

CHAPTER – 3

Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) and Annual Plan 2013-14

I. Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) :

3.1 The economy of Himachal Pradesh has grown at a fast pace in about last fifteen years and the growth has resulted in benefits to a large section of the State's population. However, the circumstances at the beginning of the Twelfth Five Year Plan are different from those which existed during the period when the State's economy witnessed a steady growth. With increasing awareness about and greater insight into the development process of the State's economy that the people of the State have acquired during past few years, the expectations of the people of Himachal have also increased from the Twelfth Five Year Plan. During the past years of rapid growth, the fundamentals at the national level were robust, the macroeconomic balance was favourable for rapid growth and global development dynamics were supportive. However, the challenges today are many and the situation is much more difficult. The prolonged slowing down of the global economy has started showing its adverse effects on the growth process of our economy not only at the national level but also at the sub-national levels. Though, our economy offered great resistance to the transmission effects of the global economic slowdown due to strong and relatively open domestic financial and other markets during the initial global slowdown trigger.

3.2 The broader goal which the State Government will strive to achieve during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period has been adopted from the Twelfth Five Year Plan Document at the national level. This goal is to achieve – **“Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Development”**. The state's development strategy during the Twelfth Plan will ensure that the State's development efforts achieve synergy with the efforts made at the national level so that the goal of Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Development is realized. The development strategy will have an orientation to achieve each of these elements of comprehensive development, each of which is of critical importance, simultaneously.

1. FASTER GROWTH

3.1.1 Though, the Twelfth Plan document emphasizes on achieving the objective of broad-based improvement in the economic and social condition of the people, it also recognizes the need to achieve rapid growth of GDP as an essential requirement for achieving this objective. Rapid growth rate helps in achieving more inclusiveness at least in two ways. First, rapid growth of GDP would result in faster expansion in income and production which, in turn, would result in income enhancements and greater employment through a distribution mechanism designed as a policy measure to achieve the objective of more inclusiveness. Second, revenue generated through rapid expansion in income and production can be used to finance critical programmes of inclusiveness. These programmes are either aimed at benefiting the poor and the excluded groups directly or enhance their abilities to access the income and employment opportunities generated by the growth process.

2. Growth of Economy

3.2.1 The target GDP growth rate at the national level was approved by the NDC at 9% in the year 2011. However, the period after 2011 witnessed the Euro zone crisis that resulted in triggering of a sharp downturn in the global economic prospects. Also, it was during the period after 2011 that the real impact of global slowdown on the domestic economy could be assessed with some degree precision. During the Twelfth Plan period, a strong corrective action aiming at expansion in the investment with the corresponding increase in savings to keep the inflation rate within limits is required to reverse the slowdown in the GDP growth rate. The indications of global economic recovery are also not very comfortable. Taking into account these factors, the Twelfth Five Year Plan document has revised the target growth rate to 8.2% during the Twelfth Plan period. However, the document has described achievement of this target as conditional to many strong policy decisions and their effective implementation.

3.2.2 During the Tenth Five year Plan the State's economy grew at an average annual growth rate of 7.6%. However, the provisional estimation of the average annual growth rate of State's economy during the first four years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan has been 8.3% which is projected to be 6.2% in the last year of 11th plan. Target growth rate of the State's economy for the Twelfth Five Year Plan has been fixed as 9% with the proposed plan outlays of Rs. 22,800 crore. The sectoral outlays proposed for the 12th Five Year Plan are given in the table below :

Table 1
Sectoral Outlays During the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)

(Rs. in Crore)

Sr. No.	Sector	Proposed Outlays	% age of Total Outlays	Priority
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agriculture and Allied Activities	2906.79	12.75	III
2.	Rural Development	1276.73	5.60	VI
3.	Special Are Programme	155.75	0.68	X
4.	Irrigation And Flood Control	1972.37	8.65	V
5.	Energy	2805.59	12.31	IV
6.	Industry and Minerals	224.42	0.98	IX
7.	Transport and Communication	4709.88	20.66	II
8.	Science, Technology, Environment and IT	104.92	0.46	XI
9.	General Economic Services	596.59	2.62	VII
10.	Social Services	7674.22	33.66	I
11.	General Services	372.74	1.63	VIII
	Total	22800.00	100	

3.2.3 Following the practice adopted during the past plans, Twelfth Plan has also accorded the highest priority to the Social Services Sector. Considering low density of roads taken as road length per 100 sq. kms (58.86 kms.) and due to inherent hardships in constructing roads in the State, second highest allocations have been proposed in the Transport and Communication sector with the objective of connecting more habitations with the quality roads and improving and upgrading

the existing roads. Third priority has been assigned to the Agriculture and Allied Activities Sector followed by Energy sector. The stress will be on improving the farm sector productivity and quicken the pace of realization of available hydel potential in the State. Table 2 briefly highlights some of the targets that the Twelfth Plan period envisages to achieve.

Table 2
Proposed Targets for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)

Sn. No.	Item	Unit	Target for the Twelfth Plan (2012-17)
1	2	3	4
1.	Foodgrain Production	000 MT	1600.00
2.	Vegetable Production	000 MT	1500.00
3.	Fertilizer Consumption	000 MT	250.00
4.	Fruit Production	000 MT	330.00
5.	Mushroom Production	000 MT	30.00
6.	Hops Production	MT	200.00
7.	Honey Production	MT	7500.00
8.	Milk Production	000 Tonnes	1130.00
9.	Wool Production	Lakh Kg.	16.90
10.	Fish Production	Tonnes	40000.00
11.	Afforestation (SVY)	Hect.	4405.00
12.	Families to be assisted under SGSY	Nos.	55000
13.	Additional CCA to be created	Hect.	27000.00
14.	Additional Power Generation	MW	4630.00
15.	Habitations to be covered under drinking water supply schemes	Nos.	10,725
16.	Installation of Hand Pumps	Nos.	10000
17.	Coverage of beneficiaries under EIU	Nos.	24000
18.	Opening of New Colleges	Nos.	5
19.	Opening of New ITI's	Nos.	7

3. Agriculture and Allied services Sector:

3.3.1 Transmission of benefits of rapid economic growth in Agriculture sector to all the sectors of the economy is well established which benefits all sections of the society & leads to inclusive growth. The Agriculture and Allied Activities sector of State's economy has recorded a growth rate of 4.2% during the Eleventh Five Year

Plan. The State envisages achieving a growth rate of 4.5% in this sector during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. This will be made possible by instilling technology driven inputs aimed at increasing productivity of this sector. It includes efficient management of pre-harvesting and post-harvesting operations and provision of enabling environment for timely and adequate market linkages. Raising farm incomes through diversification is the most desirable alternative considering that there is already competition between the availability of additional land for agriculture and diversion of agricultural land for non-farm uses to meet development needs of the people of the State. The Twelfth Plan also envisages adding another 27,000 hectares of CCA to its already realized CCCA of 2.50 lakh hectares.

4. Manufacturing Sector:

3.4.1 The Twelfth Plan period foresees a major challenge in maintaining the investment levels in the manufacturing sector especially, in view of withdrawal of Special Package of Industrial Incentives from Himachal Pradesh. The benefits available to the entrepreneurs under the Special Package of Industrial Incentives have resulted in the manufacturing sector of the State's economy achieving an average annual growth rate of 15% during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period and the Twelfth Plan envisages maintaining this growth rate of the Manufacturing sector. However, presence of relatively weak physical infrastructure may act as a major obstacle in attracting new investment. Another challenge during the Twelfth Plan would be to disperse industrial activity, currently concentrated in the peripheral areas of the State, into the interior rural areas of the State to ensure generation of employment in these areas as well. This can be made possible by building physical infrastructure in these areas of the State.

5. Infrastructure Development:

3.5.1 Although, The Twelfth Five Year Plan Document shows Himachal Pradesh ranked as fourth among all the States in terms of index of infrastructure, it is strongly felt that the infrastructure facilities of extremely high quality along with the un-interrupted high quality power supply are the pre-requisites to attract private investment in the manufacturing sector of the State.

Road Transport: The Twelfth Plan envisages construction of about 7,500 Kms. of roads connecting all the villages and habitations with the population more than 100 persons in the State. National Highways with a length of about 2000 Kms. are also proposed to be constructed in the State during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period. Maintenance and upkeep of already constructed roads will also be ensured during the Twelfth Plan. The hilly terrain of the State involves construction of long roads to provide connectivity to the habitations. These long roads involve high cost of construction and also, the time taken to reach a destination through these meandering roads is much more. The State Government proposes to initiate the process of constructing tunnels and bridges with the financial assistance of multilateral agencies with the objective of reducing the distance between various destinations during the Twelfth Plan.

Expansion of Railways: The railway network has a negligible presence in the State and there is an urgent need to expand it in the State. The delays in completion of ongoing Nangal-Talwara Rail Line and Bhannupali-Bilaspur-Beri rail line projects have already resulted not only in cost overruns but have also failed to meet the development needs of the people of the State. The economic and strategic importance of the much talked about Bilaspur to Leh via Manali rail line is well known. All efforts will be made during the Twelfth Five Year Plan for early completion of the already started rails projects and early start of work on the new rail projects in the State.

Energy: The Twelfth Five Year Plan document mentions that the average growth rate of the total energy requirement is expected to increase from 5.1% during the Eleventh Plan period to 5.7% in the Twelfth Plan period to achieve the target growth rate of 8 to 9 percent of the national economy during the same period. Himachal Pradesh has a total hydel potential of about 23,000 MW. The State is close to harnessing about 8,368 MW of available potential by the end of the year 2012-13. The Twelfth Plan envisages all efforts to see early commissioning of already started hydel projects and addition of another 4,630 MW of hydel power.

Civil Aviation: Twelfth Plan also envisages up gradation and modernization of existing airports in Kangra, Kullu and Shimla with the assistance of the Government of India to attract high end tourists in the State.

Increased investment in the infrastructure sector will surely boost investment in the manufacturing and other sectors and which ultimately, would result in achieving the target of rapid growth during the Twelfth Plan period.

6. More Inclusiveness

3.6.1 The inclusiveness here means embracing different aspects of the interests of the women, Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes, Other Backward Classes and minorities not only from the perspective of enhancing their incomes but building capabilities to enable them exercise their choice for accessing existing and new opportunities. This is quite distinct from the concept of reduction in poverty. Empowerment and participation are important to bring in more inclusiveness and to reduce inequalities across the sections and the regions.

3.6.2 Some of the monitorable targets to achieve more individual and institutional inclusiveness have been defined for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Table 3 elaborates these monitorable targets with their current status and the levels which are envisaged to be achieved during the Twelfth plan Period.

Table 3. Monitorable Targets for the Twelfth Five Year Plan

Sr. No.	Description of the Monitorable Target	Unit of Measurement	Current Status	Target for the Twelfth Plan
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per Thousand	38	22
2.	Total fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive Couple	1.8	1.7
3.	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 Years)	Percentage	36.5	25
4.	Anemia among Women and Girls	Percentage	43.3	22
5.	Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	Per thousand	906	921
6.	Literacy Rate	Percentage		
	i) Male		90.85	98.00
	ii) Female		76.60	95.00
7.	Gender Gap in Literacy	Percentage Points	14.25	3.00
8.	Drop Out Ratio in Elementary Stage	Percentage		
	i) Primary		0.006	0.000
	ii) Upper Primary		0.007	0.000
9.	GSDP Growth Rate	Percentage	7.9	9.0
10.	Agriculture Sector Growth Rate	Percentage	4.2	4.5
11.	Manufacturing Sector Growth Rate	Percentage	15.0	15.0
12.	Proposed Outlays	Rs. in Crore		22800.00

3.6.3 Development of individual and institutional capabilities is important to achieve the objective of Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth. The Twelfth Five Year Plan Document makes a mention of the ranking of the States in terms of Human Development Index and Himachal Pradesh has been ranked third after Kerala and Delhi in terms of Human Development Index. Development of institutional capabilities has already been discussed in other sections of this chapter while elaborating on creation of physical infrastructure, growth prospects of different sectors of the State's economy and sustainability issues related to natural resources and environment. This section discusses some aspects of the individual capability building.

7. Health

3.7.1 Quality health care is one of the most fundamental requisite for building individual capabilities. Himachal Pradesh has a vast health infrastructure which is one of the best in the country in terms of the availability of health infrastructure per capita. The Twelfth Plan envisages strengthening the already existing infrastructure to ensure delivery of quality health service at the desired time and place.

Supplemented by the Emergency Medical Response Transport services being provided under NHM, the health care delivery system in the State will be strengthened further during the Twelfth Plan. As per the information made available through SRS-2010 and NFHS-III the health indicators of the State are better than the national averages. The Twelfth Plan would envisage the efforts to reduce the IMR to 22 by the end of the Twelfth Plan from the current level of 38 (SRS-2011). The State Government would also make efforts to ensure availability of trained medical and para medical staff in the rural areas of the State. An intensive strategy aimed at improving the sex ratio in the state especially, in the age group of 0-6 years will be implemented during the Twelfth Plan period. Special incentives scheme will provide cash incentives to those couples who opt for permanent family planning methods after first or second girl child with an objective of improving the sex ratio. The twelfth Plan also envisages necessary steps to eliminate mal nourishment from the State and to ensure quality mother and child health care.

8. Education

3.8.1 The achievements made in the field of education in the State have attracted global attention during the last few years. The education infrastructure available in the State and the enrolments are among the best in the country. However, quality of education being imparted in the educational institutions of the State has a vast scope of improvement. Overall literacy rate in Himachal Pradesh is 83.78% which is next only to Kerala (93.91%) but, low female literacy rate of 76.6% compared to the male literacy rate of 90.3% is a matter of concern and the Twelfth Plan envisages a strategy to narrow the male female differential in literacy rates. The Twelfth Plan also envisages improving quality of education by up scaling the skills of the teachers through imparting training to them. The State will also consider conferring its population with the right to secondary education with an objective to universalize the access to secondary education in the State. The State Government will strive to provide safe drinking water and provision of separate toilets for girl students in all the educational institutions during the Twelfth Plan period. A new scheme called as ‘Rajiv Gandhi Digital Student Yojana’ is proposed to be launched during the Twelfth Plan which would provide lap tops to the meritorious students of the State with an objective of encouraging the use of information technology at the schools level.

9. Skill Development

3.9.1 The population of the State is in a phase of population transition where it has a large proportion of young people. This would result in increase in labour force in the coming future and can contribute to the growth of State’s economy in a big way. However, a strategy is required to be followed where this labour force is imparted the skills that exactly match the requirements of not only the current markets but also of the future markets. Himachal Pradesh has been considering establishing a ‘State Skill Development Council’ in collaboration with the National Skill Development Council. The Council will seek to achieve convergence of different training programmes being run by various departments with the aim of

providing best available placement opportunities to this upcoming labour force. Private investors are proposed to be collaborated with to make the best out of the Government infrastructure already existing in the State thereby achieving higher order of skill up gradation.

10. Drinking Water and Sanitation

3.10.1 Safe drinking water and sanitation complement each other and contribute to a sound state of health. Better sanitation would ensure availability of safe drinking water and safe drinking water would help in achieving better hygiene and sanitation. The Twelfth Plan envisages maintaining the status of the State being 100% open defecation free State and shifting focus to other aspects of sanitation not only in the rural areas but also in the urban areas. The State Government also envisages provision of drinking water at the rate of 70 LPCD in all the rural areas of the State against the national norm of 55 LPCD as mentioned in the Twelfth Five Year Plan document. It would also be the endeavour of the State Government to provide drinking water supply to all the 53,201 habitations of the State by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan. There were 10,725 habitations in the State at the beginning of 12th plan period that were without the provision of drinking water.

11. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

3.11.1 Ability to achieve more inclusiveness largely depends upon the ability and prudence in managing the natural resources an economy is endowed with. Himachal Pradesh is endowed with reasonable amount of forest resources and the State's previous plans have perpetually strived to enhance these resources through increasing forest cover and conserving the already existing resources. Himachal Pradesh has the distinction of being one of the first States in the country to have taken decisions in the direction of conserving its environment and improving health status of its population. Himachal Pradesh has been the first State in the country to have put a blanket ban the felling of green trees in the State. Although, this ban has implications on the revenue collection that could have been generated had the State continued with the policy of exploiting forest resources, it has long term ramifications in providing better quality of life to the people of the State. This ban on the green felling has benefitted not only the population of the State but also other people living in the neighbouring States by providing them cleaner environment with low presence of pollutants in it. The Twelfth Plan envisages working on a plan in consultation of the Central Government and other expert agencies to get compensated the State for this loss of potential revenue and giving benefit to the people of neighboring States.

3.11.2 Most of the strata in Himachal Pradesh forms of loose sandy soil due to recent formation of the Himalayan ranges. Some of the belts of the state experience heavy erosion due to even the slightest rain. Also, in an effort to exploit the hydel potential of the State and building other physical infrastructure, some environmental losses are inevitable. However, the State has been able to compensate for these losses by an equivalent and some times even more replenishment of the natural resources through effective implementation of CAT

plans and some of the State funded schemes. The environmental conservation has always been a priority in the State Plans. The Twelfth Plan also envisages not only replenishment of the exploited resources but also net addition to the natural resources with an objective to reap the long term benefits. It also envisages maintaining soil health by promoting organic farming and reducing use of chemical fertilizers.

3.11.3 Given the supply side limitations of the land as a resource, there has historically been a competition between the farm and non-farm sectors on the demand side. It is an extremely difficult task to achieve an equilibrium between the competing demands of land for agricultural and development or commercial purposes. Increasing rate of urbanization further tends to off-set the efforts to achieve this equilibrium. Under the circumstances, it will be the priority of the State to ensure rational and planned use of land during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period. Although, land is a State subject, the matters like land acquisitions etc. are to be taken at the national level. The State Government would yearn to coordinate with the Central government so that the financial interests of the State Government and also of the persons whose land is acquired are protected the best.

3.11.4 The Twelfth Plan period would see a comprehensive review of the State's forest policy. The forest policy needs a reorientation to ensure that excessive emphasis on the conservation of forest resources does not adversely affect the livelihood options of the rural and tribal communities. It would also seek to ensure that the growth and expansion of tourism, as an industry do not take place at the cost of environment.

II. Annual Plan 2013-14

Annual Plan 2013-14 is the second year of the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). It has been formulated in line with the strategy adopted in the 12th Five Year Plan document approved at the National Development Council (NDC) meeting held on 27th December, 2012 with the central theme of 'Faster, Sustainable and 'More Inclusive Growth'.

The Planning Commission had approved a plan size of ₹ 22800 crore for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) for Himachal Pradesh. Against this size, ₹ 3700.00 crore were approved for the Annual Plan 2012-13. The Annual Plan for 2013-14 has been prepared at Rs. 4100.00 crore which is higher by 10.81% in relation to Annual Plan 2012-13. The break-up of the proposed aggregate size of Annual Plan 2013-14 is given below:-

Table-1
Break-up of Annual Plan Outlay 2013-14
(₹ in Crore)

Sr.No.	Item	Proposed Outlay 2013-14
1.	2.	3.
1.	General Plan	2680.48
2.	Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan	1013.52
3.	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	369.00
4.	Backward Area Sub-Plan	37.00
	Total	4100.00

Of the Annual Plan size of ₹ 4100.00 crore, an outlay of ₹ 1013.52 crore, which is in proportion to Scheduled Castes population of the State, has been provided for Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan for the implementation of schemes largely benefiting Scheduled Castes Population. These funds will be budgeted under single Demand No. 32 to be administered, managed and implemented by the Department of Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and Minority Affairs. Likewise, 9% funds, i.e. ₹ 369 crore have been provided under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan to be budgeted in single Demand No. 31.

For the declared backward areas, an outlay of ₹ 37.00 crore have been proposed under development heads of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Irrigation, Industries, Roads, Education, Health and Water Supply.

The sectoral spread of the outlay for the year 2013-14 is given in the following table:-

Table -2
Sector-wise Outlay of Annual Plan 2013-14
(₹ in Crore)

Sr. No.	Sector	Proposed Outlay 2013-14	%age	Priority
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	530.84	12.95	IV
2.	Rural Development	169.71	4.14	VI
3.	Special Area Programme	26.01	0.63	X
4.	Irrigation and Flood Control	301.14	7.34	V
5.	Energy	624.68	15.24	III
6.	Industry & Minerals	48.81	1.19	VIII
7.	Transport & Communication	865.14	21.10	II
8.	Science, Technology & Environment	15.72	0.38	XI
9.	General Economic Services	98.22	2.40	VII
0.	Social Services	1371.40	33.45	I
1.	General Services	48.33	1.18	IX
	Total	4100.00	100.00	

First priority in the allocation of funds of Rs. 1371.40 crore (33.45 %) has been given to 'Social Services Sector'. The funds allocated for the Education & Health sectors will help in improving the human development indicators in the State.

In the order of priority, 2nd priority has been given to 'Transport and Communication Sector' by proposing an outlay of ₹ 865.14 crore (21.10 %) to link feasible villages with motorable roads and maintenance of the existing infrastructure.

The 3rd priority goes to the 'Energy Sector' by making a provision of ₹ 624.68 crore (15.24 %). This includes loan and equity to ADB assisted projects implemented by H.P. Power Corporation Ltd. and H.P. Transmission Corporation Ltd. as also to H.P.S.E.B Ltd. which is DISCOM for strengthening its infrastructure.

Agriculture & Allied Activities occupies 4th priority in the proposed outlays. There is a total provision of ₹ 538.84 crore (12.95 %) for this sector. It mainly consists of Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) & Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

With the above proposed investment, following physical targets are envisaged to be achieved:-

Table -3
Targets of Selected Items-2013-14

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Target 2013-14
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Food grain Production	000 M.T.	1580.00
2.	Vegetable Production	000 M.T.	1380.40
3.	Fertilizer Consumption	MT	50000
4.	Fruit Production	000 M.T.	815.00
5.	Mushroom Production	M.T.	6200
6.	Hops Production (Dry)	M.T.	20.00
7.	Production of Honey	M.T.	1500.00
8.	Milk Production	000 MT	1163.00
9.	Wool Production	Lakh Kgs.	16.70
10.	Fish Production	MT	8080.00
11.	Electricity to be sold		
	i)Within State	MU	7811.79
	ii)Outside State	MU	1340.00
12.	Swaran Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	Disbursement of Credit (Rs. in lakh)	4232.80
13.	Additional CCA to be Created	Hect.	5000

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Target 2013-14
1.	2.	3.	4.
14.	Rural Water Supply : left-out habitations to be Covered under State Sector	Nos.	1250
15.	Command Area Development		
	i) Field Channel development	Hect.	5000
	ii) Warabandi	Hect.	5000
16.	Road & Bridges		
	i) C/O Motorable roads	Kms.	475
	ii) C/O Jeepable roads	Kms.	40
	iii) Metalling & tarring	Kms.	570
	iv) Villages connectivity	Nos.	80

The Annual Plan 2013-14 mainly consists of the outlays for the projects/ schemes covered under Additional Central Assistance (ACA), Externally Aided Projects (EAPs), Rural Infrastructure Development Funds (RIDF) and 13th Finance Commission (TFC) etc. The item wise detail of these programmes is as under:-

1. Programme Covered under ACA

Out of the Annual Plan 2013-14 size of ₹ 4100 crore, the outlay for programmes covered under ACA is ₹ 557.96 crore (13.61%). The component wise detail of these programmes is given in the table given below:-

Table-4
Component wise Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for
Annual Plan -2013-14

(₹ in Crore)		
Sr. No.	Component	Proposed Outlay
1.	2.	3.
1.	RKVY	
	i) Agriculture	88.00
	ii) Horticulture	11.00
	iii) Animal Husbandry	23.00
	iv) Fisheries	4.00
	v) Soil Conservation	7.00
	vi) Industry	2.00
	Total	135.00
2.	BRGF	34.00
3.	AIBP	
	i) Minor & Medium Irrigation	91.00
	ii) Minor Irrigation	50.00
	iii) Flood Control	49.42
	Total:-	190.42

Sr. No.	Component	Proposed Outlay
1.	2.	3.
4.	Roads & Bridges (CRF)	33.00
5.	National E-Governance Programme (NE-GAP)	5.53
6.	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	45.00
7.	Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	70.00
8.	BADP	26.01
9.	TSP	15.00
10.	Grants under Provision to Article 275	4.00
	Total	557.96

2. Programme Covered under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund(RIDF)

Under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, major schemes in Irrigation, Water Supply and Roads & Bridges sectors are covered to be financed through NABARD. It is a major component of Annual Plan 2013-14 for building infrastructure to supplement growth in productivity. In the Annual Plan 2013-14 an outlay of ₹ 423.50 crore has been proposed which constitutes 10.33 % of the total plan outlay.

The component wise detail of the head of developments whose schemes are covered under this programme are given in the table below:-

Table –5
Component wise RIDF provisions for Annual Plan -2013-14
(₹ in Crore)

Sr. No.	Component	Proposed Outlay
1.	2.	3.
1.	Soil Conservation (Agriculture)	50.00
2.	Minor Irrigation	55.00
3.	Roads & Bridges	240.00
4.	Rural Water Supply	78.50
	Total	423.50

3. Externally Aided Projects (EAPs)

The Externally Aided Projects are being implemented in the sectors of Agriculture, Forests, Irrigation, Power, Roads and Tourism with the assistance from World Bank, Asian Development Bank and Japan International Cooperation

Agency (JICA). In the proposed Annual Plan 2013-14 the outlay for EAPs is ₹ 791.50 crore which accounts for 19.30 % of the plan outlay.

The department wise details of EAPs being implemented is given in the following table:-

Table-6
Component wise EAPs provision for Annual Plan -2013-14
(₹ in Crore)

Sr.No.	Department	Proposed Outlay
1.	2.	3.
1.	AGRICULTURE	
(i)	Crop Diversification Promotion in Himachal Pradesh	30.00
2.	FOREST	
(i)	IWDP Mid –Himalayan	42.50
(ii)	Swan River Flood Protection Project –CAT-I	35.00
	Sub-Total -2	77.50
3.	MINOR IRRIGATION	
(i)	Hydrology Project	14.00
4.	POWER	
(i)	Power Projects	270.00
(ii)	Transmission & Distribution	60.00
	Sub-Total (4)	330.00
5.	ROADS & BRIDGES	
(i)	State Road Project	320.00
6.	TOURISM	
(i)	Infrastructure Development Investment Programme for Tourism	20.00
	Grand Total	791.50

4. 13th Finance Commission Award

The award given by the 13th Finance Commission covers eight sectors of plan in which an outlay of ₹ 125.94 crore has been allocated in the Annual Plan of 2013-14 which constitutes 3.07 % of annual plan .

The department wise detail of Finance Commission Award is given in the following table:-

Table -7
Award of 13th Finance Commission in Annual Plan 2013-14
(₹ in Crore)

Sr. No.	Department	Proposed Outlay
1.	2.	3.
1.	Forest	25.16
2.	Power	6.25
3.	Roads & Bridges	41.25
4.	Information Technology :	
	(i) Initiative Grant for UID	1.28
5.	Planning Department :	
	(i) District innovation fund	3.00
6.	Elementary Education	24.00
7.	Rural Water Supply	10.00
8.	Urban Development	15.00
	Total	125.94

The outlays contained in table 4 to 7 above consists of an amount of ₹ 1898.90 crore (46.31%), which constitutes around half of the size of the annual plan.