

CHAPTER – 1

An Overview of State Economy

Himachal Pradesh was conferred statehood on 25th January, 1971. On 1st September 1972, two more districts viz. Hamirpur and Una were created by trifurcation of Kangra district and the Mahasu and Solan districts were reorganised as Shimla and Solan districts.

1. Geographical Features

(i) Location

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

1.1.2 The total provisional population of Himachal Pradesh is 68.57 lakh as per 2011 census. The total area of the State is 55,673 Sq. Kms.

1.1.3 As per study conducted by the Centre for Geo- Informatics, Research & Training of the Chaudhary Sarwan Kumar H.P. Agriculture University for estimating 3D area of the State by using modern Geo- IT tools, remote sensing and GIS, the 3 D area of the State comes to 86,384.77 sq. kms. which is about 56 % more than the 2 D area of 55,673 sq. kms.

(ii) Climate

1.1.3 Himachal Pradesh can be divided into three regions: - (i) The Shivalik ranges (the height from plains upto 915 metres); (ii) Colder Zone (the height upto 4500 metres); and (iii) the Axis and Crystalline core of the whole system (the height above 4500 metres but below 5500 metres).

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

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

(iii) Rivers and Lakes

1.1.6 Himachal Pradesh has the privilege of snowfed perennial rivers and rivulets flowing in almost all parts of the Pradesh. Yamuna, with its important tributaries of

Tons, Pabbar and Giri in the east and Satluj, Beas, Ravi and Chenab in the west flow through various parts of the Pradesh. Some of the important natural lakes worth mentioning are Khajjiar, Ghadasasu Lamba Dal, Manimahesh, Mahakali in Chamba district; Dal, Kareri in Kangra district; Rewalsar, Kumarwah, Prashar in Mandi district; Bhrgu and Dashahr in Kullu district; Chandratal and Surajtal in Lahaul & Spiti district; Chandra Naun in Shimla district; and Renuka in Sirmaur district. The man made lakes include Gobind Sagar in Bilaspur district; Pong lake in Kangra district; Pandoh lake in Mandi district; and Chamera lake in Chamba district.

2. Administrative Structure

1.2.1. Since 1st September, 1972, there have been no changes in the administrative structure of Himachal Pradesh except carving out of new sub-divisions, sub-tehsils, raising of sub-tehsils to the level of tehsils within the district boundaries. The Statistical data on basic indices is given in the following table:-

Table - 1
General Information on Area & Population

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Year of Reference	Details
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Geographical Area	Sq. Kms.	2011	55,673
2.	Districts	Nos.	2011	12
3.	Sub- Divisions	Nos.	2011	53
4.	Tehsils/ Sub- Tehsils	Nos.	2011	116
5.	Development Blocks	Nos.	2011	77
6.	Panchayats	Nos.	2011	3243
7.	Habited Villages	Nos.	2011	17,495
8.	Towns / Cities	Nos.	2011	57
9.	Population:			
	(a) Total	In Lakh	2011	68.57
	(b) Male Population	In Lakh	2011	34.74
	(C) Female Population	In Lakh	2011	33.83
10.	Decennial Growth of Population	%	2011	12.81
11.	Rural Population	In Lakh	2011	61.68
12.	Urban Population	In Lakh	2011	6.89
13.	Density of Population per square kilometer	Persons	2011	123
14.	Sex Ratio	Females per 1000 Males	2011	974
15.	Literacy Percentage:			
	(a) Total	%	2011	83.78
	(b) Male	%	2011	90.83
	(c) Female	%	2011	76.60

3. Demographic Trends

1.3.1 The population of the State registered a decadal growth of 12.81 percent as against 17.54 percent during the decade 2001-2011, recording a decline of 4.73 percent as compared to the preceding decade 1991-2001. This has been possible through a three-pronged strategy of intensive health cover, improvement in literacy rates, specially among the women and making family planning a people's movement alongwith a positive thrust of incentives. The important comparative demographic indicators are presented in the following table:-

Table-2
Comparative Demographic Trend During 1981-2001 Decade

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1981 Census	1991 Census	2001 Census	2011 Census
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Population:					
	(a) Total	Lakh Persons	42.81	51.71	60.78	68.57
	(b) Male	Lakh Persons	21.70	26.17	30.88	34.74
	(c) Female	Lakh Persons	21.10	25.53	29.90	33.83
2.	Scheduled Castes	Lakh Persons	10.54	13.10	15.02	NA
3.	Scheduled Tribes	Lakh Persons	1.97	2.18	2.45	NA
4.	Density of Population per square kilometer	Persons	77	93	109	123
5.	Decennial Growth of Population	%	23.71	20.79	17.54	12.81
6.	Literacy Percentage:					
	(a) Total	%	42.33	63.75	76.48	83.78
	(b) Male	%	53.19	75.36	85.35	90.83
	(c) Female	%	31.46	52.13	67.42	76.60
7.	Percentage Composition:					
	(a) Rural Population	%	92.40	91.31	90.20	89.96
	(b) Urban Population	%	7.60	8.69	9.80	10.04
8.	Percentage of Total Population:					
	(a) Scheduled Castes	%	24.62	25.34	24.72	NA
	(b) Scheduled Tribes	%	4.61	4.22	4.02	NA
9.	Sex Ratio	Females per 1000 Males	973	976	968	974

4. Occupation

1.4.1 The mainstay of the people of Himachal Pradesh is agriculture on which 66.71% population depends for their livelihood. The topography being mostly hilly, the type of cultivation is terraced. Close to 80 percent of all holdings fall in the category of small and marginal farmers. Due to ideal climate for fruit cultivation, horticulture and vegetable growing (seasonal as well as off-season), a well-diversified farm economy has developed rapidly during the past three decades. The percentage of main workers to total population is 32.31 and the percentage of cultivators to main workers is 55.45. The percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers is 1.22 as per 2001 census.

5. Human Resources

1.5.1 The population of Himachal Pradesh according to 2011 Census is 68.57 lakh out of which 61.68 lakh (89.96 percent) live in rural areas and 6.89 lakh (10.04 percent) in urban areas. Thus the majority of population is associated with such economic activities as are related to rural economy.

1.5.2 The following table depicts the decadal increase in work force for the period (1991-2001): -

Table – 3
Details of Work Force 1991-2001 Decade

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1991 Census	2001 Census	% age Increase/ Decrease
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Total Population	Lakh Persons	51.71	60.78	17.54
2.	Main Workers:	Lakh Persons	17.79	19.64	10.40
a)	Cultivators	Lakh Persons	11.25	10.89	3.20
b)	Agricultural Labourers	Lakh Persons	0.59	0.36	38.98
c)	Household Industry	Lakh Persons	0.25	0.35	40.00
d)	Other Workers	Lakh Persons	5.70	8.04	41.05
3.	Marginal Workers	Lakh Persons	4.35	10.29	136.55
4.	Non-Workers	Lakh Persons	29.56	30.85	4.36

1.5.3 The above table reveals that in 1991-2001 decade, work force increased from 22.14 lakh in 1991 to 29.93 lakh in 2001, recording a growth of 35.18% as against 17.54% growth of population. In the year 1991, the work force constituted 42.82% of the total population while in 2001, it accounted for 49.24%. Thus, during the 1991-2001 decade the workforce increased by 6.42%. The percentage of main workers, to total population decreased from 34.41% to 32.31% during 1991-2001 decade, while marginal workers increased more than double from 8.41% to 16.92% during the same period and non- workers decreased from 57.16% to 50.76%.

1.5.4 The other feature of the work force reveals that “other workers” recorded a growth of 41.05% over the period of a decade. Noticeable feature of the main workforce is the decrease in the category of cultivators and agricultural labourers. As would reveal from above table cultivators decreased by 3.2% and agricultural labourers by 38.98% in the decade between 1991-2001. The trend in decline shows that main workforce preferred to jobs in private sector. It also speaks of the shifting of the workforce from the traditional occupation of agriculture to commercial and industrial activities.

6. Growth of State Economy

1.6.1 State Income is the single most common and comprehensive economic indicator used to measure the economic health of a State economy. In Himachal Pradesh, first estimates of State Income were released in the year 1963 covering the period 1950-51 to 1960-61. Since Himachal Pradesh underwent many territorial changes after independence and emerged as a full-fledged State in the year 1971, a new series of State Domestic Product was developed for the year 1966-67 to 1969-70 with the base year 1960-61. The third series of State domestic product prepared in the State was based on 1970-71 prices, which consisted of the estimates up to 1986-87. After the release of the new series of National Accounts Statistics by Central Statistical Organization in February 1989, Himachal Pradesh also brought out a new series of estimates based on 1980-81 prices. Thereafter two more series with base 1993-94 and 1999-2000 were prepared. At present the base year has been shifted from 1999-2000 to 2004-05.

1.6.2 A new series of quick estimates were brought out based on 2004-05 prices. The National Accounts Statistics have mostly been revised decennially changing the base to a year synchronizing with the year of decennial population census. It was primarily because in the base year estimates, the information on work force has played an important role and workforce estimates were obtained from the population census which is conducted decennially in the years ending with 1. As a sequel, the previous series of National Accounts Statistics should have been with the base year 1990-91. At that time, it was observed that the data on worker participation rate (WPR), captured by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) was better than the one estimated through the population census. Accordingly, the CSO used the workforce estimates based on National Sample Survey (NSS) workforce participation rates from the NSS 1993-94 (50th Round) survey results, and revised the base year of National Accounts to 1993-94. In

continuation with this practice, the new series of national accounts released on 31st January, 2006 adopted 1999-2000 as the base year, as it has used the data on WPR from the NSS 55th round Quinquennial survey on Employment and Unemployment, conducted in 1999-2000. In the new series, the WPR data has been used in conjunction with population data of the population census, 2001. After a detailed analysis of all these sources and with the approval of the Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics, it was decided to adopt, at 1-digit level of the National Industrial Classification (NIC) work force.

1.6.3 The quick estimates of State Income for the year 1999-2000 to 2010-2011 at current and constant 2004-05 prices and per capita income alongwith percentage changes over the previous year at 2004-05 prices are given in the following table: -

Table – 4
Movement of Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income

Year	State Income		Per Capita Income		%age Change Over the Previous Years At 2004-05 Prices	
	At Constant Prices (₹ in Crore)	At Current Prices (₹ in Crore)	At Constant Prices (In ₹)	At Current Prices (In ₹)	Net State Domestic Product	Per Capita Income
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1999-2000	12467	12467	20806	20806		
2000-2001	13262	13852	21824	22795	6.04	4.9
2001-2002	13938	15215	22543	24608	5.1	3.3
2002-2003	14617	16751	23234	26627	4.9	3.1
2003-2004	15596	18127	24377	28333	6.7	4.9
2004-2005	21189	21189	33348	33348
2005- 2006	23009	23743	35806	36949	8.6	7.4
2006-2007	24819	26247	38195	40393	7.9	6.7
2007-2008	26247	28872	40143	43966	5.8	5.1
2008-2009	27649	33115	41666	49903	5.3	3.8
2009-2010 (P)- Provisional	29149	39141	43492	58402	5.0	3.9
2010-2011 (Q) -Quick	31684	45661	46821	67475	8.7	7.7
2011-12 (E)	33762	51546	48923	74694	6.6	4.5

1.6.4 According to these estimates, the State Income increased from ₹ 12467 crore to ₹ 33762 crore during 1999-2000 to 2011-12 period at constant prices and to ₹51546 crore at current prices. The per capita income at constant prices increased from ₹ 20806 in 1999-2000 to ₹ 48923 in 2011-12 .

1.6.5 The growth rate of State Economy recorded during the Five Year Plan periods beginning from the 1st Five Year plan, 1951-56 onwards alongwith comparison with the National Economy is given in the following table : -

Table- 5
Comparative Growth Rate of H.P. and National Economy Recorded
During Five Year and Annual Plan Periods

Plan Period	Average Annual Growth Rate of Economy At Constant Prices	
	Himachal Pradesh	All India
1.	2.	3.
First Plan (1951-56)	(+) 1.6	(+) 3.6
Fourth Plan (1969-74)	(+) 3.0	(+) 3.4
Fifth Plan (1974-78)	(+) 4.6	(+) 5.2
Annual Plans (1978-79) to (1979-80)	(-) 3.6	(+) 0.2
Sixth Plan (1980-85)	(+) 3.0	(+) 5.3
Seventh Plan (1985-90)	(+) 8.8	(+) 6.0
Eighth Plan (1992-97)	(+) 6.3	(+) 6.2
Ninth Plan (1997-02)	(+) 6.4	(+) 5.6
Tenth Plan (2002-07)	(+) 7.6	(+) 7.8
Annual Plan (2007-08)	(+) 8.6	(+) 9.3
Annual Plan (2008-09) (P)- Provisional	(+) 7.4	(+) 6.7
Annual Plan (2009-10) (Q)- Quick	(+) 8.1	(+) 8.4
Annual Plan (2010-11) (A)- Advanced	(+) 8.8	(+) 8.4
Annual Plan (2011-12) (E)- Estimated	(+) 7.6	(+) 6.9

1.6.6 In 10th Plan 2002-07, State economy achieved a growth of 7.6 percent and growth rate at all India level was 7.8 % thus both the economies were by and large grew in same pace.

1.6.7 During the first four Annual Plans 2007-08 to 2010-11 of 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) an average growth rate of 8.3 percent has been achieved on provisional estimation despite world wide slow down.

1.6.8 The following table presents decadal and sector-wise movement of the State Domestic Product: -

Table –6
Percentage Contribution of Sectoral State Domestic Product
at Current Prices

Sl. No	Sectors	1950-51	1970-71	2001-02	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (P)	2010-11 (Q)	2011-12 (E)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1.	Primary	71.01	58.56	25.90	25.07	25.74	25.28	23.15	23.22	20.05	19.25	21.73	19.69
2.	Secondary	9.50	16.73	35.54	36.04	38.11	38.24	39.95	39.77	43.02	42.88	39.76	39.24
3.	Tertiary	19.49	24.71	38.56	38.89	36.15	36.48	36.90	37.01	36.93	37.87	38.51	41.07

1.6.9 The above table reveals that Primary Sector contributed 71.01 percent of the SDP in 1950-51, which declined to 21.73 percent in the year 2010-11. The contribution of secondary sector has increased to 43.02 percent upto 2008-09 and declined to 39.76 percent in the year 2010-11. The tertiary sector which showed a percent contribution of 19.49 in the decade 1950-51 showed a continuous rise upto 2011-12. This structural shift from Primary to Secondary and Tertiary Sectors is a healthy sign of growing economy.

1.6.10 Movement of Per Capita Income at current prices indicating its level at the beginning of each Five Year Plan/ Annual Plan period in respect of Himachal Pradesh vis-a-vis All- India is given in the following table: -

Table – 7
Comparative Statement of Per Capita Income of Himachal Pradesh
and All India

(In ₹)

Plan Period	Year	Per Capita Income at Current Prices	
		Himachal Pradesh	All India
1.	2.	3.	4.
First Plan	1951-1956	240	239
Second Plan	1956-1961	286	274
Third Plan	1961-1966	398	337
Annual Plan	1966-1967	440	509
Annual Plan	1967-1968	532	588
Annual Plan	1968-1969	576	604
Fourth Plan	1969-1974	586	651
Fifth Plan	1974-1978	1020	1034
Annual Plan	1978-1979	1249	1316
Annual Plan	1979-1980	1258	1390
Sixth Plan	1980-1985	1704	1630
Seventh Plan	1985-1990	2649	2730
Annual Plan	1990-1991	4910	4983
Annual Plan	1991-1992	5691	5603
Eighth Plan	1992-1997	6390	6262
Ninth Plan	1997-2002	13488	12729
Tenth Plan	2002-2007	26627	18885
Annual Plan	2007-2008	43966	35825
Annual Plan	2008-2009	49903	40775
Annual Plan	2009-2010 (P)	56706	46117
Annual Plan	2010-2011 (Q)	65535	53331
Annual Plan	2011-2012(A)	73608	60972

1.6.11 The per capita income of Himachal Pradesh and All India increased almost at the same pace from the period 1951-52 till the end of Eighth Plan but thereafter Himachal Pradesh leaped forward and reached upto a level of ₹ 73608 by March, 2012 as against the All India per capita income of ₹ 60972 as per advanced estimates.

1.6.12 The movement of Gross Domestic Product during the period 1999-2000 to 2011-12 (Adv.) remained as under :-

Table -8
Movement of Gross Domestic Product

Sr. No.	Year	Gross Domestic Product		%age Change Over the Previous Year at Constant Price
		At current prices (In Rs.)	At constant prices (In Rs.)	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	1999-2000	14112	14112	..
2.	2000-2001	15661	15004	6.3
3.	2001-2002	17148	15786	5.2
4.	2002-2003	18905	16585	5.1
5.	2003-2004	20721	17925	8.1
6.	2004-2005	24077	24077	..
7.	2005-2006	27127	26107	8.4
8.	2006-2007	30281	28483	9.1
9.	2007-2008	33962	30917	8.5
10.	2008-2009	41483	33210	7.4
11.	2009-10 (P)	46969	35907	8.1
12.	2010-11 (Q)	54695	39066	8.8
13.	2011-12 (Ad)	63084	42032	7.6

7. Plan Investment

1.7.1 Himachal Pradesh has so far gone through an era of development planning for a period of six decades. The investment vis-a-vis the per capita annual investment made over the various plan periods is given in the following table:-

Table –9
Plan Investment

Plan Period	Total Investment (₹ In Crore)	Per Capita Annual Investment (In ₹)
1.	2.	3.
First Plan (1951-56)	5.27	4.00
Second Plan (1956-61)	16.03	11.00
Third Plan (1961-66)	33.84	21.60
Annual Plans (1966-67) to (1968-69)	39.78	40.00
Fourth Plan (1969-74)	113.43	61.20
Fifth Plan (1974-78)	161.48	100.50
Annual Plans (1978-79) and (1979-80)	147.56	176.50
Seventh Plan (1985-90)	1324.76	544.59
Annual Plans (1990-91)& (1991-92)	393.81	765.32
Eighth Plan (1992-97)	3480.72	6311.83
Ninth Plan (1997-2002)	7899.67	13223.49
Tenth Plan (2002-2007)	8353.57	13459.32
Annual Plan (2007-08)	2104.80	3462.99
Annual Plan (2008-09)	2400.00	3948.67
Annual Plan (2009-10)	2700.00	3970.56
Annual Plan (2010-11)	3000.00	4375.09
Annual Plan (2011-12)	3300.00	4812.60
Annual Plan (2012-13)	3700.00	5396.33
Annual Plan (2013-14)	4100.00	5908.19

1.7.2 Comparative position of the originally approved outlays, revised approved outlays and actual expenditure since 1974-78 is depicted in the following table: -

Table-10
Year –Wise Originally Approved Outlays /Revised Approved Outlays
and Actual Expenditure

(₹ in Crore)

Plan Tenure	Originally Approved Outlay	Revised Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure
1.	2.	3.	4.
1974-78	238.95	157.43	162.14
1980-85	560.00	622.17	664.71
1985-90	1050.00	1188.00	1324.76
1990-91	360.00	360.00	377.63
1991-92	410.00	410.00	404.82
1992-97	2502.00	3346.00	3480.72
1997-02	5700.00	7488.00	7896.72
2002-03	1840.00	2048.60	2147.25
2003-04	1335.00	1335.00	1310.77
2004-05	1400.38	1434.60	1370.29
2005-06	1600.00	1675.00	1701.99
2006-07	1800.00	1860.37	1963.60
2007-08	2100.00	2104.80	2035.89
2008-09	2400.00	2534.69	2310.47
2009-10	2700.00	2718.26	2807.67
2010-11	3000.00	3060.30	3082.18
2011-12	3300.00	3306.85	3481.95
2012-13	3700.00	3700.00	3700.00 (Anticipated)

8. Development of Infrastructure facilities

1. Roads and Bridge

1.8.1.1 During the First Five-Year Plan (1951-56), “Roads” were given highest priority. During this period, ₹225.41 lakh were spent on the development of roads, which amounted to 42.75% of the total plan investment of ₹ 527.25 lakh. With this investment, the state achieved an additional 2413 K.M. length of roads. The progress made in the development of roads by 1971 at the time of formation of a full-fledged State and level reached by the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan and achievements made by the end of 31st March, 2012 are given in the following table:-

Table –11
Road Construction in Himachal Pradesh

Sr. No	Description	Unit	1971	10th Plan 2002-07	31st March, 2011	31st March, 2012
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Motorable roads	Kms	7609	27584	31867	32410
2.	Roads provided with cross drainage	Kms	2755	17250	23327	24359
3.	Metalled and tarred length	Kms	2218	15772	19007	19562
4.	Bridges	No.	232	1483	1735	1775
5.	Village Connected with Roads					
	(a) Above 1500 population	No.	-	199	208	208
	(b) 1000-1500 population	No.	-	239	266	268
	(c) 500-1000 population	No.	-	977	1216	1231
	(d) 200-500 population	No.	-	2848	3240	3316
	(e) Less than 200 population	No.	-	4268	4700	4765
	Total (5)		-	8531	9630	9788

1.8.1.2 Besides increase in the motorable road density from 13.66 Kms. per 100 sq. kms. of area in 1971 to 40.89 kms. per 100 sq. kms. upto March, 2002 between 1971-2002. The quality of this crucial infrastructure has also improved significantly. A net addition of 24801 Kms. of roads has been made since 1971 till 31st March, 2012.

1.8 .1.3 The following data depicts the position of road length from 1971 to 2012: -

Table –12
Road Length (Kms.) in Himachal Pradesh

Type of Road	Position as on 31st March						
	1971	2001	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
(a) Motorable Double lane	1765	2332	2374	2377	2384	2403	2411
(b) Motorable Single lane	5844	19874	26783	27925	28832	29464	29999
Total Motorable roads	7609	22206	29157	30302	31216	31867	32410
(c) Jeepable	608	906	365	345	300	290	276
(d) Less than Jeepable (Track)	2400	4105	1990	1803	1655	1565	1483
Total	10617	27217	31512	32450	33171	33722	34169

2. Mineral Wealth

1.8.2. 1. Himachal Pradesh is blessed with mineral wealth. As per investigation of Geological Survey of India, the minerals available in Himachal Pradesh include limestone, byrytes, clays, mica, iron pyrites, salt, gypsum, slate, antimony and lead. The distribution of these minerals is scattered all over the State and includes lime stone in Bilaspur, Sirmaur and Kangra districts; salt and slates in Mandi district; gypsum in Rajban & Bharli in Sirmour district; Lahaul & Spiti and Sabathu in Solan district.; byryte in Sirmour, iron ore in Mandi and Kangra; and uranium in Kullu and Hamirpur districts.

3. Irrigation Potential & Area Covered

1.8.3.1 In the Ist Five-Year Plan (1951-56), irrigation was given second priority and investment of ₹ 55.18 lakh was envisaged against which the actual expenditure was of the order of ₹ 33.70 lakh. By the end of the year 2011-2012, the State has created CCA of 2.50 lakh hectares under major/medium/minor irrigation schemes implemented through plans.

1.8.3.2 The following table presents irrigation potential assessed and created in H.P:-

Table –13
Irrigation Potential Assessed & Created

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)	3.35
4.	C.C.A. created upto the end of 31.3.2012	
	(A) By Rural Development and Agriculture Department	1.01
	(B) I & PH Department Schemes :	
	(i) Major & Medium Irrigation	0.30
	(ii) Minor Irrigation	1.19
	Sub Total (B)	1.49
	Total (4)	2.50

1.8.3.3 Cumulative Culturable Command Area created under various irrigation schemes by the end of each Five Year Plan and during the Annual Plan 2011-12 is given in the following table:-

Table-14
Cumulative CCA Created

Sl. No	Items	Unit	10 th Plan 2002-07	Annual Plan 2008-09	Annual Plan 2009-10	Annual Plan 2010-11	Annual Plan 2011-12
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Major & Medium Irrigation	Hect.	15152	19652	22652	26152	30152
2.	Minor Irrigation	Hect.	103522	109019	112649	115749	118826
3.	Kuhals and others	Hect.	100657	100657	100657	100657	100657
	Total	Hect.	219331	229328	235958	242558	249635

1.8.3.4 The total CCA created of about 2.50 lakh hectares forms 42.78 percent of the net area sown as per data supplied by the State Irrigation & Public Health Department.

4. Rural Water Supply

1.8.4.1 All the 16997 villages in the State as per census 1991 were provided with safe drinking water facility by March, 1994. Thereafter, the focus shifted from village to habitation. As per the survey of 2003, which was finalized in March, 2005 total 51,848 habitations were identified of which there were 20,112 (FC), 9389 (NC) and 22347 (PC) habitation in the State. These 31,736 habitations (9389 NC + 22347 PC) have been categorized as slipped back habitations as per revised guidelines of the Central Government. The year-wise status of covered and balance habitations to be covered is given in the following table:-

Table-15**Status of Habitations Covered**

Period	NC (0-10 lpcd)	PC (11-39 lpcd)	FC	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Status as on 1-04-2007	6588	19504	25756	51848
Habitations covered during 2007-08 under State & Central Sector	1533	2977	-	4510
Status as on 1-04-2008	5055	16527	30266	51848
Habitations covered during 2008-09 under State & Central Sector	1423	4106	-	5529
Status as on 1-04-2009	3632	12421	35795	51848
Habitations covered during 2009-10 under State & Central Sector upto 31.3.2010	1214	3961	-	5175
Status as on 1.4.2010	2418	8460	40970	51848
Habitations covered during 2010-11 under State & Central Sector upto 31.3.2011	0	5000	0	5000
Status as on 1.4.2011	0	13282	39919	53201
Habitations covered during 2011-12 under State & Central Sector upto 31.3.2012	0	2557	0	2557
Status as on 1.4.2012	0	10725	42476	53201

1.8.4.2 With the coming in force of National Rural Drinking Water Supply guidelines w.e.f. 1-04-2009, after realignment/mapping of habitations, as on 1.04.2012 there are 53201 habitations in the State. Out of these, 10725 habitations are having >0 and <100 % population coverage and 42476 habitations are having 100% population coverage as on 1.04.2012.

1.8.4.3 As per data realignment, the status of habitations as on 1-04-2012 is given below:-

Total No. of Habitations	Habitations with 100% population coverage	Habitations with population coverage>0 & <100	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.
53201	42476	10725	0 % population covered category have been merged into >0 % & <25 % population covered category

5. Power Generation and Consumption

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

Table-16
Power Generated/Purchased

Generation Year	Generation MU	Electricity Purchased MU
1.	2.	3.
1980-81	245.07	265.41
1990-91	1262.40	1058.69
2000-01	1153.321	2539.338
2006-07	1432.375	5056.951
2007-08	1864.943	5433.371
2008-09	2075.138	6047.497
2009-10	1798.541	6523.715
2010-11	2052.855	7439.785
2011-12	2019.958	7789.291

1.8.5.2 It would be seen that power generation, which was 245.07 MU in 1980-81, touched the level of 1262.40 MU in 1990-91. The shortfall in over all generation during 2009-10 and 2011-12 is mainly due to the less water availability at power stations. During the year 2011-12, total electricity generation from HPSEB's on project was 2019.958 MU and 1905.630 MU after excluding Govt. of H.P. share is HPSEBL projects. The sale of Power by HPSEBL remained as under :-

Table-17
Sale of Power by HPSEBL

(Million Units)

Year	Sale within the State	Sale Outside the State	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.
1980-81	264.73	147.13	411.86
1990-91	1008.74	717.715	1726.455
2000-01	2205.866	615.618	2821.484
2006-07	4300.439	1255.280	5555.719
2007-08	5028.655	1198.620	6227.275
2008-09	5460.507	1498.210	6958.717
2009-10	5814.329	1284.020	7098.349
2010-11	6641.619	1704.610	8346.229
2011-12	6918.163	1597.440	8515.603

1.8.5.3 It would be seen that sale of power within the State is on an increase and registered an increase of 77.55% during 1984-85 over 1980-81 period. During 1989-90, the sale within the state was 897.10 Million kwh and registered an increase of 90.86% over 1984-85 period. During 1994-95, the sale within the state was 1339.68 Million kwh and registered an increase of 49.33% over 1989-90 period. During 1999-2000, the sale within the state was 2181.741 Million kwh and registered an increase of 62.86% over 1994-95 period and during the last financial year 2010-11 the sale within the state was 6641.619 Million kwh and registered an increase of 14.22% over previous financial year 2009-10. The power sale within and outside the State during 2010-11 was of the order of 8346.229 Million kwh. Similarly total power sale within an out-side state is 8515.603 MU during 2011-12. The aggregate availability being 9694.921 Million units, the transmission and distribution losses come to 1179.318 Million Units, which accounted for 12.16 % of the total energy availability.

1.8.5.4 The trend in power consumption in the state among different end users is given below:-

Table-18
Power Consumption

(Million kwh)							
Sr. No.	End Users	At the end of 10 th Plan 2002-07	Year 2007-08	Year 2008-09	Year 2009-10	Year 2010-11	Year 2011-12
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Domestic	948.307 (22.05)	1058.812 (21.06)	1089.118 (19.95)	1112.126 (19.13)	1281.956 (19.30)	1406.203 (20.33)
2.	Commercial	225.776 (5.25)	248.252 (4.94)	274.663 (5.03)	305.648 (5.26)	356.527 (5.37)	387.203 (5.60)
3.	Industrial	2553.520 (59.38)	3100.095 (61.65)	3385.303 (62.00)	3596.859 (61.86)	4195.163 (63.17)	4314.567 (62.37)
4.	Govt. Irrigation & WSS	324.881 (7.56)	334.973 (6.66)	389.331 (7.12)	414.869 (7.13)	409.947 (6.17)	439.976 (6.37)
5.	Agriculture	26.404 (0.61)	26.653 (0.53)	28.738 (0.53)	36.621 (0.63)	35.141 (0.53)	36.167 (0.52)
6.	Public Lighting	11.355 (0.26)	12.609 (0.25)	13.013 (0.24)	12.536 (0.22)	12.546 (0.19)	12.984 (0.19)
7.	Non Domestic/ Non Commercial	63.386 (1.47)	77.349 (1.54)	80.585 (1.48)	89.880 (1.55)	89.542 (1.35)	98.550 (1.42)
8.	Temporary	19.370 (0.45)	23.407 (0.47)	22.705 (0.42)	27.061 (0.46)	24.645 (0.37)	28.640 (0.41)
9.	Bulk/Misc.	127.461 (2.97)	146.505 (2.90)	177.050 (3.23)	218.730 (3.76)	235.608 (3.55)	192.877 (2.79)
	Total	4300.460	5028.655	5460.506	5814.329	6641.075	6917.167

Note: Figures in parentheses are percent shares of various end uses of energy for each year.

1.8.5.5 The above data indicates that there is slight increase in power consumption for all categories of users over the previous year. It is interesting to note down that industrial consumption alone account for about 62.37% of the total consumption which signifies the high rate of industrialization in the State.

6. Rural Electrification

1.8.6.1 As per Census 2001, there were 17495 census villages in Himachal Pradesh and as per RGGVY, DPRs framed for 12 districts from 2005 onwards, 110 census villages are reported un-electrified in Himachal Pradesh. Out of these 95 villages have been covered in RGGVY schemes of six districts namely Chamba, Shimla, Mandi, Kinnaur, Lahaul Spiti and Sirmour & 11 Nos. Villages are technically non justifiable for electrification and 3 Nos. Villages are already electrified and 1 No. Village Yari Koksar of Lahaul Block (Census Code 0574900) has been covered for electrification under R.V.E. Plan by Director, HIMURJA Himachal Pradesh. The 11 Nos. villages which are non justifiable for electrification includes 1 No. Village i.e. Chandori Dhar (Census Code 122600) of Mehla Block of District Chamba having migratory population, 6 Nos. Villages of Shimla District namely (i) Urul Up Mahal (1933100) (ii) DPF Jitala (1936900) (iii) Dhar Jabal (1939400) (iv) DPF Gokswari (1940800) of Rohroo Block (v) DPF Chanaun (1945000) (vi) DPR Chansal Dhar (1945500) of Dodra Kwar Block are in Densely populated forest (DPF) areas and having seasonal/ migratory population and 3 Nos. villages of Kinnaur district namely (i) Up Mohal Forche (1955400) (ii) Samodayan (1964300) of Pooh Block (iii) DPF 73 (c) (1993700) of Nichar Block having no habitation and 1 No. Village Chakvan Plachak (541800) of Baijnath Block of Kangra is a transit camp on the way to the Bada Bhangal having no population. The 3 villages which have already been electrified include 1 No. Village Bada Bhangal (541300) of Baijnath Block of Kangra district has been electrified by HIMURJA through 2x20 KW Mini Micro Hydel Project Kailnala during 7/2004 and 2 No. Villages of namely (i) DPF Jaunli (1915500) (ii) DPF Bamnoli (1916200) of Rohroo Block of Shimla district which are already electrified during 2001.

1.8.6.2. In order to provide electricity in every household in the state, scheme for all the 12 districts in HP was sanctioned by Ministry of Power, Govt. of India amounting to ₹ 205.26 crore, which have been revised to ₹ 341.86 crore. Schemes for eleven districts namely Kangra, Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Una, Mandi, Sirmour, Shimla, Solan, Kullu, Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti have been sanctioned during the 11th Plan for ₹ 275.53 crore and ₹ 225.99 crore had been released upto March, 2012. Against which an expenditure of ₹ 217.88 crore has been incurred upto March, 2012. The No. of Villages electrified under 11th Five Year Plan till March, 2012 are 66. The works of 11 districts under RGGVY are in full swing and are scheduled to be completed by March, 2012, but further extended December, 2012.

1.8.6.3. The scheme of Chamba district was sanctioned for ₹ 66.33 crore by Ministry of Power, Govt. of India. The amount of ₹ 59.66 crore has been released against which an expenditure of ₹ 48.51 crore is incurred upto March,2012. The works of 6 blocks have been completed and the works of Pangi block are in progress.

1.8.6.4. As per survey conducted during 1988, there were 4182 Nos. un-electrified hamlets in Himachal Pradesh out of which 4067 have been electrified. Besides this, 576 Nos. unidentified hamlets have also been electrified.

7. Animal Husbandry

1.8.7.1 The livestock census data for the last 5 livestock census is given below which indicates that the total livestock population has declined by about 1.28 lakhs heads between 1987 & 2007. It is a pointer to two trends, one is that the pastoral and livestock based livelihood is declining in number and the other that the stock is improving in quality as the output is increasing:-

Table-19
Category wise Cattle as per Livestock Census

		(In lakh)				
Sr. No.	Category	1987	1992	1997	2003	2007
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Cattle	22.45	21.65	21.74	21.96	22.69
2.	Buffaloes	7.95	7.04	7.48	7.73	7.62
3.	Sheep	11.14	10.79	10.80	9.06	9.01
4.	Goats	11.20	11.18	11.68	11.16	12.41
5.	Horses and Ponies	0.20	0.14	0.13	0.17	0.13
6.	Mules and Donkeys	0.31	0.24	0.26	0.33	0.26
7.	Pigs	0.18	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.03
8.	Other Livestock	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.02	0.02
	Total	53.45	51.17	52.24	50.46	52.17

1.8.7.2 The Animal Husbandry infrastructure created since Sixth Plan onwards is depicted in the table given below: -

Table-20
Veterinary Institutions

Sr. No.	Institutions	10 th Plan 2002-07	As on 31 st March 2010	As on 31 st March 2011	As on 31 st March 2012
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Hospitals	306	284	280	281
2.	Dispensaries	1787	1761	1764	1763
3.	Central Vety. Dispensaries	25	30	30	30
4.	Polyclinics	7	7	7	7
5.	State Vety. Hospitals	-	1	1	1
6.	Sub – Divisional Veterinary Hospitals	-	45	49	49
7.	Dispensaries opened under ‘Mukhya Mantri Arogya Pashu Dhan Yojna’	-	-	-	1012

(A) Livestock Production

1.8.7.3 The production figures are depicted in the following table: -

Table -21
Livestock Production

Sr. No	Product	Unit	2002-03	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
1.	Milk	000’ Tonnes	772.49	1006.652	1026.449	971.404	1102.494	1119.866
2.	Eggs	Lakh Number	827.74	842.84	977.300	1000.200	1020.630	1049.670
3.	Wool	Lakh Kg.	15.94	16.07	16.18	16.15	16.42	16.48

1.8.7.4 Above table depicts that milk production has increased at steady pace. During the last 8 year 2001-02 to 2008-09 it has shown an increase of 34.37% but slightly decreased during the year 2009-10 and again increased in 2010-11 and 2011-12. The table also shows that egg production also increased at considerable pace upto 2002-03 but thereafter it declines slightly but again picked-up in 2007-08 to 2011-12. The critical feature of this table is that wool production having

remained almost static over the decade. This strengthens the belief that younger generation of migrating Gaddis has not come forward to adopt sheep rearing as their main occupation.

8. Forests

1.8.8.1 Forests are an important resource of Himachal Pradesh. Although the area classified as "Area under Forest" is 67 percent of the total area of the Pradesh, yet the effective forest cover is much lower than this area, primarily on account of the fact that a very large area is either alpine meadows or is above the tree line.

1.8.8.2 Current scenario is described in the following table: -

Table -22

(Area in Sq. Km.)

Sr. No.	Category	Area	Remarks
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Geographical Area of the State	55,673	-
2.	Area required under forest cover as per NFP 1988	37,115	Total culturable area under recorded forests is 20,657 sq. km. For the purposes of policy requirements unculturable area forming vital eco-system and wildlife habitats shall also have to be considered.
3.	Forest Area as per forest record	37,033	-
4.	Unculturable Area	16,376	Includes area under snow cover, permanent high altitude pastures, rocky mountains and above tree line (unfit for tree growth).
5.	Culturable Area	20,657	-
6.	Very Dense Forest	3,224	Requires protection.
7.	Moderately Dense Forest	6,381	Requires protection for improvement in density.
8.	Open Forest	5,074	Requires protection for improvement in density.
9.	Balance Culturable Area	5,978	Includes scrub, blank areas and areas covered by plantations, which are not picked up in the satellite imagery (say post 1980 plantations).
10.	Plantations (Post 1980 till 2009-10)	7,632	Assumed to be fully surviving and left out of the satellite imagery.
11.	Area under Scrubs	328	Requires conversion into useful forests.

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

Sr. No.	Category	Area in Sq. Km.
1.	2.	3.
1.	Total Geographical Area	55,673
2.	Area under management with the Forest Department	37,033
3.	Area under alpine pasture including under permanent snow	16,376
4.	Balance area.	20,657
5.	Area on which forests can be raised/tree cover can be provided/ density can be increased.	9,801 (Sr. 5-6-10)

1.8.8.4 The National and State Forest Policy lays emphasis on additional areas to be brought under tree cover, whereas the total culturable area that is available under recorded forest is 20,657 sq. kms. The areas like permanent pastures can not support the tree cover and grass is the best vegetation which can grow there. In the current scenario, there seems to be no other way out except to consider the unculturable areas forming vital eco-systems and wildlife habitats also as part of forest/ tree cover although it is agreed that for carbon sequestration purposes, tree cover is the only lasting answer and the National Forest Policy needs to consider maintaining eco-systems and habitats in addition to giving emphasis on tree/ forest cover alone.

1.8.8.5. Forest wealth of Himachal Pradesh is estimated at more than Rs. 1.50 lakh crore. The Forest Conservation Act coupled with the Apex Court orders in Civil No. 202 of 1996 (titled T.N. Godavarman versus Union of India) has limited the State Government from undertaking even scientific and ecologically viable forests logging which could give the State a revenue of about Rs. 1000 crore annually. The National Forest Policy of 1988 also mandates that the “forest would not be managed for earning revenues.” The Himalayan forests are a rich source of biological diversity from which benefits flow not only to the concerned states where these forests are located but also to the downstream and adjoining States. The State Government needs suitable compensation on account of Revenue foregone due to ban on felling of trees.

9. Growth of Health Institutions

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

Table-23
Health Institutions in H.P. as on 31st March of Each Year

Sr. No.	Items	1971	1980	1990	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	Allopathic Hospitals*	39	58	73	89	92	93	93	98	115	106
2.	Ayurvedic Hospitals				24	25	25	27	27	27	28
3.	PHC/CHC/RH	72	77	225	507	514	522	522	522	530	550
4.	Allopathic Dispensaries #	119	186	197	21	22	41	41	41	41	28
5.	Ayurvedic Colleges	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6.	Ayurvedic Dispensaries ***	363	404	458	1140	1127	1127	1127	1127	1127	1131
7.	HSCs	256	856	1851	2067	2071	2071	2071	2067	2065	2066
8.	Dental College	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9.	Nursing School	1	1	4	5	6	6	2	2	2	2
10.	Nursing College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	Total:	850	1583	2809	3855	3859	3887	3885	3887	3910	3914

Note: PHC = Primary Health Centre, CHC =Community Health Centre,
RH = Rural Hospital, HSC = Health Sub-Centre.

* Including Government, State Special, Cantonment Board, Private Hospitals.

^ Rural Hospitals were converted into Community Health Centres during the years 1993-94 to 1997-98.

*** Includes Unani, Amchi, Nature Care Unit and Homeopathic Dispensaries.

Allopathic Dispenseries functioning in Rural areas were classified as Primary Health Centres during the year 2002-03 and these also included Dispensaries of Cantonment Board, Universities, Police, Railways, GOI, Project Dispensaries and Private etc.

1.8.9.2 It would be seen that the growth of medical institutions in the State has resulted in better medical care to the people. This is also reflected in considerably lowering down of crude birth and death rates and significant improvement in the infant mortality rate. The comparative data on vital statistics for Himachal Pradesh and All-India is as under: -

Table-24
Comparative Data on Vital Statistics

Sr.No.	Parameter	All India	Himachal Pradesh
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Birth/Thousand (SRS 2011)	21.8	16.5
2.	Death/Thousand (SRS 2011)	7.1	6.7
3.	Infant Mortality/Thousand (SRS 2011)	44	38
4.	Couple Protection Rate:		
	i) As on 31.3.2008	46.5	47.1
	ii) As on 31.3.2011	40.4	42.0
5.	Life Expectancy at birth (2002-2006)		
	Male	62.6	66.5
	Female	64.2	67.3

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

Table-25
Data on Birth Rate and Death Rate in H.P. (SRS Rates)
(Per thousand)

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Differential
1.	2.	3.	4.
1971	37.3	15.6	21.7
1981	31.5	11.1	20.4
1991	28.5	8.9	19.6
2001	21.2	7.1	14.1
2007	17.4	7.1	10.3
2008	17.7	7.4	10.3
2009	17.2	7.2	10.0
2010	16.9	6.9	10.0
2011	16.5	6.7	9.8

Table-26
Comparative Data on Infant Mortality Rate
(Per Thousand)

Year	Himachal Pradesh	All India
1.	2.	3.
1971	118	129
1981	71	110
1991	75	80
2001	54	66
2007	47	55
2008	44	53
2009	45	50
2010	40	47
2011	38	44

1.8.9.4 The decadal variation in the population since 1901 has been reported as under: -

Table-27
Decadal Variation in Population

Year	Persons	%age Decadal Variation
1.	2.	3.
1901	19,20,294	-
1911	18,96,944	(-) 1.22
1921	19,28,206	(+) 1.65
1931	20,29,113	(+) 5.23
1941	22,63,245	(+) 11.54
1951	23,85,981	(+) 5.42
1961	28,12,463	(+) 17.87
1971	34,60,434	(+) 23.04
1981	42,80,818	(+) 23.71
1991	51,70,877	(+) 20.79
2001	60,77,900	(+) 17.54
2011	68,56,509	(+)12.81

10. Central University

1.8.10.1 Central University has been set-up in Himachal Pradesh at District Kangra. Dr. Furqan Quamar, Vice-Chancellor, University of Rajasthan has been appointed as first Vice Chancellor of this University for a term of five years on December, 2009. At present University is running at the campus and building of Govt. College Shahpur, whereas the office of the University is at Sanskriti Sadan, Dharamsala. Various courses have been started in this University.

11. Education

1.8.11.1 The literacy percentage in Himachal Pradesh has increased from 31.96 percent in 1971 to 42.48 percent in 1981, 63.86% in 1991, 76.50% in 2001 census and has now reached the level of 83.78 percent in 2011. The literacy rate in Himachal Pradesh is higher than the national average. The march of education continued ahead through concerted efforts of spread of educational institutions, providing incentives for retention specially of SCs/STs and OBCs category children and enlarged enrolment, the data of which is given below:-

Table-28
Enrolment Data

Sr. No	Age Group	Percentage of Enrolment to Total Population – Age Group wise (Gross Enrolment Ratio)						
		1985–86	2000–01	2007 -08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	6-11 Years							
	(a) Boys	111	104	104	111.26	110.98	110.98	110.04
	(b) Girls	91	104	106	111.20	110.95	110.95	110.03
	Total	100	104	105	110.23	110.97	110.97	110.03
2.	11-14 Years							
	(a) Boys	90	100	124	131.80	131.51	131.51	125.09
	(b) Girls	60	91	122	129.98	130.31	130.31	124.42
	Total	75	95.5	123	130.93	130.91	130.94	124.77

A. Growth of Educational Institutions

1.8.11.2 The growth of Educational Institutions upto 31st March, 2012 is given in the following table:-

Table-29
Educational Institutions

Sr. No	Institutions	As on 31 st March								
		1970-71	1980-81	2000-01	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	Primary Schools	3768	6093	10633	11525	10682	10751	10757	10773	10542
2.	Middle Schools	742	1032	1674	2324	2399	2338	2300	2278	2256
3.	High Schools	435	582	860	860	835	835	848	848	850
4.	Senior Secondary Schools	-	3	150	991	1223	1223	1252	1246	1276
5.	Colleges	15	25	25	70	72	70	71	71	71
6.	B. Ed College	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
	Total	4960	7735	13342	15770	15212	15218	15229	15217	14996

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

Table-30
Technical Institutions

Sr. No	Institutions	As on 31 st March, 2012							
		1997	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Indian Institute of Technology	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
2.	National Institute of Technology	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3.	National Institute of Fashion Technology	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
4.	Government B. Pharmacy College	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5.	Government Engineering College	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
6.	Polytechnics	6	6	6	8	9	9	9	10
7.	Industrial Training Institutes	34	51	54	76	76	76	80	85
8.	Motor Driving & Heavy Earth Moving Operator Training Institute under SCVT Scheme	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

9. Productivity Level

1. Soils

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

2. Production of Foodgrains

1.9.2.1 The details of area and production of foodgrains, major commercial crops, apple and all fruits in H.P. during the Year 1990-91, at the end of 9th Plan, 10th Plan, Annual Plans 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given below:-

Table-31

**Table Showing Area and Production of Food grains and
Major Commercial Crops in H.P.
(AREA IN 000 HECT. AND PRODUCTION IN 000 M.T.)**

Sr. No.	Name of the Crop	At the end of 10 th Plan 2002-07		Year 2009-10		Year 2010-11		Year 2011-12 (Likely)	
		Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod. (Likely)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
I. Kharif									
1.	Maize	299.04	695.38	295.44	543.19	296.37	670.90	294.15	715.42
2.	Paddy	79.21	123.49	76.70	105.90	77.06	128.92	77.23	131.63
3.	Ragi	2.50	4.00	2.68	2.21	2.32	2.11	2.43	2.80
4.	Millets	7.00	8.00	5.10	1.85	5.52	3.28	5.50	3.31
5.	Pulses	26.00	20.77	20.60	7.72	20.23	12.86	21.10	17.06
Total Kharif		413.75	851.64	400.52	660.87	401.50	818.07	400.41	870.22
II. Rabi									
1.	Wheat	362.25	596.49	352.52	414.41	357.24	614.89	357.79	632.95
2.	Barley	24.10	33.87	21.24	22.94	22.34	32.18	21.35	32.69
3.	Gram	4.00	7.00	0.68	0.37	0.63	0.60	0.68	0.66
4.	Pulses	8.00	7.69	9.06	12.57	13.47	28.13	10.48	17.86
Total Rabi		398.35	645.05	383.5	450.29	393.68	675.80	390.30	684.16
Total of Food Grains (I+II)		812.10	1496.69	784.02	1111.16	795.18	1493.87	790.71	1554.38
III. Commercial Crops									
1.	Potato	4.313	163.213	16.01	184.43	15.26	205.97	11.84	152.98
2.	Ginger (Dry)	2.400	2.060	2.88	3.12	2.08	1.56	2.08	1.56
3.	Vegetable	52.053	991.442	63.88	1206.24	65.08	1268.90	67.97	1356.60
Total of Comm. Crops		58.766	1156.715	82.77	1393.79	82.42	1476.43	81.89	1511.14
1.	Apple	91.804	268.402	99.564	280.105	101.485	892.112	103.485	275.03
2.	All Fruit	197.445	369.103	208.154	382.237	211.295	1027.821	214.295	372.82

3. Production of Fish

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

Table-32
Fish Production

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1996-97	2006-07	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Fish Production (Inland)	000' Tonnes	6.26	6.89	7.84	7.38	8.05
2.	Fish Seed Production						
	(i) Fry	Million	21.97	16.99	21.75	20.32	21.63
	(ii) Fish Seed Farms	Nos.	6	4	4	4	6
	(iii) Nursery Area	Area Hect.	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5

10. Growth of Rural Infrastructure

1.10.1 Rural infrastructure as it existed on 31.3.2012 is given below:-

Table –33
Status of Infrastructure as on 31ST March, 2012

Sr. No.	Item	Position as on 31.3.2012
1.	2.	3.
1.	Road Length (Motorable)	32410 Kms.
2.	Villages connected with Roads	9788 Nos.
3.	Bridges	1775 Nos.
4.	Primary Schools	10542 Nos.
5.	Middle Schools	2256 Nos.
6.	High Schools	850 Nos.
7.	Senior Secondary Schools	1276Nos.
8.	Veterinary Hospitals	338 Nos.
9.	Veterinary Dispensaries	2805Nos.
10.	PHC/CHC/RH/SHCs	550Nos.
11.	Health Sub-Centres	2066 Nos.
12.	Civil Dispensaries	24 Nos.
13.	Ayurvedic Dispensaries	1131Nos.
14.	CCA Created	2.50 Lakh Hect.

11. Involvement of Private Sector in Health and Education Sectors

1.11.1 Of late, private sector has been encouraged to participate in the nation building process, especially in the sectors of Health and Education considering that the government alone may not be able to adequately provide these services with its limited resources.

1.11.2 The sector wise details of the institutions managed and run in the private sector are given as under:-

(I) Education:-

Table-34
Educational Institutions in Private Sector

A. General Education:

Sr. No.	Institutions	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Primary Schools	342	407	566	686	646	638
2.	Middle Schools	362	420	486	697	688	713
3.	High Schools	442	461	490	679	601	606
4.	Sr. Sec. Schools	328	325	343	350	547	562
5.	Degree/Sanskrit Colleges	47	62	63	63	85	78
6.	B.Ed. Colleges	65	69	69	71	75	71
Total		1586	1744	2017	2546	2642	2668

B. Technical Education:

Sr. No.	Institutions	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	University /Deemed University	1	3	3	3	4	11
2.	B. Pharmacy Colleges	6	6	10	12	12	12
3.	Engineering Colleges	4	4	5	12	16	17
4.	Polytechnics	3	3	5	17	20	20
5.	Industrial Training Institutes/Centres	50	51	56	81	95	120
6.	Vocational Trg. Centres under SCVT Schemes	257	257	257	53	07	07
Total		321	324	336	178	154	187

(II) Health:

Table-35
Health Institutions in Private Sector

A. Allopathic:

Sr. No.	Institutions	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Hospitals	24	24	24	31	48	39
2.	Allopathic Dispensaries	4	4	4	4	4	4
3.	Dental Colleges	4	4	4	4	4	4
4.	Nursing Colleges	0	1	2	7	10	10
5.	Nursing School	2	2	15	15	24	28
6.	Homoeopathy Medical College	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total		35	36	50	62	91	86

1.11.3 The information given in tables 23,29 & 30 above exhibit institutions of Health, Education and Technical Education in Govt. sector. As compared to this, the information in tables 34 and 35 reveals that though the private sector has been a late starter, yet it is steadily consolidating its position in supplementing Government's effort in improving Human Development indices.

III. Comparative Position of Government Institutions and Private Institutions in the Sectors of Education and Health

Table-36

Sr. No.	Institutions	As on 31.03.2012 (Nos.)			% age of Pvt. Inst. to total Inst.
		Government	Private	Total	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
I. General Education					
	Primary Schools	10542	638	11180	5.71
	Middle Schools	2256	713	2969	24.01
	High Schools	850	606	1456	41.62
	Sr. Sec. Schools	1276	562	1838	30.58
	Degree/ Sanskrit Colleges	71	78	149	52.35
	B.Ed. Colleges	1	71	72	98.61
Total		14996	2668	17664	15.10

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
II. Technical Education					
	B. Pharmacy Colleges	1	12	13	92.31
	Engineering Colleges	2	17	19	89.47
	Polytechnics	10	20	30	66.67
	Industrial Training Institutes/Centres	85	120	205	58.54
Total		98	169	267	63.29
III. Health					
	Hospitals	67	39	106	36.79
	Allopathic Dispensary.	24	4	28	14.29
	Dental Colleges	1	4	5	80.00
	Nursing College	1	10	11	90.91
	Nursing School	2	28	30	93.33
Total		95	85	180	47.22

1.11.4 The comparative data given in the above table reveals that the private sector has expanded in the State.