduced the footfall of tourists in the state but also caused severe damage to the infrastructure on which the tourism activities rely. HPTDC is making all-out efforts to revive these losses. The corporation has started the operation of a newly constructed café at Auhar, District Bilaspur, 40 commercial rooms at Willy's Park, District Shimla, along with the upgradation and renovation of the Hotel Peterhof, District Shimla and Restaurant at Hotel Holiday Home. The HPTDC has generated an income of ₹71.41 crore up to November, 2023 and the anticipated income for the period December, 2023 to March, 2024 is ₹32.63 crore against the target of ₹110.00 crore for the Financial Year, 2023-24

Figure 12.2

Contribution of Trade, Hotel & Restaurant to Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in per cent

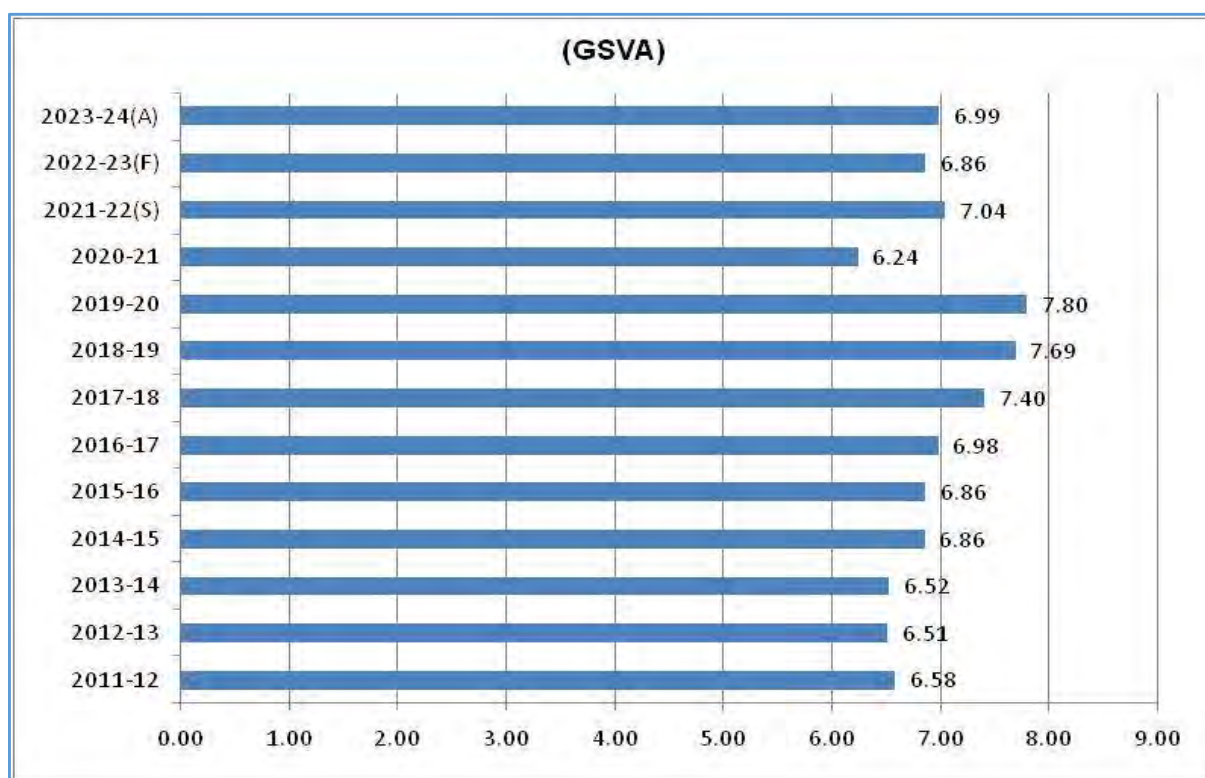


Table 12.3

Statistics Relating to No. of Hotels, Guest Houses, Restaurants, Home Stay Units, Travel Agencies, Guides, Photographers and Bed Capacity/No. of Rooms as of December, 2023

S. No.	District	No. of Hotels/Guest Houses & Home Stay Units	No. of Restaurants	No of Rooms						Bed Capacity	Travel Agencies	photographers	Tourist Guides
				SBR	DBR	DOR	FS	TBR	TOTAL				
1	Bilaspur	93	9	45	774	9	75	17	920	1,928	56	1	33
2	Chamba	297	43	105	3,372	10	97	28	3,612	7,337	63	134	197
3	Hamirpur	76	40	55	504	13	2	4	578	1,096	15	0	2
4	Kangra	887	183	475	9,811	58	482	92	10,918	22,534	764	3	266
5	Kinnaur	155	9	195	1,595	99	50	35	1,974	4,703	36	0	23
6	Kullu	1,426	87	520	16,254	26	1,234	0	18,034	42,470	1,638	840	452
7	Lahaul-Spiti	136	0	218	1,488	15	28	0	1,749	3,486	45	0	26
8	Mandi	277	46	142	2,336	43	115	30	2,666	5,273	221	3	77
9	Shimla	620	171	167	9,683	249	451	23	10,573	21,655	1,799	128	409
10	Sirmaur	142	94	110	1,315	45	30	34	1,534	3,460	18	0	56
11	Solan	416	264	148	5,631	48	161	72	6,060	12,120	180	0	71
12	Una	137	26	89	1,285	12	51	7	1,444	2,875	13	0	0
	Total	4,662	972	2,269	54,048	627	2,776	342	60,062	1,28,937	4,848	1,109	1,612
	HOMESTAY UNITS	4,146	0	80	12,171	0	235	3	16,635	25,511			
	GRAND TOTAL	8,808	972	2,349	66,219	627	3,011	345	76,697	1,54,448	4,848	1,109	1,612

SBR: Single bedroom
 DBR: Double bedroom
 DOR: Dormitory
 FS: Family Suite
 TBR: Three Bed Room

12.10 Roads and Bridges (State Sector)

Roads are a very vital infrastructure for the rapid economic growth of the State. The development of important sectors of the economy such as Agriculture, Horticulture, Industry, Mining and Forestry depends upon an efficient road network. In the absence of any other suitable and viable modes of transportation like railways and waterways, roads play a vital role in boosting the economy of hilly States like Himachal Pradesh. Starting almost from scratch the State Government has constructed 41,975 Kilometers (km.) of motorable roads (inclusive of jeepable and track) till December, 2023. The State Government has been assigning a very high priority to the road sector.

Himachal Pradesh State has a good road network. There are 19 National Highways with a total length of 2,576 km. In the State 15,561 villages are connected with roads. For the State to have significant economic expansion, roads are a crucial piece of infrastructure. An effective road network is essential for the growth of key economic sectors. Roads play a crucial part in increasing the economy of the hilly State of Himachal Pradesh in the lack of any other adequate and practical routes of transportation, such as trains and waterways. The road sector has received top focus from the State Government.

The target fixed for 2023-24 and achievements made up to December, 2023 are given as under in table 12.4.

Table 12.4

Roads and Bridges

Item	Unit	Target for 2023-24	Achievement upto December, 2023
Motorable road	Km	1,060	400
Cross- drainage	"	990	555
Metalling and Tarring	"	1,505	743
Jeepable	"	37	22
Bridges	Nos	70	43
Villages connectivity	"	70	23

In the State 15,561 villages as shown in Table 12.5 are connected with roads as of December, 2023:

Table 12.5**Villages connected with road**

Villages connected with road	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 Up to December, 2023
Population of more than 1500	219	436	436
1000-1499	296	553	553
500-999	1,333	2,297	2,300
250-499	3,667	3,966	3,976
Below 250	5,118	8,286	8,296
Total	10,633	15,538	15,561

12.11 National Highways (Central Sector)

A total of 19 National Highways have a length of 2,576 Kilometers in the State. The Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department has the responsibilities for the development and maintenance of 1,008 km. and the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH) is upgrading 214 km. length as Green National Highways Corridor under World Bank Assistance. The National Highway Authority (NHA) of India is developing a 4-laning stretch of 785 km. length and Border Road Organization (BRO) having responsibilities for developing and maintaining 569 km. length in the State.

Table 12.6**Roads in kilometres**

Type of road	2022-23	2023-24 As of December, 2023 (In Kilometers)
Motorable Four Lane	262	262
Motorable double Lane	1,981	2,027
Motorable Single Lane	38,060	38,414
Jeepable	1,272	1,272
Less than Jeepable	0	0
Total	41,575	41,975

Source: Public Works Department Himachal Pradesh.

Note: Figures include National Highways also.

The targets fixed for FY 2024-25 are given as under:

Table 12.7

Roads and Bridges

Item	Unit	Target for the financial year, 2024-25
Motorable road	Kms.	800
Cross - drainage	"	1,067
Metalling and Tarring	"	1,075
Jeepable	"	25
Bridges	Nos	57
Villages connectivity	"	40

12.12 Transport Development

The Transport Department functions under the provisions of section 213 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988. The Transport Department is primarily established for enforcement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, Himachal Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1972 and the rules framed there under. The Transport Department of Himachal Pradesh assists other organizations in the development of transport facilities and endeavours to provide an efficient, adequate and economical transport service for the movement of passengers and goods by road. In discharging statutory functions, the department has shaped up as one of the major revenue-earning department to the Government in the shape of taxes on motor vehicles.

12.13 Transport Department

(i) **Revenue Generation:** The revenue collection of the department is as under:

Year	Collection	Year	Projected Collection	Collection up to 31-12-2023
2022-23	₹675.17 crore	2023-24	₹775.40 crore	₹581.13 crore

(ii) **Enforcement of Vehicles:** The officers of the Transport Department enforce the Motor Vehicle Act strictly and the summary of which is as under:

Sr. No.	Particular	2023-24 (Up to 31 st December, 2023)
1	Number of vehicles challaned for various offences.	22,780

2	The amount is released on account of the compounding fee.	₹6.53 crore
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(iii) **Registration of Vehicles:** There are 22,43,524 numbers of vehicles (Transport and Non-Transport) have been registered in the state up to 31st December, 2023. District-wise detail up to 31st December, 2023 is as under:

Table 12.8

District-wise Registered Vehicles

Sr. No.	District	Registered Vehicles
1	Bilaspur	1,21,099
2	Chamba	88,635
3	Hamirpur	1,62,412
4	Kangra	5,54,416
5	Kinnaur	15,702
6	Kullu	1,14,504
7	Lahaul-Spiti	8,790
8	Mandi	2,59,535
9	Shimla	2,21,169
10	Sirmaur	1,49,591
11	Solan	3,07,295
12	Una	2,40,376
	Total	22,43,524

12.14 Policies of the Department of Transport

The Department of Transport Government of Himachal Pradesh has the following achievements during the year 2023-24:

- i. **Inspection and Certification Centre:** The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) has sanctioned a project for setting up of Inspection and Certification Centre for vehicle fitness in favour of Himachal Pradesh at Baddi, District Solan. The cost of the project is ₹16.35 crore. The detailed estimate for Civil work was prepared by Architect of Civil Work (M/S Comprehensive Architectural Services, Noida) amounting to ₹11.57 crore which was submitted to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) vide letter dated 14th November, 2018.

After completion of all formalities, the civil work was awarded through an e-tender process in favour of **M/S Combined Promoters and Infrastructure Pvt. Limited** for ₹ 920.11 lakh and the vendor/contractor started the civil

work in March, 2020. Due to a change in structural design, necessitated by the presence of excess fly ash at the Site, the variation at work costing ₹132.81 Lakh got added to the project and eventually, the project cost inclusive of GST arrived at ₹1219.60 Lakh.

Till date Gross amount of ₹8.84 crore (including taxes) stands paid/processed to the Contractor and work at the Site is underway. Currently, about 75-80 per cent of the Civil work has been completed at the site.

- ii. **Creation of Transport Nagar:** The land for construction of Transport Nagar in 6 districts of the State i.e. Shimla, Kangra, Hamirpur, Sirmaur, Solan & Una has been identified.

The District wise status is as under:

- **Shimla:** The case for transfer of land in the name of the Transport Department is under process.
- **Solan:** In Nalagarh, the case for transfer of land in the name of the Transport Department is under process.
- **Sirmaur:** The case for transfer of land in the name of the Transport Department is under process.
- **Kangra:** The land has been transferred in the name of the Transport Department. Proposal was sent to the State Government on 25th October, 2023 for Administrative Approval of the project and to float a Request for Proposal (RFP) to hire consultancy services from any agency specified in Central Motor Vehicle Rules, (CMVR) 1989.
- **Hamirpur:** The land has been transferred in the name of the Transport Department. The proposal has been sent to the State Government for administrative approval.
- **Una:** The case for the transfer of land in the name of the Transport Department has been sent to the State Government/Divisional Commissioner, Kangra.

iii. **Driving Training School (DTS) and Pollution Check Centre**

The details of the Driving Training School and Pollution Check Centre are as below:

Table 12.9

Sr. No.	Name of RTO	No. of DTS	LMV	HTV	Both	Total	Name of Pollution Check Centre
1.	RTO Shimla	35	32	03	-	35	13
2.	RTO Hamirpur	51	44	-	07	51	23
3.	RTO Una	19	13	-	06	19	25
4.	RTO Chamba	11	05	03	03	11	12
5.	RTO Rampur	14	13	01	-	14	03
6.	RTO Mandi	88	78	06	04	88	38
7.	RTO Solan	26	24	-	02	26	25
8.	RTO Baddi-Nalagarh	08	06	-	02	08	18
9.	RTO Kullu	13	11	02	-	13	10
10.	RTO Sirmour at Nahan	09	07	-	02	09	09
11.	RTO Bilaspur	29	20	01	08	29	14
12.	RTO Dharamshala	81	69	12	-	81	72
Total		384	322	28	34	384	262

Source: Transport Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh

- iv. **Employment Generation:** The Transport Department has provided employment to 33,967 people up to 31st December, 2023 by granting various categories of permits to the un-employed youth. The details are as under:

Table 12.10**Status of Employment Generation**

Type of Permit	No. of Employment against each permit per person	Permit issued for the period April to December, 2023	Total Employment
Taxi/Maxi Cab	2	11,581	23,162
Bus Stage Carriage	3	5	15
Trucks(Goods Carriage)	3	3,294	9,882
Passenger Service Vehicle (PSV)	2	454	908
Total	10	15,334	33,967

v. Electric Vehicle Policy

The State has notified “Himachal Pradesh Electric Vehicle Policy, 2022” to develop Himachal Pradesh as a model State for Electric Vehicle and has accorded top priority to the introduction of Electric Vehicles in the State to save environment by promoting clean modes of mobility and to create a conducive environment for the shift from Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) vehicles to Electric Vehicles.

To attain this objective State Government in collaboration with various stakeholders viz. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) etc. is progressing towards establishing Electric Vehicle Charging Stations across the State. In the first phase 107 locations (54 Government sites + 53 Petrol Pumps) have been identified for setting up Electric Vehicle Charging Stations on the following six Green Corridors notified by the State Government:

- Parwanoo-Nalagarh-Una-Hamirpur-Dehra-Amb-Mubarikpur-Sansarpur Terrace-Nurpur.
- Paonta-Nahan-Solan-Shimla.
- Parwanoo-Solan-Shimla-Rampur-Peo-Pooh-Tabo-Kaza-Losar.
- Shimla-Bilaspur-Hamirpur-Kangra-Nurpur-Banikhet-Chamba.
- Mandi-Jogindernagar-Palampur-Dharamshala-Kangra.
- Kiratpur-Bilaspur-Mandi-Kullu-Manali-Keylong-Zing-Zing Bar.

Out of 53 Petrol pumps Charging Infrastructure has been installed on 17 petrol pumps (14 IOCL+ 3 BPCL). Further, an Expression of Interest (Eoi) has been floated for 45 Government sites for setting up Charging Stations along with wayside amenities, which is under process.

vi. Guidelines for Safe Transportation of School Children:

State Government has issued detailed guidelines for School buses vide notification dated 10th October, 2018. The direction contained in this notification has been circulated to all Regional Transport Offices (RTOs) and other concerned department for strict implementation with the directions for the achievement of 100 per cent target for checking vehicles ferrying School children and the same is monitored in the Directorate level.

vii. Rent a Motor Cycle & Motor Cab Scheme:

The rent Motor Bike scheme is notified Scheme under the provision of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988. The State of Himachal Pradesh vide notification no. Tpt-A(4)9/2015 dated 25th May, 2017 adopted the Rent-A-Bike Scheme notified by Central Government in the year 1997. The State Transport

Authority granted 3,592 Permits to the Applicants and 2,792 Motor Cycle have been registered till day for the purpose.

viii. Fleet Strength of Private Buses and Taxies:

The total strength of Private Stage Carriage Buses in Himachal Pradesh is 3,364, the Strength of Taxies (Seating Capacity 4+1) is 28,431, Maxi (6+1 and above) is 13,265 up to 31st December, 2023. The District wise and Regional Transport Office (RTO) wise Details are as under:

Table 12.11

Fleet Strength of Private Buses and Taxies

RTO Wise detail of Pvt. Stage Carriage Busses in HP up to 31st Dec, 2023			
Sr. No.	Name of RTO	Total No. of Private Buses	
1	RTO Shimla	252	
2	RTO Kinnaur at Rampur	81	
3	RTO Solan	220	
4	RTO Baddi at Nalagarh	100	
5	RTO Bilaspur	304	
6	RTO Hamirpur	355	
7	RTO Kullu	170	
8	RTO Una	331	
9	RTO Mandi	418	
10	RTO Dharamshala	820	
11	RTO Sirmour	169	
12	RTO Chamba	144	
Total		3,364	
District-wise detail of population of Taxi and Maxi in HP up to 31st Dec, 2023			
Sr. No.	Name of District	Total no. of Taxies (4+1)	Total no. of Maxi (6+1) and above
1	Kullu	6,308	2,691
2	Shimla	4,921	2,697
3	Solan	1,639	671
4	Sirmour	271	142
5	Kangra	6,289	2,437
6	Hamirpur	1,819	818
7	Una	440	337

8	Mandi	3,304	1,682
9	Lahaul-Spiti	17	13
10	Kinnaur	606	163
11	Bilaspur	1,048	664
12	Chamba	1,759	950
Total		28,421	13,265

12.15 Road Transport

Road Transport is the mainstay of economic activity in Pradesh as other means of transport namely, Railways, Airways, Taxies, Auto Rickshaw etc. are negligible. Therefore, the Road Transport Corporation assumes paramount importance in the State. The passenger transport services to the people of Himachal Pradesh, within and outside the State are being provided by Himachal Road Transport Corporation with a fleet strength of 3,059 buses, 110 Electric Buses, 38 Taxies, 50 Electric Taxies and 12 Tempo Travelers.

12.15.1 HRTC Schemes for the benefits of Passengers

For the benefit of the people, the following schemes/benefits remained in operation during the year:

- i) **Green Card Scheme:** Green cardholder is allowed a 25 per cent discount on fare if the journey undertaken by the passenger is 50 km. The cost of this card is ₹ 50 and its validity for two years.
- ii) **Smart Card Scheme:** The Corporation has introduced the Smart Card Scheme. The cost of the card is ₹50 and its validity for two years. This 10 per cent discount in fare and also valid in HRTC Ordinary, Super Fast, Semi Deluxe and Deluxe buses. In Volvo and AC Buses, the discount is allowed from 1st October to 31st March.
- III) **Samman Card Scheme for Senior Citizens:** The Corporation has introduced the Samman Card Scheme for senior citizens of the age of 60 years or more. Under this scheme, a discount of 30 per cent on fare is allowed in ordinary buses.
- iv) **Free Facility to Women:** Women have been allowed free travelling facility in HRTC ordinary buses on the occasion of "Raksha Bandhan" and "Bhaiya Dooj". Muslim women have been allowed free travelling facility on the occasion of "Id" and "Baker Id".
- v) **Discount on fare to Women:** The Corporation has also allowed a 50 per cent discount on fare in ordinary buses within the State to women.
- vi) **Free Facility to Students of Government Schools:** The students of Government schools up to +2 classes have been allowed free travelling

facility in HRTC ordinary buses from their residence to School and School to residence.

- vii) **Free Facility to the persons suffering from serious disease:** Free travelling facility is provided to cancer, spinal injury, kidney and dialysis patients along with one attendant in HRTC buses for medical treatment on referral slips issued by the Doctor within and outside the State.
- viii) **Free Facility to the Special abled persons:** The Corporation provides free travelling facility to special abled persons having disability of 70 per cent or more along with one attendant within the State.
- ix) **Free Facility to the Gallantry Awardees:** The Gallantry Award winners have been allowed free travelling facility in HRTC's ordinary buses in addition to Delux Buses in the State.
- x) **3X2 Ordinary Air Condition (AC) Buses:** Fare of ordinary 3x2 AC buses was reduced by 15 per cent.
- xi) **24X7 Helpline:** Toll-free helpline No.1100 has been started by HRTC for the convenience of the public 24X7 within the State and helpline No.18001808185 outside the State.
- xii) **Taxies on sealed roads:** Taxies Services have also been introduced by the Corporation in Shimla Town for the public on sealed/ restricted roads.
- xiii) **Free travelling facility to the families of Martyrs:** HRTC extended the free travelling facility to the War Widows, Parents and Children up to the age of 18 years of Armed forces personnel martyred in War and Widows, Parents and Children up to the age of 18 years parents of Armed Force Personnel and Para Military Troops, who were martyred on duty.
- xiv) **Facility of electric buses to tourist places:** The Corporation has introduced electric buses for tourists and visitors to famous tourist places.
- xv) **Facility of sanitary pad vending machines for women:** For the benefit of women sanitary pad vending machines have been installed at 38 Bus Stands.
- xvi) **Facility of wheelchair to special abled persons at Bus Stands:** For the benefit of special abled persons, wheelchair has been provided at 42 Bus Stands.
- xvii) **Development of a public information system at the bus stands of the corporation:** Development of a public information system provided at Bus Stands, so that passengers can get information related to the departure of buses.
- xviii) Under Shimla smart city project, 18 Crysta Innova, 12 Tempo Traveller, and 20 Electric buses and under Dharamshala Smart City 15 Electric buses

were included in the fleet of HRTC. Beside 11 Volvo buses and 186 ordinary buses were also included in the Corporation fleet.

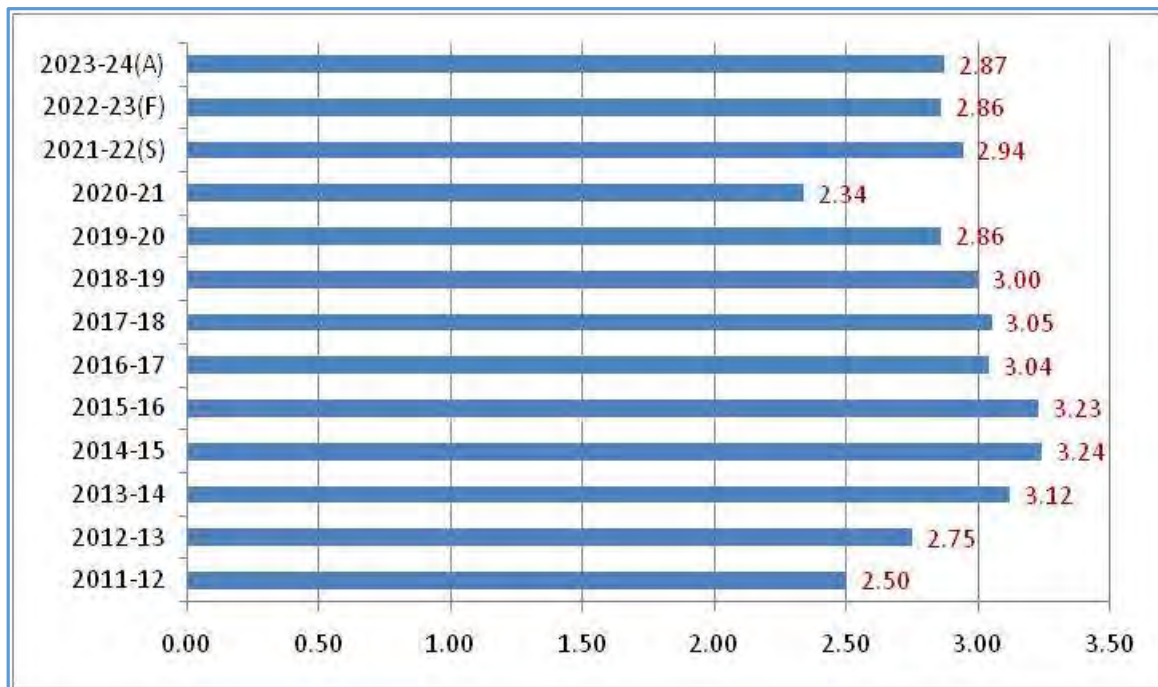
- xix)** Himachal Pradesh Bus Stand Management & Development Authority (HPBSMDA) completed the construction of a new bus stand in Haripur (Dehra) District Kangra at a cost ₹3.00 crore. It was made functional on 26th May, 2023. For the convenience of the public, the HRTC operates buses with a Scheme called the Religious tourist circuit bus service.
- xx)** The HRTC has started 36 new bus services. The routes of 45 buses were extended and the routes of 28 buses were diverted.
- xxi)** The HRTC has started a new luggage policy (with passenger/without passenger) for the convenience of the public.

Table 12.12**Nationalized Road Transport**

Year	Buses	Attached Buses	Electric Buses	Taxies	Electric Taxies	Others	Total	No. of Route Under Operation	Distance Covered ('000 KM)
2009-10	2,005	21	-	-	-	82	2,108	2,004	1,62,855
2010-11	1,979	17	-	-	-	97	2,093	2,148	1,65,546
2011-12	2,024	0	-	-	-	93	2,117	2,048	1,65,417
2012-13	2,091	0	-	-	-	54	2,145	2,077	1,66,503
2013-14	2,054	33	-	-	-	52	2,139	2,142	1,71,647
2014-15	2,447	33	-	-	-	50	2,530	2,225	1,79,396
2015-16	2,645	34	-	-	-	85	2,764	2,325	1,88,292
2016-17	3,105	53	-	-	-	77	3,235	2,573	2,11,519
2017-18	3,110	62	-	-	-	86	3,258	2,723	2,27,767
2018-19	3,078	69	40	21	50	92	3,350	2,833	2,31,155
2019-20	3,093	76	75	21	50	95	3,410	2,953	2,22,646
2020-21	3,099	51	75	21	50	92	3,391	2,350	7,77,67
2021-22	3,103	48	75	21	50	99	3,396	2,170	1,43,717
2022-23	3,142	31	75	38	50	106	3,442	2,804	1,03,551
2023-24 up to Sept., 2023	3,059	25	110	38	50	66	3348	2693	98,606

Figure 12.3

Contribution of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) on Current Prices in Transport sector (in Per cent)



CHAPTER

13

EDUCATION

Key Highlights

- Himachal Pradesh government has focused on education, with a significant number of schools and colleges in the public sector. There are 10,370 Primary Schools, 1,850 Middle Schools, 960 High Schools, and 1,984 Senior Secondary Schools catering to students across the State. Additionally, the government run 148 Degree Colleges to further support higher education.
- As per the Census results, the literacy rate in Himachal Pradesh was 82.80 per cent in 2011, which was 8.8 per cent higher than the national average of 74.0 per cent. The male literacy rate was 89.53 per cent, while the female literacy rate was 75.93 per cent. According to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-5 conducted in 2019-21, the latest figures show that the literacy rate in Himachal Pradesh has increased to 93.3 per cent. The male and female literacy rates are now 94.9 per cent and 91.7 per cent, respectively, with a 3.2 per cent gender disparity.
- Apna Vidyalaya the Himachal School Adoption Programme has been notified by the Government of Himachal Pradesh on 3rd January, 2024 with a prime objective to create a synergistic partnership between public representatives, administrative leaders and skilled professionals for improvement in government schools.
- Under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)/Below Poverty Line (BPL) Scholarship Scheme students from 1st to 5th standard are given ₹500 per annum and students from 6th to 8th standard are given ₹700 per annum. 68,955 students have benefitted under this scheme.
- Under Dr. Ambedkar Medhavi Chattarvriti Yojana, the top 1,250 students of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and 1,000 meritorious students of Other Backward Classes (OBC) from Matriculation Examination of Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education (HPBoSE) are given ₹18,000 per year for SC and OBC students. 1,716 SC students and 1,424 OBC students have been benefitted under this scheme.

- Under Indira Gandhi Utkrisht Chhatervritti Yojana, the Top 10 students from the merit list of 10+2 (affiliated from HPBoSE) and for post 10+2 courses are given ₹18,000 per annum. 31 students have been benefitted under this scheme.
- Under Swami Vivekanand Utkrisht Chhatervritti Yojana, the top 2,000 meritorious students of the General category from the Matriculation Examination of Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education, Dharamshala were awarded scholarship @ ₹18,000 per year. 3,124 students have been benefitted from this scheme.

13.1 Introduction

Education is the transmission of knowledge, skills, and character traits and comes in many forms. Education is a wide phenomenon that applies to all age groups and covers formal education as well as non-formal and informal education. Fundamentally, education socializes children into society by teaching cultural values and norms. It equips them with the skills needed to become productive members of society. This way, it stimulates economic growth and raises awareness of local and global problems.

Upon achieving full Statehood, the literacy rate in the State stood at a modest 31.96 per cent. Nevertheless, the State has undergone substantial advancements in both education and the economy, primarily attributable to concerted efforts in expanding educational infrastructure. The surge in school enrollment and literacy rates is a testament to the collective commitment of political leadership, administrative engagement, and societal initiatives. The inclusion of Article 21A in the Indian Constitution through the 86th Amendment underscores this commitment. This article mandates that the State must provide free and compulsory education to all children aged 6 to 14, as prescribed by relevant laws. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act of 2009 further solidifies this commitment, ensuring that every child receives free and compulsory education until completion of elementary schooling.

As per the Census results the literacy rate in Himachal Pradesh was 82.80 per cent in 2011, which was 8.8 per cent higher than the national average of 74.0 per cent. The male literacy rate was 89.53 per cent, while the female literacy rate was 75.93 per cent. According to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-5 conducted in 2019-21, the literacy rate in Himachal Pradesh has increased to 93.3 per cent. The male and female literacy rates are now 94.9 per cent and 91.7 per cent, respectively, with a 3.2 per cent gender disparity.

13.2 Elementary Education

As of December 31, 2023, Government had 10,370 Primary Schools and 1,850 Middle Schools, reflecting a commitment to providing foundational education. Recognizing the shortage of trained teachers, ongoing initiatives prioritize regular recruitment of teachers to address this challenge, effectively.

Special attention is dedicated to meeting the educational requirements of specially-abled children, to create an inclusive learning environment that accommodates diverse needs. The government's policies in the realm of elementary education are strategically implemented with the following overarching objectives:

- To achieve the goal of universalization of Elementary Education.
- To ensure that all children have access to a high-quality elementary school

education.

- Access to education for every child in the State.

State-Sponsored Scholarship Schemes

The following incentives were provided during the year 2023-24:

Table 13.1

State-Sponsored Schemes in Elementary Education

Sr. No	State Sponsored Scheme	Detail of Schemes	Benefitted Students
1.	Medhavi Chhatarvriti Yojana	Students of 5 th standard who secured top four positions (2 Boys and 2 Girls) in the examination conducted by Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education of this class are given ₹1200 per annum and continue to receive the same up to 8 th class with a condition that they continue to study in a Government school and securing at least Grade B in class 6 th and 7 th .	1,401
2.	Scholarship for Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)/Below Poverty Line (BPL) Children	1 st to 5 th standard students are given ₹500 per annum and students from 6 th to 8 th standard are given ₹700 per annum.	68,955
3.	Scholarship for Children of Armed Forces	Students of 1 st to 5 th standard whose parents died during the war or got more than 50 per cent disability are given ₹25,000 and dependent students of a soldier with less than 50 per cent disability are given ₹12,500 per annum.	-
4.	Scholarship on Lahaul –Spiti Pattern	This scholarship scheme is for the students of 1 st to 8 th class studying in Government schools in tribal areas and are given ₹80 per annum.	2,572
5.	Free Text Books	Free books for students of all categories from 1 st to 8 th standard are provided by the Department of Elementary Education through the Himachal Pradesh Board of	All Students

		School Education (HPBoSE).	
6.	Construction and Repair of Elementary and Middle school	Infrastructure facilities are maintained with a budget provision of ₹18.05 crore and these facilities were developed with a budget provision of ₹27.61 crore.	-
7.	PM Poshan Scheme (Mid-Day Meal Scheme)	This scheme was implemented in 2004 for primary school children and in 2008 this scheme was extended up to 8 th standard students. Under this scheme, the hot cooked meal is being provided to the students of Pre-Primary, Primary (including NRST centres supported by SSA and Contentment Board) and Upper Primary schools of Government and Cantonment Board schools.	5,42,798
8.	“Swarn Jayanti” Gyanodya Cluster Srestha Vidyalaya Scheme	The scheme is being implemented in identified 100 cluster schools. ₹1.00 lakh has been made as a token provision for FY 2023-24.	-
9.	Swaran Jayanti Middle Merit Scholarship Scheme	This scholarship scheme is for students studying in 6 th , 7 th and 8 th classes in Government schools, the meritorious students will be selected through a State level examination by the State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), Solan and selected students will get an award benefit of ₹4,000 per month in class 6 th , ₹5,000 per month in class 7 th and ₹6,000 per month in class 8 th .	100
10.	New India Literacy Programme (NILP)	This is a centrally sponsored scheme for Adult education, which has been implemented in 2022-23 and will last till 2026-27 to literate 89,000 adult illiterate of the State.	In all 12 districts

13.3 Senior Secondary Education

As of 31st December, 2023, in the Government sector, there are 960 High schools, 1,984 Senior Secondary Schools and 148 Degree Colleges including 8

Sanskrit Colleges, 1 SCERT, 1 B.Ed. College and 1 Fine Art College, running in the State.

13.4 Scholarship Schemes

To improve the educational status of the deprived sections of society, various scholarships/stipends are being provided by the State/Central Governments at various stages. The scholarship schemes are as per table 13.2:

Table 13.2

Secondary/Higher Education State/Centre Sponsored Scholarship Schemes during 2022-23

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Scholarship and Infrastructure	Total Benefitted Students
State Sponsored Schemes			
1.	Dr. Ambedkar Medhavi Chattarvriti Yojana for SC students	The top 1250 Meritorious students of the Scheduled Caste (SC) Category from the Matriculation Examination of Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education, Dharamshala were awarded a scholarship @ ₹18,000 per year.	1,716 SC category students have been benefitted.
2.	Dr. Ambedkar Medhavi Chattarvriti Yojana for OBC students	The top 1000 Meritorious students of the OBC Category from the Matriculation Examination of Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education, Dharamshala were awarded a scholarship @ ₹18,000 per year.	1,424 OBC category students have been benefitted
3.	Swami Vivekanand Utkrisht Chhatervriti Yojana	The top 2000 meritorious students of the General category from the Matriculation Examination of Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education, Dharamshala were awarded scholarship @ ₹18,000 per year.	3,124 students have been benefitted under this scheme to date.
4.	Thakur Sen Negi Utkrisht Chhatervriti Yojana	The top 100 Girls and 100 Boys belonging to the Tribal Community of Himachal Pradesh from the matriculation examination of HPBoSE are given ₹11,000 per year.	223 students have been benefitted.

5.	Maharishi Balmiki Chattarvriti Yojana	An amount of ₹18000 per year has been given to the Bonafide Himachali girl students belonging to Balmiki Families.	-
6.	Indira Gandhi Utkrisht Chhatervriti Yojana	The top 10 students from the merit list of 10+2 (affiliated with HPBoSE) and for post-10+2 courses are given ₹18,000 per annum.	31 students have been benefitted.
7.	Sainik School Sujanpur Tihra Scholarship	The scheme applies to the students who are studying in Sainik School Sujanpur Tihra and are Bonafide residents of Himachal Pradesh from class VI to XII). An amount of ₹ 18,000 p.a. per student as well as dietary money @ ₹ 10 per day for 295 days clothing allowance @ ₹1500 per annum for the first year and ₹750 per annum for the subsequent years has been awarded.	166 students have been benefitted under this scheme till date.
8.	National Defence Academy (NDA) Scholarship Scheme	The NDA scholarship at different rates is being given to the Cadets of Himachal Pradesh who are getting training at NDA, Khadakwasla.	-
9.	Kalpana Chawla Chhatravriti Yojana	Under this Scheme, the top 2,000 meritorious girl students of all study groups i.e. Science, Arts and Commerce streams based on the passing ratio in each group as per the merit list of HPBoSE for post 10+2 courses are given ₹18,000 per year.	2,194 students have been benefitted.
10.	Mukhya Mantri Protsahan Yojana	A degree course in any Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), for PG Diploma Course in Indian Institute of Management (IIMs), Indian School of Mines (ISM) Dhanbad at Jharkhand and Indian Institute of Science (IISc) at Bangalore, one-time award of ₹75,000 is being given to bonafide students of the state.	195 students have been benefitted.

11.	Rashtriya Indian Military College Scholarship	All students who are bonafide residents of Himachal Pradesh and are studying from VIII to XII in Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehradun. The amount of the scholarship is ₹24,000 per annum.	7 students have been benefitted.
12.	Mukhya Mantri Vidyarthi Kalyan Yojana (IRDP Scholarship Scheme)	The State Government renamed the IRDP Scholarship Scheme as “Mukhya Mantri Vidyarthi Kalyan Yojana”. Those students who belong to the IRDP families are given ₹1500 p.a. for boys school students, ₹2000 p.a. for girls school students and ₹5000 p.a. for College & University students (Day scholars) and for Hostellers ₹6000 p.a.	13,710 students have been benefitted under this scheme till date.
13	Financial Assistance to the children of the Armed Forces Personnel killed/ disabled during the different Wars/Operations	Children of Armed Forces Personnel killed / disabled in the different wars /operations are eligible for this assistance. In case of disability is below 50 per cent, the children will get half a scholarship. The amount of the scholarship is ₹18,000 p.a., per student.	-
14	Mukhya Mantri Gyandeep Yojana (Educational Loan Subsidy Scheme) :	Under this scheme, an interest subsidy is admissible on Education loan availed up to the maximum of ₹10.00 lakh for pursuing Higher Studies in India. The Interest subsidy to the extent of 4 per cent p.a. on education loan is being allowed.	890 students have been benefitted from this scheme.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (2023-24) as of 05-01-2024

1.	Prime Minister Young Achievers Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India for OBC and Others (PM-YASASVI)
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i	Pre-Matric Scholarship to Other Backward Class(OBC)/ Economically Backward Class (EBC)/ Denotified and Nomadic Tribes (DNT) students	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC/EBC/DNT students will be paid to students whose parents/guardian's income from all sources does not exceed ₹2,50,000 p.a. The students shall be given a consolidated academic allowance of ₹4,000 per annum.	5,127 OBC students have been benefitted under this scheme till date.
ii	Post-Matric Scholarship to OBC/EBC/DNT students	<p>Post-matric scholarship will be given to all the OBC/EBC/DNT students with annual income up to ₹2,50,000.</p> <p>Total ₹20,000 (Academic Allowance - ₹10,000, Tuition Fee- ₹10,000) per annum entitled for Group 1 for degree and postgraduate level professional courses.</p> <p>Total ₹13,000 (Academic Allowance-₹8,000, Tuition Fee- ₹5,000) per annum entitled for Group 2 for other professional courses leading to Degree, Diploma, Certificate courses.</p> <p>Total ₹8,000 (Academic Allowance- ₹6,000, Tuition Fee-₹2,000) per annum entitled for Group 3 for graduate and post-graduate courses not covered under Group 1 and 2 courses.</p> <p>Total ₹5,000 (Academic Allowance- ₹5,000, With no Tuition Fee per annum entitled for Group 4 for all post matriculation e.g. 10+1 & 10+2 Classes, Polytechnic Diploma/ ITI Courses.</p>	7,422 OBC and 5,672 EBC students have been benefitted from this scheme.

iii	Top-Class School Education for OBC/EBC/DNT Students	<p>Class School Education will be given to all the OBC/EBC/DNT Students whose parents /guardians annual income from all sources does not exceed ₹2,50,000 p.a.</p> <p>(i) The top-class schools that have maintained a 100 per cent pass percentage in the 10th and 12th class exams shall be shortlisted by a committee Chaired by the Joint Secretary (BC) in the Ministry and with representation from the Department of School Education and NITI Ayog. (ii) The grants will be provided for tuition fees, hostel fee and other charges as required by the school, subject to a maximum of ₹ 75,000 per annum per student of class 9th and 10th and ₹ 1,25,000 per annum per student of class 11th and 12th.</p> <p>At least 30 per cent of these scholarships are reserved for girls. There shall be a State-wise merit list for each class for boys and girls separately prepared based on the marks obtained in the final exam of the previous class, and allocation of the scholarships shall be automatically done on merit.</p>	-
2.	Post-Matric Scholarship to SC students	<p>Post-Matric Scholarship will be given to all SC students with annual income up to ₹2,50,000.</p> <p>₹7,000 for day scholars ₹13,500 for Hostellers per annum entitled for Group 1 for degree and postgraduate level professional courses.</p> <p>₹6,500 for day scholars ₹9,500 for Hostellers per annum entitled for Group 2 for other professional</p>	18,861 students have been benefitted from this scheme.

		<p>courses leading to Degree, Diploma, and Certificate courses.</p> <p>₹3,000 for day scholars ₹6,000 for Hostellers per annum entitled to Group 3 for graduate and postgraduate courses not covered under Group 1 and 2 courses.</p> <p>₹2,500 for day scholars ₹4,000 for Hostellers per annum entitled for Group 4 for all post-matriculation non-degree courses.</p>	
3.	Post-Matric Scholarship to ST students	<p>The students (ST) whose parent's annual income is up to ₹2,50,000.</p> <p>₹5,500 for day scholars, ₹12,000 for Hostellers per annum entitled for Group 1 for degree and postgraduate level professional courses.</p> <p>₹5,300 for day scholars ₹8,200 for Hostellers per annum entitled for Group 2 for other professional courses leading to Degree, Diploma, and Certificate courses.</p> <p>₹3,000 for day scholars, ₹5,700 for Hostellers per annum entitled for Group 3 for graduate and post-graduate courses not covered under group 1 and 2 categories of courses.</p> <p>₹2,300 for day scholars, ₹3,800 for Hostellers per annum entitled for Group 4 for all post-matriculation non-degree courses.</p>	4,291 students have been benefitted under this scheme.

4.	Pre-Matric Scholarship to SC students	Pre matric Scholarship for SC students of 9 th and 10 th class will be paid to students whose parents /guardian's income from all sources does not exceed ₹2,50,000 p.a. The scholarship will be awarded for 10 months in an academic year for day scholars @ ₹3500 per annum and hostellers @ ₹7,000 per annum.	12,583 students have been benefitted from this scheme.
5.	Pre-Matric Scholarship to ST students	Pre matric Scholarship for ST students of 9 th and 10 th class will be paid to students whose parents /guardians Income from all sources does not exceed ₹2,50,000 p.a. The scholarship will be awarded for 10 months in an academic year for day scholars @ ₹3000 per annum and hostellers @ ₹6250 per annum.	2,448 students have been benefitted from this scheme.
6.	Merit cum means Scholarship Scheme for Students belonging to Minority Community	This Scholarship is for Minority students belonging to Muslim, Sikh, Christian, and Buddhist communities. The student should have not less than 50 per cent marks and the income of their parents should not exceed ₹2.50 lakh per annum.	Disbursement of scholarship is under process at Government of India level.
7.	Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme to students belonging to Minority community	This scholarship is given from XII to PhD for minority (Muslim, Sikh, Christian, Buddhist and Parsi) students who have not less than 50 per cent marks in the previous final examination and whose parent's annual income should not exceed ₹2.00 lakh.	Disbursement of scholarship is under process at Government of India level.
8.	Scheme of Scholarships for Students with Disability	(i) Pre-Matric Scholarship for Students with Benchmark Disabilities: The number of Pre-Matric scholarships to be sanctioned in a year is 25,000. She/he should be a regular, full-time student studying	(i) Disbursement of scholarship is under process at Government of India level for students with

	<p>in classes IX and X in a Government school or in a school recognized by the Government or by a Central/State Board of Secondary Education. All scholarships are applicable to students with Disabilities with 40 per cent.</p> <p>Pre-matric Scholarship shall be paid to the students whose parents/guardians income from all sources does not exceed ₹2,50,000 per annum.</p> <p>(ii) Post-Matric Scholarship for Students with Benchmark Disabilities:</p> <p>Number of Post-matric scholarships to be sanctioned every year is 17,000.</p> <p>All scholarships are applicable to students with Disabilities with 40 per cent and above.</p> <p>Post-matric Scholarship shall be paid to the students whose parents/guardians income from all sources does not exceed ₹2,50,000 per annum.</p> <p>.</p> <p>(iii) Top Class Education Scholarship:</p> <p>Top Class Education (For Graduate Degree/Post Graduate Degree/Diploma In Institutes Notified By DEPwD) Number of Slots: 300.</p> <p>All scholarships are applicable to students with Disabilities with 40 per cent and above.</p> <p>Top Class Education Scholarship shall be paid to the students whose parents/guardians income from all sources does not exceed</p>	<p>benchmark disabilities.</p> <p>(ii) Disbursement of scholarship is under process at Government of India level for students with benchmark disabilities.</p> <p>(iii) For top-class education scholarships the disbursement is under process at Government of India level.</p>
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		₹8,00,000 per annum. 50 per cent of the total scholarships available each year shall be reserved for girl candidates.	
9.	Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for meritorious girls students belonging to minority communities	This scheme was earlier known as "Maulana Azad National Scholarship for Meritorious Girls Belonging to Minorities". A scholarship of amount ₹5000 each for Class IX & X and ₹6000 each for Class XI & XII will be provided.	Disbursement of scholarship is under Process at the GoI level.
10.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for students belonging to the minority communities	The scholarship will be awarded for studies in India in a government or private school from class I to class X, The Scholarship will be awarded to the students who have secured not less than 50 per cent marks in the previous final examination and annual income of their parents/guardian from all sources does not exceed ₹1.00 lakh. Admission Fee for Class VI to X: ₹ 500 per annum subject to actual (both Hosteller & Day Scholar) & Tuition Fee for Class VI to X: ₹ 350 per month subject to actual (both Hosteller & Day Scholar) The maintenance allowance for Class I to V: is ₹ 100 per month for Day Scholar & Class VI to X: is ₹ 600 per month for Hosteller ₹100 per month for Day Scholar.	The scheme is being implemented by the Department of Higher Education, HP from the financial year 2023-24, earlier it was implemented by the Elementary Education Department, Himachal Pradesh

13.5 Promotion of Sanskrit Education

The State and Central Governments are persistently working to advance Sanskrit education, with ongoing initiatives aimed at its promotion. Detailed specifics are outlined below:

- Award of scholarships to students of High/ Senior Secondary Schools studying Sanskrit.
- Modernization of Sanskrit Schools.
- Grant for various schemes for the promotion of Sanskrit and research/ research projects.

13.6 Teachers Training Programmes

During 2023-24 the SCERT, Solan and Government College of Teacher Education Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh organized online Training Programmes in which 1,474 teaching and non-teaching staff of Schools and colleges have been given training.

13.7 Free Text Books

The State Government provides free textbooks to all students of 9th and 10th classes. 1,41,956 students have been benefited under this scheme during 2023-24.

13.8 Free Education to Specially Abled Children

Free and compulsory education for children with 40 per cent or above disabilities is being provided in the State up to 10+2 level and they have been exempted from paying any fee and funds up to 10+2 level. Further, Children with special needs are exempted from paying fees up to the university level also.

13.9 Free Education for Girls

Free education, without any tuition fee, is being provided to girl students in the State up to the University level.

13.10 Information Technology Education

Information Technology education is offered in all Government Senior Secondary Schools on a self-finance basis, with students choosing it as an optional subject. The department charges an Information Technology fee of ₹110 per month per student. Students from SC (BPL) families receive a 50 per cent fee concession. In the academic year 2023-24, a total of 81,804 students are enrolled in Information Technology education, and 5,654 students from SC (BPL) backgrounds have availed themselves of the fee concession under this scheme.

13.11 Samagra Shiksha

The main emphasis of the integrated scheme is on improving the quality of school education by focusing on the two T'S- Teacher and Technology. The strategy for all interventions under the Scheme is to enhance the Learning Outcomes at all levels of schooling. Samagra Shiksha is running in a sharing pattern of 90:10 (90 per cent Government of India and 10 per cent state Government).

The following schemes are running under Samagra Shiksha:

i. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Project

To improve and strengthen the teaching and learning activity by using smart classrooms and multi-media teaching aids, the department has successfully implemented ICT in 2,555 Government High/ Senior Secondary Schools up to 2022-23 and 239 Government schools are being covered during the current financial year.

ii. Vocational Education

Under the National Skill Qualification Framework Scheme (NSQF), vocational education is being provided in 1,154 schools and recruitment of vocational trainers in 120 newly approved vocational schools from 2023-24 is in progress and vocational education will be imparted in these schools from April, 2024. Under this scheme trades i.e. Agriculture, Made-ups & Home Furnishing, Automotive, Beauty & Wellness, BFSI, Electronics & Hardware, Healthcare, and Information Technology (IT)/Information Technology Enabled Services (ITeS), Media & Entertainment, Physical Education Plumbing, Private Security, Retail, Telecom and Tourism & Hospitality are being taught to the students. Agreements with 17 Vocational Training Providers have been executed by the State Government to provide vocational education in the State.

iii. Inclusive Education for Children with Special Needs (CwSN)

Under this scheme, 12 model schools have already been established in all the districts out of which 4 schools are with residential facilities and 32 CwSN students are residing in these schools. In Himachal Pradesh, 5,115 CwSN have been identified as per U-DISE+ data. About 97 CwSN at the pre-primary level 3,707 CwSN at the elementary level and 1408 CwSN at the secondary level have been integrated in formal schools in the FY 2023-24. Home-Based Education Programme has been implemented at the elementary level for 1464 severe and profound CwSN for the age group of 6-18 years in Himachal Pradesh with the help of Non-Government Organizations and Special Educators. In FY 2023-24, Medical assessment camps for Children with Special Needs were organized in 140 blocks of all the districts of Himachal Pradesh.

vi. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)

In Himachal Pradesh, there are 14 KGBVs. out of 14 KGBVs, eleven are in district Chamba one in district Shimla and two in district Sirmour. All 14 KGBVs are fully functional and are being managed through SSA. Currently, 830 girls are residing in all KGBVs. All these hostels are attached to Government Senior Secondary Schools or Government High Schools. Girls belonging to SC/ST/OBC/IRDP are residing in the hostel. Girls studying in Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya in Himachal Pradesh are mostly from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.

13.12 Rashtriya Ucchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)

The RUSA has been implemented in the State to improve the higher education system. Under this scheme RUSA grant is being given to 70 colleges and Himachal Pradesh University (HPU).

13.13 Mukhya Mantri Digital Device Yojana

The process of procurement of 10,000 nos. of Smart Phones under Srinivasa Ramanujan Digital Device Yojana, to meritorious students of class 10th, 12th and College students of Final year (B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com.) for the year 2023-24 is underway.

13.14 Medha Protsahan Yojana

The objective of the scheme is to assist meritorious students of Himachal Pradesh, whose families' income does not exceed ₹2.50 Lakh, by providing them coaching for the Common Law Admission Test (CLAT)/ National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET)/ Indian Institutes of Technology-Joint Entrance Examination (IIT-JEE)/ All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)/ Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC)/National Defense Academy (NDA)/ Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)/ Staff Selection Commission (SSC)/Banking etc. During the year 2023-24, the scheme remained under process.

13.15 Installation of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) Surveillance System

To provide safety and security to the students and bring transparency in Government Educational Institutions, 100 Government Schools have been covered under CCTV Surveillance System during the year 2023-24.

13.16 Khel Se Swasthaya Yojana

Sports accessories such as Kabbaddi mats, JUDO mats, Wrestling, Weight lifting and Boxing rings have been provided to 129 Sr. Sec. Schools and 57 Government Colleges to encourage the students to participate in sports activities under this Yojana, during the year 2023-24 selection process is underway.

13.17 Swaran Jayanti Super 100 Yojana

The department has started the process to provide financial assistance of ₹1.00 lakh each to the top 100 meritorious students of the 10th class of Government schools for undergoing coaching for admission in professional/technical courses under this Yojana and for the same, an amount of ₹1.10 crore has been sanctioned and during the FY 2023-24 the distribution of payment is under process.

13.18 C.V Raman Virtual Classrooms for Schools and Colleges

Under CV Raman Virtual Classroom Yojana, the process of establishing virtual classrooms in 20 Government Senior Secondary (GSS) schools and 13 colleges is underway in the current FY 2023-24.

13.19 Swaran Jayanti Vidyarthi Anushikshan Yojana

The Scheme “Swaran Jayanti Vidyarthi Anushikshan Yojana” was launched by the Hon'ble Governor on 5th September, 2021 on the occasion of Teachers Day, under which students of Government schools studying in 9th to +2 classes, get free coaching for JEE-NEET Entrance Exams. For this, study material is uploaded on the “Har Ghar Pathshala Portal” every Saturday and Sunday.

13.20 Bachelor of Vocational Degree courses (B.Voc)

B.Voc Degree Program started in 20 colleges of the State in two sectors Retail Management and Hospitality & Tourism. These colleges are Government College Bilaspur, Chamba, Dharmshala (Kangra), Nurpur (Kangra), Kullu, Mandi, Sanjauli (Shimla), Rampur (Shimla), Una, Hamirpur, Solan, Nahan (Sirmour), Dhaliara (Kangra), Ghumarwin (Bilaspur), Sarkaghat (Mandi), Haripur (Kullu), Seema Shimla) and Rajkiya Kanya Mahavidyalaya (RKMV) Shimla, Total 3,050 students are under training/ enrolled during the academic session 2023-24.

13.21 Rajiv Gandhi Government Model Day Boarding Schools

Chief Minister, Himachal Pradesh has announced in the Budget Speech for the year 2023-24 to open one “**Rajiv Gandhi Government Model Day-Boarding school**” in each legislative Assembly Constituency (AC) of Himachal Pradesh. Rajiv Gandhi Government Model Day-Boarding school will be constructed in each constituency having the capacity to accommodate at least 900-1000 students in classes from pre-primary to 12th. Other facilities like Hi-tech Smart classrooms, play fields, indoor stadium/playgrounds and other facilities like swimming pool etc. will also be provided subject to the availability of the resources. At present approval has been accorded by the Government for 18 sites in 18 Assembly Constituencies of the state for which budget provision of ₹25.00 crore has been made for the year 2023-24.

13.22 Apna Vidyalaya Himachal School Adoption Programme

Apna Vidyalaya the Himachal School Adoption Programme has been notified by the Government of Himachal Pradesh on 3rd January, 2024 with the objective to create a synergistic partnership between public representatives, administrative leaders and skilled professionals to contribute collectively to the improvement of government schools. Himachal has consistently focussed on education and the people of the State have internalised the importance of education.

State Government has invested huge amounts of money over the decades to address the issue of access, enrolment, gender parity and retention. Now there is a need to shift our attention and focus on the learning outcomes. It has been observed that poor student performance is one of the major challenges that we face today. It is a fact (as indicated in the annual ASER reports) that a significant percentage of students, even in advanced grades, struggle to attain proficiency in reading and writing in their native languages, let alone in English. Additionally, over half of these students lack the foundational skills to perform basic arithmetic operations such as addition or subtraction. This critical deficiency in fundamental skills is particularly evident among students progressing through higher grades, indicating a substantial gap in the present system.

It will not be out of context to state that in a large number of government schools, children of marginalised sections of society have remained. The rest have migrated to the so-called "private schools" which have become aspirational. Anyone who has surplus disposable income wants his/her child to go to an English-medium private school. As a result, the community support for government schools has declined. Recognising the critical role of schools in shaping the future, the concept of **"Adoption of Government Schools"** emerges as a unique initiative to enhance the quality of education in alignment with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. This initiative proposes the voluntary adoption of government schools by political leaders, senior bureaucrats, retired personnel and skilled individuals, fostering a collaborative approach to uplift the education landscape.

Objective of the School Adoption Programme:

- To create a synergistic partnership between public representatives, administrative leaders and skilled professionals to contribute collectively to the improvement of government schools. The overarching goal is to enhance the learning environment, infrastructure and overall educational experience for students.
- To address the learning gaps in the State Government Schools, various Reports/Surveys (including NAS, 2021, PGI and ASER 2022) record a declining trend in the performance of the students of Government Schools. These studies and surveys highlight that a school's underperformance is closely tied to a lack of ownership and support within the public education system.
- To address infrastructure and resource gaps in schools through community support.

Four Streams of the School Adoption Programme:

- ❖ "Schoolpatron" Campaign
- ❖ "School Mentor" Campaign
- ❖ "My School-My Pride" Campaign:
 - School's Academic Support Team
 - School Support Team: Non-Academic

- Financial Adoption
- ❖ S.A.M.V.A.D. Campaign

Advantages of Apna Vidyalaya:

- Fostering Civic Duty
- Strengthening School Vision and Community Engagement
- Impacting School Infrastructure and Services
- Mentoring Schools
- Developing a sustainable model for educational improvement

13.23 Technical Education

The department is offering Technical Education, Vocational, and Industrial Training in Himachal Pradesh. It has now reached a stage where students aspiring to pursue Engineering/Pharmacy can enroll in diploma and degree programs, along with certificate courses, in various institutions across the state.

Table 13.3

Name and Number of Institutions

Sl. No.	Names of Institute	Number of Institutes
1.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Mandi at Kamand	01
2.	National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur	01
3.	National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), Kangra	01
4.	Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Sirmour	01
5.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Una	01
6.	Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET), Baddi, Tehsil Nalagarh, district Solan.	01
7.	Regional Vocational Training Institute (RVTI) for Women at Jhundla, Tehsil Shimla Rural, district Shimla	01
8.	MSME Technology Center Baddi, district Solan	01
9.	Government Engineering Colleges	05
10.	Government Pharmacy College	05
11.	B-Pharmacy Colleges (Private Sector)	18
12.	Engineering Colleges (Private Sector)	7
13.	Polytechnics (Government Sector)	16
14.	Polytechnics (Private Sector)	05
15.	D-Pharmacy Colleges (Private Sector)	15
16.	2nd Shift in Diploma Courses (Private Sector)	03
17.	Co-educational Industrial Training Institutes (Government Sector)	129

18.	State of the Art ITIs	11
19.	Model Industrial Training Institute (ITI) Nalagarh, Solan, Sansarpur Tarrace and Garhjamula, district Kangra (Government Sector)	03
20.	Industrial Training Institutes (women)(Government Sector)	08
21.	ITI for Persons with specially-abled at Sundernagar (Government Sector)	01
22.	Motor Driving School at Una in the Government Sector	01
23.	ITIs (Private Sector)	137
	Total	372

Table 13.4

Intake of Students in the Existing Institutions

Sr. No.	Description of Institution	Number
1	Degree Level	2,364
2	B-Pharmacy	1,886
3	Diploma Level	4,878
4	Government/Private ITI's	53,228
	Total	62,356

13.24 Short-Term Training under Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project (HPSDP)

Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project involves the collaboration between Himachal Pradesh Kaushal Vikas Nigam (HPKVN) and 68 Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). They have formalized this partnership through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to offer Short-Term Skill Training aligned with the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) to the youth of Himachal Pradesh. The training programs or courses provided under this initiative have varying durations, ranging from 200 hours to 1,000 hours.

- 19,663 trainees are proposed to be trained by the 68 ITIs in three years. Till December, 2023 13,589 trainees have been enrolled for short-term training courses, out of which 10,143 were certified by the concerned sector skill council after due assessment.

13.25 Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) Project

Under the STRIVE Centrally Sponsored Project, 19 ITIs have been selected

for the enhancement of their facilities, aimed at providing students with high-quality training. A sum of ₹30.71 crore has been allocated for this initiative. For the FY 2023-24, ₹4.88 crore has been sanctioned and disbursed to the respective ITIs based on their allocation.

Furthermore, funds amounting to ₹36.68 lakh have been received through the State Apprenticeship Monitoring Cell (SAMC) for the Industry Cluster (IC) BBNIA-IC in the year 2023-24. Additionally, two more Industry Clusters, namely JLUS Bilaspur and HCCI Paonta Sahib, have been included in the project. Each of these clusters has received ₹14.95 lakh during the FY 2023-24.

13.26 Other Initiatives Taken

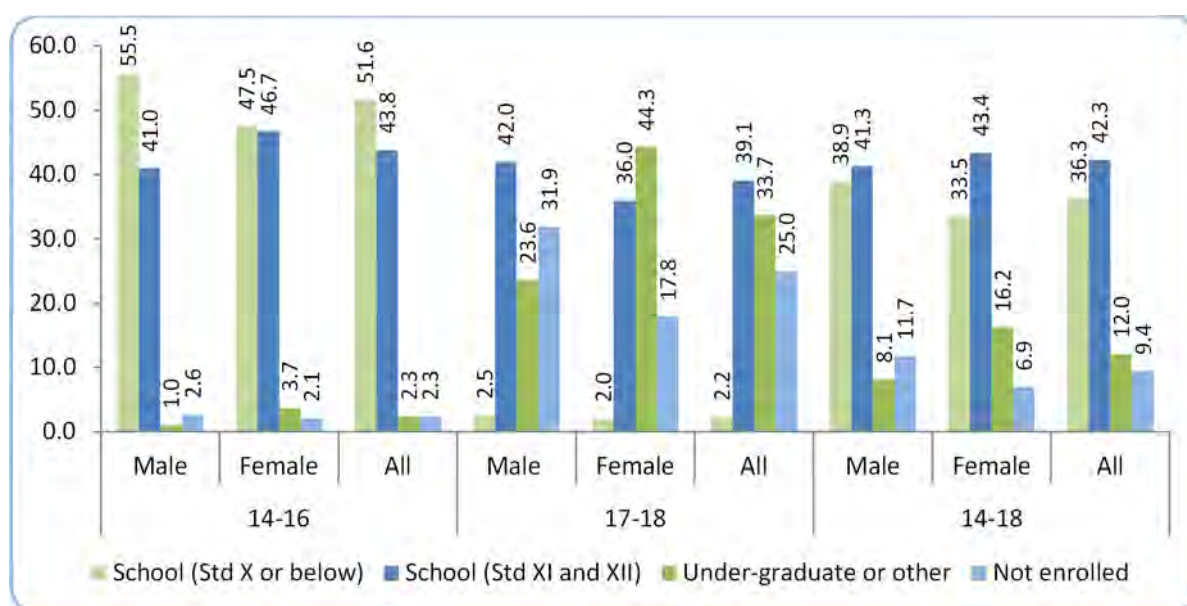
- Short-Term Training in Robotics, Semi-conductor Eco-System. Machine Learning and Management Development Programme etc. have been provided to 77 Faculties and 43 students in eminent Institutions such as IITs and IIMs.
- The Faculty Development Programme, run by the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTR) Chandigarh/Bhopal and the Institute of Himachal Pradesh Public Administration (HIPA) has educated more than 390 faculties through online/ offline mode.
- 1258 Faculty & 8954 students have been registered/ attended the Massive Open Online/Swayam courses.
- New age courses i.e. Computer Science & Engineering (Artificial Intelligence & Data Science) degree courses at Government Hydro Engineering College Bandla, Diploma in Computer Engineering & IOT course at Government Polytechnic Rohru and diploma in Mechatronics at Government Polytechnic Chamba has been started along with starting a new Government College of Pharmacy at Sullah (Kangra).
- 49 trainees under National Apprentices Training and 15 trainees under National Apprentices Promotion Scheme in Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics & Pharmacy Colleges have been engaged, wherein the stipend is provided to each trainee during their training period.

13.27 Annual Status of Education Report-2023 (ASER)

The ASER (Annual Status of Education Report) Report for the year 2023 presents an analysis based on data collected from 1,360 youth residing in 1,202 households in Himachal Pradesh, specifically from the rural areas of Kangra District. The study encompasses 60 villages within this district. The report highlights key findings through various Figures, shedding light on crucial aspects of the education status in the region.

Figure 13.1

Percentage distribution of youth by age group and enrolment status

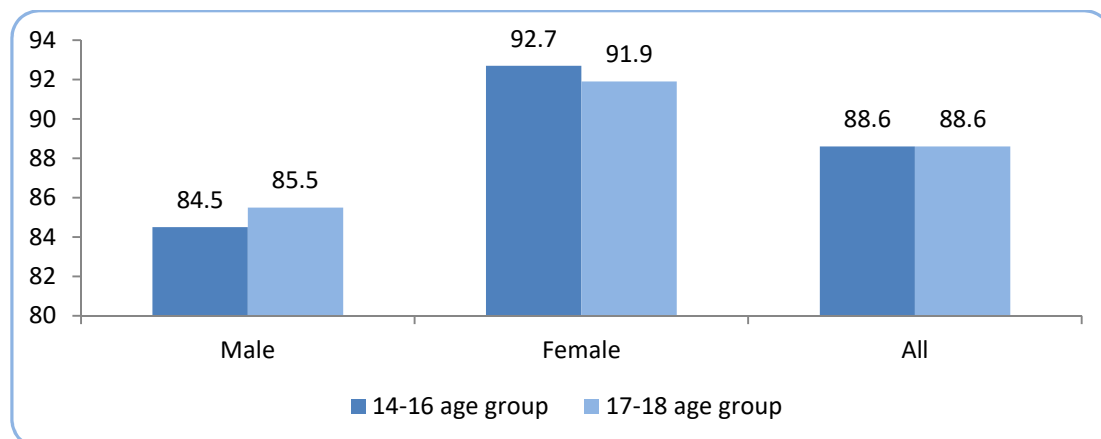


Source: Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), 2023 Himachal Pradesh, Kangra (Rural)

The above figure illustrates the enrolment status of youth in terms of percentage. Enrolment of male students is more in schools up to Standard X (38.9 per cent) as compared to female students (33.5 per cent) in the age group of 14 to 18. In the similar age group in senior secondary level i.e. Std. XI and XII, female students' enrolment are greater (43.4 per cent) as compared to male students (41.3 per cent). In the case of Undergraduate or other (youth who are enrolled in college to pursue an undergraduate degree or a certificate or diploma course), again female students' enrolment is higher (16.2 per cent) than male students (8.1 per cent). Moreover, in the category of Not enrolled which includes youth who never enrolled or dropped out, there are 11.7 per cent males and only 6.9 per cent females.

Figure 13.2

Percentage of youth who can read at least a Std II level text (ASER reading test) by age group and sex

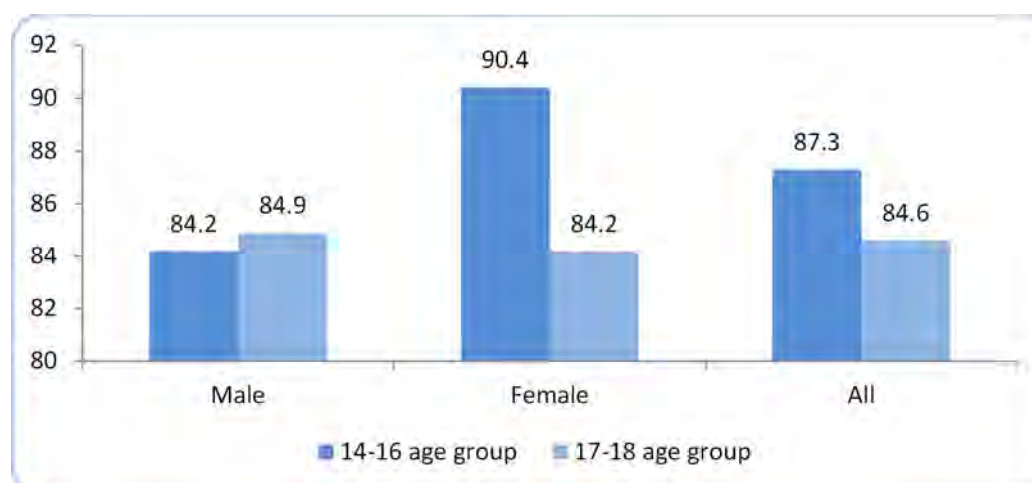


Source: Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), 2023 Himachal Pradesh, Kangra (Rural)

The percentages in the above figure depict the reading ability of children by standard, as reading itself is a progressive tool. While analysing the Basic Reading parameters, the percentage of female youth has shown an increasing trend in both age groups (14 to 16 years and 17 to 18 years) in reading at least a Std.II level text. Whereas in the case of category of all both male and female youth have equal percentage i.e. 88.6 per cent, who can read at least a Std. II level text.

Figure 13.3

Percentage of youth who can read at least sentences in English (ASER English test), by age group and sex



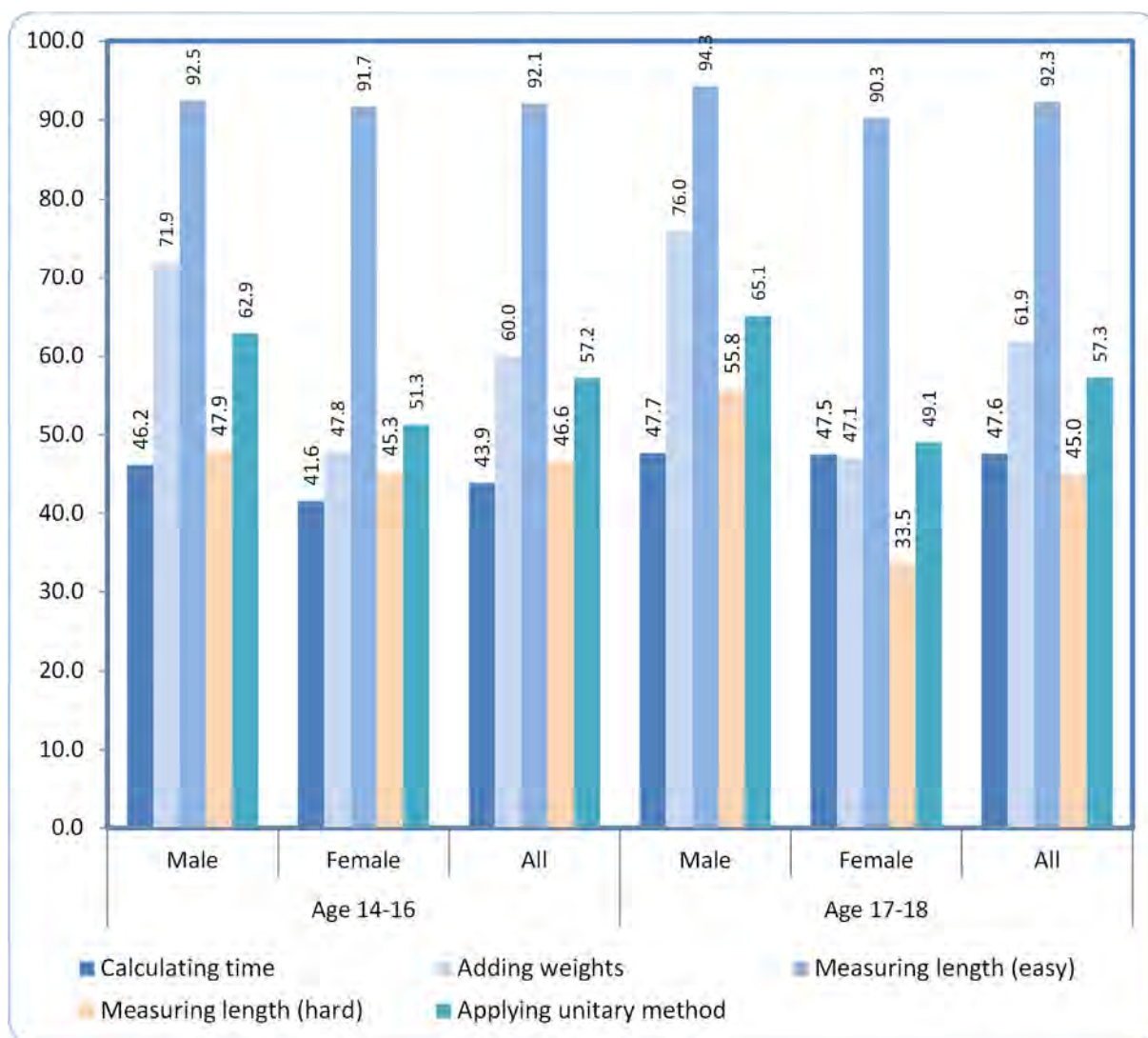
Source: Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), 2023 Himachal Pradesh, Kangra (Rural)

Figure 13.3 presents the Basic English reading ability, by age group and sex of youth in terms of percentage. The percentage of female youth who can read easily

English sentences is 90.4 as compared to male youth which is 84.2 per cent under the age group of 14 to 16 years. On the other hand in another age group of 17 to 18 years, there is a slightly higher percentage of male youth (84.9 per cent) as compared to female youth (84.2 per cent) in the English sentence reading capabilities.

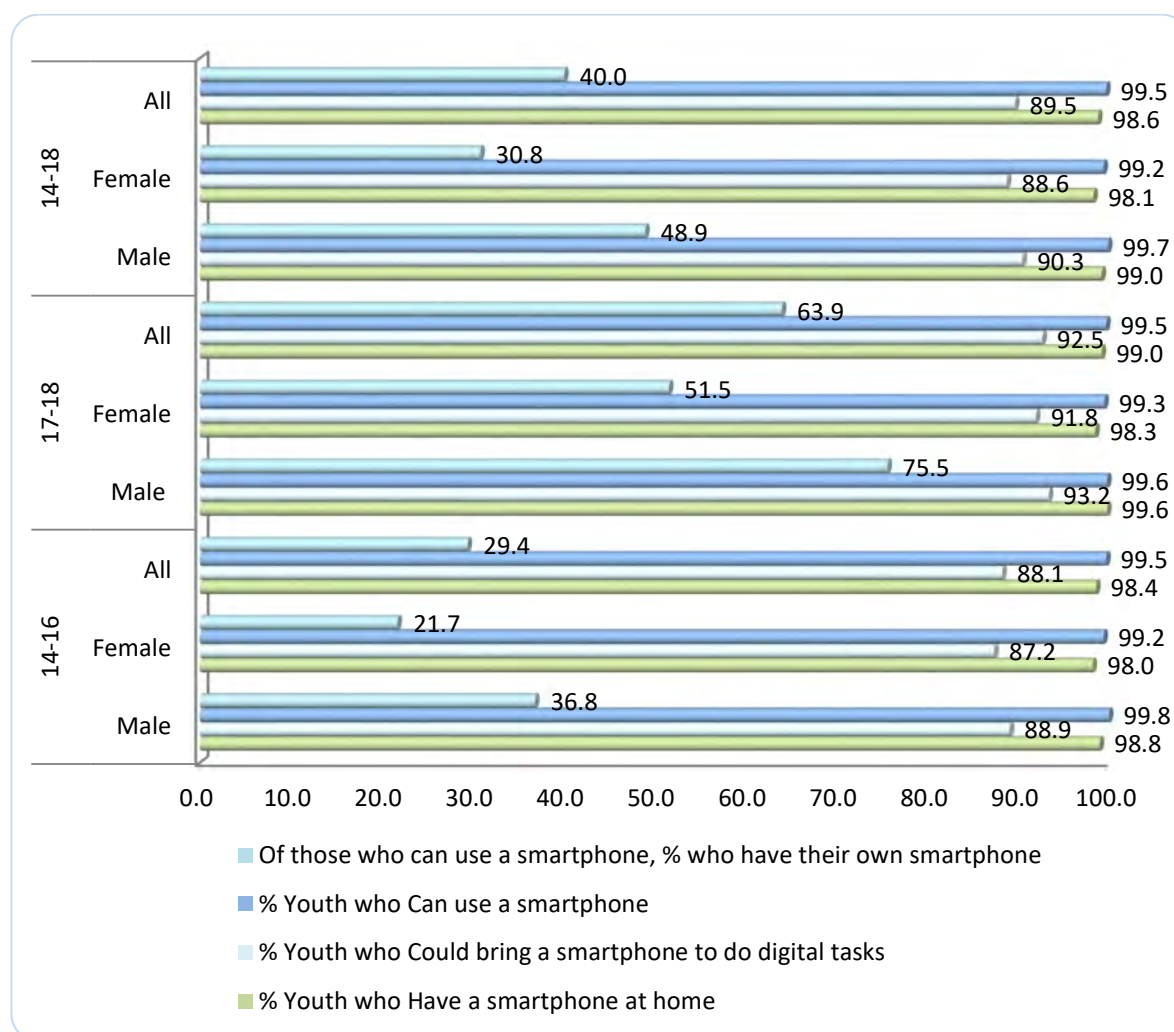
Figure 13.4

Percentage of youth who can do everyday calculations, by age group and sex



Source: Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), 2023 Himachal Pradesh, Kangra (Rural)

Figure 13.4 presents a brief analysis of youth who can do everyday calculations in terms of percentage. This reveals that the male youth percentages are more than the females in all the specified tasks i.e. calculating time, adding weights, measuring length, and applying the unitary method in all age groups.

Figure 13.5**Percentage of smartphone availability and use, by age group and sex**

Source: Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), 2023 Himachal Pradesh, Kangra (Rural)

The above figure shows the access and ownership of digital devices among rural youth in Himachal Pradesh in terms of the percentage. A brief analysis of the availability & use of Smartphones shows that in all (14–18 years) 99.5 per cent of youth can use a smartphone, 98.6 per cent of youth have a smartphone at home, 89.5 per cent of youth can bring a smartphone to do digital tasks (setting an alarm, browsing for information, using google maps, finding and sharing a Youtube video) and 40.0 per cent of them are those who can use smartphone and have their smartphone.

CHAPTER

14

HEALTH

Key Highlights

- The Health and Family Welfare Department of Himachal Pradesh provides curative, preventive, and rehabilitative services with the presence of a well-established network of healthcare facilities, including 115 Civil Hospitals, 104 Community Health Centres, 580 Primary Health Centres, 16 ESI Civil Dispensaries and 2,114 Health Sub Centres. This extensive network plays a crucial role in reaching citizens across the state, including those in remote or underserved areas.
- Under Mukhya Mantri Chikitsa Sahayta Kosh financial assistance is provided to the patients suffering from very critical ailment. Under this scheme financial assistance of ₹3.89 crore has been provided to 588 beneficiaries till 10th January, 2024.
- Himachal Health Care (HIMCARE) Scheme is for families who are not covered under Ayushman Bharat or are not entitled to avail the Government Medical Reimbursement. The cashless treatment coverage is ₹5.00 lakh per year. To date, 8.52 lakh families have been registered and 2.28 lakh beneficiaries have availed cashless treatment amounting to ₹309.84 crore in 2023-24 till 10th January, 2024.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) is for the elimination of out-of-pocket expenses for both pregnant women and sick infants for one year. The initiative entitles all beneficiaries to free drugs, consumables, diagnostics, blood, surgeries, transport, food and exemption from user charges in Public Health facilities. 93,169 women have got the benefit of this scheme in 2023-24.
- In the academic session of 2023-24, Indira Gandhi Medical College (IGMC) and Hospital, Shimla, successfully filled 7 seats across various super speciality courses. Additionally, Dr Rajinder Prashad Government Medical College (Dr RPGMC) and Hospital, Kangra, at Tanda, secured 4 seats in Diplomate of National Board (DNB) super speciality courses, with 2 seats each allocated for DNB Neurology and DNB Cardiology.
- 295 Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS) and 100 Master of Dental Surgery (MDS) seats were filled in both the Government and Private sector during Academic Session 2023-24.

14.1 Introduction

The concept of health has undergone a transformative journey over time. Initially rooted in the biomedical perspective, early definitions of health centred around the body's functional capacity, considering health as the normal state that could occasionally be disrupted by disease. Similar to the evolution in perceiving disease as a process rather than a static state, the definition of health also underwent a parallel shift.

World Health Organization (WHO) has played a pivotal role in steering this evolution by championing health promotion movements. According to the WHO, health is now defined as "a condition of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, rather than only the absence of sickness or disability." This holistic perspective emphasizes a comprehensive state of wellness encompassing various aspects of an individual's life. Universal health care has also been stressed by the United Nations (UN) under its Sustainable Development Goal #3 which declares to "Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages" by 2030. Health sector includes a very diverse set of activities that not only include services that detect diseases but also prevention and awareness.

Recognizing the intrinsic link between health and economic growth, there is credence to the notion that investing in healthcare contributes to improved overall well-being, leading to a more productive populace and fostering an efficient workforce. Consequently, this investment significantly propels social and economic progress within a country.

Himachal Pradesh has made significant investment in its health infrastructure, which is among the best in the country in terms of availability per capita. These investments were effective in terms of outreach, despite the hilly terrain. Data from the National Family and Health Surveys (NFHS) indicates that majority of households use government health facilities when they are sick. This is compelling evidence of user satisfaction with the public health system. The Indian Human Development Survey (IHDS) also shows that substantial number of people in Himachal Pradesh use public health facilities.

It's commendable that the State Government of Himachal Pradesh has prioritized the well-being of its citizens and has articulated a clear vision for ensuring good health. The focus on providing comprehensive health services, eliminating both communicable and non-communicable diseases and expanding healthcare services demonstrates a commitment to improving the overall health of the population.

Quality healthcare infrastructure is an essential indicator of the State's progress in the social sector, in general and the health sector, specifically. State Government has undertaken concerted efforts to develop quality health infrastructure to offer comprehensive healthcare services to its citizens. The Health and Family Welfare Department with the presence of a well-established network of healthcare facilities,

including 115 Civil Hospitals, 104 Community Health Centres, 580 Primary Health Centres, 16 ESI Civil Dispensaries and 2,114 Health Sub Centres has adopted a systematic approach to delivering curative, preventive, and rehabilitative services.

Table 14.1

Number of Health Institutions

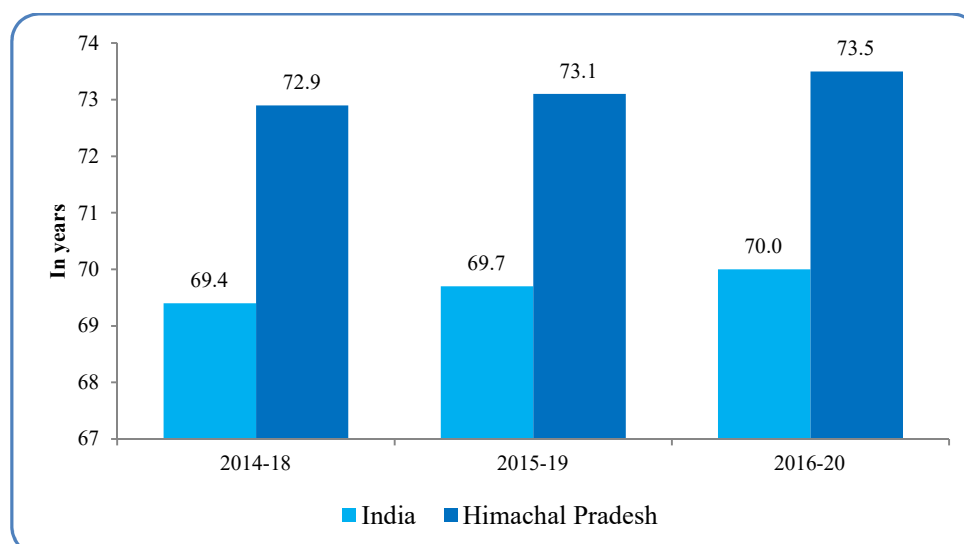
Health Institutions	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
No. of Allopathic institutions			(up to Dec. 2023)
1. Hospitals	108	108	115
2. Community Health Centre	104	104	104
3. Primary Health Centre	580	580	580
4. Employees State Insurance (ESI) Dispensaries	16	16	16
Total	808	808	815
5. Beds Available	15,618	15,618	15,898

Source: Department of Health Services, Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Successful delivery of extensive health services has resulted in to significant positive outcomes. These include an increase in life expectancy, a decrease in Infant Mortality Rate, Neonatal Mortality Rate, and Under-5 Mortality Rate. Additionally, there has been notable improvement in delivery care, immunization rates and maternal health, as illustrated in the accompanying Figures below:

Figure 14.1

Life Expectancy at Birth – Himachal vis-à-vis India



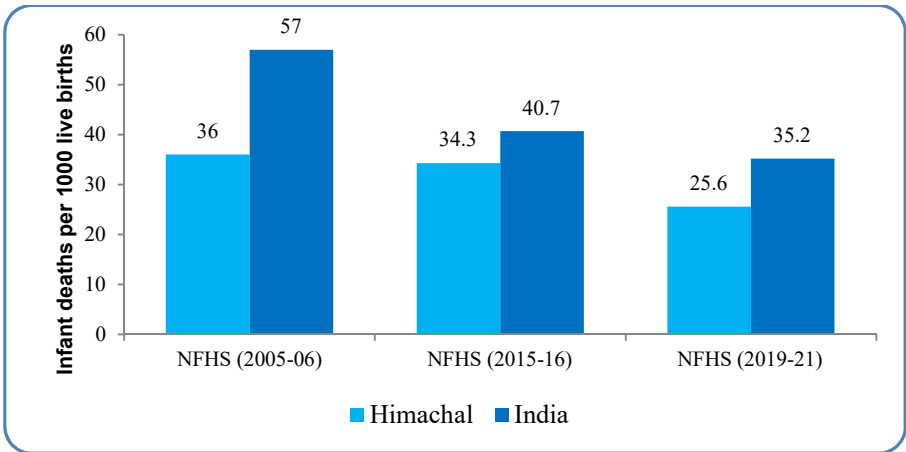
Source: SRS-based abridged life tables 2014-18, 2015-19 and 2016-20

Life expectancy at birth in Himachal Pradesh has been on an increasing trend over the years and is currently higher than the national average (Figure 14.1). The

overall life expectancy has increased from 72.9 in 2014-18 to 73.5 in 2016-20. During 2016-20, the male and female life expectancy stood at 70.3 and 77.5 years, respectively. Higher female life expectancy over male life expectancy follows the national trend. Life expectancy in Himachal Pradesh is better than in many other states as Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Assam.

Figure 14.2

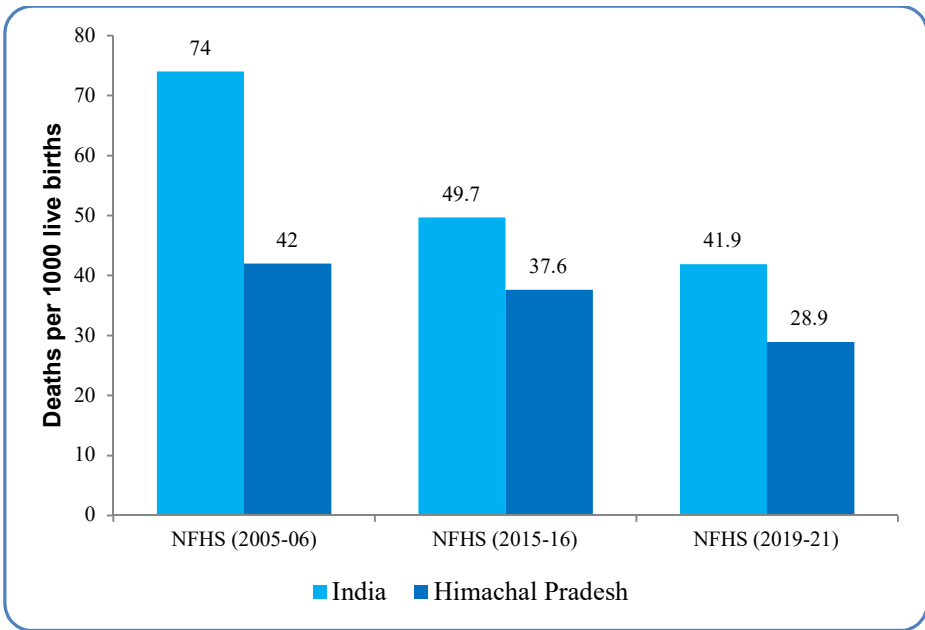
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births) - Himachal vis-à-vis India



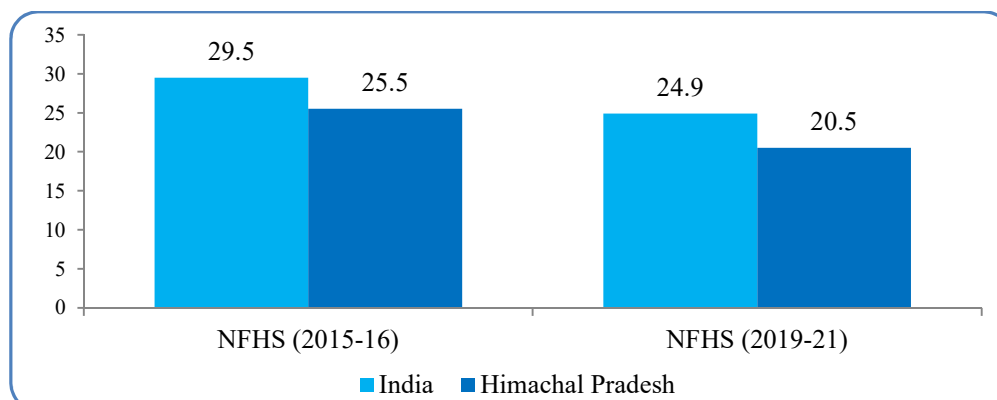
Source: National Family and Health Survey (NFHS)

Figure 14.3

Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births) - Himachal vis-à-vis India



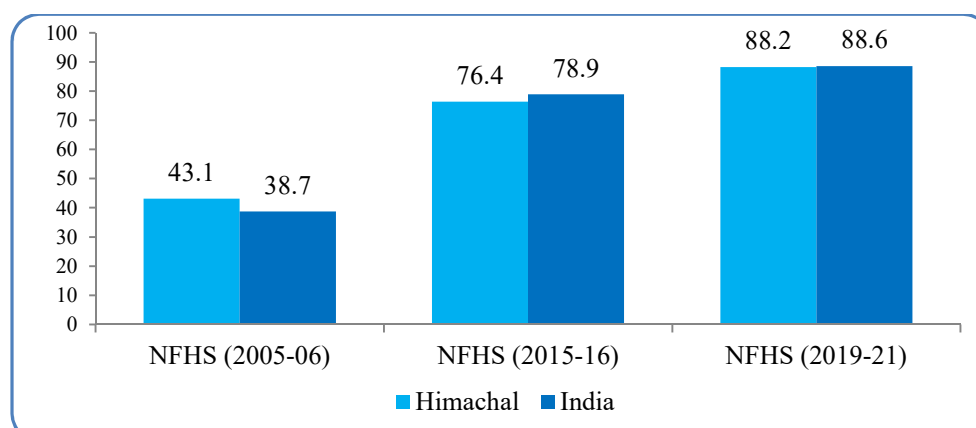
Source: National Family and Health Survey (NFHS)

Figure 14.4**Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births) - Himachal vis-à-vis India**

Source: National Family and Health Survey (NFHS)

Improving performance in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) and Neonatal Mortality Rate (NNMR): The incidences of NNMR, IMR, and U5MR, have been on a declining trend indicating an improvement in the child health scenario in Himachal Pradesh. The IMR for Himachal Pradesh reduced from 36 to 25.6 during 2005-06 and 2019-21. Similarly, U5MR per 1000 live births dropped from 42 to 28.9 during the same period. The IMR, U5MR and NNMR of State is less than the India (Figure 14.2, Figure 14.3 and Figure 14.4).

The decline in infant and child mortality rates has largely been an outcome of the State's active interventions through various health programmes such as the IMR Mission (2001) and Home Based Care for Young Child (2019). In addition, the implementation of corrective strategies such as the creation of New-born Care Corners, New-born Stabilisation Units, Sick New-born Care Units, Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres, etc. also played a key role in enabling these outcomes.

Figure 14.5**Institutional Deliveries (as per cent of total deliveries)-Himachal vis-à-vis India**

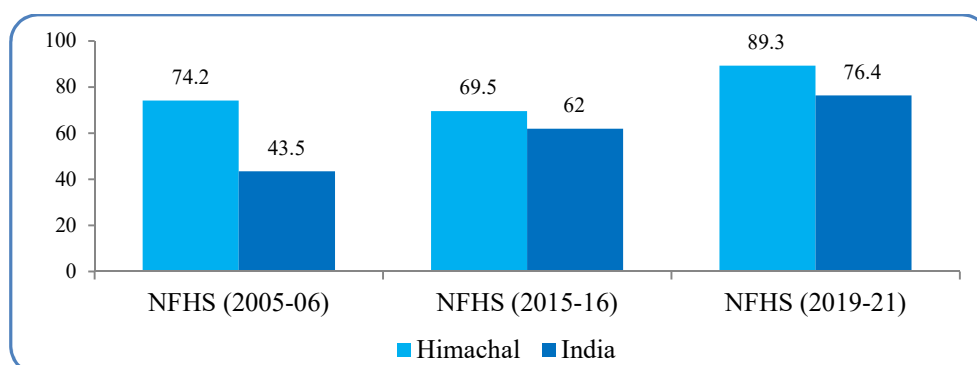
Source: National Family and Health Survey (NFHS)

Improved Delivery care resulted in high Institutional Delivery Rates:

Institutional delivery is crucial for the prevention, detection, and management of delivery complications as well as to reduce MMR and IMR. The institutional delivery rate in the State has significantly increased from 43.1 per cent in 2005-2006 (NFHS-3) to 88.2 per cent (NFHS-5) and is now almost equal to the national average (Figure 14.5). The implementation of Government policy initiatives like Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) the Free Drug Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritav Abhiyan (PMSMA), 108 ambulance services and other health programmes have contributed to improving the state's institutional delivery rates.

Figure 14.6

Percentage of Children Aged 12-23 months Fully Immunized – Himachal vis-à-vis India

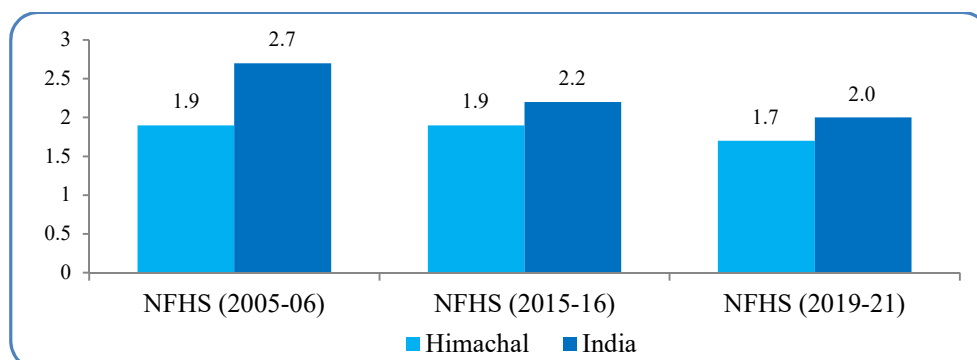


Source: National Family and Health Survey (NFHS)

A progressive step towards full Immunisation: The Government is undertaking several programmes to fully immunise children in the State. As a result, 89.3 per cent of children aged 12-23 months were fully immunised in 2019–21 which is a remarkable improvement from 74.2 per cent during 2005-06 (NFHS 3). To digitalize the immunization record the U-WIN platform is also being utilized in Himachal Pradesh thus by increasing the full immunization coverage in the State (Figure 14.6).

Figure 14.7

Comparative Figures of Total Fertility Rate (TFR) - Himachal vis-à-vis India



Source: National Family and Health Survey (NFHS)

Improvement of Maternal Health in the State: Himachal has achieved significant progress on maternal and reproductive health indicators owing to the implementation of key interventions like Janani Suraksha Yojana and 108/102 Janani Express Ambulance services, Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in the State has been on a declining trend, absolute number of maternal deaths during FY 2022-23 from April, 2022 to March, 2023 were 54 and during FY 2023-24 from April, 2023 to December, 2023 were 31.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is used to measure the childbearing capacity of a woman during her fertility period. TFR in Himachal Pradesh dropped over time and is less than the national average (Figure 14.7).

A brief detail of Health and Family Welfare programmes during FY 2023-24 is shown below:

Table 14.2

Infrastructure to Control T.B. in Himachal Pradesh

Sr. No.	Tuberculosis (TB) Control Programme	No.
1	State TB Sanitarium	1
2	District TB Control cell	12
3	Block TB Units	77
4	Designated Microscopy Centers (DMCs)	230
5	Intermediate Reference Laboratory (IRL)	1
6	State Drug Store	1
7	District Drug Stores	12
8	State TB Training Center	1
9	Cartridge-based Nucleic Acid and Amplification Test (CBNAAT) laboratories	32
10	True NAAT(Nucleic Acid and Amplification Test) Machines	67
11	Culture and Drug Sensitivity (C&DST)Laboratories	2
12	Nodal Drug-Resistant (DR)-TB Centers	4
13	District Drug-Resistant (DR)-TB Centers	19
	Total	459

Table 14.3**Various Programmes of National Health Mission in the State**

Sr. No.	Programme	Brief Description
1	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme	2,58,397 slides were examined out of which 23 slides were found positive upto December, 2023. No death due to malaria was reported during this period.
2	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	While the prevalence rate was 5.14 during 1995-96 which has been reduced to 0.15 per ten thousand during FY 2023-24. New cases of Leprosy detected were 99 till 31 st December, 2023.
3	National T.B. Elimination Programme (NTEP) / Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP)	A total of 15,439 new patients including 1,011 patients notified from the private sector were diagnosed during the year 2023. After the installation of 2 Cartridge Nucleic Acid and Amplification Test (CBNAAT) machines State has got universal Drug Susceptibility Testing (DST) performance of 97 per cent, one of the highest in India. The state has rolled out the incentives of ₹500 per patient to all TB patients for nutritional support as per the Gol mandate. To date, over ₹4.30 crore has been transferred through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) under Nikshay Poshan Yojana to all Tuberculosis (TB)/ (Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis (DRTB) patients till December, 2023. In the year 2023-24, the state has paid ₹27 lakh to all Multiple Drug Resistant (MDR) patients from this scheme.
4	Chief Minister Tuberculosis Prevention Scheme	287 MDR TB patients got the benefit of this scheme with financial support of ₹1500 per month.
5	Smile Programme	Under this programme, 2,806 persons have been benefited.
6	National Programme for Control of Blindness	The main objective of this programme is to bring down the prevalence rate of blindness from 0.87 per cent to 0.30 per cent. Under this programme 41,947 cataract operations have been done from December, 2022 to November, 2023.
7	National Family Welfare	This is carried out in the State based on a community needs assessment approach. Under this programme,

	Programme	3,706 (73 male and 3,633 female) sterilizations, 1,375 Postpartum Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices (PPIUCD), 137 Post Abortion Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices (PAIUCD), 5,206 Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Devices (I.U.C.D) insertions were done and 9,607 Antara Injectable Contraceptive users got benefitted upto December, 2023.
8	Universal Immunization Programme	This is implemented to reduce the morbidity and mortality among mothers, children and infants. The vaccine-preventable diseases viz. Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Neo-natal, Tetanus, Pneumonia, Poliomyelitis and Measles & Rubella have shown remarkable reduction. The percentage of immunization in the state for the period from April, 2023 to December, 2023 is 100 per cent.
9	Himachal Health Care Scheme (HIMCARE)	Himachal Health Care (HIMCARE) Scheme is for families who are not covered under Ayushman Bharat or are not entitled to avail the Government Medical Reimbursement. To date, 8.52 lakh families have been registered and 2.28 lakh beneficiaries have availed cashless treatment amounting to ₹309.84 crore in 2023-24 till 10 th January, 2024.
10	Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)	Ayushman Bharat provides health insurance coverage of ₹5.00 lakh per family per year in the empanelled Hospitals. In Himachal Pradesh, approximately 5.32 lakh families are entitled to get cashless treatment. About 4.84 lakh families have received the golden cards and 49,285 beneficiaries have availed of cashless treatment amounting to ₹63.41 crore in 2023-24 till 10 th January, 2024.
11	Mukhya Mantri Chikitsa Sahayta Kosh	Under this scheme financial assistance is provided to the patients suffering from very critical ailment. Under this scheme financial assistance of ₹3.89 crore has been provided to 588 beneficiaries till 10 th January, 2024.
12	Mukhya Mantri Sahara Yojana	Under this scheme, financial assistance of ₹3000 per month is provided to patients suffering from specified diseases or are incapacitated due to any ailment. At present 30,199 beneficiaries are registered under this scheme.

13	Health and Wellness Centres(HWCs)	All health Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs) which are 2,113, 556 and 21 in number have been notified as HWCs.
14	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes and Stroke	In the FY 2023-24 till January, 2024 around 24 lakh (87 per cent) of the eligible population has been screened for hypertension, 24 lakh (87 per cent) for diabetes, 23 lakh (86 per cent) for oral cancer and 12 lakh (84 per cent) for breast cancer and 5 lakh (38 per cent) for cervical cancer. Moreover, ABHA id's of 75 per cent population has been created. Under this programme following schemes have been running: a) Tele stroke Project b) National Dialysis Programme c) Cancer Care Units d) Sterin Project e) Palliative Care Units (2019) f) Integrated Nirog Clinic (2020) g) Health-Promoting School Initiative (2020).
15	Menstrual Hygiene Programme under Rastriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram.	During the FY 2023-24 (April to December, 2023), 1,36,782 Sanitary Napkins (one packet containing six pieces) were distributed to adolescent girls up to November, 2023 under this programme. Now the selected vendor has supplied 29,22,500 sanitary napkin packets to all Block Medical Officers for further supply of napkins in all Govt./Pvt. Schools and will be distributed to adolescent girls up to 31st March 2024.
16	Janani Suraksha Yojana PLUS	Janani Suraksha Yojana Plus (JSYP) is a scheme to promote institutional delivery in Government Hospitals by incentivizing BPL/SC/ST women. An incentive of ₹1100 is given on opting for institutional delivery and ₹500 to BPL beneficiaries on home delivery. 5,821 women have benefited under this scheme up to December, 2023.
17	Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK)	This is for the elimination of out-of-pocket expenses for both pregnant women and sick infants up to one year. The initiative entitles all beneficiaries to absolutely free drugs, consumables, diagnostics, blood, surgeries, transport, food and exemption from all user charges in Public Health facilities. In the FY 2023-24 upto December, 2023, 1,04,811 women have got the benefit of this scheme.
18	Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matriav Abiyan	The basic objective of the PMSMA is to make provision for quality Antenatal care, deletion, referral, treatment, and follow-up of high-risk pregnancies and women

		<p>-June, November and March. In June (ist round) 5,95,467 children and in November (2 round) 2023, 5,19,474 children were given zinc tablets along with ORS.</p>
	(d) Home Based Care for Young Child (HBYC) National Mission	<p>Under HBYC National Mission, Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) workers home visited newborns even after 42 days i.e. at 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 months. Its purpose is to improve the nutritional status of young children, their proper development, and their prevention of childhood diseases. It was earlier implemented only in District Chamba, Sirmaur and Mandi. Now it is being running in Shimla district also. This program will be implemented in all the districts in a phased manner. 32,436 children were home visited by ASHAs till December, 2023.</p>
	(e) Home-Based Newborn Care	<p>The purpose of this program is to reduce the newborn mortality rate in rural areas through ASHA workers for continuous care of newborn babies and mothers at home by visiting them 6 to 7 times (up to 42 days) for necessary care and prompt treatment on signs of danger. 45,605 newborns were home visited by ASHA till December, 2023.</p>
	(f) Rashtriya Bal Suraksha Karyakram	<p>The objective of this program is to conduct health check-ups of all children from birth to 18 years of age in Government/Government aided schools/Anganwadi centres. Health check-up of school children is done once a year and children of Anganwadi centres are screened twice a year. Children are screened for four disorders Birth defects, Lack of nutrition, Diseases and developmental delay, after preliminary examination, they are referred to government hospitals for further treatment. Apart from this children from all government, non-government schools, organizations, trusts or dropouts are treated free of cost for the above disorders. A total of 9,92,975 children were screened and 73 surgeries were performed till 31st December, 2023.</p>
20	Atal Ashirwad Yojana	<p>This scheme was started in the year 2018. Under this scheme a baby care kit is provided to the mothers of all new born babies, who are admitted into the</p>

		Government/non-government hospitals for delivery. In the year 2023-24, a budget provision of ₹10.00 crore has been made and under this scheme 3,54,961 new baby care kit were provided since start to November, 2023.
21	National Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Control Programme	<p>a) Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre (ICTC) - Up to December, 2023 out of the total tested persons, 84,814 were ANC clients out of which 9 were diagnosed as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) positive. b) Sexually Transmitted Infection / Reproductive Tract Infection (STI/ RTI) Services- up to December, 2023, 61,620 people have availed services of these STI/ RTI clinics. c) Blood Safety - up to December, 2023, 547 VBD camps have been organized. One Mobile Blood Bus with four donor couches is also functional in the state. d) Anti-Retroviral Treatment Programme - State has four Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) centres at Indira Gandhi Medical College (IGMC) Shimla, Regional Hospital (RH) Hamirpur, Medical College, Nerchowk, Mandi and Dr Rajinder Prashad Government Medical College (Dr RPGMC) Tanda and 2 Frequency Actuated Rectal Tremor (FART) centres at Una & Bilaspur and 5 links Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) Centers to provide free drugs to HIV/AIDS patients. e) Targeted interventions- 17 targeted interventions project are being implemented in the State for high-risk groups, 23,415 people have availed the RTI/STI services and 21,663 high-risk groups (HRG) were screened and out of these 49 HIV positive cases were detected up to December, 2023.</p>

14.2 Medical Education and Research

Presently, the Directorate of Medical Education and Research (DME) regulates six medical colleges, one dental college, one Atal Medical and Research University, and the Atal Institute of Medical Super Specialties in the public sector, as well as one medical college and four dental colleges in the private sector. Under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) has been established in Himachal Pradesh in Bilaspur. The institution-wise budgetary allocation and expenditure of funds during FY 2023-24 up to 11th January, 2024 is given in the table 14.4:

Table 14.4**Institution wise Budgetary Allocation and Expenditure****(₹ in crore)**

Name of Institution	Allocation	Expenditure
1. Indira Gandhi Medical College (IGMC) and Associate Hospitals	211.80	172.24
2. Himachal Pradesh Government Dental College (HPGDC)	22.89	18.97
3. Dr. Rajinder Prashad Government Medical College(Dr. RPGMC) ,Tanda	167.16	128.35
4. Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar Government Medical College (Dr. YSPGMC) Nahan	52.26	44.19
5. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru Government Medical College (Pt. JLNGMC), Chamba	105.12	95.93
6. Dr. Radhakrishnan Government Medical College (Dr. RK GMC), Hamirpur	110.15	52.10
7. Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri Government Medical College (SLBSGMC), Nerchowk, Mandi	93.83	78.17
8. Atal Medical and Research University, Mandi at Nerchowk	1.00	0.05
9. Atal Institute of Medical Super Specialties Shimla at Chamiana	15.22	12.52

Source: Directorate of Medical Education and Research, Himachal Pradesh**14.3 Academic Achievements**

Academic achievements in Medical Education and Research are as follows:

- i. **Bachelor of Medicines and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS) and Post Graduate (PG):** During the academic session 2023-24, 870 MBBS seats were filled in the Government and Private Sector (720 in Government and 150 in Private Sector). Similarly, 333 postgraduate (MD/MS) seats in various specialities were allotted in Government (241 seats) and Private Medical Colleges (92 seats).
- ii. **Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS) and Master of Dental Surgery (MDS):** 295 Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS) seats filled in Government and private sector (75 in Government dental College and 220 in the private sector). Similarly, 100 Master of Dental Surgery (MDS) seats were filled in both the Government and Private sectors (23 in Government Dental College and 77 in private Dental Colleges) during Academic Session 2023-24.
- iii **Nursing:** During the academic year 2023-24, 334 seats for the Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) training course, 1,590 seats for the General Nursing and Midwifery (GNM) course, 1,940 B.Sc. Nursing, 655 Post Basic B.Sc

Nursing and 201 seats for M.Sc Nursing Degree courses have been approved in various Government and Private institutions.

- iv Scholarship/Stipend:** The State Government has enhanced the stipend for Bachelor of Medicines and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS) from ₹17,000 to ₹20,000 per month.
- v Diplomate of National Board (DNB) Courses:** During the academic session 2023-24, 28 DNB seats were allotted in Government Medical Colleges of the state i.e. in Dr. Rajindra Prasad Government Medical College & Hospital, Kangra at Tanda (Post MBBS DNB 2 seats in one speciality), Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri Government Medical College & Hospital, Mandi Nerchowk (Post MBBS DNB 14 seats in 7 specialities), Dr. Radhakrishnan Government Medical College & Hospital, Hamirpur (Post MBBS DNB 10 seats in 5 specialities) and Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru Government Medical College, Chamba (Post MBBS DNB 2 seats in one speciality). Similarly, Diploma Seats were allotted in Government Medical Colleges of the State i.e. Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri Government Medical College & Hospital, Mandi Nerchowk (Diploma DNB 8 seats in 5 specialities), Dr. Radhakrishnan Government Medical College & Hospital, Hamirpur (DNB Diploma 6 seats in three specialities).
- vi Super Specialty Courses:** During the academic session 2023-24, 7 seats in super speciality courses were filled up in different specialities in Indira Gandhi Medical College (IGMC) and Hospital Shimla and 4 seats were allotted to Dr Rajinder Prasad Government Medical College (Dr RPGMC) and Hospital, Kangra at Tanda under DNB super speciality courses (DNB Neurology 2 seats and DNB Cardiology 2 seats).

The Institution wise major achievements up to December 2023 are given in table 14.5:

Table 14.5

Institution wise major achievements

Institution	Facilities Developed
Indira Gandhi Medical College (IGMC), Shimla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trauma Block was inaugurated by the Chief Minister, on 9th March, 2023. Government of Himachal Pradesh has created 81 posts for faculty members/paramedical staff/nursing staff for the Trauma Centre and Emergency Medicine Department. Government has accorded approval for hiring the 213 posts of different categories on an outsourced basis in the

	<p>Trauma Center and Tertiary Cancer Care Centre which includes EMD and Casualty 100 Bedded at IGM, Shimla.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new CT Scan Machine costing ₹7.00 crore has been installed and made functional in the Trauma Block and a digital X-ray Machine has also been installed with a cost of ₹2.50 crore in IGM, Shimla. • Upcoming facilities: Tertiary Cancer Care Centre (TCCC), 3 Tesla MRI machines will be installed in the Institute, Procurement of Positron Emission Tomography / Computed Tomography (PET/ CT) Scan and Robotic Surgery is underway.
Dr. Rajinder Prashad Government Medical College (Dr RPGMC), Tanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction work of the building for the establishment of the Centre of Excellence in the field of Mental Health with the estimated cost of ₹ 27.80 crore with the financial assistance of the GOI has been undertaken by the Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department (HPPWD) in September, 2018. A total expenditure of ₹35.39 crore has been incurred so far on its construction work and the same is almost complete. • 200 Bedded Sh. G.S. Bali Mother and Child Hospital (MCH): The construction work of a 200-bedded Mother and Child Hospital with an estimated cost of ₹ 39.65 crore with the financial assistance of the GOI, the work started by Central Public Works Department (CPWD) in September, 2019. At present 99 per cent construction work is complete. Expenditure of ₹41.46 crore has been incurred on its construction so far. • Lecture Theater complex: Government has approved the Lecture Theater complex for MBBS Students of this Institution. The approved construction cost thereof is ₹14.14 crore. The said complex is being constructed through HPPWD and ₹ 5.98 crore have been released recently for the same. • An additional 20 KL Liquid Medical Oxygen tank has been installed in this institution to meet out the requirement of medical Oxygen to avoid any inconvenience to the patients • 133 free lab test facilities under free Diagnostic Service, facilities have been provided to all the beneficiaries during the financial year 2023-2024. • The Department of Cardiothoracic and Vascular Surgery (CTVS), Dr RPGMC, Tanda has started Open Heart

	<p>Surgery and 15 different types of surgeries were performed by the department during the financial years 2023-24.</p>
<p>Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar Government Medical College (Dr. YSPGMC), Nahan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This year, the government has approved the building of a 100 bedded MCH centre, in place of the earlier approved 50 bedded with a cost outlay of ₹ 20.00 crore. • National Medical Omission (NMC) has approved to start Post Graduation in Community Medicine in Dr. YSPGMC, Nahan, with 3 student intake capacity and two students have been admitted in this stream. • For the convenience of the general public, machines/equipments worth ₹53.45 lakh have been purchased in various departments of the Medical College, Nahan, whereas efforts are being made to purchase another machines/equipments worth ₹95.00 lakh. • The foundation stone was laid by the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh on 6th January 2024 to build a hostel for 120 MBBS Interns with a budget provision of ₹14.65 crore
<p>Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru Government Medical College (Pt. JLNGMC), Chamba</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction Work of Phase-I: The Construction Work of Boys Hostel, Nurse Hostel, 24 No.Type-IV accommodation has been completed and inaugurated by the Chief Minister on 30th July, 2023. The Construction work of a 200-bedded Hospital and OPD block is in progress and 90 per cent work has been completed by NBCC (India) Ltd. The construction work of Phase-I (Girls Hostel & Type –III accommodation) is in progress and likely to be completed by October, 2024. • The Central lab of this hospital is providing lab, and test services round the clock, (24 x7) in patient care. • A new lift was installed in the existing Hospital for the betterment of patient care services. • The Dialysis services, Free Diagnostic services, Real-Time Reverse Transcriptase-Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) test, facility are being provided in this medical college and Hospital.
<p>Dr. Radhakrishnan Government Medical College (Dr. RK GMC), Hamirpur</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post Graduation DNB Seats approval: DNB Seats approval has been given by the National Board of Examination (NBE), New Delhi with two seats in each department of General Medicines, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology (OBG), Anesthesia and Pediatrics. • Approval to procure advanced laparoscopic Set (HD) with instrument and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) Machine in the Department of General Surgery and Radiology has been accorded & procurement is under

	process.
Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri Government Medical College (SLBSGMC), Mandi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Skill Lab has been established in the Department of Obstetrics & Gynae (OBG) under a tripartite agreement with Johnson & Johnson. Now the Lab is fully functional. • The establishment of one other Skill Lab (Midwifery led care unit) costing ₹10 lakh in the OBG department is in progress. • Tendering process of the construction of a 58-bedded Critical Care Block at a cost of ₹23.75 crore has been completed through Hindustan Latex Limited. Construction work will be started shortly. • The construction work of the Tertiary Care Centre building has been completed by CPWD at a cost of ₹19.17 crore and OPD services shall be started shortly after installation of machinery equipments and furniture. The Linear Accelerator (LINAC) Machine of ₹21.00 crore has been purchased and installation is in progress.
Himachal Pradesh Government Dental College and Hospital Shimla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 295 Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS) and 100 Master of Dental Surgery (MDS) seats were filled in both the Government and Private sector during Academic Session 2023-24.
Atal Medical and Research University, Mandi at Nerchowk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The university has conducted recruitment examinations of various medical staff of the National Health Mission (NHM), Medical Officers, Community Health Officers, Staff Nurses and Female Health Workers.
Atal Institute of Medical Super Specialties Shimla at Chamiana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CT Scan Machine: A CT scan machine has been installed in this institution at a cost of ₹10.00 crore which is one of the latest technology consisting of 256 slices. • CATH Lab: The single-plane Cardiovascular Catheterization with Digital Subtraction Angiography Lab is started in this institution at a cost of ₹ 9.42 crore. • Digital X-ray System: The Digital X-ray system with a digital Flat Panel Detector machine has been installed in this institution at a cost of ₹1.17 crore. • Construction works: There are 11 Modular Major and Minor Operation Theaters in this institution out of which nine modular major operation theatres have been completed and handed over to this institution. Two minor operation theatres are yet to be completed.

14.4 Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH)

Initially, the Department of Health & Family Welfare was responsible for the management of all Institutions of Ayurveda in the state, besides allopathic. Ayurveda is widely acceptable in the State. Indian systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy have played a vital role in the Health care systems of the State of Himachal Pradesh. This department includes the Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy systems of medicines. In the Government of India this department has now been named AYUSH. In the state, this department is also known as AYUSH.

AYUSH Vibhag is an important part of the Himachal Pradesh Health Care System. Health care services being provided to the general public through AYUSH health infrastructure are given in table 14.6:

Table 14.6

Availability of AYUSH Health Infrastructure in Himachal Pradesh

Sr. No.	Institution	Numbers (upto December, 2023)
1	Post Graduate (PG) Ayurvedic College	1
2	College of Pharmaceutical Science	1
3	Regional Hospitals	2
4	Ayurvedic Hospitals	32
5	Nature Cure Hospital	1
6	Ayurvedic Health Centres	445
7	AYUSH Health and Wellness Centres	740
8	Research Institute in Indian System of Medicines	1
9	Herbal Gardens	4
10	Drug Testing Laboratory	1
11	Unani Health Centers	3
12	Homoeopathic Health Centers	14
13	Amchi clinics	4
14	Ayurvedic Pharmacies	3
	Total	1252

14.5 Development of Herbal Resources:

- 421 units of herbal gardens have been established in different Ayurvedic Institutions in the state for which 37,000 medicinal plants were provided

by the State Medicinal Plant Board from its herbal gardens and nurseries.

- A project proposal entitled “Nation-wide campaign on *Withania somnifera* (Ashwagandha)” – “Ashwagandha- A Health Promoter” has been approved by the National Medicinal Plants Board, Government of India.
- The project proposal entitled "Setting up of Herbal Garden in schools under Education Department of Himachal Pradesh" amounting to ₹39.75 lakh for setting up these gardens in 75 schools of the state has been approved by the National Medicinal Plants Board, Government of India.
- Specific Medicinal Plants Corridors were established in four departmental herbal gardens, each herbal garden covering 5 Bighas of the area as per the following details:
 - i) Tejpatta corridor in Herbal Garden, Joginder Nagar, District Mandi.
 - ii) Arjun corridor in Herbal Garden, Neri, District Hamirpur.
 - iii) Moringa corridor in Herbal Garden, Jungle Jhalera, District Bilaspur.
 - iv) Taxus corridor in Herbal Garden, Dumreda, District Shimla.

CHAPTER

15

**SOCIAL
WELFARE**

Key Highlights

- To provide comprehensive care and protection to the orphan, semi-orphan, specially-abled & other children, Ekal Nari/ destitute women in need of care and protection till they become self-reliant and financially independent a new scheme namely Mukhya Mantri Sukh-Aashray Yojana has been started.
- 1084 children under the Social Security head and 2718 children under the Stipend/Pocket Money head of Mukhya Mantri Sukh Aashray Scheme have benefitted. 185 children have been covered under Mukhya Mantri Sukh Ashray Kosh, who are pursuing higher education, vocational training, skill development and start-up.
- The government of Himachal Pradesh has launched several schemes for social welfare programmes. These schemes include the Old Pension Scheme, the Special Ability Relief Allowance, the Widow/Deserted/Ekal Nari Pension, etc.
- Himachal Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation (HPSC & STDC) and Himachal Pradesh Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (HPBCF & DC) are running several self-employment initiatives.
- The Mashobra State Home currently has 21 inhabitants. Financial aid of up to ₹25,000 per woman is offered for the rehabilitation of such women once they leave the State Home. In the case of marriage, ladies are also given ₹ 51,000.
- During 2023-24 ₹1,130 crore has been spent up to December, 2022 under the Schedule Caste Development Plan for the welfare of SC's in the state. As part of the Schedule Tribe (ST) Development Plan, ₹130.57 crore has been spent in the FY 2023–24 up to September, 2023, for the welfare of ST in the state.
- Specially abled persons having a special ability of 40 per cent and above are provided loans by the Himachal Pradesh Minorities Finance and Development Corporation for setting up small ventures.
- Several programmes are run by the state designed to improve the lives of women, girls, and children, including the Child Protection Scheme, the Mukhyamantri Bal Udhar Yojana, the Beti Hai Anmol Yojana, and the SashakatMahila Yojana, amongst others.

15.1 Introduction

In Himachal Pradesh, government is dedicated to the well-being of socially and economically marginalized groups, including women, children, senior citizens, individuals with special needs, Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs). The success of the welfare agenda hinges on meticulous program implementation, tailored to the specific needs of various sections ensuring that deliverables align with the government's strategic social

15.2 Social Welfare and Welfare of Other Backward Classes

The Directorate for Empowerment of SCs, OBCs, Minorities Affairs, and the Specially Abled (ESOMSA) has the responsibility of empowering underprivileged and marginalized segments of society. The department's programs are oriented towards enhancing socio-economic conditions of these groups, aiming to foster their seamless integration into the broader societal framework. ESOMSA places a concerted emphasis on the social, educational, and economic advancement of these target groups. The tangible outcomes of these initiatives are evident in the substantial improvement in the well-being of these groups.

Social protection is instrumental in addressing extreme deprivation, risks, and vulnerabilities, as relying solely on market forces and economic growth does not effectively tackle inequality. Beyond addressing social hazards such as illness, old age, unemployment, and social exclusion, social protection encompasses programs that offer income support for the economically disadvantaged. Various pension schemes are being actively implemented to enhance the overall welfare of the population.

15.2.1 Old Age Pension

Old age pension plans are initiatives to guarantee that individuals who lack access to fundamental necessities of life are provided for and have access to better resources.

15.2.2 Disability Relief Allowance

Under this Scheme, social security is provided to Divyangjans having 40 per cent and above disability so that they can meet the basic needs of their life.

15.2.3 Widow / Deserted / Ekal Nari Pension

Widow / Deserted / Ekal Nari Pension plan provides for quarterly financial help to ensure a safe and improved living environment.

15.2.4 Rehabilitation Allowance to Lepers

Leprosy sufferers get quarterly Leprosy Rehabilitation Allowance. There is no age or income restriction for them.

15.2.5 Transgender Pension

Transgender pension is given to persons who have been issued a certificate by the Health and Family Welfare Department's State/ District level medical boards, irrespective of age or income.

15.2.6 Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension (Below Poverty Line (BPL)

Under this programme, recipients who are at least 60 years old and are from BPL families receive quarterly financial support.

15.2.7 Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension

This programme helps widows living in rural regions and ensures that they get government financial benefits if they come in the BPL category.

15.2.8 Indira Gandhi National Specially Abled Pension

The Indira Gandhi National Specially Abled Pension is a programme launched under the National Social Assistance Program that offers an advance quarterly pension to Divyangjans having 80 per cent and above disability to meet out basic daily needs of their life.

Details of the Social Security Pension Schemes are given in the table 15.1:

Table 15.1

Social Security Pension Schemes of the State

Schemes	Eligibility/Budget provision	₹ Amount per month
Old Age Pension	• No income bar for getting the benefit of a Social Security Pension except if the person or his/her spouse is not a taxpayer or not getting any Government Pension.	
	• 60 to 69 years.	1,000
	• 70 years and above.	1,700
	• Swaran Jayanti Nari Sambal Yojana pension for Women pensioners of age group 65-69 years.	1,150
Special Disability Relief Allowance	• An amount of ₹655.30 crore has been spent up to December, 2023 against the budget provision of ₹875.05 crore for the target of 4,64,117 pensioners.	
	• Who are having 40 per cent to 69 per cent of Disability	1,150
	• Those having special ability above 70 per cent without income criteria.	1,700

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An amount of ₹90.05 crore has been spent up to December, 2023 against the budget provision of ₹122.96 crore for the target of 73,255 pensioners. 	
Widow / Deserted/ Ekal Nari Pension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Females above 45 to 69 years. 70 years and above. An amount of ₹147.51 crore has been spent up to December, 2023 against the budget provision of ₹203.75 crore for the target of 1,15,366 pensioners. 	1,150 1,700
Rehabilitation allowance to Lepers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To the patient of leprosy up to 69 years irrespective of their age. To the patient with leprosy above 70 years. Females age-group 65 to 69 years. An amount of ₹1.14 crore has been spent up to December, 2023 to budget provision of ₹2.22 crore for the target of 1,013 pensioners. 	1,000 1,700 1,150
Transgender Pension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pension to transgender up to 69 years. Pension to transgender above 70 years of age. An amount of ₹0.90 lakh has been spent up to December, 2023 to the budget provision of ₹15.00 lakh for the target of 41 pensioners. 	1,000 1,700
Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension (BPL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons 60 to 69 years old belong to BPL household. 70 years and above belong to the BPL household. Females of age-group 65-69 years to BPL household. An amount of ₹32.10 crore has been spent up to December, 2023 against the budget provision of ₹42.32 crore for the target of 1,03,684 pensioners. 	1,000 1,700 1,150
Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widows between the age group 40 to 69 years belong to BPL. 70 years and above belong to BPL families. An amount of ₹6.69 crore has been spent up to December, 2023 against the budget provision of ₹9.46 crore for the target of 25,145 pensioners. 	1,150 1,700
Indira Gandhi National Specially Disabled Pension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Divyangjans have 80 per cent of Disability and belong to BPL. An amount of ₹42.05 lakh has been spent up to December, 2023 against the budget provision of ₹52.00 lakh for the target of 1,296 pensioners. 	1,700

15.2.9 National Family Benefit Scheme

As part of this programme, Below Poverty Line (BPL) household gets ₹20,000 in the unfortunate event of the passing away of primary breadwinner, between 18 to 59 years. As of December 2023, 482 households were assisted.

15.2.10 The Indira Gandhi Mahila Samman Nidhi Yojana

To provide ₹1500 per month to women of Lahaul-Spiti has been announced under, "Indira Gandhi Mahila Samman Nidhi Yojana 2023". A budget provision of ₹120.39 lakh has been made and 803 women were assisted.

15.2.11 Self-Employment Schemes

The Himachal Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation (HPSC & STDC), Himachal Pradesh Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (HPBCF & DC), and Himachal Pradesh Minorities Finance and Development Corporation (HPMF & DC) are three corporations receiving funding from the state government for various self-employment programmes.

The details of loans given by the Corporations up to December, 2023 are given in Table 15.2:

Table 15.2

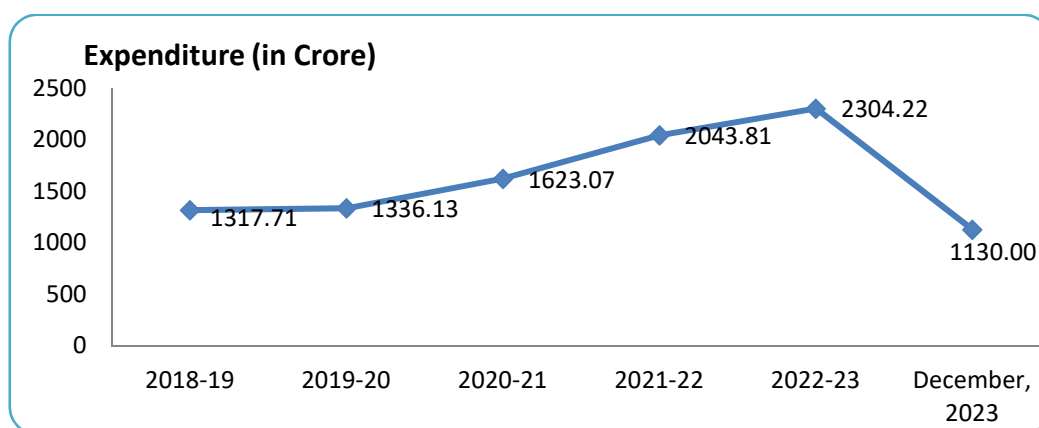
Name of Corporation	Name of Scheme	Target Group	Financial Achievement (In lakh)	Physical Achievement
HPBCF & DC	Term Loan (self-employment scheme)	OBCs	369.50	94
HPMF & DC	Small Business Loan	Minority	823.85	127
		PwDs	333.50	46
	Agriculture Unit	Minority	384.50	5
		PwDs	0	0
	Education Loan	Minority	6.00	1
	Transports Sector	PwDs	56.33	5
HPSC&STDC	Self Employment Scheme	SCs/STs	86.35	203
	Hast Shilap Vikas Yojana		9.75	51
	Interest-Free Study Loan		3.85	3
	AMSY/Small/Business/MSY/ALRY		4.80	75
	Dalit Varg Vyavasaik Prashikshan Yojana		0.00	170
	Himswavlamban Yojana		9.00	2

15.2.12 Scheduled Caste Development Plan

In the State Development Plan of 2023-24, 25.19 per cent of the Development Plan allocation is earmarked for the Scheduled Caste (SC) Development Plan, focusing on individual beneficiary programs and infrastructure development in SC-concentrated villages. The outlay for the SC Development Programme is ₹2399.05 crore, with an additional outlay of ₹879.71 crore from the Central Development Budget. A detailed breakdown of expenditures is as under:

Figure 15.1

Expenditure under Schedule Caste Development Plan



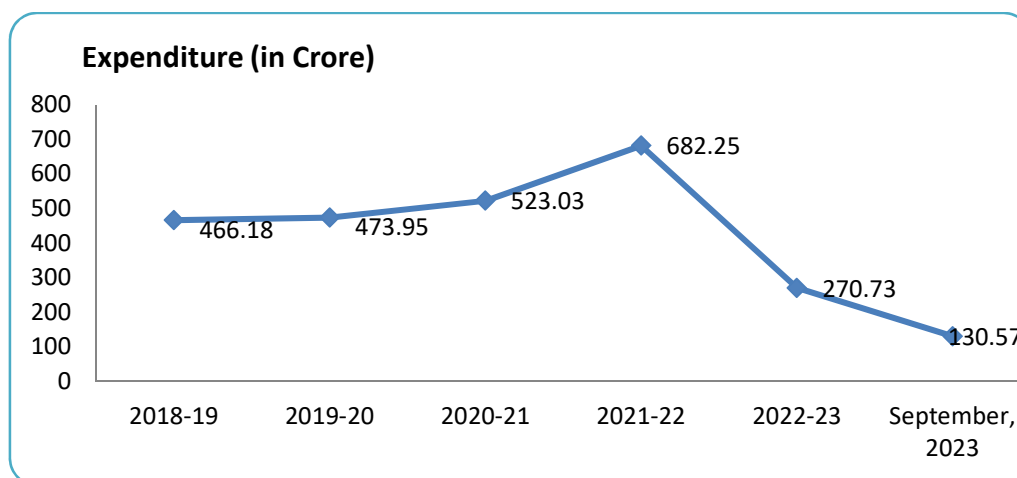
15.2.13 Scheduled Tribe Sub-Plan

The ST sub-approach plan for economic growth is area-based. For FY 2023–24, under ST Development Plan ₹857.14 crore are earmarked.

Under the ST Development Plan, ₹130.57 crore was spent up till September, 2023, for the welfare of STs. Figure 15.2 below shows a breakdown of expenditures by year.

Figure 15.2

Expenditure under STC/Tribal Sub-Plan



15.2.14 Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes

The important schemes implemented during 2023-24 are as under:

Table 15.3

Schemes for the Welfare of SC/ST, OBCs and Minorities

Schemes	Brief description
Award for Inter-caste Marriage	₹50,000 incentive is being given to couples for inter-caste marriages. During the year 2023-24, a budget provision of ₹3.10 crore has been provided and 616 couples benefited with an amount of ₹3.08 crore up to December, 2023.
Swaran Jayanti Ashray Yojana /Housing Subsidy	SC, ST, and OBC are given a subsidy of ₹1,50,000 per family for house construction for those whose annual income is less than ₹50,000. During 2023-24, an amount of ₹22.50 budget has been allotted and 547 persons benefited up to December, 2023.
Training and Proficiency in Computer Applications and Allied Activities	Candidates belonging to SC, ST OBC, BPL, Minorities, Specially Abled, single women and widows or those whose annual income is less than ₹2.00 lakh. ₹1,350 per month and ₹1,500 for specially abled are provided by the State government for training and also provided stipend of ₹1,000 per month and ₹1,200 for Specially abled during training. Six-month placement is provided in the organization/offices to gain proficiency in computer applications. During this period ₹1,500 per month per candidate is provided and ₹1,800 per month for specially abled students. During the FY 2023-24 a budget provision of ₹5.57 crore has been provided and an amount of ₹76.20 lakh has been spent up to December, 2023.
Follow up Programme	SC and OBC whose annual income does not exceed ₹50,000 per annum are provided tools for carpentry, weaving, lather work etc. and sewing machines after sanctioning ₹1,300 and ₹1,800 respectively. For the FY 2023-24, a budget provision of ₹2.08 crore has been provided and an amount of ₹6.26 lakh has been spent up to December, 2023.
Compensation to Victims of Atrocities on	Relief amounting to ₹85,000 under Compensation to Victims of Atrocities on SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities

SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities (POA) Act-1989	<p>(POA) Act-1989 to ₹ 8.25 lakh is provided to the victims of atrocity.</p> <p>During the FY 2023-24 a budget provision of ₹3.04 crore has been provided and an amount of ₹1.79 crore was spent up to December, 2023 for providing compensation amount to 219 victims.</p>
Assistance to Civil Services Coaching	<p>One-time financial assistance of ₹30,000 to Bonafide Himachalis who qualify for the preliminary examination for Civil Services.</p> <p>During the FY 2023-24, budget provision of ₹15.00 lakh has been provided against which ₹14.70 lakh has been provided to 49 aspirants up to December 2023.</p>
Prevention of Drug Abuses	<p>To curb the menace of drug abuses and to reduce the drug demand, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment GoI in collaboration with NGOs has established 03 Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs) in the State whereas State Government has also established 02 ICRASs in collaboration with Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) to whom Grant-in-Aid (GIA) are being provided. In addition to this awareness camps are being organized in different areas of the State so that the menace of drug abuse can be reduced.</p> <p>To reduce drug abuse and its demand awareness is being made by organizing Nukkad Natak through folk media groups and Jam Sessions in education institutions.</p> <p>During the FY 2023-24 an amount of ₹310.55 lakh has been provided.</p>
Grant to other Voluntary Organizations: GIA to Old Age Home	<p>For destitute older persons, 11 Old Age Homes, 23 Day Care Centres, and 07 Varishath Naagrik Suvidha Kedras have been established in the State through NGOs to whom grant-in-aid is being provided.</p> <p>During the FY 2023-24, a budget provision of ₹1.75 crore has been provided and an amount of ₹90.73 lakh was spent up to December, 2023.</p>
The welfare of the Specially Disabled:	
Scholarship to Divyangjans	<p>To all categories of children having disability of 40 per cent and above, Scholarship is given from ₹625 to ₹3,750 per</p>

	<p>month for day scholars and ₹1875 to ₹ 5,000 per month for boarders.</p> <p>Against the budget provision of ₹170 lakh, an amount of ₹111.83 lakh has been spent for providing scholarships to 1061 students up to December, 2023.</p>
Marriage Grant to Individuals Marrying with Divyangjans	<p>To encourage able-bodied young men or girls to marry the Divyangjans having 40 to 74 per cent disability are given ₹25,000 and above 75 per cent disability are given ₹50,000.</p> <p>Against the budget provision of ₹90 lakh an amount of ₹19.25 lakh has been spent benefitting to 60 beneficiaries up to December, 2023.</p>
Institutions of Children with Special Needs	<p>Three institutes at Dhalli (Shimla), Dari (Dharamshala) and Sundernagar (Mandi) have been set up in the State to provide education and vocational rehabilitation services to visually and hearing impaired children.</p> <p>State Government is providing GIA to the 09 NGOs for running institutions (Day Care Centre/Home) for the Specially Abled Persons wherein 219 inmates/persons are residing. A budget provision of ₹1.25 crore has been made against which ₹32.66 lakh has been spent up to December, 2023.</p>
District Rehabilitation Centres	<p>Two District Rehabilitation Centers have been set up at Hamirpur and Dharamshala.</p> <p>During the FY 2023-24 an amount of ₹20.55 lakh has been provided to each District Rehabilitation Centers (DRCs)</p>
Rehabilitation of Mentally ill Cured Person	<p>Two halfway homes have been established in the State.</p> <p>During the FY 2023-24, a Budget provision of ₹1.00 crore has been made for these 2 halfway Homes.</p>
Unique Disability ID Cards (UDID) :	<p>As per the Gol instruction, it is mandatory to make a single UDID card in place of disability cards in the entire country to facilitate and identify the PwDs, through this UDID project.</p> <p>Up to 31-12-2023, 90,780 UDID cards have been issued to PwDs across the State.</p> <p>UDID card is issued to such PwDs whose disability/disabilities is 40 per cent or more during a medical</p>

	examination by the competent authority of the Health Department.
	Through UDID card PwDs avails the free travelling facilities in HRTC buses within the State.
Festival Grant	The State Government provides festival grants ₹500 to all the residents living in the Special Homes/ Old age Homes and ₹5000 to institutions having a capacity of 25 residents and ₹10,000 to Institutions having a capacity of more than 25 residents for the celebration of festivals in the Institutions/ Homes.

15.3 Women and Child Welfare

Government is actively implementing a range of measures designed to promote welfare and empowerment of women across various sectors. These programs are geared towards narrowing wage gap between men and women, elevating household incomes, and bolstering women's negotiating capabilities. Government has taken significant strides in empowering women through Self Help Group (SHG) organizations and by providing financial assistance. Complementing these efforts, the government is also executing Centrally Sponsored Schemes, including initiatives like Beti Padhao Beti Bachao, Integrated Child Protection Services, Supplementary Nutrition Program, Poshan Abhiyaan, Construction and Renovation of Anganwadi Centers, and Ujjwala for Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation.

Established in 2011, the Directorate of Women and Child Development operates as an integral part of the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment.

15.3.1 State Home cum Protective Home Mashobra

The primary objective of the scheme is to provide support to vulnerable groups, including young girls, widows, deserted individuals, those in economic hardship and women facing moral risks. The comprehensive assistance encompasses free shelter, food, clothing, education, healthcare, medication, counselling and vocational training. Currently, the Mashobra State Home accommodates 21 residents. Upon their departure from the State Home, financial aid of up to ₹25,000 per woman is provided for their rehabilitation. Additionally, these women are further supported with a grant of ₹51,000 for marriage.

15.3.2 One-Stop Centre

The Centrally sponsored One Stop Centre program is designed with the primary objective of providing comprehensive support to women who have encountered violence in both private and public settings, within a single facility. This initiative aims to streamline access to a range of services, including immediate medical, legal, psychological, and counselling support for women, in both emergency and non-emergency situations. Presently, each district headquarter in Himachal Pradesh is equipped with a dedicated "One Stop Centre" to facilitate assistance to women in need.

15.3.3 Saksham Gudiya Board

The scheme's main goal is to make policy recommendations for the empowerment of girl child/adolescent girls, Acts, rules, policies, and programmes related to safety and security, and to review the implementation of various programmes being run by different departments for upliftment and empowerment for the protection of girl child/adolescent girls against crime.

Table 15.4

Various Schemes of the State for the Welfare of Women, Children and Girl

Schemes	Brief description
Mukhya Mantri Sukh-Ashray Yojana	<p>To provide comprehensive care and protection to the orphan, semi-orphan, specially-abled & other children, Ekal Nari/ destitute women in need of care and protection till they become self-reliant and financially independent a new scheme namely Mukhya Mantri Sukh-Aashray Yojana has been started.</p> <p>A fund has been established by the Government of Himachal Pradesh to facilitate higher education and skill development training of children and destitute women to ensure their settlement in life. This Kosh can receive voluntary donations, contributions or subscriptions made by any individual or organization or receive funds under Corporate Social Responsibility.</p> <p>1084 children under the Social Security head and 2718 children under the Stipend/Pocket Money head of Mukhya Mantri Sukh Aashray Scheme have benefitted. 185 children have been covered under Mukhya Mantri Sukh Ashray Kosh, who are pursuing higher education, vocational training, skill development and start-up.</p>
Mission Vatsalya Scheme	<p>The Child Protection Services Scheme was revised on 01.04.2022 and is now known as the Mission Vatsalya Scheme. Mission Vatsalya (erstwhile CPS scheme) is being implemented in the State w.e.f. 17.09.2012.</p> <p>Institutional care services are provided to the Children in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP) & Children in Conflict with Law (CICL) on the orders of CWC and JJB. At present under institutional care 1364 children are being benefitted and provided residential facilities in 46 Child Care Institutions registered under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 in the State of Himachal Pradesh; comprising of 39 Children Homes, 2 Observation Home-cum-Special Home-cum-Place of Safety, 4 Open shelters and 1 Shishu Grih.</p>

	Out of the total beneficiaries (i.e. 1240 children) covered under Non-institutional Care; 638 children & 24 COVID orphaned children were covered under the sponsorship programme, 444 children were covered under the foster care programme and 134 children benefitted under aftercare services for the period of 01.04.2023 to 30.09.2023.
Bal/Balika Surksha Yojana and Foster Care Programme	₹4,000 per child per month is sanctioned in favour of foster parents for the maintenance of children and ₹500 per child per month is sanctioned as additional assistance from the State.
Rehabilitation Support to Minor Victims of Rape and Child Abuse and Objectification Background	The objective of this scheme is to restore the self-confidence and dignity of minors who is victim of rape or child abuse through intensive counselling, financial security, skill up-gradation, rehabilitation and livelihood support. On confirmation of the crime, financial assistance of ₹7,500 per month is provided to the victim till the age of 21 years. Besides, intensive counselling of the victim and her/his family members is also done through the Counselor of the concerned District Child Protection Unit. 284 beneficiaries have got financial assistance under Rehabilitation Support to Minor Victims of Rape and Child Abuse & Objectification Background.
Anganwadi Services	The Department provides Supplementary Nutrition, Nutrition & Health Education, Immunization, Health Checks –and Referral services to Pregnant & Lactating Mothers and children in the age group of 6 Months to 6 Years; Non formal Pre-School education for 3-6 Years Children.
Supplementary Nutrition Programme and Bal Poshahaar Top-up Yojana	The Supplementary Nutrition is being provided to children in the age group of 6 months to 6 years, pregnant & lactating mothers and severely malnourished children by the Department of Women and Child Development under the Supplementary Nutrition Programme and Bal Poshahaar Top-up Yojana. Supplementary nutrition is provided to bridge the gap between recommended dietary allowances and the actual intake of food of an individual. Under Supplementary Nutrition Programme and Bal Poshahaar Top-up Yojana, supplementary nutrition is being provided to the children in the age group of 6 months to 6 years @₹ 10.00 per child per day (₹ 8.00+ ₹ 2.00), ₹ 11.50 per pregnant & lactating mother per day (₹ 9.50+ 2.00) and ₹14.00 per severely malnourished children per day (₹ 12.00+2.00) respectively.

	<p>During current financial year, 2,56,514 children in the age group of 06 months to 6 years, 75,292 pregnant & lactating mothers and 2,121 Malnourished Children have been benefited.</p> <p>For the FY 2023-24, under Supplementary Nutrition Programme there is a provision of ₹71.10 crore as Central Share and ₹7.90 crore as State share. Under Bal Poshahaar Top-up Yojana an amount of ₹30.00 crore has been budgeted by the State Government.</p>
Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)	For the FY 2023-24, under this scheme for adolescent girls, there is a provision of budget amounting to ₹225.70 lakh as Central Share and ₹20.00 lakh as State Share.
Mukhya Mantri Kanyadaan Yojana	Under this programme, marriage grant of ₹51,000 is being given to the guardians of the destitute girls for their marriages provided their annual income does not exceed ₹50,000. The marriage grant is admissible for divorced women, their daughters, orphan girls, provided their annual income does not exceed ₹50,000.
Self-Employment Assistance for Women	Under this scheme ₹5,000 is provided to women having an annual income less than ₹50,000 for carrying income-generating activities.
Widow Re-marriage Scheme	The main objective of the scheme is to help in the rehabilitation of widows after re-marriage, ₹2.00 lakh is given to couples under this scheme.
Mother Teresa Asahay Matri Sambal Yojana	This scheme aims to provide assistance of ₹6,000 per child per annum for two children to destitute widows, divorced or deserted women or women whose husbands are missing for the last 2 years for the maintenance of their children till they attain the age of 18 years.
Vishesh Mahila Utthan Yojana	The scheme has been formulated for the rehabilitation of physically and sexually abused women through Technical and Vocational Training. There is a provision to provide a of stipend ₹3,000 per month and a test fee of ₹800 per trainee at the end of the training period.
Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme	This scheme is implemented in all the districts of Himachal Pradesh to prevent gender-biased sex-selective elimination and to ensure the education and safety of a girl child.
Beti Hai Anmol Yojana	Under this scheme, a post-birth grant of ₹21,000 is provided for two girls per family, for those belonging to BPL families. Annual Scholarships ₹450 to ₹5000 are also admissible to Girls born before 12.08.2021 from First Class to Graduation level and the post-birth grant of ₹12,000.

Mukhya Mantri Shagun Yojana	Under this scheme, marriage grant of ₹31,000 is provided for the marriage of a girl belonging to a BPL family.
Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	<p>Under this scheme, in the case of the first child, ₹5,000 is given in two installments and for the second child, the benefit of ₹6,000 is provided in one installment subject to the second child being a girl child.</p> <p>Under this scheme, from 01.01.2017 to 31.12.2023, ₹117.62 crore has been disbursed to 2, 83,704 beneficiaries in their bank accounts.</p>
Sashakat Mahila Yojana	<p>This scheme covers female between age of 11-45 years and main objective of this scheme is to focus on socio-economic empowerment of rural women by creating awareness among them through awareness camps/ meetings regarding various women centric welfare scheme, about their right and facilitating institution support for enabling them to realize their right and develop/utilize their full potential.</p> <p>For this purpose Sashakat Mahila Kendra have been set up at Gram Panchayat level in all Gram Panchayat of Himachal Pradesh, under this scheme. One time seed money @ ₹35,000 per SHG per development block is granted for income generating activities for making them self reliant and award money @ ₹5,000 per girl child is granted to 5/5 topper girls of 10th and 12th in board examination from each district. improve sentences.</p>

CHAPTER

16

**RURAL DEVELOPMENT
AND
PANCHAYATI RAJ**

Key Highlights

- In FY 2023-24, Farm Livelihood Scheme has been implemented in all the blocks of Himachal, until now the Farm Livelihood was only implemented in the Farm intensive blocks. The outreach of Farm Livelihood Scheme Intervention in 4,458 villages wherein 83,512 Mahila Kisans have been identified and 736 Farm Livelihood CRPs (Krishi Sakhi and Pashu Sakhi, Krishi Udyog Sakhi) have been identified and trained on Agro-Ecological Practices and Sustainable Livestock Practices.
- HIM-IRA brand has been established, where local SHGs can participate and sell their products. In FY 2023-24 (April-December), five new development blocks to organize the HIM-IRA Weekly market. The total sale reported of these weekly Markets for FY 2023-24 (April to December) is ₹1.87crore
- Mukhaya Mantri Awaas Yojana (MMAY)-until December, 2023, the agency sanctioned 533 dwellings and spent ₹802.00 crore of the budgeted budget.
- Under Matri Shakti BimaYojana (MSBY) During FY 2023-24, the initiative offered financial support to 64 households totaling ₹1.26 crore upto 31st December, 2023.
- Under Plantation, including horticulture activities, total 84,448 plants are planted and total area covered under plantation is 422.93 hectare during FY 2023-24.
- A total of ₹332.00 crore has been sanctioned for the State under the 15th Finance Commission for FY 2023-24, of which ₹52.59 crore has been distributed to Panchayati Raj Institutions.

16.1 Rural Development

Rural Development includes measures to improve rural infrastructure, livelihoods, cleanliness, water conservation and enable ease of living for people living in rural areas especially poor marginalized and economically weaker sections. This transformation is brought about through various schemes such as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dyal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Watershed Development Programme (WDC-Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana-2.0, Swachh Bharat Mission–Gramin (SBM-G), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Gramin), Mukhya Mantri Awaas Yojana (MMAY), Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), and Matri-Shakti Bima Yojana.

16.2 Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

The Ministry of Rural Development's (MoRD) Government of India launched the National Livelihood Mission (NRLM) by restricting Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) w.e.f. 1st April, 2013. NRLM named DAY-NRLM (Deendyal Antodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission) w.e.f. 29-3-2016 and is the flagship programme of the Government of India for reducing poverty by giving low-income households access to chances for productive self-employment and skilled wage jobs for long-term subsistence.

16.2.1 The main features of this programme are under

- The National Rural Livelihoods Mission aims to reach out to all poor families, mobilize them into Self-Help-Groups (SHGs) link them to sustainable livelihood opportunities and nurture them till they come out of poverty and enjoy a decent quality of life. This programme focuses on women empowerment hence, the rural poor Households (HHs) under NRLM are covered through their women members. These women are firstly organized into SHGs and thereafter into Village/ Block / District federations to assist them by the guidelines of the Government of India.
- According to the scheme's mission in Himachal Pradesh, the State Rural Livelihood Mission would encompass all rural poor and the poorest of the poor, who would be picked using the Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) and Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) data of 2011. The selected women are grouped into SHGs, and their Federated Institutions are linked with Banks for recurring micro financing. In addition to the aforementioned groups, the

NRLM prioritises the coverage of single women, war widows, the disabled, and the elderly who do not have caretakers.

16.2.2 The incentives being provided to the women SHGs are as under

Financial Inclusion

NRLM facilitates universal access to affordable, cost-effective and reliable financial services to the poor. These include financial literacy, bank account, savings, credit, insurance, remittance, pension and counselling on financial services. The core of the NRLM financial inclusion and investment strategy is **“making poor the preferred clients of the banking system and mobilizing bank credit”**.

- **To facilitate bank linkages, State Level Bankers' Committees (SLBC)** would constitute exclusive sub-committees for SHG bank linkages and financial inclusion in NRLM activities. Similarly, District Level Coordination Committees and Block Level Coordination Committees would review SHG-Bank linkages under NRLM.
- Recently a Master Circular issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), has been notified that all the SHGs will get loan/credit through the banks on 7 per cent interest in all the districts in the state. The condition of the Category-I and II districts has been removed by the RBI. This will help the SHGs to get credit at an affordable rate of interest from the banks to start or expand their livelihood activities.

16.2.3 Farm Livelihoods Scheme

- In FY 2023-24, Farm Livelihood scheme has been implemented in all the blocks of Himachal until now Farm Livelihood was only implemented in the Farm intensive blocks. The outreach of Farm Livelihood Intervention in 4,458 villages wherein 83,512 Mahila Kisans have been identified and 736 Farm Livelihood Community Resource Persons (CRPs) (Krishi Sakhi and Pashu Sakhi, Krishi Udyog Sakhi) have been identified and trained on Agro-Ecological Practices and Sustainable Livestock Practices. The identified Mahila Kisans are being trained on Agro-Ecological Practices and Sustainable Livestock by the Farm Livelihood CRPs and helped in the establishment of Backyard Kitchen Gardens/Agri Nutrition Gardens, Preparation of Bio Fertilizer i.e. Beejamrit, Jeevamrit etc.
- The funds amounting to ₹6.00 crore have been released for the establishment of 125 (25 under DAY-NRLM and 100 under WDC-PMKSY 2.0) Custom Hiring Centres in FY 2023-24 from where SHG Women can take Farm Equipment on

rent. These CHCs will be operated and managed by Livelihood Sub Committees of Village Organizations formed under DAY NRLM.

- 13,463 Agri Nutri Garden Kits comprising 2 types of gardening tools, 10 types of summer vegetable seeds and 1 Agri Nutri booklet have been distributed in convergence with the WDC-PMKSY 2.0 in watershed areas.
- 868 Krishi and Pashu Sakhis have been trained on agro ecological practices i.e. Agri Nutri Garden (importance, crop calendar and layout etc.), Soil (soil pH, types and methods of maintaining soil etc.) and water and its conservation.
- 220 Krishi and Pashu Sakhis have been trained on millets, preparations of recipes and cuisines of millets and millets for food security by the experts of the Agriculture Department at Farmer Training School Sundernager.
- 60 Krishi and Pashu Sakhis have been trained on the “**Dharti Ka Doctor**” soil testing kit by the experts of the Divya Yog Mandir Trust Patanjali. It is a portable soil testing kit that enables the Krishi and Pashu Sakhis to test the soil health of their farm holding their own.
- 237 Producer Groups have been formed and 5,214 Mahila Kisan have been covered in the PGs.

16.2.4 Non-Farm Livelihoods

The non-farm livelihoods activities may be defined as comprising all those activities associated with waged work or self-employment in income-generating activities (including income in-kind) that are not agricultural but which generate income. In this regard, HPSRLM has taken many new initiatives related to the non-farm sector in the state. The major activities and programmes that are being implemented in the State for providing sustainable livelihood under non-farm are:

I. HIM-IRA brand registration

Self-help groups formed under NRLM in the state were selling their products by different names, which resulted in limited market reach and low/zero repeat customers. To increase the market reach of SHG products brand “**Him-Ira**” and its logo have been registered to sell all the SHG products under a single umbrella.

Registration of brand has helped:

- Given new recognition to SHG products
- Enhanced product recognition
- Increased market reach.
- Help in-built brand loyalty
- Aid in the introduction of new products in the range

- Build brand equity
- Enhanced credibility and ease of purchase.

II. HIM-IRA SHG Shops

To provide a sustainable livelihood opportunity to the SHG members & market linkage to the products produced by Self-Help Groups, Himachal Pradesh Government in the budget 2023-24 has announced to open the 50 model shops which will be managed and operated by the women SHG members. To date, 93 Him Ira shops have been made operational in the State. In FY 2023-24 till date- Out of 93 Him Ira shops, 17 shops have been identified as Model Him Ira shops and up to ₹5 lakh has been released for renovation of these model shops. For the FY 2023-24 total sales recorded by these Shops is ₹1.70 crore

III. HIM-IRA Weekly Market

- Himachal Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission (HPSRLM) has planned to organize a weekly Market under the brand name Him Ira, where Self Help Groups in the local area can participate and sell their products.
- This programme has helped them gain confidence and contribute to the family's income. Him Ira weekly markets are held in ideal places such as blocks and districts. Currently, 75 blocks host Him Ira weekly markets. FY 2023-24 (April-December). The total sales reported in these weekly Markets in the same time frame is ₹1.87 crore.

IV. HIM-IRA Canteen

HIM-IRA Canteen provides an option for rural SHG women to generate additional income. The objective is to create a unique and traditional dining experience that focuses on "Atihi Devo Bhav". Him Ira Canteen will strive to maintain sanitary canteens inside the institution's premises to give high-quality meals to officers, personnel, students, and guests, among others, at a fair price and with excellent service. There are now 17 Him Ira canteens operating in Government Institutions.

V. Him-Annapurna Food Van

Under Him-Annapurna Food Van Scheme the plan is to launch a food van that will be owned, operated, and managed by the state's SHGs. In this regard, funds have been disbursed to District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) Sangrah district Sirmaur, Haroli district Una, Baijnath district Kangra, Kullu Nagar, Basantpur district Shimla and these 5 blocks are operating Him Annapurna Food Van being such by SHG women.

VI Prime Minister Formalisation of Micro Food Enterprises (PMFME)

- The PMFME project, which is being implemented in the state, provides financial support in the form of seed money in the amount of ₹40,000 to SHG groups interested in food processing operations. This seed financing is being offered to SHGs to help them expand their businesses and earn more money by manufacturing more items.
- To date, an amount of ₹3.59 crore has been disbursed to 79 Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) in the state, consisting of 155 SHG beneficiaries and 13,200 SHG beneficiaries' proposals have been approved by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) totalling ₹49.41 crore till November 2023.

VII Start Up Village Entrepreneur Programme (SVEP)

- SVEP is a centrally funded initiative with the primary goal of assisting the rural poor in establishing their businesses by constructing a sustainable paradigm for village entrepreneurship promotion.
- This plan is being implemented in Mandi Sadar (Block), and under SVEP, a total of 2,018 firms in Mandi Sadar block must be supported for four years. A block resource centre has been established, and businesses are being mobilised. Thirty Community Resource Persons-Enterprise Promotion (CRP-EPs) have been trained and placed in the neighbourhood. Five additional SVEP blocks have been added for FY 2023-24.

VIII Institutional Building & Capacity Building

NRLM organizes all poor households (women) into aggregate institutions of the poor (SHGs/ Village Organizations (VOs)/Cluster Level Federation (CLFs) that provide them with voice, space, and resources. These platforms '**of the poor**' and '**for the poor**' would partner with local self-governments, public service providers, banks, the private sector, and other mainstream institutions to facilitate the delivery of social and economic services to the poor.

16.2.5 Social Inclusion and Social Development

Social Inclusion: Category-wise inclusion of SHGs under Social Inclusion has so far been recorded in the following table:

Table 16.1**Social inclusion financial year 2023-24 (Upto December, 2023)**

Total SHG	SC SHG	No. of SHG Provided RF @ ₹15,000	ST SHG	No. of SHG Provided RF@ ₹15,000	Minority SHG	No. of SHG Provided RF @ ₹15,000	Person with Disability (PwD)	No. of SHG Provided RF @ ₹15,000	Elderly SHG	No. of SHG provided RF @ ₹15,000
574	213	993	59	84	9	9	80	17	110	2

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Himachal Pradesh.

- Under this component, 110 Elderly SHGs and 80 special PwD SHGs have also been formed to date up to December, 2023. Revolving Fund (RF) ₹15,000 per SHG has been released to 1,105 vulnerable SHGs till date. One batch of 40 ESHG members of Dev. Block Chopal & Tutu has been trained in Food Processing. Apart from this 50 ICRPs were identified & trained on social Inclusion during the year.
- To date, 137 Vulnerability Reduction Plans (VRP) have been developed, and ₹188.50 lakh has been allocated as Variable Refrigerant Flow (VRF) to 126 VOs at a rate of ₹1.50 lakh per VO. Two Elderly CLF-SHG of Chopal and Tutu participated in Saras Fair and the Food Carnival at Ridge Maidan, Shimla and sold Millets, Apple products, Ginger Candies etc. for ₹3.50 lakh and ₹20.00 lakh tentative amount has been spent on Social Inclusion activities during the year.

16.3 Food Nutrition Health and Wash (FNHW)

This component established 180 Community resource persons (Health, Nutrition, and Gender) (CRP HNG) who have been taught and are working to implement FNHW in 27 blocks. Information Education Communication (IEC) on Anemia Menstrual Hygiene and Menopause has been developed and delivered to all the CLFs, VOs and SHG for dissemination and awareness.

“Him Vayanjan” Pustika developed and delivered to all the Districts, Blocks and cadre. Apart from these Food, Nutrition, Health and WASH (FNHW) Visioning- 3 exercises have been initiated at 3 CLF immersion sites during the year. During the POSHAN Maah-2023, About 40,000 SHGs participated in this event at their place under all the development blocks of the State and 60,000 Kitchen Gardens were prepared.

On the occasion of **the International Year of the Millets 2023, the Him Ira Food Carnival** was organized by HPSRLM from 2nd to 18th December, 2023 at Ridge Maidan Shimla. Traditional dishes and coarse grain products were served by 2 Self Help Groups from each of the 2 development blocks of all the districts of the state and business of

₹35.00 lakh was done in the carnival. The approximate amount spent on FNHW activities during the year is ₹42.00 lakh.

16.4 Gender

- Under this component, 180 Community Resources Persons- Health, Nutrition and Gender (CRP-HNG) have been trained and working for the rollout of Gender in 27 blocks. In addition to this, 4 CLFs level & 90 VO level Social Action Committees have been trained by CRP-HNG on Gender. A total of 610 Gender Point Persons (GPPs) have been trained for the same. Apart from this Gender Visioning -3 exercise has been initiated at 3 CLF immersion sites during the year.
- National Gender Campaign on “Gender Based Violence” launched on 25th November to 23rd December, 2023 with the support of the line department in the State. 50 participants from HPSRLM participated in the launching of the campaign in Delhi. IEC compiled a booklet developed and delivered to all the District, Block and CBOs.
- Gender Awareness Centre in Him Ira Food Carnival organized by the State Rural Livelihood Mission from 2nd to 18th December 2023 at Ridge Maidan Shimla. Gender awareness booklets were also distributed at the stall and about 2,000 local people and tourists every day were made aware. A tentative ₹55.00 lakh amount has been spent on GENDER activities during the year.

16.5 Panchayat Raj Institutions and Community-Based Organizations (PRI-CBO)

HPSRLM has signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with National Research Organisation Kudumbashree Kerala to roll out the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Community Based Organisation (PRI-CBO) Convergence project in 148 Gram Panchayats in four blocks, Rajgarh, Theog, Mashobra and Kandaghat. A total of 340 Local Resource Group (LRGs) cadre and 3 District Resource Persons (DRP) were trained and deployed in the above 4 Blocks.

In addition, 3,509 Village Poverty Reduction Plans (VPRPs) are being developed by 3,192 Resource Persons / Community Resource Persons (RPs/CRPs) through mobile based App among 40,000 SHG. In 3,184 Gram Panchayats of the State using a mobile-based app, which will be integrated into the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) total 3,062 PRI's oriented on VPRP during the year. The approximate amount spent on PRI-CBO Convergence efforts throughout FY is ₹101.00 lakh.

Table 16.2**District-wise target and achievement for the FY 2023-24 (up to December, 2023)**

Sr. No.	Name of District	SHG Formation		Revolving fund				Community Investment Fund (CIF)				Credit Linkage			
		Target No. of SHGs formed	Ach. No. of SHG Formation	Target No. of SHG provided RF		Achievement of RF disbursement		Target No. of SHG provided CIF		Achievement of CIF disbursement		SHGs Credit Linkage with Bank Target		Ach. of Credit Linkage	
				SHG	₹ In lac	SHG	₹ In lac	SHG	₹ In lac	SHG	₹ In lac	SHG Target	₹ In lac	SHG	₹ In lac
1	Bilaspur	100	76	142	21.30	213	36.15	159	79.50	90	45.00	1450	1610.00	158	292.98
2	Chamba	400	368	213	31.95	87	14.45	164	82.00	7	3.50	1800	1630.00	93	268.33
3	Hamirpur	150	95	203	30.45	308	49.30	206	103.00	186	93.05	970	1080.00	327	539.80
4	Kangra	600	554	535	80.25	394	62.80	596	298.00	586	288.25	6060	8080.00	855	2291.10
5	Kinnaur	150	97	42	6.30	37	6.05	52	26.00	0	0.00	260	360.00	36	62.71
6	Kullu	200	154	306	45.90	395	60.75	255	127.50	83	41.60	1150	1200.00	127	283.51
7	L/Spiti	50	2	13	1.95	0	0.00	14	7.00	0	0.00	20	20.00	3	5.50
8	Mandi	300	268	674	101.10	770	121.65	588	294.00	246	144.50	5590	6140.00	755	1407.72
9	Shimla	350	387	402	60.30	403	68.65	403	201.50	282	158.25	3290	4700.00	633	1361.60
10	Sirmour	100	85	139	20.85	154	23.50	217	108.50	180	92.50	1170	1610.00	228	561.33
11	Solan	150	110	170	25.50	158	25.70	159	79.50	71	36.22	1500	1670.00	171	327.56
12	Una	200	149	161	24.15	231	39.75	187	93.50	164	80.23	1440	1900.00	405	847.96
Total		2750	2345	3000	450.00	3150	508.75	3000	1500.00	1895	983.10	24700	30000.00	3791	8250.10

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Himachal Pradesh.

16.6 Deen Dyal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

Deen Dyal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is a flagship scheme run by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. It is an employment-oriented skill training programme, the main objective of which is to provide free training to rural youth aged 15-35 years through various popular trades and job roles and to provide them assured employment of more than the minimum monthly wages.

16.6.1 Training benefits and Rights of candidates under Deen Dyal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY):

- Free training of 3-12 months in multiple popular trades and job roles.
- Free training, food and accommodation.
- Training through training partners recognized and approved by the Government of India.
- Free 160 hours of training in spoken English, communication skills and Information Technology.
- For every candidate Computer labs and Digi-tables for learning.
- Industry experience through on-the-job training.
- Post-placement support for 2-6 months after getting employment as per programme guidelines i.e. ₹1270 per month.

16.6.2 Achievement under Deen Dyal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

In Himachal Pradesh from the inception of Deen Dyal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) (September, 2017) till 8th January, 2024, under the scheme, a total of 16,027 beneficiaries were selected for training through various trades and job roles and out of which 13,705 beneficiaries got completed their training and 8,092 youths were employed in various companies and out of these appointed candidates, 3,205 youths are considered as placed (as per the guidelines of the programme if a beneficiary completed 3 regular months of job and submitted 3 months salary slip and Bank statement considered as placed).

16.7 Watershed Development Programme (WDC-Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana 2.0)

The watershed development project is being operated in the state to rehabilitate wasteland and degraded lands, drought-prone and desert areas on a 90:10 financing pattern between the Centre and the State. The project has been approved by the Government of India for the years 2021-2026. The financing was received in March 2022, following which the state's entry point activities commenced.

16.7.1 Evolution of Watershed Development

The approach to watershed development has gradually evolved, from initial objectives of soil and water conservation and reducing siltation of river valley projects to the current integrated approach of managing the biological, physical, and social elements in a landscape within the watershed's boundaries.

16.7.2 Objectives of Watershed Development Projects

- To improve the productive potential of rainfed/degraded land through integrated watershed management;
- To strengthen community-based local institutions for the promotion of livelihoods and watershed sustainability, and
- To improve the efficiency of watershed projects through cross-learning and incentive mechanism.

At a macro level, the vision of WDC-PMKSY-2.0 projects is to accelerate agricultural economic growth in the country's less-endowed rainfed areas. The development plan at the watershed level must be directed by the need to achieve greater earnings for farmers, improved livelihood possibilities for landless people, fairness in benefit sharing, community ownership and management, and an environmentally sustainable action plan.

Table 16.3

Status of Projects Sanctioned under WDC-PMKSY -2.0

Sr. No.	District-wise Name of Project	Name of Dev. Block	No. of GPs	Project Area in (hac.)	Total Project Cost (₹ In lac)	Name of Gram Panchayat
1	Bilaspur-WDC-01 (2021-22)	Ghumarwin	7	2100	588.00	Gatwar, Bharari, LehriSerei, Ghandalwin, Barota, Taroun, Dangar
2	Chamba-WDC-01 (2021-22)	Tissa	2	1500	420.00	Thalli, Santewa
3	Chamba - WDC-02 (2021-22)	Bharmour	3	2000	560.00	Siur, Ulansa, Garola
4	Chamba - WDC-03 (2021-22)	Pangi	2	1500	420.00	Dharwas, Karyas
5	Hamirpur - WDC-01 (2021-22)	Bhoranj	7	2000	560.00	Dhamrol, Dhirad, Jahu, Badehar, Kakkar, Bhalwani, Paplah

6	Kangra - WDC-01 (2021-22)	Baijnath	7	3500	980.00	Fatahar, Kandrai, Khadanal, Dhanag, Bhattu, Sansal, Dhared
7	Kangra - WDC-02 (2021-22)	Fatehpur	6	3000	840.00	Rehan, Kharota, Machhot, Nangal Samlet, Sunet
8	Kangra - WDC-03 (2021-22)	Sullah	10	3000	840.00	Chowki, Karwana, Balota, achwwai, Bhadrol, Malnu, Chencharri, Gadiyada, Chambi, Kahanphatt
9	Kangra - WDC-04 (2021-22)	Indora	4	1500	420.00	Malahari, Indora, Bhapoo, Rajakhas
10	Kangra - WDC-05 (2021-22)	Lambagaon	5	1500	420.00	Bijapur, Sari, Dagoh, Matiyal, Upper Lambagaon
11	Kinnaur - WDC-01 (2021-22)	Kalpa	3	1500	420.00	Telang, Kilba, Mebar
12	Kullu -WDC-01 (2021-22)	Anni	7	2500	700.00	Karad, Kohila, Khani, Fanouti, Khanga, Batala, Lajheri
13	Kullu -WDC-02 (2021-22)	Nirmand	5	2000	560.00	Kharga, Kushwa, Bakhan, Tunan, Poshana
14	Lahaul-Spiti - WDC-01 (2021-22)	Lahaul	2	1500	420.00	Udaipur, Tindi
15	Mandi -WDC-01 (2021-22)	Seraj	6	2500	700.00	Jainshala, Bhagachanogi, Thana, Kalhani, Bhatkidhar, Khablee
16	Mandi -WDC-02 (2021-22)	Balh	7	2500	700.00	Bairkot, Behal, Dasehara, Halyatar, Kasrla, Kathyahun, Luhakhar
17	Mandi -WDC-03 (2021-22)	Gohar	3	1580	442.40	Mashaogal, Kutahachi, Jachh
18	Mandi -WDC-04 (2021-22)	Balichowki	7	2000	560.00	Kholanal, Khahari, Somgad, Kau, Devdhar, Panjain, Bhanwas
19	Shimla - WDC-01 (2021-22)	Chhohara	6	2000	560.00	Banoti, Saribasa, Todsa, Jangla, Thana, Ranol
20	Sirmaur - WDC-01 (2021-22)	Paonta Sahib	9	3000	840.00	Kalatha Badhana, Shiva-Rudhana, Tonru, Danda, Anj, Danda, Nageta, Bhaila, Bharli-

						Agro, Rajpura
21	Sirmaur - WDC-02 (2021-22)	Pachhad	3	2600	728.00	Kathar, Bani Bakholi, Tikkri Kuthar
22	Solan -WDC-01 (2021-22)	Dharampur	7	2000	560.00	Pratha, Narayani, Barian, Goela, Kalujhanda, Nalka, PattaNali
23	Solan -WDC-02 (2021-22)	Nalagarh	2	1500	420.00	Kishanpura, Majra
24	Una -WDC-01 (2021-22)	Gagret	2	1720	481.60	Amlehar, Ambota
25	Una -WDC-02 (2021-22)	Bangana	4	2000	560.00	Dobar, Thanakalan, Deehar, Kharyalta
26	Una -WDC-03 (2021-22)	Una	4	1500	420.00	Lamleri, Dangoli, Madanpur, Jhamber
	Total		130	54000	15120.00	

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Table 16.4

Agencies engaged in the preparation of DPR under WDC-PMKSY-2.0

Total DPRs	Agencies engaged	District	Assigned Development Blocks
26	Himachal Pradesh State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRD)	Sirmaur	Paonta Sahib, Pachhad
	IIT Mandi	Kullu Lahaul and Spiti Mandi	Ani, Nirmand Lahaul, Seraj, Balh, Gohar, Balichowki
	NIT Hamirpur	Bilaspur Chamba Hamirpur Kangra Una	Ghumarwin Tissa, Bharmour, Pangi Bhoranj Baijnath, Fatehpur, Sullah, Indora, Lambagaon Gagret, Bangana, Una
	HIMCOSTE	Kinnaur Shimla Solan	Kalpa Chhohara Dharampur, Nalagarh

i) Entry Point Activities

The Watershed Development Team (WDT) engages in entry-level activities to create rapport with the village population and earn their trust in people-centered project development. The total works proposed under Entry Point

Activities amounting to ₹271.00 Lakh have been completed in all the Development Blocks under WDC-PMKSY 2.0.

Table 16.5

Type of activities taken under Entry Point Activities	
• Rain Shelter	• Bawadi and Bawadi Repair
• Toilets	• Johar, Diggi
• Plantation with outdoor GYM	• Farm Pond
• Talab and Talab Repair	• Check dam
• Trench Work etc.	

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Himachal Pradesh.

ii) Amrit Sarovar

Mission Amrit Sarovar was inaugurated on National Panchayati Raj Day, 24th April, 2022, to conserve water for the future. The Mission's goal is to develop and revitalise water bodies in every area of the country.

The details of Amrit Sarovars in the State are as under:

Table 16.6

Sr. No.	Name of District	Identified
1	Bilaspur	03
2	Chamba	00
3	Hamirpur	03
4	Kangra	07
5	Kinnaur	03
6	Kullu	33
7	Lahaul-Spiti	00
8	Mandi	18
9	Shimla	07
10	Sirmour	14
11	Solan	05
12	Una	04
	Total	97

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Himachal Pradesh.

The initial target in the Annual Budget 2022-23 was to construct 93 Amrit Sarovar by 15th August, 2023 while later department has completed 97 Amrit Sarovars in 10 Districts, 18 Blocks. Out of these 97 Amrit Sarovars,

96 have been completed while 01 is ongoing which will be completed by 15th March, 2024.

iii) Institution and Capacity Building (I&CB)

To increase the capacity of the Junior Engineers, Agricultural Experts, Technical Assistants, Gram Rozgar Sevak (GRS), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Other Non-Technical Staff engaged in the WDC-PMKSY 2.0 project, and to strengthen their ability to execution Watershed and Springshed Development projects in the future, the department has been organizing various training programs under the scheme. The department has conducted a total of 59 trainings with 1687 personnel trained so far.

iv) Springshed Management in Himachal Pradesh

- The Springshed Management Programme is operational in 23 Project Areas across 12 Districts in Himachal Pradesh.
- A total of 414 springs have been identified under the project area and classified based on the descending order of dependability of the population on a particular spring.
- Out of 414 springs, works of 88 springs are completed, 51 are ongoing and 275 works will be completed till the completion of the project.

v) Types of Works in Springshed Management

The primary activities for recharging the aquifer are carried out in the selected spring sheds such as:

- Trenches / Toe Trenches Construction
- Plantation
- Bawdries Construction and its Renovation
- Beautification of springs
- Check Dams and Gabions
- Recharge well

Table 16.7

Information regarding Springshed under WDC-PMKSY-2.0

Sr. No.	District	Block	No. of Spring shed	Cost of Springshed (₹ In lakh)	Area Covered under (in Hect.)	Completed	Ongoing	Not Started
1	Bilaspur	Ghumarwin	7	10.62	37.92	4	1	2
2	Chamba	Tissa	10	37.96	28.00	0	3	7
		Bharmour	11	28.85	42.00	2	0	9
		Pangi	6	15.27	13.00	2	3	1

3	Hamirpur	Bhoranj	8	10.20	34.00	8	0	0
4	Kangra	Baijnath	17	16.60	105.00	3	8	6
		Fathepur	4	10.13	36.00	2	0	2
		Sullah	67	53.01	89.00	17	1	49
		Lambagaon	16	1.50	54.00	5	1	10
5	Kinnaur	Kalpa	5	14.00	90.00	2	2	1
6	Kullu	Anni	38	13.06	84.52	4	4	30
		Nirmand	5	11.20	50.00	0	0	5
7	Mandi	Seraj	27	21.30	168.00	3	15	9
		Balh	87	72.53	259.00	15	3	69
		Churag	24	27.75	99.10	2	6	16
		Balichowki	23	37.78	267.45	2	1	20
8	Shimla	Chhohara	19	20.01	71.00	3	0	16
9	Sirmour	Paonta Sahib	12	11.94	110.00	7	0	5
		Pachhad	10	5.81	21.00	0	0	10
10	Solan	Dharpur	14	9.02	32.21	5	2	7
		Nalagarh	2	3.35	12.00	1	0	1
11	Una	Gagret	1	2.67	9.55	1	0	0
		Bangana	1	4.29	15.00	0	1	0
	G. Total		414	438.85	1727.75	88	51	275

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Himachal Pradesh.

vi) Livelihood Convergence with NRLM

- The task of promoting farm livelihood in project areas has been assigned to the NRLM.
- Under the WDC PMKSY 2.0 26 project areas of Himachal Pradesh have been selected which cover 13463 SHG women, 93 Village organizations formed under NRLM.
- Custom Hiring Center (CHC): 62 CHCs have been set up out of 132 under the Livelihood Convergence Plan with NRLM and rest are being planned. List of tools available at CHCs: Food Processing Machinery, Grading Machine, Packaging Machine, Pattal Making Machine, Oil Extraction Machine, Solar Dryer, Power Thresher, Grass Cutter, Wood Cutter, Power Sprayer etc.
- Agri Nutri Garden Kits: Distribution of Agri Nutri Garden Kits to 1790 active SHGs in all the 130 Gram Panchayats under WDC-PMKSY-2.0
- Strengthening of community cadre under NRLM like Krishi Sakhis and Pashu Sakhis through Training and capacity building. SLNA and HPSRLM have collaborated with CSIR-IHBT Palampur to provide training and set a way forward for undertaking modern technological interventions in the project areas.

vii) Plantation/Horticulture activities

- As per Guidelines WDC-PMKSY 2.0, “Plantation, including horticulture, is to be taken up to 20 per cent of the watershed project areas.”
- Under Plantation, including horticulture activities, a total of 84,448 plants are planted and the total area covered under the plantation is 422.93 hectares.
- Species Planted: Walnut, Apple, Persimmon, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Peach, Royal Delicious, Red Velox, Granny Smith, Scarlet Spur, Red Lumgala, Black Amber, Forest Plants, Plum Black Amber, Kiwi Hayward, Apple Jeromine, Amla, Jamun, Mango, Lemon, Silver rock, Neem, Ashoka, Harad, Amla, Moringa, Alstonia, Moringa, Dragon Fruit.

16.8 Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

By 2024, the PMAY-G seeks to offer pucca dwellings with basic facilities to all homeless and kutcha households, as well as those living in outdated structures. The cost of a unit (home) is split 90:10 between the central and state governments. With effect from FY 2019-20, this plan provides financial aid of ₹1.50 lakh per recipient for the construction of a house. FY 2019-20, the State Government has allocated a sum of ₹20,000 per house, in addition to the unit cost of ₹1.30 lakh. The Government of India has approved 13,804 numbers of houses under the special project for the Implementation of rehabilitation/ relocation of affected households in the State, out of which 10,023 numbers of houses have been sanctioned by 31st December, 2023.

16.9 Mukhya Mantri Awaas Yojana (MMAY)

The State Government announced this plan for all categories living below the poverty line. A budget of ₹802.00 crore is projected for the financial year 2023-24, with 533 (under MMAY 512 target & 21 Indigent Cases) several dwellings units, out of which 361 houses have been sanctioned and 1st instalment of ₹1.61 crore has been released to 247 number of beneficiaries by 31st December, 2023.

16.10 Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

The Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana's (SAGY) main aim is to ensure the holistic development and quality of the identified Gram Panchayats through improved basic amenities, higher productivity, enhanced human development, better livelihood opportunities and reduced disparities, access to rights and entitlements, broader social mobilization, and enhanced social capital. To date 1131 works are included in the village development plan, out of which 343 numbers of works have been completed, 168 numbers of works are in progress and 620 numbers of works are yet to be started. During the current financial year 2023-24, a total of 05 numbers of Gram Panchayats have been selected by Hon'ble Members of Parliament under this scheme. Village Development Plan of 01 Gram Panchayat Ghunehad, Development Block Baijnath has been prepared and 18 numbers of works have been sanctioned.

16.11 Matri Shakti Bima Yojana

The scheme covers all women living below the poverty line within the age group of 10-75 years. The policy provides relief to family members/insured women in case of their death or disablement arising due to any kind of accident surgical operations like sterilization, mishap at the time of childbirth/delivery, drowning, washing away in floods, landslide, insect bite and the scheme also gives benefit to married women in case of accidental death of her husband. The compensation amount is as under:

- Death ₹2.00 lakh.
- Permanent total disability ₹2.00 lakh.
- Loss of one limb and one eye or both eyes and both limbs ₹2.00 lakh.
- Loss of one limb/one ear ₹1.00 lakh.
- In case of death of husband ₹2.00 lakh.

During FY 2023-24, the Yojana offered financial support to 63 households totaling ₹1.26 crore till 31st December, 2023.

16.12 Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G)

On 2nd October, 2014 the Government of India began the "SBM-G," and on 28th October, 2016, Himachal Pradesh was proclaimed an Open Defecation Free (ODF) State. SBM-G is now focusing on the following activities/components:

- Nonlinear Rigid Block Normal-Mode Analysis Method (NoLB), Individual Household Latrines, Construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (IHHL, CSCs)
- Solid Waste Management (Non-Biodegradable and Bio-degradable)
- Liquid Waste Management (Grey Water and Black Water)
- Gobardhan Projects
- IEC/capacity building.

The Government of India has released phase-II instructions for the implementation of SBM-G in the State, which are effective from 01st April, 2020. The key elements are as follows:

Table 16.8

Financial Assistance under Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin

Components		Financial Assistance	
Incentive for construction of IHHLs (BPLs and Identified APLs)		Upto ₹12,000 (including provision for a water storage facility for hand washing and cleaning to maintain hygiene)	
SLWM		Village size	Financial Support

Activities	Village level Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) activities	Upto 5,000 population	Solid Waste Management: Upto ₹60.00 per capita. Grey water Management: Upto ₹280.00 per capita.
		Above 5,000 population	Solid Waste Management: Upto ₹45.00 per capita. Grey water Management: Upto ₹660.00 per capita.
		Note: i) 30 Per cent of this amount will be borne by the GPs from their 15th Finance Commission grants. ii) Each village can utilize a minimum of a total ₹1.00 lakh based on their requirements for both solid waste and greywater management.	
	District-level activities SLWM	Plastic waste Management Unit (one in each Block)	Upto ₹16.00 lakh per unit
	Faecal Sludge Management Faecal Sludge Management (FSM)	Faecal Sludge Management (FSM)	Upto ₹230.00 per capita
	GOBAR-Dhan Projects	GOBAR-Dhan Projects	Upto ₹50.00 lakh per District
Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)		₹3.00 Lakh Note: 30 per cent of this will be borne by GPs from 15th FC grant.	

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Himachal Pradesh.

16.12.1 Achievements during the year 2023-24

- 100 per cent of villages have been declared as ODF+ on 3rd September, 2023, out of 16,243 villages, 5,792 villages Aspiring, 9,393 villages Rising and 1058 villages are in the ODF+ Model category.
- During the FY 2023-24, 8,144 number of Individual Households latrines have been constructed.
- A total of 937 community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) have been constructed during the financial year 2023-24.
- A total of 12,554 villages have been covered under Solid & Liquid Waste Management.

- Work on 9 sites for Plastic Waste Management Units is completed.
- A total of 19 sites for the Gobardhan Project have been identified, out of which work on 8 sites is in progress and 5 plants have been completed and are operational.
- More than 4,965 Officers/Officials/ representatives of PRIs/Field Officers have been trained in 123 trainings.

16.13 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

On 05th September, 2005 the Government of India notified the MGNREGA.

Progress accomplished during FY 2023-24 (up to 10th January 2024) is as follows:

Table 16.9

₹ in lakh			In number	
Central Share	State Share	Expenditure	Mondays generated (In lakh)	Employment provided
65435.76	7002.74	84546.91	225.16	5,57,250

16.14 Mukhyamantri Laghu Dukandar Kalyan Yojana

The main objective behind launching Himachal Pradesh Mukhyamantri laghu Dukandar Kalyan Yojana is to encourage small shopkeeper and businessman to invest in their business by taking loan. Benefits provide under Himachal Pradesh Mukhyamantri Laghu Dukandar Kalyan Yojana are:

- Subsidy on interest will be provided up to loan of ₹50,000.
- Himachal Pradesh Government will pay the 50 per cent amount of interest on loan. Remaining 50 per cent will be borne by the applicant.

16.15 Panchayati Raj

This state has 12 Zila Parishads (ZP), 81 Panchayat Samities, and 3,615 Gram Panchayats. The following are the department's main accomplishments:

1. The implementation of the 15th Finance Commission began in FY 2020-21. Under the 15th Finance Commission, a sum of ₹332.00 crore has been sanctioned for this State for FY 2023-24, of which ₹52.59 crore has been issued by the Government of India and distributed to Panchayat Raj Institutions.

2. A grant of ₹430.00 crore has been made available by the State Finance Commission (SFC) to cover the salary/wages/honorarium of workers of various categories within the Zila Parishad/Gram Panchayat cadre and Elected representatives of three tiers of the Performance Related Incentive System (PRIS), during FY 2023-24.
3. A new estimate and design has been prepared for the construction of Gram Panchayat Ghar, according to which ₹1.14 crore is being sanctioned for the construction of new Panchayat Ghar. During the year 2023-24 ₹24.18 crore for construction of 180 New Panchayat Ghar and ₹19.72 crore for construction/upgradation/repair of 140 old Panchayat Ghar has been released in the State.
4. The Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) Grant-in-Aid of ₹67.38 crore as 1st Installment was received for the FY 2022-23. The following targets have been achieved:
 - Funds and construction of 536 common Service Centers, 101 new Gram Panchayat Bhawans and 08 PLCs have been disbursed to the implementing agencies i.e. Gram Panchayats and Executive Engineers (RD&PR). The construction work of these units is in progress.
 - Training to 17,455 Elected representatives and functionaries of PRIs has been imparted during the year 2023.
 - 05 Workshops on E-Gramswaraj, Two on 09 themes of LSDGs, PESA and PDI have been organised at the state level.
 - For FY 2023-24 Central Empowered Committee of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), has approved the Annual Action Plan (AAP) under the RGSA scheme for ₹95.19 crores. Grant as per approved AAP is still awaited from the MoPR, Government of India. Further course of action/targets will be planned as per receipt of the grant.
5. The State Government has increased the honorarium of elected representatives of Panchayati Raj institutions from 01.04.2023 and is providing an additional annual honorarium of ₹15.91 crore.
6. The daily wage rate of Panchayat Chowkidar working on daily wage has been increased from ₹350 to ₹375 w.e.f 01.04.2023. The monthly remuneration of part-time Panchayat Chowkidar has also been increased from ₹6200 to ₹6700.

7. The State Government has increased the monthly remuneration/honorarium of Tailoring Teachers working on a contract basis from ₹8000 to ₹8500 and the amount of daily wage Tailoring Teachers working in Gram Panchayats has been increased from ₹396 to ₹424 w.e.f 01.04.2023.
8. The department has developed several apps through which the general public may access different online services such as the Parivar Nakal, Marriage Certificate, and so on. This may be applied through the e-district HP online seva portal.

16.16 Himachal Pradesh's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

The recent report on National MPI was based on National Family Health Surveys 4 (2015-16) and 5 (2019-21). Owing to a lack of data for the years between 2005-06 and 2015-16 and after 2019-21 concerning the incidence of poverty levels, headcount poverty ratios for 2013-14 and 2022-23 have been estimated based on the compound growth rate of the reduction in the incidence of poverty levels between 2005-06 & 2015-16 and 2015-16 & 2019-21 respectively. **Multidimensional poverty in Himachal Pradesh was found to decline from 10.14 per cent in 2013-14 to 3.88 per cent in 2022-23 with about 4.67 lakh people escaping poverty during this period (Table 16.13).**

Table 16.10

Himachal's Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI

Year	Headcount Ratio (H) (%)	Intensity (A) (%)	MPI (HxA)
2019-21	4.93	40.22	0.020
2015-16	7.59	39.44	0.030

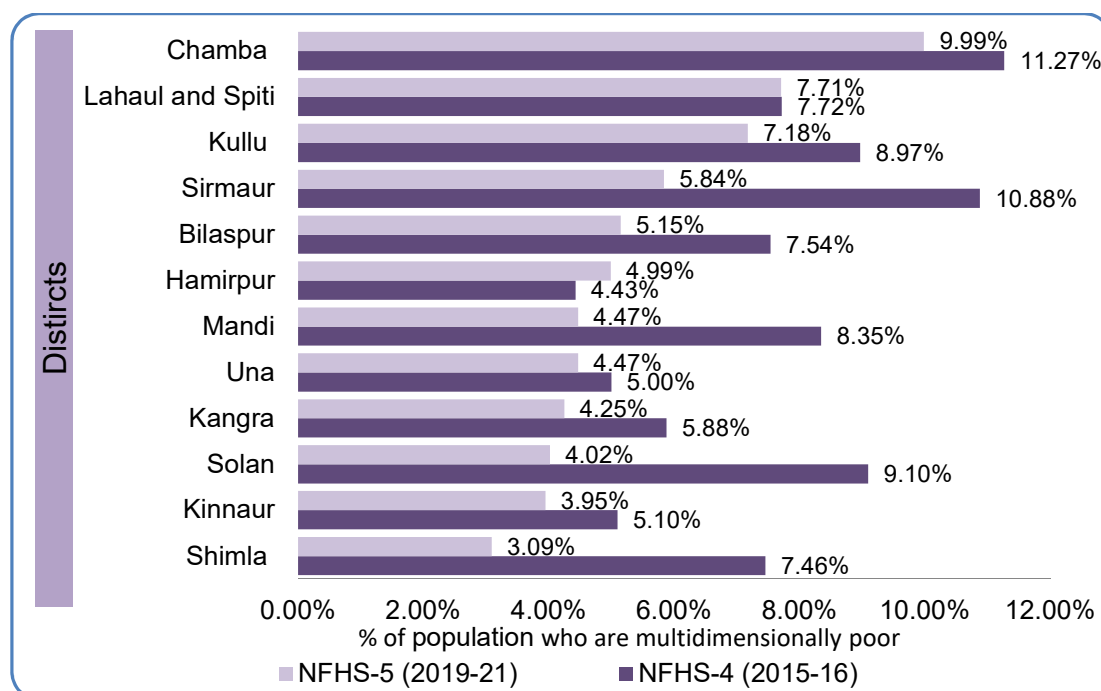
Source: India: National Multidimensional Poverty Index-A Progress Review 2023, NITI Aayog.

Table 16.11

Multidimensional Poverty Index in Himachal Pradesh's Rural and Urban Areas

Year	Rural			Urban		
	Headcount Ratio (%)	Intensity (%)	MPI	Headcount Ratio (%)	Intensity (%)	MPI
2019-21	5.23	39.46	0.021	2.96	49.27	0.015
2015-16	8.21	39.29	0.032	1.46	47.61	0.007

Source: India: National Multidimensional Poverty Index-A Progress Review 2023, NITI Aayog.

Figure: 16.1**Percentage of the population who are multidimensionally poor in each district**

Source: India: National Multidimensional Poverty Index-A Progress Review 2023, NITI Aayog.

Himachal Pradesh: Overview of District**Table 16.12****Headcount Ratio, Intensity and MPI**

District	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
	Headcount Ratio (%)	Intensity (%)	MPI	Headcount Ratio (%)	Intensity (%)	MPI
Bilaspur	7.54	36.62	0.028	5.15	39.63	0.020
Chamba	11.27	41.25	0.046	9.99	39.90	0.040
Hamirpur	4.43	36.43	0.016	4.99	40.43	0.020
Kangra	5.88	37.40	0.022	4.25	39.62	0.017
Kinnaur	5.10	38.60	0.020	3.95	39.91	0.016
Kullu	8.97	38.98	0.035	7.18	39.23	0.028
Lahaul-Spiti	7.72	38.38	0.030	7.71	37.82	0.029
Mandi	8.35	39.09	0.033	4.47	37.44	0.017
Shimla	7.46	40.07	0.030	3.09	40.58	0.013
Sirmaur	10.88	43.14	0.047	5.84	41.14	0.024
Solan	9.10	40.38	0.037	4.02	38.94	0.016
Una	5.00	38.90	0.019	4.47	50.50	0.023

Source: India: National Multidimensional Poverty Index-A Progress Review 2023, NITI Aayog

Box 16.1: Multidimensional Poverty in India since 2005-06

Introduction

Traditionally, poverty has been measured by assessing the monetary resources available for an individual or household. The monetary metrics generally used were household income or consumption expenditure. However, this approach to measuring poverty has been criticized for not capturing the multiple deprivations that may be faced by individuals in their lives. Development not only constitutes economic progress but also the process of expanding people's capabilities to convert resources into valuable outcomes.

The conventional measures of monetary poverty also suffer from several other limitations:

1. Income, while necessary, is not a sufficient condition to ensure the overall well-being of individuals, as, income in some cases is spent on items that do not involve the welfare of the household.
2. Due to the unavailability of income estimates, monetary poverty measures often rely on consumption expenditure. This may not accurately represent the household's income, especially when borrowed funds contribute to consumption. In such cases, expenditure may surpass or fall short of the actual income depending on the borrowing and lending/ saving behaviour of the household.
3. Household welfare depends not only on its spending but also on state expenditures for people's well-being. Monetary poverty measurements overlook the effect of state interventions like subsidized food grains, shelter, sanitation, free education and health, and nutritional support.

Thus, the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is considered a more direct and comprehensive measure of people's deprivation and poverty. MPI captures and reveals the outcome of economic growth and development, income and its distribution and various development initiatives of the State. Besides, it has been globally realised that non-monetary measures complement monetary measures to capture diverse dimensions of poverty.

Multidimensional Poverty Index

The global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is based on the Alkire and Foster (AF) methodology that identifies people as poor or not poor based on a dual-cutoff counting method. It follows the universally acknowledged metric designed to assess acute poverty, providing a complementary perspective to conventional monetary-based measures of poverty assessment.

Global MPI uses ten indicators covering three areas namely health, education and standard of living. The health dimension includes Nutrition and Child & Adolescent Mortality indicators, the education dimension includes Years of Schooling and School Attendance indicators and the standard of living dimension includes 6 household specific indicators namely, housing, household assets, type of Cooking Fuel, access to Sanitation, Drinking water and Electricity.

The MPI assesses poverty at the individual level. If a person is deprived in a third or more of ten (weighted) indicators, the global MPI identifies them as 'MPI poor'.

The MPI is computed by multiplying the incidence of multidimensional poverty (H) and the intensity of poverty (A), denoted as $MPI = H \times A$. Incidence (H) shows the percentage of multidimensionally poor people, and Intensity (A) shows the percentage of weighted deprivations the average multidimensionally poor person suffers from. The MPI value for a given population, therefore, is the share of weighted deprivations faced by multidimensionally poor individuals divided by the total population. Hence the MPI is known as the adjusted headcount ratio. MPI includes both the share of people in multidimensional poverty and the extent to which they are deprived.

Estimates of National and sub-national levels Multidimensional Poverty

The recent report on National MPI was based on National Family Health Surveys 4 (2015-16) and 5 (2019-21). Owing to a lack of data for the years between 2005-06 and 2015-16 and after 2019-21 concerning the incidence of poverty levels, headcount poverty ratios for 2013-14 and 2022-23 have been estimated based on the compound growth rate of the reduction in the incidence of poverty levels between 2005-06 and 2015-16 and 2015-16 and 2019-21 respectively. Multidimensional poverty in India was found to decline from 29.17 per cent in 2013-14 to 11.28 per cent in 2022-23 with about 24.82 crore people escaping poverty during this period. **Similarly, Multidimensional poverty in Himachal Pradesh was found to decline from 10.14 per cent in 2013-14 to 3.88 per cent in 2022-23 with about 4.67 lakh people escaping poverty during this period (Table 16.13).** At the States' level, Uttar Pradesh topped the list with 5.94 crore people escaping poverty followed by Bihar at 3.77 crore and Madhya Pradesh at 2.30 crore. All 12 indicators of MPI have shown remarkable improvement during this period.

Table 16.13 State-wise Poverty estimates in the last 9 years (From 2013-14 to 2022-23)

S. No.	State/UT	Headcount Ratio (Proportion of population who are multidimensionally poor)					No. of People who escaped multidimensional poverty (Estimated) (in lakh)
		2005-06	2015-16	2019-21	2013-14 (Interpolated using data from 2005-06 & 2015-16)	2022-23 (Extrapolated using data from 2015-16 & 2019-21)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	48.80	11.77	6.06	*	4.19	*
2	Arunachal Pradesh	60.67	24.23	13.76	29.11	10.05	2.98
3	Assam	60.78	32.65	19.35	36.97	14.47	80.36
4	Bihar	78.28	51.89	33.76	56.34	26.59	377.09
5	Chhattisgarh	69.78	29.90	16.37	35.42	11.71	71.55
6	Goa	18.20	3.76	0.84	5.15	0.37	0.75
7	Gujarat	39.79	18.47	11.66	21.53	9.03	89.41
8	Haryana	41.84	11.88	7.07	*	5.30	*
9	Himachal Pradesh	32.23	7.59	4.93	10.14	3.88	4.67
10	Jharkhand	74.04	42.10	28.81	47.13	23.34	93.92
11	Karnataka	46.71	12.77	7.58	16.55	5.67	73.64
12	Kerala	12.31	0.70	0.55	1.24	0.48	2.72
13	Madhya Pradesh	69.44	36.57	20.63	41.57	15.01	230.00
14	Maharashtra	40.07	14.80	7.81	18.06	5.48	159.07
15	Manipur	44.13	16.96	8.10	20.53	5.37	4.89
16	Meghalaya	62.54	32.54	27.79	37.08	25.46	3.89
17	Mizoram	32.95	9.78	5.30	12.47	3.77	1.08
18	Nagaland	58.82	25.16	15.43	29.82	11.76	4.03
19	Odisha	63.84	29.34	15.68	34.28	11.07	102.78
20	Punjab	26.66	5.57	4.75	*	4.35	*
21	Rajasthan	64.15	28.86	15.31	33.86	10.77	187.12
22	Sikkim	38.85	3.82	2.60	6.07	2.10	0.27
23	Tamil Nadu	36.54	4.76	2.20	7.16	1.43	43.98
24	Telangana	*	13.18	5.88	*	3.76	*
25	Tripura	52.78	16.62	13.11	20.94	11.49	3.92
26	Uttarakhand	69.52	37.68	22.93	42.59	17.40	593.69
27	Uttar Pradesh	40.38	17.67	9.67	20.85	6.92	16.21
28	West Bengal	57.60	21.29	11.89	25.98	8.60	172.18
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	*	4.29	2.30	*	1.63	*
2	Chandigarh	*	5.97	3.52	*	2.62	*
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	*	19.58	9.21	*	6.06	*
4	Delhi	14.63	4.44	3.43	5.64	2.97	5.69
5	Jammu & Kashmir	40.45	12.56	4.80	*	2.81	*
6	Ladakh	*	12.70	3.53	*	1.73	*
7	Lakshadweep	*	1.82	1.11	*	0.84	*
8	Puducherry	*	1.71	0.85	*	0.58	*
	India	55.34	24.85	14.96	29.17	11.28	2482.16

The State of Telangana was formed in 2014, splitting from the state of Andhra Pradesh. As such, the state existed as a separate sampling unit in 2015-16 and 2019-21, but this was not the case in 2005-06.

The 2005-06 estimates for Jammu & Kashmir include both Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. Thus, separate estimates for Ladakh don't exist in 2005-06. However, separate estimates for Ladakh and Jammu & Kashmir exist for 2015-16 and 2019-21.

Union Territories: Andaman & Nicobar, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, and Puducherry were not sampled in NFHS 2005-06. In NFHS 3 (2005-06), the sampling unit that formed the state of Chandigarh was part of the two neighbouring states of Punjab and Haryana. While in 2015-16 and 2019-21, Chandigarh had separate estimates.

The estimates are based on the India and State/UTs population projections by MoHFW.

Source: **Multidimensional Poverty in India Since 2005-06-A Discussion Paper** (This paper is written by Prof. Ramesh Chand, Member, NITI Aayog and Dr. YogeshSuri, Senior Adviser, NITI Aayog with technical inputs from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) & Oxford Policy and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)).

CHAPTER

17

**HOUSING
AND
URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

Key Highlights

- The Government of Himachal Pradesh, through the Housing and Urban Development Authority (HIMUDA), is offering homes, Flats, and plots to suit the housing needs of individuals of all economic levels.
- The 15th Finance Commission has proposed two types of grants for distribution to Urban Local Bodies and Cantonment Boards. The first is the Untied Grant (40 per cent), which will be released unconditionally and the second is Tied Grant (60 per cent) subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions as laid down in the 15th Finance Commission Report.
- The primary goal of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 2.0 (SBM U 2.0) is to eliminate open defecation in cities and towns and provide a healthy and livable environment to all. Till date more than 6,715 individual toilets for the households without toilet facilities have been built under the mission, while 391 Community and 1,273 public toilet seats have been added or repaired.
- To solve the parking problems in the urban areas of the Pradesh ₹5.00 crore has been provided during the current FY 2023-24.
- The government has initiated a plan to encourage ULBs in which monetary prizes are offered to the best performing top one Municipal Corporation, top three Municipal Councils and top three Nagar Panchayats.
- The Mukhya Mantri Shahri Ajeevika-Guarantee Yojana (MMSAGY) has benefited 16,827 beneficiaries with a total of 6,31,506 man days and amount of ₹14.26 crore.

- The Himachal Pradesh Town and Country Planning Act, 1977 has been enforced in 57 Planning Areas (1.60 per cent of the total geographical area of the State) and 36 Special Areas (2.06 per cent of the total geographical area of the State).
- The major goal of the Himachal Pradesh RERA is to regulate and promote the Real Estate Sector and to ensure the sale of plots, apartments, or buildings, as the case may be, in an efficient manner and to safeguard the rights of consumer/ home buyers in the state of Himachal Pradesh. This Authority has registered 178 Real Estate Projects and 111 Real Estate Agents up to 31st December, 2023. About 65 complaints have been registered with the authority so far out of which 23 have been disposed of and hearings in the remaining 42 are in progress.

17.1 Housing

Jan Gehl, Danish architect and global leader in urban design famously said that first we shape cities, then they shape us. People shape cities by creating built environments that boost liveability, productivity and connectivity, eventually attracting more people from all around to these cities. Urbanisation- the movement of people from rural to urban areas- leads to fast-paced growth, which is accompanied by creation of job opportunities, infrastructure development and better economic, political and social mileages compared to rural areas. However, urbanisation also brings with it challenges such as congestion, population and traffic, housing shortage, growth of slums, inadequate civic amenities and jobs and environmental pollution. Urban policies aim to minimize these costs while maximising the benefits of the cityscape and ensuring that gains are fairly distributed across genders and social classes.

The Himachal Pradesh Government, through the Housing and Urban Development Authority (HIMUDA), is offering homes, flats, and plots to suit the housing needs of individuals of all economic levels. In the current FY 2023-24, an expenditure of ₹19.83 crore was incurred up to December, 2023. During the current year, there is a target to construct 312 flats and to develop 152 plots of different categories. Construction work on 64 flats has been completed. In addition, 148 plots have also been developed. HIMUDA intends to develop new housing colonies in Sohala (Sirmaur), Chettra (Una) and a commercial complex in Shimla. 851 plots, 704 flats and would come up in these colonies. Apart from the above HIMUDA has submitted a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for setting up a Mountain Township at Jathia Devi (Shimla Hills) with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) Government of India (GoI) having estimated project cost of ₹1373.44 crore. Construction works of Housing colonies at Sanjauli, Sproon, Dharampur (Solan), Parwanoo, Nalagarh, Dehra, Dhoundi (Mandi) and Rajwari (Mandi) are in progress.

17.1.1 HIMUDA's Initiatives

Construction of various works being carried out by HIMUDA through private contractors and expected to produce 4,44,870 man-days of wage employment during the FY 2023-24.

17.2 Urban Development

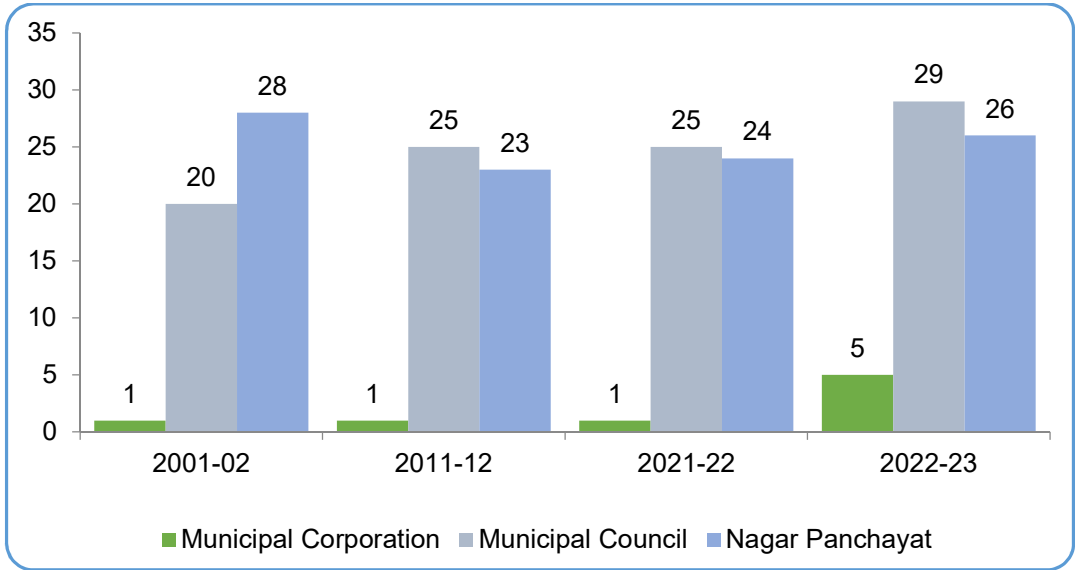
Himachal Pradesh has 60 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), including Municipal Corporations in Shimla, Dharamshala, Solan, Mandi, and Palampur. The Government is providing grants-in-aid every year to these local bodies to enable them to provide civic amenities to the general public. As per the recommendations of the State Finance Commission ₹192.62 crore has been released to the ULBs during the current FY 2023-24, fund amounting to ₹154.10 crore (Basic Grant) has been released to the ULBs during the FY 2023-24 and ₹38.52 crore (Performance Grant) is yet to be

released to the Urban Local Bodies after fulfilling certain conditions. This includes development grant and gap filling grant between income and expenditure.

Figure 17.1 illustrates a rise in the number of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) across the State, reaching a cumulative total of 60 ULBs during FY 2023-24 compared to FY 2001-02.

Figure: 17.1

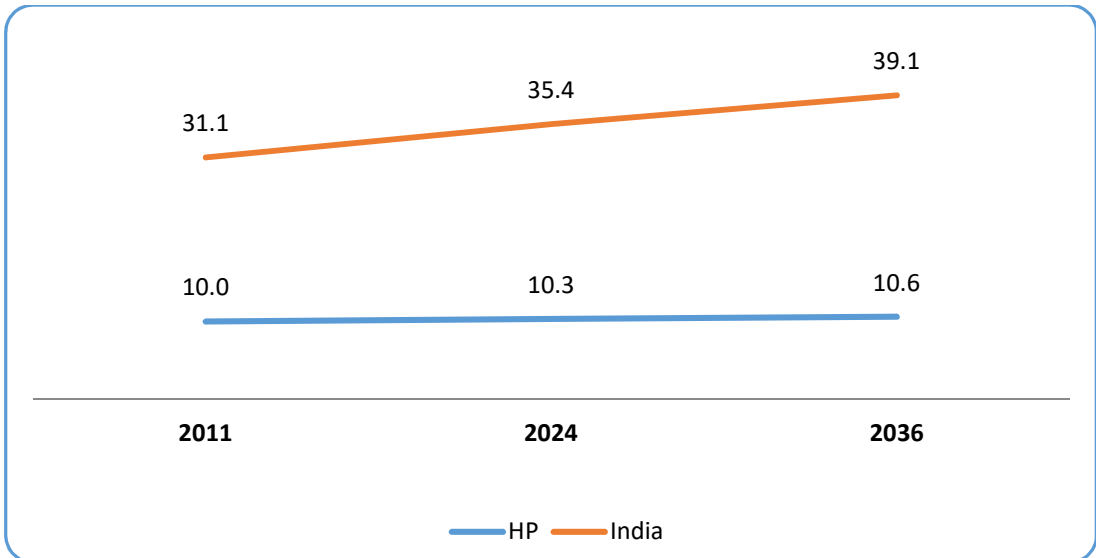
Urban Development



Source: Department of Urban Development

Figure 17.2

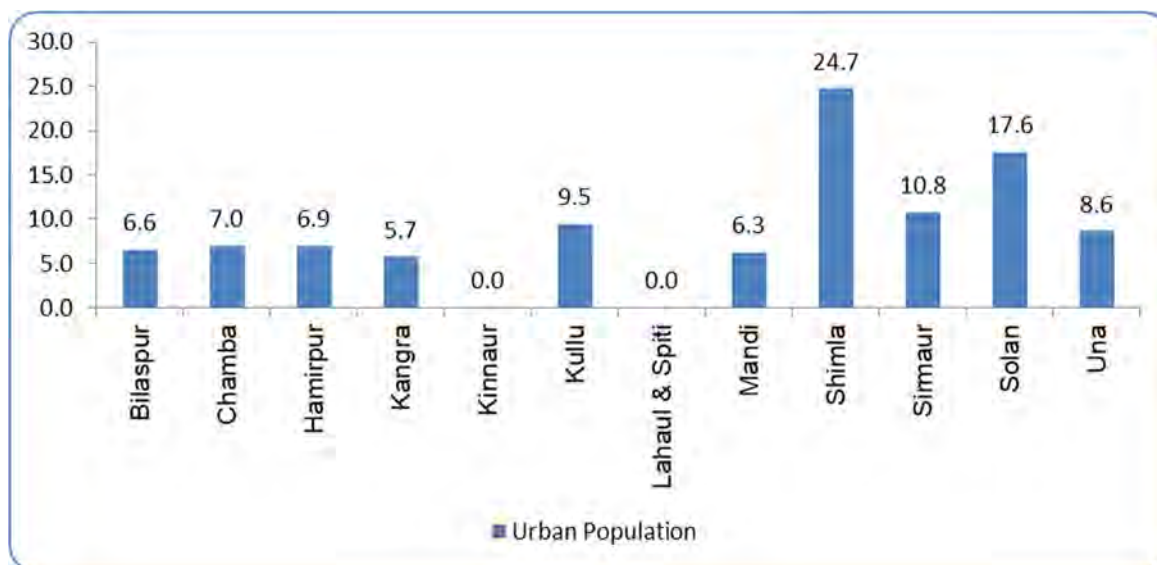
Projected Share of Urban Population for Himachal Pradesh and India in per cent (2011-2036)



Source: Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036 (National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India: 2020)

Figure 17.3

District-wise Share of Population Living in Urban Areas in per cent (2011)



Source: Census 2011

17.2.1 Maintenance of Roads in Municipal Areas

60 ULBs manage about 3,349 km of roads, pathways, streets, and drainage. The government has allocated ₹6.00 crore for these roads in the current FY 2023-24.

17.3 Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)

The primary goal of DAY-NULM is to reduce poverty among the urban poor through the promotion of diversified and gainful self-employment and skill-wage employment opportunities, resulting in significant improvement in their livelihood on a sustainable basis.

17.3.1 The following is the progress made in 2023-24:

- 337 Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed.
- 39 Area Level Federations and 22 City Level Federations have been formed. Individual loans amounting to ₹3.59 crore have been provided to 270 beneficiaries and 252 SHGs have been provided a loan of ₹6.76 crore through banks 5790 street vendors were identified and Certificate of Vending to 4320 street vendors has been provided. Also 44 Regular Town Vending Committees (by election) have been formed.
- Vendor market amounting to ₹80.00 lakh has been constructed in Municipal Corporation Solan. Also, vendor markets in Municipal Corporation Una for ₹1.03 crore is being constructed.

- 5144 beneficiaries have been provided first term (₹10 Thousand) loans under PM SVANidhi Scheme. Also, 2506 beneficiaries have been provided 2nd term (₹20 Thousand) loan and 1012 beneficiaries have been provided 3rd term (₹50 Thousand) loans.

17.4 Central Finance Commission Grant

The 15th Finance Commission has recommended two types of grants to be released to ULBs and Cantonment Boards (CBs). First is the Untied Grant (40 per cent) to be released unconditionally and the second is the Tied Grant (60 per cent) subject to fulfillment of certain conditions as laid down in the 15th Finance Commission Report. There is a budget provision of ₹171.00 crore for FY 2023-24. In addition, the budget has also allocated a Health Sector Grant amounting to ₹5.93 crore under 15th Finance Commission to the ULBs of the state during the current financial year. The 2nd installment of both (Untied and Tied) grants amounting to ₹81.00 crore for the FY 2022-23 has been released to the ULBs and CBs during the current FY 2023-24.

17.5 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and AMRUT 2.0

AMRUT: The main objective of the AMRUT Scheme is to provide basic amenities in regions of the city that do not have them. Two cities Shimla and Kullu have been included in the scheme. The total size of the State Annual Action Plan is earmarked to ₹304.52 crore, which includes 75 projects. Out of total 75 projects, 66 worth ₹219.01 crore have been completed and the remaining 09 worth ₹85.50 crore are expected to be completed by March, 2024.

AMRUT 2.0: The AMRUT 2.0 Mission was launched on 1st October, 2021 by the Prime Minister to make the cities 'water secure' and 'self-sustainable' through a circular economy of water. The mission will focus on water supply, sewerage and septage management, recycling/re-use of treated wastewater, rejuvenation of water bodies and creation of green spaces. The mission period is from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26 and the funding pattern is a 90:10 ratio (Centre and State) with a proposal to cover all Statutory Towns (60 ULBs + 7 CBs). The total allocation for the project is ₹280.00 crore (₹252.00 crore from the Centre and ₹28.00 crore from the State). State Water Action Plan (SWAPs) was to be submitted in three (3) tranches. After the approval of State Level Technical Committee (SLTC) and State High Powered Steering Committee (SHPSC), 1st, 2nd and 3rd Tranche (including O&M) amounting to ₹170.57 crore, ₹39.01 crore, ₹112.08 crore respectively submitted to Gol, MoHUA and all three tranches have been approved.

17.6 Smart City Mission (SCM)

Smart City Mission was launched in June, 2015 and Municipal Corporation, Dharamshala was approved by Gol under the mission. In 2017-18, Municipal Corporation, Shimla was also selected under SCM by Gol. During the current FY 2023-24 there is a budget provision of ₹0.08 crore under this Mission. In addition, the Gol has released a Central share of ₹196.00 crore. In Shimla Smart City Limited (SSCL) out of 53 projects, 28 most do-able projects have been identified. These are further bifurcated into 210 components of which 143 components have been finished and for 67 are in progress. Out of 81 projects in Dharamshala Smart City Limited (DSCL) 52 projects have been completed and 29 more have been initiated.

17.7 Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 2.0 (SBM 2.0) is a flagship programme of the Gol and is being implemented in all notified towns by MoHUA, Gol. The main aim of SBM is to make cities/towns open defecation-free and provide a healthy and livable environment to all. The following actions/ progress has been made under the Mission:

- i. Funds have been disbursed to ULBs for the construction of individual household toilets and Community/Public toilets to provide adequate toilet facilities in towns. Till date, more than 6,715 individual toilets for households without toilet facilities have been constructed under the mission and 391 Community and 1,273 public toilet seats have been installed newly or renovated.
- ii. Funds amounting to ₹3.05 crore have been released to different ULBs for the clearance of legacy waste sites. Furthermore, a sum of ₹17.02 crore has been demanded from the MoHUA, Gol under the Waste Management component of SBM-U 2.0.
- iii. Various Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) initiatives are performed regularly throughout the State to make the general people aware through Swachhta pakhwada, hoardings/banners, nukkad natak, print and electronic media etc.

17.8 Pradhan Mantri AwasYojana Housing for all (Urban)

A mission “Housing for all” (Urban) has been launched by the Gol effective from 17th June, 2015 to 31st March, 2024. This scheme aims to provide houses for slum dwellers under the in-situ slum rehabilitation component providing affordable houses for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Low-Income Groups (LIG) and Middle-Income Groups (MIG) through the credit-linked subsidy component, and housing through the public-private partnership component. The Government is also providing funds for the construction of beneficiary houses through subsidy for

beneficiary-led individual house component. For the current FY 2023-24, 476 houses have been completed and 406 new houses have been approved.

17.9 Construction of Parking

To solve the parking problems in the urban areas of the Pradesh ₹5.00 crore has been provided during the current FY 2023-24. The funds under this scheme are released in the ratio of 75:25 (i.e. 75 per cent is provided by the Government and 25 per cent by the concerned ULBs).

17.10 Atal Shresth Shahar Yojana (ASSY)

The Government has started the scheme to encourage ULBs, under which the best performing top one Municipal corporation, top three Municipal Councils and top three Nagar Panchayats are given cash rewards. The top performing Urban Bodies will be honored with the “Atal Shresth Shahar Puruskar” on 25th December of every year on the birth anniversary of Late Sh. Atal Bihari Vajpayee (former Prime Minister of India) or any other date as decided by the Government. The details of the prize money are in table 17.1:

Table 17.1

Prize	Municipal Corporation(₹)	Municipal Council(₹)	Nagar Panchayat(₹)
1 st Prize	1,25,00,000	1,00,00,000	75,00,000
2 nd Prize	-	75,00,000	50,00,000
3 rd Prize	-	50,00,000	25,00,000

17.11 Mukhya Mantri Shahri Ajeevika-Guarantee Yojana (MMSAGY)

The Government of Himachal Pradesh, keeping in view the COVID-19 pandemic has notified a scheme known as Mukhya Mantri Shahri Ajeevika Guarantee Yojana (MMSAGY) on 16th May, 2020 to enhance livelihood security in urban areas by providing 120 days of guaranteed wage employment to every household in the financial year. The scheme has been re-notified on 19th April, 2021 and 26th March, 2022. All adult members of the households who register under this scheme will be eligible to work. Residents of the ULBs residing within the jurisdiction of the ULB either in their own house or on rent are eligible. The upper age limit for providing work is 65 years. The Urban Development Department has developed online portal for MMSAGY. The beneficiary can register himself without visiting the municipality office. Under this scheme, 16,827 beneficiaries have benefited with a total of 6, 31,506 man-days amounting to ₹14.26 crore disbursed to date.

17.12 Town and Country Planning

To ensure functional, sustainable and planned development, the Himachal Pradesh Town and Country Planning Act (HPTCP Act), 1977 has been enforced in 57 Planning Areas (1.60 per cent of the total geographical area of the State) and 36 Special Areas (2.06 per cent of the total geographical area of the State).

Initiatives

1. The State Government has carried out an amendment in the Notification No.TCP-A(3)-5/2019-loose, dated 04.07.2023, issued by the state government, provision has been made to permit the attics for residential purposes. This amendment will effectively augment the available space within buildings, offering substantial benefits to the general public. A premium Floor Area Ratio (F.A.R) of 0.25 will be given to those who have fully utilised their permissible Floor Area Ratio (F.A.R.).
2. During the monsoon season of 2023, the State experienced unprecedented rainfall, resulting in significant damage to life and property. To prevent the recurrence of such situations in the future, a proposal for the inspection of building drainage systems and structural building design has been submitted to the government vide letter dated 01.09.2023. This proposal will soon be officially notified.
3. To reduce physical touch points and footfall of applicants in all field offices, a Notified Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Registered Private Professionals (RPP) for grant of development permission up to 500 square meters of plot area for residential use only in all notified Planning/Special Area and ULBs will be implemented shortly after its incorporation in the TCP online portal.
4. The Development Plan of the Mehatpur Planning Area and Hatkoti Special Area have been notified by the State Government vide notification dated 27.05.2023. Further, the Development Plan of Shimla Planning Area was notified on 20.06.2023 and the Development Plan of Kullu Valley Planning Area was notified on 06.12.2023. This will facilitate planned and regulated development within these Planning/Special Areas.
5. The State Government planned and regulated growth in the vicinity of the four lanes, the State Government has constituted a Four Lane Planning Area vide Notification No.TCP-F05/6/2023 dated 28.06.2023. The roads covered under the Four Lane Planning Area are Parwanoo-Shimla National Highway, No. 05, Kiratpur-Manali National Highway, No. 03, Shimla-Mataur National Highway No. 88, and Pathankot-Mandi National Highway No. 154.
6. The State Government vide Notification dated 28.06.2023 enforced the provisions of the HPTCP Act, 1977 in the North Portal of the Atal Tunnel and constituted the Atal Tunnel Planning Area to curb likely un-authorized

and unplanned development activities due to the opening up of Lahaul valley for large no. of visitors as a result of improved connectivity through Atal tunnel.

7. The State Government vide notification dated 26.10.2023 has amended the provisions of Appendix-9 of HPTCP Rules related to communication infrastructure. The amendments to HPTCP rules enhance communication infrastructure planning, ensuring structural stability for towers and promoting in-building solutions.
8. The GIS-based development Plan for Shimla Planning Area for the horizon year 2041 has been notified vide notification dated 20.06.2023. Hon'ble Apex Court vide its judgement dated 11.01.2024 permitted to proceed with the implementation of the Development Plan.

Population of the Shimla Planning Area will increase from 3,11,429 in 2011 to 6,25,127 in 2041. The Development Plan has been prepared to keep in view the increased population in 2041.

17.13 Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA)

Himachal Pradesh Real Estate Regulatory Authority (HPRERA) has started its function with effect from 01st January, 2020. The main objective of the HPRERA is to regulate and promote the Real Estate Sector and to ensure the sale of plots, apartments, or buildings, as the case may be, in an efficient manner and to protect the interests of consumer/ home buyers in the State of Himachal Pradesh. This Authority has registered 178 Real Estate Projects and 111 Real Estate Agents up to 31st December, 2023. About 65 complaints have been registered with the authority so far out of which 23 have been disposed off and hearings in the remaining 42 are under process. RERA has taken the initiative to settle the matters of complaints amicably between parties. As a result which sum of ₹1.55 crore has been refunded to the allottees/home buyers. HPRERA has been working in a consumer-friendly manner and all the hearings of complaints are being conducted through online mode (WebEx). The authority monitors online pending approvals of Real Estate projects with the coordination of concerned departments to facilitate the promoters to get statutory approvals/sanctions in time.

17.14 Building Construction and Cost Index

The National Building Organization has tasked the Department of Economic and Statistics of the Government of Himachal Pradesh to compile the Building Construction Cost Index (BCCI) of the State. The department has been preparing and releasing the State level BCCI with base year 2011-12. These indices are collected and compiled every quarter and on this basis, annual indices have been worked out as shown in the table 17.2:

Table 17.2**Building Construction Cost Index**

Year	Material cost Index	Labour cost Index	Index of other Exp.	Overall Building Construction Cost Index
2021-22	140.82	140.29	140.30	140.63
2022-23	146.53	145.99	148.92	146.99
2023-24*	148.15	148.29	150.92	148.67

*Indices are an average of three quarters viz. June, September and December, 2023.

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

As per the above table, the material cost index has increased from 140.82 to 146.53 in FY 2022-23 which increased further to 148.15 in FY 2023-24. The labour cost index has also risen from 140.29 to 145.99 in FY 2022-23 and to 148.29 in FY 2023-24, owing to an increase in the wages component of this index. Similarly the component other expenditure, which includes contractual and supervisory charges, comes under the index of other expenditure this has also increased from 140.30 to 148.92 in FY 2022-23, and increased to 150.92 in FY 2023-24. The rise in all these indices has led to an increase in the overall BCCI from 140.63 in 2021-22 to 148.67 in FY 2023-24.

CHAPTER

18

**INFORMATION
AND
TECHNOLOGY**

Key Highlights

- The Department of Information Technology, Himachal Pradesh has changed its name to the Department of Digital Technologies and Governance.
- Overall, since the launch of the MMSS@1100 Helpline A total of 6,15,086 complaints have been received through Mukhya Mantri Seva Sankalp (MMSS) Helpline till 21st December, 2023, out of which 6,03,796 (98 per cent) complaints have been disposed of, including 4,33,109 (70 per cent) complaints which are resolved to the satisfaction of the concerned citizens.
- At present, the following offices are on-boarded on e-Office: Himachal Pradesh Secretariat 99 Branches, Directorates 87, Deputy Commissioners Offices 12, Superintendent of Police Offices 13, Other Field Offices 172 branches.
- During this FY 2023-24, the Department has added 104 services in the Himachal Online Seva portal for online delivery. Now, 217 online services of various departments are being provided through this portal.
- There are 74,68,000 residents in the State (projected population 2023) as of 31st October, 2023. A total of 104.29 per cent (LIVE) Unique Identification (UIDs) have been generated in the State.
- During the current FY 2023-24, an amount of ₹1,157.10 crore has been transferred through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to 30.25 lakh beneficiaries under 48 schemes till November, 2023.
- HIMSWAN was set up in February, 2008 and during the current FY 2023-24, a total of 2,526 Government Offices across the State are connected through this network.

- In Bharat Net Phase-1, only 409 Gram Panchayats (GPs) of the State have been covered so far (252 GPs through Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) and 157 remote GPs using Very-Small-Aperture Terminal (VSAT) Satellite-based connectivity. In 2nd phase of Bharat Net covers the remaining 3,206 GPs for network creation, 252 existing GPs for up-gradation and 15,538 villages for last-mile connectivity.
- A total of 76,122 cases are registered online on the Revenue Courts Management System, out of which 24,606 cases have been disposed off.
- A total of 80 departments are boarded and 45,137 cases are registered online on the Litigation Monitoring System (LMS) application.

18.1 Introduction

The Department of Information Technology was created in the year 1999 and was merged with the Department of Industries in the year 2002. The Department of Information Technology was delinked from the Industries Department & merged into the Science & Technology Department along with Bio-Technology in the year 2004. The subjects of Bio-Technology and Science & Technology were delinked from IT Department on 13th April, 2007 and an independent Information and Technology Department came into existence. However, with the changing times many of the things dealt with by the department had become obsolete and many new things had to be added.

In tune with the changing times of Digital Technologies and Digital Transformation, the Department of Information Technology, Himachal Pradesh has changed its name to the Department of Digital Technologies and Governance. The approval to this effect has been given by the Himachal Pradesh Cabinet recently. With this, Himachal Pradesh becomes the first state in India to have this nomenclature reflecting its commitment to transforming the state into a digitally advanced and modern state.

The vision of the new Department of Digital Technologies and Governance is to achieve digital transformation of Himachal Pradesh involving advanced digital technologies, reliable data and connectivity for effective governance and inclusive development aiming at digital transformation of Himachal Pradesh.

18.2 Achievements of the State in the Information Technology Sector

Sr. No.	Year	Award
1	2004	Official Website of Himachal Government - Silver Icon Award (>80 sites with exhaustive G2C Interface) and Lokmitra (Bronze Icon, DQ Hot Project)
2	2005	Silver Icon Award References Monitoring System (REFNIC) with Local Area Network (LAN) of 600 nodes and Gold Icon Award for e-Vikas
3	2006	Gold Icon Awards for Himachal Registration Information System (HIMRIS) and e-Pension (top honours in 2 categories out of 8)
4	2006	Himbhoomi: Stockholm Challenge Finalist
5	2007	Double Entry Accounting System

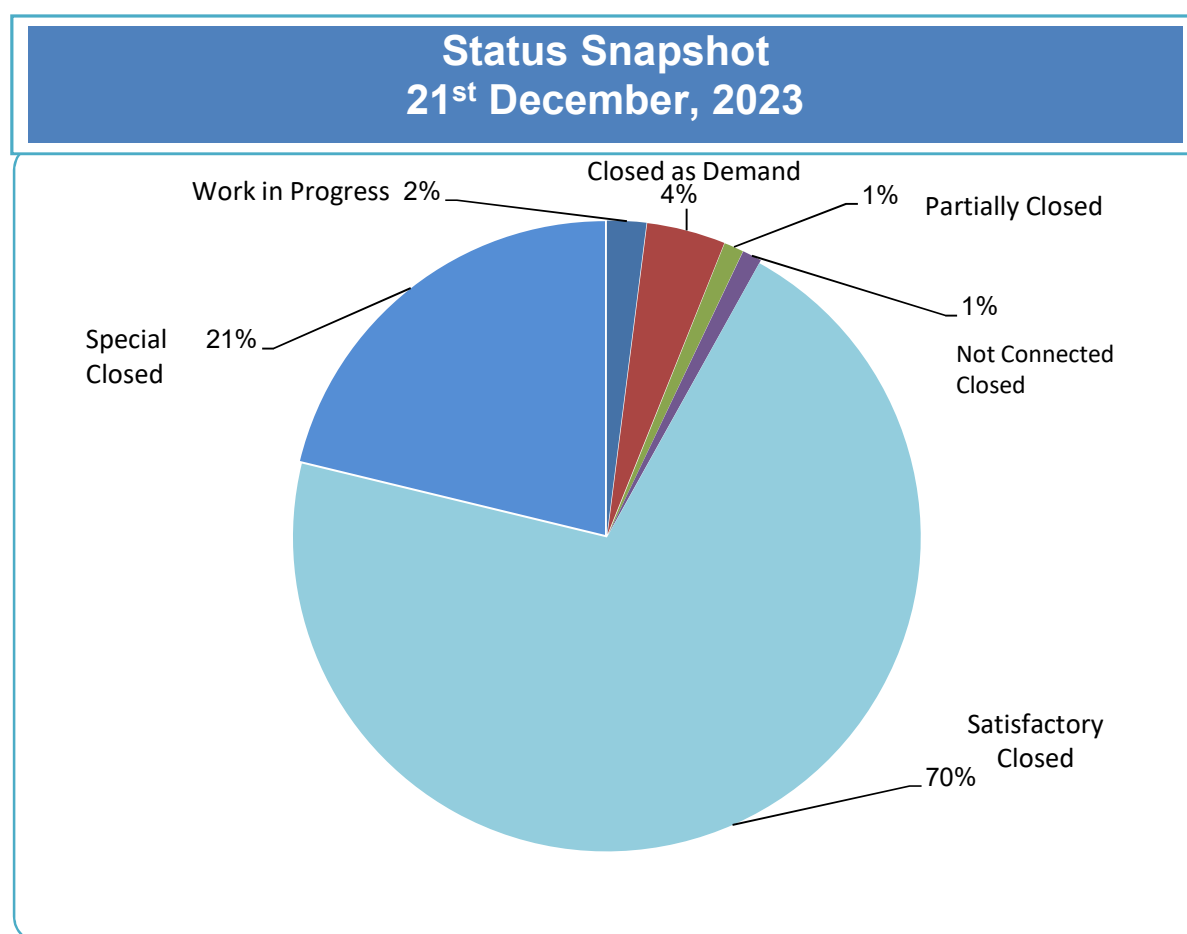
6	2007	Himachal Road Transport Corporation (HRTC) online Ticket Booking was selected as a Finalist in the Microsoft e-Governance awards.
7	2008	Received 1 st prize at ELITEX 2008 held in New Delhi, from January 17-18.
8	2008	Department of Information Technology received the India-Tech Excellence Award for being one of the most progressive States in the field of Application of IT in State Administration on 8th November, 2008.
9	2008	Himachal Pradesh has been ranked second after Tamil Nadu in an independent survey conducted by Data quest-IDC for using information technology (IT) in delivering government-to-Citizen Services during the year 2008.
10	2009	National e-Governance award for e-Gazette and Himachal Pradesh Police web portal
11	2010	Web Ratna Awards for citizens-centric service delivery, and comprehensive web presence for the national portal.
12	2013	Silver award for "Data quest-Cyber Media Research (CMR) e-Readiness Awards 2013- Small States"
13	2013	Platinum Award Winner for "Highest State e-Governance Service Delivery
14	2015	Gold category award in Smart e-Governance and SKOCH order of merit award for "e-District Project".
15	2016	Gold category award in Smart e-Governance and SKOCH order of merit award for "e-District Project"
16	2019	Conferred " पर्यावरण उत्कृष्ट पुरस्कार " for e-Office.
17	2020	HP State Civil Service Award for "Mukhya Mantri Seva Sankalp Helpline @1100
18	2022	"Computer Society of India -Special Interest Groups" (CSI-SIG) e-Governance Awards for progressive State in Digital Innovations.

18.3 Digital Infrastructure and Data Governance

18.3.1 Mukhya Mantri Seva Sankalp Helpline @1100 (MMSS)

The Mukhya Mantri Seva Sankalp (MMSS) helpline @1100 is proving to be an effective mechanism for the timely redressal of the grievances of the citizens of the State. A total of 1,11,237 complaints have been registered through MMSS Helpline in FY 2023-24 as of 21st December, 2023 out of which 1,00,341 (90 per cent) complaints have been disposed of, including 75,269 (68 per cent) complaints which are satisfactorily closed after taking feedback from concerned citizens.

Figure 18.1



Overall, since the launch of the MMSS Helpline, a total of 6,15,086 complaints have been received through the MMSS Helpline till 21st December, 2023. Out of which 6,03,796 (98 per cent) complaints have been disposed of, including 4,33,109 (70 per cent) complaints that are resolved to the satisfaction of the concerned citizens.

Further, the Himachal Road Transport Corporation (HRTC) Helpline has been started in integration with MMSS, which will provide immediate assistance to passengers travelling through HRTC Buses. A total of 1,569 cases are registered through HRTC Helpline, out of which 1,568 cases have been closed. Disaster Helpline has also been integrated with MMSS Helpline on 1st December, 2023. A total of 60 cases were registered through the Disaster Helpline.

To further improve accessibility and enhance citizens' experiences with the MMSS Helpline @1100, a Whats App Chatbot facility is being implemented in the MMSS Helpline System.

18.3.2 E-Office

The need for effectiveness and transparency in Government processes and service delivery mechanisms is a long-felt one. The physical file movement of official files & documents takes a lot of time and requires continuous monitoring from desk to desk before the final decision is made by the senior officials. Consequently, many crucial decisions get delayed due to the slow movement of files and/or the unavailability or absence of senior officials in the office to clear these files. Theft and missing files are also not uncommon in most government offices. The immediate need in such a scenario was to have a system in place where an authorized employee could locate the required documents/files in the shortest possible time, update and share them with other relevant users and eventually store them with proper references. The e-office is a step forward into an era of paperless administration in Himachal Pradesh. The beauty of going paperless is that it not only saves the environment but it also saves organizations a lot of money. It is an initiative of the Government of India to transform the traditional paper-based office environment into an efficient digital one. The e-office system enables the government to automate its internal processes, reduce paper usage, increase transparency, and improve the overall efficiency of the government's administrative procedures. The e-office platform provides a range of features, including document management, file tracking, task management, workflow automation, e-signature, and communication tools. It is designed to facilitate easy collaboration among government officials, eliminate the need for physical movement of files, reduce the time and cost of administrative tasks, and improve the quality of decision-making.

On 5th June, 2019 e-Office project conferred “पर्यावरण उत्कृष्टता पुरस्कार”. At present, the following offices are on-boarded on e-Office:

Table 18.1

Sr. No.	Offices	On-Boarded
1.	Himachal Pradesh Secretariat	99 Branches
2.	Directorates	87
3.	Deputy Commissioners Offices	12
4.	Superintend of Police Offices	13
5.	Other Field Offices	172

In addition to this, being a web-based application, the e-Office application could be accessed from anywhere anytime by using Success and Forti-client through any network. All Directorates upgraded to bandwidth 100 megabits per second (Mbps) capacity for a

seamless experience while using the e-Office application. Recently, the e-Sign facility has been provisioned for signing noting and drafting letters to all e-Office users of the State.

18.3.3 Himachal Online Seva (e-District) Portal

To reduce the footfall in Government offices and to facilitate the citizens of the state with different government services at their doorsteps, thereby obviating the unnecessary expenditure on transport thus saving time and cost for the common citizens, Himachal Online Seva Portal has been created where the common mass can access government schemes/services most easily and transparently.

During this FY 2023-24, the Department has added 104 services in the Himachal Online Seva portal for online delivery. Now, 217 online services of various departments including Revenue, Women & Child Development, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development, Urban Development etc. are being provided through this portal. There are on average 4,500 transactions for various services through the Himachal Online Seva Portal daily. In the FY 2023-24, a total of 10,83,825 transactions have been done till November, 2023.

18.3.4 Aadhaar

The Unique Identification Authority of India's (UIDAI) mandate is to issue every resident a unique identification number linked to the resident's demographic and biometric information, which they can use to identify themselves anywhere in India and to access a host of benefits and services. There are 74,68,000 residents in the State (projected population 2023) as of 31st October, 2023. A total of 104.29 per cent (LIVE) Unique Identification (UIDs) have been generated in the State. The Aadhaar saturation level in the State for the population above 5 years is more than 100 per cent. The State has attained overall 4th rank and 1st in the 0-5 year age group in the Country with regards to the Aadhaar generation. To cover the left-out population and Aadhaar updation, currently 420 Permanent Enrolment Centers (PECs) are functioning covering all the districts and blocks in the State through the Department of Digital Technologies and Governance and Common Services Centres (CSCs) a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV).

18.3.5 Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)

To deliver the financial benefits of government schemes and programmes to citizens on a real-time basis ensuring zero pilferage, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) is being implemented in the State. The Department of Digital Technologies and Governance has identified 161 (Centre-76; State-85) schemes with concerned departments during FY 2023-24, out of which DBT has been implemented in 48 schemes (Centre-19; State-29). During FY 2023-24, an amount of ₹1157.10 crore has been transferred through DBT to 30.25 lakh beneficiaries under 48 schemes till November, 2023.

18.3.6 Himachal Pradesh State Wide Area Network (HIMSWAN)

Under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), the Department of Digital Technologies and Governance, Himachal Pradesh created a secure network called Himachal Pradesh State Wide Area Network (HIMSWAN). HIMSWAN provides secured network connectivity to all State Government Departments up to block level and provides efficient electronic delivery of G2G (Government to Government), G2C (Government to Citizen) and G2B (Government to Business) services. HIMSWAN was set up in February, 2008 and now, **2,526** Government Offices across the State are connected through this network. Considering the growing demand, the bandwidth has been upgraded with the latest Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) technology. It has played a vital role during the COVID-19 pandemic. Several Government meetings with field functionaries were held virtually using HIMSWAN. The minimum Bandwidth is now at 8 Megabits per second (Mbps). However, all the directorates and offices having high internet usage offices at the District level have been upgraded to 100 (Mbps). The category-wise status is placed as under:

Table-18.2

S.No	Category of offices	Minimum Bandwidth (Mbps)	No of office connected
1	Directorates/ other field offices	100	101
2	District Level Offices/ other field offices	50	3
3	District Level Offices/ other field offices	32	70
4	District Level Offices/ other field offices	20	451
5	District Level Offices/ other field offices	12	572
6	District Level Offices/ other field offices	10	4
7	District Level Offices/ other field offices	8	1,325
Grand Total			2,526

18.3.7 Bharat Net

Bharat Net is an initiative of the Government of India to provide broadband services to the Gram Panchayats of the country. It aims to provide broadband connectivity, especially in rural areas. It is the world's rural connectivity scheme to be connected by an optical fibre network. There are a total of 3,615 Gram Panchayats (GPs) in HP which are to be covered under the Bharat Net project. In Bharat Net Phase-1, only 409 GPs of the State have been covered so far (252 GPs through Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) and 157 remote GPs using Very-Small-Aperture Terminal (VSAT) Satellite-based connectivity.

The State Government has been following up with the Government of India for the execution of the 2nd phase of Bharat Net for covering the remaining 3,206 GPs for network creation, 252 existing GPs for up-gradation and 15,538 villages for last-mile connectivity.

18.3.8 Himachal Pradesh State Data Centre (HPSDC)

Himachal Pradesh State Data Centre (HPSDC) is one of the core Information and Communications Technology (ICT) infrastructures created by the Department of Digital Technologies and Governance (DDT&G) to consolidate services, applications and infrastructure to provide efficient electronic delivery of Government to Government (G2G), Government to Citizen (G2C) and Government to Business(G2B) services. A total of 194 websites/ applications of various departments/ boards/ corporations are hosted at the HP State Data Centre. 17 applications are hosted in the staging environment of HPSDC, which is undergoing security audits. All State Government websites/applications hosted at HPSDC undergo cyber security audits from time to time, and no website portal or application can be hosted at HP State Data Center without security audit and compliance.

During FY 2023-24, 19 new applications/websites of various departments have been hosted in HPSDC. The present capacity of HPSDC is fully utilized. A new agency has been selected through an open tender for the expansion and Operation & Maintenance (O&M) of the HP State Data Centre for the next 5 years.

18.3.9 CM Dashboard

To monitor the progress of key projects/schemes by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, a CM Dashboard has been developed. In the first phase, 8 departments (i.e., Revenue, Women Child and Development, Jal Shakti, Public Works Department, Rural Department, Education, Tribal and Health Services including Directorate of Health Services (DHS), National Health Mission (NHM) & Directorate Of Medical Education (DME) were identified for integration with CM Dashboard and total 81 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) were identified in consultation with concerned departments. Accordingly, Application Programming Interface (API) integrations have been done and all data entry forms, reports and departmental dashboards have been developed. User Acceptance Test (UAT) of the same has already been done at the departmental level.

Multiple trainings for updating the CM Dashboard portal have already been provided to the concerned officers/ officials of 8 departments. CM Dashboard application facilitates real-time monitoring of projects, i.e., physical progress, funds utilization, departmental level monitoring, ranking of districts/ field offices based on their progress etc. Each department can monitor the performance to the base level of their hierarchy provided at the time of consultation. Efforts shall be made to launch the portal in FY 2023-24.

18.3.10 HIM Parivar

Department of Digital Technologies and Governance (DDT&G) Himachal Pradesh is developing its Social Registry (Him Parivar) over the existing Parivar Register which will act as a single source of truth for proactive benefit delivery in the State. Major activities have been carried out in the development of the technical framework required for the Him Parivar project. Unique Identifiers (Unique IDs) have been generated for every individual resident of Himachal Pradesh. Data cleaning and verification activities are being carried out in coordination with the Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (RD&PR) department. Mukhya Mantri Himachal Health Care Scheme (HIMCARE), SAHARA, Mukhya Mantri Awas Yojana (MMAY), e-Sharm, e-Kalyan & Project Management Information System (PMIS) have been successfully integrated with Him-Parivar. Data cleaning activities using different departmental datasets are being carried out to increase the coverage of seeding in the integrated schemes.

A survey mobile app and web portal have been developed for the Urban Development Department under the Him Parivar project, to survey creating family registers in urban areas. Single Sign-On (SSO) application has been developed under Him Parivar and integration with departmental applications is currently in progress. The schemes of Urban Development, Empowerment of Schedule Caste (SC), Other Backward Class (OBC), Minority & Specially Abled (ESOMSA), Land Record, Agriculture, Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education (HPBoSE), Labour & Employment, Education, Jal Shakti and Health will be targeted in the next 6 months for the integration. Follow-up is being done with the concerned departments.

18.3.11 Litigation Monitoring System (LMS)

The Department of Digital Technologies and Governance has developed generic software for the monitoring of court cases of government departments pending in various courts. Using this software, Administrative Secretaries/ Head of Department and Departmental Officers can easily monitor the status of their court cases such as total number of pending cases, timely filing of reply, personal presence required in the case, present stage of the case etc.

The following features are included in the software:

- To enter case details online on the Litigation Monitoring System.
- Cases listed for hearing, replies to be filed in a time-bound manner - 0-7, 8-15, 16-30 days pendency report generated.
- Cases requiring personal presence
- Court-wise pending cases report
- The pendency of Cases can be easily monitored by supervisory offices

A total of 80 departments are on boarded and 45,137 cases are registered online on the LMS application.

18.3.12 Revenue Court Management System (RCMS)

Revenue Court Management System (RCMS) is a comprehensive software developed by the data-driven Testing Department of Digital Technologies and Governance in close coordination with the Revenue Department. RCMS is a digital solution designed to modernize and streamline revenue court operations in Himachal Pradesh. As a part of this initiative revenue court processes, case management, and record-keeping are digitised. Citizens and advocates can avail all information about their cases free of cost. Such information includes case profile, case status, interim orders, final orders, cause list, etc. A total of 76,122 cases are registered online on RCMS, out of which 24,606 cases have been disposed off.

18.3.13 Revenue Relief Application Portal

The Revenue Relief Application Portal is a digital solution designed to simplify and expedite the management and disbursement of relief funds in Himachal Pradesh. It serves as a comprehensive platform for processing relief applications, tracking their progress, and ensuring transparency and accountability in relief operations. The module simplifies the application process, integrates with the treasury system for direct fund disbursement, and provides real-time status updates to applicants and authorities. Additionally, it generates insightful reports to facilitate data-driven decision-making. A total of 51,980 applications have been received online through Revenue Management System (RMS)-Relief, out of which 19,105 applications have been approved.

18.3.14 Policy Initiatives Undertaken: Amendment of State Right of Way (RoW) Policy, 2021

Recently, the Government of India (GOI) has launched "5th Generation" (5G) Technology to implement 5G connectivity across the Country and notified amended Gol Indian Telegraph Right of Way (RoW) Rules 2016 as amended in 2017, 2021, 2022 & 2023, amendment has been done in HP Right of Way Policy, 2021 for the same. RoW Policy of the State is being aligned with the latest Gol Rules for faster rollout of 5G services and is awaiting approval by the cabinet. A deemed approval facility is implemented in the portal if the file crosses 60 days. Investors can now track their file's movement. A Short Message Service (SMS) and email are sent to investors as the file moves in the system.

18.3.15 The Himachal Pradesh Public Services Guarantee (HPPSG) Act, 2011

To provide for the delivery of public service to the people of the state within the specified time limit, the State government enacted the HPPSG 2011 which came into force on 23rd September, 2011. To carry out the provision of the act, the Government notified from (November, 2011). To date a total of 254 services notified across the 35 State Government departments and Designated Officer (DOS) / Appellate authorities besides specific time for providing such services for the general public. With such concrete measures, the State Government was ensuring that administrative machinery was sensitive to the needs of the common man in beneficially delivering goods.

18.4 Himachal Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation Limited, Shimla

HP State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. is functioning under the administrative control of the Department of Information Technology, Himachal Pradesh. The main activities of the Corporation are to supply quality computer hardware and allied services, packaged software hardware office automation and Medical, and other electronics equipments to the Government Departments and PSUs in HP, and to ensure proper maintenance of supplied hardware through respective OEMs/Vendors/ASP. Further to diversify its activities to provide value addition in terms of implementation of IT and e-governance, manpower deployment, and police recruitment projects in different departments of State Government. However, to initiate activities in this area, some of the basic components of the above broad activities are as under.-

- i) To conduct systems and feasibility studies for Departments.
- ii) To develop software packages for identified application areas
- iii) To suggest and procure the optimum hardware keeping in view the overall standardization of hardware throughout the state.
- iv) To ensure proper maintenance of supplied hardware through respective OEMs/Vendors/ASP.
- v) To develop a site for the installation of computer hardware including LAN electrical and civil work
- vi) Conduct training of the user department in implementing IT/E-Governance Projects.
- vii) Website development of Government departments/ organizations (Static as well as dynamic websites with database integration)
- viii) Data Entry and document scanning jobs.

- ix) On-premises handholding and training on the system (Computer basics, MS Office etc.)
- x) Supply of resources as stated below:
 - e-Governance Projects, Software development
 - Project execution on turn-key basic etc.
 - Manpower Deployment.
 - Procurement through the GeM Portal

18.4.1 Financial Achievements

The Corporation rendered various services during the FY 2022-23 and achieved the turnover as stated below:

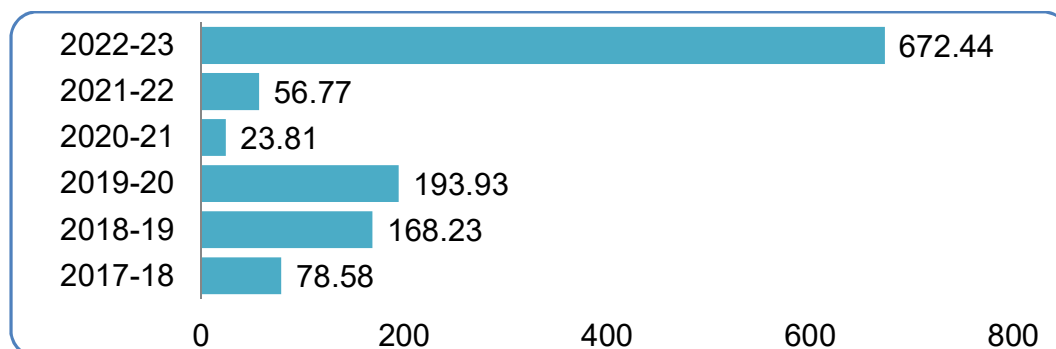
Table-18.3

Sr. No.	Financial Achievements	(₹ In Lakh)
1	Trading Activities	77.42
2	Supplying office automation and electronics equipment	14,525.10
3	Non-computer division	427.68
4	Engineering Cell	366.87
5	Annual maintenance charges	9.76
6	Data processing and webcasting	124.61
7	Manpower	106.15
8	Interest income	594.49

The Profit and Loss account of Himachal Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation, Shimla for last year's:

Figure-18.2

Profit / Loss (₹ in lakh)



Abbreviations

A	Advance
AAI	Airport Authority of India
AAY	Antyodaya Anna Yojna
ABVIMAS	Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Mountaineering and Allied Sports
ACABC	Agri Clinic and Agri Business Centres
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADP	Aspirational District Programme
AE	Advance Estimates
AF	Adaptation Fund
AFMC	Armed Forces Medical College
AGRASR	Action Groups Aimed at Social Reconstruction
AHC	Academic Health Centre
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AIF	Agricultural Infrastructure Fund
AIIMS	All India Institute of Medical Sciences
AJC	Apple Juice Concentrate
AMI	Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure
AMRUT	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
APEDA	Processed Food Products Export Development Authority
APL	Above Poverty Line
APN	Access Point Name
APY	Atal Pension Yojana
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ASER	Annual Status of Education Report
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
ASSY	Atal Shresth Shahar Yojana
ATL	Atal Tinkering Labs
ATMA	Agricultural Technology Management Agency
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
ATR	Air Transportation Rack
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy
B.Voc	Bachelor of Vocational Degree Courses
B.Voc	Bachelor of Vocation
BBL	Billion Barrels Liquids
BCCI	Building Construction Cost Index
BCG	Bacille Calmette Guerin
BCs	Backward Classes
BDS	Bachelor of Dental Surgery
BE	Budget Estimate
BEE	Bureau of Energy Efficiency

BFSI	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance
BHIM/UPI	Bharat Interface for Money/ Unified Payments Interface
BIF	Block indicator Framework
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BOT	Build, Operate, and Transfer
BPC	Bharat Petroleum Corporation
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BVPCL	Beas Valley Power Corporation Limited
C&DST	Culture and Drug Sensitivity
CA	Controlled Atmosphere
CAD	Command Area Development
CAFRI	Climate Adaptation and Finance in Rural India
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CAL	Comprehension and Language Learning
CAMPA	Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority
CBBOs	Cluster Based Business Organizations
CBNAAT	Cartridge based Nucleic Acid and Amplification Test
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBs	Cantonment Boards
CCA	Culturable Command area
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CDAC	Centre for Development of Advanced Computing
CDR	Credit Deposit Ratio
CFL	Centres for Financial Literacy
CFQC&TI	Central Fertilizer Quality Control Training Institute
CGF	Critical Gap Fund
CI	Cast Iron
CIF	Community Investment Fund
CIPET	Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology
CIPT	Certified Information Privacy Technologist
CKM	Circuit Kilometres
CL	Credit Linkage
CLAT	Common Law Admission Test
CLC	City Livelihood Center
CLFs	Cluster Level Federation
CLMC	Comprehensive Lactation Management Centre
CoE	Centre of Excellence
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPI-AR	Consumer Price Index- Agricultural Labour
CPI-C	Consumer Price Index-Combined
CPI-IW	Consumer Price Index –Industrial Workers

CPI-R	Consumer Price Index-Rural
CPI-RL	Consumer Price Index-Rural Labour
CPI-U	Consumer Price Index-Urban
CPSUs	Central Public Sector Undertakings,
CRP	Community Resource Persons
CRPI	Central Potato Research Institute
CSC	Common Service Centre
CSC	Community Sanitary Complex
CSK- HPKV	Chaudhary Sarwan Kumar Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya
CSR	Central Serous Retinopathy
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CT	Computed Tomography
CTR	Click-Through Rate
CWS	Current Weekly Status
DAV	Dayanand Anglo Vedic
DAY NRLM	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana -National Rural Livelihoods Mission
DBC	Double Bottle Cylinder
DBT	Direct Benefit Transfer
DCR	Development Control Regulations
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DDU-GKY	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojna
DEGS	District e-Governance Society
DEPC	District Export Promotion Committee
DGCA	Directorate General of Civil Aviation
DGRE	Defence Geo-informatics Research Establishment
DHS	District Health Society
DI	Ductile Iron
DieitY	Department of Electronics and Information Technology
DIF	District Indicator Framework
DISCOMS	Power Distribution Companies
DIT	Department of Information and Technology
DMC	Designated Microscopy Centers
DME	Durable Medical Equipment
DNB	Diplomate of National Board
DNT	Denotified and Nomadic Tribes
DoE	Directorate of Energy
DPIIT	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
DPR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DPRC	Drug Prevention Resource Center
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus
DR	Drug-Resistant

DRTB	Drug Resistant Tuberculosis
DSA	Digital Subtraction Angiography
DSCL	Dharamshala Smart City Limited
DST	Drug Susceptibility Testing
DTS	Driving Training School
EAP	External Aided Project
EBC	Economically Backward Classes
EDM	E District Manager
EDPs	Electronic Data Processing
EEE	English, Employability and Entrepreneurship
EESL	Energy Efficiency Services Limited
EHV	Extra High Voltage
e-NAM	Electronic-National Agriculture Market
Enterotoxaemia	Overeating or pulpy kidney disease
EoDB	Ease of Doing Business
EPI	Export Preparedness Index
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
ESI	Employees State Insurance
EV	Electric Vehicle
EVS	Electric Vehicle
EWS	Economically Weaker Sections
FART	Frequency Actuated Rectal Tremor
FCA	Forest Conservation Act
FCS&CA	Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs
FHTC	Functional Household Tap Connections
FINO	Financial Inclusion Network and Operations
FLC	Financial Literacy Center
Flexi-MoU	Flexible Memorandum of Understanding
FNHW	Food Nutrition Health & Wash
FPF	Food Processing Fund
FPO	Farmer Producer Organization
FPP	Fruit Processing Plant
FR	First Revised
FRA	Forest Right Act
FSM	Faecal Sludge Management
FSPF	Farm Sector Promotion Fund
FTTH	Fiber To The Home
FY	Financial Year
G2B	Government to Business
G2C	Government to Citizen
G2G	Government to Government
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

GDS	Ginger Development Stations
GEC-I	Green Energy Corridor-I
GERD	Gross Expenditure on R&D
GI	Galvanized Iron
GI	Geographical Indication
GIS	Geographic information system
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood
GNM	General Nursing and Midwifery
GoHP	Government of Himachal Pradesh
GP	Gram Panchayat
GPDP	Gram Panchayat Development Plan
GPP	Gender Point Persons
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
GST	Good and Services Tax
GSVA	Gross State Value Added
GVA	Gross Value Added
HBVC	Home Based Care for Young Child
HDS	Horticulture Development Scheme
HEP	Hydro Electric Project
HIMCAD	Himachal Pradesh Command Area Development
HIMCARE	Himachal Health Care Scheme
HIMCOSTE	Himachal Pradesh Council for Science, Technology & Environment
HIMFED	Himachal Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing And Consumer's Federation Ltd.
Himsup	Himachal Startup
HIMSWAN	Himachal Pradesh State Wide Area Network
SWAN	State Wide Area Network
HIMUDA	Housing and Urban Development Authority
HIPA	Himachal Pradesh Institute of Public Administration
HKVY	Himachal Khumb Vikas Yojana
HMIS	Health Management Information Sytem
HPBCF&DC	Himachal Pradesh Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation
HPBoSE	Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education
HPC	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation
HPCDP	Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Promotion Project
HPGB	Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank
HPHDP	Himachal Pradesh Horticulture Development Project
HPIDB	Himachal Pradesh Infrastructure Development Board
HPKVIB	Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board
HPKVN	Himachal Pradesh Kaushal Vikas Nigam

HPKY	Himachal Pushp Kranti Yojana
HPMC	Himachal Pradesh Marketing Corporation
HPPCL	Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Limited
HPPTCL	Himachal Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation Limited
HPSACS	Himachal Pradesh State AIDS Control Society
HPSAMB	Himachal Pradesh State Agricultural Marketing Board
HPSBY	Himachal Pradesh Swasthya Bima Yojna
HPSC&STDC	Himachal Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation
HPSCARDB	Himachal Pradesh State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank Ltd.
HPSCSC	Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supply Corporation
HPSDC	Himachal Pradesh state Data Centre
HPSDP	Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project
HPSEB	Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board
HPSEBL	Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Ltd
HPSEDC	Himachal Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation
HPSFM	Himachal State Food Mission
HPSIDC	Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation
HPSRLM	Himachal Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission
HPTDC	Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation
HPU	Himachal Pradesh University
HRG	High Risk Groups
HRTC	Himachal Road Transport Corporation
HSBQ	Hemorrhagic Septicemia Black Quarter
HYV	High Yielding Varieties
HYVP	High Yielding Varieties Programme
ICAI	Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
ICAP	Integrated Cluster Action Plan
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICCC	Integrated Command and Control Centre
ICDs	Inland Container Depots
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICTC	Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre
IEC	Information Education Communication
IEC	Import Export Code
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IGEs	Individual and Group Enterprises
IGMC	Indira Gandhi Medical College
IHDS	Indian Human Development Survey
IHHL	Individual Household Latrines
IHM	Institute of Hotel Management
II	India Innovation Index
IIM	Indian Institute of Management

IIP	Index of Industrial Production
IISc	Indian Institute of Science
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IIT-JEE	Indian Institute of Technology-Joint Entrance Examination
IIT	Indian Institutes of Technology
IOC	Indian Oil Corporation
IPBC	Indo Bright Petroleum
IPH	Irrigation And Public Health
IPP	Independent Power Producer
IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Programme
IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Programme
IRL	Intermediate Reference Laboratory
ISAM	Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing
ISM	Indian School of Mines
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IT	Information Technology
IT/IP	Information Technology/Internet Protocol
ITBP	Indo-Tibetan Border Police
ITES	Information Technology Enabled Services
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
IUCD	Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device
IUMS	Integrated University Management System
JFMCs	Joint Forest Management Committee
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JJM	Jal Jeevan Mission
JLG	Joint Liability Group
JNV	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya
JSSK	Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana
JVC	Joint Venture Company
KCC	Kisan Credit Cards
KCCB	Kangra Central Co-operative Bank
KCCC	State Knowledge Cell on Climate Change
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
KNCC&DRR	Knowledge Network on Climate Change and Disaster risk reduction
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
KSY	Krishi Se Sampannta Yojana
KV	Kilovolt
KVIB	Khadi and Village Industries Board
KVIC	Khadi and Village Industries Commission
LAF	Liquidity Adjustment Facility
LDB	Land Development Bank

LEADS	Logistics Ease Across Different States
LEDP	Livelihood Enterprise Development Programme
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
LIF	Local Indicator Framework
LIG	Low Income Group
LMK	Lok Mitra Kendra
LPCD	Litres Per Capita Per Day
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
MCC	Model Career Centers
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDS	Master of Dental Surgery
MFPI	Ministry of Food Processing Industries
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MICE	Meetings Incentives conferences and Exhibition
MIDH	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture
MIG	Middle Income Groups
MKUSY	Mukhyamantri Krishi Utpadan Sanrakshan Yojana
MLD	Minimal Liquid Discharge
MMAY	Mukhya Mantri Awaas Yojana
MMKKY	Mukhya Mantri Krishi Kosh Yojana
MMKSY	Mukhyamantri Krishi Samvardhan Yojna
MMMZY	Mukhya Mantri Madhu Vikas Yojana
MMOBS	Mukhya Mantri One Bigha Scheme
MMSAGY	Mukhya Mantri Shahri Ajeevika-Guarantee Yojana
MMSS	Mukhyamantri Seva Sankalp
MMSY	Mukhya Mantri Swavalamban Yojana
MNRE	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
MoEF&CC	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoHUA	Housing and Urban Affairs
MoHUPA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MoRTH	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
MoSJE	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
MoFPI	Ministry of Food Processing Industries
MOSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementations
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPC	Monetary Policy Committee
MSC	Multi Service Centre
MSE-CDP	Micro Small Enterprises- Cluster Development Programme
MSMES	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MT	Metric tone
MU	Million Unit

MUDRA	Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency
MVA	Mega Volt Amp
MW	Mega Watt
NAAC	National Assessment and Accreditation Council
NAAT	Nucleic Acid and Amplification Test
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NABCB	National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies
NABCONS	NABARD Consultancy Services
NABL	National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories
NAFCC	National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change
NAS	National Achievement Survey
NCOF	National Centre for Organic and Natural Farming
NCVT	National Council for Vocational Training
NDA	National Defence Academy
NEET	National Eligibility cum Entrance Test
NEGP-A	National e- Governance Plan on Agriculture
NEMMP	National Electric Mobility Mission Plan
NER	Net Enrollment Ratio
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NFSA	National Food Security Act
NFSM	National Food Security Mission
NHM	National Health Mission
NHPC	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation
NIC	National Industrial Classification
NICU	Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
NIE	National Implementing Entity
NIELIT	National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology
NIF	National Indicator Framework
NIFM	National Institute of Financial Management
NIFTEM	National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management
NILP	New India Literacy Programme
NIPER	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research
NIRF	National Institutional Ranking Framework
NITTTR	National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research
NMAET	National Mission on. Agricultural Extension and Technology
NMEICT	National Mission on Education through Information and Communication
NMSA	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture
NMSHE	National Mission for Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystems
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NoLB	Nonlinear Rigid Block
NRC	Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre

NRLM	National Rural Livelihoods Mission
NSA	Net Sown Area
NSDC	National Skill Development Corporation
NSQF	National Skills Qualifications Framework
NSSO	National Sample Survey Office
NTEP	National T.B. Elimination Programme
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited
NULM	National Urban Livelihoods Mission
OBC	Other Backward Classes
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
ODOP	One District One Product
ONDC	Open Network for Digital Commerce
OPD	Out Patient Department
OPEC	Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
OTNFSA	Other than National Food Security Act
PACS	Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies
PAIUCD	Post Abortion Intrauterine Contraceptive Device
PCI	Per Capita Income
PCPNDT	Per-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques
PDS	Potato Development Stations
PE	Prices Estimated
PET	Positron Emission Tomography
PGS	Participatory Guarantee System
PHC	Primary Health Centres
PHH	Private House hold
PICU	Pediatric Intensive Care Unit
PIP	Participatory Identification of Poor
PKKKY-ZBNF	Prakritik Kheti Khushal Kisan Yojana under Zero Budget Natural Farming
PKVY	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
PLFS	Periodic Labour Force Survey
PMAY	Prime Minister Awaas Yojana
PMEGP	Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme
PMFBY	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
PMFME	Prime Minister Formalisation of Micro Food Enterprises
PMFMFPE	Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises
PMJAY	Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna
PMJDY	Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana
PMJJBY	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana

PMKSY	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
PMKSY- PDMC	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-Per Drop More Crop
PM-KUSUM	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evem Utthan Mahabhiyan Yojana
PMKVY	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
PMMY	Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana
PMSBY	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
PMSMA	Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matriav Abiyan
PMSSY	Pradhan Mantri Swathya Suraksha Yojana
PMU	Project Management Unit
PM-YASASVI	Prime Minister Young Achievers Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India
PPD	P rearranged Payment and Deposit
PPIUCD	Postpartum Intrauterine Contraceptive Device
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPR	Pestedes Petits Ruminants
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
ps	principal status
PSA	Pressure Swing Adsorption
PSB	Public Sector Bank
PSC	Person with Significant Control
PSIR	Pressure, State, Impact and Response Model
PSM	Printing Systems Manage
PSMP	Power System Master Plan
PSV	Passenger Service Vehicle
PTR	Pupil Teacher Ratio
PV&FRA	Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority
PWD	Public Works Department
PwD	Person with Disability
R&D	Research and Development
RAD	Rainfed Area Development
RAFTAAR	Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sectors Rejuvenation
RBI	Reserve Bank of India's
RCS	Regional Connectivity Scheme
RE	Revised Estimate
REPO	Repurchasing option rate
RERA	Real Estate Regulatory Authority
RESA	Runway and Safety Area
RF	Revolving fund
RFP	Request for Proposal
RGSA	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
RH	Regional Hospital

RIDF	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
RKMV	Rajkiya Kanya Maha Vidyalaya
RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
RLC	Rural Livelihood Center
RMSA	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
RNTCP	Revised National TB Control Programme
ROW	Right of Way
RPGMC	Rajinder Prashad Government Medical College
RPL	Recognition of Prior Learning
RPP	Registered Private Professionals
RP/CRPs	Resource Persons / Community Resource Persons
RRB	Regional Rural Bank
RRC	Rationalization of Regulatory Compliances
RSETI	Rural Self Employment Training Institutes
RTE	Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education
RTI	Reproductive Tract Infection
RTO	Regional Transport Office
RUSA	Rashtriya Ucchar Shiksha Abhiyan
RVTI	Regional Vocational Training Institute
R-WBCIS	Restructure - Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme
S&T	Science and Technology
SAGY	Saansad Aarash Gram Yojana
SAME	Sub Mission on Agriculture Extension
SANKALP	Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion
SBC	Single Bottle Cylinder
SBM-G	Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCCC	State Centre on Climate Change
SCERT	State Council of Educational Research and Training
SCM	Smart City Mission
SCVT	State Council for Vocational Training
SDC	State Data Center
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDM	Sub Divisional Magistrate
SECC	Socio-Economic and Caste Census
SECI	State Energy and Climate Index
SEP	Self Employment Programme
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SFBs	Small Finance Banks
SFC	State Finance Commission
SFC	State Financial Corporation
SFURTI	Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries
SGST	State Goods and Services Tax

SHG	Self Help Group
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIM	Subscriber Identity Module
SJPNL	Shimla Jal Prabhandhan Nigam
SJSRY	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
SJVNL	Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited
SLBC	State Level Bankers Committee
SLR	Statutory Liquidity Ratio
SLUSI	Soil and land Use Survey of India
SLWM	Solid and Liquid Waste Management
SMAM	Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization
SMF	Seed Multiplication Farms
SMSP	Sub Mission of Seed & Planting Material
SOC	Security Operation Centre
SoER	State of Environment Report
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPECT	Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography
SPI	Social Progress Index
SPMRM	Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission
SPNF	Subhash Palekar Natural Farming
SPSU	State Public Sector Undertaking
SPV	Solar Photovoltaic
SQ	Square Meters
SRB	Sex Ratio at Birth
SREBTP	State Rural Engineering Based Training Programme
ss	subsidiary status
SSC	Staff Selection Commission
SSCL	Shimla Smart City Limited
SSC	Sector Skill Council
ST	Scheduled Tribe
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
STH	Soil Transmitted Helminth
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
STPI	Software Technology Parks of India
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
STRIVE	Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement
STU	State Transport Undertaking
STU	State Transmission Utility
SUIS	Stand-Up India Scheme
SVAMITVA	Survey of villages and mapping with improvised technology in village areas
SVEP	Startup Village Entrepreneur Programme
SVM	Saraswati Vidya Mandir

SWAM	Sub-Mission of Agriculture Mechanism
SWAN	State Wide Area Network
TB	Tuberculosis
TDF	Tribal Development Fund
TIES	Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme
TKS	Traditional Knowledge System
TPDS	Targeted Public Distribution System
TSP	Training Service Provider
UDISE+	Unified District Information System for Education Plus
UHF	University of Horticulture and Forestry
UIDS	Unique Identification Numbers
ULB	Urban Local Bodies
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UPHC	Urban Primary Health Centres
UPSC	Union Public Service Commission
UR	Unemployment Rate
US\$	United State's Dollar
USD	United States Dollar
UT	Union Territory
UTS	Union Territories
VDS	Vegetable Development Stations
VFDS	Village Forest Development Societies
VGF	Viability Gap Funding
VLE	Village Level Entrepreneur
VO	Village Organization
VPRP	Village Poverty Reduction Plan
VRF	Variable Refrigerant Flow
VRP	Vulnerability Reduction Plans
VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminal
WASH	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
WDC	Watershed Development Component
WDT	Watershed Development Team
WEF	World Economic Forum
WHO	World Health Organization
WIF	Warehouse Infrastructure Fund
WI-FI	Wireless Fidelity
WPI	Whole sale Price Index
WPR	Worker Population Ratio
YoY	year-on-year

Glossary

Basic Price	Basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable, on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.
Casual labour	A person who was casually engaged in others' farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and, in return, received wages according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract, is considered as a casual labour.
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	Consumer Price Index (CPI) is designed to measure the changes overtime in the level of retail prices of a fixed set of goods and services (consumption basket) consumed by an average family of a defined population group at a particular place.
Constant prices	Constant prices adjust for the effects of inflation. Using constant prices enables us to measure the actual change in output and not just an increase due to the effects of inflation. Constant price are in real value i.e. corrected for changes in prices in relation to a base line.
CDS	The Current Daily activity Status for a person is determined on the basis of his/her activity status on each day of the reference week using a priority-cum-major time criterion.
CWS	The Current Weekly activity Status of a person is the activity status obtained for a person during a reference period of 7 days preceding the date of survey. It is decided on the basis of a certain priority cum major time criterion. According to the priority criterion, the status of 'working' gets priority over the status of 'not working but seeking or available for work', which in turn gets priority over the status of 'neither working nor available for work'.
Current Prices	Current Prices measures GDP/ inflation/asset prices using the actual prices we notice in the economy. Current prices make no adjustment for inflation. Current prices are those indicated at a given point of time.
Density of Population	Density of population is defined as the number of persons per square kilometre. The geographical unit is ward, town, district,

	State, country and world.
Fiscal Deficit	Fiscal deficit is the difference between the government's expenditures and its revenues (excluding the money it has borrowed). A country's fiscal deficit is usually communicated as a percentage of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
Gross State Income (GSI)	Gross State Income is GSDP less net taxes on production and imports, less compensation of employees less property income payable to the rest of the world plus the corresponding items receivable from the rest of the world (in other words, GSDP less primary incomes payable to non-resident units plus primary incomes receivable from non-resident units); an alternative approach to measuring GSI at market prices is as the aggregate value of the balances of gross primary incomes for all sectors; (note that GSI is identical to GSP as previously used in national accounts generally).
Gross Value Added (GVA)	GVA is the measure of the value of all goods and services produced in an area by an individual producer, industry or sector of an economy. In national accounts, GVA is output minus inter-mediate consumption.
GVA at Basic prices	Gross Value Added at basic prices is defined as output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices. Here the GVA is known by the price with which the output is valued. From the point of view of the producer, purchasers' prices for inputs and basic prices for outputs represent the prices actually paid and received. Their use leads to a measure of gross value added that is particularly relevant for the producer.
Infant Mortality	The infant mortality rate is an estimate of the number of infant deaths (death before the first birthday of an infant) for every 1,000 live births.
Inflation	Inflation is defined as a sustained increase in the general level of prices for goods and services. It is measured as an annual percentage increase. As inflation rises, every rupee we own buys a smaller percentage of a good or service.
Labour force	Persons who were either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) constituted the labour force.
Labour Force Participation	Labour Force Participation Rate is the ratio between the labour force and the overall size of their cohort (national population of

Rate (LFPR)	the same age range).
Literacy Rate	Literacy rate is defined as the percentage of population aged 6 years and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his/her everyday life.
MPI	The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is a measure of acute multidimensional poverty covering traditional monetary poverty measures by capturing the acute deprivations in health, education, and living standards that a person faces simultaneously.
National Family Health Survey	National Family Health Survey (NFHS) is a large-scale, multi-round survey conducted in a representative sample of households throughout India.
Old age dependency ratio	The number of persons in age group 60 years and above divided by the number of persons in age group 15-59 years.
Per capita income	Per capita income is the average income earned per person in a given area in a specified year. It is calculated by dividing the area's total income by its total population. Per capita income is national income divided by population size.
Retail Price	Retail Price of a commodity is defined as the price which the ultimate consumer pays for relatively small transactions of the commodity.
Sex Ratio	Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males.
Usual Principal Status (UPS)	Here the activity status is determined with reference to a relatively longer period during a reference period of 365 days.
Unemployment Rate	It indicates percentage of unemployed individuals in an economy among individuals currently in the labour force. It is calculated as unemployed individuals / total labour
Usual Principal Status or Usual Status (PS)	The activity on which a person has spent relatively longer time of the preceding 365 days prior to the date of survey is considered to be the usual principal activity status of the person. The Usual Principal Activity status (UPS), written as Usual Status (PS), is determined using the majority time criterion and refers to the activity status on which he/she spent longer part of the year.
Usual Principal Subsidiary Status (UPSS) or	This approach seeks to identify 'workers' out of those who were classified as 'unemployed' or as 'outside labour force' on the basis the majority time criterion of the UPS approach.

Usual Status (SS)	According to this approach all individuals who are either unemployed or outside the labour force, but have worked for a minor period of not less than 30 days during the reference year are classified as subsidiary status workers
Wholesale Price Index (WPI)	Wholesale Price Index measures the changes in the prices of commodities for bulk sale at the level of early stage of transaction.
Worker Population Ratio (WPR)	WPR is defined as the percentage of employed persons in the population.

Part-II
Statistical Tables
2023-24

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31	All-India Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices	20
32	Incidence of Crimes	21
33	Development Budget Outlays	22

TABLE – 1
SELECTED INDICATORS 1950-51 TO 2022-23

Items/Year	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2011-12	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<u>ECONOMIC INDICATORS</u>																
<u>Gross State Domestic Product (₹ crore)</u>																
(i) At current prices	27*	48*	223*	794**	2815**	5661***	72720****	103772	114239	125634	138551	148383	159164	151601	172162	191728
(ii) At constant prices	..	..	..	794**	1285**	5004***	72720****	89060	96274	103055	109406	116414	121227	115958	124770	133372
<u>Per capita Income (₹)</u>																
(i) At current prices	240	359	651	1704**	4910**	22795***	87721****	123299	135512	150290	165497	174804	186559	173152	195795	218788
(ii) At constant prices	..	..	..	1704**	2241**	21959***	87721****	105241	112723	122208	129303	136292	140999	132102	142279	151124
<u>Output</u>																
(a) Food grains (lakh Tons)				11.58	14.33	11.12	15.44	16.08	16.37	15.63	15.81	16.92	15.94	15.21	15.79	15.23
(b) Fruit production (lakh Tons)				1.4	3.86	4.28	3.73	7.52	9.29	6.12	5.65	4.95	8.45	6.24	7.53	8.14
(c) Electricity Generated (Million units)	0.4	..	52.8	245.1	1262	1153	1906	2097	1573	1596	1941	2063	2243	1955	2203	2157
All India WPI (Base 2011-12=100)							100.0	113.9	109.7	111.6	114.9	119.8	121.8	123.4	139.4	152.5
<u>SOCIAL INDICATORS</u>																
Population (In lakh) (Projected 2011-12 onwards)	11.09	28.12	34.60	42.81	51.17	60.78	69.23	71.10	71.19	72.60	73.30	73.90	74.60	75.20	75.90	76.40
<u>Literacy rate (Percentage)</u>																
(a) Male	7.5	27.2	42.3	53.2	75.4	85.3	89.5									
(b) Female	2.9	6.2	20.0	31.5	52.1	67.4	75.9									
Total	4.8	17.1	31.3	42.5	63.9	76.5	82.8									

* Net State Domestic Product

**Base 1980-81

***Base 1999-2000

****Base 2011-12

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh

TABLE – 2
GROSS AND NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

* Net State Domestic Product

Year	Gross State Domestic Product at Market Prices (₹crore)		Net State Domestic Product at Market Prices (₹crore)		Per Capita Net State Domestic Product/Per Capita income (₹)	
	At current prices	At constant prices	At current prices	At constant prices	At current prices	At constant prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51*	27	27	27	27	240	..
1960-61*	48	35	48	35	359	..
1966-67*	138	91	138	91	440	..
1970-71*	223	223	223	223	651	..
1980-81	794	794	723	723	1704	..
1990-91	2815	1285	2522	1151	4910	..
(Base 1993-94)						
1994-95	5825	5244	5193	4664	9451	8489
1995-96	6698	5569	5930	4921	10607	8801
1996-97	7755	5955	6803	5199	11960	9140
1997-98	8837	6335	7807	5571	13488	9625
1998-99	10696	6792	9508	5966	16144	10131
(Base1999-2k)						
1999-2000	14112	14112	12467	12467	20806	20806
2000-01	15661	15004	13853	13262	22795	21824
2001-02	17148	15786	15215	13938	24608	22543
2002-03	18905	16585	16751	14617	26627	23234
2003-04	20721	17925	18127	15596	28333	24377
(Base2004-05)						
2004-05	24077	24077	21189	21189	33348	33348
2005-06	27127	26107	23743	23009	36949	35806
2006-07	30281	28483	26247	24819	40393	38195
2007-08	33963	30917	28873	26362	43966	40143
2008-09	41483	33210	33115	27649	49909	41666
2009-10	48189	35897	39141	29149	58402	43492
2010-11	56980	39054	46216	31590	68297	46682
New series (Base2011-12)						
2011-12	72720	72720	60536	60536	87721	87721
2012-13	82820	77384	69432	64519	99730	92672
2013-14	94764	82847	80129	69398	114095	98816
2014-15	103772	89060	87345	74553	123299	105241
2015-16	114239	96274	96850	80563	135512	112723
2016-17	125634	103055	108359	88112	150290	122208
2017-18	138551	109406	119704	93525	165497	129303
2018-19	148383	116414	127257	99221	174804	136292
2019-20	159164	121227	136692	103310	186559	140999
2020-21	151601	115958	127683	97412	173152	132102
2021-22 (SRE)	172162	124770	145182	105500	195795	142279
2022-23(FRE)	191728	133372	163062	112633	218788	151124

Note: GSDP and NSDP from 1950-51 to 2010-11 are at factor cost.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh

TABLE – 3
**ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT/
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND PER CAPITA INCOME**
(At current and constant prices)

(Per cent)

Year	Gross State Domestic Product at Market Prices		Net State Domestic Product at Market Prices		Per Capita Net State Domestic Product/ Per Capita income	
	At current prices	At constant prices	At current prices	At constant prices	At current prices	At constant prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(Base 1980-81)						
1990-91	15.6	3.9	15.5	2.5	12.3	(-)0.4
1991-92	17.8	0.4	18.0	0.6	15.9	(-)1.3
1992-93	15.3	5.6	14.7	4.6	12.2	2.5
(Base 1993-94)						
1994-95	21.7	9.6	22.2	9.7	20.8	7.9
1995-96	15.0	6.2	14.2	5.5	12.3	3.7
1996-97	15.8	6.9	14.7	5.7	12.8	3.9
1997-98	13.9	6.4	14.8	7.1	12.8	5.3
1998-99	21.0	7.2	21.8	7.1	19.7	5.2
(Base 1999-2000)						
2000-01	10.9	6.3	11.1	6.4	9.6	4.9
2001-02	9.5	5.2	9.8	5.1	7.9	3.3
2002-03	10.2	5.1	10.1	4.9	8.2	3.5
2003-04	9.6	8.1	8.2	6.7	6.4	4.9
(Base 2004-05)						
2005-06	12.7	8.4	12.1	8.6	10.8	7.4
2006-07	11.6	9.1	10.5	7.9	9.3	6.7
2007-08	12.2	8.5	10.0	6.2	8.8	5.1
2008-09	22.1	7.4	14.7	4.9	13.5	3.8
2009-10	16.2	8.1	18.2	5.4	17.0	4.4
2010-11	18.2	8.8	18.1	8.4	16.9	7.3
New series (Base 2011-12)						
2012-13	13.9	6.4	14.7	6.6	13.7	5.6
2013-14	14.4	7.1	15.4	7.6	14.4	6.6
2014-15	9.5	7.5	9.0	7.4	8.1	6.5
2015-16	10.1	8.1	10.9	8.1	9.9	7.1
2016-17	10.0	7.0	11.9	9.4	10.9	8.4
2017-18	10.3	6.2	10.5	6.1	10.1	5.8
2018-19	7.1	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.6	5.4
2019-20	7.3	4.1	7.4	4.1	6.7	3.5
2020-21	-4.8	-4.3	-6.6	-5.7	-7.2	-6.3
2021-22(SRE)	13.6	7.6	13.7	8.3	13.1	7.7
2022-23(FRE)	11.4	6.9	12.3	6.8	11.7	6.2

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh

TABLE – 4
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES
(At current prices) (₹ in crore)

Year	Agriculture forestry & logging, fishing, mining & quarrying	Manufactu- ring, construction, electricity, gas & water supply	Transp- ort commu- nication & trade	Banking & insurance, real estate & ownership of dwelling & business services	Public administ- ration & defense & other services	Gross Value Added at Basic Prices	Plus Product Taxes less Subsidies	Gross State domestic product at market prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950-51*	19	2	2	2	2	--	--	27
1960-61*	30	5	3	3	7	--	--	48
1966-67*	104	24	16	6	21	--	--	171
1970-71*	131	37	18	9	28	--	--	223
Old series Base 1980-81)								
1980-81	376	156	67	79	116	--	--	794
1981-82	448	178	79	90	130	--	--	925
1982-83	437	206	85	103	156	--	--	987
1983-84	525	220	102	111	169	--	--	1127
1984-85	489	224	105	121	200	--	--	1139
1985-86	576	312	123	132	228	--	--	1371
1986-87	615	339	145	150	268	--	--	1517
1987-88	627	416	168	162	349	--	--	1722
1988-89	781	549	204	196	427	--	--	2157
1989-90	895	568	229	237	506	--	--	2435
1990-91	987	746	260	266	556	--	--	2815
1991-92	1243	841	316	301	616	--	--	3317
1992-93	1368	1014	378	371	693	--	--	3824
(Base 1993-94)								
1993-94	1567	1313	569	502	831	--	--	4782
1994-95	1802	1875	683	570	895	--	--	5825
1995-96	1979	2246	783	622	1068	--	--	6698
1996-97	2229	2690	909	696	1231	--	--	7755
1997-98	2488	2958	1116	727	1548	--	--	8837
1998-99	2930	3560	1303	858	2045	--	--	10696
(Base 1999-2k)								
1999-2000	3265	5162	1737	1286	2662	--	--	14112
2000-01	3954	5602	2056	1365	2684	--	--	15661
2001-02	4442	6095	2305	1552	2754	--	--	17148
2002-03	4657	6867	2742	1678	2961	--	--	18905
2003-04	5194	7468	2888	2042	3129	--	--	20721
(Base 2004-05)								
2004-05	6197	9176	3468	1767	3469	--	--	24077
2005-06	6858	10373	4007	1918	3971	--	--	27127
2006-07	7010	12101	4235	2177	4758	--	--	30281
2007-08	7887	13507	5027	2405	5137	--	--	33963
2008-09	8316	17848	6141	2778	6400	--	--	41483
2009-10	9166	20679	7471	3268	7605	--	--	48189
2010-11	10914	24040	8347	3672	10007	--	--	56980
New series (Base 2011-12)								
2011-12	11913	30405	7576	9622	9887	69403	3317	72720
2012-13	13443	33935	8660	11346	11524	78908	3912	82820
2013-14	15262	38440	10285	13002	12369	89358	5406	94764
2014-15	15265	41617	11764	14724	13961	97331	6441	103772
2015-16	17393	45652	13141	15936	15135	107257	6982	114239
2016-17)	18762	50237	14200	16897	17399	117495	8139	125634
2017-18	16473	56692	15863	18008	19563	126599	11952	138551
2018-19	18207	62381	17513	19686	21197	138984	9399	148383
2019-20	23340	63013	18927	20288	23474	149042	10122	159164
2020-21	21034	61681	15641	21035	23389	142780	8821	151601
2021-22(SRE)	22964	70151	20053	23361	25135	161664	10498	172162
2022-23(FRE)	24975	75181	22083	24699	32182	179120	12608	191728

* Net State Domestic Product

Note: GSDP and NSDP from 1950-51 to 2010-11 are at factor cost.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE – 5
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES
(At constant prices) (₹ crore)

Year	Agriculture forestry & logging, mining & quarrying	Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas & water supply	Transport communi- cation & trade	Banking & insurance, real estate & owner- ship of dwelling & business services	Public administ- ration, & defence & other services	Gross Value Added at Basic Prices	Plus Product Taxes less Subsidies	Gross domestic product at market prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950-51*	19	2	2	2	2	--	--	27
1960-61*	20	5	3	0	7	--	--	35
1966-67*	57	18	9	4	13	--	--	101
1970-71*	131	37	18	9	28	--	--	223
(Base 1980-81)								
1980-81	376	156	67	79	116	--	--	794
1981-82	405	164	72	84	116	--	--	841
1982-83	355	173	74	88	128	--	--	818
1983-84	396	168	81	92	124	--	--	861
1984-85	343	161	78	95	137	--	--	814
1985-86	387	207	85	100	147	--	--	926
1986-87	417	208	95	113	158	--	--	991
1987-88	360	235	98	119	188	--	--	1000
1988-89	400	288	108	116	212	--	--	1124
1989-90	488	265	112	139	234	--	--	1238
1990-91	484	316	117	141	227	--	--	1285
1991-92	465	323	124	152	226	--	--	1290
1992-93	469	362	135	162	234	--	--	1362
(Base 1993-94)								
1993-94	1567	1313	569	502	831	--	--	4782
1994-95	1590	1686	625	532	811	--	--	5244
1995-96	1622	1856	669	535	886	--	--	5568
1996-97	1646	2084	712	578	935	--	--	5955
1997-98	1673	2179	791	597	1095	--	--	6335
1998-99	1692	2324	867	631	1278	--	--	6792
(Base 1999-2000)								
1999-2000	3265	5162	1737	1286	2662	--	--	14112
2000-01	3773	5437	1920	1252	2622	--	--	15004
2001-02	4093	5694	2080	1336	2583	--	--	15786
2002-03	4184	6153	2186	1370	2692	--	--	16585
2003-04	4671	6544	2356	1582	2772	--	--	17925
(Base 2004-05)								
2004-05	6197	9176	3468	1767	3469	--	--	24077
2005-06	6578	9960	3820	1958	3791	--	--	26107
2006-07	6539	11315	4078	2270	4282	--	--	28484
2007-08	7118	12371	4488	2513	4427	--	--	30917
2008-09	7059	13547	5179	2625	4800	--	--	33210
2009-10	6340	15390	5757	3040	5370	--	--	35897
2010-11	7496	15987	5999	3578	5994	--	--	39054
New series (Base 2011-12)								
2011-12	11913	30405	7576	9622	9887	69403	3317	72720
2012-13	12725	32049	8040	10598	10714	74126	3258	77384
2013-14	13954	34223	9134	11203	10775	79289	3558	82847
2014-15	13525	37551	10099	12354	11573	85102	3958	89060
2015-16	14674	40724	11460	12793	12275	91926	4348	96274
2016-17	14478	44934	12075	13351	13479	98317	4738	103055
2017-18	13748	49485	12684	13688	14525	104130	5277	109407
2018-19	14186	53092	13054	14632	15049	110012	6403	116414
2019-20	16764	52885	13902	14635	15920	114106	7121	121227
2020-21	15756	50623	13184	14476	15324	109363	6595	115958
2021-22(SRE)	16478	55245	14608	15347	15808	117486	7284	124770
2022-23(FRE)	17417	58039	15601	16335	18584	125976	7396	133372

* Net State Domestic Product

Note: GSDP and NSDP from 1950-51 to 2010-11 are at factor cost.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh

TABLE – 6
ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(At constant prices)

(Per cent)

Year	Agriculture forestry & logging fishing, mining & quarrying	Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas & water supply	Transport communi- cation & trade	Banking & insurance, real estate & owner-ship of dwelling & business services	Public administ- ration & defence & other services	Gross state domestic product at Market prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(Base 1980-81)						
1981-82	8.3	5.1	7.7	6.3	0	5.9
1982-83	12.6	5.5	2.8	4.7	10.3	(-)2.7
1983-84	11.5	2.9	9.5	4.5	3.1	5.3
1984-85	13.4	4.8	3.7	3.3	10.5	(-)5.5
1985-86	13.1	29.4	8.8	5.3	7.3	13.8
1986-87	7.5	0.5	11.8	13	7.5	7
1987-88	13.7	13	3.2	5.3	18.1	0.9
1988-89	11.1	22.6	10.2	2.5	12.8	12.4
1989-90	22	(-) 8.0	3.7	18.1	10.4	10.1
1990-91	(-)0.8	19.3	4.5	2.9	2.1	3.8
1991-92	3.9	2.2	5.1	7.8	0.4	0.4
1992-93	0.9	12.1	8.9	6.7	3.5	5.6
(Base 1993-94)						
1994-95	1.2	28.4	9.9	5.9	(-)2.5	9.6
1995-96	2	10.1	7.1	0.5	9.3	6.2
1996-97	1.5	12.3	6.5	8	5.5	6.9
1997-98	1.6	4.5	10.9	3.3	17.1	6.4
1998-99	1.2	6.6	9.6	5.7	16.6	7.2
(Base 1999-2000)						
2000-01	15.6	5.3	10.5	(-) 2.6	(-)1.5	6.3
2001-02	8.5	4.7	8.3	6.7	(-)1.5	5.2
2002-03	2.2	8.1	5.1	2.5	4.2	5.1
2003-04	11.6	6.4	7.8	15.5	3	8.1
(Base 2004-05)						
2005-06	6.1	8.5	10.2	10.8	9.3	8.4
2006-07	(-)0.6	13.6	6.8	15.9	12.9	9.1
2007-08	8.9	9.3	10.1	10.7	3.4	8.5
2008-09	(-)0.8	9.5	15.4	4.5	8.4	7.4
2009-10	(-)10.2	13.6	11.2	15.8	11.9	8.1
2010-11	18.2	3.9	4.2	17.7	11.6	8.8
New series (Base 2011-12)						
2012-13	6.8	5.4	6.1	10.1	8.4	6.4
2013-14	9.7	6.8	13.6	5.7	0.6	7.1
2014-15	(-)3.1	9.7	10.6	10.3	7.4	7.5
2015-16	8.5	8.4	13.5	3.6	6.1	8.1
2016-17	(-)1.3	10.3	5.4	4.4	9.8	7
2017-18	(-)5.0	10.1	5	2.5	7.8	6.2
2018-19	3.2	7.3	2.9	6.9	3.6	6.4
2019-20	18.2	-0.5	6.5	0.0	5.8	4.1
2020-21	-6.0	-4.3	-5.2	-1.1	-3.7	-4.3
2021-22(SRE)	4.6	9.1	10.8	6.0	3.2	7.6
2022-23 (FRE)	5.7	5.1	6.8	6.4	17.6	6.9

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh

TABLE-7
SALIENT FEATURES OF POPULATION IN
HIMACHAL PRADESH

Year	Total population (in lakh)	Decennial growth rate	Sex ratio (females per thousand males)	Density per sq. kilometre	Literacy percentage	Urban population percentage
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1951	23.86	5.42	912	43	..	4.1
1961	28.12	17.87	938	51	21.27	6.3
1971	34.60	23.04	958	62	31.96	7.0
1981	42.81	23.71	973	77	42.48	7.6
1991	51.71	20.79	976	93	63.86	8.7
2001	60.78	17.54	968	109	76.48	9.8
2011	68.65	12.94	972	123	82.80	10.0

Source: Census of India 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011.

TABLE-8
DISTRICT-WISE AREA, POPULATION, SEX RATIO
AND DENSITY OF POPULATION 2011 CENSUS

District	Area sq. kilometres		Population		Sex ratio (females per thousand males)	Density per sq. kilometer
1.	2.		3.		4.	5.
Bilaspur	1,167	(2.10)	3,81,956	(5.56)	981	327
Chamba	6,522	(11.71)	5,19,080	(7.56)	986	80
Hamirpur	1,118	(2.01)	4,54,768	(6.63)	1095	407
Kangra	5,739	(10.31)	15,10,075	(22.00)	1012	263
Kinnaur	6,401	(11.50)	84,121	(1.23)	819	13
Kullu	5,503	(9.88)	4,37,903	(6.38)	942	80
Lahaul-Spiti	13,841	(24.86)	31,564	(0.46)	903	2
Mandi	3,950	(7.09)	9,99,777	(14.56)	1007	253
Shimla	5,131	(9.22)	8,14,010	(11.86)	915	159
Sirmaur	2,825	(5.07)	5,29,855	(7.72)	918	188
Solan	1,936	(3.48)	5,80,320	(8.45)	880	300
Una	1,540	(2.77)	5,21,173	(7.59)	976	338
H.P.	55,673	(100.00)	68,64,602	(100.00)	972	123

Source: Census of India, 2011 Census.

TABLE-9
SEX WISE RURAL-URBAN POPULATION-2011 CENSUS

District	Population								
	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Bilaspur	179653	177174	356827	13111	12018	25129	192764	189192	381956
Chamba	241963	241009	482972	19357	16751	36108	261320	257760	519080
Hamirpur	200748	222590	423338	16322	15108	31430	217070	237698	454768
Kangra	705365	718429	1423794	45226	41055	86281	750591	759484	1510075
Kinnaur	46249	37872	84121	0	0	0	46249	37872	84121
Kullu	203269	193243	396512	22183	19208	41391	225452	212451	437903
L-Spiti	16588	14976	31564	0	0	0	16588	14976	31564
Mandi	466050	471090	937140	32015	30622	62637	498065	501712	999777
Shimla	314295	298364	612659	110744	90607	201351	425039	388971	814010
Sirmaur	246175	226515	472690	30114	27051	57165	276289	253566	529855
Solan	249736	228437	478173	59018	43129	102147	308754	271566	580320
Una	240254	236006	476260	23438	21475	44913	263692	257481	521173
H.P.	3110345	3065705	6176050	371528	317024	688552	3481873	3382729	6864602

Source: Census of India-2011

TABLE-10
PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

(In '000 tonnes)

Crops	2021-22	2022-23 (Estimated)	2023-24 (Tentative)	2024-25 (Target)
1	2	3	4	5
FOODGRAINS (Cereals & Pulses)				
A. Cereals				
1. Rice/Paddy	151.39	130.05	199	155
2. Maize	703.26	708.42	742	730
3. Ragi	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.3
4. Small Millets & Bajra	1.41	1.33	3.26	4
5. Wheat	642.24	609.31	620	628
6. Barley	28.28	28.85	30	30
Total Cereals	1527.64	1479.03	1595.33	1548.3
B. Pulses				
1. Gram	0.27	0.2	0.37	0.37
2. Other Pulses	51.51	44	56.00	54.50
Total Pulses	51.78	44.2	56.37	54.87
Total Foodgrains	1579.41	1523.23	1651.70	1603.17
1. Potato	195.15	194.50	195.00	195.00
2. Vegetables	1803.89	1867.41	185.00	1870.00
3. Ginger(Green)	33.94	32.80	34.00	34.00

Source: Directorate of Agriculture Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE-11
CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZERS IN TERMS OF NUTRIENTS
(MT)

Year/District	Kharif (N+P+K)	Rabi (N+P+K)	Total (N.P.K.)
2017-2018	21156	36404	57560
2018-2019	21690	35865	57555
2019-2020	25898	35880	61778
2020-2021	29269	35973	65242
2021-2022	26369	31524	57894
2022-23	27479	30373	57852
District Wise			
Bilaspur	907	986	1893
Chamba	988	334	1322
Hamirpur	1319	829	2148
Kangra	4370	4271	8641
Kinnaur	191	239	430
Kullu	2637	4119	6756
L/Spiti	543	218	761
Mandi	3644	3103	6747
Shimla	4299	7689	11988
Sirmour	2293	2051	4344
Solan	1795	1595	3390
Una	4493	4939	9432

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE-12
DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER AND AREA OF
OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS (2015-16 Census)

District	Number	Area (hectares)
1.	2.	3.
Bilaspur	59201	49073
Chamba	72221	54866
Hamirpur	75950	72943
Kangra	235735	197091
Kinnaur	10983	13684
Kullu	77163	39974
Lahaul & Spiti	4267	6710
Mandi	160500	124429
Shimla	121971	118893
Sirmaur	51815	98095
Solan	55609	85335
Una	71394	83133
Himachal Pradesh	996809	944226

Source: Directorate of Land Records, H.P.

TABLE-13
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

(In thousands)

Category	2003	2007	2012	2019
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
A. Livestock:				
1. Cattle	2,196	2,269	2,149	1,828
2. Buffaloes	773	762	716	647
3. Sheep	906	901	805	791
4. Goats	1,116	1,241	1,119	1,108
5. Horses and ponies	17	13	15	9
6. Mules and donkeys	33	26	31	25
7. Pigs	3	2	5	2
8. Other livestock	2	2	4	3
Total-Livestock	5,046	5,216	4,844	4,413
B. Poultry	764	809	1,104	1,342

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE-14
OUTTURN AND VALUE OF MAJOR AND MINOR FOREST PRODUCE

Year	Major produce		Minor produce (Value in ₹'000)		
	Timber(Standing volume '000 cu. Meters)	Fuel* (tonnes)	Resin	Fodder and grazing	Other produce
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
2011-12	146.1	18	1,02,457	947	80,141
2012-13	207.1	33	76,278	918	1,68,374
2013-14	245.1	39	85,451	878	2,10,615
2014-15	242.3	775	83,262	1,035	2,29,280
2015-16	148.2	..	94,249	542	5,69,832
2016-17	225.1	..	84,434	382	4,37,722
2017-18	226.5	..	74,655	646	3,51,587
2018-19	187.6	50	58,809	401	4,14,361
2019-20	230.8	178	59,510	582	6,32,175
2020-21	196.02	183	45,938	487	4,11,227
2021-22	126.65	183	45,938	487	4,11,227

Source: Forest Department, Himachal Pradesh.

*Firewood extracted/collected includes charcoal also.

Note: Value of bamboo & resin the royalty received by the Department from HPSFDC Ltd. and value of medicinal herbs is estimated value.

TABLE-15
AREA UNDER FORESTS

(Sq. Kilometres)

Year	Reserved forests	Protecte d forests	Un-classed forests	Other forests	Forest not under the control of Forest Deptt.	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
2010-11	1,898	33,130	886	369	750	37,033
2011-12	1,896	33,123	886	370	758	37,033
2012-13	1,896	33,123	886	370	758	37,033
2013-14	1,898	33,123	886	369	750	37,033
2014-15	1,898	33,130	886	369	750	37,033
2015-16	1,898	33,130	886	369	750	37,033
2016-17	1,898	33,130	886	369	750	37,033
Year	Reserved forests	Demarcated Protected Forests	Other forests**	Un-demarcated Protected Forests	Municipal & Cantonment Forests	Total
2017-18*	1,883	12,852	7,160	16,035	18	53,983
2018-19*	1,883	28,887	7,160	16,035	18	53,983
2019-20*	1,883	28,887	7,160	16,035	18	53,983
2020-21*	1,883	28,887	7,160	16,035	18	53,983
2021-22*	1,883	28,887	7,160	16,035	18	53,983

Source: Forest Department, Himachal Pradesh.

*Provisional

** Other Forests includes Unclassed, Shamlat, Co-operative Forests Societies, Charagah Bill Drakhtan, Strips Forests etc.

TABLE-16
FAIR PRICE SHOPS

(As on 31-12-2023)

District	Rural	Urban	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.
Bilaspur	241	9	250
Chamba	494	18	512
Hamirpur	289	19	308
Kangra	1,039	82	1,121
Kinnaur	69	0	69
Kullu	444	34	478
Lahaul-Spiti	65	0	65
Mandi	775	55	830
Shimla	529	80	609
Sirmaur	334	27	361
Solan	291	45	336
Una	281	29	310
Total	4,851	398	5,249

Source: Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE-17
L.P.G. CONSUMER IN HIMACHAL PRADESH
(As on 31.12.2023)

District	SBC	DBC	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.
Bilaspur	64,318	78,929	1,43,247
Chamba	1,01,987	47,007	1,48,994
Hamirpur	68,800	92,353	1,61,153
Kangra	2,76,522	2,76,473	5,52,995
Kinnaur	9,507	20,346	29,853
Kullu	61,292	94,510	1,55,802
Lahaul & Spiti	3,894	10,183	14,077
Mandi	1,46,538	1,63,524	3,10,062
Shimla	94,677	2,11,350	3,06,027
Sirmaur	77,800	77,992	1,55,792
Solan	64,156	1,36,365	2,00,521
Una	67,578	91,877	1,59,455
Himachal Pradesh	10,37,069	13,00,909	23,37,978

Source: Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE-18
DISTRICT- WISE PETROL/ DIESEL RETAIL OUTLETS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

(As on 31.12.2023)

District	IOC	BPC	HPC	OTHER	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Bilaspur	20	11	16	8	55
Chamba	12	3	5	0	20
Hamirpur	22	6	12	8	48
Kangra	68	24	19	9	120
Kinnaur	4	0	2	0	6
Kullu	16	6	6	1	29
Lahaul & Spiti	3	0	0	0	3
Mandi	38	10	14	10	72
Shimla	36	7	20	7	70
Sirmaur	17	8	10	2	37
Solan	41	20	21	9	91
Una	40	12	22	9	83
Himachal Pradesh	317	107	147	63	634

Source: Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE-19
DISTRICT- WISE / COMPANY- WISE DETAIL OF GAS AGENICIES
(As on 31.12.2023)

District	IOC	BPC	HPC	IBPC	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Bilaspur	10	-	4	-	14
Chamba	7	2	1	-	10
Hamirpur	9	-	-	-	9
Kangra	23	3	10	-	36
Kinnaur	5	-	1	-	6
Kullu	6	5	2	-	13
Lahaul & Spiti	2	1	-	-	3
Mandi	20	5	2	-	27
Shimla	24	3	2	-	29
Sirmaur	13	1	2	-	16
Solan	11	3	5	-	19
Una	8	2	2	-	12
Himachal Pradesh	138	25	31	-	194

Source: Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE-20
CO-OPERATION

Item	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>I.Societies(No):</u>			
Agricultural	2139	2144	2179
Non-Agricultural	2670	2692	2928
Urban banks	5	5	5
State and Central banks	4	4	4
Other secondary societies	31	36	40
<u>II.Membership('000)</u>			
Agricultural societies	1307	1343	1351
Non-Agricultural Societies	326	386	390
Urban banks	28	28	30
State and Central banks	138	139	140
Other secondary societies	4	3	4
<u>III.Working Capital (₹ lakh)</u>			
Agricultural Societies	784050.37	757818.29	901832.41
Non-Agricultural Societies	245474.32	350902.56	370154.32
Urban banks	136337.33	142177.90	149817.36
State & Central banks	3110246.76	3345325.88	3634504.70
Other secondary societies	10240.90	5079.52	5126.18
TOTAL	4286349.68	4601304.15	50641434.97
<u>IV.Loans Advanced (₹ lakh)</u>			
Agricultural societies	75845.73	65733.38	109540.00
Non-Agricultural societies	10106.29	7327.73	23231.36
Urban banks	14770.51	17914.17	7872.06
Primary Land Mortgage Bank & State & Central Banks	941318.66	924713.80	363425.60
<u>V.Loans outstanding (₹ lakh)</u>			
Agricultural societies	175482.56	139681.31	187406.60
Non-Agricultural societies	38838.39	44247.56	51279.14
Urban banks	82042.80	81608.09	74099.03
Primary Land Mortgage Bank& State & Central Banks	1199446.57	1229508.09	852593.20

Source: Co-operative Department, Himachal Pradesh.

Table-21
GENERATION & CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY

(MU)

Sr . No.	Item	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (up to December,2023)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Electricity Generated	2203.606	2157.468	1513.86
2	Electricity purchased from BBMB & other States	12413.665	13551.85	9545.48
3	Energy Consumed: Within the State	10198.09	10955.833	8385
(a)	Domestic	2457.508	2619.823	1966
(b)	Non-Domestic & Non-Commercial	149.103	176.797	122
(c)	Commercial	621.877	710.04	543
(d)	Public Lighting	5993.304	11.297	9
(e)	Agriculture	11.289	90.93	60
(f)	Industries	85.104	6382.637	4981
(g)	Govt. Irrigation & Water Supply Scheme	151.59	738.868	536
(h)	Temporary Supply	665.511	57.726	38
(i)	Bulk and Miscellaneous	62.800	167.714	129
(j)	Electric vehicle	0	0.001	1
4	Outside the State	2819.410	2969.18	2465.67
	Total Consumed/ Sold	13017.496	13925.013	10850.67

Source: State Electricity Board, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE-22
AREA UNDER FRUITS

(Hectares)						
Year	Apple	Other temperate fruits	Nuts & dry fruits	Citrus	Other sub-tropical fruits	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
2008-09	97,438	26,546	11,096	21,588	47,961	2,04,629
2009-10	99,564	26,875	11,037	22,050	48,628	2,08,154
2010-11	1,01,485	27,091	11,022	22,305	49,392	2,11,295
2011-12	1,03,644	27,472	11,039	22,396	50,023	2,14,574
2012-13	1,06,440	27,638	10,902	22,809	50,514	2,18,303
2013-14	1,07,686	27,793	10,819	23,110	51,298	2,20,706
2014-15	1,09,553	27,900	10,621	23,704	52,574	2,24,352
2015-16	1,10,679	27,908	10,491	24,063	53,658	2,26,799
2016-17	1,11,896	28,163	10,364	24,475	54,304	2,29,202
2017-18	1,12,634	28,369	10,301	24,649	54,899	2,30,852
2018-19	1,13,154	28,414	10,194	24,869	55,508	2,32,139
2019-20	1,14,144	27,956	10,070	25,051	56,079	2,33,300
2020-21	1,14,646	27,870	10,029	25,654	56,580	2,34,779
2021-22	1,15,016	27,911	9,786	26,096	56,976	2,35,785
2022-23	1,15,680	27,563	9,583	26,370	56,976	2,36,466

Source: Horticulture Department, Himachal Pradesh

TABLE-23
PRODUCTION OF FRUITS

('000 tonnes)						
Year	Apple	Other temperate fruits	Nuts & dry fruits	Citrus	Other Sub-tropical fruits	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
2011-12	275.04	31.18	2.49	25.04	39.08	372.82
2012-13	412.40	55.03	2.81	24.32	61.16	555.71
2013-14	738.72	66.13	3.48	22.27	35.74	866.34
2014-15	625.20	43.61	2.41	22.17	58.55	751.94
2015-16	777.13	70.26	3.37	26.62	51.45	928.83
2016-17	468.13	51.50	2.99	28.05	61.21	611.88
2017-18	446.57	45.15	3.38	26.85	43.35	565.30
2018-19	368.60	37.15	3.65	29.34	56.62	495.36
2019-20	715.25	49.85	4.24	32.11	43.97	845.42
2020-21	481.06	40.65	4.69	33.29	64.80	624.49
2021-22	611.90	52.71	3.68	32.93	52.75	753.97
2022-23	672.34	48.08	3.27	31.94	58.98	814.61
2023- 24 31 December, 2023	484.84	32.34	1.61	13.43	49.44	581.66

Source: Horticulture Department, Himachal Pradesh

TABLE-24
HIMACHAL PRADESH GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

As on 31 st March	Regular	Part time Employees	Work charged	Daily paid workers
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
2007	1,74,388	13,219	6,185	21,242
2008	1,82,746	13,168	5,904	14,824
2009	1,89,065	13,050	2,167	11,908
2010	1,90,560	13,088	0	11,551
2011	1,87,604	11,639	0	10,170
2012	1,87,419	11,780	0	9,979
2013	1,84,761	8,153	0	12,337
2014	1,83,600	7,750	0	11,599
2015	1,82,049	6,312	0	11,512
2016	1,78,744	5,687	0	10,950
2017	1,77,338	4,666	0	10,578
2018	1,81,376	4,048	0	7,760
2019	1,81,231	3,334	0	7,253
2020	1,81,379	3,619	0	6,256
2021	1,87,899	3,086	0	4,930
2022	1,90,137	2,430	0	4,412
2023	1,85,698	5,726	0	4,593

Note: The Figures of Contract, Ad-hoc and Volunteer Employees not included.

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE-25
TOURIST ARRIVAL FOR THE YEAR 2023

District	Indian	Foreigner	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.
Bilaspur	1328256	5	1328261
Chamba	889025	926	889951
Hamirpur	473977	16	473993
Kangra	660614	16222	676836
Kinnaur	508736	3485	512221
Kullu	2748813	10788	2759601
Lahaul & Spiti	823406	7035	830441
Mandi	1674747	1062	1675809
Shimla	2123041	20889	2143930
Sirmaur	1527539	351	1527890
Solan	2464752	1989	2466741
Una	719212	38	719250
Himachal Pradesh	15942118	62806	16004924

Source: Tourism and Civil Aviation Department, Himachal Pradesh

TABLE-26
EDUCATION

No. of Educational functional Institutions	2023-24 up to Dec.2023
1.	2.
1. Primary	10,370
2. Middle	1,850
3. High Schools	960
4. Senior Secondary Schools	1,984
5. Degree colleges	148
Total	15,312

Source: Education Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE-27
MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Item	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (Up to Dec. 2023)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Allopathic institutions			
(i) No. of Institutions			
(a) Hospitals	108	108	115
(b) Community Health Centers	104	104	104
(c) Primary Health Centers	580	580	580
(d) ESI Dispensaries	16	16	16
TOTAL	808	808	815
(ii) Beds available	15,618	15,618	15,898
2. Ayurvedic institutions			
No. of Institutions			
(a) P.G. Ayurvedic College	1	1	1
(b) College of Pharmaceutical Science	1	1	1
(c) Regional Hospitals	2	2	2
(d) Ayurvedic Hospitals	31	31	32
(e) Nature Cure Hospital	1	1	1
(f) Ayurvedic Dispensaries/ Health Centers	1185	1185	1185
(g) Research Institute in Indian System of Medicines /Herbal Gardens	4	4	4
(h) Drug Testing Laboratory	1	1	1
(i) Ayurvedic Pharmacies	3	3	3
(j) Aamchi Health Center	4	4	4
(ii) Beds available in Ayurvedic Institutions	775	790	790
3. No. of Unani Dispensaries	3	3	3
4. No. of Homoeopathy Dispensaries	14	14	14

Source: Directorate of Health & Family Welfare and Ayurveda, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE-28
ROADS

(In Kilometres)

Type of road	2022-23	2023-24 (As on 31.12.2023)
1.	2.	3.
Motorable Four lane	262	262
Motorable double lane	1,981	2,027
Motorable single lane	38,060	38,414
Jeepable	1,272	1,272
Less than Jeepable	0	0
Total	41,575	41,975

Source: Public works Department Himachal Pradesh

Note: Figures include National Highways also.

TABLE-29
NATIONALISED ROAD TRANSPORT

Year	Number of motor vehicles							No. of routes under operation	Distance Covered ('000 kilometers)
	Buses	Att- ached Buses	Electric Buses	Taxies	Electric Taxies	Others	Total		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
2013-14	2,054	33	0	0	0	52	2,139	2,142	1,71,647
2014-15	2,447	33	0	0	0	50	2,530	2,225	1,79,396
2015-16	2,645	34	0	0	0	85	2,764	2,325	1,88,292
2016-17	3,105	53	0	0	0	77	3,235	2,573	2,11,519
2017-18	3,110	62	0	0	0	86	3,258	2,723	2,27,767
2018-19	3,078	69	40	21	50	92	3,350	2,833	2,31,155
2019-20	3,093	76	75	21	50	95	3,410	2,953	2,22,646
2020-21	3,099	51	75	21	50	92	3,391	2,350	77,767
2021-22	3,103	48	75	21	50	99	3,396	2,170	1,437,17
2022-23	3,142	31	75	38	50	106	3,442	2,813	2,08,837
2023-24 Sep to.2023	3,059	25	110	38	50	66	3,348	2,693	98,606

Source: Himachal Road Transport Corporation, Shimla.

TABLE-30
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

Year/Month	For Industrial Workers Base: 2016=100	
	General Index	Food Index
1.	2.	3.
2019 *	274	287
2020	122	121
2021	123	120
2022	130	128
2023		
January	130.2	126.1
February	130.1	125.6
March	131.5	127.7
April	131.7	128.2
May	131.5	127.7
June	132.2	130.2
July	136.3	139.5
August	136.1	139.0
September	132.6	134.4
October	133.0	135.5
November	133.4	135.5
December	131.8	132.4

Source: Labour Bureau, Government of India.

*Base year 2001=100

TABLE-31
ALL-INDIA INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

Items	(Base 2011-12=100)		
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1.	2.	3.	4.
ALL COMMODITIES	123.4	139.4	152.5
I. Primary articles:	145.7	160.7	176.8
A. Food articles:	160.7	167.3	179.5
B. Non-food articles	130.5	158.1	173.8
C. Minerals	164.9	197.2	203.5
II. Fuel, power, light & lubricants	94.0	124.6	159.5
III. Manufactured products	121.5	135	142.6
A. Food products	141.4	157.9	165.3
B. Beverages, tobacco & tobacco products	124.5	126.8	128.9
C. Textiles	117.6	135.2	142.7
D. Wood & wood products	134.6	141.0	143.2
E. Paper & paper products	121.7	137.5	152.0
F. Leather & leather products	117.9	119.2	122.2
G. Rubber & plastic products	111.3	124.8	129.7
H. Chemical & chemical products	118.2	133.5	145.4
I. Non-metallic mineral products	117.6	123.7	133.7
J. Basic metals, alloys & metal products	111.4	140.1	148.7
K. Machinery & machine tools including electrical machinery	114.0	120.0	126.2
L. Transport equipment & parts	126.2	131.7	137.4

Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India.

TABLE-32
INCIDENCE OF CRIMES

District/Other	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1.	2	3	4	5	6
Bilaspur	1460	1562	1349	1319	1435
Chamba	1183	1300	1245	1134	1125
Hamirpur	938	1102	901	1020	1115
Kangra	3841	3850	3390	2261	2585
Kinnaur	338	416	471	465	469
Kullu	1639	1585	1413	1639	1473
Lahaul-Spiti	141	83	130	215	182
Mandi	2917	3308	2567	2535	2606
Shimla	2674	2704	2621	2426	2469
Sirmaur	1402	1260	1336	1402	1518
Solan	1005	1033	953	1102	1119
Una	1320	1329	1355	1317	1431
Railway & Traffic	13	10	14	15	20
CID	82	37	32	18	17
PD Nurpur	0	0	0	1087	1169
Baddi	961	1045	1051	1087	1167
PS Cyber Crime	10	6	5	11	87
Himachal Pradesh	19924	20630	18833	19053	19987

Source: Police Department, Himachal Pradesh.

TABLE-33
Development Budget Outlays

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Major/Minor Head of Development	Approved Outlay (2023-24)
1	2	3
	ECONOMIC SERVICES	
I	Agriculture and Allied Services	
	1.Agriculture	160.09
	2.Horticulture	221.46
	3.Soil & Water Conservation	46.63
	4.Animal Husbandry	28.87
	5.Dairy Development	133.28
	6.Fisheries	8.72
	7.Forestry & Wildlife	348.56
	8.Agricultural Research & Education	0.00
	9. Co-operation	2.51
	10. Horticulture Marketing	19.77
	Total-I	969.89
II	Rural Development	
	1. DRDA Administration	12.50
	2. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojna(Rural)	4.08
	3. Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee.	140.01
	4. NRLM	3.00
	5. DDU-GKY	7.68
	6. National R-Urban Mission	0.56
	7.PMKSY (WDC)	2.50
	8.National Bamboo Mission	0.00
	9. Others	7.06
	10. Land Reforms	13.00
	11.Community Development and Panchayats	43.35
	Total-II	233.74
III	Special Areas Programmes	1.50
	Total-III	1.50

TABLE-33 – Continued

(₹ in crore)

1	2	3
IV	Irrigation and Flood Control	
	1. Major and Medium Irrigation	0.18
	2. Minor Irrigation	195.65
	3. Command Area Development	58.03
	4. Flood Control	13.26
	Total - IV	267.12
V	Energy	
	1. Power	623.90
	2. Non-conventional Sources of Energy	14.25
	Total - V	638.15
VI	Industry and Minerals	
	1. Village and Small Industries	71.89
	2. Other Industries (other than VSI)	10.00
	3. Minerals	0.00
	Total- VI	81.89
VII	Transport	
	1. Civil Aviation	515.31
	2. Roads and Bridges	1354.09
	3. Road Transport	512.84
	4. Rail Transport	10.00
	5. Other than Transport services	2.00
	Total-VII	2394.24
VIII	Science, Technology and Environment	
	1. Scientific Research	12.84
	2. Ecology and Environment	1.24
	3. Information Technology	27.00
	Total- VIII	41.08
IX	General Economic Services	
	1. Secretariat Economic Services	21.81
	2. Excise & Taxation	8.00
	3. Tourism	409.55
	4. Civil Supplies	241.74
	5. Other General Economic Services	18.00
	6. Weights and Measures	0.07
	7. District Planning / District Councils	590.01
	Total-IX	1289.18
	Total Economic Services	5916.79

TABLE-33 – Concluded

(₹ in crore)

1	2	3
X	B. Social Services	
	1. General Education	
	a) Elementary Education & Literacy	160.30
	b) Higher /Secondary Education	253.00
	2. Technical Education	147.72
	3. Sports & Youth Services	30.35
	4. Art & Culture	11.03
	5. Health and Family Welfare	469.32
	6. Water Supply Sanitation	483.37
	7. Housing including Police Housing	97.15
	8. Urban Development including TCP	83.34
	9. Information & Publicity	0.95
	10. Welfare of SCs, STs & OBCs	1254.26
	11. Labour & Employment	125.15
	12. Women and Child Development	365.81
	13. Nutrition	7.90
	Total-X	3489.85
XI	C. General Services	
	1. Jails	12.00
	2. Public Works	33.47
	3. Other Administrative Services	71.72
	Total-XI	117.19
	Grand Total	9523.83

Source: Planning Department, Himachal Pradesh.