

CHAPTER – 1

An Overview of State Economy

1.1 After India became free in 1947, there was a demand in some quarters for the merger of Hill States with the east Punjab but it met with vehement opposition from the rulers and people. In what is Himachal Pradesh today, the Praja Mandal workers and the rulers had different opinions about the future of these hilly States. After a brief spell of hectic negotiation, the rulers and the Praja Mandal workers decided to inform Government of India to form a union of these small hill States with the name of Himachal Pradesh. In view of these events, the Central Government decided to integrate all these principalities into a single unit to be administered by Govt. of India through a Chief Commissioner.

1.2 As a result, Himachal Pradesh came into being as a part 'C' State of the Indian Union on 15th April, 1948 by integration/merger together of 30 big and small hill States. These States were Baghat, Bhajji, Baghal, Bija, Balsen, Bushehar, Chamba, Darkoti, Deloth-Dhadi, Dhami, Ghund, Jubbal, Khaneti, Kyarkoti, Kumarsain, Kunihar, Kuthar, Mandi, Madhan, Mahlog, Mangal, Kot (Ratesh), Keonthal, Rawinigarh, Sangri, Sirmaur, Suket, Tharoch & Theog. All these areas at that time constituted four districts viz. Chamba, Mahasu, Mandi and Sirmaur with an area of 27,169 square kilometres. In 1954, the neighbouring State of Bilaspur was integrated with Himachal Pradesh, thereby adding one more district with an area of 1167 square kilometres.

1.3 Himachal Pradesh continued as a part 'C' State of the Indian Union till 1956 when the States' Reorganisation Commission submitted its recommendations to abolish the categorisation of States as part A, B, C, etc. and recommended the merger of all part 'C' States either with the adjoining states of higher status or to maintain these independently as union territories till a further decision was taken. Himachal Pradesh continued to exist as a Union Territory till the conferment of statehood on 25th January, 1971.

1.4 In 1960, the border Chini tehsil of Mahasu district was carved out as a separate administrative unit and district Kinnaur was formed raising the total number of districts to six. On 1st November, 1966, the then Punjab State was reorganised with the formation of Haryana as a separate State and merger of the then Kullu, Kangra, Shimla and some hilly areas of Hoshiarpur district and Dalhousie of Gurdaspur district into Himachal Pradesh constituting the four new districts viz. Kullu, Lahaul & Spiti, Kangra and Shimla in Himachal Pradesh and merging Dalhousie into Chamba district. With this addition, Himachal Pradesh comprised of ten districts, an area of 55,673 square kilometres and a population of 28.12 lakh according to 1961 census.

1.5 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. In this re-organisation, Shimla town was re-organised with the erstwhile Mahasu district to form Shimla district.

I. 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 in the north, Tibet on north east, Uttarakhand east/south east; Haryana in south and Punjab in south west/west.

(ii) Climate

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

1.1.3. 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.

1.1.4. 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) Forests

1.1.5. 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.

1.1.6. Current scenario is described in the following table: -

(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 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	1,097	Requires protection.
7.	Moderately Dense Forest	7,831	Requires protection for improvement in density.
8.	Open Forest	5,441	Requires protection for improvement in density.
9.	Balance Culturable Area	6,288	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 2007-08)	7,114	Assumed to be fully surviving and left out of the satellite imagery.
11.	Area under Scrubs	383	Requires conversion into useful forests.

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

	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 over which forests can be raised/tree cover can be provided/ density can be increased.	12,446 (Sr. 5-6-10)

1.1.8 As per latest State Forest Report of FSI, an area of 14,369 sq. km. is actual forest cover. This is constituted by 1,097 sq. km. of very dense forests, 7,831 sq. km. moderately dense and 5,441 sq. km. with open forests. In addition to this, 383 sq. km. area has been described as scrubs.

1.1.9. Forest wealth of Himachal Pradesh is estimated at more than Rs. 1.50 lakh crore. Most of precious coniferous forests are of such nature that these cannot be truly regenerated by human beings if these are cut once. The State Government has imposed a complete ban on commercial felling and the only removals from the forests are either by way of timber distribution rights to local people or salvage extraction. Even the royalty from the silviculturally harvestible volume according to working plan prescriptions would presently be annually worth over Rs. 250 crore. However, the State Govt. has been denied of this financial resource for about two decades, primarily for preserving the fragile Himalayan ecology and environment to serve the national interests.

(iv) Rivers and Lakes

1.1.10. 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; Bhriagu and Dashahr in Kullu district; Chandratul 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.

(v) Mineral Wealth

1.1.11. 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 Sirmour district; Lahaul & Spiti and Sapatu in Solan district.; byryte in Sirmour, iron ore in Mandi and Kangra; and uranium in Kullu and Hamirpur districts.

(vi) Soils

1.1.12. 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.

II. 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. Presently, there are 12 districts, 52 sub-divisions, 109 tehsils and sub-tehsils in Himachal Pradesh.

1.2.2. From development point of view, the Pradesh is divided into 75 development Blocks. The smallest unit for development-cum-administration is Panchayat and their number is 3243. The State has a three tier Panchayati Raj structure comprising of 12 Zila Parishads, 75 Panchayat Samitis and 3243 Gram Panchayats on the rural side; and 1 Municipal Corporation, 20 Municipal Councils and 28 Nagar Panchayats on the Urban side besides 7 Cantonment Boards.

III. Demographic Profile

1.3.1 According to Surveyor General of India, the total area of Himachal Pradesh is 55,673 square kilometers. Out of this total area, 45,318 square kilometres is the measured area according to the revenue papers. Although there are minor variations in the area according to village papers vis-à-vis the area according to Surveyor General of India for almost all the districts yet the major difference by way of a shortfall is accounted for by Kullu, Lahaul-Spiti and Sirmaur districts. Area-wise, Hamirpur is the smallest district of the Pradesh which covers an area of 1,118 sq. kilometres (2.01%) and Lahaul & Spiti has the largest area of 13,835 sq. kilometres (24.85%).

1.3.2 The total population of Himachal Pradesh, according to 2001 Census was 60, 77,900, which gives density of population as 109. There are wide variations in area and population of the districts and the district-wise density varies from 2

persons per sq. kilometre in Lahaul and Spiti to 369 persons in Hamirpur district. Out of the total population, the number of males and females is 30, 87,940 and 29, 89,960, respectively, which means that the number of females per 1000 males is 968. The sex ratio of females per thousand males has been rising continuously in Himachal Pradesh since 1951 Census but declined from 976 in 1991 Census to 968 in 2001 Census. The decline is pronounced in the 0-6 year's age group and is a matter of concern for policy planners. The total percentage of rural population is 90.20% of the total population residing in 17,495 inhabited villages. Himachal Pradesh has the highest percentage of rural population among all the States of the Country.

1.3.3 The Scheduled Castes population in the State is 15, 02,170 persons (2001 Census) which is 24.72% of the total population as per 2001 Census. The scheduled tribe population of the Pradesh, which has its concentration in districts of Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti and parts of Chamba district and scattered in other districts is 2, 44,587, which is 4.02% of the total population. About 60 percent of the State's tribal population falls under the tribal sub-plan areas.

1.3.4 There are 56 Urban Local Bodies viz. one Municipal Corporation, 20 Municipal Councils and 28 Nagar Panchayats and 7 Cantonment Boards in Himachal Pradesh. In addition to it, there are seven Cantonment Boards. The population of these urban settlements is 5,95,581 as per 2001 census. The largest one is the Shimla Municipal Corporation with a population of 1,42,161 and the smallest one, is Narkanda Nagar Panchayat with a population of 712.

1.3.5 There are 19,63,882 main workers and 10,28,579 marginal workers in the State as per 2001 census. This means that there is one main worker for every 3.09 persons and one marginal worker for 5.91 persons. Combining the number of main and marginal workers, it works out that there is one worker for every 2.03 persons.

1.3.6 According to 2001 census, the overall literacy percentage of Himachal Pradesh was 76.5% (85.30% for males and 67.40% for females). Comparatively, it is much higher than the all-India literacy rate, which is 65.38%. The literacy rate in Himachal Pradesh has been improving faster than the all-India figures. Himachal Pradesh is characterized by a very strong correlation between sex ratio (females per thousand and males) and literacy. Districts with higher density of female population vis-à-vis male population have high literacy rates.

IV. Demographic Trends

1.4.1 The population of the State registered a decadal growth of 17.53 percent as against 21.34 percent at All-India level during the decade 1991-2001, thus recording a decline of 3.26 percent as compared to the preceding decade 1981-91. 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-1**Comparative Demographic Trend During 1981-2001 Decade**

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1981 Census	1991 Census	2001 Census
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Population:				
	(a) Total	Lakh Persons	42.81	51.71	60.78
	(b) Male	Lakh Persons	21.70	26.17	30.88
	(c) Female	Lakh Persons	21.10	25.53	29.90
2.	Scheduled Castes	Lakh Persons	10.54	13.10	15.02
3.	Scheduled Tribes	Lakh Persons	1.97	2.18	2.45
4.	Density of Population per square kilometre	Persons	77	93	109
5.	Decennial Growth of Population	%	23.71	20.79	17.54
6.	Literacy Percentage:				
	(a) Total	%	42.48	63.86	76.50
	(b) Male	%	53.19	75.36	85.30
	(c) Female	%	31.46	52.13	67.40
7.	Percentage Composition:				
	(a) Rural Population	%	92.40	91.31	90.20
	(b) Urban Population	%	7.60	8.69	9.80
8.	Percentage of Total Population:				
	(a) Scheduled Castes	%	24.62	25.34	24.72
	(b) Scheduled Tribes	%	4.61	4.22	4.02
9.	Sex Ratio	Females per 1000 Males	973	976	968

V. Occupation

1.5.1 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 1.83 as per 2001 census.

VI. Human Resources

1.6.1 The population of Himachal Pradesh according to 2001 Census is 60.78 lakh out of which 54.82 lakh (90.21 percent) live in rural areas and 5.95 lakh (9.79 percent) in urban areas. Thus the majority of population is associated with such economic activities as are related to rural economy.

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

Table – 2
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

1.6.3 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%.

1.6.4 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.

VII. Growth of State Economy

1.7.1 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 Pradesh 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.

1.7.2 A new series of quick estimates were brought out during 1999-2000 based on the 1993-94 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.

1.7.3 The quick estimates of State Income for the year 1999-2000 to 2007-08 at current and constant 1999-2000 prices and per capita income alongwith percentage changes over the previous year at 1999-2000 prices are given in the following table: -

Table – 3
Movement of Net State Domestic Product and Per Capita Income

Year	State Income		Per Capita Income		%age Change Over the Previous Years At 1999-2000 Prices	
	At Constant Prices (Rs. in Crore)	At Current Prices (Rs.in Crore)	At Constant Prices (In Rs.)	At Current Prices (In Rs.)	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	17099	20300	26278	31198	9.6	7.8
2005-06 (P)	18037	22398	27232	33817	5.4	3.6
2006-07 (Q)	19036	24713	28236	36657	5.5	3.6
2007-08 (A)	20654	27325	30097	39819	8.5	6.5

1.7.4 According to these estimates, the State Income of the Pradesh during 1999-2000 to 2007-08 period increased from Rs. 12467 crore to Rs. 20654 crore at constant prices and to Rs. 27325 crore at current prices. The per capita income at constant prices increased from Rs. 20806 in 1999-2000 to Rs. 30097 in 2007-08 while at current prices, it rose to Rs. 39819.

1.7.5 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- 4
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
Second Plan (1956-61)	(+) 4.4	(+) 4.1
Third Plan (1961-66)	(+) 3.0	(+) 2.4
Annual Plans (1966-67) to (1968-69)	(+) 3.0	(+) 4.1
Fourth Plan (1969-74)	(+) 3.0	(+) 3.4
Fifth Plan (1974-78)	(+) 4.6	(+) 5.2
Annual Plans (1978-79) to (1979-80)	(-) 3.6	(+) 0.2
Sixth Plan (1980-85)	(+) 3.0	(+) 5.3
Seventh Plan (1985-90)	(+) 8.8	(+) 6.0
Annual Plan (1990-91)	(+) 3.9	(+) 5.4
Annual Plan (1991-92)	(+) 0.4	(+) 0.8
Eighth Plan (1992-97)	(+) 6.3	(+) 6.2
Ninth Plan (1997-02)	(+) 6.4	(+) 5.6
Annual Plan (1997-98)	(+) 6.4	(+) 5.0
Annual Plan (1998-99)	(+) 7.2	(+) 6.6
Annual Plan (1999-2000)	(+) 6.6	(+) 6.6
Annual Plan (2000-01)	(+) 6.3	(+) 4.4
Annual Plan (2001-02)	(+) 5.2	(+) 5.8
Annual Plan (2002-03)	(+) 5.1	(+) 3.8
Annual Plan (2003-04)	(+) 8.1	(+) 8.5
Annual Plan (2004-05)	(+) 7.6	(+) 7.5
Annual Plan (2005-06) (P)	(+) 8.5	(+) 9.0
Annual Plan (2006-07) (Q)	(+) 9.2	(+) 9.6
Annual Plan (2007-08) (A)	(+) 8.5	(+) 8.7

1.7.6 The growth analysis presented in the above table reveals that Himachal Pradesh achieved an annual average growth rate of 1.6% in the First Five Year Plan period 1951-56. After Second Five-Year Plan, 1956-61 onwards and upto Fifth Five-Year Plan period 1974-78, the State achieved a growth rate of about 3 to 4.6 percent. During the two Annual Plans of 1978-79 and 1979-80 the economy revealed a negative growth rate of (-) 3.6 percent but again showed a recovery during the Sixth Plan period 1980-85. During Seventh Plan period 1985-90, State achieved all time high growth rate of 8.8 percent.

1.7.7 During Eighth Five-Year Plan period 1992-97, an annual average growth rate of 6.3 percent was achieved against the envisaged target of 6 percent for the State Economy. The National Economy attained an average growth rate of 6.2 percent against the target of 5.6 percent for this period. During Annual Plan 1997-98, the State economy achieved a growth of 6.4 percent whereas a growth rate of 5.0 percent was recorded at the national level. During the Ninth Five-Year Plan 1997-2002, the State economy achieved a growth rate of 6.4 percent.

1.7.8 In the first year 2002-03 of the 10th Plan 2002-07, State economy achieved a growth of 5.1 percent which continued rising in subsequent annual plans. As per quick estimates, during the 10th Plan period the State's economy has achieved an average growth rate of 7.7 percent which is at par with the all India average growth rate of 7.7 percent for the same period.

1.7.9 The first Annual Plan 2007-08 of the 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12 is likely to achieve a growth rate of 8.5 percent as per advance estimates.

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

Table –5
Percentage Contribution of Sectoral State Domestic Product
at Current Prices

Sl. No	Sectors	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 (P)	2006-07 (Q)	2007-08 (A)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1.	Primary	71.01	63.14	58.56	50.35	35.1	25.90	24.63	25.07	25.20	24.80	21.57	21.52
2.	Secondary	9.50	9.71	16.73	18.69	26.5	35.54	36.32	36.04	36.42	37.48	40.64	41.89
3.	Tertiary	19.49	27.15	24.71	30.96	38.4	38.56	39.05	38.89	38.38	37.72	37.79	36.59

1.7.10 The above table reveals that Primary Sector contributed 71.01 percent of the SDP in 1950-51, which declined to 21.5 percent in the year 2007-08. The contribution of secondary sector has increased year after year and has reached 41.8 percent in the year 2007-08 from the level of 9.5 percent in the year 1950-51. The tertiary sector showed continuous rise from year 1950-51 to 2003-2004 but thereafter it has shown a slight decline. This structural shift from Primary to Secondary and Tertiary Sectors is a healthy sign of growing economy.

1.7.11 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 – 6
Comparative Statement of Per Capita Income of Himachal Pradesh
and All India

(In Rs.)

Plan Period	Year	Per Capita Income at Current Prices	
		Himachal Pradesh	All India
1.	2.	3.	4.
First Plan	1951-1952	240	239
Second Plan	1956-1957	286	274
Third Plan	1961-1962	398	337
Annual Plan	1966-1967	440	509
Annual Plan	1967-1968	532	588
Annual Plan	1968-1969	576	604
Fourth Plan	1969-1970	586	651
Fifth Plan	1974-1975	1020	1034
Annual Plan	1978-1979	1249	1316
Annual Plan	1979-1980	1258	1390
Sixth Plan	1980-1981	1704	1630
Seventh Plan	1985-1986	2649	2730
Annual Plan	1990-1991	4910	4983
Annual Plan	1991-1992	5691	5603
Annual plan	1992-1993	6390	6262
Annual Plan	1993-1994	7870	7698
Annual Plan	1994-1995	9451	8844
Annual Plan	1995-1996	10607	10103
Annual Plan	1996-1997	11960	11554
Annual Plan	1997-1998	13488	12729
Annual Plan	1998-1999	16144	14682
Annual Plan	1999-2000	20806	15839
Annual Plan	2000-2001	22795	16648
Annual Plan	2001-2002	24608	17800
Annual Plan	2002-2003	26627	18899
Annual Plan	2003-2004	28333	20936
Annual Plan	2004-2005	31198	22946
Annual Plan	2005-2006 (P)	33817	25716
Annual Plan	2006-2007 (Q)	36657	29642
Annual Plan	2007-2008 (A)	39819	33131

1.7.12 The per capita income of Himachal Pradesh and All India increased almost at the same pace from the period 1951-52 to 1996-97 but thereafter Himachal Pradesh gained a steady increase and reached upto a level of Rs. 39819 by the end of 2007-08 as against the All India per capita income of Rs. 33131.

VIII. Plan Investment

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

Table –7
Plan Investment

Plan Period	Total Investment (Rs. In Crore)	Per Capita Annual Investment (In Rs.)
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)	7896.72	13194.19
Annual Plan (1997-98)	1294.33	2236.23
Annual Plan (1998-99)	1539.66	2614.47
Annual Plan (1999-2000)	1623.51	2709.46
Annual Plan (2000-01)	1722.17	2833.45
Annual Plan (2001-02)	1720.00	2829.88
Annual Plan (2002-03)	2048.60	3365.59
Annual Plan (2003-04)	1335.00	2196.45
Annual Plan (2004-05)	1434.60	2304.01
Annual Plan (2005-06)	1675.00	2532.44
Annual Plan (2006-07)	1860.37	3060.83
Annual Plan (2007-08)	2104.80	3462.99
Annual Plan (2008-09)	2400.00	3948.67

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

Table-8
Year –Wise Originally Approved Outlays /Revised Approved Outlays
and Actual Expenditure

(Rs. in Crore)			
Plan Tenure	Originally Approved Outlay	Revised Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure
1.	2.	3.	4.
1974-78	238.95	157.43	162.14
1978-79	73.00	73.29	73.62
1979-80	77.69	77.69	79.45
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
1992-93	486.00	490.50	492.34
1993-94	560.00	562.82	570.72
1994-95	650.00	666.32	666.75
1995-96	750.00	835.00	850.91
1996-97	900.50	915.36	918.33
1992-97	2502.00	3346.00	3480.72
1997-98	1008.00	1220.20	1294.33
1998-99	1440.00	1444.00	1539.66
1999-2K	1600.00	1601.17	1623.51
2000-01	1382.00	1720.00	1722.17
2001-02	1720.00	1720.00	1720.00
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	2098.75
2008-09	2400.00	2400.00	2400.00 (Anticipated)

IX. Development of Infrastructure Facilities

1. Roads and Bridge

1.9.1.1 During the First Five-Year Plan (1951-56), "Roads" were given highest priority. During this period, Rs. 225.41 lakh were spent on the development of roads, which amounted to 42.75% of the total plan investment of Rs. 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 Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plans and achievements made by the end of 31st March, 2008 is given in the following table:-

Table –9
Road Construction in Himachal Pradesh
(Position given is by the end of Five Year/ Annual Plan period)

Sr. No	Description	Unit	1971	6 th Plan 1980-85	7 th Plan 1985-90	8 th Plan 1992-97	9 th Plan 1997-02	10 th Plan 2002-07	31 st March 2008
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Motorable Roads	Kms	7609	14663	16883	19760	22763	27584	29157
2.	Roads provided with Cross Drainage	Kms	2755	6245	7493	8917	11697	17250	18976
3.	Metalled and tarred length	Kms	2218	5300	6392	8094	11441	15772	16540
4.	Bridges	No.	232	598	742	968	1206	1483	1537
5. Villages connected with Roads									
	(a) Above 1500 population	No.	-	165	175	184	186	199	199
	(b) 1000-1500 population	No.	-	198	214	223	224	239	248
	(c) 500-1000 population	No.	-	756	809	827	849	977	1050
	(d) 200-500 population	No.	-	2324	2413	2479	2588	2848	2970
	(e) Less than 200 population	No.	-	3640	3805	3914	4063	4268	4371
	Total (5)			7083	7416	7627	7910	8531	8838

1.9.1.2 Besides increase in the motorable road density from 13.66 Kms. per 100 sq. kms. of area in 1971 to 40.89 kms. between 1971-2002, the quality of this crucial infrastructure has also improved significantly. Whereas only 29.14% of the motorable roads were metalled and tarred in 1971, the percentage at the end of March, 2008 stands at 56.73%. Similarly, the percentage of roads with cross drainage increased from 36.2% in 1971 to 65.08 % by the end of March, 2008.

1.9.1.3 The following data depicts the position of road length from 1971 to 2008: -

Table –10
Road Length in Himachal Pradesh

Type of Road	Position as on 31 st March						
	1971	1981	1991	2001	2002	2007	2008
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
(a) Motorable Double lane	1765	1994	1994	2332	2336	2374	2374
(b) Motorable Single lane	5844	10611	15296	19874	20427	25210	26783
Total Motorable roads	7609	12605	17290	22206	22763	27584	29157
(c) Jeepable	608	633	826	906	781	381	365
(d) Less than Jeepable (Track)	2400	4195	4329	4105	3959	2299	1990
Total	10617	17433	22445	27217	27503	30264	31512

2. Irrigation Potential & Area Covered

1.9.2.1 In the Ist Five-Year Plan (1951-56), irrigation was given second priority and investment of Rs. 55.18 lakh was envisaged against which the actual expenditure was of the order of Rs. 33.70 lakh. By the end of the year 2007-2008, the State has created CCA of 2.24 lakh hectares under major/medium/minor irrigation schemes implemented through plans.

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

Table –11
Irrigation Potential Assessed & Created

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Area
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Total Geographical Area	Lakh Hect.	55.67
2.	Net Area Sown	Lakh Hect.	5.83
3.	Ultimate Irrigation Potential Available		
	(i) Major & Medium Irrigation	Lakh Hect.	0.50
	(ii) Minor Irrigation	Lakh Hect.	2.85
	Total (3)	Lakh Hect.	3.35
4.	C.C.A. created upto the end of 31.3.2008		
	(A) By Rural Development and Agriculture Department	Lakh Hect.	1.01
	(B) I & PH Department Schemes:-		
	(i) Major & Medium Irrigation	Lakh Hect.	0.17
	(ii) Minor Irrigation	Lakh Hect.	1.06
	Sub Total (B)	Lakh Hect.	1.23
	Total (4)	Lakh Hect.	2.24

1.9.2.3 Cumulative Culturable Command Area created under various irrigation schemes by the end of each Five Year Plan and during the Annual Plan 2007-08 is given in the following table:-

Table-12
Cumulative CCA Created

Sl. No	Items	Unit	6 th Plan 1980-85	7 th Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1991-92	8 th Plan 1992-97	9 th Plan 1997-02	10 th Plan 2002-07	During 2007-08
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Major & Medium Irrigation	Hect.	6386	8136	8386	10936	11836	15152	2500
2.	Minor Irrigation	Hect.	57344	67915	73811	82595	92607	103522	2697
3.	Kuhals and others	Hect.	82478	85573	93161	93196	93196	100657	NA
	Total	Hect.	146208	161624	175358	186727	197639	219331	5197

1.9.2.4. The total CCA created of about 2.24 lakh hectares forms 38.42 percent of the net area sown as per data supplied by the State Irrigation & Public Health Department.

3. Rural Water Supply

1.9.3.1 All 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 51,848 habitations have been identified of which 20,112 were categorized as Fully Covered (FC) and 31,736 habitations as non-covered and partially covered (9389 NC and 22347 PC). These 31,736 habitations have been categorized as slipped back habitations as per revised guidelines of the Central Government. Hon'ble Prime Minister has announced the Bharat Nirman Programme for the period 2005-09 which also includes drinking water supply. The State Government proposes to implement the drinking water component of Bharat Nirman within the time schedule framed by Govt. of India. The year-wise status of covered and balance habitations to be covered is given in the following table :-

Table-13

Period	NC (0-10 lpcd)	PC (11-39 lpcd)	FC	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Status as on 1-04-2005	9389	22347	20112	51848
Habitations covered during 2005-06 under State & Central Sector	1123	827	-	1950
Status as on 1-04-2006	8266	21520	22062	51848
Habitations covered during 2006-07 under State & Central Sector	1678	2016	-	3694
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

4. Power Generation and Consumption

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

Table-14
Generation

Generation Year	Generation MU	Electricity Purchased MU
1.	2.	3.
1980-81	245.07	265.41
1985-86	596.83	392.12
1989-90	935.51	887.58
1990-91	1262.40	1058.69
1991-92	1050.37	1200.72
1992-93	1087.38	1256.16
1993-94	976.60	1338.98
1994-95	1131.69	1685.43
1995-96	1285.42	1926.35
1996-97	1251.93	2065.58
1997-98	1306.008	2287.61
1998-99	1484.493	2333.831
1999-2k	1201.319	2520.149
2000-01	1153.321	2539.338
2001-02	1149.501	2588.836
2002-03	1277.929	2882.881
2003-04	1356.953	3936.958
2004-05	1295.410	4296.838
2005-06	1332.375	4918.951
2006-07	1432.375	5056.951
2007-08	1864.943	5433.371

1.9.4.2 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 electricity generation process got a set back in the year 1993-94, when it dipped to a level of 976.60 MU due to the blockage in the Satluj river at Bhaba which brought the generation process to a halt. Thereafter, the generation went up so rapidly that it touched the highest level in the year 2007-08. The shortfall in over-all generation during 1999-2000 to 2006-07 is mainly due to less water availability at power stations. During the year 2007-08, the total electricity generation from own projects was 1864.943 MU.

Table-15
Sale of Power

(Million KWH)			
Year	Sale within the State	Sale Outside the State	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.
1980-81	264.73	147.13	411.86
1984-85	470.02	217.28	687.30
1985-86	563.32	223.93	787.25
1989-90	897.10	359.487	1256.587
1990-91	1008.74	717.715	1726.455
1991-92	1022.02	581.866	1603.886
1992-93	1083.28	581.749	1665.029
1993-94	1155.63	511.047	1666.677
1994-95	1339.68	752.721	2092.401
1995-96	1597.68	802.400	2400.08
1996-97	1757.61	732.453	2490.063
1997-98	1946.52	721.458	2667.978
1998-99	2083.42	713.289	2796.709
1999-2k	2181.741	681.985	2863.726
2000-01	2205.866	615.618	2821.484
2001-02	2331.860	548.837	2880.697
2002-03	2519.002	688.026	3207.028
2003-04	2726.324	1692.889	4419.213
2004-05	2954.156	1658.997	4613.153
2005-06	3568.689	1722.532	5291.221
2006-07	4300.439	1255.280	5555.719
2007-08	5028.655	1198.620	6227.275

1.9.4.3 It would be seen that sale of power within the State is on an increase and registered an increase of 77.54 percent 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 percent 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 2007-08 the sale within the State was 5028.655 Million kwh and registered an increase of 16.93% over previous financial year 2006-07. The power sale within and outside the State during 2007-08 was of the order of 6227.275 Million kwh. The aggregate availability being 7196.804 Million units, the transmission and distribution losses come to 969.529 Million units, which accounted for 13.47% of the total energy availability. However, it needs to be underlined that the aggregate figures of T&D losses does not reflect the reality since a large volume of energy is also wheeled through the system.

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

Table-16
Power Consumption

(Million kwh)

Sr. No.	End Users	Year 1991-92	At the end of 8 th Plan 1996-97	At the end of 9 th Plan 1997-02	At the end of 10 th Plan 2002-07	Year 2007-08
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Domestic	253.1 (24.7)	426.771 (24.28)	664.419 (28.49)	948.307 (22.05)	1058.812 (21.06)
2.	Commercial	83.7 (8.2)	120.549 (6.86)	174.963 (7.52)	225.776 (5.25)	248.252 (4.94)
3.	Industrial	467.7 (47.2)	910.622 (51.81)	1122.544 (48.14)	2553.520 (59.38)	3100.095 (61.65)
4.	Govt. Irrigation & WSS	94.8 (9.3)	149.334 (8.50)	202.258 (8.67)	324.881 (7.56)	334.973 (6.66)
5.	Agriculture	29.8 (2.92)	11.375 (0.65)	18.048 (0.77)	26.404 (0.61)	26.653 (0.53)
6.	Public Lighting	3.2 (0.31)	6.158 (0.35)	9.135 (6.39)	11.355 (0.26)	12.609 (0.25)
7.	Non Domestic/ Non Commercial *				63.386 (1.47)	77.349 (1.54)
8.	Temporary *				19.370 (0.45)	23.407 (0.47)
9.	Bulk/Misc.	70.2 (6.87)	132.797 (7.55)	140.493 (6.02)	127.461 (2.96)	146.505 (2.90)
Total		1002.00	1757.606	2331.860	4300.439	5028.656

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

* Commercial category consumption up to FY 2001-02 is including Non domestic Non-Commercial / temporary category consumption.

1.9.4.5 The above data indicates that industrial consumption has increased to 3100.095 Million Kwh at the end of the year 2007-08, which is 21.4% more than the consumption recorded during the year 2006-07 which was the last year of the 10th Plan. It is interesting to note down that industrial consumption alone account for about 61.65% of the total consumption which signifies the high rate of industrialization in the State.

1.9.4.6 The other interesting feature to note down is that domestic and commercial consumption of power has shown a marginal decline. This trend is also noticed in agriculture, Govt. irrigation and water supply where percentage consumption has declined slightly as compared to the year 2006-07. This decline is a result of high consumption in industrial units set up in the state and which started functioning in the recent past.

5. Rural Electrification

1.9.5.1 According to 1991 Census, the number of census villages was 19,388. Out of these, 2391 villages were un-inhabited and the rest 16,997 villages were inhabited out of which 16,915 have been electrified upto 3/2006. The State achieved 100 percent rural electrification target during 1988-89 in the then 16,807 inhabited census villages. As per Census 2001 number of census villages is 17,495 out of which 17,183 have been electrified upto November, 2008.

1.9.5.2 In addition to above, 4036 hamlets (out of total of 4182 as per 1988 survey) also stand electrified upto November, 2008. Besides, 555 un-identified hamlets have also been electrified.

1.9.5.3 For making assess to electricity to 100% households in the State, schemes for all the districts in H.P. amounting to Rs. 205.25 crore have been sanctioned under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna. The first installment of Rs. 7.33 crore in respect of RGGVY scheme of Chamba district has been released and work is under execution. The tenders for execution of works for RGGVY schemes for remaining districts on turn-key basis are under process.

6. Animal Husbandry

1.9.6.1 The livestock census data for the last 4 livestock census is given below which indicates that the total livestock population has declined by about 3 lakh heads between 1987 & 2003. It is a pointer to two trends: one that the pastoral and livestock based livelihoods are declining in number and the other that the stock is improving in quality as the output is increasing:-

Table-17
Category wise Cattle as per Livestock Census

(In lakh)

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

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

Table-18
Veterinary Institutions

Sr. No.	Institutions	6th Plan 1980-85	7th Plan 1985-90	8th Plan 1992-97	9th Plan 1997-02	10th Plan 2002-07	As on 31st March 2007-08
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Hospitals	197	230	303	303	306	317
2.	Dispensaries	395	514	1585	1585	1787	1765
3.	Central Vety. Dispensaries	-	-	25	25	25	28
4.	Mobile Dispensaries	14	14	14	14	14	14
5.	Polyclinics	-	-	-	7	7	7

1.9.6.3 As would be noticed from table 18 above, Veterinary Institutions network has spread at a quite brisk rate. At the end of Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, there were only 197 Veterinary Hospitals in the State. This number has risen to 317 by the end of 31st March, 2008 showing an increase of 60.91%. As a result of the Govt. policy to open atleast one dispensary for every two panchayats, an unprecedented increase of 346.84 percent has been registered in the opening of Vety. dispensaries by the end of 31st March, 2008.

(A) Livestock Production

1.9.6.4 The production of important animal products is depicted in the following table: -

Table -19
Livestock Production

Sr. No.	Product	Unit	1997 -98	1999 -2000	2001-02	2002-03	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	Milk	000' Tonnes	713.96	741.26	762.86	772.49	869.51	869.01	872.40	873.47
2.	Eggs	Lakh Number	750.38	800.53	822.41	827.74	811.38	752.67	771.98	842.84
3.	Wool	Lakh Kg.	15.65	15.76	15.86	15.94	16.00	16.03	16.05	16.07

1.9.6.5 Table-19 above, depicts that milk production has increased at a steady pace. During the last 7 years 2001-02 to 2007-08, it has shown an increase of 14.50 percent which shows that animal health care services have paid dividend. The table also shows that egg production also increased at a considerable pace upto 2002-03 but thereafter it has slightly declined and picked up in 2007-08. The critical feature of this table is that wool production has remained almost static. This strengthens the belief that younger generation of the migrating gaddis has not come forward to adopt sheep rearing as their main occupation.

7. Growth of Health Institutions

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

Table-20
Health Institutions in H.P. as on 31st March of Each Year

Sr. No	Items	1971	1980	1985	1990	1995	1997	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1.	Allopathic Hospitals*	39	58	73	73	72	74	89	89	89	89	89	92	93
2.	Ayurvedic Hospitals	Included in Sr. No. 1 above						23	24	25	25	25	25	25
2.	PHC/CHC/RH/SH Cs ^	72	77	145	225 \$	275	310	369	507	504	505	505	514	522
3.	Allopathic Dispensaries #	119	186	214	197	165	167	155	21	22	22	22	22	41
4.	Ayurvedic Dispensaries ***	363	404	431	453	611	982	1134	1140	1140	1140	1127	1131	1131
5.	HSCs	256	856	1299	1851	1907	1980	2068	2067	2067	2068	2069	2071	2071
6.	Dental College	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7.	Nursing	0	0	0	3	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Total:	849	1581	2162	2802	3035	3518	3845	3855	3854	3856	3844	3862	3890

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

* Including Government, State Special, Cantonment Board, Ayurvedic Hospitals (upto 1997).

\$ Subsidiary Health Centres were converted into PHCs during the year 1986-87.

^ 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 pensaries of Cantonment Board, Universities, Police, Railways and GOI etc.

1.9.7.2 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-21
Comparative Data on Vital Statistics

Sr. No.	Parameter	All India	Himachal Pradesh
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Birth/Thousand (2007)	23.1	17.4
2.	Death/Thousand (2007)	7.4	7.1
3.	Infant Mortality/Thousand (2007)	55	47
4.	Couple Protection Rate:		
	i) As on 31.3.2000	46.2	51.57
	ii) As on 31.3.2008	N.A.	44.97
5.	Life Expectancy at birth (2001-2005)		
	Male	62.30	66.3
	Female	63.90	67.1

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

Table-22
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
1999	23.8	7.3	16.5
2000	22.1	7.2	14.9
2001	21.2	7.1	14.1
2002	20.7	7.5	13.2
2003	20.6	7.1	13.5
2004	19.2	6.8	12.4
2005	20.0	6.9	13.1
2006	18.8	6.8	12.0
2007	17.4	7.1	10.3

Table-23
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
1999	62	70
2000	60	68
2001	54	66
2002	52	63
2003	49	60
2004	51	58
2005	49	58
2006	50	57
2007	47	55

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

Table-24
Decadal Variation in Population

Year	Persons	%age Decadal Variation
1.	2.	3.
1901	1,920,294	-
1911	1,896,944	(-) 1.22
1921	1,928,206	(+) 1.65
1931	2,029,113	(+) 5.23
1941	2,263,245	(+) 11.54
1951	2,385,981	(+) 5.42
1961	2,812,463	(+) 17.87
1971	3,460,434	(+) 23.04
1981	4,280,818	(+) 23.71
1991	5,170,877	(+) 20.79
2001	6,077,900	(+) 17.54

8. Education

1.9.8.1 The literacy percentage in Himachal Pradesh has increased from 31.96 percent in 1971 to 42.48 percent in 1981, 63.86% in 1991 and has now reached 76.50% as per 2001 census. This 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 SC/ST and OBC category children and enlarged enrolment, the data of which is given below:-

Table-25
Enrolment Data

Sr. No	Age Group	Percentage of Enrolment to Total Population - Age group wise									
		1985-86	1992-93	1996-97	1997-98	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	6-11 Years										
	(a) Boys	111	104	109	104	104	104	103	104	104	104
	(b) Girls	91	94	101	102	104	104	103	104	106	106
	Total	100	99	105	103	104	104	103	104	105	105
2.	11-14 Years										
	(a) Boys	90	91	100	100	100	99	95.8	95.0	124	124
	(b) Girls	60	76	89	90	91	87	93.0	91.6	121	122
	Total	75	84	95	95	95.5	93	94.4	93.4	122.5	123

A. Growth of Educational Institutions

1.9.8.2 The growth of Educational Institutions upto 2007-08 is given in the following table:-

Table-26
Educational Institutions

Sr. No	Institutions	As on 31 st March									
		1970-71	1980-81	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	Primary Schools	3768	6093	10633	10633	10634	10651	10651	10652	11525	10682
2.	Middle Schools	742	1032	1674	1674	1814	2194	2199	2186	2324	2399
3.	High Schools	435	582	860	978	962	952	949	953	860	835
4.	Senior Secondary Schools	-	3	150	536	572	687	696	708	991	1223
5.	Colleges	15	25	25	37	40	40	41	47	70	72
6.	B. Ed College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Total	4960	7735	13342	13858	14022	14524	14536	14546	15770	15212

1.9.8.3 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-27
Technical Institutions

Sr. No.	Institutions	As on 31 st March										
		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
		1993	1997	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008
1.	National Institute of Technology	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2.	Government B. Pharmacy College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
3.	Government Engineering College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
4.	Polytechnics	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	6	6	8
5.	Industrial Training Institutes	32	34	34	34	44	44	50	50	51	54	76
6.	Motor Driving & Heavy Earth Moving Operator Training Institute under SCVT Scheme	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1

X. Productivity Level

1. Production of Foodgrains

1.10.1.1 The details of Area and Production of foodgrains, Major commercial crops and Apple and All Fruits in H.P. during the Year 1990-91, at the end of 9th Plan, 10th Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 are given below:-

Table-28
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	Year 1990-91		At the end of 9 th Plan 1997-02		At the end of 10 th Plan 2002-07		Year 2007-08	
		Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.*	Area	Prod.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
I Kharif									
1.	Maize	319.111	654.957	301.282	768.198	299.04	695.38	300.150	682.615
2.	Paddy	84.939	106.497	80.579	137.418	79.21	123.49	78.571	121.453
3.	Ragi	5.961	4.061	4.007	4.692	2.50	4.00	2.500	4.290
4.	Millets	16.014	10.330	9.706	6.298	7.00	8.00	8.000	6.300
5.	Pulses	33.183	7.953	24.643	8.223	26.00	20.77	26.500	10.970
Total Kharif		459.208	783.798	420.217	924.829	413.75	851.64	415.721	825.628

Sr. No.	Name of the Crop	Year 1990-91		At the end of 9 th Plan 1997-02		At the end of 10 th Plan 2002-07		Year 2007-08	
		Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.*	Area	Prod.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
II Rabi									
1.	Wheat	376.278	601.716	366.518	637.068	362.25	596.49	366.592	562.007
2.	Barley	29.295	43.051	25.017	34.685	24.10	33.87	23.509	30.675
3.	Gram	3.360	2.225	1.442	1.109	4.00	7.00	2.500	3.340
4.	Pulses	6.068	2.316	4.332	1.231	8.00	7.69	5.000	4.290
Total Rabi		415.001	659.30	397.309	674.093	398.35	645.05	397.601	600.312
Total of Food Grains (I+II)		874.209	1433.096	817.526	1598.922	812.10	1496.69	813.322	1425.940
III Commercial Crops									
1.	Potato	16.000	115.000	16.20	162.55	4.313	163.213	14.083	155.268
2.	Ginger (Dry)	1.523	2.900	2.18	1.62	2.400	2.060	3.500	50.000
3.	Vegetable	22.000	365.000	49.86	929.98	52.053	991.442	53.000	1060.000
Total of Comm. Crops		39.523	482.900	68.24	1094.15	58.766	1156.715	70.583	1265.268
2. Production of Fruits									
1.	Apple	62.828	342.071	93.122	180.528	91.804	268.402	94.726	592.576
2.	All Fruit	163.330	386.314	223.577	263.446	197.445	369.103	200.502	712.843

* Anticipated Achievements

3. Production of Fish

1.10.3.1 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 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-29
Fish Production at the end of

Sr. No	Item	Unit	1996-97	2001-02	2006 -07	2007 – 08
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Fish Production (Inland)	000' Tonnes	6.26	7.21	6.89	7.33
2.	Fish Seed Production					
	i) Fry	Million	21.97	27.53	16.99	20.00
	ii) Fish	Nos.	6	4	4	4
	iii) Seed Farms	Area	15	15	15	15
	Nursery	Hect.				

XI. Growth of Rural Infrastructure

1.11.1 The position of rural infrastructure in Himachal Pradesh as on 31.3.2008 is as under:

Table –30
Status of Rural Infrastructure as on
31ST MARCH, 2008

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Position as on 31.3.2008
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Road Length (Motorable)	Kms.	29157
2.	Village connected with Roads	Nos.	8838
3.	Bridges	Nos.	1537
4.	Primary Schools	Nos.	10682
5.	Middle Schools	Nos.	2399
6.	High Schools	Nos.	835
7.	Senior Secondary Schools	Nos.	1223
8.	Veterinary Hospitals	Nos.	317
9.	Veterinary Dispensaries	Nos.	1765
10.	PHC/CHC/RH/SHCs	Nos.	522
11.	Health Sub-Centres	Nos.	2071
12.	Civil Dispensaries	Nos.	41
13.	Ayurvedic Dispensaries	Nos.	1131
14.	CCA Created	Lakh Hect.	2.24

1.11.2 As would reveal from table No. 30, Himachal Pradesh has motorable roads measuring 29,157 km. by the end of 31st March, 2008. As per National Policy, all villages in hill areas are to be connected with all weather motorable roads but considering topography and location of isolated villages upon high slopes of hill ranges, it may not be feasible to provide motorable roads to connect all villages. In accordance with an assessment made some time back only 12,347 villages excluding isolated villages fall in the range of connectivity. Hence, motorable road length to connect all these villages works out to about 30,500 kms. Thus, Himachal Pradesh has almost achieved 90.44 percent of its ultimate goal. In so far as the connectivity to feasible villages 12,347 excluding isolated villages is concerned, the State has achieved 69.09 percent of the targets.

1.11.3 To universalize the primary education, the State Government has embarked upon an expansion programme to identify unserved areas so that primary schools could be opened in order to provide access to all eligible children in the age group of 6-11 years. As a result of these efforts large number of primary schools were opened all over the State which aggregated to 10,682 as on 31.3.2008 as against 808 opened by the end of first five year plan (1951-56).

XII. Involvement of Private Sector in Health and Education Sectors

1.12.1 Of late the private sector has been encouraged to participate in the nation building process, especially in the sectors of Health and Education in the State. The contribution of private sector is very vital as the government alone can't provide

basic Health and Educational services within its limited resources. To assess the role of the private sector in supplementing the governmental efforts, it was felt necessary to ascertain the number of private institutions functioning in the State under Sectors of Education and Health.

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

(I) Education:-

Table-31
Educational Institutions in Private Sector

A. General Education:-

Sr. No.	Institutions	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Primary Schools	404	433	478	551	573	626	342	407
2.	Middle Schools	186	236	245	272	267	210	362	420
3.	High Schools	299	325	373	419	416	356	442	461
4.	Sr. Sec. Schools	195	240	270	287	268	300	328	325
5.	Colleges								4
6.	B.Ed. Colleges	2	1	4	11	2	2	16	20
Total		1086	1235	1370	1540	1526	1494	1490	1637

B. Technical Education:-

Sr. No.	Institutions	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	University/Deemed University	-	-	-1	1	1	1	1	3
2.	B. Pharmacy Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	6
3.	Engineering Colleges	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	4
4.	Polytechnics	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3
5.	Industrial Training Institutes/Centres	4	7	11	23	25	28	50	51
6.	Vocational Trg. Centres under SCVT Schemes	-	-	-	-	112	273	257	257
Total		5	9	15	27	141	308	321	324

(II) Health:-

Table-32
Health Institutions in Private Sector

A. Allopathy:-

Sr. No.	Institutions	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Hospitals	NA	22	22	22	22	22	24	24
2.	Allopathic Dispensaries	NA	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3.	Dental Colleges	NA	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4.	Nursing Colleges	NA	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total		-	32	32	32	32	32	34	34

B. Ayurveda:-

Sr. No.	Institutions	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Homoeopathy Medical College	NA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total		-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

1.12.3 The information given in tables 20, 25, 26 and 27 above contain details of government institutions in Health, Education and Technical Education sector. In comparison to the government institutions the information in tables 31 and 32 reveals that though the private sector has been a late starter yet it is steadily consolidating its position in supplementing government's effort to improve Human Development indices.

XIII. Comparative Position of Government Institutions and Private Institutions in the Sector of Education and Health

Table-33

Sr. No.	Institutions	As on 31.03.2008 (Nos.)			% age of Pvt. Inst. to total Inst.
		Government	Private	Total	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
I. General Education					
	Primary Schools	10682	407	11089	3.67
	Middle Schools	2399	420	2819	14.90
	High Schools	835	461	1296	35.57
	Sr. Sec. Schools	1223	325	1548	20.99
	Colleges	72	4	76	5.26
	B.Ed. Colleges	1	20	21	95.23
	Total	15212	1637	16849	9.71
II. Technical Education					
	B. Pharmacy Colleges	1	6	7	85.71
	Engineering Colleges	1	4	5	80.00
	Polytechnics	8	3	11	27.27
	Industrial Training Institutes/Centres	76	51	127	40.15
	Total	86	64	150	42.66
III. Health					
	Hospitals	52	24	76	31.58
	Allopathic Dispensary.	23	4	27	14.81
	Dental Colleges	1	4	5	80.00
	Nursing College	6	2	8	25.00
	Total	82	34	116	29.31

1.13.2 The comparative data given in the above table reveals that private sector has rapidly spread its net in the State.