

1. Agriculture

Agriculture dominates the economy of the state though only a little over 10 per cent of the total land area is cultivated. The population pressure on cultivated land is high and holdings of most of the cultivators are small and scattered. There are 86.4% small and marginal farmers in the state. Most of the holdings are self-cultivated. About 18.5% of the cultivated area is under irrigation and remaining 81.5% is rainfed. The cultivation is carried out right from 240 meters to 4250 meters above sea level. Agro-climatically, the region is more suitable for growing off-season vegetables and temperate fruits.

It provides direct employment to about 69% of the main work force. Income from the Agriculture and Allied Sector account for nearly 20% of the total State Domestic Product. Out of the total geographical area of 55.67 lakh hectares, operational holdings are 9.68 lakh hectares. The average holding size is about 1.0 hectare. The distribution of land holdings according to 2005-06 Agriculture Census is tabulated below:-

Table-1
Size and area of Holdings

Size of Holdings (Hect.)	Category (Farmers)	No. of Holdings (Lakh)	Area (Lakh Hect.)	Av. Size (Hect.)
1	2	3	4	5
Below 1.0	Marginal	6.37 (68.3%)	2.58 (26.7%)	0.4
1.0 – 2.0	Small	1.76 (18.9%)	2.45 (25.3%)	1.4
2.0 – 4.0	Semi Medium	0.88 (9.4%)	2.40 (24.8%)	2.7
4.0 – 10.0	Medium	0.29 (3.1%)	1.65 (17.0%)	5.7
10.0– Above	Large	0.03 (0.3%)	0.60 (6.2%)	20.0
Total		9.33	9.68	1.0

It would be seen from the above table that marginal and small farmers constitute 87.2 % of total land holdings. The semi-medium and medium holdings together constitute 12.5 % and the large holdings cover only 0.3 %. Thus, in Himachal Pradesh bulk of holdings constitutes small and marginal holdings. About 52.0 % of the operational area belongs to the category of small and marginal farmers.

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

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

2. Mid Hill Zone (Sub Humid Mid Hills): This zone comprising of part of Chamba, Kangra, Mandi, Solan, Shimla and Sirmour district. It extends from 1001 meters to 1500 meters above sea level, having mild temperate climate. It occupies about 32 % of the total geographical area and about 53 % of the cultivated area of the state. The major crops are Wheat, Maize, Paddy, Black Gram, Barley, Beans, Pulses and Forages etc. This zone has very good potential for the cultivation of cash crops like off season vegetables, Ginger and production of quality seeds of temperate vegetables like cauliflower and root crops.

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

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

Objectives of 12th Five Year Plan :

1. To increase production, productivity and farm income.
2. To disseminate latest production technology, efficient agriculture input management and their quality control.
3. Diversification for higher farm income inclusive of pre and post harvesting operations and efficient marketing.
4. Sustainable agriculture through management of natural resources and soil health, organic and risk mitigation.
5. Research and development support to develop human resources and increase growth in agriculture.
6. To achieve a growth rate of 4.5 % in agriculture allied activities sector from the existing growth rate of 4.2 %.
7. To bring large part of agricultural operations under the orbit of technology diversion programmes.

To achieve above objectives, the priority areas identified are:

1. Diversification of area from traditional crops to high value cash crops under ongoing programme and special emphasis under “H.P. crop diversification promotion project (JICA)”.
2. Precision farming through polyhouse and micro irrigation.
3. Development of rainfed areas through watershed approach and providing supplementary irrigation through rain water harvesting and recycling.
4. Promotion of organic farming.
5. Farm mechanization with special reference to hill-agriculture.
6. Extension reform through Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) mode.
7. Soil testing and soil health cards.
8. Access funds under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for interventions identified under District Agriculture Plan (DAP) and State Agriculture Plan (SAP).

The level of achievements at the end of 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) and targets in 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) under major activities are given in the following table:-

Table-II
Achievements in 11th FYP and targets of 12th FYP

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	11 th Plan Achievements	12 th Plan Targets
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
I Foodgrains				
(a)	Area	000 Hect.	797.50	795.00
(b)	Production	000 MT	1567.53	1600.00
II Productivity		MT /Hect.	21.00	25.00
III Vegetable				
(a)	Area	000 Hect.	67.97	70.00
(b)	Production	000 MT	1356.60	1500.00
IV Agriculture Implements				
(a)	Distribution	Lakh No.	5.05	5.00
V	Soil Sample Analysis	Lakh Hect.	5.69	5.00

Description of Programmes and Schemes:

I. State Plan Schemes

1. Quality Seed Multiplication and Distribution

The department owns 25 Seed Multiplication Farms where foundation seeds of Kharif and Rabi crops are produced. Annually about 3500 to 4000 quintals seed

of cereals, pulses and vegetables are produced in these farms. Further about 90,000 quintals of certified seed of various crops are distributed to the farmers in the state. Under this scheme, expenditure on seed multiplication farms, seed stores, seed testing and certification, subsidy on transportation of cereals, subsidy on cost of seeds and cost on demonstrations etc. is met.

2. Manure and Fertilizers

i) Distribution of Fertilizers

With a view to provide fertilizers to the farmers at reasonable rates throughout the state, 100% subsidy on transportation of all kinds of fertilizers to retail sale points is being given thereby ensuring uniform sale rates of fertilizer in the state. The State Govt. has also allowed subsidy on cost of CAN, Urea and Ammonium Sulphate @ Rs.200/- per MT, and on complex fertilizers NPK 12:32:16, NPK 10:26:26 and NPK 15:15:15 @ Rs. 500/-per MT. These subsidies are provided under plan and non-plan. The outlay proposed is to meeting the expenditure of cost and transport subsidy on fertilizers besides expenditure on staff. The cost is recovered & deposited back on receipt of the same from the farmers, while transport subsidy is passed on to the farmers. The farmers are educated about the balanced use of fertilizers as per soil testing nutrient basis.

ii) Vermi Composting Units

All farmers are to be covered under vermin composting. Accordingly, department was providing 2 kg vermi culture to the farmers to set up vermi compost units upto 2009-10. The scheme has been modified in 2010-11 and assistance of @ Rs. 3750/- per farmer is being provided (50% assistance for construction of vermi pit size of 10'x6'x1.5' including Rs. 250/- for cost of 2 kg. of vermiculture). As per modified scheme, 76986 such vermi composting units have been set-up upto 31-3-2012.

iii) Soil Testing Centres

The department has 11 soil testing laboratories besides two mobile soil testing labs to provide free soil testing facilities to the farmers. About one lakh samples are analysed annually. Besides, soil health cards are being provided to the farmers. About one lakh farmers are being covered every year. The outlay proposed is to meet expenditure and strengthening of these labs.

3. Crop Insurance Scheme (RKBY)

This scheme has been introduced in the state from rabi season of the year 1999-2000. The crops covered under the scheme are Wheat, Barley, Maize, Paddy, Potato, Tomato and Ginger. The outlay is towards meeting state share of subsidy and loss claims. The scheme is compulsory to loanee farmers and optional to non-loanee farmers. The scheme provides comprehensive risk insurance against yield

loss viz. drought, hailstorm, floods and pests disease etc. The Agriculture Insurance Company of India (AICI) is implementing the scheme. Under the scheme, 50% subsidy is allowed to small and marginal farmers on sunset basis.

4. Plant Protection

The department exercises vigil on pest situation. To overcome this, about 600 MT of pesticides through 991 sale centres is supplied to the farmers. Besides this, pesticide testing laboratory at Shimla has been set up with a capacity of 150 to 250 samples per year. One Bio- Control laboratory has been set up at Palampur where conservation pest situation augmentation, rearing and multiplication of bio-agents and training to extension staff and farmers is being imparted.

The outlay is made for meeting the expenditure on transportation and subsidy on the cost of plant protection material. The protection material including equipments are supplied to the SCs/STs/BPL families and farmers of the backward areas at 50% cost. The outlay proposed is to meet expenditure on subsidies and staff.

5. Commercial Crops

Under diversification approach, major emphasis is being laid on the production of off-season vegetables, quality vegetable seeds, Potato and Ginger besides Soyabean, Oilseeds and Pulses.

i) Development of Seed Potato

The department owns 14 Potato development stations where foundation seed potato is produced. Due to “Seed Plot Technique” in the plains, potato of plains is giving tough competition in marketing of seed potato from the state. Therefore, a policy has been devised to diversify the area under potato towards cash crops, market maximum potato as table produce and produce only that much seed potato which can easily be marketed outside the state.

ii) Development of Vegetables including Farms

Himachal Pradesh gained reputation for the cultivation of off-season vegetables and production of quality vegetable seeds. There is a great demand of off-season vegetables in the plains. The ongoing programme i.e. cultivation of off-season vegetables and production of vegetable seeds is proposed to be strengthened and organized on an extensive scale for providing higher income and employment. The cropping pattern shift from cereals to vegetables is emphasized and new areas will be surveyed and identified for vegetable cultivation.

iii) Ginger Development

For the production of disease free ginger, the department is providing training, demonstration and quality seed. About 35,000 tonnes of green ginger is produced annually which is marketed within the state and in the neighbouring states.

iv) Tea Development

Presently, area under tea is 2300 hectares with a production level of 15 lakh Kgs. The small & marginal tea planters are provided agriculture inputs on 50% subsidy.

6. Extension and Farmers Training

Main function of the department is to disseminate the latest technology to farmers. The department runs two training centres, one at Mashobra and another at Sundernagar. Besides, farmers training camps are organised at village, block and district level.

7. Agricultural Engineering

Under this scheme, new farm implements/machines are popularized amongst the farmers. Testing of new machines is also done under this programme. The department is having an implement workshop at Bhangrotu. The outlay proposed is towards subsidies and salaries of the staff.

8. Quality Control

Under this scheme, implementation of various acts on quality control of seeds, fertilizer and pesticides is ensured. The quality control functionaries have been notified. The department has two fertilizer labs, one state pesticides testing lab and two seed testing labs.

9. ODA assisted Crop Diversification Promotion Project (JICA)

The main objective of this project is to provide sustainable crop diversification in Himachal Pradesh by development and rehabilitation of minor irrigation facilities and access from roads, as well as by improvement of extension services including promotion of vegetable cultivation to increase income per unit area to improve the livelihood of farmers. The project is being financed through an ODA loan and has started from the financial year 2011-12. The cost of the project is ₹ 321.00 crore spread over a period of 6 years.

10. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

To achieve 4% annual growth in agriculture sector, the ACA scheme RKVY was introduced in 11th Five Year Plan, which is continuing in 12th five year plan. The RKVY focuses on following areas for increasing the agriculture production:

- Integrated development of major food crops such as wheat, paddy, coarse cereals, minor millets, pulses and oilseeds.
- Activities related to enhancement of soil health and mechanization.
- Development of rainfed farming systems in and outside watershed areas.
- Support to state seed farms and integrated pest management.
- Strengthening of market infrastructure and marketing development.
- Strengthening of infrastructure to provide extension services.
- Activities relating to enhancement of horticultural production and popularization of micro irrigation systems.
- Animal husbandry and fisheries development activities.
- Organic and bio-fertilizers and innovative schemes.

An outlay of Rs. 135 crore has been proposed under the yojna for the Annual Plan 2013-14 out of which an outlay of Rs. 95 crore would be utilized by the agriculture department and the remaining by allied departments.

II. Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)

1. Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm and Maize (ISOPOM)

This scheme was launched during the year 2004-05. In this new scheme, all the ongoing schemes of OPP, NPDP and AMDP have been merged. Only maize crop has been considered for Himachal Pradesh. The scheme is being implemented on 75:25 basis except for the component of publicity where Central Government share is 100 percent. The main components under the scheme are distribution of improved seeds, block and IPM demonstrations, distribution of plant protection materials and equipments, distribution of sprinkler sets, providing pipes to carry water from water sources to the fields and publicity etc.

2. Supplementation/Complementation of State Efforts through Work Plan (Macro Management of Agriculture)

Government of India launched this programme during 2000-2001 on 90:10 basis. Under this programme, the states have to identify constraints and prepare schemes for funding through work plan. Flexibility has also been given to State

Level Coordination Committee to make changes in allocation, if required, from one scheme to other.

3. Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms

This programme is a major initiative towards revitalizing agricultural extension to make the extension system decentralized and demand driven which is being run on 90:10 basis. The scheme has been conceptualized on the basis of policy framework for agricultural extension and experiences with the innovations in the technology dissemination component of the National Technology Project implemented in the seven states including Himachal Pradesh.

Following key reforms are being promoted under the scheme:

1. Providing innovative restructured autonomous bodies at the district level (Agriculture Technology Management Agency) and at block level (Farmers Advisory Committee, Block Technology Team), which are flexible, promote bottom up and participatory approaches, are farmer driven and facilitate public-private partnership.
2. Convergence of line departments' programmes and operating on gap filling mode by formulating Strategic Research and Extension Plan (SREP) and Annual Work Plans.
3. Encouraging Multi-agency Extension Strategies involving inter-alia public / private extension service providers.
4. Moving towards integrated, broad-based extension delivery in line with farming systems approach.
5. Adopting Group approach to extension [Operating through Farmer interest Groups (FIGs) & Self Help Groups (SHGs).
6. Addressing gender concerns (mobilizing farm women into groups, capacity building etc.)
7. Moving towards sustainability of extension services (e.g. through beneficiary contribution).

III. Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (R.I.D.F.)

In order to achieve faster and more inclusive growth in agriculture sector following programmes are being implemented with assistance from NABARD:

i) Production of cash crops by adoption of precision farming practices through poly house cultivation

The NABARD has sanctioned project on "Production of Cash Crops" by Adoption of Precision Farming Practices through Poly House Cultivation under RIDF-XIV amounting to Rs. 154.92 crore which is being executed from the year

2008-09. The project components include construction of poly houses, providing micro irrigation in the poly houses through sprinkler and drip. For both these, programmes, the farmers are provided 80% subsidy. Besides this, farmers are also provided 50% assistance for creation of water sources for these poly houses.

ii) Special Project on Diversification of Agriculture through Micro Irrigation and other related Infrastructure

This project aims at increasing the area under efficient methods of irrigation viz. drip and sprinkler irrigation. The NABARD has sanctioned Rs. 198.09 crore for this project under RIDF-XIV which is being implemented from the year 2008-09. The components under the project includes micro irrigation activities like (a) Sprinkler System, (b) Drip System, and allied activities (c) Farm Tank, (d) Shallow Well, (e) Shallow Tube Well, (f) Deep Tube Well, (g) Small & Medium Lifts and (h) Pumping Machinery.

For sprinkler and drip systems, the farmers are provided 80% subsidy. Besides, the farmers are also provided 50% assistance for creation of water sources like farm tanks, shallow wells, pumping sets, small and medium lifts etc. A farmer can install sprinkler system upto four hectares of land whereas for drip upto one hectare of land.

IV. Financial Provision

To achieve the above objectives in Agriculture & Soil Conservation an outlay of Rs.1017.99 crore has been proposed in the 12th Five Year Plan and Rs. 204.41 crore in annual plan 2013-14 as against an outlay of Rs. 177.68 crore in annual plan 2012-13.

2. Horticulture

I. 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) perspective

The planned development of horticulture is a post independence phenomena in the pradesh. Horticulture has proved to be the most remunerative diversification of land use in the hills and mainstay for the socio-economic development of majority of population. The diverse agro climatic conditions prevailing in the state offer great opportunities for the “Diversification in Horticulture” and the state is producing 37 different types of fruits. Besides, ancillary activities like mushroom cultivation, floriculture, medicinal plants and beekeeping have further complemented the growth of horticulture in the state.

The area under horticulture has increased from 791 hectares in 1950 to 2.11 lakh hectares in 2010-11. Similarly, the fruit production has increased from 1200 MT in 1950 to a record 10.28 Lakh MT in 2010-11. Every year around 4000 hectares additional area is being brought under horticulture by distribution of 20-25 lakh fruit plants. Apart from this, the state is also producing 6000 MT mushroom, 1600 MT honey and 20 MT hops annually. During recent years, floriculture has emerged as a crop diversification activity and the state is annually producing flowers worth Rs. 47 crore. As such, presently, the horticulture industry is annually contributing around Rs. 3200 crore towards the GDP of the state. The state has earned the distinction of being the “Apple State of India”.

Horticulture development, however, requires integrated area planning, using consistency models and regional planning techniques.

II. Objectives/goals/targets to be achieved in the 12th Five Year Plan

The mandate of the department is to build a prosperous Himachal Pradesh through scientific development of horticulture by harnessing the natural resources for the development of a sustainable system of agriculture in hilly areas.

The development of horticulture in the state has reached a stage of plateau. The cultivable area in the state acting as a limiting factor, the scope for further expansion of area under fruits is limited. Keeping in view this fact, the targets for 12th five year plan have been set as under:

1. **Area Expansion:** An area of 2.14 lakh hect. was brought under fruits upto 11th five year plan. Further, a target to bring 15000 hect. additional area under fruits to reach a total area of 2.29 lakh hect. has been kept for the 12th five year plan.
2. **Enhancement of Production and Productivity:** A highest fruit production level of 10.28 Lakh MT that includes 8.92 Lakh MT for apple has been achieved during 2010-11. It is expected that a production level of 11.00

Lakh MT that includes 9.50 Lakh MT for apple will be achieved during 12th five year plan. A productivity level of 6.13 MT/Ha. for all fruits and 11.57 MT/Ha. for apple has been achieved during 11th five year plan. It is expected that a productivity level of 6.53 MT/Ha. in all fruits and 12 MT/Ha. in apple will be achieved during the 12th five year plan.

3. **Diversification:** The Department is laying emphasis on diversification of fruit crops, and emphasis is being laid on promotion of ancillary activities like apiculture, mushroom cultivation and floriculture. It is expected to enhance production level of flowers, mushrooms and honey by at least 10% during 12th five year plan.

III. Major Thrust areas of 12th Five Year Plan

To achieve the mandate the department is giving thrust to the following areas during 12th Five Year Plan:-

1. Improvement of productivity and quality of fruits through infrastructure development;
2. Diversification of horticulture in the already developed area with emphasis on remunerative fruits having promise and potential for commercial cultivation
3. Intensification of horticulture development /ancillary horticulture activities in untapped and less developed areas.
4. Promotion of organic farming for horticulture development.
5. Development of modern post harvest management facilities for reducing harvest and post harvest losses and increasing shelf life of horticulture produce.
6. Strengthening of fruit processing industry for better utilization of surplus fruit produce.
7. Promotion of frontier technology and biotechnology in the field of horticulture for sustainable development.
8. Prevention of crop losses and promotion of crop insurance for risk management in horticulture.
9. Strengthening facilities for human resource development in horticulture and allied disciplines.
10. Skill development through vocational training courses in food preservation, food safety and quality assurance, protected cultivation, mushroom cultivation, agriculture business etc.

IV. Schemes for Horticulture Development in 12th Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 2013-14

To have an all round development of horticulture in the state, presently, two types of schemes which are state plan schemes & centrally sponsored schemes are being implemented. The schematic details of which are given below:-

A. State Plan Schemes

1. Direction & Administration

The scheme aims at providing effective administration of technical and non-technical services so as to give more thrust to technology induction in various aspects of horticulture and provide effective and efficient services to the farming community to improve rural economy of the state. The functions of the department are Planning, Formulation, Technical and Financial Management and Monitoring of various schemes/ programmes/projects and providing necessary feedback about implementation of various policies and programmes to the Govt.

2. Horticulture Development

This scheme is major programme of horticultural development aiming at creation and maintenance of infrastructural facilities in the rural areas for ensuring equitable access to the resources and inputs required for the promotion of all fruit crops. During plan period, the programmes like area expansion programme under new fruit plantations, replacement of old and senile plantations with the introduction of improved high yielding varieties, demonstration of new technologies and improved package of practices on the orchards of fruit growers, development of walnut/hazelnut, development of kiwi, papaya, pomegranate besides mango and litchi in lower hill areas, development of strawberry, loquat and other small fruits, development of medicinal plants, horticulture information services, development of hops schemes will be carried out.

3. Plant Protection Scheme

The pest and disease infestation's in the orchards result in the loss of fruit produce, thereby causing serious economic losses to the fruit growers. The damage to fruit crops both in quantity and value due to pests and diseases has been estimated at 15% to 20% even in the normal years, which is gross national wastage especially when our country is facing nutritional problem. The objective of the scheme is to promote integrated pest management and bio control to increase safe and judicious use of pesticides. To achieve this, the farmers would be motivated to promote use of bio pesticides, rearing and release of bio control agents in the field to bring more area under bio control.

4. Plant Nutrition

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

Diagnosis of such conditions can be done with desired accuracy, rapidity and economically by chemical analysis of plant tissues. Leaf analysis has been found to be the most suitable technique in assessing the nutritional status of perennial and deep rooted crops. Therefore, four plant nutrition laboratories viz. Shimla, Kotkhai, Bajaura (Kullu) and Dharamshala (Kangra) have been established for providing free advisory services to the fruit growers for determination of nutritional status of their orchards. Besides these, two small laboratories for the collection and drying of plant leaf samples have also been set up in tribal areas viz. Reckong Peo (Kinnaur) and Bharmour (Chamba).

5. Development of Apiculture

Himachal Pradesh offers very rich potential for the development of bee keeping because of large area under horticulture, agriculture and forest. There is a big demand for honey produced, in the country as well as internationally. As a cottage industry, it is possible to adopt bee keeping on commercial lines by the farming community for getting additional income to improve their economic conditions. Besides honey production, the honey bees are also recognized as important source of pollination for increasing crop productivity. Under this scheme emphasis will be given on the strengthening of bee keeping stations of the department of horticulture. During plan period, bee keeping scheme of the department shall be strengthened to intensify establishment of nucleus apiaries of Italian bee, new bee hives and modern tools, honey processing, Agmark labs and attractive package and marketing infrastructure.

6. Development of Floriculture

The commercial floriculture is one of the main thrust of 12th plan in the state. The potential existing in the form of diverse climatic conditions in various regions of the state can be exploited for the cultivation of wide range of flowers, ornamental plants and production of flower seeds/bulbs etc. for the year round supplies to the domestic as well as export market. About 2500 growers are involved in the floriculture activities producing flowers worth Rs. 77 crore in an area of 860 hectares. Protected cultivation of quality flowers like carnation, gerbera and rose have opened new avenues of self employment among farmers of lower and mid-hill areas of the state. The objectives of the scheme would be area expansion under diversified floriculture and strengthening marketing infrastructure by introducing of new flowers of economic importance, ensure availability of improved material by

mass multiplication through tissue culture, promotion of florists societies and establishment of modern marketing infrastructure.

7. Establishment/Maintenance of Government Orchards / Nurseries

Fruit plants as a basic input has vital importance in the development of fruit industry. Due to long gestation period of fruit crops, the fruit growers have to take utmost care while selecting the planting material for planting in their orchards, because any mistake made in the beginning in selecting the right type of plant material may result in huge economic losses at later stages. Therefore, keeping this fact in view the concept of progeny-cum-demonstration orchards and nurseries as growth centers were developed right from the 1st five year plan. Presently, 94 such units are in operation in all parts of the state which have played commendable role in proliferation of fruit plantation. These units occupy about 1394 Acre of land on which 1 lakh progeny trees of different species have been planted as a source of bud wood for propagation of planting material for supply to the fruit growers. Together these will produce 40 lakh elite fruit plants of different kinds in nurseries during plan period.

8. Development of Mushroom

The agro climatic conditions prevailing in many parts of the state provide ample scope for the cultivation of mushroom, both for domestic consumption as well as for export purpose. Presently about 900 growers are engaged in small scale cultivation of mushrooms. Besides this, 40 compost production and growing units and 10 spawn production units have been established in private sector. About 6000 MT mushrooms are being produced in the state annually. Mainly two types of mushroom viz. white button mushroom (*Agaricus bisporous*) and oyster mushroom (*Pleurotus spp*) are being cultivated. During recent years cultivation of Milky mushroom (*Calocybe indica*) is also being taken up by growers in warmer areas of the state. Mushroom cultivation activity is being promoted by four projects at Solan, Palampur, Bajaura and Dharbaggi through transfer of technology and supply of quality pasteurized compost. Another project is being installed at Duttnagar in Shimla district to popularize this activity in upper areas of Shimla district, adjoining areas of Kullu district and Kinnaur district.

Being indoor activity, the main objective of the scheme is to prepare and distribute 2500 MT pasteurized compost during 12th plan from departmental units with a target to achieve annual production level of 6200 MT. It will be achieved by establishing modern composting infrastructure for cultivating high yielding strains of mushroom.

9. Horticulture Training and Extension

Training and extension is an important programme for the transfer of technology to the farmers for increasing horticultural production. This programme is also very important for human resource development to meet the skilled

manpower need of the horticulture industry. This scheme aims at organizing training camps/workshops/ seminars/courses/ study tours etc. for the farmers as well as to the technical officers and field functionaries of the department of horticulture, to provide skill development and to extend services to farmers.

10. Fruit Processing and Utilization

The fruit and vegetable preservation is a basic necessity for the horticulture industry. About 20-25 percent of the fruit production goes waste unless, it is, utilized for fruit processing. Moreover, the processing grade and substandard fruits not only receive very low prices in the market but also affects the rates of good quality fruits adversely, thereby causing economic losses to the fruit growers. The only solution to overcome this problem is to utilize such fruits in the manufacture of value added processed product like juices/juice concentrates, jam, jelly, squashes, alcoholic beverages etc. The department is, therefore, implementing a scheme for the utilization of unmarketable surplus fruits in 8 small fruit processing units with an installed capacity of 500 MT. The processing capacity would be increased to 1250 MT by the end of plan both in Govt. and in private sector.

11. Horticultural Economics and Statistics

The importance of dependable data in an era of planned development need not be over emphasized. For the preparation of realistic horticultural development programme/schemes/projects, dependable data on various aspects of horticultural production is required to be generated and maintained. To generate good data base Geo-Informatics would be used for crop mapping, conducting horticultural census.

12. Horticultural Research and Education

The application of science and technology is the most crucial factor in the process of development of horticulture. Infestation of insects, pests and diseases, low productivity of fruit crops, plant nutritional problems, post harvest losses of horticultural produce etc. are the major problems which are threatening the economic viability of the horticultural industry. A strong research support is required to solve the problems of the horticulture industry. Therefore, emphasis will be given on intensification of research programme of the horticulture industry. Since the Horticulture University does not have enough financial resources for the maintenance and creation of its infrastructural facilities required for the research and education programme, the financial support in the form of grant-in-aid is being provided by the Govt. to the university for intensifying research work for reducing important problems of horticulture at micro-level.

13. Marketing and Quality Control

i) Marketing & Quality Control

For getting remunerative price of their produce, the orchardists need market advisory services, proper marketing and quality control facilities and smooth

transport system, besides, adequate knowledge of maturity standards, training in the post harvest operations like picking, grading, packing and market intelligence. This scheme has the objective to provide such facilities to the farmers. To achieve better results the department will establish/facilitate post harvest management infrastructure like farm access road network, ropeways local markets, modern grading and packing houses, CA storage pre-cooling & cool chain systems up to consuming markets.

ii) Market Intervention Scheme

During the heavy crop year, the fruit growers receive very low prices as a result of glut in the market. This situation is also faced by them when the crop is damaged by weather vagaries like hail storms. Therefore, to stabilize the market prices for fruits and to save the fruit growers from financial losses, the Govt. has framed a policy to provide market support to the growers for their fruit produce under Market Intervention Scheme. The procurement of fruits is being done by HPMC and HIMFED and procured fruit is supplied to fruit processing industries for utilization, with the extension support of horticulture department.

B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1. Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme for Apple and Mango

Weather vagaries like drought and frost cause heavy quantitative and qualitative loss to fruit crops. To compensate the loss, the State Government has brought Apple and Mango crops under Weather based Crop Insurance scheme (WBCIS). This scheme was launched in Himachal Pradesh w.e.f. Rabi 2009 for Apple and Mango crops. During Rabi 2011-12, the scheme was implemented in 17 blocks for apple and in 10 blocks for mango. The Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited is implementing the scheme. The liability of premium is being shared by the farmers, State Government and Central Government on 50:25:25 percent basis. The scope of this scheme would be widened in new areas through awareness camps.

2. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

RKVY focuses on the following areas for increasing horticulture production and popularization of micro irrigation system.

1. Development of progeny cum demonstration orchards as Model Centres of Excellence.
2. Strengthening Bee Colonies/ Honey Agmarking Labs.
3. Modernization and strengthening of Plant Nutrition Labs.
4. Upgradation of Fruit Processing Units.
5. Development of Nucleus Apiaries.
6. Apple Rejuvenation Project

7. Protected cultivation & mechanization of Horticulture
8. Promotion of cost intensive/remunerative fruit crops.
9. Improvement of Plant/Soil health
10. Strengthening of Horticulture Training and Extension services.
11. Establishment of additional numbers of water harvesting and storage structures, vermi compost units, green houses etc.

C. Financial Provision

To carry forward the horticultural activities, an outlay of Rs. 202.78 crore has been proposed in the 12th Five Year Plan and Rs. 39.27 crore in annual plan 2013-14 as against an outlay of Rs.34.17 crore in annual plan 2012-13.

3. Animal Husbandry

Animal Husbandry plays an important role to boost the rural economy. With its large livestock population, the state has vast potential for meeting the growing needs of its people, particularly in respect of livestock products such as milk, eggs, meat and wool. The livestock sector not only provides animal protein but various types of raw material for industrial use. Besides, this sector has a large potential for generating employment particularly for unemployed rural youth.

In Himachal Pradesh, more than 90% of rural population rears livestock which caters to the needs of entire population in the form of milk and milk products. Due to the hilly topography of the state and climatic variation most of the people rear indigenous cattle, sheep and goats where as in plain areas of the state people have switched over entirely to cross breeding in domestic animals.

Himachal Pradesh is endowed with the large livestock population. According to 2007 livestock census, total livestock population of H.P. is 52.17 lakh which includes 22.69 lakh cattle, (cross breed 7.82 lakh) 7.62 lakh buffaloes, 9.01 lakh sheep (cross breed 1.92 lakh), 12.41 lakh goats and 0.13 lakh horses and ponies. Beside this, poultry population of the State is 8.07 lakh.

The objectives of 12th Five Year Plan

1. Prevention & Control of Animal Diseases.
2. Genetic up-gradation of livestock.
3. Development of Sheep, Goat and Rabbits.
4. Development of Fodder & Feed.
5. Enhancement of production, procurement, processing & marketing of livestock products.
6. Development of Poultry.
7. Conservation and Preservation of threatened livestock breeds.
8. Strengthening of Animal Husbandry Extension Services.

The level achieved at the end of 11th Five Year Plan and targets for 12th Five Year Plan are given in the following table:

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	11 th Plan Anticipated Achievements	12 th Plan Targets
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Artificial Insemination	Lakh No.	8.01	9.00
2.	Coverage of Livestock per Veterinary practitioner	No.	13000	8000
3.	Opening of veterinary hospital/clinic	No.	1041	360
4.	Wool production	MT	1648	1690
5.	Meat production	Tonnes	3966	4080
6.	Milk production	lakh MT	11.20	11.30
7.	Egg production	Lakh No.	1050	1190

Schematic details:

1. Veterinary Services and Animal Health

To protect the livestock from epidemics and to provide timely veterinary aid, the department has a net work of 3143 veterinary institutions. As a result of successive planning, polyclinics, veterinary hospitals, central veterinary dispensaries and veterinary dispensaries have been opened all over the state. To further strength the veterinary services following measures will be taken:-

- i) Efforts would be made to spread the network of veterinary institutions to give preliminary veterinary services to the livestock owners near to their homes.
- ii) Efforts to strengthen the existing veterinary institutions by renovating the old buildings, providing new equipments, instruments and furniture will be made. The advanced diagnostic facilities will be made available so that quality veterinary services could be provided.
- iii) To protect livestock against contagious diseases like Foot and Mouth Disease, HS, BQ and PPR diseases, sufficient funds would be availed under Assistance to control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD) and the outbreak of disease would be reduced from existing 18 to 12 by the end of 12th Plan.
- iv) To maintain cold chain for vaccines etc. for maintaining their efficacy provision of refrigerators up to field level institutions i.e. veterinary dispensaries will be made.
- v) National Commission on Agriculture has recommended that there should be one qualified veterinarian for 5000 livestock population. In HP efforts will be made to reduce the gap up-to a livestock population of 8000 from the present availability for 13000 by upgrading veterinary dispensaries to veterinary hospitals and also by encouraging the young veterinarians to open their own veterinary clinics.

2. Cattle and Buffalo Development

Indigenous cows (non-descript local) are being upgraded by cross breeding programme by breeding with Jersey and Holstein bulls so that the exotic blood level is maintained. The artificial insemination by frozen semen technology is being adopted in cows and buffaloes. Three Cattle farms located at Kothipura (Bilaspur), Kamand (Mandi) and Palampur (Kangra) are being run by the department to produce genetically superior breeding bulls.

Artificial insemination facility is being provided through 2084 veterinary institutions in the state. In the remote areas, where it is not possible to introduce artificial insemination technique, natural service with improved breed of bulls is being carried out. To give boost to cross breeding programme, “HP Livestock Development Board” has been formed by getting 100% grant from Govt. of India.

The following measures will be taken for genetic upgradation of livestock during the plan period:-

- i) Artificial Insemination facility in the state will be further strengthened to cover most of the breed-able cows and buffaloes for cross breeding purpose. The refresher courses will be arranged for in-service veterinary officers and para-vets to improve the artificial insemination services.
- ii) Progeny tested semen straws and embryos will be imported to enhance genetic potential of the indigenous animals.
- iii) The first Embryo Transfer Laboratory for livestock is being established at Palampur and technique will be strengthened by imparting training to more veterinary officers in the field of ETT.

3. Poultry Development

The poultry farming plays an important role in improving the socio-economic status of rural population. The sale of eggs on day to day basis helps in providing supplementary income as well as nutrition of high protein without incurring extra expenditure. Six poultry farms, six extension centres and two hatcheries are working in the state for the benefit of the farmers. A project for poultry development is also functioning in the state covering 3 districts namely Shimla, Una and Bilaspur. For the development of poultry following programmes are being undertaken:-

- i) Existing hatcheries will be strengthened by way of renovation of infrastructure along with replacement of old machinery.
- ii) Carrying capacity of existing hatcheries for rearing of parent stock will be increased so that under existing Backyard Poultry scheme of 10-50 Chicks unit of colored stain of low input technology more number of

chicks are available for distribution for self-employment generation and boosting of nutritional status of the beneficiaries.

- iii) Government of India will be requested to extend 200 broiler unit scheme presently being implemented for SC families, to BPL families of other categories also.
- iv) Efforts will be made to encourage establishment of poultry farms in private sector to increase population of poultry birds and egg /broiler meat production.

4. Sheep & Wool Development

Sheep rearing is one of the main occupation of the people of the pradesh. Rampur Bushari and Gaddi breeds of Himachal Pradesh are famous for indigenous carpet wool production in the country. In rural areas, 37% of agricultural families rear sheep. The local sheep is crossed with good quality rams of Rambouillet, Russian Merino so that the quality as well as quantity of wool production is increased.

To bring desired increase in quality and quantity of wool produced by the indigenous sheep, department has maintained four sheep breeding farms and one ram center located at Karchham (Kinnaur), Jeori (Shimla), Tal (Hamirpur) and Sarol (Chamba). The high yielding rams of exotic Russian Merino and Rambouillet breeds are sold at nominal rates from these farms to interested sheep breeders to carry out cross breeding of indigenous sheep with these exotic breeds. The ram centre, Nagwain (District Mandi) provides rams during breeding season to sheep breeders and at the end of breeding season, these rams are brought back to the ram centre, so that farmers are saved from the cost of maintaining these rams.

There are ten sheep and wool extension centres in various parts of the state. These extension centres are also making available pure exotic rams from the state farms or cross breed ram from improved flock of sheep breeders to interested farmers. These extension centres are also managing health care of sheep flocks of their respective regions. Two wool analysis laboratories located at Tal (Hamirpur) and Sarol (Chamba) are also working. These laboratories help in grading of wool and thereby ensuring good price to the sheep owners.

The following measures would be undertaken for the development of sheep and wool:-

- i) Existing sheep breeding farms will be strengthened by renovating the infrastructure.
- ii) To nullify the adverse effect of inbreeding in the sheep being reared in the farms, efforts will be made to import pure breed Rambouillet/Merino Rams. Cross breeding programme with pure breed of exotic rams will continue to cover maximum number of sheep population.

5. Other Livestock Development

i) Angora Rabbit Scheme

The climate of the pradesh is favorable for rearing of angora rabbits and it is a good source of income and self employment. With the assistance of UNDP, a germ plasm centre at Nagwain (District Mandi) has been established, where pure German angora rabbits are being bred on scientific lines. At this centre training to interested breeders is being imparted and trained persons are being provided infrastructure and rabbits for starting their own rabbit breeding farms. Another rabbit farm at Kandwari in Palampur is also being run by the department where German angora rabbits are being reared.

During the 12th plan, existing two angora rabbit farms will be strengthened and efforts will be made to import sire lines of angora rabbit to nullify the adverse affects of inbreeding in the parent stock of these farms.

ii) Horse/Yak/Chegu Goat Breeding Programme

The population of Chamurthi Ponnies/Yak/Chegu goats is declining at an alarming rate. For conservation of these species existing Horse Breeding Farm at Lari (Spiti) will be further strengthened, so that threatened breeds of Chamurthi Ponnies, Yaks and Chegu goats are maintained and reared at Lari farm and their surplus progeny is distributed to the interested breeders.

6. Feed and Fodder Development

To make animal husbandry a success, availability of sufficient quantity of fodder is necessary. The following facilities to livestock owners for the development of fodder would be provided:

- i) The common grazing grass lands and other waste land in the state are decreasing rapidly due to infestation of obnoxious weeds, which is adversely affecting the availability of fodder for the livestock. Therefore, regeneration of pasture land by seeding with temperate grasses, other fodder grasses and fodder trees will be carried out.
- ii) Fodder crops, fodder plants/perennial fodder roots nurseries will be raised for distribution to livestock owners. In addition, demonstration units of cultivable fodder will also be raised in government land.
- iii) Forest department will be involved for including more plantation of fodder trees in the forest area under silvi-pastoral policy of the department, to overcome the perpetual fodder scarcity.

7. Strengthening of Extension Services

To make livestock owners aware of raising of best quality of animals the Animal Awareness Camps, Animal Health Camps, Calf Rallies, Milk Yield Competition and Livestock Shows will be organized through out the state. The latest technology in the field of Animal Management, Nutrition, Preventive Health Care, Package of Practices in the field of Animal Husbandry sector will be disseminated through these Awareness Camps/ Training, Workshop, Doordarshan /Akashwani and through Pamphlets, Booklets etc. Efforts will also be made for the provision of mobile extension vans / exhibition material in each district for facilitating extension activities.

8. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

Projects under RKVY will be implemented for strengthening of infrastructure, Veterinary Services, Extension Activities, Poultry Development, Development of Small Ruminants, Improvement of Nutritional Status of livestock, Health Status of livestock and other activities related to the livestock owners.

9. Strengthening of livestock products marketing system

Though the milk is being produced all over the state including remotest corners, yet the farmers are facing hardship for marketing it. In order to overcome this problem bulk milk coolers of different capacities will be established by HP Milk Federation Ltd. at the village level, so that liquid milk could be sold in the near by markets. Milk producing areas would be identified, more co-operative societies and self help groups will be formed, which will collect the milk, chill it and further market it in the adjoining suitable markets/places as liquid milk without further processing.

The network for processing wool from sheep breeders would be expanded and procured wool will be marketed after its value addition by scouring etc.

10. Financial Provision

To achieve the above objectives an outlay of Rs. 205.73 crore has been proposed in the 12th five year plan and Rs. 44.00 crore in annual plan 2013-14 against an outlay of Rs. 35.94 crore in annual plan 2012-13.

4. Fisheries

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

Fisheries in Himachal Pradesh are artisanal in character involving roughly 12,500 families of fishermen and engaging from localized subsistence fishing to highly mobile and intensive fishing. The activities are mainly 'capture' in character where the fishermen operate varied types of fishing devices in open waters.

Objectives of 12th Five Year Plan

1. To increase fish production by judicious management of all the culturable water resources.
2. To develop reservoir fisheries with an aim to increase per hectare production from the open impoundments.
3. To undertake breeding programme of Indian and exotic carps, Mahseer, Trouts and other sub temperate species for augmenting the seed stocking programme in reservoir, rivers and streams alongwith their tributaries and also to produce/purchase fish seed from outside the state so as to accomplish seed stocking as per norms.
4. To protect and conserve reservoir and lacustrine fishery.
5. To promote game fishery with particular emphasis on promotion of angling tourism.
6. To promote commercial farming of rainbow trout in the high altitude areas.
7. To promote aquaculture by providing technical and financial assistance to the farmers.
8. To generate employment opportunities in the fishery sector and ameliorate the conditions of fishermen.
9. Improvement in health status of local population especially women & children by ensuring easy availability of animal protein food.

While most of the schemes implemented during the 11th five year plan are proposed to be continued, greater emphasis will be on quality of execution of the schemes in the 12th plan with an equally strong focus on management and conservation of the resources.

The fish production from reservoirs shall be sustained at a level of 1000 MT every year to ensure viable livelihood to 4000 reservoir fishermen families

through quality fish seed stocking and enforcement of fisheries legislation. New self employment opportunities shall be created to 3750 fishermen and 1050 fish farmers so as to associate these fishermen / fish farmers to increase fish production. Concept of fish culture in cages in reservoirs shall be popularized and used as a tool to increase fish production from reservoir sector during 12th five year plan.

Schematic details are as under:-

I. Inland Fisheries

1. Management and Development of Reservoir Fisheries

i) Conservation of Reservoir Fisheries

Reservoirs hold a prominent place in the fish production of the state besides ameliorating the economic status of dam oustees of these sprawling water bodies. Various studies conducted by the scientific institutions and past experience gained by the department during their management indicates that their fish production can be further enhanced. Instead of increasing, the catches from Gobind Sagar, Pong & Chamera, had been showing downward trends for the last two years. Keeping this in view, a decision has been taken to stock these water bodies with adequate seed of commercially important fish species besides giving new orientation to the observance of fishing close season during breeding season of fish.

ii) Production of Carp Seeds

Fish seed is the nucleus of all fishery activities. In all, six carp farms have been set up in the state. The state has achieved success in breeding Golden Mahseer (Tor- putitora) at its farm and chamera reservoir has been stocked with Golden Mahseer. All the existing carp farms have been assigned clear mandate for the production of fish seed of a particular fish species instead of keeping all the different species irrespective of the fact whether they are capable of breeding at these farms or not. Besides, a fish farm is being remodeled for conversion into ornamental fish seed farm.

2. Development and Maintenance of Sports Fisheries-Trout Seed Farm

The department has initiated a phased programme on remodelling and expansion of existing trout farms as well as construction of new ones. Now five trout seed farms have been set up at Patlikulh (Kullu), Barot (Mandi), Holi (Chamba), Dhambari (Shimla) and Sangla (Kinnaur). Under this programme augmentation of water supply and setting up of modern hatchery has been taken up at Barot and at Dhamwari farm.

3. Development & Maintenance of Carp Farms

There is no denial that Golden Mahseer (*Tor-putitora*) a prestigious game fish of hills is depleting fast from state waters in view of several man made and natural hazards. The present situation warrants large-scale seed transplantation of this species in the different ecologically suitable pockets of streams and rivers.

4. Promotion of Commercial Farming of Rainbow Trout

Department of Fisheries has set up five trout seed farms at Patlikuhl (Kullu), Barot (Mandi), Holi (Chamba), Dhamwari (Shimla), and Sangla (Kinnaur). Due to successful dissemination of the technology to the private sector, trout farming has evoked good interest among the local populace. Over 160 trout growers are at present engaged in the venture. The requirement for seed has thus grown up many folds as the farmers are dependent on the state fisheries department for seed. Average production of ova and trout fish annually in these farms is 10 lakh. A trout fish feed mill has been set up at Patlikuhl trout fish farm to meet departmental as well as the requirement of private trout growers. Annual production of trout fish feed is 75 MT.

II. Intensification of Aquaculture Programme

1. Fish Farmers Development Agency (S25N) (FFDA)

The running water scheme initiated in the state during the 10th Plan period has provided an adequate answer to many of the problems of pond fish culturists. In view of plenty of water flowing in the form of streams, kuhals and abundance of mirror carp seed in the state, the scheme of 'Running Water' fish culture is getting increasingly popular among the fish farmers. The pond culture is also going to get boost during the coming years in view of availability of fish seed, initiation of several extension & training schemes and department's stress on extension programme.

III. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

During 11th five year plan, Government of India has launched 'Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna' (RKVY) which is aimed at incentivizing the states to achieve 4% annual growth rate in agriculture sector. Fisheries is the allied activity of the agriculture sector. In order to increase fish production in the state and create employment opportunities, various activities are being / will be carried out by the department under this scheme.

IV. Welfare Schemes for Fishermen

i) Fishermen Risk Fund

To mitigate to a certain extent the losses to the fishermen due to natural calamities a 'Fishermen Relief Fund Scheme' has been formulated. Under this

scheme each reservoir fishermen contributes Rs. 20/- annually, to be collected from him at the beginning of the year while issuing the licenses. The state govt. contributes an equal amount to the total contribution of the fishermen. The assistance from the fund to the fishermen is given only on loss of gill nets, wooden boats and tents. Based on the present value of the equipments the compensation is given up to 33% of the loss of each item. Maximum assistance is given only in case of total loss/destruction of the equipment.

ii) Assistance for Reservoir Fishermen during close season

The reservoir fishermen have been enrolled under this scheme. Each fisherman contributes Rs. 40 per month for 10 fishing months. To this collected sum of Rs. 400 from fisherman, Rs. 400 is added by the state government and Rs. 400 by the union government as assistance. The so collected Rs. 1200 is distributed to the fisherman in two installments during two months of close season.

iii) Fishermen Accidental Insurance Scheme

All licensed and active fishermen of state have been provided an insurance cover of Rs. 1.00 lakh in case of causality or permanent disability and Rs. 50,000/- on partial permanently disabled. The insurance premium of Rs. 30 is shared by state & central government in 50:50 ratio.

V. Involvement of Private Sector

1. To meet the requirement of fish seed in the state one or two private entrepreneurs shall be motivated to establish carp seed farms in the state for promoting fish seed production in private sector.
2. In Fisheries sector there is scope for private sector investment in commercial trout farming. Due to successful dissemination of the technology to the private sector, trout farming has evoked good interest among the local populace. Over 160 trout growers are, at present, engaged in the venture. Assistance on setting up of commercial trout unit with a capacity of one tone fish production per annum may be raised to 50% of the total cost and Ist year input.
3. Trout fish processing unit is proposed to be set up in private sector which will help to solve marketing problem of trout.

VI. Financial Provision

An outlay of Rs.26.33 crore has been proposed in the 12th Five Year Plan and Rs. 6.61 crore in annual plan 2013-14 as against Rs.4.44 crore for 2012-13.

5. Forestry & Wild Life

(a) Forestry

Introductory:-

The State is divided into 4 agro-climatic zones:-

1. Shiwalik Hills
2. Mid Hills
3. High Hills
4. Cold Dry Zone

1. Shiwalik Hill Zone- It consists of foothills and valley areas upto an elevation of about 800 meters above the mean sea level with sub-tropical climate. It occupies about 33% of the cultivated area of the State. The soils are mostly sandy loam in texture with scattered loamy patches. The area is highly erosion prone due to weak geological formation and scanty vegetation. In this area moisture retention capacity is quite poor. The area receives about 1500 mm of annual rainfall.

2. Mid-Hill Zone- This zones extends from 800 meters to 1600 meters above mean sea level having mild temperate climate with annual precipitation of about 1800 mm. The soils vary from sandy loam to loam in texture. It occupies about 32% of the geographical area and about 53% of the cultivated area of the State. The peculiarity of this area is that major portion of its uncultivated area is under grasslands, mostly on the southern and western slopes. The forests are mainly on northern and north-eastern slopes.

3. High-Hill Zone- This area falls above 1600 meters above mean sea level with humid temperate climate and alpine pastures. The zone covers about 25% of the geographical and about 11% of the cultivated area of the State. The annual precipitation varies from 1000 to 1500 mm. Most of the cultivated area of this region being located on higher reaches lacks irrigation potential.

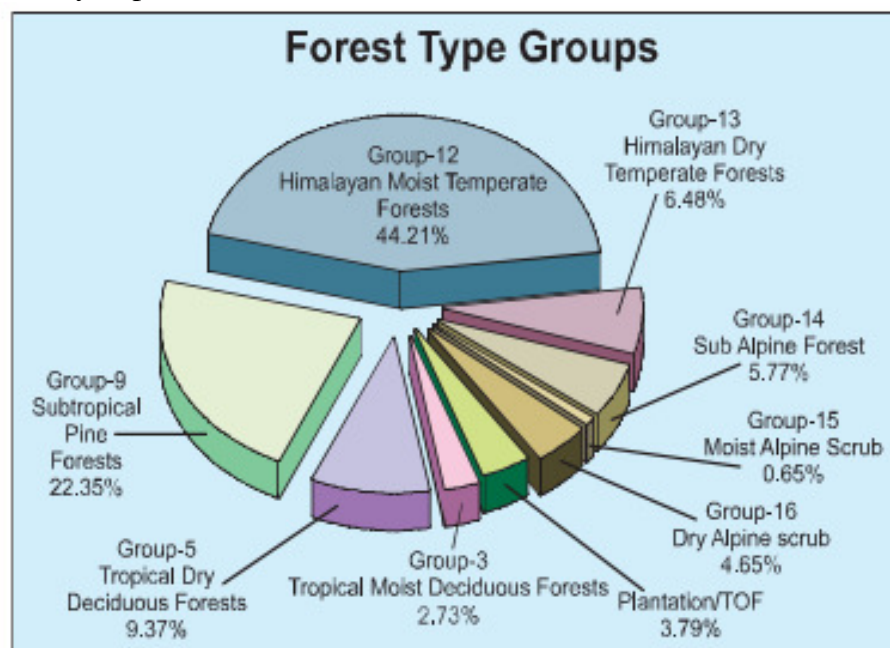
4. Cold Dry Zone- The area lies above 2700 meters above mean sea level. It occupies about 6% of the forest area and 3% of the geographical area of the State. The level of the precipitation is as low as 200 mm during summer and very heavy precipitation in the winter in the form of snow. Being a single cropped area, the cultivation is carried out only in summer season under irrigated conditions.

This fragile Himalayan ecosystem is a rich repository of biodiversity and also forms the catchment of major north Indian rivers like Ravi, Chenab, Beas, Satluj and Yamuna. It is therefore, an important source of water supply to its neighboring states. Several important hydroelectric projects have been constructed on these rivers.

Important features of State forests :

- 38 Forest Types
- 8 Forest Types Groups

- Tropical Moist Deciduous
- Tropical Dry Deciduous
- Subtropical Pine
- Himalayan Moist Temperate
- Himalayan Dry Temperate
- Sub Alpine
- Moist Alpine Scrub
- Dry Alpine Scrub



Himachal Pradesh has 2 National Parks and 33 Sanctuaries covering an area of 7160.75 Sq. Kms. which constitutes about 12.7 % of the total forest area of the State. After rationalization, there will be 5 national Parks, 3 Conservation Reserves and 26 Sanctuaries covering an area of 8358.48 Sq. Kms., which would be 15% of the total forest area of the State.

Afforestation works in the State began from the first Five Year Plan and are continuing till date (i.e. financial year 2011-12). About 10385 Sq. Kms. area has been covered through plantation activity. Afforestation over an area of 2,825 Sq. Kms. was undertaken prior to 1980 and is presumed to have been captured in the satellite imageries being used by the Forest Survey of India. Plantation over an area of 7442 Sq. Kms. has been undertaken after 1980. Due to the concerted efforts of the Forest Department in the direction of Afforestation the State has witnessed an increase in forest cover from 11780 Sq. Kms. in 1991 to 14679 Sq. Kms. in 2011. There has, thus, been an increase of 2899 Sq. Kms. in the forest cover of the State. As per the Forest Survey of India Report 2011, an increase of 11 Sq. Kms. in the forest cover over 2009 has been noticed in the State. In terms of forest canopy density classes, the State has an area of 3,224 Sq. Kms. under very dense forest, 6,381 Sq. Kms. under moderately dense forest and 5,074 Sq. Kms. under open forest. The moderately dense forest has decreased by 2 Sq. Kms. whereas, open

forest has increased by 13 Sq. Kms. There has been no change in dense and very dense forest. The overall quality of forests in the State has remained unchanged. The district-wise forest cover in different canopy density classes along with the changes compared to 2009 assessment is as under:

District-wise Forest Cover (Area in Sq. Kms.)								
District	Geographical Area	2011 Assessment				Percent of Geographical Area	Change	Scrub
		Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total			
Bilaspur	1,167	24	171	167	362	31.02	0	0
Chamba	6,522	853	773	811	2,437	37.37	1	38
Hamirpur	1,118	39	91	114	244	21.82	-1	0
Kangra	5,739	310	1,221	533	2,064	35.96	2	11
Kinnaur	6,401	82	262	256	600	9.37	-2	70
Kullu	5,503	586	785	588	1,959	35.60	1	23
Lahaul & Spiti	13,841	15	32	147	194	1.40	1	31
Mandi	3,950	373	735	567	1,675	42.41	2	29
Shimla	5,131	739	1,037	610	2,386	46.50	2	32
Sirmaur	2,825	130	568	687	1,385	49.03	2	56
Solan	1,936	55	404	391	850	43.90	1	38
Una	1,540	18	302	203	523	33.96	2	0
Grand Total	55,673	3,224	6,381	5,074	14,679	26.37	11	328

In view of the objectives enshrined in the State Forest Policy 2005 and National Forest Policy 1988, the national goal is to have a minimum of one-third of the total land area of the country under forest or tree cover. In the hills and in mountainous regions, the aim is to maintain 60% of the area under forest cover.

Before setting the objectives for the 12th Plan (2012-17) a 'SWOT' analysis has also been done and the strengths, weaknesses and threats of the sector have been assessed as under :-

Strength

1. Political goodwill to develop and preserve forests and environment.
2. New State Forest Policy 2005 in vogue. The policy clearly defines strategies to tackle different problems of the sector.
3. Existence of decentralized forestry administrative structures.
4. Existence of the National Forestry Fund (CAMPA and Green India Mission-fund).
5. Growing public and state awareness on environmental services of forests.
6. Existence of large workforce (more than 9000 persons of different categories) in rural areas.
7. High demand for forest goods and services.

8. Multiple purpose nature of forest goods and services.

Weaknesses (challenges, constraints, problems)

1. Lack of enough skilled forest professionals particularly in Wildlife wing and H.P. Forest Development Corporation.
2. Uneven distribution of forest resources in the State (skewed distribution). Higher Himalayas have primarily pasture lands (devoid of tree crops) and lower Himalayas have scrub forests infested with weeds like lantana. The forests of prominent species exist in the middle Himalayas.
3. Lack of proper silvicultural prescriptions. Most of the working plans are under revision.
4. Incomplete forest inventory. The department, primarily, relies on information provided by the Forest Survey of India.
5. Dominance of conifer species in the State. Moreover, the State has imposed a complete ban on green felling resulting in lesser income.
6. Under-estimation of the economic importance of forestry to State economy.
7. Over-mature forests not harvested due to the ban.
8. Wasteful timber conversion technologies.
9. Inadequate extension services.
10. Investment takes long to bring in returns.

Opportunities

1. Many national development policies and programmes (MNREGA, CAMPA, Green India etc.) prioritize forestry as one of the key interventions for addressing rural livelihood.
2. Increasing global and national interests in forests as carbon sink.

Threats (constraints, barriers, problems)

1. Unscientific salvage removal.
2. Forest hazards like fires, weed and disease infestations.
3. Lesser enthusiasm in the public for tree plantation.
4. Introduction of exotic species without prior testing by research stations.
5. Inadequate follow up, monitoring of the forestry operations and funding of forest research.
6. Inadequate funding for forest research and extension.

The State Forest Policy, 2005 and National Forest Policy, 1988 envisages to cover a minimum of one-third of the total land area of the country under forests or tree cover. In the hills and in mountainous regions, the aim is to maintain two-third of the area under such cover to prevent soil erosion and land degradation. Keeping in view the National Forest Policy, 1988 and State Forest Policy, 2005, following objectives have been set for the 12th Plan (2012-17):-

Objectives

1. Improvement of forests, tree cover and Compensatory Afforestation and plantation through Participatory Forest Management.
2. (a) Sustainable management of natural resources and wildlife outside Protected Area Network (PAN).
(b) To conserve wildlife in Western Himalayan habitats and to manage man wildlife interface outside the Protected Area Network (PAN).
3. Reduction of silt load in catchments through Catchment Area Treatment Plans and Externally Aided Watershed Projects(Mid Himalayan and Swan projects).
4. Preparation of working plans.
5. Managing HRD issues and capacity building.
6. Awareness of forests, forestry and bio-diversity.

In order to achieve the above objectives, a working group was constituted to recommend a strategy for the 12th Plan (2012-17). On recommendations of the working group, the department will adopt the following strategy:-

1. Afforestation

Afforestation is carried out on 16000 hectares/annum on the forest land with a norm of 1100 plants/hectare. The post care of the plantations raised is done for three years. The survival percentage in the natural conditions has been observed at 60-65%. Approximately, 80,000 hectares would be afforested during the plan period depending upon the allocation. The activities include;

- Nursery raising.
- Assisted natural regeneration.
- Artificial regeneration

2. Soil and Water Conservation

Approximately, 3000 hectares/annum of the forest area is treated for soil and water conservation under the State Plan schemes. The department shall treat 15000 hectares of forest land during the plan period depending upon the allocation.

3. Eradication of Weeds

As per survey conducted by the Forest Department, 185000 hectares of the forest lands have been found to be infested with exotic weeds like Lantana in the Shiwaliks.

The productive status of the land has decreased due to the invasion of these weeds. Treatment of this area is essential to restore the productive status of these lands. Presently, the areas infested with these weeds are treated under CAMPA and partially under MNREGA scheme funds. The allocation in the centrally sponsored scheme, “Intensification of the Forest Management and Conservation” (Forest protection) needs enhancement to treat these areas.

4. Training and Capacity Building

The forestry sector has undergone a sea change during the past decade. New areas like Geographic Information System, Remote Sensing are now largely being used in the problem analysis and decision making in the Forestry Sector. Climate change and global warming are other areas that impact the Forestry Sector and the Eco-Services. Even the traditional forestry management practices have undergone changes. New nursery and plantation technologies have been developed by the forestry research organizations. The training strategy for the executive and the ministerial staff of the department has been development for skill up-gradation and to explore the staff to the new emerging issues/trends in the forestry sector. The department has established two training institutes at Sundernagar and Chail for the training of the frontline staff.

5. Fire Management

The fire incidence is a regular feature in the Chil pine areas of the State. Normally, the local people set their ghasnies on fire for better production of grass. Incidentally, the fire moves to the nearby forests and becomes uncontrolled. The people are not aware about the hazardous effects of the fire on flora and fauna. The department has, although, been implementing the intensification of the forest management scheme (CSS) for fire management but the desired outputs are far from being satisfactory. It has been recommended that people’s participation in the fire management need to be ensured and enhanced. The new technologies like briquette manufacturing of chil needles, monetary incentives need to be introduced for the Panchayats / JFMCs to reduce fire incidences in their area.

6. Policy Issues

With the passage of time people’s participation in the working of Forest Department has reduced as the people in the villages have got alienated from the forests. The forest department aims at ensuring people’s participation in the working of forest department and reducing the absolute control of forest

department by modifying/amending the rules and regulation of the department especially the Land Preservation Act and Timber Rules and River Rules, reviewing PFM Rules for providing legal sanctity for the usufructs sharing under the participatory mechanism. This will also reduce the cost of developmental programmes and the burden on the forest department.

7. Technology Interventions

Over the years, the forest department is following the traditional forestry practices. The new technology needs to be adopted at all the level of forestry activities ranging from raising of nurseries/plantations, harvest, fire management and forestry crimes etc. The adoption of the technology will also reduce the cost of operations to a considerable extent. The department aims to introduce web based GIS technologies for the management of natural resources at its command in consultation with AGISAC.

8. Valuation of Eco-Services

The department will make efforts to sensitize the (national & state) government for proper valuation of the services provided by the forestry sector.

9. Encroachments and illicit fellings

The forests are treated as an open property. At many places the demarcation has been carried out by the Settlement Department but the permanent boundary pillars could not be constructed at many places due to shortage of funds. Demarcations are also essential to prove the offence in the Courts of law which otherwise fail because of lack of circumstantial evidence. The departmental strategy is to properly demarcate the forest land and fix boundary pillars. This will reduce the forest offences to a considerable extent.

(b) Wildlife

Himachal Pradesh has 12% of the geographical area under protected area network management. This has resulted in the enormous increase in the wildlife in the State. The incidences of attack on human and cattle population have also increased manifold and no developmental activity can be initiated in these areas because of stringent clauses of the wildlife and Forest Conservation Act. It is estimated that about Rs. 2.00 to 3.00 crore is annually paid to the affected people in lieu of injury/death of the human/cattle population.

Similarly, monkey population has increased tremendously and causing a lot of damage to the Agricultural and Horticultural crops. Many farmers have abandoned their professions due to money menace. The Government has decided to establish 25 monkey sterilization centres across the State to curtail the monkey population. These centres need one time investment of Rs. 20.00 to 25.00 crores.

11. Forest Produce

Himachal being a forestry State but the imported timber sells at cheaper rates as compared to the locally produced species. There is a need to develop technology of alternative species of deodar/fir/spruce to meet the growing demand of the people due to enhanced economic growth.

Value addition in lesser known / low cost wood species by developing modern hi-tech. infrastructure for preservation and utilization of every bit of wood by developing wood composites etc. may be created so that indigenous wood can be made available to the people and import of wood could be curbed.

12. Bio-engineering measures

The department aims at introduction of bio-engineering measures using native trees, bushes and grasses in catchment area in view of the fragile ecology of the Himalayas. This will not only reduce the costs over a period of time but also appreciate in terms of economic value. The concrete structures on the other hand depreciate over time and require frequent repairs also. Moreover, construction of concrete structures is done by excavating / breaking the local rocks leading to soil erosion and generation of silt.

13. Externally Aided Projects

The projects are special purpose vehicles with a specific purpose. Further emphasis would be on cost effective models which would also be replicable elsewhere in the State.

14. Involvement of Private Sector in afforestation

State has 22470.06 Sq. Km. of wasteland as per the assessment made by Indian Institute of Remote Sensing. In view of the scarce financial resources in the State, the department would explore possibility of evolving a mechanism for involving the private sector in the afforestation activities on cost and profit sharing basis. The forest department may also explore the possibility of introduction of short rotation forestry along the rivers/streams for meeting the growing demand for timber and other forestry produce.

15. H.P. State Forest Development Corporation Ltd.

Over the years H.P. State Forest Development Corpn. Ltd. has been engaging itself primarily in harvesting of the timber, resin extraction etc. Both the timber volume and the number of trees marked for resin extraction have reduced considerably. It has been recommended that Corporation may diversify its activities in the fields like; eco-tourism, marketing of medicinal plants and creation of value added products of timber, resin and turpentine oil etc.

16. Non-timber Forest Products (NTFP)

NTFP has been subjected to unscientific harvesting/exploitation over the years resulting in the reduction of their population status. Many of these valuable herbs and medicinal plants have become either threatened or vulnerable. The department intends to institute a scientific study to identify the species which have been over exploited and work out strategies for their rehabilitation in their natural habitat, conservation, marketing and scientific harvesting.

17. Research and Development

The Research and Development wing of the forest department needs to be strengthened and mobilized. It is envisaged that research plots would be created in each agro-climatic zone for proper assessment of the impacts of the global warming and climate change on the species.

18. Working Plan Organisation

For scientific forestry and systematic management of the forests, revision and up-dating of working plans is an important prerequisite to achieve the goal. All efforts are being made to revise the working plans. Himachal forests are managed under 36 working plans, out of which 24 approved working plans are in operation and remaining 12 working plans are under revision.

19. Van Sarovar Scheme

Himachal Pradesh experiences a lot of precipitation, especially in the rainy season. The Govt. has started an ambitious scheme for creating Van Sarovar in

forest area. The idea is to capture the water in these sarovars and make it available for local community and animals (wild as well as domestic). Under this scheme, a series of water ponds are dug along the contour in the forest slope. These ponds capture fresh rain water which is being used by local population. The moisture so retained is also beneficial for forestry plantation. This scheme has generated a lot of interest in the local community and requests are pouring in, for creating such Van Sarovars in and around the villages. The scheme was started in the year, 2009 and till date 145 such Van Sarovars have been created in the State.

Description of schemes

1. Pasture and Grazing Land Improvement

The pasture and grazing lands of Himachal Pradesh, considered as one of the most productive eco-systems, are a source of livelihood for a large number of people. However, uncontrolled cattle, sheep, goat grazing is on the pasture lands in high altitudes has resulted in degradation of grazing lands and pasture lands beyond recovery by natural means.

Therefore, development of fodder resources and rehabilitation of grazing lands on forests and forest fringe areas is of paramount importance. In order to achieve this objective, a comprehensive scheme of pasture and grazing land improvement is being implemented in the State since 2nd Five Year Plan. Under this scheme, high altitude pasture as well as grazing lands are being taken up for planting fodder species, improved grass varieties and legumes. Along with grass slips *Luceina*, *Robinia*, *Ban Oak*, *Daru*, *Khair*, *Bamboo* and other broad leaved species are planted under this scheme.

2. Improvement of Tree Cover

Himalayan eco-system holds key to India's ecological security and is a major provider of various forest products and hydropower. It is a store house of glaciers which provides perennial river systems for hill inhabitants as well as millions of people living down stream. Good forest cover in Himalayan States especially in Himachal is very essential for maintaining ecological balance and environmental stability as it prevents soil erosion and land degradation.

The anthropogenic activities have accelerated forest degradation mainly by over grazing, over exploitation of forests, lopping etc. In order to improve tree cover in areas with less than 0.4 canopy density and in degraded areas activities like: ***afforestation, enrichment planting and re-afforestation of scrub area*** are taken up. Re-afforestation of scrub areas is being taken up in highly degraded forest areas with scrub vegetation recording less than 10% forest density. In afforestation and re-afforestation of scrub area programme, 1100 plants per hectare are planted in more degraded areas and in enrichment planting 800 plants per hectare are planted in lesser degraded areas. Important species taken up for planting in this scheme are *Deodar*, *Chil*, *Khair*, *Shisham*, *Kail*, *Ban Oak*, *Luceinia*, *Bamboo* etc.

3. Soil Conservation

Under soil conservation scheme, planting is done in degraded areas which are prone to soil erosion. Planting with legumes and grass species will help in eco-restoration of such areas. 1100 plants per ha. are planted in this scheme and the species selected are multipurpose native species. The soil and moisture conservation works like gully plugs, check dams, contour trenches, retaining walls, etc., are proposed to be taken up in place of normal plantation activities under soil conservation scheme.

4. Regeneration of Chilgoza Pine

Chilgoza trees botanically known as *Pinus gerardiana* is known to occur in the Western Himalayas especially in the upper valleys of Ravi, Sutlej and Chenab rivers. Chilgoza nuts have very high nutritional value. They contain highest amount of proteins, found in any nut. They are the only source of penoleic acid. They also contain high concentration of oleic acid, anti-oxidants, calcium and iron.

However, chilgoza trees are in need of protection. In Himachal Pradesh, State Forest Department is trying artificial regeneration of Chilgoza pine in many places. A new scheme for regeneration of Chilgoza was started during 1987-88, initially under a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. Later on, under State Plan also, the scheme has continued with an aim of developing Chilgoza Pine nursery and subsequent planting in the field.

5 Sanjhi Van Yojna

Sanjhi Van Yojna, a community based scheme in natural resource management has been introduced in the State of Himachal Pradesh during 1998-99. It aims at empowering people and the communities in accepting greater role and responsibility in management of natural resources in general and forests in particular. The scheme would have long term implications in improving planning and management skills of the communities and ensure equitable and sustainable use of natural resources especially forest produce.

The scheme aims at;

- i) Involving grass root level institutions like; Gram Panchayats, Mahila & Yuvak Mandals, VDDs, NGOs etc. in eco-restoration.
- ii) Regeneration of degraded forest areas through community participation.
- iii) Creation of social assets for the benefit of communities and providing employment opportunity in rural areas.
- iv) Make availability of better planting material through modern nursery techniques.
- v) Re-orientation of forest staff for facilitating community participation.
- vi) To bring more area under tree cover by encouraging plantations in private waste lands on cost-benefit sharing basis.

To begin with 364 Village Forest Development Societies (VFDS) and 153 Village Forest Development Committees (VFDC) were brought under this scheme. The funding under SVY scheme is made in the form of grant-in-aid to the concerned society. The societies have to make 15% contribution which could be in the form of Shramadan in plantations. Income generation activities are also taken up to encourage community participation. Income from the plantations is shared by VFDS & Panchayats (75% and 25% respectively). NTFP and intermediate harvests will go to VFDS.

6. Sanjha Van-Sanjivani Van

With an aim of making Himachal Pradesh a 'Herbal State' this scheme was introduced during 2009-10, Medicinal plants are being raised and planted in high concentration with the involvement of Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs). Initially as many as 525 JFMCs were brought under this scheme. The campaign will be carried to cover 2500 hectares by planting one crore herbal plants in association with 525 JFMCs. This community driven programme will not only help Himachal in becoming a herbal State but would also increase the income of the people. Species like Chilgoza, Kuth, Dioscoria, Dhoop, Aloe-vera, Picrorrhiza, Valeriana, Ephedra etc. are promoted along with other medicinal plants.

7. Pipal-Bargad Plantation

The State has initiated Pipal-Bargad plantation programme in some identified villages as part of awareness generation campaign regarding socio-economic importance of Pipal and Bargad trees through involvement of village committees, especially the elders. As many as 8536 Pipal and Bargad trees in 3057 identified villages have been planted.

8. Apna Van Apna Dhan

The scheme envisages providing plants free of cost to the private land owners to encourage them to bring their fallow lands under tree cover. The plants shall be given by the Forest Department from the nearest forest nurseries. Each land owner can get 1000 plants free of cost every year by placing indent of choice of plants from nearest Forest Office.

Objective of the scheme

- 1) To bring more area under tree cover especially in non-forest agricultural and fallow lands.
- 2) To supply seedlings which are useful to the farmers.

9. NAP-FDA (National Afforestation Programme-Forest Development Agency)

NAP-FDA Programme was launched by the Govt. of India during 9th Five Year Plan with 47 pilot projects in various States. This was initiated to converge all afforestation schemes to avoid duplicity or redundancy, and at the same time keeping in focus the decentralization agenda of the government. NAP is being operated under 100% Central Sector Scheme.

Activities taken up under FDA:

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| i) Aided Natural Regeneration (ANR) : | 200 plants/hect. |
| ii) Artificial Regeneration (AR): | 1100 plants/hect. |
| iii) Pasture/Silviculture: | 400 plants/hect. |
| iv) Bamboo plantation: | 625 plants/hect. |
| v) Planting canes: | 625 Plants/hect. |
| vi) NTFP plantations: | 2000 plants/ ha. |
| vii) Soil & Moisture Conservation activity: | 15% of target. |

Other activities include micro planning, monitoring and evaluation, overhead, entry point activities, trainings and capacity buildings etc.

Presently, there are 27 No. of FDAs in the State with 1562 No. of Village Forest Committees in operation.

10. National Bamboo Mission

The National Bamboo Mission (NBM) is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme.

In Himachal Pradesh, National Bamboo Mission (NBM) has been implemented since 2007-08. Following activities are being taken up under this mission:

- a) Raising of improved varieties of Bamboo plantations;
- b) Raising of good quality planting material;
- c) Encourage private nursery;
- d) Training of farmers and field functionaries;
- e) Pest and disease management;
- f) Conducting workshops to create awareness.

11. Thirteenth (13th) Finance Commission (TFC)

TFC grant aims at preservation of forest wealth through proper implementation of sanctioned working plans. Apart from planting activities improvement of infrastructure facilities such as forest rest houses, check posts, eco-tourism structures, development of high tech-nurseries, forest protection works like fire protection, bio-engineering measures like stabilization of loose soil along roads, capacity building, trainings, infrastructure improvement of forest training schools at Chail and Sundernagar etc. works are taken up under TFC.

12. Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)

CAMPA is intended as an instrument to accelerate activities for compensatory afforestation, forest resource management, preservation of natural forests, management of wildlife, infrastructure development in the sector and allied works.

State CAMPA would provide an integrated framework for utilizing multiple sources of funding and activities relating to protection and management of forests and wildlife. Its prime task would be regenerating natural forests and building up the institution engaged in this work. The State Forest Department would be modernized to protect and regenerate the forests and wildlife habitat.

Aims and Objectives:

CAMPA shall seek to promote:

- 1) Afforestation and soil & water conservation strategies that are suitable for a mountain State like Himachal Pradesh.
- 2) Conservation, protection, regeneration and management of existing natural forests;
- 3) Compensatory afforestation and catchment area treatment activities;
- 4) Environmental services, which include:
 - (a) Provision of goods such as wood, non-timber forest products, fuel, fodder and water, provision of services such as grazing, tourism, wildlife protection and life support;
 - (b) Regulating services such as climate regulation, disease control, detoxification, carbon sequestration and health of soils, air and water regimes;
 - (c) Non-material benefits obtained from eco-systems, spiritual, recreational aesthetic, inspirational, educational and symbolic and
 - (d) Supporting such other services necessary for the production of eco-system services, bio-diversity, nutrient cycling and primary production.
 - (e) Research, training and capacity building.

13. Wildlife Management

The fauna of Himachal Pradesh is very impressive, diverse and unique. Himachal Pradesh provides refuge to seven species of pheasants including rare ones, out of total 17 species in India. The altitudinal distribution of these pheasants starts with Red Jungle Fowl, Indian Peafowl and White Crested, Kalij being found in foothills, followed by Cheerr, Himalayan Monal, Koklas, and Western Tragopan in the sub-temperate and temperate regions of the State. The Western Tragopan is a rare and endangered species and endemic to Western Himalayas. Himachal Pradesh

has probably the highest population density of cheer Pheasants and Western Tragopan in the world. Major mammal species include Ibex, Serow, Blue Sheep, Himalayan Thar, Musk Deer, Goral, Barking Deer, Black Bear and Yak. Amongst carnivorous species Snow Leopard, Himalayan Weasel, Yellow Throated Marlin, Wolf and Common Leopard are also found in the State. At present, there are two National Parks and 33 Wildlife Sanctuaries in the State. The total area under both categories of protected areas is 7160.75 Km, which is about 12.7% of the total forest area of the State. The felling of trees for any purpose in both the national parks and 33 sanctuaries is prohibited. There is also total ban on hunting in the entire State.

The following activities are being carried out in the State:

- Protect, develop and scientifically manage the wildlife in the protected areas.
- Bring more area under the protected area network under rationalization process which is being undertaken.
- Protect the wildlife and its habitat in areas outside the protected areas.
- To carry out integrated eco-development work in the vicinity of protected areas to reduce the biotic pressure in protected areas.
- Carry out the conservation breeding and rehabilitation of endangered species.
- Create nature awareness among local people in general and youth in particular and also to involve the Non-Governmental Organizations.
- Carry out field research regarding wildlife of Western Himalayas.
- Maintain existing zoological parks in the State.
- Propagate eco-tourism.

The brief description of some of the important schemes is as under: -

I. State Sector Schemes

1. Wildlife Preservation

After rationalization of schemes, a new scheme namely wildlife preservation has been introduced during year 2001-2002. The main objective of the scheme is the payment of relief on account of loss/injury to human life and loss of live stock by the wild animals in protected areas to reduce the man-animal conflict.

2. Development of Himalayan Zoological Park

This is a continued scheme from the 7th Plan. Three major Zoological Parks and 4 Pheasantries are being maintained to exhibit Western fauna for the purpose of conservation in the State under this scheme. The funds under this scheme are meant for repair of existing enclosures, to provide small equipments and feeding of birds kept in Renuka and Manali pheasantaries.

The major expenditure under this scheme is grant-in-aid to Himachal Pradesh zoo conservation breeding society constituted by Himachal Pradesh Government whose mandate is proper zoo management and conservation breeding of endangered species. Apart from this, feeding for captive animals and treatment of ailing wildlife and monkey sterilization programme is also being undertaken largely under the scheme.

3. Improvement and Development of Wildlife Sanctuaries

This scheme is being implemented in tribal areas. The expenditure is done on wildlife survey, habitat improvement, fodder and pasture improvement plantation and soil conservation works, census of animals / birds, construction of infrastructures.

II. Central Sector Schemes

1. Assistance for Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries

The Scheme envisages intensive management of wildlife sanctuaries and national parks in the State on modern lines. The area of expenditure under this scheme is protection works, habitat improvement, research work, fire protection measures, soil conservation works, plantation of fuel and fodders trees, improvement of existing paths and enclosure, training/awareness programme, salt licks, construction of buildings, construction of trekker huts, improvement of existing buildings retention dams/ponds etc. in the National Parks and Sanctuaries. The school and college students and local youth are also taken to wildlife areas for exposure and creating love in them for wildlife and nature conservation. The equipments like projectors, films, camping equipments etc. are purchased.

2. Development of Pin Valley National Park

The Pin Valley National Park is situated in the Pin Valley of Spiti sub-division of Lahaul and Spiti district. The area supports unique flora of cold desert eco-system. The Pin Valley National Park is one of the few areas where snow leopard, which is a highly endangered species in the world, is found alongwith its prey species. Besides main birds, animals found in this park area are Tibetan Wolf, Ibex, Himalayan Brown Fox, Himalayan Blue Sheep, Wooly Hare, Marmots, Weasels, Snow Cock, Chukor, Hill Pigeon, Yellow Billed Chough etc.

This is a continued scheme from 7th Five Year Plan and during this period, emphasis has been laid on creating the infrastructure. Efforts are being made to develop this park for providing proper protection to all wildlife especially Snow Leopard. The works like construction of buildings to all categories of staff, construction of bridle path/inspection paths, construction of water ponds, water harvesting structures, habitat improvement, fire protection measures, study and research works, soil conservation works will be carried out under this scheme.

In so far as the outlay and expenditure components are concerned, the necessary details have been given in Statement **G.N.-1 and Annexure-I** of this document.

The physical targets and achievement details are given at **Annexure-II**.

6. Co-operation

Cooperative movement in Himachal Pradesh presents a picture of adequate coverage both village wise and family wise. All the 17495 villages in the State have been brought under the fold of cooperative movement. As on 31st March, 2011, there are 4838 different kind of cooperative societies with 15.01 lakh persons as their members, with a deposit of Rs. 22782.42 lakh.

12th Plan (2012-17) - Approach and Strategy

The strategy of the Cooperative Department for the 12th Plan would be to consolidate the gains as well as assist and guide the cooperative societies to diversify their objectives and activities, in tune with the emerging global trends of free market economy and liberalized social scenario. The major thrust areas for the Cooperative development would be as under:-

1. Emphasis would be laid on strengthening the delivery mechanism in primary agriculture cooperative societies in the sector of credit distribution and public distribution system.
2. To improve the recovery performance of loans at all levels, so as to provide easy, smooth and regular credit flow.
3. Providing autonomy to the Cooperative sector by bringing in legislation reforms- Introduction of the amended Cooperative Act.
4. Rationalization of financial assistance based on the policy of slowly weeding away the societies from the financial dependence on the Govt. developing them into independent viable entities.
5. To propose models for Cooperatives, so as to enter into social and other service sector, such as health, education, information technology, insurance tourism, bio- technology etc.
6. To provide necessary input for organized Human Resource Development, Research and Training in Cooperative Sector.
7. To organize Power Generation Cooperative with an objective to tap the rich resources of Hydel power available in the State.
8. To consolidate the achievements made so far and to ensure qualitative improvement by way of revitalization of agriculture credit institutions particularly cooperatives. And providing of efficient market support through improved cooperatives infrastructure.
9. To strengthen the cooperative structure at various levels and coordination among different sectors of cooperative movement.
10. To strengthen the cooperative programmes for weaker section viz. weavers cooperative, diary, poultry cooperatives etc.

Keeping in view the above objectives, it is proposed to strengthen the cooperative structure at all the levels during the 12th Plan in order to enable them to undertake the programme as envisaged in the plan and accordingly provisions have been made.

The cooperative department does not have any committed liabilities under plan in respect of salaries etc. as such provisions were transferred to non-plan during the 10th plan. At present, the department is implementing schemes mainly providing share capital investment to different cooperative societies under the State Plan (Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan & Tribal Sub-Plan) and proposes to continue these schemes during the 12th Plan as well.

The schematic details of the programmes proposed for implementation during the 12th Plan period is given below:-

1. Credit Cooperatives

There are 2097 primary agriculture cooperatives societies functioning in the State. To cater to the agriculture credit needs of the members/farmers, these societies are required to raise funds as loan from the financial institutions for which they should have a strong capital base. Though the members of a society contribute towards the capital requirements of their societies but still these institutions require financial support/impetus from the state government, so as to build up a substantial capital base to become self-sustaining viable entities. The State Govt. accordingly proposes to invest funds in the shape of share capital contributions in these primary agriculture credit cooperatives under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub Plan. The societies functioning in tribal areas of the state are also provided financial assistances in the form of managerial subsidy, working capital subsidy, interest subsidy and enrolment subsidy under Tribal Area Sub-Plan.

2. Marketing, Storage & Warehousing

There are 225 marketing societies functioning in the State which include an apex federation, 5 district level, 27 tehsil level and 193 primary marketing cooperative societies. These societies are mainly dealing in the marketing of agriculture as well as horticulture produce, distribution of consumer articles and agriculture inputs. For effective delivery of services to the farmers, it is proposed to further augment their capital base, for which financial assistance in the shape of share capital, working capital subsidy and managerial subsidy has been proposed during the plan period.

The farmers/members of the marketing cooperative find it difficult to market their surplus agriculture/horticulture produce in the tribal areas of the State. Therefore, to encourage the marketing societies to go in for outright purchase of the agriculture/horticulture produce, it is proposed to provide assistance @ 5% of the value of purchase as price fluctuation subsidy to such societies.

3. Consumer Cooperatives

To strengthen the Public Distribution System is one of the items of 20-Point Programme. In this programme, the cooperatives play pre-dominant role. Out of 4410 total fair price shops in the State, 2906 fair price shops are under the

cooperative sector. In the distribution of consumer articles, marketing societies, primary agriculture credit societies and consumer stores are mainly involved. Institutions are engaged in the distribution of consumer articles in rural and urban areas. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen these institutions by way of providing them share capital contributions for Consumer Cooperatives of State and subsidizing rate of interest /working capital subsidy for the societies of tribal areas.

4. Industrial Cooperatives

There is one Apex level Weavers Cooperative Society, 373 primary weavers cooperatives and 143 other types of Industrial Cooperative Societies functioning in the State. Majority of the members who have come together in organizing these cooperatives belong to the weaker sections of the society. Therefore, it is proposed to strengthen this sector under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan by providing financial assistance as share capital investment.

5. Dairy Cooperatives

There are 277 Milk / Animal Husbandry Cooperative societies including One State level Milk Federation functioning in the State. Although there exist no scheme for providing financial assistance to these cooperatives but keeping in view the demand from the tribal area the provision has been made.

6. Construction of Godowns

Due to difficult geographical topography in tribal areas of the state, the villagers/localities are scattered over a large area and the cooperative societies functioning in these pockets face lot of hardships in providing of efficient services to the villagers as they are also required to maintain buffer stocks of essential commodities and fertilizer etc., for which there is a need of storage and marketing godowns. Accordingly, provision of financial assistance by way of share capital and subsidy for construction of godown by the cooperatives in tribal areas under tribal sub plan has been proposed.

During the 11th Plan, assistance was also provided to the Cooperative Societies under National Cooperative Development Corporation Schemes (NCDC). This assistance is outside the plan ceiling. NCDC has been providing loan to the State Govt. under different schemes as per specified funding pattern, wherein some portion of loan is used for passing on to the societies as a share capital.

Centrally sponsored schemes/ National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) sponsored schemes

In order to develop the concept of 'One Window' supply of technology, extension, credit inputs, distribution of consumer goods, deposit mobilization and upgradation of technical skill, an idea was conceived by the National Cooperative Development Corporation to start Integrated Cooperative Development Projects

(ICDPs) to integrate the above functions by rejuvenating the co-operative institutions for economic development. Consequently, first project with the above objectives for Bilaspur district was sanctioned by the NCDC in the year 1986-87. Since then, all the 12 districts of the State have been covered under ICDPs.

During the 10th Plan, the NCDC has sanctioned three ICDPs for Mandi, Lahaul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts with a cost of Rs. 893.20 lakh, Rs. 414.15 lakh and Rs. 433.41 lakh respectively. During the 11th Plan, the ICDPs in these districts have been closed after successful implementation.

During 11th Plan, 2nd phase of Integrated Cooperative Development Projects was started and three projects for the districts of Bilaspur, Hamirpur and Sirmour were covered with total cost of Rs. 3546.71 lakh. Implementation on these projects has now started in all these districts and a sum of Rs. 884.06 lakh has been released to the concerned project implementing agencies. The project-wise details of this amount are as under:-

(Rs. in lakh)								
Sr. No	Name of District	Date of sanction	Date of closure	loan	Subsidy	Total outlay	Amount released	Balance amount required
1.	Bilaspur	7-10-10	31-12-13	792.64	326.64	1119.28	276.88	842.40
2.	Hamirpur	8-10-10	31-12-13	1053.16	410.02	1463.18	365.80	1097.38
3.	Sirmour	7-10-10	31-12-13	687.10	277.15	964.25	241.38	722.87
	Total			2532.90	1013.81	3546.71	884.06	2662.65

The proposal to start such projects in the districts of Kangra, Shimla and Kullu has been approved, in principle, by NCDC recently, which shall be implemented during the 12th Plan period with a total block cost of Rs. 8730.69 lakh as per details below:-

(Rs. in lakh)				
Sr. No.	Name of the project	Loan	Subsidy	Total
1.	ICDP Kangra	2913.40	1258.03	4171.43
2.	ICDP Shiml	1595.26	684.09	2279.35
3.	ICDP Kullu	1601.68	678.23	2279.91
	Total	6110.34	2620.35	8730.69

In so far as the outlay and expenditure components are concerned, the necessary details have been given in **Statement G.N.-1** and **Annexure-I** of this document.

The physical targets and achievement details are given at **Annexure-II**.

7. Rural Development

Rural development and poverty alleviation have been the major areas of concern and thrust for the nation since independence. The Community Development Programme consisting of various sets of schemes was launched on 2nd October, 1952 throughout the country with the objective of overall development of rural areas with the active participation of community. Development Blocks were created and considered pivotal for planning and implementation of various rural development schemes.

With a view to finalize 12th Plan objectives and strategy, a Working Group within the department was constituted. The working group has outlined programme wise objectives and strategy as under :-

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

Since inception of the scheme till the end of 11th Plan, an amount of Rs. 2074 crore has been spent under the scheme and 10,76,26,000 mandays have been generated.

Although NREGS is a demand driven scheme under which 100 days of guaranteed wage employment is to be provided to every household in a financial year, whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work, yet in order to ensue livelihood security of the households in rural areas, durable productive economic assets are to be created under the scheme.

After analyzing the wage employment provided and the nature of assets created under the scheme, the working group recommends the following objectives to achieve and strategy to be adopted during the 12th Plan :-

(i) Objectives

- (a) To ensure guaranteed wage employment to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work under the scheme.
- (b) Creation of durable directly productive economic assets like Water Conservation Works, Irrigation Schemes, Horticulture, Plantation and Land Development etc. on community as well as private land of the target group families.
- (c) To strengthen the rural livelihood resource base for enhancing farm productivity through convergence initiatives.
- (d) Effective involvement of PRIs in the selection, planning and execution of schemes.
- (e) To ensure internet connectivity in all Gram Panchayats and cent-percent operationalization of MGNREGA-MIS.

(ii) Strategy

- (a) Intensive IEC activities will be undertaken to make all rural masses aware about their entitlements under MGNREGA so that they could avail all benefits under the scheme.
- (b) There would be shift from creation of community welfare assets like Rural Roads / Paths to the creation of durable directly productive economic assets like Water Conservation Works, Irrigation schemes, Horticulture, Plantation and Land Development etc. on community as well as private land of the target groups.
- (c) MGNREGA funds will be dovetailed with the schemes of other departments like Agriculture and Horticulture for enhancing the farm productivity and creation of durable and good quality assets.
- (d) Orientation and training programmes for PRIs members will be organized so that these institutions could play an important role in the selection, planning and execution of MGNREGA works.
- (e) Adequate ICT infrastructure will be provided upto Gram Panchayat level to ensure connectivity and operationalization of MIS.

(iii) Expected outcomes

- (a) It is expected to generate about 8 crore person days during 12th Plan.
- (b) 100% operationalisation of MIS (Nregasoft).
- (c) Creation of rain water harvesting structure in each household in rural areas.

2. Providing livelihood opportunities by effective implementation of SGSY / NRLM :

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

SGSY is a major self employment scheme being implemented by the department since 1999. Since inception 12498 SHGs have been formed, covering approximately 44% of the total BPL families. We have assisted 10944 SHGs since the inception of the scheme. However, the analysis of the scheme provides for consideration / action on following issues so as to achieve desired results :-

- Concept of federation
- Activity selection
- Marketing
- Infrastructure
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Convergence of Bankers in Planning/implementation of scheme.

(i) Objectives & Strategy

Keeping in view the weaknesses / bottlenecks experience in the past, the following goals/objectives will be achieved during the 12th Plan :

- Inclusion of every BPL HH in SHG/federation under SGSY/NRLM.
- Scientific analysis based income generation activity selection at all levels i.e Panchayat/Block/Distt. level.
- Intervention w.r.t. Infrastructure creation / Marketing linkages and adequate finding based on Proper Scientific analysis.
- Development of Strong Monitoring and evaluation system.
- A strong convergence with bankers so as to make the financial services people friendly.

(ii) Expected outcomes

- It is expected that about 55000 BPL families will be provided financial assistance in the form of loan and subsidy during 12th Plan. These families will take up self employment ventures to enhance their income.
- Besides this, skill development training to about 71225 rural BPL youths will be provided and they will be able to get employment in various trades.

3. Providing adequate housing facilities to rural poor:

Implementation of Indira Awas Yojana and Rajiv Awas Yojana

During last four decades, various centrally and State sponsored rural housing schemes have been implemented through Rural Development Department. But it has been observed that adequate housing facilities have not been provided to the rural poor. The reasons for not providing the adequate housing facilities to rural poor are mainly low quantum of budget provision as well as financial assistance, and division of families. Lack of data indicating exact number of eligible houseless families is also the reason for non-preparation of Action Plan and non-coverage of eligible families during 11th Plan. During the course of 11th Plan 50,117 houses were constructed under these schemes.

In view of the past experiences, the working group has recommended the following goals and objectives and strategy for the 12th Plan :-

(i) Objectives

- To provide adequate housing facilities under IAY & RAY to all the eligible poor families in a transparent manner. It is envisaged to include

economically backward families for providing housing assistance under Rajiv Awas Yojana.

- In view of the state being in a Seismic Zone, earthquake resistance technologies for construction of house will be used.
- Enhancement of Unit Cost and convergence with other developmental schemes to ensure construction of quality houses.

(ii) Strategy

- The socio economic Census data which is being collected as per guidelines of the Government of India will be used for selection of eligible beneficiaries.
- Himachal Pradesh is situated in Seismic Zone and therefore the earthquake resistance technology will be used in construction of houses by involving the expert agencies.
- The quantum of assistance was not sufficient for construction of a house under housing scheme which has now been raised to Rs. 75,000/- per beneficiary.
- Important schemes such as MGNREGA, TSC, and Watershed Management are being implemented in the State. The housing schemes will be supplemented by dovetailing the funds of these schemes for the development of house sites, construction of toilets, construction of roof top rain water harvesting structures and other infrastructures etc.

(iii) Expected outcomes

- With the proposed outlays for 12th Plan, housing facilities to about 27670 BPL families will be provided during 12th Plan.

4. Sanitation

The achieving of targets of Nirmal Himachal will be the prime target of the State. So far 1011 GPs out of 3243 have already been awarded with NGP and for achieving the status of nirmal State remaining GPs are required to be fully covered under the programme. Universalization of NGP will be ensured in future and activities will be finalized at each State.

After receiving the funds from GoI, the primary focus will on achieving the remaining targets of School Anganwadi and Community Sanitary Complexes. For achieving the TSC targets dialogue with line departments is being done and hopefully by the end of next year all the targets would be achieved.

5. Solid and Liquid Waste Management

As per the project provision only 10% of total budget can be used for Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities, but this amount is not sufficient although some districts have initiated some work in the selected GPs. Keeping in view the

financial problems under this head, department is trying to pool the resources from other departments like Tourism, Pollution Control Board and Health etc.

Apart from this, GoI is also going to revise the financial provision under this head. GP wise planning will be done with the help of PRI members and VHSCs.

Training to all the stakeholders is proposed to address the technological issues under S&LWM head. Wide publicity will be done through mass media to aware general public about the problems related to Solid and Liquid Waste Management.

Sustainability

State has taken few initiatives to ensure sustainability of the campaign but still more efforts need to be made to address this problem. The Village Health and Sanitation Committees will be strengthened and will work for sustainability of the campaign at grass root level. Re-verification process of ODF status will be done on routine basis which will help in sustaining the sanitation status.

Activities like awareness camps, trainings, IPC and FGDs will be organized and sustainability of the campaign will be ensured.

6. Mahila Mandal Protsahan Yojana :

In order to encourage the Mahila Mandals in sanitation activities, Mahila Mandal Protsahan Yojana of department has been fully integrated with the Total Sanitation in the State. As per the latest guidelines, those Mahila Mandals are being awarded under this scheme which have substantially contributed in achieving & sustaining Open Defecation Free (ODF) status in their village, ward and gram panchayat. The proposed criteria is as under:-

The first 6 Mahila Mandals will be selected and the reward money will be distributed on the following basis:

1 st position	:	30,000/-
2 nd position	:	25,000/-
3 rd position	:	20,000/-
4 th position	:	15,000/-
5 th position	:	12,000/-
6 th position	:	10,000/-

In addition to first, four selected mahila mandals, the government is of the view that other mahila mandals which have contributed for creating awareness

among the villagers regarding Sanitation Campaign will also be given some incentive to boost them for maintaining sustainable activities under TSC. Each Block will select mahila mandals on the following criteria and an amount of Rs. 8,000/- will be given to each mahila mandals.

7. To develop waste lands / degraded lands, drought prone and desert areas to restore the ecological balance through watershed development:

Watershed Development Programme

With the objectives to develop wastelands / degraded lands drought prone and desert areas on watershed basis and to restore the ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources i.e. land, water, vegetative cover, employment generation, poverty alleviation, community empowerment and development of human and other economic resources of the rural areas, mitigate the adverse effects of extreme climatic conditions, development of natural resources etc., the Watershed Development Programmes are in operation in the State.

Mainly four programmes i.e. Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Watershed Management Programmes (IWMP) are being implemented on watershed approach in the State as per the guidelines of the Govt. of India. Till the end of the 11th Plan, 655209 hectare area has been treated in the State under these programmes.

(i) Objectives

- To harvest the rainwater for use of farmers, main focus will be given to develop the rainfed areas in the State on watershed approach under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP).
- To develop the left out area by executing the developmental activities as per the approved Perspective and Strategic Plan.
- The activities linked to livelihood enhancement would be given priority so that the economic status of watershed community could be improved.
- The convergence initiative will be taken to utilize the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Scheme (MNREGA) funds for water conservation activities.

(ii) Strategy

- To execute the water harvesting / water conservation activities in the watershed areas with active participation of watershed community.

- The livelihood linked activities will be preferred after training/ skill development for off Farm employment as well as farm employment avenues.
- After detailed survey, the activities on the basis of the ground reality and locally felt needs will be identified and on the basis of these identified activities, Detailed Project Report specifying the strategy to be adopted to execute these activities along with the funding will be prepared.
- Scientific tools such as GIS / GPS will be used in the Planning and execution of activities under Watershed Development Programme to get better results.
- The site, structures and funds as specified in the DPRs will be converged from other similar schemes to construct durable pucca structures for sustainable development of the rural areas.

(iii) Expected outcomes

- About 9.90 lakh hectare area will be treated resulting into enhancement of vegetative cover and livelihood opportunities.

In so far as the outlay and expenditure components are concerned, the necessary details have been given in **Statement G.N.-1 and Annexure-I** of this document.

The physical targets and achievement details are given at **Annexure-II**.

8. Land Reforms

Land is the most prized possession of every individual and is next only to water as the largest single natural resource available to the humanity. It is not only an important economic asset in an agrarian economy but is an essential resource for one's existence & livelihood. Without land there can be no groundwork for carrying on human activities.

In order to streamline the entire Land Administration, the Punjab pattern of Land Administration was introduced in Himachal Pradesh by extending the provisions of Punjab Land Revenue and Punjab Tenancy Act. In 1954, the Punjab Acts were substituted by Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue Act, 1954. Thus it is the Himachal Pradesh Land Revenue Act, 1954 that provides the legal frame work of Revenue Administration and lends sanctity to the preparation and maintenance of all land records. Although this Act forms the bed-rock of all Revenue Administration, yet in practice, its guidelines are spread over a number of rules / standing orders / instructions.

Objectives of the Department:

The department is functioning to have an effective, efficient and robust system of land records and administration that minimizes dispute and litigation and creates a socially just and economically viable system of land management.

State Government Initiatives:

Approximately, 90% population of Himachal Pradesh lives in the rural areas. Agriculture is one of the main occupations of the rural people in HP. Therefore, Revenue Administration is an area in which people have their greatest interaction with the Government. It is the constant effort of the State Government to bring about improvements in the policies and procedures governing this interaction. State Government has amended the HP Land Revenue Act, 1954 making it possible to enter and attest mutations at tehsil level. Consequent changes in HP Land Record Manual have been made making it possible for registered transactions related to land to be immediately entered in the land records. New land record and registration manuals will be published during 2012-13 so that trouble free service to the people can be given using information technology. E-stamping system in Shimla and Solan Districts has been started on pilot basis and will be extended it to the whole of the State. This will obviate the need for repeated visits to the treasury offices. In view to facilitate the people, State Government has taken number of other policy decisions to simplify the rules, procedures, policies, etc related to land reforms. State Government has also enacted the Himachal Pradesh Public Services Guarantee Act, 2011 (Act No. 34 of 2011). The Act provides for the delivery of services to the people of the State of Himachal Pradesh within the stipulated time limit and for the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

CADASTRAL SURVEY AND RECORD OF RIGHTS:

Digitization of Cadastral maps is an integral part of computerization of Land Records. State Government has decided to convert the existing musavis into digital form so that copies of Records of Rights along with maps could be made available to the land owners. Besides, Digitization of Cadastral maps in Chamba & Sirmaur, this work has also been taken up in Hamirpur and Mandi Districts.

The total cadastral surveyed area in the Pradesh can be classified under nine categories:-

Sr. No.	Nine Fold Classification of Land	% age Area
1	Forests	24.2
2	Barren and uncultivable land	17.7
3	Land put to non-agricultural uses	7.0
4	Cultural wasteland	2.7
5	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	33.4
6	Land under miscellaneous tree crops not included in net area sown	1.3
7	Fallow land other than current fallow	0.3
8	Current fallow	1.3
9	Net area sown	12.0

State Government has decided to undertake survey and land measurement work through latest technology using ETS and GPS equipments. The survey and land measurement work of 15 Mohals each of Jogindernagar Tehsil of Mandi District and Sujampur Tehsil of Hamirpur District is being done by a private company on trial basis to assess the speed, time and accuracy of the survey and land measurement work so that policy decision for the proposed work during 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) may be taken at the Government level. Therefore, the targets for survey and land measurement for the 12th Plan will be finalized later on.

National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP):

Government of India launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme named National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) by merging two CSS i.e. Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA/ULR). The main aims of NLRMP are to usher in a system of updated Land Records, automated and automatic mutation, integration between textual and spatial records, inter-connectivity between revenue and registration to replace the presumptive title system with that of conclusive titling with title guarantee.

PROPOSAL FOR 12TH FIVE YEAR PLAN, 2012-17:

The district has been taken as the unit of implementation of the programme. As such, the State of Himachal Pradesh has initially decided to implement the National Land Records Modernization Programme in Mandi, Hamirpur and Sirmour districts on pilot basis. Project proposal for the above three pilot districts amounting to Rs. 2668.00 lacs was sent to Government of India under this project. The proposal of Rs. 1759.45 lacs was approved by the Government of India (Rs. 957.78 lacs as Centre Share and Rs. 801.67 lacs as State Share). Out of which the Government of India has sanctioned 1st installment i.e. 75% (Rs. 718.33 lacs) and remaining amount of Rs. 239.45 lacs (25%) has yet to be released by the Government of India, whereas State Government has provided an amount of Rs. 601.24 lacs out of Rs. 801.67 lacs.

In addition to above, out of total twelve districts, the project proposal for remaining nine districts viz; Kangra, Shimla, Kinnaur, Una, Solan, Lahaul-Spiti, Kullu, Bilaspur and Chamba under NLRMP project has also been prepared for the 12th Five Year Plan i.e. 2012-17. A total sum of Rs. 18268.40 lacs (Rs. 9905.75 lacs as Central Share and Rs. 8362.65 lacs as State Share) will be involved.

REVENUE HOUSING –12th FIVE YEAR PLAN:

The Revenue Housing Scheme is closely related to the scheme of Strengthening of Primary and Supervisory Land Record Agency, which was in operation in the State in 1979. This scheme was initiated on the direction of Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, in consultation with the Planning Commission. The main objective is to enhance the efficiency of Revenue Agency in respect of maintenance of valuable revenue records. Presently, there are 2288 Patwar Circles and 235 Kanungo Circles including Tribal Areas in the State. Most of the Patwarkhanas and Kanungo buildings are old and in dilapidated condition. These buildings require urgent repair in order to protect the valuable revenue record.

The re-construction targets of Patwarkhanas and Kanungo buildings for the 12th Five Year Plan 2012-17 and Annual Plan 2013-14 are as follows:-

(In Nos.)

Sr. No.	Building to be reconstructed	Targets for 12 th Five Year Plan 2012-17			Targets for Annual Plan 2013-14		
		Tribal Area	Non Tribal Area	Total	Tribal Area	Non Tribal Area	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Patwarkhanas	32	90	122	16	-	16
2.	Kanungo	12	33	45	6	-	6
	Total	44	123	167	22	-	22

FOREST SETTLEMENT:

The main objective of the forest settlement operation is to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of rights of the Government and private persons in the forest land and waste land under the provision of section 29 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927. There is a token provision of ₹ 0.01 crore in the Annual Plan Outlay of 2013-14 and an outlay of ₹ 0.06 crore has been proposed for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17).

PLAN OUTLAYS:

(₹ in crore)			
Sr. No.	Item	Proposed Outlay for 12 th Plan (2012-17)	Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan (2013-14)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Cadastral Survey and Record of Rights	0.06	0.01
2.	Consolidation of Holdings	0.06	0.01
3.	Strengthening of Land Record Agency	6.17	7.42
4.	Revenue Housing	7.55	1.00
5.	Forest Settlement	0.06	0.01
TOTAL:		13.90	8.45

9. Panchayats

After the enactment of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act & Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, 3 tiers Panchayati Raj System has been set up at grass root level in the State. Presently, there are 3243 Gram Panchayats, 77 Panchayat Samitis and 12 Zila Parishads in the State. The Panchayati Raj Institutions are being provided more and more administrative and financial powers besides devolving them the powers, functions & responsibilities of 15 line departments in consonance with the provisions of the Act *ibid*. These institutions are also being provided funds for developmental activities and creation of proper infrastructure like construction of PRI buildings.

The strengthening of the three tier system of the PRIs is a continuous process in order to enable these institutions to function as institutions of local self-government for delivering services to the expectation of the rural public. Though the department has made concerted efforts in this direction during the 11th Plan (2007-11), but much would be desired for strengthening these institutions during the 12th Plan (2012-17) to make these institutions to function as institutions of local self-government in real sense. The objectives of the department for the 12th Plan (2012-17) are outlined as under:-

- Building the organizational capacity of PRIs and the professional capacity of elected representatives and official functionaries so that they can perform their mandated roles effectively.
- Implementation of e-Panchayat (State specific applications) as well as MoPR applications.
- Compliance of the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission enabling the State to get performance grant including adoption of accounting framework and codification pattern consistent with panchayat accounting system.
- Implementing the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) programme effectively in two districts for mitigating regional backwardness and institutionalizing the practice of integrated decentralized participatory planning through PRIs and DPCs for the convergence of plethora of schemes and pooling of diverse resources for better outcomes.
- Positioning the Gram Sabhas at the core of PRIs for true self-governance and ensuring transparency and accountability of the Gram Panchayats and exposure visit of elected representatives of PRIs.
- Implementation of provisions of PESA effectively in PESA districts and sub-divisions of the State.
- Progressive devolution of functions, funds and functionaries upon the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).
- Up-gradation of facilities of departmental employees connected with the functioning of the PRIs at block and district level and Chairperson of Zila Parishad.

In order to achieve these objectives, following strategy is proposed:-

- For building the organizational capacity of the panchayats, Panchayati Raj training institutes' re-construction and up-gradation of existing accommodation will be done so as to modernize these institutions. This is essential in view of implementation of e-PRI project and functioning of PRIs as an institution of self-governance. To motivate the panchayats for better service delivery at panchayat level a State specific incentive scheme for best performing panchayats will be started. Five year perspective plan of the capacity building of elected representatives of PRIs and related officials will be implemented. Reconstruction and modernization of PRTIs is being done by taking assistance from Government of India in 75:25 ratio (75% from Government of India and 25% from State Government) under Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) in which existing schemes of the MoPR are proposed to be subsumed under one umbrella. This will also support capacity building of elected representatives of PRI and related staff.
- Implementation of e-Panchayat project will be one of the top priorities of the department for which State specific applications as well as applications developed by MoPR, GoI will be rolled out. Appropriate training will be provided to the related officials for which specific project shall be submitted to Government of India from time to time. Training needs will be met out from the RGPSA. However, for the purpose of implementation of web based model panchayat accounting system through Panchayati Raj Institutions Accounting Software (PRIA Soft), our efforts would be to connect all the PRIs through internet connectivity. The department has already provided computer hardware to all the PRIs i.e. 3243 Gram Panchayats, 77 Panchayat Samities and 12 Zila Parishads.
- 13th Finance Commission has recommended general and performance grant to PRIs and our efforts on the one hand would be to claim full performance grant by complying with the necessary conditions and on the other PRIs will be facilitated to spend this money on the basis of local needs emerging out of participatory planning process. Adoption of plan plus software in 13th Finance Commission grant will be encouraged to ensure transparency in the spending of this grant. The fund is being provided on non-plan side.
- Backward Region Grant fund will be claimed as per entitlement and to assess the impact, an evaluation study will be conducted. District Planning Committees will be made functional in all districts by encouraging the PRIs to start preparing integrated plans of the untied funds already available with them under various schemes. Under this scheme, 100% funding is being provided by the Government of India.

During the 12th Plan, the State Government is entitled for Rs. 998.82 lakh under General Plan, Rs. 402.75 lakh under SCSP and Rs. 209.43 lakh under TSP. Accordingly, provisions will be proposed.

- Gram Sabha, which is a core area of Panchayati Raj System, will be the major focus of the department. IEC campaign and awareness of Gram Sabha members will be taken up so as to ensure the completion of quorum in maximum Gram Sabhas in the first meeting. It is a fact that seeing is believing, it is therefore, proposed that the elected representatives of the PRIs will be sent on exposure visits to the different best performing panchayat within the State and outside the State.
- The elected representatives of the PRIs require guidance, facilitation, assistance etc. in their day-to-day functioning of the office and the officials working at the district and block level of the Panchayati Raj department should be easily accessible to them. In view of their vital role in resolution of the problems of the elected representatives of PRIs, the provision for the construction of residential accommodation was made under the 11th Plan. The construction of the residential accommodation for the officials will continue in the left out districts and blocks.
- Special focus on the elected representatives belonging to Scheduled Castes category, it is proposed to give special focused training to the representatives of this category along with providing community center for their interaction and mobilization in those villages where the population of SC category is more than 40%. To achieve this objective the department will make provision during 12th Plan.
- In the tribal areas the focus will remain on enhancing the organizational capacity of the PRIs along with capacity building and training of elected representatives and related officials.
- Special capacity building camps will be organized for women elected representatives by starting the scheme namely local self-governance through women empowerment. Funds for implementation of this scheme will be managed from the existing scheme.

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

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

- Whole of the districts of Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti and development blocks, namely Pangi and Bharmour of Chamba District comprise the Schedule-V area in Himachal Pradesh.
- There are 2 Zila Parishads, namely Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti and a part of Zila Parishad Chamba, 7 Panchayat Samitis namely Kalpa, Nichar, Pooh, Lahaul, Spiti, Bharmour, Pangi consisting of 151 Gram Panchayats which constitute the Scheduled-V areas. The district / block wise number of Gram Panchayats are given in the following table:

Table-9

District & Block-wise number of Gram Panchayats in PESA

Sr. No.	Name of District	Name of Development Block	Number of Gram Panchayats
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Kinnaur	(i) Kalpa (ii) Nichar (iii) Pooh	23 18 24
2.	Lahaul-Spiti	(i) Lahaul (ii) Spiti	28 13
3.	Chamba	(i) Bharmour (ii) Pangi	29 16

- As per the provisional figures of 2011 Census, the total population of the Schedule-V area in the State is 1,87,468 and there are 1423 villages out of which 688 villages are inhabited while the other 735 villages are uninhabited.
- The average population of the Gram Sabha in the Schedule-V area is 1102 and if Gram Sabha for every village is to be constituted then another 537 Gram Sabhas would be required to be constituted. In that event, the average population of the Gram Sabha would be 241 and ward of the panchayat on an average will have to be delimited for a population of 40 to 50 out of which voters would be 25 to 35 in number.
- The seats of members are being reserved for the persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes in the Schedule-V areas as per the provisions of the PESA.
- State Government has provided 100% reservation in the offices of Chairpersons of panchayats at all the three levels for the persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in Schedule-V areas of the State and 50% of the total offices are further reserved for women belonging to the scheduled tribes.

2. District Planning

Under the provision of Article 243 ZD and Section 185 of Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act 1994, District Planning Committees have been constituted in each district. As per the mandate of the constitution, planning process has to be started at each tier of PRI and these plans will be consolidated at the district level by the District Planning Committees.

3. Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) :

This scheme is being implemented in two districts of the State i.e. in Sirmour and Chamba. Backward Region Grant Fund is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. The BRGF provides financial resources for supplementing and converging existing development in-flows in the districts. The main objectives of BRGF are as under:

- Bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure.
- Strengthen local self- government institutions through capacity building activities and facilitate participatory planning.
- Provide professional support to local bodies for planning implementation and monitoring of their plan.
- Improve the service delivery of critical function.

In so far as the outlay and expenditure components are concerned, the necessary details have been given in **Statement G.N.-1** and **Annexure-I** of this document.

The physical targets and achievement details are given at **Annexure-II**.

10. Irrigation & Flood Control

Irrigation and Flood control sector comprises of sub sectors of major and medium irrigation, minor irrigation, command area development and flood control. The sub sector-wise details alongwith objectives of 12th Five Year Plan are as under:

Objective of 12th Five Year Plan

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

Irrigation status

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

Irrigation Potential in Himachal Pradesh

Sr. No.	Item	Area (lakh hect.)
1.	2.	3.
1.	Total Geographical Area	55.67
2.	Net Area Sown	5.83
3.	Ultimate Irrigation Potential Available	
	i) Major & Medium Irrigation	0.50
	ii) Minor Irrigation	2.85
	Total	3.35
4.	Created upto 31st March, 2012	2.50

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

Target for 12th Five Year Plan :

I. Major & Medium Irrigation	
Ultimate Irrigation Potential	3.35 lakh Hect.
a) Area created upto 31.3.2012	2.50 lakh Hect
b) Area to be created in 12 th plan	10000 Hect.
II. Minor Irrigation	
a) Area to be created in 12 th Plan	18000 Hect.
I(b)+II (a) Total irrigation area creation	28000 Hect.
III. Flood Control	
CCA to be protected from floods	6000 Hect.
IV. Command Area Development	
a) Command area to be covered	24760 Hect
b) The gap between potential created and utilized would be narrowed down	

The above targets would be achieved with following interventions :

1. AIBP an ACA programme
2. RIDF from NABARD assistance
3. Identification and implementation of new and ongoing projects

I. MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

There is no major irrigation project in the state.

One major irrigation project “Shahnehar” was completed in 11th Plan. Similarly, three medium irrigation projects (i) Siddhata (ii) Balh Valley and (iii) Changer Areas were also completed during 11th Plan.

II. Medium Irrigation

The following projects would be implemented during 12th Plan period :-

1. Phina Singh Project

The project has been named after late Shri Phina Singh, a local resident of village Niari, who initiated the idea of constructing an earthen rock fill dam across Chakki Khad near village Lahru on the boundary of Kangra and Chamba districts. The revised approved cost of the project is Rs. 204.51 crore which was approved by TAC and Planning Commission during the year 2011. The CCA proposed to be covered under the project is 4025 hectare. The project completion year is 2015-16 as per the approval of the Planning Commission.

2. Nadaun Area Project

Fresh DPR of the project for Rs. 103.45 crore has been sent to Govt. of India during August, 2011 for approval of TAC and planning commission. The approval of TAC of GoI is awaited. The NOC from BBMB for water requirement has been received. Environment and forest clearance of the competent authority is yet to be accorded. The project is scheduled to be started at the completion of codal formalities.

3. Koncil to Jharera Mandop Thona project

DPR of the project has been sent to Director (M&A), CWC, Shimla for estimated cost of Rs. 85.52 crore at a price level of 2011-12 with the potential creation of 3500 hectare (2328 hectare CCA). The project proposal stands approved from the state TAC in its 37th meeting held on 26-09-2011. On the preliminary scrutiny of the DPR Director, CWC Shimla raised some observations which are being attended at the field office. The project is scheduled to be taken up during 12 five year plan.

4. Satyar Khad Project

DPR of the project has been sent to Director (M&A), CWC, Shimla for estimated cost of Rs. 98.95 crore at price level 2011-12 with the CCA of 2151 hectare. The project proposal stands approved from the State TAC in its 37th meeting held on 26-09-2011. On the preliminary scrutiny of the DPR Director CWC, Shimla raised some observations which are being attended at the field office. The project is scheduled to be taken up during 12th five year plan.

5. Other medium irrigation projects likely to be taken up during 12th Plan

1. Gada Gushaini to Mohini in district Kullu – Estimated cost Rs. 65 crore.
2. Sukha Har in district Kangra - Estimated cost Rs. 100.00 crore.
3. Hathali Suranga & Bhadreta area in district Mandi - Estimated cost Rs.250.00 crore.

The above projects are under investigation. A CCA of 10,000 hect. is targeted to be achieved during 12th five year plan. An outlay of Rs.492.27 crore has been proposed for 12th five year plan and Rs.91.00 crore for annual plan 2013-14 as against an outlay of Rs. 65.10 crore in annual plan 2012-13.

III. MINOR IRRIGATION

Himachal Pradesh is a mountainous state. The population of the state as per 2011 census is 68.57 lakh. Almost 80% of the population is engaged in agricultural work though a little over 10% of the total land is cultivated. The land

holdings of most of the farmers are very small. The total irrigable area estimated as per master plan is 3.35 lakh hectares of which 2.50 lakh hectares has been created. The I&PH/ Agriculture/ Rural Development departments are executing minor irrigation schemes in state sector/loans under RIDF programme and AIBP for bringing more and more area under irrigation. The minor irrigation schemes are executed under following programmes:

1. Under NABARD (RIDF): The New projects or improvement/remodelling of existing schemes are generally proposed for funding from NABARD (RIDF).

Details of irrigation schemes approved from RIDF –I to RIDF – XVII are as under:
(Rs. in crore)

Descripti on	No. of schemes	Approve d cost	No. of schemes completed up to 31-03-2012	No. of schemes ongoing/prop osed to be taken up during 12 th FYP	Cumulative exp. incurred up to 31-03-2012	Balance cost
Irrigation schemes	664	602.99	413	241	359.50	243.49

2. Schemes under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP- 90:10)

a) Completed Schemes

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) was introduced in 1996-97 to accelerate completion of ongoing irrigation projects which were in an advance stage of construction and beyond the resource capability of the state governments. The criteria for consideration of projects under AIBP were modified from time to time but at present effective norms are prevailing as modified in December 2006, since than an area of 17374.86 hect. has been created for irrigation.

b) Ongoing Schemes

The work on 191 schemes included under AIBP during January, 2011 is going on which is targeted to be completed by March 2013. A new shelf of 111 schemes for the estimated cost of Rs. 230.55 crore with the potential creation of 27176 hectare has been submitted to Sr. Joint commissioner (MI), Government of India for approval and funding under AIBP on 15-3-2012. The same is awaited. Another new shelf of Minor Irrigation scheme is under preparation for execution in 12th FYP and shall be submitted for inclusion/approval under AIBP after the completion of earlier shelves. A target of 18000 hect. CCA is to be achieved during 12th plan.

Under minor irrigation an outlay of Rs.1009.62 crore has been proposed for 12th five year plan and Rs. 138.49 crore for annual plan 2013-14.

IV. FLOOD CONTROL

The entire region of Himachal Pradesh forms catchment of rivers Yamuna, Satluj, Beas, Ravi and Chenab, which flow through its territory and carry a very heavy load of silt. The paths that these rivers and their tributaries traverse are having steep slopes causing thereby high velocity and erode much of the cultivable lands. The population also gets affected as their houses and agricultural land, often get submerged or washed off. The losses due to flood include, human life, cattle heads, crops and land damages and damages to big projects and schemes.

Flood protection works in the shape of channelization of the rivers and their tributaries by construction of embankments, spurs etc. at places prone to floods is essential for the helpless residents who get affected year after year due to flood havoc. According to a rough estimate, about 2.31 lakh hectares of area in the state get affected by heavy floods. There is an immediate need for providing flood protection works in most affected flood prone areas along Giri and Bata rivers, Suketi khad, Swan khad, Sirsa Nadi and Chakki khad.

The following table contains details of flood control schemes approved to be funded from RIDF – I to RIDF – XVII:-

(Rs. in crore)						
Descripti on	No. of schemes	Approv ed cost	No. of schemes complete d up to 31-03-2012	No. of schemes ongoing/propos ed to be taken up during 12 th FYP	Cumulativ e exp. incurred up to 31-03-2012	Balance cost
FPW	40	154.20	30	10	140.89	49.31

Projects for 12th Plan :

1. Channelization of tributaries of Bata River (Sunkar Khad) from RD 0 to 8300 mtrs

The DPR of the project was technically appraised by Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC), Patna, cleared by Planning Commission for Rs. 14.37 crore. The work on this project is under progress which is likely to be completed during 2012-13.

2. Stabilization of Seer Khud & flood control works from Jahoo to Bum in tehsil Ghumarwin District Bilaspur

The approved cost of the project is Rs. 22.41 crore. The work on this project is under progress. There exists a budget provision of Rs. 12 crore for the current financial year 2012-13. Likely year of completion of the project is 2013-14.

3. Swan River Phase –III Santokhgarh Bridge to H.P. Boundary

The DPR of the project for Rs. 48.83 crore price level 2010 has been sent to Government of India for seeking necessary approvals. The Project stands approved by State TAC. There exists a budget provision of Rs. 10.00 crore for this project in current financial year 2012-13.

4. Swan River Flood Management programme project from Daulatpur Bridgeto Gagret Bridge in main Swan River and all tributaries joining Swan River from Daulatpur Bridge up to H.P. boundary in District Una

DPR of the project for Rs. 598.72 crore, price level 2011 has been prepared and sent to Government of India for seeking all necessary approvals. The Project stands approved by state TAC. There exists a budget provision of Rs. 9.50 crore for this project during current financial year 2012-13.

A CCA of 6000 hect. is targeted to be covered during 12th five year plan. For 12th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 409.20 crore and for annual plan 2013-14 outlay of Rs. 51.65 crore has been proposed.

V. COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

The command area development programme was initiated in the state in 1983-84 for stepping up pace of utilization of irrigation potential created and to improve agriculture productivity and production on a sustained basis. So far 18 Command Area Development projects with a culturable command area of 29752 hectare have been included under the Programme, out of which 12 projects with a CCA of 20503 hectare have been completed up to 31-3-2009 and 6 projects with CCA of 9049 hect. are in progress.

The status of the OFD works in the ongoing projects in Himachal Pradesh has almost been held up since 2004. The difficulties/ bottlenecks responsible for held up progress of CADWM works already stands conveyed to Ministry of Water Resources Govt. of India. The brief reasons are as under:

- (i) The condition of 10% mandatory contribution by farmers for construction of Field Channels needs to be waived off, as economically backward farmers resist this stipulation.
- (ii) For special category states like Himachal Pradesh the criteria for funding under CADWM needs to be changed from 50:50 to 90:10 (Centre: State).

Shahnehar project having an ultimate irrigation potential of 24760 hectare (CCA 15287 hectare) has been approved under CADWM programme during March 2012 with an estimated cost of Rs. 68.38 crore. Duration of completion of the project is four years. For the utilization of irrigation potential created, the gap

between potential crated and potential being utilized would be narrowed down. There is a budget provision of Rs. 10.00 crore for this project in current financial year 2012-13.

For 12th five year plan an outlay of Rs.61.28 crore and for annual plan 2013-14 an outlay of Rs. 20.00 crore has been proposed.

11. Power

Power is one of the most important catalytic agents for development in the present scenario and plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of the country. Power generation and its all weather uninterrupted supply is directly related to the growth of economy. Adequate availability of energy for Agriculture, Industry, Transport, Commercial as well as Domestic Sectors is one of the basic requirements for faster economic growth. To make growth truly inclusive, access to energy in rural areas and to urban poor has to be ensured. It was felt at National and State level that drastic improvement is required to save transmission and distribution losses.

The Planning Commission, in its approach paper has projected an investment of over ₹ 45.00 lakh crore (for about US \$ 1.00 Trillion) during the 12th Plan (2012-17). It is projected that atleast 50% of this investment will come from the private sector as against the 36% anticipated in the 11th Plan and public sector investment will need to increase to over ₹ 22.5 lakh crore as against an expenditure of ₹ 13.1 lakh crore during the 11th Plan. Financing infrastructure will, therefore, be a big challenge in the coming years and will require some innovative ideas and new models of financing.

As per assessment study carried out by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the identified hydroelectric potential of the country (having installed capacity above 25 MW) is 1,45,320 MW. As of now 434 projects / schemes are at different stages of operation / approval / investigation. The detail is as under:-

Detail of Exploitation of Hydroelectric Potential in the Country

Sr. No.	Item	No. of Projects/ Schemes	Capacity (MW)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Under Operation	177	38748
2.	Under Construction	50	15065
3.	Approved by CEA	57	29443
4.	DPR under examination	48	15009
5.	Survey and Investigation	102	30193
	Total	434	128458

A multi-pronged strategy has been adopted to harness the potential hydro resources in the Country. Some of the policy measures and initiatives taken by the Government of India are finalization of investor friendly New Hydro Policy-2008, a liberal National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, and a 50,000 MW Hydroelectric Initiative and Mega Project Policy. All the provisions of Hydro Policy-2008 including merchant sale upto a maximum of 40% of the saleable energy is now applicable to all private as well as public developers. Further, cost

plus tariff regime has been extended to public as well as private – sector hydro power projects upto December, 2015.

HP Hydroelectric Power Potential:-

Himachal being a hilly State and due to geo-climatic location and conditions has assessed 23000 MW hydroelectric potential in its five river basins, namely Yamuna, Satluj, Beas, Ravi and Chenab. The detail is as given below:-

Assessed Hydroelectric Potential – HP

Sr. No.	Name of River Basin	Capacity (MW)
1.	2.	3.
1.	Yamuna	811
2.	Satluj	10,445
3.	Beas	5,339
4.	Ravi	2,952
5.	Chenab	3,453
	Total	23,000

The actions taken by the State Government for harnessing the assessed potential of 23000 MW of hydroelectric power may be visualized from the following table:-

Detail of Harnessing the Assessed Hydroelectric Potential – HP

(Unit in MW)

Sr. No.	Items	State Sector HPSEBL/ HPPCL	Central / Joint Sector	Private Sector		Total (3+4+5+6)
				Above 5 MW	Upto 5 MW (through HIMURJA)	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Projects Commissioned	473	5875	1815	205	8368
2.	Under Execution/ Construction	521	2532	581	171	3805
3.	Under Implementation/ Obtaining Clearances	538	66	990	670	2264
4.	Under Investigation	2087	775	3176	245	6283
5.	Under Litigation/ Dispute	0	0	1011	0	1011
6.	Abandoned Schemes in view of Environmental and Social Concerns	0	0	735	0	735
7.	To be Allotted	0	0	534	0	534
	Total	3619	9248	8842	1291	23000

The State Government has initiated the policy decisions / actions in accordance with the New Hydro Policy-2008 and instructions/ guidelines issued by Government of India from time to time for improvement in Power Sector specifically to enhance power generation and minimize transmission and

distribution losses. The success in garnering State, Centre, Joint and Private Sector investment in hydroelectric infrastructure may be seen from the following table:-

POTENTIAL HARNESSED UNDER STATE / CENTRE / JOINT / PRIVATE SECTOR AND HIMURJA:

(i) State Sector

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Basin	Capacity (MW)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Andhra	Yamuna	16.95
2.	Giri	Yamuna	60.00
3.	Gumma	Yamuna	3.00
4.	Rukti	Satluj	1.50
5.	Chaba	Satluj	1.75
6.	Rongtong	Satluj	2.00
7.	Nogli	Satluj	2.50
8.	Bhaba	Satluj	120.00
9.	Ganvi	Satluj	22.50
10.	Binwa	Beas	6.00
11.	Gaj	Beas	10.50
12.	Baner	Beas	12.00
13.	Uhl-II (Bassi)	Beas	60.00
14.	Larji	Beas	126.00
15.	Khauli	Beas	12.00
16.	Sal-II	Ravi	2.00
17.	Holi	Ravi	3.00
18.	Bhuri Singh P/H	Ravi	0.45
19.	Killar	Chenab	0.30
20.	Thirot	Chenab	4.50
21.	Baba Augmentation	Satluj	4.50
22.	Himurja (Under State Sector)		1.95
Sub-Total-1			473.40 Or say 473.00

ii) Central/Joint Sector

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Basin	Capacity (MW)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Yamuna Projects (H.P. Share)	Yamuna	132.00
2.	Bhakra	Satluj	1478.00
3.	Nathpa Jhakri	Satluj	1500.00
4.	Baira Siul	Ravi	198.00
5.	Chamera-I	Ravi	540.00
6.	Chamera-II	Ravi	300.00
7.	Uhl-I(Shanan)	Beas	110.00
8.	Pong Dam	Beas	396.00
9.	B.S.L.	Beas	990.00
10.	Chamera-III	Ravi	231.00
Sub-Total-II			5875.00

(iii) Private Sector

a) Project above 5 MW:

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Basin	Capacity (MW)
1.	2.	3.	
1.	Baspa-II	Satluj	300.00
2.	Malana-I	Beas	86.00
3.	Patikari	Beas	16.00
4.	Toss	Beas	10.00
5.	Sarbari-II	Beas	5.40
6.	Allain Duhangan	Beas	192.00
7.	Karchham Wangtoo	Satluj	1000.00
8.	Upper Joinner	Ravi	12.00
9.	Sumez	Satluj	14.00
10.	Beas Kund	Beas	9.00
11.	Malana-II	Beas	100.00
12.	Budhil	Ravi	70.00
Sub Total (a)			1814.40 Or say 1815.00

b) Project upto 5 MW:

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
1.	2.	4.
1.	Mini/Micro Hydel Projects upto 5 MW through Himurja	205.00
	Sub Total (b)	205.00
	Total (a) + (b) 1815 + 205 = 2020	2020.00

Total Potential Harnesses (upto Dec. 2011):-

(i) State Sector	473.00 MW
(ii) Central / Joint Sector	5875.00 MW
(iii) Private Sector	2020.00 MW
Total Potential Harnesses	8368.00 MW

VISION AND MISSION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT IN RESPECT OF HYDRO- POWER SECTOR - 12TH FIVE YEAR PLAN:

- The overarching vision and mission of Himachal Pradesh for the Twelfth Five Year Plan is to accelerate harnessing of the balance identified hydro power potential. Such actualization would have the following twin benefits:-
 - a) The country would gain in ameliorating shortages in this critical infrastructure sector, through enhanced production of “green energy”.
 - b) The State’s financial resources would be augmented in such manner that its financial dependence on central resources would diminish.
- 22466 MW aggregate capacity has been allotted so far.
- Currently, 8368 MW i.e. 36% of the total hydro-potential of 23000 MW in the state has been harnesses and 735 MW potential has been abandoned on ecological consideration.
- Out of the balance Hydro Potential of 13897 MW, 13363 MW potential (96% of the balance) stands allotted. Out of allotted capacity, 4630 MW potential including small hydro can be actualized within twelfth plan period with a greater pace of investment.

- By 2017, the State can hope to actualize 12998 MW, i.e. 57% of its total potential.
- Work on the balance 9468 MW allotted needs to be started at the earliest and targeted for completion within the thirteenth plan, i.e. by the year 2022.
- To achieve the actualization of the balance hydro power potential of Himachal Pradesh, a total investment of about ₹ 1.43 lakh crore would be required by the various entities of the State Government and Central Government, as well as by the private sector.

OBJECTIVES/GOAL/TARGETS TO BE ACHIEVED IN THE 12TH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

Hydroelectric Generation:-

The generation target of 4630 MW is proposed for the 12th Five Year Plan.

Projects under HPPCL:

The details of projects proposed to be taken up during 12th plan and beyond by HPPCL are given as under:-

Sr. No.	Name of Projects	Capacity	Tentative Commission schedule
1.	Sawra Kuddu HEP	111 MW	April, 2014
2.	Kashang HEP Stage-I	65 MW	Sept. 2013
3.	Kashang HEP Stage-II & III	130 MW	July, 2016
4.	Sainj HEP	100 MW	Dec., 2014
5.	Shongtong Karcham HEP	450 MW	August, 2017
6.	Renuka Dam HEP	40 MW	Dec., 2018
Sub Total (A)		896 MW	
7.	Chirgaon Majhgaon HEP	60 MW	
8.	Kashang HEP(Stage-IV)	48 MW	April, 2017
9.	Surgani Sundla HEP	48 MW	
10.	Nakthan HEP	520 MW	Nov., 2017
11.	Thana Plaun HEP	141 MW	Dec., 2017
12.	Triveni Mahadev HEP	78 MW	June, 2017
13.	Gyspa HEP	300 MW	Dec., 2019
Sub Total (B)		1195 MW	

Sr. No.	Name of Projects	Capacity	Tentative Commission schedule
C) PHASE-III Projects (Under Pre-feasibility Stage)			
14.	Chhoti Saichu HEP	26 MW	August, 2019
15.	Saichu Sach Khas HEP	104 MW	August, 2019
16.	Lujai HEP	45 MW	June, 2019
17.	Saichu HEP	43 MW	July, 2019
18.	Deothal Chanju HEP	38 MW	August, 2017
19.	Chanju HEP	42 MW	June, 2017
20.	Khab HEP	636 MW	November, 2018
Sub Total (C)		934 MW	
Grand Total (A+B+C)		3025 MW	

PROJECTS UNDER EXECUTION THROUGH HPSEBL:

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	Expected Generation(MU)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Uhl Stage-III	100.00	391.83
2.	Ghanvi Stage-II	10.00	56.30
Total		110.00	448.13

Above two projects being executed by HPSEBL are likely to be commissioned by the end of 2014-15.

STRATEGY TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES:-

- HPPCL has drawn a plan to execute twenty hydroelectric projects aggregating to 3025 MW in phased manner i.e. Phase-I Project under execution (896 MW), Phase-II – Project under investigation and DPR stage (1195 MW) and in Phase-III – Projects under pre-feasibility stage (934 MW).
- HPPCL has also entered in the field of Thermal Power to develop a 500 MW pithead thermal station in Raniganj, West Bengal to meet the winter power demands of the State. Coal mine has already been allotted by Ministry of Coal and award of job for MDO Selection and job of 'RfP' –publication for Thermal Plan on 'BOOT' basis are in progress. The possibility of Wind and Solar Power development in the hilly State are being explored to have a coherent roadmap to fully exploit the latent potential of renewable energy sources in the Pradesh and as per the policies of the Government.

- Development of non conventional energy i.e. Solar & Wind Power is also being explored.
- Financing for the Phase-I projects has already being done, whereas the financial arrangements for other projects planned in Phase-II & III is under process.
- To provide consultancy for the development of hydro power on demand.
- To improve the efficiency and introduce the modern tools of management, Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) is being implemented as integral part of corporate governance.
- The project cost and phasing period will depend upon the actual progress at the project site, availability of funds and timely clearances / permissions from various agencies.

External Assistance:-

Himachal Pradesh being a special category State is according the highest priority to avail external aid for the creation of infrastructure in power sectors. The external assistance for the externally aided projects is passed by the Government of India to Special Category States in the grant / loan ratio of 90:10. The details of power projects financed through external agencies are as below:-

(Rs. in Crore)									
Sr. No.	Projects	Cost		Starting date	Concluding date	Sharing Pattern		Cumulative exp. Upto 31-3-2012	Exp. During 2012-13 upto 31-12-2012
		Original	Revised			External Aid %	State Share %		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Sawara Kudu HEP (111MW)	728.00	1181.91	11/2008	03/2014	53:17	30:00	657.98	134.53
2.	Integrated Kashang HEP (Stage-I (65 MW), Stage-II & III (130 MW)	1939.00	1939.00	11/2008	03/2014	53:17	30:00	459.93	108.38
3.	Sainj HEP (100 MW)	765.00	802.96	01/2011	06/2016	53:17	30:00	268.64	64.07
4.	Shongtong Karcham HEP (450 MW)	2750.00	2750.00	Loan agreement is yet to be signed	-	53:17	30:00	66.65	103.79
5.	Capacity Development For above mentioned (3 to 6)	45.00	45.00	-	-	100.00	-	0	27.62
6.	Total	6227.00	6718.87	-	-	-	-	1453.20	438.39

There was a funding gap (17% from other financial institutions) which is being covered by arranging funds (about 200 MUS\$) from German Development

Bank (kfw). 'E&M' works of Shongtong Karcham HEP is in the scope of 'KfW' funding. Plan for arranging the finances for Phase-II & III projects is being taken-up.

TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION:

Competition in the electricity sector has been augmented by having an open access system allowing a buyer to choose his supplier and a seller to choose his buyer. Open access at Inter State transmission level is now fully functional. Trading in power is enabled through electricity traders and power exchanges. Power trading helps generation resource optimization by facilitating trade and flow of power across the country with varied geography, climatic conditions and natural resource endowments. The focus of the Restructured Accelerated Power Development Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) is on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of reduction in Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) loss.

Himachal Pradesh has 23000 MW identified hydro power potential in the State and various projects having 8368 MW capacity have been commissioned. The projects having more than 14000 MW capacity have also been allotted to HPSEBL, HPPCL, Central / Joint and Private Sectors. Therefore, evacuations of generated power from the project sites through minimum transmission lines and further distribute the generated power to the ultimate users with bare minimum transmission and distribution losses is a big challenge for the State Government. The State Government has taken bold steps to initiate the reforms in power sector so that effectiveness and efficiency can be infused in the sector to achieve above mentioned twin objectives. To keep the transmission and distribution system equivalent or near to equivalent of global standard, the State Government has created HP Power Transmission Corporation Ltd; (A State Government Undertaking) and has entrusted the herculean task of fulfilling the objectives and goals of the State Government in particular and expectation of the people in general.

The HP Power Transmission Corporation Ltd is mobilizing the domestic resources as well as external assistance to meet its financial as well as technical requirement. HP Clean Energy Transmission Investment Programme has been sanctioned through ADB assistance. The detail of the programme is as given below:-

ADB Assisted HP Clean Energy Transmission Investment Programme

Sr. No.	Details of the Project		Units	Values
1.	2.		3.	4.
1.	Cost	Original	₹ in crore	1927.00
		Revised		1927.00
2.	Starting Date		Date	01/2012
3.	Concluding Date		Date	12/2018
4.	Sharing Pattern	External Aid %age	%age	80%
		State Share %age	%age	20%
5.	Cumulative exp. Upto 31-3-2012		₹ in crore	3.64
6.	Expenditure incurred during 2012-13 upto 31-12-2012		₹ in crore	8.95

In order to achieve the targets and goals of the organization during the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17), the HP Power Transmission Corporation Limited has proposed the following action plan:-

CAPITAL WORKS – DOMESTIC AND ADB FUNDING (12TH PLAN 2012-17)

Sr. No.	Description	Funds Required during 2012-17 (₹ in crore)		
		Total requirement (₹ in crore)	Reimbursement from REC & ADB (₹ in crore)	Equity Required (₹ in crore)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
A	DOMESTIC FUNDING (REC)	237.06	189.65 *	47.41
B	ADB PROJECTS UNDER MULTI TRANCHE FUNDING	2288.20	1830.56 **	457.64
TOTAL A+B		2525.26	2020.21	505.05

* Reimbursement from REC

** Reimbursement from ADB

RAJIV GANDHI GRAMIN VIDYUTIKARAN YOJANA (RGGVY):

Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) was launched in April, 2005 with the aim to electrify all un-electrified villages / habitations and provide access to electricity in every households. HPSEB now HPSEBL formulated district-wise electrification schemes under this programme as per guideline of REC. This programme covers electricity access to 44,496 rural households which includes free of cost access to 12,483 BPL households in HP. Programme is being executed on turnkey basis as per of guideline of REC. The programme also envisages strengthening of distribution system in rural areas of all the 12 districts by providing 2092 new distribution sub-stations of adequate capacity and lines.

TFC INCENTIVE FOR GRID CONNECTED RENEWABLE ENERGY

As per the Volume-I Report of 13th Finance Commission (2010-2015), total grant of ₹ 167.56 crore is expected to be received for assumed achievement during award period 2010-15. This incentive proposed by TFC for grid connected renewable energy generation will be over and above the existing incentive by the Center and State Governments. Upon submission of the details on achievement of results by the States to the Ministry of Finance, GoI, the Ministry may seek validation of the data from MNRE before the incentives are disbursed. Validation would be based on publicly available information on achievements and adequate proof of the policy measures required to be implemented.

HPSEBL

HPSEB has been corporatized as HPSEB Ltd and is mainly responsible for distribution in the State and would also undertake the old hydro generation projects. The new structure has been in operation w.e.f. 10th June, 2010. It is operating and maintaining the existing generating stations, tie-lines, sub-stations and dedicated transmission lines as per the Electricity Act, 2003 or the rules framed thereunder.

The HPSEBL has taken a number of steps to bring down the losses, which include installation of electronic meters, system improvement works to augment the T&D network and metering of all 11KV feeders. The T&D losses of the HPSEBL are projected at 12.40% for 2012-13(RE), as against 13.42% reported for 2011-12 (actual). For the year 2013-14, the HPSEBL has projected to bring it down to 12.08%. T&D losses within the State are targeted to be kept at 11.5% by the year 2016-17. The collection efficiency of HPSEBL is reported to be about 94% (which includes the past arrears also) for the year 2011-12 (actual). The level of AT&C losses for the year 2011-12 is about 20% and the target for 2012-13 is 17%. Efforts are on to bring the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses down in line with the R-APDRP requirements i.e. 15% by financial year 2015-16. HPSEBL has created a network of 2250 KM approximately of EHV lines and 29700 KM of HT lines. HPSEBL has introduced number of initiatives in the field of IT in order to make better planning, budgeting and monitoring at Macro and Micro level. Equity of Rs. 75.00 crore to HPSEBL is proposed in the Annual Plan 2013-14.

The details of outlays are given in the statement GN-I and Annexure-I.

12. Development of New and Renewable Sources of Energy

Concerted efforts have been made in the field of new and renewable sources of energy by promoting and popularizing various renewable energy technologies to provide solutions to multitude of energy supply and demand challenge. Renewable energy has proved to be the best alternative for sustainable development in future. With the help of state/ central assistance various renewable energy programmes have been implemented including harnessing of small hydro potential upto 5.00 MW through private investment and under state sector.

Upto 31.3.2012, 483 projects with aggregate capacity of 1231.99 MW have been allotted by HIMURJA and are in existence under private sector participation. Out of these, 190 projects having total capacity of 640.30 MW are at IA stage. Out of these, 52 projects of 163.15 MW capacity have been commissioned and 47 project of 163.15 MW are under construction. In addition 19 projects of 76.10 MW capacity have been allotted by the Govt. to HIMURJA under State sector, out of which DPRs for 16 projects (63.05 MW) have been prepared/under preparation. To provide electricity to remote villages HIMURJA has 10 projects of 2.37 MW capacity are running under State sector.

Objectives & Strategies: With an objective for capacity addition in the emerging areas of solar thermal, solar photovoltaic including other renewable resources especially hydro and wind power generation with the help of state and central assistance, following strategy would be adopted during 12th Plan:

1. Preparation of renewable energy power policies and adopting a strategy for the development, promotion and use of renewable energy technologies across the state.
2. To submit proposals under projectised mode to MNRE, Govt. of India for sanction under JNNSM and other schemes.
3. To procure, provide and install solar energy devices.
4. Harnessing of small hydro power potential through private and state sector participation.
5. Process cases for providing financial incentives to the IPPs in the shape of subsidy.
6. Undertaking resource assessment and potential estimation study for all new and renewable sources of energy.
7. To organize awareness programmes through various modes for promoting and popularizing renewable energy sources/devices.

With the above strategy 205 MW (5 MW in state sector and 200 MW in private sector) capacity addition under hydro power would be made during 12th Plan.

The focus would also be on installing 1 lakh SPV street lights and 10 lakh solar water heating systems alongwith other activities.

An outlay of Rs. 21.00 crore for 12th five year plan and Rs.2.07 crore in annual plan 2013-14 has been proposed. In the Annual Plan 2012-13 an outlay of Rs. 3.00 crore is existing.

13. Industries

Inadequate infrastructure availability due to severe climatic and difficult geographical conditions that prevail in the State has historically stood in the way of rapid industrial growth in the State. However, during the last few years with an increased emphasis on the physical infrastructure provisions and with the help of the Government of India's Special Package of Incentives for the industrial sector in the State, the State Government has been able to attract huge investment in the industrial sector. The last decade has seen Himachal Pradesh entering into the take-off stage with a well diversified base of industries ranging from traditional handloom and handicrafts based cottage, micro and small scale industrial units to state of art electronics, telecommunication, textiles, precision tools, pharmaceuticals, engineering and food processing units having come up in the State.

Secondary sector comprising of manufacturing, construction electricity etc. registered a growth rate of 12.2% (QE) during the year 2009-10. Secondary Sector contributed 39.65% to the Gross State Domestic Product during 2009-10 (QE) in contrast to 26.5% during the year 1990-91 reflecting a healthy trend in the industrialization of the State. 38,220 small scale industrial units with a total investment of Rs. 5192.69 crore and 487 medium and large scale industrial units with an investment of Rs. 10,797.84 crore have been established in the State upto 31st December, 2011.

Solan, Sirmaur, Una and Kangra are the main districts where industrial investment is largely concentrated. Baddi- Barotiwala area of Solan district has mainly developed as pharmaceutical and textile hub whereas; steel industry is coming up in Sirmaur district. During about last nine years, the Government has approved 15,140 industrial projects and most of these relate to food processing, engineering, pharmaceuticals, electrical, electronics and packaging.

Industrial policy of the State Government

Himachal Pradesh, since its inception, has been an environment conscious State and has introduced many measures to conserve its forests and environment.

The stated objectives of the State Industrial Policy are as under:

- Dispersal of industries and service sector activities throughout the State.
- Uniform growth of industries and service sector throughout the State.
- Facilitate generation of employment opportunities for local resource owners and stakeholders.
- Reiterate the Government's commitment to the development of key infrastructure sectors like Power, Housing, Social Infrastructure Development, Human resource Development and Vocational Education so as to create a congenial investment climate for growth of existing industries and to attract new investments in the State.
- Give industrial incentives of fiscal nature.

- Facilitating ease of doing business and specifically address the issues impeding industrial growth such as procedures for setting up of industry, obtaining mandatory permissions required under various labour laws, addressing issues related to transportation of industrial produce so as to lay the foundation for a strong and consistent growth of the industrial sector.
- To promote cleaner production and adoption of environment management system; disincentives for polluting industries which are in the Negative list of the State Policy and promote public disclosure of pollution status at the unit and cluster level.

The Special Package of Incentives granted by the Government of India to the industrial units established in Himachal Pradesh in 2003 has been supplemented by the Industrial Policy and Incentive Rules, 2004 which provide more incentives to the potential and existing entrepreneurs in the State. These include tax concessions, power supply at concessional tariff, special incentives for establishing industrial units in the backward and tribal areas of the State, incentives for skill upgradation of the manpower etc. These two, in conjunction, have worked in the direction of rapid industrialization in the State. The termination of the Special Package of Incentives by the Government of India next year will have adverse impact on the pace of industrialization in the State. It is very strongly felt that there is still a need of continuing the hand holding of the entrepreneurs by the Government keeping in view the existing bottlenecks inherent of a hill State. The State Government has been providing all the financial and other incentives for rapid industrialization of the State even though it has historically been facing scarcity of resources at its disposal. There is no denying of the fact that the interventions being made at the State level are not adequate and need supplementation by the Government of India to make Himachal Pradesh a local resource based industrial State. Outside aid, particularly from the Government of India, becomes an imperative when relatively small size of market available within the State for disposing off the finished industrial products is also taken into consideration.

Goals to be Achieved During the 12th Five Year Plan

- Maintaining the growth rate of 15.0% of the manufacturing sector.
- Quickening the pace of industrialization in the State through adequate provisions of the quality physical infrastructure.
- Promotion of handicrafts and handloom sector.
- Capitalizing on the favourable climatic conditions to promote sericulture.
- Promotion of self employment by encouraging local resource based industries.
- Promoting food processing industry in view of the inherent comparative advantage.
- Make mineral wealth exploitation environmentally sustainable.

Strategy for the XII Five Year Plan

Biggest challenge faced by the Government in the post Government of India's Industrial Package of Incentives would be not only to increase investment in the Industries sector but also to retain the investment already made in this sector. This challenge can only be met by providing an environment to the entrepreneurs which is conducive to the industrial activity in the State. The following is proposed to be taken up during the XII Five Year Plan to meet the above stated objectives:

- Creation of new industrial infrastructure by establishing three new industrial estates which would accommodate 250 new industrial units providing employment to 3000 persons.
- Adequate support to the rural artisans through various centrally sponsored and state schemes for Promotion/Development of Handloom and handicrafts. 35,000 rural artisans are proposed to be trained in different trades during the Twelfth Plan period.
- Enhancing productivity and competitiveness through capacity building of the small enterprises for promotion of village industries. This would be achieved through establishment of 2,500 SSIs with the employment of 25,000 persons in the small scale industrial units.
- Tapping potential belts of the State for intensive sericulture activities and encouraging tusser sericulture to ensure utilization of wild oak leaves for cocoon rearing. Twelfth plan envisages production of 900 MT of reeling cocoon and generation of 35 lakh man-days.
- Upgradation of existing industrial and social infrastructure in the industrial areas and the areas of industrial concentration.
- Qualitative improvement in the extension services so that the industrial activities in the backward areas of the State also generate maximum employment opportunities.
- Facilitate creation and augmentation of farm gate infrastructure, supply chain and other logistics including storage and processing capacity and development of human resources for promotion of food processing industry in the State.
- Effective promotion of cleaner technology for scientific exploitation of minerals and adoption of best environment management system.

Programmes/Schemes to be implemented during the XII Five Year Plan

1. Creation of three new state of art self contained industrial areas.
2. Improving service delivery system through Baddi-Barotiwala-Nalgarh Development Authority to ensure speedy development of Baddi-Barotiwala-Nalagarh area. Aggressively tap resources through various schemes of the Ministry of Commerce and Industries for upgradation of industrial infrastructure especially in the areas of Industrial concentration in the districts of Solan, Sirmaur and Una.
3. Completion of implementation of Handloom Clusters in Gohar, Kangra, Reckong Peo, Rampur, Janjehli, Jawali and Tissa as sanctioned by the Government of India under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme.

4. Implementation of new Centrally Sponsored Scheme – Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package of Handloom Sector on 90:10 sharing basis.
5. Providing self employment opportunities to the rural unemployed youth through implementation of “Swarojagar Yojana” through Khadi and Village Industries Board.
6. Convergence with MNREGA to promote sericulture in the State and productivity improvement through Catalytic Development Programme of CSB.
7. Effective implementation of PMEGP with an objective to create employment opportunities providing training to young entrepreneurs through Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP), Industrial Awareness Programmes (IAPs) and Industrial Awareness Workshops (IAWs).
8. Setting up of State Food Processing Mission (SFPM) Directorate and District Food Processing Missions at the district level. Preparation of Vision Document outlining SWOT analysis for fostering and promoting FPI in the State. Collaborating with the Polytechnics, ITI's and other Training Institutes and NGOs for providing training in the field of Food Processing Industry.

14. Roads & Bridges

Himachal Pradesh has been bestowed with excellent agro-climatic conditions for horticulture, growing of cash crops, off-season vegetables and seeds. It has big potential for dairy development, tourism, establishment of horticulture/forest produce & mineral based industries and generation of hydel power. The full potential for economic growth could not be exploited in the past due to limited means of communication and accessibility. There were just 288 Kms. of motorable roads in the State at the time of its formation in 1948.

Roads have played a pivotal role in the state development as they are the only means of communication in this hill state as there is barely any presence of Railways and Water Transport. Out of its area of 55,673 Sq.Kms 36,700 Sq.Kms. are inhabited by 17449 villages which are scattered over steep slopes of hills and narrow valleys. There are 47 towns in the State and 91% of its population is rural.

Development since 1951

Considering the importance for construction of roads in the state and meager resources available, initially plan was drawn for construction of main arterial roads connecting major valleys, administrative units and production areas. The construction of tracks on motorable road alignments was taken up and these tracks were developed in a phased manner to Jeepable, single lane motorable road standards. This was then followed by providing of cross-drainage, construction of need bridges, metalling and tarring and then widening of few roads to double lane standards according to need and availability of resources. This programme was gradually extended to construction of rural roads and link roads to minor valleys and production areas.

Starting practically from scratch over a period of time, 32410 Kms. Motor able roads have been constructed in Himachal Pradesh till March 2011 and over-all status of roads including National Highways, as on 31.3.2012 is detailed as under:

Road Network in Himachal Pradesh as on 31-3-2011

Sr. No	Category	<u>Motorable Road Length (in Kms.)</u>			
		Single Lane	Intermediate Lane	Double Lane	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Motorable Road (Formation)				
	(a) State Road:				
	(i) State Highways	1050	---	576	1626
	(ii) Major District Roads	1242	---	727	1969
	(iii) Rural Roads	26637	---	---	26637
	Total:-	28929	---	1303	30232

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	(b) Central Roads: (i) National Highways (ii) Border road with DGBR	353 451	303 ---	802 269	1458 720
	Total:-	804	303	1071	2178
	Total Length of Motorable roads	29733	303	2374	32410
2.	Road density achieved	58.21 Kms./100Sq.Kms.			
3.	Length provided with cross-drainage/bridges out of total length of 32410 Kms.	24395 Kms. (75.27%)			
4.	Metalled & tarred length, out of total length of 32410 Kms.	19562 Kms. (60.36%)			
5.	Permanent bridges of different types of construction	1775 Nos.			
6.	Villages connected with either Katcha or Pucca Motorable Road (out of total 17,449 census villages)	9788 Nos. (56.09%)			
7.	Population wise breakup of connected villages is as under: (a) Above 1500 Population (b) Above 1000 to 1500 Population (c) Above 500 to 1000 Population (d) Above 200 to 500 Population (e) Less than 200 Population	208 Nos. 268 Nos. 1231 Nos. 3316 Nos. 4765 Nos.			
	Total	9788 Nos.			

Financial and Physical Position on Roads & Bridges during Plan Era

Plan Period	Expenditures in lakhs			Motorable Road (In Kms.) (only State Roads)	
	State Plan Investment	Exp. incurred on Roads	%age	During Plan Period	Cumulative at the end of Plan Period
Upto 1948	-	-	-	-	288
Ist Plan 1951-56	527.25	225.40	42.75	216	504
2 nd Plan 1956-61	1602.80	533.84	33.30	796	1300
3 rd Plan 1961-66	3384.47	1018.11	30.08	814	2114
Three –Annual Plans 1966-69	4000.82	1228.57	30.70	2439	6196
Addition due to Merger areas in the State in the year 1966		3500.00	-	1643	
4 th Plan 1969-74	11340.00	28.00	24.7	2846	9042
5 th Plan 1974-79	23450.00	4700.00	20.0	1352	10394
Annual Plan 1979- 80	7880.00	1497.00	19.0	573	10967
6 th Plan 1980-85	62833.00	10176.00	16.19	2670	13637
7 th Plan 1985-90	117422.00	15889.13	13.53	1867	15560
Annual Plan 1990- 91	36000.00	4388.58	12.19	411	15971
Annual Plan 1991- 92	41000.00	5064.80	12.35	405	16376
8 th Plan 1992-97	325058.00	32122.28	11.60	2000	18376
9 th Plan 1997-2002	760058.54	90892.84	11.96	3003	20837 Note:- During 1998-99 & 1999-2000, 42 Kms. State Highways were declared as National Highways.
2002-2003	184000.00	23528.73	12.79	673	21510
2003-2004	217100.00	20817.06	9.59	556	22066
2004-2005	140000.00	22672.97	16.19	521	22587
2005-2006	160000.00	28464.13	17.79	504	23.91
2006-2007	180000.00	19169.32	10.65	498	23589
2007-2008	210000.00	31852.25	15.16	655	24244
2008-2009	240000.00	40420.00	16.84	728	24972
2009-2010	270000.00	47950.00	17.76	504	25476
2010-2011	300000.00	53000.00	17.67	411	25887
2011-2012	330000.00	65251.49	19.77	314	26201

From above details, it is clear that expenditure on road construction programme has progressively come down from 42.75% of total expenditure during First Five Year Plan to 19.77% in the year 2011-12. 55.19% villages of the State

have so far have been connected with Motorable roads by 3/2012, giving a road density of 58.21 Kms. / 100 Sq. Kms. Areas. About 43.91% (7661 out of 17449 No.) villages are still deprived of the benefits of the road and resultant development.

Requirement Assessment

According to Policy of Govt. of India, all villages are to be connected with all weather motorable roads in phased manner. As per master plan prepared, about 39045 Kms roads were required to be constructed in Himachal Pradesh to connect all villages, giving density of about 70 Kms per 100 Sq. Kms. Area. District wise requirement of Motorable roads to connect villages of the Pradesh has been assessed on the basis of detailed survey conducted in the years 1999 & 2000 and achievements upto March 2012 are given as under;

District wise Assessed Requirement

Sr. No.	Name of the Distt.	Area in Sq.Kms	Population on as per 2001 Census.	For providing complete connectivity length of roads required in KMS.	After-complete connectivity the density of roads would be (Kms)		Status of Motorable Roads as on 31/03/2012		
					Per 100 Sq.Kms . of Area	Per 1000 Popul ation	Length in Kms.	Density Per 100 Sq.Km.	Density Per 1000 Populat ion
1	Bilaspur	1167	340885	1561	133.76	4.58	1574	134.88	4.62
2	Chamba	6528	460887	4564	69.91	9.90	2259	34.60	4.90
3	Hamirpur	1118	412700	1892	169.23	4.58	1803	161.27	4.37
4	Kangra	5739	1339030	6705	116.83	5.01	5602	97.61	4.18
5	Kinnaur	6401	78334	891	13.91	11.37	765	11.95	9.77
6	Kullu	5503	381571	2244	40.77	5.88	1666	30.27	4.37
7	L&Spiti	13835	33224	1421	10.27	42.77	1218	8.80	36.66
8	Mandi	3950	901344	6210	157.23	6.89	4996	126.48	5.54
9	Shimla	5131	722502	5293	103.16	7.33	5103	99.45	7.06
10	Sirmour	2825	458593	3294	116.61	7.18	2907	102.90	6.34
11	Solan	1936	500557	3210	165.81	6.41	2746	141.84	5.49
12	Una	1540	448273	1760	114.29	3.93	1771	115.00	3.95
	Total	55673	6077900	39045	70.13	9.65	32410	58.21	5.33

As about 39045 Kms aggregate road length is required in the State to provide optimum connectivity to all the Census (17449) villages, the approximate fund requirement, at 2011-12 prices, for constructing the balance road length in the State, as well as all-weather roads, is as follows:-

Cost Assessment to provide Balance connectivity

Sr. No.	Major Items of road works in Kms.	Total requirements in Kms.	Already provided or constructed in Kms. (as on 31-03-2012)	Balance work in Kms.	Cost requirement (Rs. in Crore.)
1	Formation/Cutting.	39045	32410	6635	1728.00
2	Cross-drainage including bridges	39045	24395	14700	1771.00
3	Metalling bridges / tarring	39045	19562	19483	3897.00
Total:- Rs. 7396.00					

Achievements of annual plan 2011-2012

Following achievements have been made by the end of March 2012.

Sr.No.	Item of Work.	Unit.	Target	Achievements	Remarks
1	Motorable ¹	Kms.	650	314	1. The figure of target is exclusive of PMGSY/World Bank/Deposit. 2. The figure of achievement is inclusive of PMGSY/World Bank/Deposit.
2	Jeepable ²	Kms.	30	10	
3	Cross-drainage	Kms.	700	597	
4	Metalling & Tarring	Kms.	600	370	
5	Bridges	Nos.	30	31	
6	Villages	Nos.	70	55	

Goals for 12th Five Year Plan

The department proposes to provide all-weather road links to as many habitations of the State during the 12th Five Year Plan as possible. Further, by way of providing cable ways, transportation facilities to the areas which cannot be connected with road network due to one reason or the other, can be ensured. Also, by improving the road condition, the travel time to different places shall be reduced besides ensuring considerable savings of the national wealth by way of less consumption of fuel required for running the vehicles.

The department of Public Works proposes to achieve the below mentioned physical targets:

Sr.No.	Items/ Sub Head of work	Unit	Targets				
			Year 2012-13	Year 2013-14	Year 2014-15	Year 2015-16	Year 2016-17
1	Motorable road	Kms.	500	475	450	425	400
2	Jeepable	Kms.	25	40	40	50	45
3	Cross-drainage	Kms.	650	620	600	570	550
4	Metalling / Tarring	Kms.	600	570	550	520	500
5	Up-gradation under CRF	Kms.	21	30	20	24	10
6	Up-gradation under SRP	Kms.	40	50	30	45	55
7	Bridges	Nos.	30	35	30	35	20
8	Villages	Nos.	60	80	70	65	75
9	Cableways	Nos.	1	1	1	1	1

PROPOSALS FOR ANNUAL PLAN 2013-14

(i) Rural Roads:-

Out of total 742 habitations with 1000+ population, 709 stand connected. Out of the balance 33, work is in progress on 30 & 3 roads are held up due to land problems. Of the total 2170 habitations in 500+ category, 1982 stand connected, work is in progress on 130 and 38 are held up due to land problems. There are 4472 habitations with 250+ populations. Out of which 3327 have been connected. In 201 works are in progress and for rest DPRs are being prepared.

It is proposed to construct about 475 Kms new roads under Annual Plan 2013-14 which includes assistance from NABARD. During the year, 80 Census villages are proposed to be linked with motorable roads. In addition to this, it has been proposed to complete approximate 150 kms of road length under PMGSY & World Bank aided PMGSY connecting 50 habitations at the cost of Rs. 200 crore.

(ii) State Highways:

The existing 19 State Highways need a lot of improvement and up gradation. During 2013-14, 40.00 Kms length of State Highways is proposed to be

metalled/tarred, besides carrying out other improvements on these roads, with a provision of Rs. 400.00 lakh. The Government of Himachal Pradesh has obtained a sanction for US \$ 303.43 million from the World Bank to meet the cost of the upgradation of about 80.00 Km to double or intermediate lane traffic standards and also to carry out improvements mainly in the form of periodic renewal in about 1250 km of State Highways and Major District Roads under State Road Project in Himachal Pradesh. This project is scheduled to be implemented in 5 years period as per World Bank guidelines. The time period for this project has been extended upto 30th June, 2016. The State Government has created “HP Road and other Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (HPRIDC) as the implementing agency for this project.

15. Transport

The economic growth needs support of a reliable and efficient transport system. In the context of Himachal Pradesh, the transport services mainly refer to road transport, as water, rail and air transport services are negligible. The sectoral details of road and rail transport are given below:-

I. Road Transport

i) Status

Road Transport plays pivotal role in the development of economy. Rapid growth needs to be supported by efficient, reliable and safe transport system. In the absence of water transport and negligible presence of rail and air transport, entire burden of passenger and goods transport is borne by the road transport, be it in government or private sector.

Public transport system mostly comprises of passenger bus transport service offered by the state owned road transport undertaking and the private operators plying their vehicles under stage carriage permits. The private mode of transport is pre-dominant. The fleet strength of Himachal Road Transport Corporation is 1953 buses. Though the share of buses as compared to the overall number of registered vehicles has declined yet they account for about 50% of all kilometers covered by road.

ii) Economic Condition

Himachal Road Transport Corporation plays a strategic and singular role by providing small transport connectivity throughout the state and across small inter state borders. It plays an important role in discharging social obligations of the government by providing free, concessional and subsidized transport facilities to various sections of the society. In addition, the corporation is operating bus services on un-economical, hard and remote routes in far-flung areas where traffic potential is quite low and operational cost is very high. Whenever a new road is thrown open for vehicular traffic, the corporation provides bus service irrespective of traffic potential. The corporation is running under losses. The government provides subsidy to the corporation, besides GIA for investment for upgradation of its fleet.

Financial provision for 2013-14

I. Plan

i) Purchase / replacement of buses	Rs. 40 Crore
ii) C/O RTO buildings	Rs. 1 Crore
iii) C/O bus stands at sub divisional / block level	Rs. 10 Crore

II. Non-Plan

i) Subsidy to HRTC	Rs. 120 Crore
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Total (I & II)

Rs. 171 Crore

iii) Revenue Generation

Frequent hike in oil prices has further deteriorated the financial position of the corporation. To improve economic status of the transport corporation, the electronic ticketing machines have been introduced, revenue is generated through display of advertisements on buses, driving training schools at different locations are run to train drivers on payment basis, buses are tied up with tourism department and other projects, taxi service routes in Shimla town have been outsourced to generate revenue.

iv) 12th Five Year Plan

The plan support is given to the state road transport corporation to discharge public service. With the plan outlay provided, the corporation purchases new buses, constructs workshops and purchases machinery. During 12th Plan, the corporation has a target to purchase 1500 buses (300 buses per annum) to replace overaged buses in order to provide efficient and well co-ordinated conveyance facilities to the people. For the construction of bus stands the corporation has adopted the course of Public Private Partnership. Through PPP mode, a number of bus stands have been built and are under construction. The Public Private Partnership mode would be encouraged for the construction of bus stands during plan period. Government will also provide plan support for small bus-stands in rural areas where private partnership is not forthcoming.

II. Rail Transport

The rail connectivity is negligible in the state. There has hardly been any addition to rail line network since independence. Only 44 Kms. tracks have been laid in the past over six decades. The following two rail projects are under implementation:-

i) Nangal-Talwara Broad Gauge rail line

The work on this rail line is under execution since 1982-83 from the funds of the Railways. So far, 44 Kms. rail line has been laid from Nangal to Amb Andaura. Due to slow execution of the work the cost is escalating. The completion target of the project has been extended many times. The revised commissioning target of this rail line is December, 2013.

ii) Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri Broad Gauge rail line

This rail line is to be executed on the sharing pattern of 25% state share, 25% from Ministry of Railways and 50% as an additionality from Ministry of Finance. Except survey work, the work has not been further advanced.

The state share on this rail line is regularly provided in successive annual plans but for want of execution, it remains unutilized. The targeted date of completion of this rail line is December, 2015.

16. Civil Aviation

1. Development of Aero Sports

Himachal Pradesh has come up on the international tourism map as an adventure sports destination. To boost these types of activities, it is proposed to provide training and infrastructural support for organizing aero sports events.

2. Construction of Helipads and Airstrips

The state has 57 operational helipads. The department has a proposal to start Heli Taxi services in the pradesh. These helipads will be used for Heli Taxi services in addition to the present utilization. The subsidized Heli-Taxi may be introduced in the State on the pattern of the North Eastern States.

3. Expansion and Upgradation of Existing Civil Aviation Infrastructure

Himachal has 3 air ports at Shimla, Bhuntar (Kullu) and Gaggal (Kangra). These are in need of expansion and upgradation. The runway of Shimla airport can be extended by way of building extensions. The GOI may take appropriate action for upgrading these for the future development strategy of the state for boosting tourism as a means of livelihood on sustainable basis.

4. Financial Provision

For the development of civil aviation sector an outlay of Rs. 6.06 crore for 12th Five Year Plan and Rs.1.03 crore for the annual plan 2013-14 has been proposed. The outlay of current financial year is Rs. 0.51 crore for this purpose.

17. Science, Technology & Environment

The role of science and technology increases with growing economy. To keep pace with modernization certain innovations are to be introduced by way of deployment of technologies. The technological interventions have been mooted in the areas of climate change, water management, green building technology, establishing new technological centres and resource management etc. To achieve the required performance, a targeted approach has been envisioned for this sector.

Objectives of 12th Five Year Plan

1. Planning, coordination, promoting and overseeing the environment, science and technology and pollution prevention by regulation, policy formulation and monitoring.
2. Strengthening of environment awareness, assessment, advocacy and action by facilitating organized collection, collation and dissemination of environment information.
3. Promote evaluation of environmental interventions through appraisal, assessment and benchmarking of standards.
4. Strictly enforce central and state legislation pertaining to environment.

The following activities will be taken up by the department during 12th five year plan to achieve the objectives.

1. Environment Master Plan

The Environment Master Plan (EMP) for the state with a long term perspective of achieving environmentally sustainable development is likely to be completed by the end of this year (2012). This EMP would be a guiding tool providing strategic direction with respect to all encompassing environmental issues, a unique means for engagement between implementing agencies, development departments and the local government to take action on environment priority issues of local concern, developed with community interests integrating feedback from residents and interested stakeholders, and a tool to monitor environment performance and progress. The entire state will be covered by EMP during the 12th five year plan.

2. Climate Change Action Plan

State Climate Change Action Plan is prepared through which it is intended to bring together a number of public policies related to climate change, adverse effects of climate change, policies which will be carried out by the relevant public sector organizations. It is, therefore, important to strengthen the institutions capacities which seek to coordinate an adequate response by our country to the new national and international challenges resulting from this global problem. The

State Climate Change Action Plan has been designed in a manner as to respond to the aims and objectives of the National Climate Change Strategy. As such, its policies and actions also fall within the same three overarching aims as are of the National Strategy:

- i) Adapting to the impacts of climate change,
- ii) The mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and
- iii) Capacity-building to address the problem in Himachal Pradesh.

3. Development Policy Loan (DPL)

The Government of Himachal Pradesh has received a Development Policy Loan of 100 Million US\$ from the World Bank through Government of India for shift towards green growth and sustainable development. The Govt. of Himachal Pradesh would make transformational shift towards a model of sustainable economic green growth. Financial support from financial institutions like the World Bank, clean Technology Fund, for the 2nd phase would be sought for upscaling this programme and move towards green growth.

4. Aryabhata Geo Informatics and Space Application Centre (AGiSAC)

The government has established Aryabhata Geo Informatics and Space Application Centre for facilitating the use of spatial and geo spatial technologies for planning and development activities in the State. The centre is developing desk top and Web based applications Geo- informatics applications for various departments. The development of Geo- informatics applications involves Creation/ Development, Management and Analysis of Geo Data base for various departments. This centre would function as a nodal agency to facilitate the use of spatial and geo- spatial technologies for the planning and developmental activities in the state with the following objectives:

- i) To set up integrated natural resources data management system.
- ii) To provide services/consultancy based on specific user needs in the field of remote sensing and GIS.
- iii) To provide wider usage of geo-spatial applications through simultaneous support systems/software.
- iv) To promote the use of SATCOM networks for distant interactive training and education.

5. Centre of Science Learning and Creativity

One of the Important activities of the council has been the popularization of science and creating scientific temperament amongst youth in general and school children in particular. The efforts made by the Council through the mechanism of Children Science Congress which is organized at sub- division, Distt. and State level have brought about visible impact in motivating children in taking on and

understanding science. In order to sustain the efforts there is an urgent need to create science & technology infrastructure in the state. Construction of building for establishment of Thematic Science Center at Anandpur (Shoghi) is going on with the objectives:

- i) To popularize and promote science awareness.
- ii) To create scientific temperament amongst children.
- iii) To create a science learning facility / opportunity for student in Himachal Pradesh.

6. Establishment of State wide Edusat Network (HIMSAT)

EduSat Network was established in April, 2006. At present, the reach of EduSat Network is limited to Shimla town and some adjoining areas. The students and teachers of other districts are unable to get the EduSat network facility.

The State Council plan to set up HIMSAT network with technical guidance of AGiSAC, Gandhinagar, Gujarat in Himachal Pradesh. The programmes of Vigyan Prasar, DST, New Delhi and AGiSAC Gandhinagar, Gujarat along with our own programmes will be disseminated to the whole state through the EduSat/HIMSAT Network. It will be used as communication tool for popularization and promotion of science and technology among the students, teachers and science activists.

7. Water Management

The programme of rain water harvesting is aimed at popularizing and demonstrating the state of the art technology for construction of rain water harvesting structures and for the conservation of rain water in the water scarce and drought prone areas. During 12th five year plan, it is proposed to demonstrate the Ferro Cement Technology /LDPE lined pond and others technologies including rain water harvesting by constructing structures in the villages where water shortage is experienced. The construction of these structures will be carried-out through district administration /NGOs /societies/gram panchayats and council itself.

8. Establishment of Green Building Technology Centre

Trends clearly indicate that un-sustainable construction using RCC is on the rise, traditional and context relevant features for safe buildings are declining. Artisanal skills and knowledge to build with new technologies using solar passive methods, industrial waste based materials, debris etc. are lacking. There is a need to have a robust institutional framework that works towards providing technical know-how, skill building and awareness amongst engineers, builders, and artisans etc. to promote eco-friendly “green construction” in the state at a large scale.

Under this programme awareness of common people and training to engineers/artisans in green building technologies will be taken up.

9. Strengthening of H.P. State Biodiversity Board

The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 envisages to strengthen and vest sovereign rights with the protectors, consumers and knowledge holders of biological resources at the Block/ Panchayat/ village level communities to make them aware of the rights and duties about the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. The Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board would be creating awareness regarding the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 to the stakeholders at every development block.

18. Information Technology

Information Technology sector is one of the key drivers for faster, inclusive growth and for providing an efficient public service transaction system. Over the years various initiatives have been taken in the Information Technology sector to foster innovation, improve delivery of e-Services to citizens and bring about change in the way business is conducted and the way Government works.

The State IT Department, in accordance with National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), has established IT Infrastructure in the State in order to make all government services accessible to the common man in his locality, through common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency & reliability of such services at affordable costs to realize the basic needs of the common man.

A. Present Status: The following e-Governance Projects have been implemented in the State to provide Government-to-Citizen Services at the doorstep of citizens:

1. **Data Centre:** The IT Department has established mini Data Centre to enable departments to host their software applications/ database etc. at the servers available in Data Centre or can co-locate their servers in the Data Centre. AS on date more than 32 Departmental Applications are hosted in the mini Data Centre.
2. **State Wide Area Network (HIMSWAN):** To accelerate the growth and use of Information Technology, HIMSWAN has been established to provide connectivity not only to Government Offices across the State but also to the Citizens. HIMSWAN has been established with a minimum of 2 Mbps connectivity down to the block level through the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. M/s HP India Sales Pvt. Ltd. has been awarded the contract to work as HIMSWAN Operator to establish the network and operate the same for a period of five years i.e. up to May 25, 2013. The HIMSWAN bandwidth may increase in future depending upon the utilization of the existing bandwidth.

Total 132 Points of Presence (PoPs) have been established. The current status of HIMSWAN Projects is as follows:

- 130 POPs are operational
- 2 POPs (Spiti at Kaza and Pangri) are technically non feasible from BSNL end. Hence, it is proposed to operationalize them through VSAT set up of the NIC.
- Till date 1340 government offices across the State are provided connectivity

- Third Party Audit Agency (TPA) is monitoring the Service Levels being adhered to by the HIMSWAN Operator

Benefits accrued:

- Government departments brought closer to the masses by offering efficacious and speedy services.
- Better dissemination of information through web portal and online status of applications submitted online or through post or by hand.

3. **Common Service Centre (CSC)**, known as Lokmitra Kendra (LMK) project in Himachal Pradesh, proposes to establish 3366 LMKs at Panchayat level in the State. The scheme envisions LMKs as the front-end delivery points for Government, Private and Social Sector services to rural citizens at their doorsteps, in an integrated manner using Information and Communication Tools (ICT). The State Government has selected two Service Center Agencies (SCAs), i.e., M/s Zoom Developers Pvt. Ltd. for Kangra Division and Consortium of M/s Tera Software Ltd. and M/s GNG Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd. for Shimla and Mandi Divisions. The current status of the project is as follows:

- 1962 LMKs have been certified
- G2C Services like issuance of Nakal, Jamabandis, SC/ST/Domicile Certificates, HPSEB Bill Collection, E-Samadhan, BSNL Bills, Water Bills, HRTC bus ticket being provided
- An amount of Rs. 46,68,57,988/- of HPSEB bills has been collected till January, 2013.
- More G2C services ready for rollout like filing of VAT returns, Issuance of Learner's License, Employment registration, HRTC Concessional Passes, Copies of various Certificates, VC of prisoners with their relatives

4. **State Services Delivery Gateway (SSDG)** is being setup by the State Government for providing services to the citizens electronically. Main features of the State Portal and Gateway are as under:

- To enable Web based service request using e-forms accessible to the citizens through the State Portal to be accessed anywhere, anytime. Citizens can access these e-forms either on internet or through nearest Citizen Service Center (CSC).
- The Citizens will be informed on the status of the service requests via electronic communication like e-mail and SMS.
- Integration with online Payment Gateway for enabling online fee payment

- The submitted e-forms will be routed through State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG) to the respective field offices of the concerned department.
 - An automated workflow system for processing the e-forms at the Departmental offices, enabling a quick and effective service delivery
- Till date, 14 G2C services of various departments including Election, Forest, Agriculture, Rural Development and Animal Husbandry have been launched and are operational.
5. **SMS Gateway:** The SMS facility has been created for the use of all the government departments. There are three types of facilities available for sending the SMSs. These facilities will be as under:
 - a. Facility to send bulk messages to group of users (citizens or Government Employees) in one step. This facility is being utilized for sending notices for the meeting and information to general public.
 - b. Facility to send SMSs regarding the specific service to individual users (citizens or Government Employees) as per requirement. The Departments are using this facility for sending SMSs regarding status of the service when the same is ready for delivery or there is some deficiency in the documents submitted by the citizen. These are automatically generated messages through applications.
 - c. Facility for the citizen where they can get automatic information out of the database of the department (if available) by sending SMS using a pre-determined code.
 6. **E-Samadhan** is an online Public Grievance Monitoring System to handle public grievances. It is a single integrated web-enabled system for all the departments. Any individual can register his grievance/complaint on this portal pertaining to any government department. The Head of Departments/Administrative Secretaries ensures that the grievances entered into the system pertaining to their department are monitored on regular basis and ensure timely redressal of grievances. The e-Samadhan Portal has been integrated with SMS Gateway. The complainant receives SMS on his mobile as and when his/her complaint/demand is registered in the e-Samadhan, thereafter when any action is made online by the concerned department in respect of his/her grievance/demand a message is automatically generated to the complainant.
 7. **e-Despatch** is an electronic mean to dispatch official letters. It is a web based software designed & developed specifically for the dispatch section of

the government departments to send letters electronically through Fax/ E-mail/ and store online for future reference. SMS alerts also can be generated through this software to intimate field offices in advance to check their email/ e-Despatch portal for urgent message/ order. The Software has been implemented in HP Secretariat to dispatch letters to various government departments. The advantages of the e-Despatch s/w are:

- Fast delivery and instant receipt of letters
- Reduce Stationery and printer consumable costs
- No postage costs
- Archival of data/ letters online on server
- Reduced labour cost
- Elimination of Human Error

8. **Litigation Monitoring System (LMS)** is an application to keep track of all the ongoing cases, in various courts, at departmental level. Using LMS software, Secretaries/ HoDs can easily monitor the status of the court cases pertaining to their department with regard to the pendency of the court cases, timely filing of reply, present status of a case, if personal presence required in any case etc. All the departments are using the Litigation Monitoring Software to keep track of all the pending cases and to file timely reply in the courts.

B. Proposed Action Plan for next 5 years: The Department of IT proposes following activities to be undertaken during the 2012-17 Five Year Plan to provide Government-to-Citizen Services at the doorstep of citizens in a time-bound and secured manner:

1. **E-Government Infrastructure Projects:** In order to make all government services accessible to the common man in his locality, through common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency & reliability of such services at affordable costs to realize the basic needs of the common man, there is need to create following e-infrastructure in the State and to operate and maintain the same:

- a. **State Wide Area Network (HIMSWAN):** The five years operation period of HIMSWAN project is going to be over on May 25, 2013. As per National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) guidelines, the financial support for HIMSWAN project, in terms of Grant-in-Aid and ACA, would be provided only for a period of five years from the date of commissioning of the project, i.e., up to May 25, 2013. Thereafter, the State has to bear the expenses towards bandwidth and operation & maintenance of the project. The HIMSWAN project aims to provide

secured intranet connectivity to around 2500 offices of various departments across the State. Therefore, there is a need to operate and maintain the network even after May 25, 2013. The estimated cost of the project for operating and maintaining the same for another five years is Rs. 46 Crore.

- b. **State Data Centre:** The IT Department is going to establish State Data Centre (SDC), a Mission Mode Project (MMP) under National e-Governance Plan to enable departments to host their software applications/ database etc. in the common infrastructure available in SDC or can co-locate servers in the SDC. Government of India is supporting the entire cost of establishment, operation and maintenance of State Data Centre for a period of five years. However, the physical space required for the State Data Centre would be the responsibility of the State. The Government of India has approved the SDC for the State with total outlay of Rs. 43.64 Crores [i.e. Rs. 16.32 Crores is DIT, GoI contribution as grant & Rs. 27.32 Crores as ACA] for a period of five years.

The State IT Department is constructing a building for housing SDC, which is not under the scope of SDC MMP. Till date, the expenditure of Rs 6.47 Crore has been done. However, additional funds to the tune of Rs 6 Crore are still required to complete the construction activity.

- c. **E-District Project:** The project aims at electronic delivery of citizen centric services at District and Sub-District level. The e-District Project envisions integrated and seamless delivery of citizen services by district administration through automation of workflow, backend computerization, data digitization across participating departments. The Government of India has approved the project proposal of the State Government amounting to Rs 23 Crore under NeGP being 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. An amount of Rs. 17.45 crore will come in the shape of GIA and Rs.5.55 crore in the shape of ACA.
- d. **Common Service Centre (CSC)** It is a mandate of the State Government to strengthen LMKs to provide more and more G2C services to the citizens at their doorsteps. The project stands fully funded by GOI.
- e. **State Services Delivery Gateway (SSDG)** is being setup by the State Government for providing services to the citizens electronically. This facilitates an efficient medium for Government to Citizen (G2C)

service delivery. The project has been awarded to M/s Infosys after open tender process. Presently, 14 services out of total 47 services have been rolled out. The remaining services would be rolled out in due course of time. The expenditure to be met during the five years is Rs.13.65 Crores. It is a 50:50 sharing scheme and Rs.6.83 crore will be through ACA.

2. Computerization of Line Departments: Following activities would be performed to implement Electronic Delivery of Services Act.

a. Cooperatives:

The main objectives to computerize Cooperatives Department are as follows:

- Maintaining data of audit and inspection of each and every Cooperative in the State (which numbers more than 6000 presently)
- Monitoring the Departments investment in shares of few of the Cooperatives in the State
- Keeping track of the due dates of elections in the Cooperatives
- Maintaining registration data of various Cooperatives such as expiry dates, renewal dates, are of operations etc.
- The estimated expenditure for the same is Rs.1.2 crores.

b. ERP for Tech Education:

- To provide quality technical education in the State by effective monitoring and control of the institutions- MIS to be prepared.
- Maintaining the database of scholarships to eligible poor and backward class students.
- Setting up infrastructure and resources for providing technical education to the citizens in the State- Online portal, Virtual classrooms.
- Maintaining the personal and professional information of such a large number of employees base and to access these information for decision making such as transfers.

- To maintain and update online training needs information related to each institute to check if it has the requisite infrastructure and resources and if the performance of the students is satisfactory.
- To keep track of the trainees
- The estimated expenditure for the same is Rs.60 lakhs.

c. Incubation Centres for STPI (Land & building Proposal):

STPI is intended to create additional infrastructure in the State for setting up of an incubation centre so that more companies can be invited to setup business in HP. The expected expenditure for the same would be around Rs. 5.50 crore. The construction of the Building will cost Rs.12.00 crore. Total expenditure will be 17.50 crore.

d. Mobile enabled application:

During the next 5 years, all the departmental applications would be mobile based so that the citizens can get all the information related to their departmental matter through the mobile phone. The tentative estimate for the same is Rs 4.00 crore.

3. Gap Funding: In order to convert all citizen centric services in to electronic mode, there is need to strengthen the IT infrastructure, in various Departments of the State, such as:

- Replacement of old hardware:** There would be need to replace the old hardware in various departments and to migrate from IPv4 platform to IPv6 platform as per Government of India mandate. Thus, on an average, 15000 more PCs along with accessories (i.e. Printers and UPSs) would be procured in the next five years with an estimated expenditure of Rs 75 Crore.
- Introduction of more economical solutions like cloud computing:** With the advancement in computer technology, there are various techno-commercial solutions are available which are more secure, economical and easy to implement. One such cost-efficient and secured solution is Cloud Computing. The IT Department proposes to setup Cloud environment in HP Secretariat in the first phase. It would help in reducing computing & storage requirement at user end. At the same time all user data would reside centrally at one location which would reduce the data deletion at user end. The pilot would be done in HP Secretariat and after successful implementation the same concept would be replicated in major offices like DC Offices, Mini

Secretariat, PWD, IPH, Education, RD & PR etc. The estimate expenditure for the same would be Rs 2.25 crore

- c. **Setting up of Wi-Fi in the office premises:** Nowadays more and more activities of Government Departments are being made online. Besides this, internet facility needs to be provided for visitors coming to avail of various G2C services in the departments. The IT Department proposes to setup secured Wi-Fi connectivity in various government offices across the State where citizens visit frequently for availing G2C services. The estimate expenditure for the same would be Rs 13.5 lakh
- d. **Capacity Building:** The State e-Mission Team would be setup in the State under Capacity Building project to provide necessary technical support to various government departments in the implementation of e-Governance Projects. The SeMT would consist of IT professionals for various activities like Project Management, Program Management, Technology Management, Financial Management and Infrastructure Management. The expenses related to sourcing of external human resources required for SeMT would be around 76 lakh per year and for training, it would be around Rs 30 lakh per year. Hence, the total expenditure under the Capacity Building for the next five years would be Rs 5.30 crore. This is a 50:50 Centre-State sharing scheme and as such Rs. 2.65 crore will be funded through State Plan.
- e. **Introduction of electronic security:** As computer technology has advanced, the range of associated ICT vulnerabilities and threats have emerged as imminent challenge. There is an urgent need to develop IT Systems taking into account the ICT vulnerabilities and threats. In order to do so, it is proposed that various technologies would be implemented to ensure that data is not compromised like use of Digital Signatures, Active Directory/ LDAP implementation so that user could be authenticated during login, use of cloud environment to store user data centrally in the server than in the desktop, data loss prevention and backup of live desktops and laptops. The total expenditure for the same over a period of five years would be Rs 2.5 crore

C. Outcome of the proposed Plan: The proposed plan would help in achieving following goals:

- a. The State would be able to implement Electronic Delivery of Services Act and Public Services Guarantee Act in a time bound manner
- b. All Departments would be automated and G2C services would be made available online on anytime and anywhere basis
- c. Would bring efficiency, transparency & accountability in government functioning
- d. Would help in reforming the Government Processes, i.e., Government Process Re-Engineering
- e. Planning would become easier for individual departments as well as for Government as a whole

19. Tourism

Himachal Pradesh is one of the oldest, well-established and recognized tourist destination of the country. It is one of the rare places in the world with five distinct seasons – spring, summer, monsoons, autumn and winter. This provides a varied year-round experience to the tourists. The legendary beauty of Himachal makes travellers return to it again and again. Carved out from a slice of the Western Himalayas, it holds many high mountain ranges, whose stark white peaks give the state its name-Himachal, the ‘abode of eternal snow’. The need is to consolidate and reposition tourism related activities, so that a diversified infrastructure generates sustainable tourism that would both enhance and protect the excellent environs.

Tourism contributes nearly 9.57% of the State Domestic Product(SDP). There are about 2200 registered hotels, 370 registered home stays and bed capacity of about 55000. The government is aiming at promoting sustainable tourism, encouraging private sector to develop tourism related infrastructure without disturbing the existing ecology and environment. The main thrust is on employment generation and promoting new concepts of tourism. In order to increase the duration of stay of the visitors/tourists, a special emphasis is being laid on the development of activities-based tourism.

12th Five Year Plan Objectives

1. To position Himachal as a leading tourist destination in the country and abroad under the brand “unforgettable Himachal”
2. To enhance flow of domestic and international tourists.
3. To enhance private sector investment in tourist sector including on Public Private Partnership basis.
4. To generate employment by promoting rural tourism and encourage local community participation.
5. To create and maintain new and existing tourist infrastructure.

Interventions made to fulfill targets

1. Started adventure tourism like paragliding , heli skiing , water sports , trekking etc.
2. Rural tourism by promoting village home stay scheme to generate employment and spread of tourism.
3. By providing better connectivity and facilities at pilgrim destinations.
4. Development of tourism with ADB assisted project to improve connectivity, infrastructure and quality enhancement.
5. Inviting PPP in ropeways and parkings.

Missions:

1. Attain the level of 30 million domestic and 1 million foreign tourist by 2020.
2. Increase the contribution of tourism sector in state GDP from 8 % to 15 % by 2020.
3. To make Himachal Ropeway State of India.
4. Promoting sustainable tourism.
5. Diversification of tourism to rural areas and improving infrastructure.

I. To achieve the above objectives, the following type of tourism is being promoted

1. Adventure Tourism

Himachal is known as an adventure tourism destination of the country. The state has a potential to cater to all sort of adventure activities like paragliding, rafting, water sports, angling, skiing, camping, trekking, mountaineering, motor sports, cycling, heli-skiing etc. The adventure tourism is promoted with obtaining necessary legislative and regulatory frame work for the enforcement of safety standards.

2. Rural Tourism

Rural tourism is encouraged to ensure dispersal of tourists across the state and to open up new areas for tourism. It also needs to be encouraged to broaden the base of tourism industry and provide employment opportunities in the rural areas. Incentives like simplification in registration policy, exemption of taxes etc. are made available to the entrepreneurs. The traditional architecture is made mandatory in the rural tourism villages. The rural tourism is developed near the existing tourist destinations which will not only ensure easy dispersal of tourists to these areas and promote de-congestion but will also be easier for marketing.

Apple and orchard tourism is also an area of focus in the state where traditional farm houses are to be converted into tourist home stay wherein the tourists can enjoy the beauty right from apple blossom to harvesting.

3. Pilgrimage Tourism

Throughout the year, Himachal has emerged as an important pilgrimage destination. The way side civic amenities, parkings, land scaping and beautification around the temples, sulabh sauchalayas, drinking water facilities, garbage disposal etc. are being developed. Information centers and deployment of special tourist police force is also adopted during the fairs.

4. Health Tourism

There is tremendous scope to set up spas, health resorts, panchkarma centers etc. all over the state. There is also enormous potential of medicinal plants, herbal gardens, herbal trails, which can be developed as tourist attractions. The efforts are being made to harness the potential of Panchkarma treatment by organizing trainings to the youth and by publicizing it at a large scale.

5. Eco-tourism

With the involvement of local people eco tourism is being encouraged in appropriate areas. Simultaneously, villagers are made aware of the benefits to them of conservation of high altitude wood species. The local people and others are made aware about environmental concerns by launching social awareness campaigns. All the eco-tourism activities are organized in a manner that promotes awareness of the environment and helps maintain the ecological balance.

II. The schematic details to facilitate above type of tourism are as under: -

1. Professional & Special Services

The department of tourism has few sites available for setting up tourism units in the state. In order to prepare detailed project reports for these sites, services of the consultants are required. The work under this scheme is a continuous process and funds are required to incur the recurring expenditure on exploring new sites and for the preparation of DPRs.

2. Asian Development Bank Project: “Infrastructure Development Investment Programme”

An “Infrastructure Development Investment Programme”, a tourism project with the assistance of Asian Development Bank of ₹ 428.22 crore has been approved in order to develop tourism activities. This project is targeted to enhance economic growth and provision of livelihood opportunities for local communities through tourism infrastructure development with a focus on preservation and development of natural and cultural heritage. This investment programme consists of following five components viz.

- (i) Urban Infrastructure and Service Improvement,
- (ii) Connectivity Improvement,
- (iii) Quality Enhancement of Natural and Cultural Attractions
- (iv) Community-based Activities and
- (v) Capacity Development; Community Participation and Project Management.

3. Tourist Accommodation

The department has been improving/constructing tourist infrastructure like accommodation, wayside amenities, signages, parking places, tourist facilities, entertainment facilities etc. at important tourist places. The department proposes to create more infrastructure and to upgrade the existing tourist information centres in and outside the state.

4. Training/Trekking

Training plays an important role in developing the tourism sector. The department of tourism has been imparting training in water sports, trekking guide, tourist guide, entrepreneur development, and human resources development etc. for unemployed youth. The department has also been providing training to the police personnel, taxi drivers, bus drivers, porters and dhaba owners with a view to build capacity and improve manners while dealing with the tourists.

5. Promotion & Publicity

The department plays proactive role for the promotion of tourism by way of releasing advertisements in the print and electronic media, participating in national and international tourism fairs, printing of tourist literature etc. The department also organizes various events during the year for the attraction of the tourists, like apple festival, vintage car rally , mountain biking, marathan, para gliding, rafting competition and golf tournaments etc.

6. Hospitality

The department has been providing hospitality to the prominent persons related to tourism and to host meets of travel agents, travel writers, national/international events and road shows etc. for the promotion of tourism. This calls for the provision of hospitality in respect of boarding, lodging and transportation.

7. Civic Amenities

The department has been providing funds under minor works for the development of parks, construction of toilets, beautification of temples, construction of parking places, construction of paths etc. at the important tourist places of the state.

III. Involvement of Public /Private Sector

Realizing the fact that the government alone can not develop tourism, the need of involving private sector or public private participation was felt. The majority share of hotels and restaurants industry is in private sector. The tourism corporation hotels are only at important places which is a fraction of tourism sector.

1. Investment of Private Sector

The department of tourism is encouraging the private investors for the setting up of tourism units in the pradesh for which the department has issued essentiality certificates to non Himachali/ non agriculturist in relaxation of rules.

2. Public Private Partnership

For funding public infrastructure projects such as ropeways and airport etc, the public partners are identified by the government at local, state and/or national level. At present, ropeway projects are being undertaken under Public Private Partnership.

IV. Financial Provision

For the development of tourism sector an outlay of Rs. 127.49 crore for 12th Five Year Plan and Rs. 28.20 crore for the Annual Plan 2013-14 has been proposed. The outlay of current financial year is Rs. 17.75 crore for this purpose.

20. Food and Civil Supplies

The Department of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs has been working to ensure food security to the people of the State, maintain adequate supply of all the essential commodities, quality control and enforcement of various provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and various control orders issued by the department from time to time. The Department has been running two plan schemes currently viz. Annapurna and Food Storage & warehousing.

The Department has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 56.62 lakh during the Eleventh Five Year Plan by providing 10 Kg of rice free of cost to 2,887 elderly persons above the age of 65 years against the target of 6,376 persons during the Eleventh Five year plan.

Progress in implementation of Annapurna Scheme During Eleventh Plan

Target for the Eleventh Plan (persons)	Target achieved during the Eleventh Plan	Expenditure During the Eleventh Five Year Plan (Rs. in lakh)
6,376	2,887	56.62

Another scheme being implemented by the department is capacity addition to the storage facilities for the food grains in the tribal areas of the State. Currently there is a total number of 115 godowns being maintained by the department with a storage capacity of 54,409 MT and an expenditure of Rs. 43.74 lakh has been incurred during the Eleventh Five Year Plan for providing storage facilities.

Storage and Warehousing

Present storage capacity including in Tribal areas and the facilities transferred to the HPCSC		Expenditure during the Eleventh Five Year Plan
Total Number of Godowns	Capacity	
115	54,409 MT	43.74 lakh

The department is also implementing Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Antodaya Anna Yojana beside State specific scheme of distributing three daals, two edible oils through the TPDS. The department has been basically looking after the regulatory aspects whereas, the procurement and distribution are being looked after by the Himachal Pradesh Civil Supplies Corporation through a network of more than 4600 PDS shops of Cooperatives, Private Depot Holders and the Corporation owned retail outlets. The storage godowns have been transferred to the Corporation on the lease basis.

Goals for the Twelfth Five Year Plan

1. To provide food security to all the 6,376 targeted beneficiaries.
2. To increase storage capacity by constructing additional godowns in the Tribal Areas of the State.

Strategy to achieve the goals

Under the Annapurna Scheme a total of 3,146 persons above the age of 65 years could be covered since the inception of the scheme in the year 2000-2001. The target fixed by the Government of India has been 6,376 elderly persons. The main reason for under achievement on the target is that as per the guidelines to implement the scheme only such elderly persons who are otherwise eligible to get old age pension under the National Old Age Pension Scheme but are not getting it are eligible for being covered under Annapurna. Thus there is a need to identify such persons as stated above. The department of SC/ST, OBC & Minorities Affairs and also the department of Rural Development have been requested to identify such persons. During the year 2012-13 the coverage of elderly persons under the scheme is proposed to be taken at 4000 elderly persons.

As far as food storage and warehousing are concerned the department proposes to continue maintaining the existing infrastructure and capacity addition to the storage capacity in the Tribal Areas of the State.

As a step towards strengthening the PDS the department proposes the computerization of the PDS with an objective of enhancing its effectiveness. A proposal in this regard has already been finalized by the department. It is proposed to provide Smart Transaction Terminal (STT) to all the fair price shops which will serve as a single integrated device to perform sales transaction. This single device will also be capable of authenticating the finger prints of the consumer. The proposal constitutes of two components. The first takes care of the stock management right from procurement to distribution and allocation and the second component takes care of the delivery to the actual beneficiaries. The total cost of implementing the Project would be about 19.50 crore.

21. Elementary Education

1. Status of the Department of Elementary Education:

Directorate of Primary Education was set up in 1984 and further re-named as Directorate of Elementary Education w.e.f. 1.11.2005 with an objective to improve access, quality and help in achieving the ultimate goal of universalization of Elementary Education. The policies of the Government in the field of Elementary Education are implemented through the Deputy Directors of Elementary Education and Block Primary Education Officers at district and block levels respectively.

In the field of Elementary Education, tremendous progress has been made in expanding the schooling facilities, which has brought down the dropout rate significantly. Access, to Elementary Education, in the state has substantially been increased with the opening of primary/upper primary (Middle) schools within a walk-able instance. At present, there are 10612 Govt. Primary schools functioning in the state and there are 2310 Middle schools and 2058 including Middle Units of High and Sr. Sec. Schools. The enrolment in Elementary schools has also been increased manifold. Accordingly the number of posts of teachers “CHT/HT/JBT/Para teachers” has also increased from 278 in 1948 to 29145, C&V categories 16229 posts and TGT’s 13895 posts.

1. Literacy rate:-

Himachal Pradesh was considered as a backward region in North India. But, the literacy rates in Himachal Pradesh as per census reports of the year 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 has shown a quite significant increase as under:-

Sr. No.	Year	Male Literacy	Female Literacy	Total Literacy
1	1971	43.20%	20.20%	32.00%
2	1981	64.30%	37.70%	51.20%
3	1991	75.40%	52.10%	63.90%
4	2001	85.30%	67.40%	76.50%
5	2011	90.83%	76.60	83.78%

2. Dropout rates:-

Primary:-

Sl.	Year	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2003-04	2.25	2.05	2.15
2	2004-05	20.83	0.95	0.89
3	2005-06	1.12	0.68	0.90
4	2006-07	0.10	0.12	0.11
5	2007-08	0.010	0.006	0.006
6	2008-09	0.010	0.006	0.006
7	2009-10	0.019	0.006	0.006
8	2010-11	0.019	0.006	0.006
9	2011-12	0.019	0.006	0.006

Upper Primary:-

Sl.	Year	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2005-06	1.65	0.99	1.33
2	2006-07	0.34	0.66	0.49
3	2007-08	0.007	0.006	0.006
4	2008-09	0.006	0.008	0.007
5	2009-10	0.006	0.008	0.007
6	2010-11	0.006	0.008	0.007
7	2011-12	0.006	0.008	0.007

3. No. of Govt. Primary/Upper Primary Schools as on 31.12.2011

Elementary Education			
Sl.	Institution	Notified	Functional
1	Primary schools	10773	10612
2	Upper Primary schools	2310	2310

4. Enrolment as on 30.9.2011 (DISE)

Elementary Education				
Sl.	Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Primary schools	210809	211951	422760
2	Upper Primary schools	158707	152930	311637
	Total:-	369516	364881	734397

5. Thrust areas during Annual Plan 2013-14 and 12th Five Year Plan

- Minimization of dropout rate to zero level at elementary stage of education (Class I to VIII) in the state.
- To achieve the targeted level of 100% enrolment of children of age 6-14 as per SSA goal to universalize the elementary education in the state.
- To improve quality of education at elementary level.
- To ensure that all district as well as block offices are properly equipped with required facilities such as telephone, fax, Photostat and computer hardware and introduce web based monitoring of different programmes implemented by the department for ensuring faster and reliable exchange of information/data.
- To ensure availability of proper infrastructure for all district/ block offices as well as in all primary elementary schools of the state.

- To enhance the capacity of existing teaching man power by imparting better training to improve their teaching skill/technique so that they could handle the children more efficiently.

Details goals, strategy and objectives of Elementary Education during 12th five year plan period will be as under:

2. Setting up of New Adult Education Centers:

Objective: Under Saakshar Bharat Mission, it is proposed to set up Adult Education Centres(Lok Shiksha Kendras) at Gram Panchayat level for lifelong learning for adults. It also aims to further accentuate Adult Education, especially for women by extending education option to those adults who have lost the opportunity of formal education, enable the neo literates to continue their learning beyond basic literacy, equip non and neo literates with vocational skills to improve their living and establish a learning society by providing opportunity to neo literate adults for continuing education.

Strategy adopted: Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh having less than 50% female literacy rate has been selected for implementation of Saakshar Bharat Programme in H.P. Up till now 283 adult education centre have been set up (one for each Gram panchayat) in district Chamba. 566 Prerak (Motivators) have also been appointed to run these centres. 20 Adult Education Centres in District Chamba will be upgraded with the assistance of Power Financial Corporation Ltd., New Delhi, a Central Public Sector Enterprises. In order to implement the project in effective manner, trainings are being imparted to the functionaries, resource persons and Preraks. A good number of volunteer are being trained to impart basic literacy to the non-literates. Apart from this community mobilization and Environment building is essential to create the learning atmosphere in the society so that neo literates have readiness to be literate. Saakshar Bharat Yatra will also be organized to make the people aware of the programme.

3. Construction of additional classrooms in elementary schools:

Objectives: It has been observed that in many existing Govt. Primary and Upper Primary schools, the buildings are old enough and have been constructed with local specification. In some schools, the entire building, or some its portion has been declared unsafe for further use. With the implementation of RTE Act, the construction of additional rooms in some schools is mandatory to fulfill the requirement of the Act. Due to incentives like School Uniform Yojna, MDM, scholarships etc., many parents have started transferring their children from private schools to Government schools. Apart from this, it is mandatory for all the private schools to get recognition from Department of Education to run their institutions. Some private schools which have not fulfilled the criteria for getting recognition have been closed down and the children of such schools have got admission in Govt. schools. Due to such transfer of children in Govt. schools, construction of

additional classrooms has become mandatory to accommodate the additional enrolment.

Strategy: The Department of Elementary Education is collecting information from all the Deputy Directors of Elementary Education in H.P. in respect of all such schools where the buildings have been declared unsafe by the competent authority for further use and where sufficient classrooms are not available in accordance with the enrolment. During 12th Plan period, additional classrooms will be provided to all the needy schools according to their requirement.

4. Construction of Kitchen cum Store

Objective: Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Mid Day Meal in Government, Government aided schools and EGS centre for elementary level, construction of kitchen sheds for storage of food grains and other material and cooking of food etc is mandatory. These kitchen sheds are to be constructed on the basis of specific designs from the view point of safety, hygiene and security. Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM) that now covers students at elementary stage in all the government, local bodies and aided schools has made remarkable progress. Government of India has engaged 40 Monitoring Institutes (MIs) across the country which provides pragmatic and in depth feedback of the implementation of the scheme. In the twelfth Five Year Plan, suggestions of MIs will be sought upon to strengthen the some schemes in convergence with the school health programme.

Strategy: Earlier an amount of Rs. 60,000/- used to be sanctioned by Government of India for the construction of kitchen shed in each school. Now it has been decided by the Government that in all such schools where new buildings are being constructed or to be constructed, kitchen shed should also be constructed within the new building as complete structure. So far, approximately 8529 kitchen sheds have been constructed and 1856 kitchen sheds are under construction. In the present scenario about 2550 more kitchen sheds are required to be constructed in the 12th plan period.

5. Children with special need covered in elementary school through home based education.

Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan has adopted a zero rejection policy to ensure that every child with special need irrespective of the kind, category and degree of disability is provided meaningful and quality education in elementary school and through home based education. This includes financial support to children with special needs. Provision of aids and appliances, home based education, residential bridge courses and barrier free access to schools is to be provided in the 12th plan period. Special trained teachers will be appointed to fulfill the purpose and equipments like wheel chairs, hearing aid appliances etc. will be provided to such children.

6. Recruitment of teachers at elementary level.

Objective: To fulfill the RTE norms on pupil-teacher-ratio basis in each and every school of the State, new suitably qualified teachers, appropriate-trained human resources in adequate number required to be appointed in the 12th Five Year Plan to expand educational access. Despite improvement in access and retention, the learning outcomes for a majority of children continue to be an area of serious concern. The quality issue and determinants thereof such as ensuring availability of trained teachers, good curriculum innovative pedagogy that impact upon learning outcomes of the children will be the priority of the department in the 12th Five Year Plan.

Strategy: In order to fill up the vacant posts of teachers in Elementary schools, process of promotion of JBT teachers as Trained Graduate Teachers has been started in the Department. In the 12th five year plan we have to find ways to incentivize the community involvement in school management so that management control shifts to the local community. In order to maintain the PTR in each and every school of the state, vacant posts of teachers will be filled on the basis of information being collected from the field in terms of DISE data and other related record.

7. In-service Teacher Training of Elementary School Teachers:

To enhance the skill of teachers and to acquaint them with the latest teaching techniques for enabling them to handle the children more efficiently, pre-service and in-service Teacher Training Programmes are being organized in different DIETs / Private Institutes and this needs to be expanded further.

8. Monitoring & Supervision:

In the next five year plan all types of activities/ programme started for quality improvement at elementary level will be got monitored and supervised from the expert educationists, so that the goal of quality improvement could be achieved. In order to set the punctuality of the teachers in proper way, flying squad will be organized at district and state level and they will be provided with adequate conveyance. For this purpose more funds are required.

In order to improve the quality of education, offices of the Deputy Directors of Elementary Education and Block Elementary Education Officers will be equipped with the facilities such as telephones, internet, Fax, Photostat, and Computer Hardware and Software. Web based monitoring of different programmes is required for faster and reliable exchange of information/ data in the next five year plan with adequate budgetary provision.

Curriculum and text books of different classes at elementary level would be reviewed according the requirement of 21st century. In future, training of the teachers will be made activity based and information technology will be used in the

teaching learning process. Hence more budget is required to implement these programmes in the next five year plan.

9. Department will also focus on the following issues:

- Restructuring of Pre-Service training for JBT teachers and introduction of TET.
- Improvement in curriculum and text books
- Focus on active joyful learning in the multigrade situation.
- Strengthening of Linkage among SCERT/DIETs/BRCs.
- Improvement in monitoring system, improvement and training of teacher learners i.e. Principal's/HM's/BEEOs/CHTs and HTs./JBTs
- As per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court envisaged in the civil writ petition No. 631/2004 infrastructure facilities will be provided (as per RTE schedule) in all the schools.

10. Actions for the achievement of objectives and mission identified under Result Framework Documents (RFD) of the Department:

It is submitted that various activities and key objectives mentioned above have been identified and included in the Result Framework Document (RFD). All the Heads responsible for implementing these schemes have been directed to work as per the targets made in the RFD of the Department.

11. Initiative proposed to be taken for encouraging private sector investment:

Keeping in view the implementation of RTE Act-2009 which came into force from April 2010 in the State, efforts will be made to get more school buildings constructed/owned by private agencies on the analogy of Ambuja Cement Foundation and ACC at Arki, Dhundan in Solan District and at Barmana in Bilaspur district. These agencies have constructed/owned many schools/ colleges in which they are providing various latest facilities to the students like computer, furnitures etc. Private sector will be encouraged to provide pre-service teacher training facility for teachers in future. Department will also arrange the training programme of disaster management with the convergence of Police Department.

12. CSS (Central Share of CSS):

Rationalization of ongoing Schemes:

At present many schemes viz building construction under State Plan, Scholarships, incentives like free uniforms/free texts books/free writing material, Mid Day Meal, SSA, Saakshar Bharat Yojna etc. are being implemented by the Department of Elementary Education. Keeping in view the importance of these schemes in the Department for the welfare of students, their access and Universalization of Elementary Education, they will be continued in the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). Multiplicity of below poverty line schemes to be rationalized with focus on BPL scholarship.

22. General & University Education

1. Status of Secondary & Higher Education in the State:

- Himachal Pradesh has shown remarkable progress in literacy. The literacy percentage has reached 83.78% as per 2011 census. This literacy rate is higher than the national average. National Knowledge Commission aims to achieve 100% literacy by 2020.
- GER in Higher Education is 24%, which is higher than national level of 17%. Himachal Pradesh aims to achieve 35% GER by 2012-2020.
- At present there are 837 GHS, 1332 GSSS and 80 Govt. Degree Colleges including SCERT, B.Ed. College and 5 Sanskrit Colleges running in the State.

2. Objective/Goals/Targets to be achieved in the 12th Five Year Plan

2.1 Quality: Improving Standards of Education

- **Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan:**

The prime objective of this scheme is universalization of secondary education. In order to meet the challenge of universalization of secondary education (USE), there is a need for a paradigm shift in the conceptual design of secondary education. The guiding principles in this regard are: universal access, equality and social justice, relevance and development and structural and curricular aspects. The concept of 'common school' will be encouraged. If these values are to be established in the system, all types of schools including unaided private schools will also contribute towards universalization of secondary education by ensuring adequate enrolments for the children from under privileged society and the children of below poverty line (BPL) families

The programme is being implemented in the State for the secondary level (i.e. 9th & 10th classes) w.e.f. 2009-10 through the existing Himachal Pradesh School Education Society and administrative set up of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan as per the guidelines issued by the GOI. The programme aims to ensure universal access of secondary education by 2017 (GER of 100%) and universal retention by 2020. The vision for secondary education is to make good quality education available, accessible and affordable to all youngsters in the age group of 14-18.

- **ICT @ School Project –**

To improve the quantitative as well as qualitative education in Secondary and Higher education, Information and Communication Technology project is being implemented and will continued till the end of 12th Five Year Plan. The main feature of this project is to use multimedia

educational contents from 9th to 12th class in various subjects like Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Biology, Physics, Chemistry and English is class room teaching with the help of 2D & 3D animations.

At present ICT is being implemented in 2099 GHS and GSSS in the State. During the 12th Five Year Plan it is proposed that 250 GHS and 250 GSSS would be covered under this scheme. Thus total number of Sec. and Sr. Sec. Schools at the end of 12th Five Year Plan would be around 2600.

Besides this, the department has provided Net Books to 4000 meritorious students of 10th Class of Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education with the aim to strengthen the teaching learning activities in schools. During of 12th Five Year Plan more meritorious students will be benefited by this scheme.

- **Setting up Model schools:-**

To improve quality in secondary education, a centrally sponsored scheme to establishing high quality model schools in areas where rural female literacy is below 46.13% and the gender gap is above 21.59% has been started w.e.f. 2008-09. The areas selected are those which have a very low gross enrolment ratio (EBBs). Pangi, Tissa, Salooni and Mehla Blocks in Chamba District and Shillai Block in Sirmour District were selected by GOI to implement this scheme in the state.

Besides this one model school in each District under PPP Mode every year on the analogy of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KV) will be setup During 12th Five Year Plan period in the State.

- **Girls Hostels in Educationally Backward Blocks:-**

To strengthen the boarding and lodging facilities for girl students of secondary and higher secondary schools, a centrally sponsored scheme for construction and running of girl hostels in educationally backward block has been started in the State. The girl students studying in class IX to XII and belonging to SC, ST, OBC, Minority communities and BPL families shall be benefited under this scheme. This scheme will play significant role in the promotion of girl education and to eliminate gender disparity in secondary and higher secondary schools in educationally backward blocks in the state.

One hostel (with capacity of 100 girls) in each Educationally Backward Block in the compound of Kasturba Gandhi Bal Vikas Govt. Sr. Secondary school, (KGBVSSs) selected by the department will be constructed during 12th FYP period.

- **In Service training to Secondary school teachers:**

Despite improvement on account of access and retention, the learning outcomes for a majority of students continue to be an area of serious concern. Ensuring availability of trained teachers, good curriculum, innovative pedagogy that impact on learning outcome will be the priority of the department in the 12th Five Year Plan. In this context, the latest techniques/teaching methods in secondary education are a part of training programme. The SCERT Solan is imparting the above training to in service teachers where seminars and reorientation courses are being organized by Himachal Pradesh Institute of Public Administration.

During the year 2012-13, 2100 teaching and non teaching staff was imparted training in office management and administration. The department has targeted to train about 10500 teachers during 12th Five Year Plan

To strengthen the training and research in education, the Govt. College of Teacher Education (GCTE) Dharamshala needs to be upgraded as Institute of Advance Studies in Education (IASSE) in collaboration with GoI . Two GCTE under the Central sponsored scheme will be established during the 12th Five Year Plan.

- **School uniforms to all students from class- 1st to 10th:-**

The Govt. has started a new scheme in the year 2012-13 in which free uniform has been distributed to all the students studying in Class 1st to 10th twice in a year in the month of April and October but this department deals with secondary education and distributed the free school uniform to the students of 9th and 10th Class of the State. Stitching charges @ 100/- per child, twice a year shall be paid.

At present, the department is distributing the free uniform to the students of 837 GHS. By the end of 12th Five Year Plan about 1087 schools would be covered under this scheme.

- **Different kinds of scholarship for students:-**

The various scholarship schemes to different categories of Bonafide Himachali students are being implemented by the Education Department, Himachal Pradesh to encourage them to improve their merit/performance in studies. These will be reviewed from time to time and enhanced as per requirement.

- i) **Dr. Ambedkar Medhavi Chhatarvriti Yojna :-** The Scholarship will be given to top 1000 meritorious students of Scheduled Caste category and to top 1000 meritorious students of OBC, declared as such in the result of 10th class examination conducted by H.P. Board of School Education, strictly on merit basis for the students studying in 10+1 and 10+2 classes in a

recognized institute within or outside the State. The renewal of scholarship in 10+2 class will be subject to satisfactory performance of student in 10+1 internal examination. The scholarship is given @ ₹10,000/- per year. The amount of said scholarship will be enhanced as per requirement during the 12th Five Year Plan.

- ii) **Swami Vivekanand Utkrisht Chhatervriti Yojna:-** The scholarship will be given to top 2000 meritorious students of General category declared in the result of Matric Examination conducted by the H.P. Board of School Education, strictly on merit basis for students studying in 10+1 and 10+2 classes in a recognized institute within or outside the State. The renewal of scholarship in 10+2 class will be subject to satisfactory performance of student in 10+1 internal examination. The scholarship is given @ ₹10,000/- per year. The amount of scholarship will be enhanced as per requirement during the 12th Five Year Plan.
- iii) **Thakur Sen Negi Utkrisht Chhatervriti Yojna:-** The scholarship will be given to top 100 Girls and 100 Boys students belonging to the Tribal community of H.P., declared in the result of Matric Examination conducted by H.P. Board of School Education, strictly on merit basis for students studying in 10+1 and 10+2 classes in a recognized institute within or outside the State. The renewal of scholarship in 10+2 class will be subject to satisfactory performance of student in 10+1 internal examination. The scholarship is given @ ₹11,000/- per year. The amount of scholarship will be enhanced as per requirement during the 12th Five Year Plan.
- iv) **Maharishi Balmiki Chhatervriti Yojna:-** Under this scheme a scholarship @ ₹ 9,000/- per year is given to Bonafide Himachali girl students belonging to Balmiki families, engaged in unclean occupation. It is given beyond Matric to college level students for studies and professional courses to students studying in Govt. or Private Colleges situated in Himachal Pradesh. The concerned students must apply on prescribed proforma through their Head of school/college/institution alongwith Balmiki Certificate. Amount of this scholarship will be enhanced as per requirement during the 12th Five Year Plan.
- v) **Indira Gandhi Utkrisht Chhatervriti Yojna for Post Plus Two students:-** The Indira Gandhi Utkrisht Chhatervriti Yojna for meritorious students of post Plus Two courses shall be awarded to 150 students @ ₹10,000/- per annum per student purely on the basis of the merit and without any income ceiling. The scholarship will also be awarded to ten toppers each from the merit list of 10+2 Arts, Science and Commerce, declared by the H.P. Board of School Education, provided they join any academic/professional stream. The scholarship also to be awarded to ten toppers from the merit list of B.A. /B.Sc. /B.Com examination, provided they join any academic/professional stream. The scholarship will be renewed every year to the same number of

students till they complete degree/course. The amount of this scholarship will be enhanced as per requirement during the 12th Five Year Plan.

- vi) Sainik School Sujanpur Tihra Scholarship:-** The students who are studying in Sainik School Sujanpur Tihra in class VI to XII and are bonafide resident of Himachal Pradesh will be given scholarship at the following rates:-

Income Range	Rate per annum
1. Upto ₹ 9,220/- p.m.	18,000/-
2. ₹ 9221/- to 10,650/- p.m.	15,000/-
3. ₹ 10,651/- to 11,470/- p.m.	12,000/-
4. Above ₹ 11470/- to 10,650/- p.m.	8,000/-

In addition, the students will be given dietary money @ ₹ 10/- per day for 295 days. Clothing allowance @ ₹ 1,500/- per annum for the first year and ₹ 750/- per annum for the subsequent years.

- vii) NDA Scholarship Scheme:-** This is a State sponsored scheme started from the year 2010-11. Under this scheme, scholarship will be given to the Cadets of Himachal Pradesh who are getting training at National Defence Academy, Khadakwasla, Pune. It is proposed that Cadets of H.P. which will undergo training to following institutions may also get the scholarship:

1. Gentlemen cadets of OTA Gaya,
2. Indian Military Academy, Dehradun, Uttrakhand,
3. Officers training Academy, Mount, St. Thiman, Chennai,
4. Air Force Academy, Dugigal, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh,
5. Naval Academy, Ezymal, Kerala.

- viii) Protsahan Chhatervriti Yojna: -** This is a new State sponsored scheme started from the year 2011 onwards. This Chhatervriti (scholarship) will be given to all category students, who are studying in Govt. Schools/Govt. aided schools of Himachal Pradesh at the distance of five kilometer from their parental home. The distance Certificate must be attached by the Head of concerned school. The attendance of the concerned students in the school should be 80% and above in every month. The amount of the scholarship will be given in the following rate:

<u>Distance</u>	<u>Rate</u>
From 5 Km. to 8 Km.	200/- P.M. (9 th -12 th)
From 8 Km. above.	300/- P.M. (9 th -12 th)

- ix) Kalpana Chawla Chhatervriti Yojna:-** This new scholarship scheme sponsored by State Govt. was started during the year 2012-13. Under this scheme the top 2000 meritorious girl students of post+2 classes in all study groups i.e. Science, Arts and Commerce streams based on passing ratio in each group as per the merit list supplied by the HPBSE will be given ₹15,000/- per student per year. The scholarship will be renewed till the completion of Degree/Diploma/Certificate course provided there is no failure. The amount of this scholarship will be enhanced as per requirement during the 12th Five Year Plan.
- x) Protsahan Yojna:-** This is a new scheme sponsored by State Govt. during the year 2012-13 for all those students of the state who are selected and take admission for a degree course in any Indian Institute of Technology (IITs) or All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and for a Post Graduate Diploma Course in any Indian Institute of Management (IIMs) . One time Award of ₹31,000/- (Thirty one thousand only) will be given to all the students.
- xi) Rashtriya Indian Military College Scholarship:-** This award is made to the ten students who are bonafide residents of H.P. and are studying from VIII to XII in Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehradun. Two students from each class are eligible for the scholarship. The amount of scholarship is ₹20,000/- per annum.
- xii) IRDP Scholarship Scheme:-** Students belonging to IRDP families and studying in 6th to University level are eligible for this scholarship provided they are pursuing their study in Govt./Govt. aided Institution in H.P. The scholarship will be given in the following rate:

Class	Boys	Girls (Amount in ₹)
9 th & 10 th	300/- p.a.	600/- p.a.
+1 & +2	800/- p.a.	800/- p.a.
College/University- i) Day scholar	1,200/- p.a.	1,200/- p.a.
ii) Hostellers	2,400/- p.a.	2,400/- p.a.

- xiii) Financial Assistance to the children of the Armed Forces Personnel killed/disabled during the different War/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% the

children will get half scholarship. The scholarship will be given in the following rate:

Class	Boys	Girls (Amount in ₹)
9 th & 10 th	300/- p.a.	600/- p.a.
+1 & +2	800/- p.a.	800/- p.a.
College/University- i) Day scholar	1,200/- p.a.	1,200/- p.a.
ii) Hostellers	2,400/- p.a.	2,400/- p.a.

- **Free Text Book Scheme:-** Under this scheme, the text books are being provided to the students of 6th to 10 classes who belongs to SC/ST/OBC and IRDP categories studying in Govt. Schools in H.P. Free text books are being provided to class 9th and 10th students by the Secondary Education Department. The expenditure for free text books will be met out from the budget of material and supply of SC and ST Component Plan.

- **Colleges as Centre of Excellence:-**

At present there is only one college as centre of excellence. Now the department has targeted to strengthen 9 degree colleges at district level as “Centre of Excellence” during the 12th Five Year Plan by providing better infrastructural facilities like well equipped libraries/computer/ multimedia centers, sports wings/student activities centre and hostel etc.

- **Vocationalisation of Sec. Education:**

There is great need to expand the coverage of vocational education and training courses in the state. The Project Approval board of Centrally Sponsored Schemes has approved to introduce vocational education in 100 Govt. Sen. Secondary Schools of the State in at least two vocational sectors, where national standard curriculum and course material is available. The vocational education scheme will be implemented from session 2013-14 from 9th to 12th classes.

About 2 Lac. students will be benefitted through these vocational courses during the 12th Five Year Plan.

- **Vocationalisation of Higher Education:**

There is a dire need to enhance employability among college students. For this, introduction of some vocational courses in colleges for upgradation of skills learnt in schools is urgently required. These courses will be according to the requirement of local industries. To enhance the employability, efforts can be made by introducing industry friendly courses in these institutions.

- **Computerization of the Department e-Governance initiatives:-** The department has taken steps to fully equip the department with latest hardware and software. Various software applications i.e. e-Salary, e-Samadhan, e-service book (PMIS), e-Samiksha, Reference Monitoring System (Refnic) and e-dispatch developed by National Informatics Centre are already in operation in the department. In order to implement these software applications at field office level, necessary hardware proposals are under consideration. Besides this, some department specific software applications i.e. scholarship monitoring module and statistics etc. are under consideration for development by NIC/Department of Information Technology.

2.2 ACCESS, PARTICIPATION AND EXPANSION

- **Opening/Upgradation of schools:-**

To improve the access to education and to provide education at the doorsteps of people is among one of the major objective of this department. To achieve this objective, yearly targets are set for upgrading Middle Schools to the level of High Schools within the radius of three kilometers and High Schools to the level of Sr. Sec. Schools within the radius of five kilometers in the State. Presently there are 1332 Govt. Sr. Sec. Schools, 837 Govt. High Schools and 80 Govt. Degree Colleges functioning in the state.

- **Completion of Buildings of schools/labs/libraries/hostels:-**

For quality education, infrastructure is one of the basic needs of the department. At present, 1088 construction works of school buildings are going on, out which 444 works has been completed, 296 works has not yet been started due to some procedural delay (tenders and other formalities etc.) and 348 construction of schools building works are under process and will be completed in a phased manner. The department has targeted 330 new school buildings which include additional classrooms, Science labs equipped with science material (Science kits), toilets (separate for boys and girls), hostels, playgrounds, multipurpose hall, libraries, boundary walls in all institutions for healthy teaching atmosphere, furniture as per requirement of existing schools as well as newly upgraded schools are sanctioned on need basis arising essentially due to increase in enrolment in the schools will be given highest priority. There is dire need to provide desk/benches for the students as most of the students in the schools used to sit on tat/Patti.

- **Opening of new colleges, construction of new colleges buildings/labs/libraries/ hostels and others:-**

At present there are 80 Govt. Degree colleges which include five Govt. Sanskrit colleges in the state. Besides 56 Private Degree colleges, 80 B.Ed. /M.Ed. colleges, 17 Sanskrit colleges/Pathshalas, 2 B.P.Ed., 6 Law Colleges are also running in the state under the control of Regulatory Commission. Many

more educational institutions will need to be opened while ensuring equity and excellence. Department has targeted to provide buildings with full teaching & non-teaching staff , complete infrastructure i.e. Additional classrooms, Furniture, Science labs equipped with Science material (Science kits), toilets (separate for boys and girls), hostels, playgrounds, multipurpose hall, libraries, stationary, boundary walls etc in the 12th Five Year Plan.

2.3 EQUITY: Inclusion of disadvantaged groups and weaker section

In order to reduce the dropout rate in disadvantaged groups and weaker section of the society, the students are encouraged to attend the school regularly without any hesitation. To remove any discrimination and enhancing the feeling of oneness, schemes like free uniform, free text books, various scholarships to weaker section of the society and meritorious students are very helpful to improve the literacy rate. These schemes will be continued and require adequate budgetary provision during 12th Five Year Plan. The department is also proposed to enhance the amount of some of the scholarship schemes for 12th Five Year Plan.

3. Private Sector:-

Efforts will be made to involve local industries and the general public in upgradation and improvement of infrastructure in educational institutions situated in Industrial Areas. The Private sector will be encouraged to provide various facilities to the students like computers, libraries, furniture etc. and to provide pre service teacher training facilities for teachers in future. The Department will arrange the training programme on disaster management in convergence with other Govt. departments.

4. Activities to achieve the objectives (including new schemes/rationalization of ongoing schemes)

New Schemes

- **Public Private Partnership:-** In the 12th Five Year Plan, possibility will be explored for involving private sector more meaningfully to achieve the objective of quality improvement in education. Model for PPP will be proposed for the upgradation of Educational Infrastructure in Industrial Areas. The purpose of this scheme is to involve industries and the general public in the development process by providing assistance for the upgradation/providing missing infrastructure in educational institutions situated in Industrial Areas. The State Govt. will assist the said scheme by providing Grant-in-Aid in PPP mode. Institutions under PPP mode can be establish near Industrial Areas where infrastructure gap can be filled. It is also proposed that private sector can adopt some of the schools for all over development by providing missing infrastructure in educational institutions situated in Industrial areas to start with.

- **NME-ICT:-**Centrally sponsored scheme called “National Mission on Education through ICT (NME-ICT) under the Ministry of Human Resource Development has been approved by GOI which will be started in all the Govt. Colleges of the State to provide access to educational content and connectivity with national pool. The purpose of this scheme is to provide high quality personalized and interactive knowledge modules over the internet/intranet for all the learners in Higher Education Institutions in any time any where mode. At present 75% of the cost of providing connectivity is borne by Central Govt. and rest 25% is being provided by the concerned colleges covered under this project. This scheme will be continued in the 12th Five Year Plan.
- **Akaash:-** The GOI has introduced another new scheme named AKASH to enable students to get benefit from the potentials of ICT and to improve the quality of teaching learning process, by providing **Tablets** to students of colleges. The scheme will be started on sharing pattern of 50:50 by State and Centre Govt. during the 12th Five Year Plan by providing **Tablets** to the students of 2nd year of degree courses of the colleges.
- **Community Colleges:-**The department is proposes to upgrade Community Colleges by supplementing the existing facilities and infrastructure i.e. science laboratory, hostels etc. New skill development courses will be started during 12th Five Year plan in each college keeping in view the skill requirement in the market.
- **Establishment of Language Labs:-** To enhance the communication skill among students as well as teachers, language labs will be established in colleges with Teacher/students Console, Earphone with mike and Computer etc. in the 12th Five Year Plan.
- **Inclusive Education at Secondary Stage(IEDSS):-** The centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Education for disabled children was implemented with the view to provide education opportunities for children with disabilities in general school facilitate their retention in school system after completion of elementary grades . The department is going to introduce the said scheme at secondary level during 12th five year . The GOI has sanctioned Rs. 1,62,33,379/-(1.62 Crores) for the this scheme .

5. Rationalization of Ongoing schemes :-

At present various schemes viz. construction of buildings under State Plan, scholarships schemes, incentive like free text books, incentive for students getting secondary & Sr. Secondary education beyond the distance of 5 to 8 kilometers, 95% Grant-in-aid to school and colleges are going on in the department of higher education. Keeping in view their importance, these schemes will be continued in the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17).

23. Art & Culture

The Department of Language, Art and Culture has been assigned the task to preserve and promote cultural heritage of the State. During the previous five year plans, the focus of the department remained on promotion and dissemination of culture, development of languages, folk songs/dances/theatre/art and other related activities, concerning the promotion of rich cultural heritage.

Objectives of 12th Five Year Plan

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

The following schemes are proposed to be implemented during the Annual Plan 2013-14:

1. Promotion of Languages

Language is the forerunner of any culture. The department is engaged in promotion of languages like Hindi, Sanskrit, Pahari, Urdu etc. The department organises poetic symposium, literary seminars from time to time to provide forum to the poets and writers. The department propose to organise literary workshop, poetic, literary symposium during the 12th five year plan and annual plans.

2. Publication of Dictionary

To develop Hindi language in administrative work and to encourage the officers / officials of the state government working in various departments, the department proposes to print and publish various dictionaries in English to Hindi, Hindi to English and other related material. To bring out the above material the activity will be continued in the plan period.

3. Himachal Academy of Arts, Culture and Language

The Himachal Academy of Arts, Culture and Language is working in the fields for promotion of cultural, literary and other related activities and it will continue to perform its functions.

4. Celebration of Fairs and Festivals & Voluntary Organisation

For the preservation of cultural heritage the fairs and festivals are celebrated with the help of the government and local mela committees. The state government has declared 8 National, 17 State and 30 Distt. level fairs. The government provides grant in aid amounting to Rs. 1.00 lakh, Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 15,000 to national, state and district level fairs, respectively. The department provides grant in aid to various organisations working in the field for promotion and preservation of the cultural heritage.

5. Organisation of Cultural Activities

Under the scheme the department organise interstate/ state/ national cultural programmes. Now the department has started various cultural activities in its own complex Gaiety Theatre for the whole year besides the department participates in Republic Day celebration, Phool Walon Ki Sair, Punjab Mahotsav, International Trade Fair, Himachal Divas at Delhi and various fair and festival within the state. Such activities provide an opportunity to show cultural heritage of state outside, hence the same will be continued.

6. Repair and renovation of Historical Temples/Monuments for the preservation of Historical importance of the State

The department provides GIA for the repair of historical temples and monuments under this scheme. According to a survey more than 35 hundred temples have been earmarked as historical temples/ monuments. As per the scheme the department only provide Rs. 25 thousand financial assistance which is not sufficient as per the prevailing cost of material and labour charges. The department proposes to enhance this amount from Rs. 25000/- to Rs. 1.00 lakh for each temple

7. Construction of Multipurpose Cultural Complex/setting-up of Samarks & Statues

The department has started the construction work of multi purpose cultural complex at Samur Kalan, Una. It also installs statues and construct Sahidi smark in the pradesh. This activity will be continued in the plan period.

8. Strengthening of Museums

The department has four Museum i.e. State museum Shimla, BSM Chamba, Kangra Art Gallery Museum at Dharmshala and Tribal Museum at Keylong. The construction work of the new block of state museum is in progress and the repair and alteration is required to be made in other museums. New Galleries are also to be established in plan period.

9. C/o State Archives Building

The Archives wing was set up in the year 1984 for the preservation, protection and research of ancient manuscripts, gazettters, gazetes, books, files, cartographs, emblems and the similar possessions. Till date some 50,000 historical evidence adorn the archival repository but the irony is that state archives does not own its exclusive private building. It is presently housed partially in a rented building and partially in the directorate. Keeping in view the dire need of an independent building on the analogy of the National Archives of India as well as to show perceptibility to precious historical documents, it is proposed to construction an exclusive archival building.

10. Financial Provision

An outlay of Rs. 25.04 crore for 12th five year plan and Rs. 3.67 crore for annual plan 2013-14 has been proposed . For annual plan 2012-13 there exists an outlay of Rs. 3.53 crore .

24. Technical Education

Department of Technical Education is engaged in creation of human resource pool at degree, diploma and craftsman training level with spectrum of technical competencies, while ensuring universal access to serve as an instrument of bringing about technological transformation.

Himachal Pradesh has witnessed tremendous growth of industry in last few years. There has been consistent demand from industry and also from the service sector for semi skilled and skilled personnel. The department is laying stress to open at least one polytechnic in each district & one ITI in each assembly constituency. Further to encourage the private sector for opening technical and vocational institutions in the State, the department is extending all possible help to the private entrepreneurs required for this purpose.

In order to maintain quality for technical education in the private institutions, the department is ensuring that the institutions established in the private sector fulfill the requirements and norms/guidelines of regulatory bodies like; All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), pharmacy Council of India (PCI), H.P. University, Shimla, National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT), Delhi, State Council for Vocational Training (SCVT).

1. 12th Five Year Plan Objectives

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

2. Existing status of Technical Education

At present, there are 19 engineering colleges (2 in govt. sector and 17 in private sector), 13 pharmacy college, (1 govt. sector and 12 in private sector), 30 polytechnics (10 in govt. sector and 20 in private sector) , 01 diploma level pharmacy institution, 85 ITI's, 120 Industrial Training Centres in private sector. There is one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Mandi at Kamand and one National Institute of Technology (N.I.T.) at Hamirpur under the control of MHRD. Besides, there is also one National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) in Distt. Kangra. The H.P. Technical University has been established at Hamirpur. In addition, there are 10 private universities established in private sector in the state.

3. Way Forward

The tremendous growth of industry in the last few years has created a consistent demand for semi-skilled and skilled personnel. There is a need for opening of more and more technical and vocational institutions to train the skilled

manpower as per the need of industry and service sector. The state government is laying stress to open at least one polytechnic in each district and one ITI/ITC in each assembly constituency. Five new polytechnics in the left out districts of Sirmaur, Kullu, Bilaspur, Kinnaur and Lahaul- Spiti are to be opened. The Govt. of India has sanctioned Rs. 12.30 crore per polytechnic for the construction of buildings under “Sub Mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development” scheme. For proper establishment of these polytechnics Rs. 200 crore would be required in the 12th plan period. One Engineering College with specialization in Hydro Technology shall be established at Bandla in Bilaspur district during the plan period. For proper utilisation of infrastructure created, additional courses shall be started in existing polytechnics where number of courses is less than 5. Further to encourage the private sector for opening technical and vocational institutions, the Government is extending all possible help to the private entrepreneurs required for this purpose.

By opening of 5 Polytechnics, 5 ITI's, 2 Engineering Colleges and starting of additional courses in the existing Polytechnics atleast 2550 trainees shall be trained in different professional courses by the end of 12th five year plan.

4. Centrally Sponsored Scheme

The department is participating in Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP-II) and the state eligibility proposal was approved by the NPIU and World Bank. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Govt. Engineering College, Sundernagar has been covered under TEQIP-II programme with an outlay of Rs. 12.25 crore in the ratio of 90:10 as centre and state share. First installment of Rs. 181.80 lakh has been received from the Govt. of India. The liability of department in this programme would be Rs. 1.25 crore for the entire period.

11 ITIs have been upgraded as Centre of Excellence under World Bank assisted project with a total outlay of Rs. 32.50 crore and with a total outlay of Rs. 0.70 crore for the purchase of computers and peripherals. A sum of Rs. 25.19 crore (centre share) has been received from the GOI, DGE&T, New Delhi. 33 ITIs have been upgraded under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode and Rs. 82.50 crore has been received from GOI, DGE&T, New Delhi.

5. Capital Content

An outlay of Rs. 40.24 crore has been proposed for capital works in the Annual Plan 2013-14. It consists of a sum of Rs. 7.00 crore for the construction of buildings of J.N. Govt. Engineering College, Sundernagar and Rs. 1.00 crore for the construction of building of Govt. B-Pharmacy College Rohroo. Besides, Rs. 6.89 crore has been proposed for the construction of polytechnic buildings and Rs. 18.35 crore for the construction of ITI' buildings. In addition, Rs. 7.00 crore has been kept for construction of NIFT Kangra building.

6. Financial Provision

An outlay of Rs. 277.49 crore has been proposed for 12th Five Year Plan and Rs. 52.00 crore for annual plan 2013-14. For annual plan 2012-13 an outlay of Rs. 43.00 crore had been kept.

7. Skill Development

To provide employment opportunities to the youth, it is necessary to upgrade skills in a demand driven manner. The curriculum for skill development requires constant reorientation to meet the demands of employers and industry. A study to map existing skill levels and skill gaps was got conducted through International Credit Rating Agency (ICRA). As per study new incremental jobs by 2015 has been assessed at four lakh.

For the 12th Five Year Plan a target of skilling 8 crore persons has been kept for the country. The pro rata target of Himachal Pradesh comes to 4.5 lakh persons. Under this scheme workers of unorganized sector, unemployed youths and school drop outs would be imparted vocational training in the sectors of Automobile repair, Banking and Accountancy, Beauty Culture, Electrical, Electronics, Fabrication, Garment making, Hospitality, ICT, Production and Manufacturing, Refrigeration, Retail, Toy Making, Paint, Construction, Wood Work, Basic Processing and Preservation and Industrial Electrical. The training programmes are being conducted under the scheme. For upgrading skills and imparting training to youth an integrated approach is being followed with the involvement of departments of Technical Education, Tourism, Agriculture, Industry, Education, Rural Development, Social Justice & Empowerment, Urban Development, Health, Power, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries. A target to upgrade and impart skills to 50,000 persons has been kept in the annual plan 2012-13.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 crore has been proposed under Skill Development for setting up of a council in annual plan 2013-14.

25. Allopathy

The government is committed to provide basic health care facilities to its people. Despite various constraints, the government has endeavored to increase the allocation for health sector from time to time. We have been able to build a vast health infrastructure comprising of 2066 Health Sub-Centres, 473 PHCs, 11 ESI/ Civil Dispensaries, 76 CHCs, 54 Hospitals, one govt. Dental College and two Medical Colleges with a total bed capacity of 9702 beds in govt. sector. Presently, one Health Sub-Centre is serving about 2985 rural population. Similarly, a PHC is providing health care services to about 13040 whereas a CHC is serving 80155 persons.

Special emphasis on the health infrastructure and facilities has resulted in favourable health indicators. According to SRS-2010 and NFHS-III the health indicators of Himachal Pradesh are better than the national average. The crude birth rate of the state is 16.5 per 1000 against 21.8 of the country (SRS 2011), crude death rate is 6.7 against 7.1 at national level and infant mortality rate is 38 against national figure of 44. Total fertility rate of the state is 1.7 against the all India figure of 2.5 well below the replacement rate of 2.1.

In the field of family planning our achievements are high and encouraging. The contraceptive prevalence rate in Himachal Pradesh is 73% (NFHS-III) which is highest in the country. The state has achieved near elimination stage of leprosy with reduction in leprosy prevalence rate to less than 0.25 cases per ten thousand population. Tuberculosis has also been brought under control with more than 88% cure rate. The achievements under the universal immunization programme have also been commendable (82.3%, DLHS III). In birth and death registration the coverage of Himachal Pradesh is one of the best with nearly 100% registration of birth. The institutional deliveries rate is 75.36.

For the 12th Five Year Plan the following targets have been proposed:

Sr. No.	Items	Unit	Target for 12 th Five Year Plan (2012-17)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per thousand	22
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Per lakh live birth	90
3.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive Couple	1.7
4.	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 Years)	Children under 3 years of age who are under weight %	25
5.	Anemia among Women (15-49 years)	%age	35
6.	Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	Per thousand	921

12th Five Year Plan objectives

1. To ensure availability of quality healthcare on equitable, accessible and affordable basis throughout the state with special focus on tribal, remote and backward areas and marginalised groups.
2. To strengthen primary healthcare delivery system with well functioning linkages to secondary & tertiary healthcare
3. To reduce the incidence of communicable diseases and putting in place a strategy to reduce the burden of non communicable diseases.
4. To reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio
5. To improve overall sex ratio in the state.
6. Efficient and prompt emergency medical response and treatment
7. Strengthening Promotive and Preventive Health for the Young
8. To improve availability of trained human resources in health sector and promote research works
9. Develop and explore scope of PPP model
10. Private sector involvement in health delivery system

Thrust areas to achieve objectives

1. All the areas, where there exist no health institution will be given priority in making health institutions reachable, so that they are easily accessible to women and older people.
2. All health Institutions will be maintained in proper conditions. The residential facility shall be provided to the staff of each institution so that 24*7 services are made available.
3. Strengthen secondary health care gaps. The sanctioned and existing bed strength will be made up by providing more bed space.
4. Quality Circles shall be set up in all the hospitals to improve the service delivery and patient satisfaction and Village Health and Sanitation committees would be made functional.
5. Diagnostic centres having facilities equal to Zonal Hospitals shall be setup in three District hospitals at Solan, Bilaspur and Hamirpur. These shall have facilities like CAT scan, Ultrasound machine, TMT, Colposcope, color Doppler etc. so that patients are not referred to Zonal Hospitals or outside the state.

6. All the laboratories up to block level will be upgraded under ISDP programme for the surveillance of communicable diseases. All Regional Hospitals shall provide minimum 13 specialized services namely; Medicine, Surgery, OBG, Eye, ENT, Orthopedics, Anesthesia, Radiology, Blood Transfusion, Pathology, Pediatrics, and Skin diseases. Preventive care and screening efforts will be strengthened.
7. Management of hospital waste, and its safe disposal. All hospitals shall be provided with equipment like incinerators, autoclaves and chemicals to dispose of biomedical hospital waste as per the provisions of the Hospital Biomedical Waste Rules, 1995.
8. To strengthen the tertiary health care, research and medical education for medical and para medical aspirants, an AIIMS like institute would be set up in the Pradesh.

Detail of Schemes:

1. National Health Mission (NHM)

After the success of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), it has been converted into a National Health Mission (NHM) for covering towns also apart from villages so as to ensure universal coverage under this programme. National Health Mission focuses on decentralized implementation of the activities and funneling of funds. It sets the stage for district management of health and active community participation in the implementation of health programmes. Under this programme, following activities have been targeted:-

(i) Maternal & Child Care

- Free Treatment for Pregnant ladies & infants upto 1 year of age.
- Strengthening of 94 Health Institutions as Matri Seva Kendra by ensuring setting up of NBCC in all of them.
- Establishing of two Nutritional Rehabilitation Centers in the Medical Colleges.
- Providing dedicated ambulances for drop back of mothers and new borns

(ii) Young Population:

- De-addiction centres in each district hospitals.
- Dedicated 24X7 counseling centres and phone in service.
- Providing Referral Support to all children diagnosed with critical/congenital illness during school check ups.

- Expansion of the SHP to include children registered with Anganwadi Centres [Age below 6 years].
- Weekly Iron Folic Supplement throughout the State.
- Free Sanitary Napkins to all adolescent girls under MPH.
- Regular radio & TV Shows for the young. Convergence with NYK/NGO/WCD for non school going young people.

(iii) Anemia Free Himachal Campaign:

- Roll out in entire state.
- Routine anemia checking at sub-centre and above.
- Focus on dietary habits.
- Regular counseling and monitoring.
- Follow up and impact assessment.

(iv) Beti Hai Anmol/ Future PNDT Initiatives :

- A message IEC campaign has been initiated under the scheme through IEC camps. Nukkad Nataks by different artists to create awareness among the community regarding falling sex ratio.
- The sex ratio in the State is reported to be 974 females per thousand males in the year 2011. The child sex ratio 896 in 2001 has increased to 906 in 2011. The state has already formulated an incentive strategy for the improvement in sex ratio.
- The Block (Health) which will have the best sex ratio will be awarded the cash prize of rupees five lakh for the development activities.
- Female will be given Rs. 25000/-/ Rs. 20000/-, if the couple goes for family planning method (permanent) after first girl child and second girl child, respectively. Informer who informs the department about the sex selection activities will be awarded the cash prize of Rs. 10000/-.

2. Emergency Medical Response System (EMRS)

Government of Himachal Pradesh signed an agreement with GVK-EMRI leading service provider to provide ambulance service (108) in emergency in the state. Under the project, one hundred and eight well equipped ambulances had been provided in all the districts. The services are free of cost to the people and the entire expenditure is borne by the National Health Mission and government jointly. It is being run and managed by GVK-EMRI through a central Emergency Response Centre and a toll free number 108 can be used from all landlines/ mobiles to access the service. It has given a yeoman service to the state population and 2.07 lakh

persons have already availed this service. This service has improved institutional delivery and now 75.36% deliveries are being done in institutions, it has also helped in decline in mortalities due to accidents. The Govt. of India has approved purchase of 27 additional ambulance for gap filling and 32 for Inter Facility transfer.

3. Improvement in Trauma Services

This hilly state is prone to recurrent traffic and other accidents. Therefore, there is an urgent need to improve the trauma care services. The trauma centre at Bilaspur & IGMSC Shimla made functional. The trauma centre at Kullu will be made functional shortly. The state govt. plans to extend trauma services at Solan, Chamba, Hamirpur, Mandi and Shimla.

4. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana for 2,98,472 BPL families is being implemented in the state. The following packages are being provided under the scheme.

i) Basic Package

Basic package is up to Rs. 30,000/- for hospitalization and day care surgeries (other than critical care) including maternity benefit on per year per family of five basis. The short listing of insurance provider has been completed and annual premium has come to Rs. 398/- per family to be shared by Govt. of India and State in the ratio of 75:25.

ii) Critical Care Package

The state government is providing an additional benefits for critical illness expenses of up to Rs. 1,75,000/- for meeting the expenses of hospitalization for treatment of Cardiac and Cardiothoracic Surgeries, Genito Urinary Surgery, Neurosurgery, Radiation Oncology, Trauma, Transplant Surgeries, Spinal Surgeries and Surgical Gastro Enterology. Whole expenditure (i.e. premium) on this account is being borne by the state.

At present 2,35,135 smart cards have been prepared and it is targetted to cover the entire BPL families under the yojna. The benefit of the scheme has been extended to MNREGA workers, construction workers, domestic workers and street vendors persons with > 70% disability. Total number of such persons will reach 5.52 lakh.

5. AIDS Control Programme:

H.P. State Aids Control Society is established in 1999 as per instruction received from National AIDS Control Organization. The goals of National Aids Control Programme is to halt and reverse the epidemic in India over the next five

year by integrating programmes for prevention, care and support and treatment. This will be achieved through a four-pronged strategy:

- ❖ Prevent infections through saturation of coverage of high-risk groups with Targeted interventions (TIs) and scaled up interventions in the general population.
- ❖ Provide greater care, support and treatment to large number of PLHA.
- ❖ Strengthen the infrastructure systems and human resource in prevention, Care, Support and treatment programme at district, State and national levels.
- ❖ Strengthen the nationwide strategic information management system.

Following three special schemes for people living with HIV/AIDS and for their children are being implemented:

- i) Reimbursement of Travel Cost of AIDS patients and one companion coming for treatment to ART Centre.
- ii) Providing milk powder to infant up to one year age of HIV positive mother.
- iii) Cost of education and other living requirement of all orphans/children of AIDS victims by the State Govt. and providing financial assistance to them up to age of 18 years.

6. Inter Sectoral Co-ordination

A number of programmes relating to children, women, old, infirm and handicapped are being implemented. There are also diseases relating to water, village health and sanitation. To tackle these in an integrated way a close coordination to implement the programmes of health department will be maintained with Ayurveda, Women & Child Welfare, Irrigation & Public Health and Panchayati Raj departments.

7. Develop Public Private Participation

Without the help of agencies other than the department the health activities of the magnitude required can not be performed. The department will outsource services like kitchen/ laundry / sanitation/ diagnostic at CHCs level. However diagnostic services owned by state will continue at district and PHCs level. It will provide accreditation to private health institutions in PPP mode.

The state has already started the establishment of 12 units of CT Scan in PPP mode. Hence, if this goes successful such establishment at the 12 district hospitals, 3 Zonal hospitals and 34 civil hospitals can be further planned. Such models are envisaged to supplement governmental efforts in underserved and vulnerable areas for deliveries, family planning services and diagnostics.

8. Capital Content

To give quality services, the Health Institutions should have their own buildings which needs to be constructed. Out of 569 ongoing capital works relating to all types of construction of hospital buildings, likely completion of 193 works is anticipated in 2013-14.

9. Financial Outlays:

To achieve objectives and bring smoothness in the implementation of schemes an outlay of Rs. 1232.17 crore has been proposed in 12th Five Year Plan . The outlay of current financial year (2012-13) is Rs. 188 crore and for annual plan 2013-14 an outlay of Rs. 212 crore has been proposed.

26. Ayurveda

It is from India, and is more than 5,000 years that Ayurveda has evolved. "Ayur" means life and "Ved" means knowledge. This holistic science is the knowledge of complete balance of the Body, Mind and spirit, including the emotions and psychology, on all levels. It includes in its consideration, longevity, rejuvenation and self-realization therapies through herbs, diet, exercise, yoga, massage, aromas, tantras, mantras, and meditation. According to Ayurvedic tradition health is the balance of elements air, earth, fire, and water-and illness is as excess or deficiency of any particular element. Ayurveda treats illness at its source, rather than at the level of symptoms, and helps an individual to take responsibility for their own health and well-being.

Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy (ISM&H) includes Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Homeopathy and therapies such yoga and naturopathy. Practitioners of ISM&H catered to the health care needs of the people before modern medicine came to India in the 20th century. A major strength of ISM&H system is that it is assessable, acceptable and affordable. Mainstreaming of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) in National Health Care Delivery is an important goal under the NRHM.

Despite all the efforts of Central and State Government, the ISM&H have not realized their full potential because:

- Existing ISM&H primary, secondary and tertiary health care institutions lack essential staff, infrastructure, diagnostic facilities and drugs.
- The potential of ISM&H drug and therapeutic modalities has not been fully exploited.
- Lack of quality control and good manufacturing practices have resulted in poor quality ingredients leading to spurious and substandard drugs.
- The quality of training of ISM&H practitioners is not as good as of allopathic. Many ISM&H colleges lack essential facilities, qualified teachers and hospitals for practical training. There is lack of Continuing Medical Education (CME) for periodic updating of knowledge and skills.
- Medicinal plants have been over exploited and, as a result, the cost of ISM&H drugs have increased and spurious products are getting into the market. The demand for medicinal plants is growing and the trade in medicinal plants is secretive and exploitative.

- The profit motive is leading to unsustainable practices being employed. As a result, plants species are in danger of extinction. Cultivation of medicinal plants has not been encouraged to the desired level and most plants are uprooted from wild.

The Task Force constituted by Planning Commission, GoI had given the following recommendations on the Conservation, Cultivation Sustainable use and Legal Protection of Medicinal Plants:-

- Establishment of medicinal plants conservation areas (MPCA), covering all ecosystems, forest types and sub types;
- Ex-situ conservation of rare, endangered medicinal plants may be tried out in established gardens managed by the Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture or Forests;
- Gene banks created by the Department of Biotechnology should store the germplasm of all medicinal plants;
- Establishment of Vanaspati vans' in degraded forest areas;
- Forest areas which are rich in medicinal plants should be identified. Management plans of these areas need to be formulated and sustainable harvesting encouraged under the Joint Forest Management System;
- Technically qualified NGOs must be encouraged to take up the task of improving awareness and increasing availability of plant stock and involved in the promotion of agro-techniques for cultivation of medicinal plants;
- Screening/testing/clinical evaluation of herbal products to be taken up and completed;
- Drug testing laboratories for ISM&H products should be established with qualified staff;
- Establishment of a Traditional Knowledge Digital Library so that information on medicinal plants and their use in the country could be accessed readily;
- Establishment of a Medicinal Plant Board for integrated development of the medicinal plants.

The National ISM&H policy approved by the Cabinet envisages that the following measures will enable ISM&H system to achieve its full potential in providing health care:-

1. Improving the quality of primary, secondary and tertiary care;
2. Mainstreaming ISM&H institutions and practitioners with modern systems of medicine so that people have access to a complementary system of care;
3. Strengthening ISM&H educational institutions so that students get adequate training, giving them confidence to practice their system and participate in national programmes;
4. Investing in continuing medical education;
5. Ensuring the conservation, preservation, promotion, cultivation, collection and processing of medicinal plants and herbs required to meet growing domestic demand for ISM&H drugs and the export potential;
6. Completing Pharmacopoeia of all the systems of ISM&H and drawing up a list of essential drugs and ensuring their availability;
7. Ensuring quality control of drugs and improving their availability at an affordable cost;
8. Investing in research and development (R&D) for the development of new drugs and formulations, undertaking clinical trials and patenting them; and
9. Undertaking clinical trials of promising drugs being in use, by appropriately strengthening Central Research Councils and coordinating their research with other research agencies such as Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Delhi.

Indian System of Medicine & Homoeopathy have played significant role in the health care system in the State of Himachal Pradesh. This could perhaps due to the fact that Himachal Pradesh due to its variegated climatic conditions have traditionally been a rich repository of medicinal plants and herbs used in various systems of medicines. In the tribal areas, the Tibetan System of Medicine under the name of Bhot Chikitsa Padhati, continues to be popular in recognition of which the Himachal Pradesh Government has opened 4 Amchi Clinics in the tribal belts of District Lahaul & Spiti and Kinnaur. Even today large areas of the State are inaccessible and the availability of Doctors of Modern Systems of Medicine is limited, particularly for deployment in difficult areas. Thus, the people residing in remote and rural areas continue to be served largely by the AYUSH Institutions. The urban population is also of late, becoming more receptive to the indigenous system of medicine particularly for treatment of seasonal and chronic diseases.

The State Government is according priority for development of ISM&H system in the State. The State Government has created the basic infrastructure to cater the health care facilities in the State. The following table indicating number of institutions in the State, proves the commitment of the State Government for strengthening and developing ISM&H in the State:-

DETAIL OF ISM&H INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE (AS ON JULY, 2012)

Sr.No.	Institutions	Nos.
1.	Regional Ayurvedic Hospitals (100/50-bedded each)	02
2.	Ayurvedic Hospitals (20 bedded 04,10 bedded-18)	27
3.	Ayurvedic Health Centres	1109
4.	Homoeopathic Health Centres	14
5.	Unani Health Centre	03
6.	Nature Cure Hospital	01
7.	Amchi Clinics	04
	Total:	1160

Other Institutions:

Sr.No.	Institutions	Nos.
1.	Rajiv Gandhi Post Graduate Ay. College, Paprola.	01
2.	College of Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical Sciences, Joginder Nagar, Mandi.	01
3.	Ayurvedic Pharmacies (Joginder Nagar Mandi, Majra Sirmaur, Paprola, Kangra)	03
4.	Drug Testing Lab, Joginder Nagar, Mandi.	01
5.	Herbal Gardens	04
	Total:	10

The department has three pharmacies which are manufacturing medicines that are supplied to the ayurvedic institutions of the department. A drug testing laboratory at Joginder Nagar has been established for keeping the quality control of medicines being manufactured by departmental / private pharmacies. The drug testing laboratory tests and analyzes the single and compound drugs of ISM under the preview of Drugs & Cosmetic Act. It also undertakes the R&D projects from different sponsoring agencies in the field of quality control of drugs. These institutions are being strengthened from the funds provided by the Govt. of India. Centre for Excellence in medicinal Plants (Dravyagunna) has also been started at Joginder Nagar for which GoI has sanctioned funds to the tune of Rs. 5.00 crore and has released grant to the tune of Rs. 2.00 crore.

Besides above, the department has laid special emphasis for the opening of herbal gardens in different agro-climatic zones of the State for the promotion, cultivation and propagation of varied medicinal plants. Presently, we have established three herbal gardens.

Similarly, for the same purposes, one Vanaspati Van Society and State medicinal plant board have been established under which activities at Kullu & Chamba are being undertaken and under medicinal plant board, we are educating the farmers, NGOs, GOs to provide know how about the value of medicinal plants by organizing camps at different places, so that they are able to generate extra income by cultivating medicinal plants in their private land. Recently, about 150 projects have been recommended under promotional/contractual farming to National Medicinal Plant Board of Government of India.

State Government has taken several steps to strengthen the ISM&H system of medicine in the State. A new integrated Ayurveda Hospital with a capacity of 50 beds at Hamirpur and a B.Sc. Nursing College in Paprola are being established. The strengthening of 300 Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the State is also proposed.

The department is also providing special services like Panchkarma Treatment, Ksharsutra and Geriatric Care through its institutions to the people of the State.

Proposal submitted to GoI:

Department has submitted following cases to Government of India, Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare:-

(Rs. In lacs)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Centre Share	State Share	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Procurement of Essential Drugs	1010.70	112.30	1123.00
2.	Strengthening of Ayurved Pharmacy Majra	92.63	10.29	102.92
3.	Strengthening of DTL, Joginder Nagar	107.43	11.93	119.36
4.	Strengthening of Ayurved Pharmacy Majra	105.93	11.77	117.70
5.	Strengthening of Ayurved Pharmacy Joginder Nagar	103.50	11.50	115.00
6.	Co-location under NRHM	484.02	53.78	537.80
7.	Up-gradation of AYUSH Hospitals	450.72	50.08	500.80
8.	Up-gradation of AYUSH Dispensaries	1363.50	151.50	1515.00
	Total:	3718.43	413.15	4131.58

Objective /Goals/Targets for 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017):

The department proposes the following objective/targets/goals for 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017):-

- (i) Strengthen existing institutions and open new institutions under CSS.
- (ii) Strengthen Preventive and Curative Care, Quality Control, Promote Specialties of Ayurveda and Research & Development.
- (iii) Human Resource Development through up-gradation of skills and training, etc.
- (iv) Promote cultivation and protection of medicine plants and manufacturing of quality ayurvedic medicines.
- (v) Introduction of I.T. in Ayurvedic Department.

Proposal for opening/up-gradation of Ayurvedic Institutions during 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) and Annual Plan 2013-14 :-

(In Nos.)			
Sr.No.	Institution	2012-17	2013-14
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Opening of Ayurvedic Health Centers	25	05
2.	Opening of Homoeopathic Centers	03	00
3.	Opening of Ayurvedic Hospital	03	01
4.	Upgradation of AHC to 10 bedded Hospital	02	01
5.	Starting/Providing Panchkarm in Hospitals	05	03
6.	Starting/Providing Kshar-Sutar in Hospitals	05	02
7.	Up-gradation of 10/20 bedded Hospitals to 50 bedded	03	01

PLAN OUTLAYS:

(₹ in crore)			
Sr. No.	Item	Proposed Outlay for 12 th Plan (2012-17)	Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan (2013-14)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Ayurveda and other System of Medicine	116.46	20.50
	TOTAL	116.46	20.50

27. Medical Education and Research

Medical Education and Research has remained on the top priority of the State Government and has given due attention on investment in successive plan periods in health sector. Due to the high priority and focused plan investment in health sector, the health institutions in Himachal Pradesh have grown manifolds. There were approximately 850 various health institutions in HP as on 31st March, 1971 which have increased to the level of 3910 as on 31st March, 2011. This shows the commitment and sincerity of the State Government towards better medical care and well being of the people of the State.

The 13th Finance Commission, GoI has recommended an amount of ₹ 5000 crore as IMR incentive grant to the States. The grant will be released to the States based on a formula. The grant will be released in three annual installments between 2012-13 and 2014-15 after the publication of the annual SRS bulletin / report incorporating State-wise IMR statistics for the relevant year. An amount of Rs. 1641 crore has been received from the year 2012-13.

The Government of Himachal Pradesh has created a separate and independent Directorate of Medical Education & Research in the year 1996-97. The main objective behind its creation/establishment was to integrate all Medical Education services i.e. Medical, Dental, Nursing & Para-Medical under the overall supervision/control of Deptt. of Medical Education & Research. Prior to 1996-97, only one Medical College and one Dental College in Govt. sector and one Dental College in private sector were functioning. After the creation of this Directorate, the strength of these medical education institutions has increased considerably.

Status of Health Education (Tertiary care) Services in Himachal Pradesh:

The State Government is committed to provide basic medical care facilities to the people of the State. Department of Medical Education has achieved commendable progress in the field of Medical Science in consonance with global developments. Besides, teaching, training and successful management of patients, it was committed to achieve the status of premier position for health institutions on the analogy of Medical Institutions at par Excellency in the country. The efforts are continuously made to acquire skill of Medical Teachers and the Students as well.

Medical Educational Institutions have been developed in the State in order to ensure availability of a cadre of trained and skilled human resources for patient care services, health research, manage and disseminate new knowledge in the field of medical education, etc.

There are two Medical Colleges namely Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla and Dr. R.P. Government Medical College, Kangra at Tanda with 100 MMBS admission seats in each college alongwith seats of Postgraduate Degrees, PG Diploma, Super Specialty, etc. Apart from the existing two Government

Medical College, 3 more Medical Colleges, namely ESI Medical College at Mandi (Nerchowk), Swami Vivekanand Medical College Palampur, Maharishi Markandeshwar Medical College at Solan (Kumarhatti), are likely to be started during the academic session 2013-14. The permission for opening of two Medical Colleges have been issued in favour Maa Saraswati Educational Trust Kala Amb, District Sirmour and Vocational Educational Foundation, New Delhi. For development of trained manpower & specialist in Dental Health Sciences, there are 5 Dental Colleges (one Government and four Private Dental Colleges) in the State. There are 12 B.Sc. (Nursing) Colleges, 1 Post Basic B.Sc. (Nursing) College and 33 GNM Schools in the State. Fifty Six candidates each year are admitted in B.Sc. Para Medical Courses in two Medical Colleges in the specialties of Anesthesia OT Tech. (16 seats), Laboratory (20 seats) and Radiology & imaging (20 seats). Two years diploma courses are being run for Dental Hygienist / Dental Mechanic in one Government Dental College and three Pvt. Dental Colleges.

The social sector is the first priority of the State Government during 12th Five Year Plan. Special emphasis on the Medical and Training infrastructure and facilities has resulted in increasing the numbers of MBBS/MDS and other paramedical seats in various Medical/Dental and Nursing Colleges of the State.

Major challenges:

Due to the financial constraint the State is facing the following major challenges in the field of Medical Education & Training:-

- i) To increase more UG and PG seats in all the Medical and Dental Colleges of the State.
- ii) To increase the bed strength in all the hospitals attached to Medical Colleges.
- iii) Insufficient expenditure in hill areas for installation of new machinery.
- iv) Acute shortage of manpower mainly faculty, specialists and other paramedical staff.
- v) The cost of providing health facilities in the State is very high. The Government of India schemes do not provide equal facilities to all.

Achievement of the State Government in Medical Education:

(1) Increase in MBBS and PG (MD/MS) seats:

- The MBBS seats has been increased from 65 to 100 seats in IGMC, Shimla from the academic session 2010-2011 and from 50 to 100 seats in Dr. RPAGMC, Kangra at Tanda from the academic session 2011-2012. Similarly, PG (MD/MS) seats have been increased from 39 to 81 in 18 Specialties in IGMC, Shimla during the academic session 2010-11 and 2011-12 and new PG Courses (MD/MS) have

been started in Dr. RPGMC, Kangra at Tanda from the academic session 2010-11 and admission for 29 seats in 15 specialties have been made during the academic session 2011-12.

- For the financial year 2012-13, the proposal have been submitted to Government of India/MCI for increasing / starting 9 new PG (MD/MS) degree seats in IGMC, Shimla and 35 more PG (MD/MS) degree seats in Dr. RPGMC, Kangra at Tanda.

(2) Starting of Super-Specialty Courses:

- Super-Specialty courses in two Super-Specialties namely DM, Cardiology-2 seats and M.Ch. (CTVS-2 seats) have been started in IGMC, Shimla from the academic session 2011-12.
- For the financial year 2012-13, there is a proposal to start Super-Specialty in IGMC, Shimla.

(3) Increase in B.Sc. Nursing and GNM Seats:

- During the academic session 2011-12, admission of 60 GNM students in 2 Government Institutions and 1110 students in 28 Pvt. Nursing Institutions have been made. Similarly, the admission for 60 seats in B.Sc. (Nursing) and 30 seats in Post Basic B.Sc. (Nursing) in one Government Nursing College and 440 seats in 10 Pvt. Nursing College for academic session 2011-12 have been made.
- Further, there is proposal to increase 100 more seats in the State during the academic session 2012-13.

(4) Increase in MDS Seats:

- During the academic session 2011-12, admission for 32 seats in various specialties have been made in one Government (4 seats) and three private Dental Colleges (28 seats) in the State. Besides these MDS courses, admission for 340 seats in BDS course in one Government (60 seats) and four private un-aided Dental Colleges (280 seats) have been made during the academic session 2011-12.
- Further, the proposal to make admission for 6 seats in 3 specialties in HP Government Dental College and 6 seats in one private Dental College from the academic session 2012-13 have been submitted to GoI/DCI for approval.

(5) Admission in Para Medical Courses:

- During the academic session 2011-12, admission for 56 seats in Para Medical Courses in three specialties namely Anesthesiology,

Radiology and Laboratory Technology have been made in two Government Medical Colleges and 60 seats in Dental Hygienist / Dental Mechanic have been made in Government / Private Dental Colleges in the State.

(6) Additional infrastructure facilities during 2011-12:

- The new Auditorium-cum-Library complex in IGMCS, Shimla has been constructed at the estimated cost of Rs. 15.00 crore and made functional on 25-12-2011.
- A new hostel block in IGMCS, Shimla has been constructed at the estimated cost of Rs. 2.85 crore and made functional on 26-7-2011.
- The foundation stone laid for construction of new block for OBG department in IGMCS, Shimla at the estimated cost of Rs. 22.35 crore.
- The foundation stone laid for construction of Super-Speciality hospital block at the estimated cost of Rs. 51.85 crore in Dr. RPGMC Kangra at Tanda.

(7) Machinery & Equipments installed during the year 2008-1012:

(A) IGMCS Shimla

- New 1000 MA X-Ray Machine.
- New 64 slice CT-Scan Machine costing Rs. 6.56 crore.
- 6 bedded Emergency CCU ward with Advanced Monitor & Centre Station costing Rs. 25 lacs under the Medicine Department made functional with all modern and latest equipments.
- FACO Emulsion machine in Eye Department.
- Advanced ECHO Cardography system in Cardiology Deptt. costing Rs. 94.00 lacs.
- Modular Computer with Internet facility for library.
- First eye Bank of the State started in IGMCS, Shimla during the year 2010, for which various equipments amounting to Rs. 0.50 crore have been purchased. Presently, Eye Bank is fully functional and upto 15-8-2012 total 24 No. of Cornea Transplantation has been successfully carried out.
- Up-Gradation of Cardiac Centre & Installation of New Cath Laboratory. A budget of Rs. 7.00 crore for up-gradation of Cardiac Centre & Installation of New Cath Lab have been provided during financial year 2010-11 and presently work is in progress and expenditure of Rs. 5.27 crore have been made.
- Tale Cobalt Unit for Radiotherapy Deptt. costing Rs. 3.40 crore.

- Services through GAMA Camera in operation.
- Availability of two trauma Ambulances fully equipped with diagnostic facility.
- Separate ward for Thalassemia patients in IGMCM, Shimla has been earmarked.
- The Multi Disciplinary Central Research Laboratory is being established in IGMCM, Shimla with financial assistance of GoI at the estimated cost of Rs. 6.00 crore.

(B) Dr. RPGMCM Tanda:

The following equipments /machinery have been installed in Dr. RPGMCM, Tanda:

- MRI Machine.
- CT Scan Machine.
- ECHO Cardiography Machine.
- PBX system.
- EDU SET made functional.
- NICO & PICO made functional.
- Blood Separation Unit has been installed 1st time.
- 2nd ART Centre has been started 1st time.

For the treatment of TB patients, a high-tech IRL lab is also being established in this institution. The GoI has approved Rs. 2.00 crore for the construction of building for the establishment of Burns Unit. The funds to the tune of Rs. 89.00 lacs have been received from the Director General, H&FW, GoI.

PRIORITIES OF THE STATE - Establishing AIIMS like institutions

IGMCM, Shimla:

- To strengthen the tertiary health care, research and medical education for medical and para-medical aspirants and to elevate
- the status/standard of Medical Colleges especially IGMCM at par with the leading Medical Institute like AIIMS.
- Establishment of Thalassemia Department.
- Establishment of Vitreoretinal section and antiseptic wards.
- Establishment of isolation wards for contagious diseases like swine flue, Evian flue.

- vi) Establishment of special wards for bear bite and other animal bite.
- vii) Purchase of new machinery and equipments.
- viii) Up-gradation of existing operation theater and commissioning of new operation theaters.
- ix) Up-gradation of super specialization departments.
- x) Provision of skilled manpower in the CCS for up-gradation of state Medical College also in development of nursing services.
- xi) Construction of emergency Trauma Center.
- xii) To increase the existing numbers of special wards keeping in view the rush of patients.
- xiii) Construction of burn care unit besides setting up of ICU for burn children separately.
- xiv) Up-gradation of super specialization department.
- xv) Construction of separate parking blocks.
- xvi) Establishment of centre of excellence for Nursing.

HPGDC Shimla:-

- i) To increase the seats of BDS/MDS/Dental Mechanics/Dental Hygienist and to make provision for extra manpower i.e. increasing PG wings faculty and other staff etc. as per the increased ratio of seats.
- ii) To provide separate hostel facilities for BDS/MDS boys and girls students at HPGDC, Shimla.
- iii) To purchase new machinery and equipments.

Dr. Rajindera Prashad Government Medical College (RPGMC), Tanda:

- i) Construction of various quarters for doctors and staff.
- ii) Establishment of eye bank.
- iii) Construction of Hostels for PG& MBBS students.
- iv) Increase of number of seats.
- v) To increase number of seats of B.Sc. and Paramedical staff.
- vi) To start M.Sc./PG in Para Medical.
- vii) To start Ph.D. in Biochemistry.

Proposal for 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17):

1. To increase MBBS seats in both the Medical Colleges from existing 100 seats to 150 seats in each Medical College.
2. To start PG Degree Courses in all the specialties and Super-Specialties in both the Medical Colleges and to increase the number of PG Degree seats in both the Medical Colleges.
3. To start the M.Sc. and Ph.D. programmes in Bio-Technology and Nursing Education.
4. To increase the intake capacity of Nursing Institutions in the State.
5. Increasing the availability of trained man power in Medical, Dental, Para Medical and Nursing.
6. Absorption policy of B.Sc. Technologist to be evolved.
7. B.Sc. Technology courses in other specialties like Audiometry, ECG Technicians and Optometry to be started.
8. Refresher courses programmes on routine Hygiene and Disaster Management etc. for all categories of staff required to be started in order to have awareness with new Technology.
9. Increase seats in BDS/MDS/ Dental Mechanics/Dental Hygienist in HPGDC, Shimla.
10. To provide latest machinery & equipments.

Capital works detail for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17):

The scheme-wise detail for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) is as under:-

A. IGMS, Shimla:-

Years	Name of Works
1.	2.
2012-13	C/o Administrative Block.
	C/o Married Doctor Hostel.
	C/o OBG Block in IGMC Shimla.
	C/o Intern's students Hostel, Mashobra.
	C/o MBBS/DBS doctors at Blessington Lakkar Bazar.
2013-14	Additional O.T. Block.
	Additional & Alternation of Cancer Block.
	Renovation of Doctors Canteen.
	Renovation of Registration Counter.
	Blessington B Block Hostel.

Years	Name of Works
1.	2.
2014-15	<i>Additional O.T. Block.</i>
	<i>Additional & Alternation of Cancer Block.</i>
	<i>Blessington B Block Hostel.</i>
	<i>Interns Student Hostel at Mashobra.</i>
2015-16	<i>Additional O.T. Block.</i>
	<i>New 240 Bedded.</i>
	<i>Additional & Alteration of Cancer Block.</i>
	<i>Blessington B Block Hostel.</i>
2016-17	<i>Inters Students Hostel at Mashobra.</i>
	<i>New 240 Bedded.</i>
	<i>Ortho OPD & Ward.</i>
2012-2017	<i>C/o 48 Nos. Type-III qtrs. For Registrars.</i>
	<i>C/o 3 Nos. lecture Theaters & Examination Hall for 250 students.</i>
	<i>C/o 120 Nos. Type-III qtrs. For Nursing Staff.</i>

C. HPGDC Shimla:

HPGDC is proposed to construct Hostels building for BDS/MDS boys and girls students, staff quarters, car parking, etc. during the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17).

PLAN OUTLAYS:

(₹ in crore)			
Sr. No.	Item	Proposed Outlay for 12th Plan (2012-17)	Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan (2013-14)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	IGMC Shimla	18.51	13.60
2.	Opening of Dental Colleges within existing Medical Colleges	0.62	0.40
3.	Dr. R.P. Medical College Tanda, Kangra	24.68	16.00
	TOTAL	43.81	30.00

28. Water Supply

Water is a scarce resource. Its availability is fixed and demand is ever increasing in the sectors of industry, irrigation, commercial activity and domestic use etc. A number of programme have been undertaken to ensure availability of water by improving and conserving it by different departments / agencies. To provide potable and adequate drinking water on sustainable basis to all habitations, following objectives have been kept for 12th plan.

12th Plan Objectives :

1. To ensure access to potable drinking water to all inhabitants on sustainable basis.
2. To ensure all govt. schools to have access to safe drinking water.
3. To enable connectivity to monitor and keep surveillance on drinking water source.

Status of Urban and Rural Water supply and targets for 12th Five Year Plan

I. Urban Water Supply

i) Total Town	56
ii) Already covered	51
iii) Town to be augmented with Water Supply	4

II. Rural Water Supply

i) Total Habitations	53201
ii) Already covered	19473
iii) To be covered in 12 th Plan (State & Central Sector)	10725
iv) Criteria has changed from coverage of Habitation to coverage of household to ensure water security	

III. Handpumps Installation

v) Handpumps to be installed in 12 th plan	10000
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To achieve the above objectives following projects/ programmes are being implemented under Urban and Rural Water Supply sector:-

(a) Urban Water Supply

As per classification given below there are 56 towns in Himachal Pradesh , out of which water supply schemes for 49 towns are under I & PH Department. The water supply schemes for 6 towns (Yol, Bakloh, Kasauli, Sabhatu, Dagshai

and Dalhousie Cantonment) are under Cantonment Boards and WSS for Parwanoo is under Housing Board.

Sr.No.	Name of District	Classification of Towns						
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
1.	Chamba	-	-	1	-	1	3	5
2.	Kangra	-	-	-	2	4	3	9
3.	Hamirpur	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
4.	Una	-	-	-	1	2	2	5
5.	Mandi	-	-	2	-	1	2	5
6.	Bilaspur	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
7.	Kullu	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
8.	Shimla	1	-	-	-	2	6	9
9.	Solan	-	-	2	-	3	3	8
10.	Sirmour	-	-	1	1	-	1	3
	Total :	1	-	6	7	16	26	56

The water supply schemes for 45 towns namely Nadaun, Rampur, Una, Chowari, Kangra, Jawalamukhi, Rohru, Santokhgarh, Mehatpur, Dehra, Chamba, Rewalsar, Arki, Daulatpur, Jogindernagar, Manali, Kullu, Kotkhai, Sujanpur, Ghumarwin, Chopal, Sunni, Palampur, Gagret, Nagrota, Hamirpur, Mandi, Nalagarh, Rajgarh, Narkanda, Nurpur, Sarkaghat, Poanta Sahib, Dalhousie, Theog, Shah Talai, Solan, Bhota, Jubbal, Bhuntar, Dharamshala, Shimla, Sundernagar Mahantkhas and Baddi have been completed up to 31-3-2012.

12th Five Year Plan 2012-17

A target for augmentation of water supply of 4 towns namely Nahan, Banjar, Shri Naina Devi Ji and Bilaspur has been kept for the 12th five year plan .

Outlay& Target for 12th five year plan 2012-17

(Rs.in lakh)

Sr. No	Financial Year	Outlay Proposed	Physical Target (Towns)
1	2	3.	4.
1	2012-13	1300.00	1
2	2013-14	1353.00	1
3	2014-15	4887.00	2
4	2015-16		
5	2016-17		
Total		7540.00	4

(b) Rural Water Supply

All the 16997 villages in the State as per census 1991 were provided with safe drinking water facilities by March, 1994. Thereafter the focus shifted from village to habitation. As per the survey of 2003, which was finalized during March, 2005, total 51848 habitations have been identified of which 20112 were categorised as fully covered (FC), 9389 habitations as non-covered and 22347 as partially covered (PC). These 31736 habitations have been categorized as slipped back habitations as per revised guidelines of the Central Government.

With the coming in force of National Rural Drinking Water Supply guidelines w.e.f. 1-04-2009, after realignment/mapping of habitations, there are 53201 habitations in the State. Out of these, 19473 habitations (7632 habitations with population coverage >0 and <100+11841 habitations with 0 population coverage) are having inadequate drinking water. The criteria of coverage of habitations have been changed to coverage of population to ensure water security at household level.

12th Five Year Plan 2012-17

A target to cover 10725 habitations (5000 habitations under state sector and 5725 habitations under central sector) beside installation of 10,000 hand pumps during 12th five year plan has been kept.

Outlay and Target for 12th Plan (2012-17)

(Rs.in lakh)					
Sr.No	Financial Year	Outlay	No. of Habitations		
			State Sector	Central Sector	Total
1	2	3.	4.	5.	6.
1	2012-13	18592.00	5000	5725	10725
2	2013-14	16048.00			
3	2014-15	85357.00			
4	2015-16				
5	2016-17				
Total		119997.00	5000	5725	10725

Hand Pumps Installation

Drinking water facility is also being supplemented through the important programme of hand pumps installation at location of priority in drought prone/acute water scarcity areas. This programme has proved boon in supplementing the existing piped water supply schemes in drought prone / water scarcity areas but it has a limitation, that the hand pumps can only be installed along road side locations as rigs can not be transported to offside locations. A total number of 26132 hand pumps have been installed up to March, 2012. A target of

installing 10,000 hand pumps has been kept for 12th five year plan, the year wise detail of which is given in following table:-

Target of Handpumps in 12th Plan

Sr. No	Financial Year	No. of Handpumps
1	2012-13	2500
2	2013-14	2500
3	2014-15	2500
4	2015-16	2500
5	2016-17	2500
Total		10000

An outlay of Rs.1275.38 crore for 12th five year plan and Rs.182.01 crore for annual plan 2013-14 for water supply sector has been proposed.

29. Town & Country Planning

Town & Country Planning department was created as a Cell in the department of Public Works in the year 1964. It emerged as a full fledged department in the year 1979 after enactment of H.P. Town & Country Planning Act, 1977.

In order to ensure that the planned, systematic and sustainable rural and urban development in accordance with environmental and heritage imperatives, Town & Country Planning is the foremost necessity of the day. Planned development in accordance with the provisions of development plans, sectoral plans and schemes will go a long way to cater to the service infrastructure and traffic & transportation requirements.

For ensuring planned development of various towns/ growth centers, the Himachal Pradesh Town & Country Planning Act, 1977 has been extended to 20 Planning Areas namely- Bilaspur, Chamba, Dalhousie, Dharamshala, Hamirpur, Kullu Valley, Kasauli, Mehatpur, Mandi, Nahan, Paonta Sahib, Palampur, Parwanoo, Rampur, Rohroo, Shimla, Solan, Theog, Una and Waknaghat.

Besides, the provisions of the Himachal Pradesh, Town & Country Planning Act, 1977 have been extended to 34 areas of the State namely- Bharmour, Barog, Baba Balak Nath, Bir Billing, Chamera, Chamunda, Chail, Chintpurni, Garli Pragpur, Ghanahatti, Hatkoti, Jabli, Kaza, Keylong, Kufri, Kandaghat, Khajiar, Manikaran, Naggar, Harat (Solan), Ner Chowk, Pangi (Killar), Pong Dam, Paonta Sahib, Rohtang, Reckong Peo, Sarahan (Shimla), Solang, Shoghi, Badi-Barotiwala, & Nalagarh, Trilokpur, Tabo, Una and Udaipur by declaring these areas as special areas under Section-66 of the Act *ibid*. The areas which have growth potential for urbanization and have no agency for development or for providing basic services, have been declared as Special Areas. For ensuring planned and systematic development in these special areas the Special Area Development Authorities have been constituted under Section-67 of the Act *ibid* in these special areas under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioners / Additional Deputy Commissioners / Hon'ble M.L.As concerned and local officers are their members.

In order to decongest the existing towns, a policy for development of new townships has been approved by the Govt. The department has identified sites at Waknaghat, Sarahan and Ghagus in Solan, Sirmour and Bilaspur districts respectively. The H.P. Housing and Urban Development Authority is taking action for establishment and development of new township at Waknaghat. In order to maintain the character of Shimla, its vital heritage and environment, the department is realizing for planned development of 3 satellite towns and a counter magnet at strategic locations. In order to tackle the problems of Shimla at regional scale, Shimla Capital city regional development plan has also been proposed to be prepared.

With a view to achieve the objective of planned and regulated development in the State, planning permission for various development activities are being accorded and action is being initiated against the unauthorized constructions under the provisions of H.P. Town & Country Planning Act, 1977. Besides this, to have an effective control on the unauthorized constructions, mandatory permission and NOC for release of service connections of water, electricity & sewerage are required to be obtained from this department as well as from the concerned authorities to whom the powers of Director, Town & Country Planning under H.P. Town & Country Planning Act, 1977 have been delegated.

The provisions of rain water harvesting are being ensured in each structure at the stage of approval of plans and completion of structures. In order to ensure sloping roofs of structures in the State, necessary provisions have been made in the rules. The provision of adequate parking in accordance with requirement of buildings and uses thereof has been made so that on road parking is discouraged. Restrictions on constructions in major tourist destinations of Shimla, Manali, Dharamshala and Dalhousie have been imposed by delineating core, restricted & other areas and accordingly implementation of regulations is being ensured. Single window system has been introduced in local bodies of 12 towns namely - Shimla, Rampur, Solan, Parwanoo, Nalagarh, Paonta -Sahib, Hamirpur, Chamba, Una, Mandi and Bilaspur.

Under H.P. Apartment & Property Regulation Act, 2005, the Director (TCP) being competent authority is required to regulate the functioning of promoters / estate agents to watch the interest of the buyers.

The activities of town and country planning are being supported under the plan and the process will continue during the 12th Plan (2012-17) also.

In so far as the outlay and expenditure components are concerned, the necessary details have been given in **Statement G.N.-1** and **Annexure-I** of this document.

The physical targets and achievement details are given at **Annexure-II**.

30. Urban Development

Himachal Pradesh is predominantly a hilly region. The population of Himachal Pradesh according to the 2011 census is 68.57 lakh, out of which 89.96% are living in the villages and remaining 10.04% are living in urban areas. During the last decade (2001-2011), the urban population has increased by 0.24% and this upward trend is likely to continue in future. This will result in more areas coming under the definition of towns. This will throw up new challenges in the administration of Local self-government. This challenge of urbanization has to be met in a phased and coordinated manner and as such it would be necessary for the State to strengthen and streamline the urban administration.

Urban Local Bodies :

The criteria for the constitution of Urban Local Bodies is as under:-

- (i) **‘Nagar Panchayat’** – for a transitional area with population exceeding two thousand and generating annual revenue exceeding Rs. 5.00 lakh.
- (ii) **‘Municipal Council’** – for a smaller urban area with population exceeding five thousand and generating annual revenue exceeding Rs. 20.00 lakh.
- (iii) **‘Municipal Corporation’** – for a larger urban area with population exceeding fifty thousand and generating annual revenue exceeding Rs. 2.00 crore.

At present, there are one Municipal Corporation, 25 Municipal Councils and 24 Nagar Panchayats in the State.

The department of Urban Development is implementing the following schemes:-

A. Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

1. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) :

Shimla has been covered under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) which was launched by the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India in the month of December, 2005 for developing basic infrastructure in 63 cities of India. For this Mission, an amount of Rs. 50,000 crores has been earmarked by the Government of India to be spent during seven years and equal amount is to be contributed by the State Government and the respective Municipalities. For Special Categories States like Himachal Pradesh, the pattern of funding is in the ratio of 80:10:10 between Government of India, the State Government and the local Municipalities. For the implementation of this scheme HIMUDA has been declared as the nodal agency.

The aim of this Mission is to encourage reforms and fast track planned development of identified cities. The focus is to be on efficiency in urban infrastructure and service delivery mechanisms, community participation, and accountability of ULB/Parastatal agencies towards citizens.

The objectives of the Mission are as under:-

- (a) Focussed attention to integrated development of infrastructure services in cities covered under the Mission;
- (b) Establishment of linkages between asset-creation and asset-management through a slew of reforms for long term project sustainability;
- (c) Ensuring adequate funds to meet the deficiencies in urban infrastructural services;
- (d) Planned development of identified cities including peri-urban areas, out-growths and urban corridors leading to dispersed urbanization;
- (e) Scale-up delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to the urban poor;
- (f) Special focus on urban renewal programme for the old city areas to reduce congestion; and
- (g) Provision of basic services to the urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing water supply and sanitation and ensuring delivery of other existing universal services of the government for education, health and social security.

Updated status of the ongoing works under JNNURM is as under :-

(A). Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) (Year 2005-2012)
(Funding pattern 80:10:10 = Centre:State:ULB)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of component & location	Project Cost	Date of approval	Cumulative Release upto 30-04-2012			Expenditure upto May, 2012	Status
				Central Share	State Share	Total		
1.	Widening and lowering of existing tunnel near Auckland House School, Shimla at Lakkar Bazaar	1009.06	19.03.2007	807.25	100.91	908.16	664.98	Tunnel completed, bridge is likely to be completed soon.
2.	Setting up of Solid Waste Management Improvement of Shimla city at Bhariyal near Totu	1604.00	09.03.2007	320.80	351.81	672.61	351.45	Plant completed. The project is being run on trial basis. NOC is being obtained from Airport Authorities. After obtaining the NOC the project will be run on regular basis by M/s Hanger Biotech.
3.	Purchase of buses for Shimla town	760.19	26-02-2009	547.33	152.04	699.37	699.37	Buses purchased.
4.	Rehabilitation of water supply distribution system for Shimla city	7236.00	20-02-2009	1447.20	144.72	1591.92	11.93	Request for proposal (RFP) has been floated and bids will be finalized soon.
5.	Rejuvenation of Sewerage Network in missing lines and left out areas / worn out sewerage in various zones of Shimla	5474.00	22-01-2010	970.00	263.10	1233.10	0.00	Request for proposal (RFP) has been floated and bids will be finalized soon.
6.	Sanitary Landfill Project at Bhariyal	1050.62	12.03-2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	First installment of funds to the tune of Rs. 210.12 lakh is being released by Govt. of India.
7.	E-governance in MC Shimla	1120.80	24-02-2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	First installment of funds to the tune of Rs. 224.00 lakh is being released by Govt. of India.
	Total	18254.67		4092.58	1012.50	5105.16	1727.73	

(B). Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) (Year 2005-2012)
(Funding pattern 80:20 = Centre:State+Beneficiary Share)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of Component & Project Cost & location	Project Cost	Date of approval	Cumulative Release upto 30-04-2012			Expenditure upto April, 2012	Status
				Central Share	State Share	Total		
1.	Ashiana-I (252 Flats) a Housing scheme for the poor of Shimla town at Dhingu Dhar, Dhalli.	999.07	21.03.07	176.36	88.98	265.34	1.07	MC Shimla will start the work at Dhingu Dhar soon after obtaining technical sanction from HPPWD.
2.	Ashiana-II (384 Flats) (176 HIMUDA & 208 MC) a Housing scheme for the poor of Shimla town at Dhalli.	1401.48	27.02.08	280.29	40.94	321.23	321.23	Work of 176 DU being executed by HIMUDA and work will be completed by December, 2012. The remaining 208 DUs will be constructed by MC Shimla at Dhingu Dhar.
	Total (636 DU)	2400.55		456.65	129.92	586.57	322.30	

**(C). Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)
(Year 2005-2012)**

(Funding pattern 90:10 =Centre:State & Beneficiary Share 12.5% or Rs. 30,000 per DU)

Sr. No.	Name of Component & (Project Cost & location) DU Date of approval	Project Cost	Date of Sanction	Release Cumulative Total			Expenditure upto May, 2012	Status
				Central Share	State Share	Total		
1.	IHSDP Project at Hamirpur Ward No.8	443.32	27.02.08	341.20	102.13	443.33	223.75	Construction of 136 dwelling units is in progress and likely to be completed by June, 2012.
2.	IHSDP Project at Dharamshala (Yol Khas)	942.311	27.02.08	330.77	36.75	367.52	0.00	The work could not be started due to stay in a court case. Efforts are being made to vacate the stay. Alternative site has been selected near Kala-Pul and land transfer case is under process.
3.	IHSDP Project at Solan (Chamba Ghat)	958.30	27.02.08	308.14	34.24	342.38	0.00	Estimate for obtaining AA/ES for 84 units has been received and is under process.
4.	IHSDP Project at Parwanoo (Sector-4)	1167.98	21.02.09	822.22	345.76	1167.98	563.48	Construction of 32 dwelling units will be completed by June, 2012, 64 will be completed by Oct., 2012 and remaining 96 will be completed by March, 2013.
5.	IHSDP Project at Baddi (Village Tipra)	1475.39	21.02.09	445.42	232.28	677.70	0.00	31.12 bighas land has been identified which belong to the Police Department and the case for transfer of land has been sent to DC, Solan.
6.	IHSDP Project at Nalagarh (Ward-2)	546.59	21.02.09	187.69	69.60	257.29	213.82	The work is in progress and likely to be completed by December, 2012.
7.	IHSDP Project at Sundernagar (Ward No. 1 to 11)	999.00	25.02.11	331.61	143.19	474.80	0.00	The construction of houses is to be taken by beneficiaries themselves and payment to the beneficiaries will be made in installments. The case for AA/ES for C/o Community Centre has been received which is being pursued and approval will be issued soon.
8.	IHSDP Project at Sarkaghat (Ward No. 2,3,4 & 7)	671.00	25.02.11	254.02	115.30	369.32	0.00	The construction of houses is to be taken by beneficiaries themselves and payments to the beneficiaries will be made in installments. The other works will be executed as per requirements.
	Total (1954 DU)	7203.89		3021.07	1079.25	4100.32	1001.05	

(D). Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town (UIDSSMT) (Year 2005-2012)

(Funding pattern 80:10:10 =Centre:State:ULB)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Project Name	Project Cos	Funds released to HIMUDA			Expenditure upto May, 2012	Status
			Centre Share	State Share	Total		
1.	Channelisation of Nallahs in Dharamshala Town	190.18	155.00	19.02	174.02	171.17	The construction work of 1550 meters Nallah at 11 different places have been completed and remaining work is near completion stage.
2.	Storm water drain, rehabilitation of soil erosion, preservation of water bodies and widening of narrow streets / paths / road in Hamirpur Town	548.10	443.49	123.00	566.49	561.18	The work is almost complete and some minor work will be completed very shortly.
3.	Construction of roads & paths and channelization of Nallahs in Mandi Town	1281.58	531.86	127.98	659.84	1021.29	Work is in progress at site. 2 nd installment of Rs. 512.63 lakh has been received from GOI and the case has been sent to the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh for release of funds.
4.	Channelization of Nallah, C/o Road/path, RCC Slab culvert 6.00 mtrs. Span at barchhwar Khad, Sarkaghat, Distt., Mandi, H.P.	184.63	50.51	41.80	92.31	60.00	NP Sarkaghat is the executing agency. 165 meters retaining wall completed and tender have been invited for channelization of nallah, C/o road/path is in progress.
5.	Lift Water Supply scheme to Sarkaghat town from Kandapattan (River Beas) in Tehsil Sarkaghat, Distt. Mandi, H.P.	3964.36	1585.74	0.00	1585.74	0.00	Tender for civil works.
	Total (1954 DU)	6168.85	2766.60	311.80	3078.40	1813.64	

Component-wise targets set for 12th Plan:-

(a) Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) :

Sr.No.	Name of Component & location	Targets to be achieved
1.	Widening and lowering of existing tunnel near Auckland House School, Shimla at Lakkar Bazaar	Tunnel completed bridge is likely to be completed in July, 2012.
2.	Setting up of Solid Waste Management Improvement of Shimla city at Bhariyal near Totu	Plant completed. The project is being run on trial basis. NOC is being obtained from Airport Authorities. After obtaining the NOC the project will be run on regular basis by M/s Hanger Biotech.
3.	Purchase of buses for Shimla town	Buses purchased.
4.	Rehabilitation of water supply distribution system for Shimla city	Request for proposal (RFP) has been floated and bids will be finalized soon. Work to be completed by December, 2015.
5.	Rejuvenation of Sewerage Network in missing lines and left out areas / worn out sewerage in various zones of Shimla	Request for proposal (RFP) has been floated and bids will be finalized soon.
6.	Sanitary Landfill Project at Bhariyal	First installment of funds to the tune of Rs. 210.12 lakh is being released by Govt. of India. Work to be completed by December, 2014.
7.	E-governance in MC Shimla	First installment of funds to the tune of Rs. 224.00 lakh is being released by Govt. of India. Work to be completed by December, 2014.

(b) Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)

Sr. No.	Name of Component & Project Cost & location	Status
1.	Ashiana-I (252 Flats) a Housing Scheme for the poor of Shimla town at Dhingu Dhar, Dhalli	MC Shimla will start the work at Dhingu Dhar soon. Technical sanction is being obtained from HPPWD. The work will be completed by December, 2015.
2.	Ashiana-II(384 Flats) (176 HIMUDA & 208 MC) a Housing Scheme for the poor of Shimla town at Dhalli	Work of 176 DU is being executed by HIMUDA and will be completed by December, 2012. The remaining 208 DUs will be constructed by MC Shimla at Dhingu Dhar. The work will be completed by December, 2015.

2. Swaran Jayanti Shahri Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme. The main objective of the scheme is to uplift the urban poor by providing employment to unemployed or under employed poor through encouraging setting up of self-employment ventures or by providing wage employment.

State Schemes :

1. Sewerage :

(i) Present Status

At present, 31 sewerage schemes are under construction and the work on a number of schemes is near completion. At present, 20125 sewerage connections have been released to various households.

(ii) Goals for 12th Plan

The work on 19 sewerage schemes is in progress and work has been done from 20% to 70%. On the remaining work shall be put to tender and awarded. The endeavour will be to complete 19 sewerage schemes during the course of 12th Plan (2012-17). As a result, 15000 new sewerage connections shall be given to the households in these areas.

(iii) Funding requirement

About Rs. 40.00 crore will be required annually for completion of these schemes.

2. Development of parking facilities

At present, **following** 6 numbers works have been awarded under PPP mode to various *contractors* :-

Development of Parking-cum-Commercial Complexes under PPP mode

(i) Construction of Parking at Chhota Shimla

This parking complex has been awarded to M/s P.K. Construction Co. Khalini Shimla by the Concessioneing authority M.C. Shimla through HPIDB on BOT basis having concession period of 30 years with its date of signing as 12th October, 2010. All the hindrances have been removed from site and the work is in progress. The total capacity of parking will be 250 vehicles. An amount of Rs. 36.00 lakh will be provided to M.C. Shimla with 10% increase after every two years.

(ii) Construction of Parking at Sanjauli

This parking complex has been awarded to M/s Tania Sanjauliparkings private Ltd., Kolkata by the Concessioneing authority M.C. Shimla through HPIDB on BOT basis having concession period of 30 years with its date of signing as 4th February, 2011. All the hindrances have been removed from site and site development work is in progress and excavation done below road level. The total capacity of parking will be 388 vehicles. An amount of Rs. 95.00 lakh will be provided to M.C. Shimla with 10% increase after every two years.

(iii) Construction of Parking Near Lift Shimla

This parking complex has been awarded to M/s Shimla Tolls & Project Private limited, Delhi by the Concessioneing authority M.C. Shimla through HPIDB on BOT basis having concession period of 30 years with its date of signing as 26th February, 2011. The concessionaire had submitted the drawings to M.C. office and the same were approved by design approval committee on 01-07-2011. The approval of drawings conveyed on 09-12-2011. The concessionaire has been asked to sign the certificate of compliance but same is still awaited and adequate steps are being taken to remove hindrances. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh will be provided to M.C. Shimla with 10% increase after every two years. Total capacity of parkings will be 750 vehicles.

(iv) Construction of Parking-cum-Commercial Complex at Vikasnagar, Shimla

This parking complex has been awarded to M/s Anita & Nishikant JV, Shimla authority M.C. Shimla through HPIDB on BOT basis at an Annual Concession fee of Rs. 16.00 lakh. The capacity of car parking is 174 vehicles plus commercial complex.

(v) Construction of Parking-cum-Commercial Complex at Bilaspur

This parking complex has been awarded to M/s Striker & brothers, Bilaspur authority M.C. Bilaspur through HPIDB on BOT basis at an Annual Concession fee of Rs. 19.50 lakh. The capacity of car parking is 194 vehicles plus commercial complex.

(vi) Construction of Parking-cum-commercial complex at Palampur

This parking complex has been awarded to M/s Raheja Hydel Power Pvt. Ltd. Gurgaon authority by M.C. Shimla through HPIDB on BOT basis at an Annual Concession fee of Rs. 18.27 lakh. The capacity of car parking will be 160 vehicles plus commercial complex.

In addition to above, 23 number PPP parkings are under initial stage in the State for which land, survey and investigation is being carried out. 12 numbers parkings shall be completed within the 12th Plan.

In so far as the outlay and expenditure components are concerned, the necessary details have been given in **Statement G.N.-1** and **Annexure-I** of this document.

The physical targets and achievement details are given at **Annexure-II**.

31. Information & Public Relations

1. Introductory

The Information & Public Relations Department is a nodal department of the State Government to highlight the policies and programmes of the Government. Besides, the department provides information on issues of national and social importance to the people of State. To discharge its functions, the department has various publicity wings such as ENG Unit, Exhibition Unit, Song & Drama Unit, Publication unit, audio-visual unit and the press section. With the passage of time, department has strengthened its publicity wings to meet the requirements of effective publicity.

The department has its liaison offices in Delhi, Chandigarh, Zonal Office at Dharamshala and Central Zone Office at Mandi. Besides, District Public Relations Offices in all the districts and also Assistant Public Relations Offices at some sub-divisions.

2. Objectives for the 12th Plan

The department would endeavour to reach masses at grass root level through its various media and publicity wings. The department would also endeavour to strengthen its network at sub-divisional level and publicity at grass root level. For this, the exhibition wing would be strengthened by providing mobile exhibition & multipurpose publicity van for strengthening the infrastructure at sub-divisional level and also in tribal areas where the reach of the newspapers is not so good. The department would also disseminate the information about various programmes through its Song & Drama Units in far flung areas since it is a very effective tool of publicity.

For the promotion of folk media activities, workshop of artists would be organized. Various lecture-cum-demonstration programmes and performances will also be taken up. Folk media artists will be engaged for dissemination of the developmental policies, programmes and for generating mass awareness on social issues.

Special publicity campaigns will be organized by the department in order to publicize policies and programmes amongst amasses.

(1) Capital Outlay:

In order to strengthen the APRO's Offices who coordinate the public relations activities of Govt. with media persons at block level, the department proposes to construct APRO's Offices at Sub-divisional level in a phased manner.

The following works are proposed to be undertaken :

- Construction of APRO office building at Sunder Nagar, District Mandi.
- Construction of APRO office building Anni, District Kullu.
- Construction of APRO office building Nurpur, District Kangra.

(2) Tribal Area Sub-Plan:

The following activities are proposed to be undertaken :

- Ensuring wide publicity of Govt. policies & programmes of the State Govt. in the tribal areas.
- To purchase PA equipments, digital cameras etc. for Govt. functions/programmes in a phased manner and to replace old & outdated equipments.
- Creating awareness regarding prohibition & other social evils.
- Computerization to facilitate print and electronic media due to easy access of information through internet.

(3) Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan:

The department of Information and Public Relations through up-gradation of various media including audio visual, print and traditional would enlighten and educate the masses about the welfare and educational programmes in Scheduled Castes concentrated areas.

The department is proposing to switch over to more realistic schemes in order to publicize government policies and programmes especially for the welfare of Scheduled Castes so that the benefit of welfare schemes launched by the government from time to time could percolate down to target groups. Hence, in order to publicize Govt. policies, programmes and welfare schemes to create awareness among target groups, department is proposing following activities in Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan during 12th Plan (2012-17).

- To purchase exhibition van duly fabricated with modern accessories for display of advertisements to create awareness in respect of Govt. policies and programmes, specially in SC concentrated area.
- Publicity through traditional media consisting of dance & drama, Nukkar Nataks in regional dialects.
- Publication on developmental activities.
- Outdoor publicity through hoarding installation.

In so far as the outlay and expenditure components are concerned, the necessary details have been given in **Statement G.N.-1** and **Annexure-I** of this document.

The physical targets and achievement details are given at **Annexure-II**.

32. Welfare of SCs, OBCs & Minorities Affairs

According to 2001 Census, the total population of Himachal Pradesh is 60.78 lakh out of which Scheduled castes are 24.72%, Scheduled Tribe 4.22%, Minorities category 4.44 %, and older persons 9 %. As per survey conducted in 1993-94 by the H.P. Commission for Backward Classes, population of OBCs was 15.26%. Similarly, a survey of person with disabilities was conducted in 2006-07 through ICDS functionaries and their percentage of population was 1.10%.

12th Plan Objectives

The aim and objective of the department is to provide social justice and to empower the most vulnerable sections of society i.e. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Minorities, person with disabilities and older persons. The main thrust of the programmes being run is to improve the socio-economic conditions of these sections so as to bring them into the mainstream of the society. The programmes of the department have been categorized in the following development heads:-

1. Backward Classes Sector, which includes Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes and Minorities.
2. Social Welfare Sector which includes Aged and infirm etc.

SCHEMATIC DETAILS

In view of the above approach, the following programmes are being implemented by the department:-

I. Welfare of Backward Classes (SCs/STs/OBCs & Minority)

A. State Schemes

1. Mukhyamantri Adarsh Gram Yojna (MMAGY)

From the year 2011 the govt. of Himachal Pradesh has launched a new scheme “Mukhyamantri Adarsh Gram Yojna” in place of improvement of Harijan Bastis. The objective of the scheme is to ensure integrated development of selected villages having more than 40% scheduled castes and scheduled tribe population. The requisite infrastructural facilities in terms of road network, water supply, sanitation and street lights etc. are developed in a coordinated manner. Under this scheme two villages having the highest concentration of SCs/ STs population with a minimum of 40% and a minimum of 200 person is selected for development into model village (Adarsh Gram) every year in each constituency, except Shimla urban Vidhan Sabha constituency where infrastructural facilities are already available and eight Vidhan Sabha constituencies of district Sirmour and Solan where the centrally sponsored scheme (PMAGY) is in operation.

2. Housing Subsidy

Provision of suitable shelter to SCs/STs/OBCs, need top priority especially in this hilly state, where due to inclement weather, we expect every needy person must have four walls with a suitable roof. An amount of Rs.48500/- is provided as subsidy for the construction of house with the conditions that at least 25% is contributed by the beneficiaries in the shape of cash, kind or labour.

3. Training & Proficiency in Computer Application and allied activities

This scheme is being run by the department with the objective to make SC/ST/OBC/Minorities eligible for career opportunities available in private/Govt. sector. Under the scheme, there is a provision to provide training in computer applications i.e. Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Application (one year), DOEACC 'O' level (one year), DOEACC 'A,B,C' level (one year each), Diploma in Computer Applications (six month), DOEACC Bio-informatics 'O' level (one year) and other allied courses. The department bears the training cost not exceeding Rs.1200/- per month per candidate and provide stipend of Rs. 1000/- per month during the course of training. After the successful completion of training, the candidates are placed for six months in various Govt. offices for the purpose of gaining proficiency in computer applications and during this period an amount of Rs. 1500/- P.M. is provided as stipend.

4. Labana, Gorkha, Kabirpanthi, SC, OBC & Minority Welfare Boards etc.

To promote the welfare and to improve the socio-economic status of Labanas, Kabirpanthies, SCs,OBCs & Minority communities, separate boards have been constituted by the Govt. The expenditure on the convening of meetings and TA/DA to the members of these boards is being incurred under this scheme.

5. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation

The H.P. SCs/STs Dev. Corp. has been set up with the main objective to uplift the SCs/STs families belonging to the below poverty line families. The share capital of the corporation is met by the state and centre Govt. in the ratio of 49:51. The HP SC/ST Dev. Corp. is implementing following schemes for the economic development of the SCs/STs:-

1. Self Employment Scheme.
2. Himswavlamban Yojna.
3. Interest Free Loan Scheme for higher studies.
4. Dalit Varg Vayvasayik Prshikshan Yojna.
5. Hastshilp Vikas Yojna.
6. Laghu Vikraya Kendra (Shop & Shed) Scheme.
7. National Programme for Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their dependents.

6. HP Backward Classes & Finance Dev. Corporation / HP Minority Finance & Dev. Corporation

During 1993-94, the Himachal Pradesh Backward Classes Finance & Dev. Corporation was set up with the objective to improve the socio-economic status of the backward/minority classes. The corporations are providing loans on nominal rate of interest for setting up of self employment ventures as well as interest free loan for pursuing higher studies/ self employment. The department is providing funds to the corporation under investment head and also for interest free loan.

B) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

There are following centrally sponsored schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, OBCs which are financed by the state as well as centre govt. on 50:50 basis:-

1. PCR ACT

Under this scheme, the department is getting 50% assistance from Govt. of India for propagation of PCR Act, 1955 and also to organize awareness camps in rural areas.

2. Compensation to victims of Atrocities

As per the provisions of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 compensation in the shape of monetary relief amounting to Rs. 25000 to Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided to the members of family of SCs/STs after the registration of case with police against other community due to caste consideration under SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1995.

3. Award of Inter-Caste Marriage

With a view to remove the practice of untouchability from the society a cash award of Rs. 25,000/- is provided to such couples who contract inter-caste marriage under this scheme.

4. Girls/Boys Hostel for SCs and OBCs:

With a view to encourage the students belonging to SCs and OBCs community and to strive towards attainment of quality education, hostel facilities are being provided to the students of SCs and OBCs communities hailing from rural and remote areas so that they can avail educational facilities in urban areas.

II. Social Welfare

(I) Welfare of Person with Disabilities

A. State Schemes

1. Marriage Grant to Disabled

It has been felt that the marriage of persons with disability is a big problem for the parents and in order to promote such marriages, incentives @ of Rs.5000/- per case was being provided by the department up to 2006. Now as per amended norms the marriage grant @ Rs.8000/- is admissible for 40% to 74% disability and Rs.15000/- for 75% and above disability. Under this scheme, if any, disabled person marry to another disabled person then both the disabled persons are eligible for marriage grant.

2. Home for Disabled /Vocational Rehabilitation Centre

There are four homes for deaf and dumb and blind (boys)/VRC at Dhalli, home for other medically challenged children at Skoh (Dharamsala) is being run by HPCCW for the upliftment of disabled persons/children. Free education/boarding/lodging facilities are being provided in these homes. Home for disabled children (girl) at Sundernagar, has been set up to provide free education up to 10+2 standard and is being run by the department.

3. Welfare Board and State level committee (under PWD Act) for Disabled

To promote the welfare of the disabled persons and to formulate and review their relief and rehabilitation programmes both in Govt. and voluntary sectors, a handicapped welfare board/committee is set up. The committee meets from time to time on the directions of the chairman or as exigency arises. The expenditure on TA/DA and other miscellaneous expenditure on the members of these boards/committee is being incurred under this scheme.

4. National Programme for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (NPRPD)

Two District Rehabilitation Centres under National Programme for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (NPRPD) have been set up at Dharmshala and Hamirpur. The centres are providing rehabilitation services to the persons with disabilities right from the grass root level through the network of CBRWs at gram panchayat level.

5. Home for mentally retarded children

At present, there is no institution for the mentally retarded children in Govt. sector in the state with the result that such children had to be sent to other states, where the parents of such children find it difficult and expensive to support them.

The mentally retarded children are being sponsored to an institution at Una (Prem Ashram) being run by a voluntary organization and their expenses are being met by the department. The capacity of this ashram is 30 inmates.

6. Integrated Scheme for Disabled

This scheme is framed basically with the objective to consider PWDs as part and parcel of society and making opportunities available to them so that they can participate in all spheres and activities of life as a normal person does. Another important objective of the scheme is to implement provisions of the PWDs Act relevant to the State Govt. The components being run under this scheme are Scholarship to disabled, Survey and diagnosis, Awareness, Generation and Orientation, Inclusive Education, Self Employment to PWDs, Skill Enrichment, Schools for PWDs, Award Evaluation etc.

7. Care of old age persons

The modern society is not paying due attention and care to old parents and in some cases the poor financial condition of the family force them to leave the aged persons to fend for themselves. These helpless persons have no one to look after them. Therefore, in such cases they need the institutionalized services. For such aged persons, aged homes at Bhangrotu (Mandi), Baijnath (Kangra) and Basantpur (Shimla) have been set up which are run through voluntary organization, HPCCW and HPSWB, respectively, to whom grant-in-aid is released.

II. Social Security & Welfare

B. Additional Central Assistance related Schemes

1. Old Age/Widow Pension

The old age pension scheme was originally inherited from erstwhile composite State of Punjab on its re-organization in 1966. The Scheme was revised and re-titled as “Himachal Pradesh Old Age Pension and Relief to Disable Rule” and widow pension scheme was also introduced w.e.f. 1.4.1979. Under this scheme, old age pension is granted w.e.f. 1.9.2012 @ Rs.450/- per month to be revised to Rs. 500/- per month from 1.4.2013 to such persons whose age is 60 years and Rs. 800/- per month to persons whose age is 80 years and above and whose individual annual income is Rs. 9000/- or less per annum and family income excluding individual income is Rs. 15000/- or less per annum.

However, under NSAP Indira Gandhi National Old age pension scheme, the pension is being granted to persons belonging to BPL families @ Rs. 450/- per month to be revised to Rs. 500/- PM from 1.4.2013 (Rs. 200/- GOI share) whose age is between 60 to 79 both inclusive and @ Rs. 800/- per month (Rs. 500/- GOI share) to persons whose age is 80 years and above.

Under State Widow and Handicapped pension schemes there is no age bar and pension is being provided @ Rs. 450/- per month to be revised to Rs. 500/-PM from 1.4.2013 for widow and persons with disability of 40% and above, whose individual annual income is Rs. 9000/- or less per annum and family income excluding individual income is Rs. 15000/- or less per annum.

However, under NSAP Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension scheme, the pension is being provided to the widows of BPL families between the age Group of 40 to 59 years @ Rs. 450/- per month (Rs. 300/- GOI Share). Similarly, Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension is being provided to the persons belonging to BPL families with disability of 80% and above @ Rs. 450/- per month (Rs. 300/- GOI Share) to be revised to Rs. 500/-PM from 1.4.2013.

At present, the department is providing NSAP/OAP/Widow/Handicapped/Leper pensions to 2,82,552 beneficiaries out of which 1,59,266 beneficiaries are being covered under state plan.

2. National Family Benefit Scheme

This scheme was transferred to state plan during the year 2002. Under this scheme, the whole amount is being reimbursed to state govt. by the Govt. of India under ACA. Under this scheme, an assistance of Rs. 20,000/- is given to the family in case of death of bread earner of family who dies between the age group of more than 18 years and below 65 years.

3. Annapurna Scheme

Annapurna scheme is being implemented w.e.f. 01-04-2000. This scheme has been introduced with a view to provide food security to senior citizen of above 65 years and who are not getting any old age pension under national old age pension scheme (NOAPS.) Under this scheme, 10 Kgs of food grain is provided to the identified persons free of cost. Initially, ceiling of 3436 persons was fixed for this state, which has now been increased to 6373.

33. Women and Child Development

Women are determined largely by their economic, social and political identity. These three factors together make a woman empowered. Constitutionally and legally there are many measures adopted for the empowerment of the women. The raising of educational and economic status of women helps in the bringing up their social status as well. In Himachal Pradesh women constitutes 49.33% of population and female literacy is 76.60% as per 2011 census. The children in the age group 0-6 years form 11.14% as per 2011 population census. The department of Women and Child Development was established in August, 2011 to focus on the issues of Women and Child to speedily ensure their upliftment through women programmes devised for this section of population.

12th Plan objectives

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

The profile of women and children as per 2011 census (provisional) is as under:

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Status
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Women population	Lakh No.	33.83 (49.34%)
2.	Sex ratio	Female per thousand male	974
3.	Child population below 6 years	Lakh No.	7.64 (11.14%)
4.	Child sex ratio	Female per thousand male	906
5.	Female literacy rate	Percentage	76.60

Note: Figures in brackets denotes % to total population.

A. Child Welfare Programmes

I State schemes

(i) Mukhya Mantri Bal Udhar Yojana.

This scheme was introduced to provide integrated package of services to the orphan/destitute children. With a view to provide shelter and educational facilities etc. to orphan/destitute children between the age group of 6-18 year, the department is running 20 Bal/Balika ashram in Govt. /NGOs sector. The inmates in the ashrams are provided free boarding, lodging, clothing facilities upto 10+2 level. During the stay of inmates in the ashram, the department does take care of the subsistence needs of children and attempt to provide an enabling atmosphere.

(ii) Juvenile Justice Act

The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection) Act, 2000 is being implemented in the state. To comply with various provisions of the act and rules framed thereunder, observation home, special home, children home, juvenile justice boards and child welfare committees have been set up and staff appointed. Presently, there is only one observation home-cum-special home at Una which is covering 12 districts. Juvenile Justice Boards have been constituted in all the districts.

(iii) Balwaris

The department is providing grant to HP Council for Child Welfare and State Social Welfare Board for running 110 Balwaris throughout the state. Under this scheme, pre-school education to the children below the age of 6 years is being provided in these balwaris.

(iv) Bal-Balika Surkasha Yojna (New Scheme)

The State Govt. has started a new scheme “Bal-Balika Surkasha Yojna” (foster care) to ensure holistic development of destitute children has been announced. This scheme will provide financial assistance to the families which look after orphan / destitute children so that the children instead of being sent to institutional care are brought up in a family environment. Assistance of Rs. 500/- per child per month has been proposed to be provided under the scheme. The scheme is a step towards recognizing that ‘every child has a right to family’.

II. Centre and State Govt. Shared Scheme

(i) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Programme (Centre: State 90:10)

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme is being implemented in all the CD blocks of the state. Expenditure under this programmes is shared by the central and the state government on 90:10 basis w.e.f. 01.04.2009. Main objectives of the programme are :-

- i) To improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group of 0-6 years.

- ii) To lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of children.
- iii) To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, mal-nutrition and school drop out.
- iv) To enhance the capability of mothers to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of child through proper nutrition and health education.

To achieve the above objectives under the programme, 18354 Anganwari Centres and 256 Mini Anganwari Centres have been sanctioned in 78 ICDS Projects to provide Supplementary Nutrition, Health Education, Immunization, Health Check-up, Referral Services and Non-Formal Pre-School Education. Particular attention is paid for strengthening linkages with functionaries of other Govt. programmes such as ANMs, ASHA and ensuring seamless referral for pregnant and lactating mothers through Anganwari centres.

B. Women Welfare Programme

I. State Schemes

(i) Beti Hai Anmol Yojana

With a view to change negative attitude of family and community towards girl child at birth and her mother and to improve enrolment / retention of girl children in schools, Beti Hai Anmol scheme is being implemented in the state w.e.f. 05.07.2010. Under the scheme 2 girls from each BPL family are eligible for getting benefit of the scheme. A post birth grant of Rs. 10000/- is deposited in an interest bearing account to be opened in the name of the girl beneficiary and an officer of the State Govt. designated in this behalf. On attaining adulthood (18 years) the beneficiary can withdraw the amount from her account. Annual scholarship ranging between Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,500 per annum up to 10 + 2 standard is also provided to these girls when they start going to school.

(ii) Mukhya Mantri Kanya Dan Yojana

Under this scheme, a grant of Rs. 21000/- per beneficiary is given to the parents/guardians of the girl or the girl herself for her marriage provided their annual income does not exceed Rs. 7500.

(iii) Widow Re-Marriage

The scheme for rehabilitation of widows is being implemented since 2004-05, under which men are encouraged to enter into wedlock with widows by providing monetary incentive of Rs. 25000 only to couple, out of which cash grant of Rs. 10000 is given to widow at the time of marriage and Rs. 15000 is kept in the form of NSC/FD jointly at least for five years subject to the condition that both

men and women should be bonafide Himachali. Men and women should be above the age of 21 years and 18 years, respectively, but not above the age of 50 years at the time of wedlock.

(iv) Mata Shabari Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana

The scheme has been started during the financial year 2010-11 for benefiting women belonging to BPL families of Scheduled Castes category. Under the scheme, 50% subsidy, subject to a maximum of Rs.1300, is given to eligible women for purchase of gas connection. As per schematic norms every year 75 Scheduled Castes BPL women are benefited in each Vidhan Sabha Constituency. The women applying for the benefit or her family member must not be having LPG connection.

(v) Awareness Campaign

To highlight the schemes/ programmes and to create awareness among women in far-flung and interior areas extensive publicity/awareness camps are organized under this scheme.

(vi) Mother Teresa Asahay Matri Sambal Yojna

Under this scheme, annual grant of Rs. 3000 upto 2 children is being provided to all widows, divorces and deserted women belonging to BPL families for upbringing of their children in addition to widow pension.

(vii) Vishesh Mahila Uthan Yojna

Under this programme two schemes are being implemented in the state viz. scheme for providing alternative opportunities to women in moral danger and financial assistance to victims of rape.

(viii) Women Empowerment

(a) Equity Contribution to Women Corporation

For the upliftment of women, the women development corporation is providing loans upto Rs. 0.50 lakh at the normal rate of interest for setting up of small business ventures and interest free loan to pursue higher studies.

(b) Women Commission

For spreading awareness to women, the government is providing the financial assistance to women commission.

II. Centre and State Govt. Shared Schemes

(i) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) (Centre:State, 50:50)

This scheme was introduced as 50:50 centrally sponsored scheme for benefiting adolescent girls in 4 district viz. Solan, Kullu, Chamba, and Kangra during the financial year 2010-11 on pilot basis. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 3.80 lakh per project is released by the GOI to the state for non-nutritional components like, IEC activities, Iron-Folic Acid tablets, training-kits, vocational trainings etc.. Supplementary nutrition is also provided to 11-14 years of age out of school adolescent girls and 15-18 years of age all adolescent girls 300 days a year at the rate of Rs. 5.00 per day per adolescent girl.

Expenditure under Nutrition component is shared by the GOI and the state government on 50:50 basis whereas 100% expenditure under non-nutrition component is provided by the Government of India. The adolescent girls of other 8 districts of Shimla, Sirmour, Kinnaur, Mandi, Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Una and Lahaul & Spiti are being covered under 100% centrally sponsored scheme Kishori Shakti Yojna

(ii) Supplementary Nutrition Programme

Under Supplementary Nutrition Programme which is shared on 50:50 basis between centre and state 500 calories and 12-15 grams protein to the children and 600 calories and 18-20 gram protein to the lactating mothers, pregnant ladies & BPL adolescent girls and 800 calories and 20-25 gram protein to the malnourished children is required to be supplemented, daily. Therefore, supplementary nutrition is provided to the beneficiaries on 300 days in a year in anganwari centres on following rates:-

Sr. No.	Category of Beneficiaries	Rates in Rs. (per beneficiary per day) (w.e.f. 01.04.2009)
1	Children	4.00
2	Pregnant & Lactating Mothers	5.00
3.	Severely Mal-Nourished children	6.00
4.	Adolescent Girls	5.00

34. Judiciary

Before the arrival of the British in India, India was covered by the laws based on The Arthashastra, dating from the 400 BC and the Manusmriti from 100 AD. In fact there existed two codes of laws one the Hindu code of laws and the other Muslim code of laws.

The Judiciary, the Executive, and the Legislature were the same person the King or the Ruler of the land. But, the villages had considerable independence and had their own panchayat system to resolve disputes among its members. Only a bigger feud merited a trans village council. This tradition in India continued beyond the Islamic conquest of India and through to the middle Ages. Islamic Law “The Sharia” was applied only to the Muslims of the country. But this tradition, alongwith Islamic law, was supplanted by the common law when India became part of the British Empire. The history of Modern Judicial System in India starts from the British Empire.

The Preamble is one of the most significant parts of the Constitution of India. Focusing on the core objectives of Indian Constitution, the preamble includes the following:-

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to its entire citizen: JUSTICE, social, economic and political; LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all FRATERNITY ensuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation.

The **Indian Judiciary** is partly a continuation of the British legal system established by the English in the mid-19th century based on a typical hybrid legal system in which customs, precedents and legislative law has validity of law. The Constitution of India is the supreme legal document of the country. There are various levels of judiciary in India – different types of courts, each with varying powers depending on the tier and jurisdiction bestowed upon them. They form a strict hierarchy of importance, in line with the order of the courts in which they sit, with the Supreme Court of India at the top, followed by High Courts of respective states with district judges sitting in District Courts and Magistrates of Second Class and Civil Judge (Junior Division) at the bottom. Courts hear criminal and civil cases including disputes between individuals and the government. The Indian judiciary is independent of the executive and legislative branches of government according to the Constitution.

There are certain vital issues regarding judiciary such as vacant High and Lower Courts judges posts, judicial corruption, lack of infrastructure, inefficiency, delay in justice, etc. which need immediate attention of the Central

and State Governments. It is true that justice delayed is justice denied. Various courts including Supreme Court of India and former judges have expressed their concern regarding these issues.

The improvement of justice delivery is a critical component of the initiative to ensure better outputs and outcomes. This can be done by supporting the judiciary, while simultaneously strengthening the capacity of the law enforcement arm. There are over 3 crore cases pending in various courts in the country. The enormous delay in disposal of cases results not only in immense hardship, including those borne by the large number of under - trials, but also hinders economic development.

The Department of Justice, GoI has identified a number of initiatives which are part of this action plan and need support. Some of them are as follows:-

1. Increasing the number of court working are using the existing infrastructure by holding morning/ evening/shift courts.
2. Enhancing support to Lok Adalats to reduce the pressure on regular courts.
3. Providing additional funding to State Legal Services Authorities to enable them to enhance legal aid to marginalized and empower them to access justice.
4. Promoting the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism to resolve part of the disputes outside the court system.
5. Enhancing capacity of judicial officers and public prosecutors through training programmes.
6. Creation of judicial academy in every State to facilitate training.
7. Creation of post of Court Managers in every judicial district to assess the judiciary in their administrative functions.
8. A number of court buildings in the country have been declared as heritage buildings under the appropriate national, state or local laws. 150 such buildings may be taken up for restoration and conservation, in collaboration with the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) / Indian National Trust for Art & Culture Heritage (INTACH).

The 13th Finance Commission has approved a grant of Rs. 5,000 crore for the above mentioned interventions. The allocation will be released in two annual installments subject to accounts being maintained and UCs / Statement of Expenditure provided as per General Financial Rules.

Himachal Pradesh is eligible for a grant of Rs. 64.78 crore for improving delivery of justice over a period of five years starting from 2010-11. The detail of the grant is as follows:-

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Value
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Number of sanctioned courts	No.	126
2.	Number of judicial districts	No.	11
3.	Morning / Evening Courts	Rs.in crore	19.75
4.	Lok Adalat and Legal Aid	-do-	2.37
5.	Training of Judicial Officers	-do-	1.98
6.	Training of Public Prosecutors	-do-	1.19
7.	Heritage Court Buildings	-do-	3.56
8.	State Judicial Academy	-do-	15.00
9.	ADR Centers	-do-	14.95
10.	Court Managers	-do-	5.98
Total (Sr.No. 3 to 10)		-do-	64.78

Action plan for the utilization of 13th Finance Commission grants for improvement of justice delivery for the period of five years (2010-11 to 2014-15) is as follows:-

(Rs. in crore)		
Sr. No.	Components	Total
1.	2.	3.
1.	State Judicial Academy	17.98
	(i) Infrastructure	15.00
	(ii) Addl. Facilities	2.98
2.	ADR Centers	14.95
	(i) Physical infrastructure	12.20
	(ii) Training	2.75
3.	Heritage Court Buildings	3.56
4.	Court Managers	3.00
5.	Holiday Courts / Mobile Courts	19.75
6.	Lok Adalats / Legal Aid	2.37
7.	Training of Judicial Officers	1.98
8.	Training of Public Prosecutors	1.19
Total		64.78

The Government is the single largest litigant in the country. There are a very large number of pending cases where either a State Government or the Central Government is a party, which significantly aid to the burden of the arrears. The State will be eligible to draw down installments, except first installment, only if it puts in place a State Litigation Policy. The State

Government has approved and circulated the litigation policy of Himachal Pradesh vide letter No. Home (Prosecution) (F)1-1/2010 dated 7th March, 2011.

E-Courts Mission Mode Project

The E-courts project was established in the year 2005. According to the project, all the courts including lower courts will get computerized. As per the project in 2008, all the District courts were initialized under the project. In 2010, all the District Courts were computerized. The project also includes producing witnesses through video conference. Filing cases, proceedings, and all other details will be in computers.

Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy

The Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy was set up vide State Government Notification No. Home (E) 3-17/2003-II dated 24th November, 2005.

Academy Profile

The Academy is situated at Curzon House, which is a heritage building in the beautiful outskirts of Himalaya. The functions of the Academy are running in the Complex of Curzon House which was the residence of Lord Curzon during British Rule in India.

The Academy has been established under the Leadership of Hon'ble Chief Justice, (Hon'ble Patron of the Academy), Himachal Pradesh High Court, Shimla,

Vision

To bring excellence in Judicial Education and Training.

Objectives

The key idea behind establishment of this academy is to improve the skills, enhance the knowledge and to bring functional and attitudinal change in the Judicial Officers as well as ministerial staff of the Himachal Pradesh judiciary and other functionaries of the State Government discharging judicial and quasi-judicial functions. The main objectives of imparting training are as follows:-

- ☐ To update the knowledge of Judicial Officers, functionaries of the State Govt. and ministerial staff of State Judiciary as well as that of State Govt.

- ☐ To co-ordinate with National Judicial Academy and the other State Judicial Academies in India to share the knowledge and information.
- ☐ To bring functional and attitudinal change in the Participants.
- ☐ To impart training in Information and Communication Technology to all the Judicial Officers and ministerial staff of the State Judiciary.
- ☐ To improve the skill and knowledge of participants which would help them enhance their efficiency and productivity.
- ☐ To organize and conduct training programmes for the stake holders of the Justice Delivery System.
- ☐ To impart trainings in the areas of Court/Case and Time Management in order to ensure speedy justice.

Aims of Training:

Induction Training Programme:

The main objectives of imparting induction training for the newly recruited / selected/ appointed Judicial Officers, inter-alia, include;

- ☐ To enhance the skill and knowledge of the newly appointed Judicial Officers and help them perform their duties and functions efficiently.
- ☐ To ensure uniformity and predictability of decisions.
- ☐ To bring functional and attitudinal change in the newly recruited / selected / appointed Judicial Officers.
- ☐ To build institutional spirit and a sense of common purpose.
- ☐ To recognize the problems confronting the Judiciary and problems faced by the people and find better solutions to access to justice.

In-service training programme:

The aims and objectives of organizing in-service orientation, refresher training programmes and workshops inter-alia include:-

- ☐ To enhance the skill and update the knowledge of the trainee-participants;

- ☐ To bring functional and attitudinal change;
- ☐ To strengthen the ethics; and
- ☐ To motivate the trainee-participants to achieve excellence

The State Government is conscious to provide the timely delivery of justice to every person in the State. Government is allocating sufficient funds under Plan and Non-Plan to the judiciary to meet out necessary requirements.

OUTLAYS:

(₹ In crore)			
Sr. No.	Item	Proposed Outlay for 12th Plan (2012-17)	Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan (2013-14)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Outlays for Judiciary	61.70	5.00
	TOTAL	61.70	5.00

The amount of Rs. 5.00 crore has been proposed as 25% State Share under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) for the year 2013-14.

35. Jails

Mahatma Gandhi has rightly said that hate the crime and not the criminal. Because all men are borne equal and are endowed by their creator with some basic rights. These rights are mainly right to life and liberty, but if any person doesn't comply with ethics of the society then that person is deprived of these rights with proper punishment. Many experts believe that the main objective of prisons is to bring the offenders back to the mainstream of the society. Various workshops have been organized by the State Government in collaboration with NGO's to bring reforms in the current prison systems.

The rehabilitation of inmates is an important issue. Rehabilitation of inmates is meaningful only if they are employed after release and for that purpose educational facilities should be introduced or upgraded. In many jails, inmates including hardcore criminals and women have joined various courses offered by IGNOU and their respective State Universities. Courses mainly offered are BA, MA, MBA and other post graduation courses. The inmates can also join the classes of 10th and +2 for basic guidance. In many jails, with a view of imparting vocational training, full fledged computer training centers have been established. The inmates are also provided training in carpentry and fabric painting. Many jails have also initiated programmes for women empowerment by imparting them training in weaving, toys making, stitching and making embroidery items. Wage earning and gratuity schemes and incentives are also used to reduce the psychological burden on the convicts. The Government of Himachal Pradesh has lifted ban on wearing Gandhi cap in jails. Various seminars are organized by jail authorities to enlighten the prisoners on their legal rights, health and sanitation problems, HIV/AIDS and issues of mental health, juveniles, minorities and steps to reduce the violence in prisons.

The constitution assigns the custody and correction of criminals to the States and Union Territories. Day-to-day administration of prisoners rests on principles incorporated in the Prisons Act of 1894, the Prisoners Act of 1900 and the Transfer of Prisoners Act of 1950.

Prison conditions vary from State to State. India retains a system setup during the colonial period that mandates different treatment for different categories of prisoners. Under this system, foreigners, individuals held for particular reasons, criminals committed heinous crimes, women criminals, militants, anti-national elements, etc. are segregated and treatment is given accordingly. This treatment includes large or less crowded cells, access to books and news papers, etc. The press and human right groups periodically raise the issue of the prison conditions, including problem of over crowding, the plight of prisoners detained for long periods while awaiting trials and the poor treatment of women and juvenile prisoners.

Welfare Facilities:

Details of welfare facilities being provided to the prisoners in the Jails in Himachal Pradesh are as under:-

i) **Food etc:-** Food beverages etc are being provided as per laid down norms in the Jail Manual. However, special diet to the sick prisoner is also being provided on the prescription of Medical Officer concerned.

ii) **Other Recreational Facilities:-** For recreation of the prisoners Badminton, Volley Ball, Carrom Board, Chess, Playing Cards and TV sets have also been provided. The prisoners are also provided newspapers, magazines, books, etc.

iii) **Activities for Reduction of Stress Level:-** Programmes of Art of Living, Yoga, Bhajan-Kirtan, Cultural activities, moral lectures, etc, are arranged in the jails of the State which help the prisoners to reduce the stress and develop positive thinking.

iv) **Grant of Parole:-** Parole is sanctioned to the convicted prisoners in accordance with the provision of HP, Good Conduct Prisoners (Temporary Release) Act, 1968 and the rules made there under. Requests for parole are rejected in a very few cases mostly on the grounds of non recommendations made by the District Authorities or on the grounds of overstay for long periods. In emergent cases like serious illness or death in the family and sometimes on the basis of conduct of individual prisoner, the convicts are allowed parole on verifications of facts by the local Police/SP. Ordinarily, prisoners avail of the parole facility more than once in a year. In addition, prisoners showing exceptionally good conduct are sanctioned furlough.

v) **Premature Release of Life Convicts:-** The year-wise details of the number of prisoners released U/S 432 Cr.P.C. (Pre-mature release) and U/S 161 Cr.P.C. (Mercy petition) are as under:-

Year	U/S 432 Cr.P.C.	U/S 161 Cr.P.C.
2001	1	-
2002	2	-
2003	-	1
2004	3	-
2005 (upto 30-11-2005)	-	3
Total	6	4

Jail Security:

The State Government has constructed high security blocks at Model Central Jail, Nahan and District Jail, Dharmasala, but no additional security staff for these enclosures could be provided due to financial constraints as a result of which the department is facing difficulties in order to make these blocks fully functional.

Other Living Conditions in the Jails:

i) **Toilets:-** Separate toilets are provided for males and females. Presently, there are 151 toilets and on an average one toilet is provided for about eight prisoners. A few more toilets are also being constructed / proposed to be constructed with the new barracks under the Modernization of Prisons Scheme.

ii) **Bathrooms:-** There are 103 bath rooms and a few more are also being constructed/ proposed to be constructed. Sufficient number of bath rooms have been provided in all the Jails.

iii) **Medical Facilities:-** Four posts of Medical Officers are sanctioned for the bigger Jails i.e. at M.C. Jail Shimla (Kanda), M.C. Jail Nahan, Open Air Jail Bilaspur and District Jail Dharmasala. These Medical Officers have been appointed on deputation from the Department of Health, HP. Medical officers visit other Jails in the Pradesh regularly from the Civil Hospitals for medical checkup and treatment of the prisoners.

iv) **Sleeping Space:-** Prisoners are provided berths in all the jails as prescribed in the Jail Manual. However, open spaces are used for sleeping in case of overcrowding inside the barracks. Proper bedding is also provided as prescribed in the Jail Manual.

Steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve living conditions in the Jails:

The following steps have been taken to improve the living conditions in the Jails as per details given hereunder:-

i) Modernization of Prisons Scheme:

Five year scheme called Modernization of Prisons Scheme has commenced from the financial year 2002-03 by the Government of India. Under this scheme the Government has earmarked an outlay of Rs. 20.21 crore for a period of 5 years i.e. from 2002-03 to 2006-07 on cost sharing in the ratio of 75:25 (75% to be contributed given by the Central Government) for construction of New Jail buildings, expansion/ repair and renovation of existing buildings, improvement of sanitation and water supply and also for the improvement of staff accommodation.

The implementation of the recommendations made by various Jail Reforms Committees and orders and directions passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court / Hon'ble High Courts from time to time are being implemented. The accommodations for the prisoners in the Jails are being raised by constructing additional barracks / accommodations.

The overcrowded jails, because of increasing prison population, are being administered with less than desired/ideal staff resulting in physical and mental stress on the staff, which is true not only in case of HP but for other States also.

ii) **Inspections:**

Quarterly inspections of Jails are carried out by the District & Session Judges and compliance in this regard is submitted by the Superintendent, Jail concerned as well as by the Prisons Headquarter to the Hon'ble High Court. The officers from the Prisons HQs also visit Jails to supervise the working of the Jails.

iii) **Jail Industry:**

The Jail Industries are being run at Model Central Jail Nahan, Kanda (Shimla) and District Jail, Dharamshala to train the prisoners in few trades so that after their release they may be able to rehabilitate themselves. The details of trades and the items manufactured in the respective jail industries where training is imparted to them are as follows:-

Sr. No.	Name of the Jail	Name of Industry
1.	2.	3.
1.	Model Central Jail, Kanda	Shawl Weaving, making mats, blankets, cotton cloth and bed sheets.
2.	Model Central Jail, Nahan	Shawl Weaving, making mats, durries, blankets and bed sheets.
3.	District Jail, Dharamshala	Carpentry.

Inmates working in these jails are paid the minimum wages at the rate fixed by the Government of HP in case of unskilled workers. No amount is deducted and the wages earn by the inmates are paid to them in full. The requirement of clothing articles and blankets for prisoners is met out of the items produced by the jail industries.

State Government is aware of the prison conditions in the State and is committed to improve these conditions within the available scarce resources through Plan and Non-Plan funds. State Government is providing funds through successive Annual and Five Year Plans for prison administration including improvement of conditions and welfare facilities in various prisons in the State.

Plan Outlays

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Item	Proposed Outlay for 12 th Plan (2012-17)	Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan (2013-14)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Outlays for Jails	6.79	1.30
	TOTAL	6.79	1.30

36. Fire Services

Fire is a good servant and a bad master. Fire if goes out of control, cause enormous damages to life and property in the country. Fire safety and security systems with integrating aspects of life safety alongwith their service is worthy of the highest levels of professionalism. It is essential to establish life safety and security as an important human obligation in the economic development of the country and use this as an index for future investments and growth of the nation to become a world leader.

Due to the increase in industrialization, urbanization, congestion in habitations and lack of fire safety measures in high raised buildings, awareness, responsible attitude, etc, fire disasters are increasing in the country damaging millions rupees of wealth, property and human life.

In addition to various other damages caused by the fire disaster, forest fires are a major cause of degradation of India's forest. The statistical data of fire loss are weak. However, it is estimated that portion of forest areas prone to forest fires annually ranges for 33% in some States to over 90% in others. About 90% of the forest fires in India are started by humans. Forest fires cause wide ranging adverse ecological, economic and social impacts. Some of the forest fire damages are as follows:-

- Loss of valuable timber resources and depletion of carbon sinks.
- Degradation of water catchment areas resulting in loss of water.
- Loss of biodiversity and extinction of plants and animals.
- Loss of wild life habitat and depletion of wild life.
- Loss of natural regeneration and reduction in forest cover and production.
- Global warming resulting in rising temperature.
- Loss of carbon sinks resource and increase in percentage of CO₂ in the atmosphere.
- Change in micro climate of the area making it unhealthy living conditions.
- Soil erosion affecting productivity of soils and production.
- Ozone layer depletion.

- Health problems leading to diseases.
- Indirect affect on agricultural production: Loss of livelihood for the tribals as approximately 65 million people are classified as tribals who directly depend upon collection of non-timber forest products from the forest areas for their livelihood.

The fire prevention and control measures are carried out by the State Forest Department. The Government of India has implemented various plan schemes such as “Modern Forest Fire Control Methods” and other projects including UNDP Projects to help the State Government to effectively control the forest fires. The interest and support of village forest protection committees constituted under the Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme are invoked for fire prevention and fire fighting operations. However, the fire department in Himachal Pradesh is pressed in action for prevention, detection and control of forest fires where possible.

The State Government has forwarded its views to Planning Commission, GoI, on 28th February, 2011 on the recommendations of task force constituted by Planning Commission, GoI, on all issues including Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation. The State Government has informed Planning Commission, GoI, on Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation that the State Government endorses the recommendations of the Task Force for identification of unstable zones, making regulatory provisions for earthquake and fire resistant buildings with mandatory water harvesting structures and penal provisions for violations. State Government has also requested that the GOI must provide adequate financial support to IHR States out of the National Disaster Response Fund and National Disaster Mitigation Fund.

Under the 13th Finance Commission, State Government will be eligible for central share of ₹ 650.30 crore under State Disaster Relief Fund from 2010-11 to 2014-15. An amount of ₹ 72.26 crore (2010-11 to 2014-15) will be provided by the State Government as State share. In addition, an amount of ₹ 20.00 crore over a period of five year (2010-11 to 2014-15) will be received as Grant for Capacity Building to the State Government.

Duties & Functions

The prime duty of the organization is to protect life and property from fire. The different functions are as under:-

- To prevent / combat fires
- Issue of fire safety guide lines.
- Issue of no objection certificate from fire safety.
- Fire safety arrangements during public and private functions.
- Issue of Fire reports.

- Organizing fire safety lectures / demonstrations / training / awareness programme.
- Provision of standby arrangements.

The organization works on the three 'As' theory – Awareness, Alertness, Action and functions round the clock as far as the operational duties are concerned whereas the office hours are from 1000 hrs to 1700 hrs.

National Academy of Fire and Safety Engineering (NAFS), Nagpur is one of the premier leading professional colleges in India imparting quality training courses in fire fighting. The officers and officials of the HP, Fire Department are trained in fire fighting in this college to make them professionally competent and skilled.

State is aware of the importance of Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation and awareness, training, mock exercises, etc in respect of the disaster management is being imparted / carried out in the State at various levels. The commitment of the State Government to strengthen fire fighting services is clear from the fact that State Government has enacted the Himachal Pradesh Fire Fighting Services Act 1984 (Act No. 30 of 1984). The Director, Fire Services controls the department of HP. Fire Services Department. The superintendence and of the service is vested in him in accordance with the provisions of Himachal Pradesh Fire Fighting Services Act and rules made thereunder. The State Government is providing financial resources for the procurement of necessary fire fighting machinery and equipments through Plan and Non-Plan funds.

Outlays

(₹ in crore)			
Sr. No.	Item	Proposed Outlay for 12 th Plan (2012-17)	Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan (2013-14)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Fire Services	27.93	4.68
	TOTAL	27.93	4.68