

# **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, Uttrakhand 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 2008-09)	7,134	Assumed to be fully surviving and left out of the satellite imagery.
11.	Area under Scrubs	382	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:-

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Area in Sq. Km.</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>
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.	12,426 (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, 382 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; Bhrigu 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 Sabathu 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 State 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 was rising continuously 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 Tribes population of the State, 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, 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 males) and literacy. The 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 17.54 percent as against 21.34 percent at All-India level during the decade 1991-2001, thus recording a decline of 3.25 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**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>1981 Census</b>	<b>1991 Census</b>	<b>2001 Census</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>	<b>5.</b>	<b>6.</b>
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 kilometer	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 1.22 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 (90.20 percent) live in rural areas and 5.95 lakh (9.80 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**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>1991 Census</b>	<b>2001 Census</b>	<b>%age Increase/ Decrease</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>	<b>5.</b>	<b>6.</b>
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 State was based on 1970-71 prices, which consisted of the estimates up to 1986-87. After the release of the new series of National Accounts Statistics by Central Statistical Organization in February 1989, Himachal Pradesh also brought out a new series of estimates based on 1980-81 prices.

**1.7.2** A new series of quick estimates were brought out during 1999-2000 based on 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 (50<sup>th</sup> 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 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2006 adopted 1999-2000 as the base year, as it has used the data on WPR from the NSS 55<sup>th</sup> 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 (R)	18176	22488	27443	33954	6.3	4.4
2006-07 (P)	19308	24797	28639	36781	6.2	4.4
2007-08 (Q)	20990	27542	30586	40134	8.7	6.8
2008-09 (A)	22439	31107	32319	44803	6.9	5.7

(R) – Revised , (P) – Provisional , (Q)- Quick , (A) – Advanced

**1.7.4** According to these estimates, the State Income increased from Rs. 12467 crore to Rs. 22439 crore during 1999-2000 to 2008-09 period at constant prices and to Rs. 31107 crore at current prices. The per capita income at constant prices increased from Rs. 20806 in 1999-2000 to Rs. 32319 in 2008-09 while at current prices, it rose to Rs. 44803.

**1.7.5** The growth rate of State Economy recorded during the Five Year Plan periods beginning from the 1<sup>st</sup> 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) <b>(R) - Revised</b>	(+) 8.5	(+) 9.5
Annual Plan (2006-07) <b>(P)- Provisional</b>	(+) 9.2	(+) 9.7
Annual Plan (2007-08) <b>(Q)- Quick</b>	(+) 8.6	(+) 9.0
Annual Plan (2008-09) <b>(A)- Advanced</b>	(+) 7.7	(+) 6.7

**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 10<sup>th</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period the State's economy has achieved an average growth rate of 7.7 percent as against 7.8 percent achieved at all India level.

**1.7.9** During the first two Annual Plans 2007-08 and 2008-09 of 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12 a growth rate of 8.6 percent and 7.7 percent has been achieved despite world wide slow down.

**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 (R)	2006-07 (P)	2007-08 (Q)	2008-09 (A)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1.	Primary	71.01	63.14	58.56	50.35	35.1	25.90	24.63	25.07	25.20	24.57	21.40	21.81	21.34
2.	Secondary	9.50	9.71	16.73	18.69	26.5	35.54	36.32	36.04	36.42	37.80	40.48	41.67	42.11
3.	Tertiary	19.49	27.15	24.71	30.96	38.4	38.56	39.05	38.89	38.38	37.63	38.12	36.52	36.55

**1.7.10** The above table reveals that Primary Sector contributed 71.01 percent of the SDP in 1950-51, which declined to 21.34 percent in the year 2008-09. The contribution of secondary sector has increased year after year and has reached 42.11 percent in the year 2008-09 from the level of 9.5 percent in the year 1950-51. The tertiary sector showed a steep rise in the first decade but experienced a slow down of 2.44 percent in the decade 1970-71. Thereafter, it showed a continuous rise upto 2002-03. Since then it has slightly shifted either to primary or secondary sector. 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	1980-1985	1704	1630
Seventh Plan	1985-1990	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	15881
Annual Plan	2000-2001	22795	16688
Annual Plan	2001-2002	24608	17782
Annual Plan	2002-2003	26627	18885
Annual Plan	2003-2004	28333	20871
Annual Plan	2004-2005	31198	23198
Annual Plan	2005-2006 (R)	33954	26003
Annual Plan	2006-2007 (P)	36781	29524
Annual Plan	2007-2008 (Q)	40134	33283
Annual Plan	2008-2009 (A)	44803	38084

(R) – Revised , (P) – Provisional , (Q)- Quick , (A) – Advanced

**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 leaped forward and reached upto a level of Rs. 44803 by March, 2009 as against the All India per capita income of Rs. 38084.

## 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**

<b>Plan Period</b>	<b>Total Investment (Rs. In Crore)</b>	<b>Per Capita Annual Investment (In Rs.)</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>
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
Annual Plan (2009-10)	2700.00	4442.25

**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)

<b>Plan Tenure</b>	<b>Originally Approved Outlay</b>	<b>Revised Approved Outlay</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>
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	2534.69	2306.24
2009-10	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00 (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 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009 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 <sup>th</sup> Plan 1980-85	7 <sup>th</sup> Plan 1985-90	8 <sup>th</sup> Plan 1992-97	9 <sup>th</sup> Plan 1997-02	10 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2002-07	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2009
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Motorable roads	Kms	7609	14663	16883	19760	22763	27584	30302
2.	Roads provided with cross drainage	Kms	2755	6245	7493	8917	11697	17250	20748
3.	Metalled and tarred length	Kms	2218	5300	6392	8094	11441	15772	17291
4.	Bridges	No.	232	598	742	968	1206	1483	1604
<b>5. Villages connected with Roads</b>									
	(a) Above 1500 population	No.	-	165	175	184	186	199	202
	(b) 1000-1500 population	No.	-	198	214	223	224	239	262
	(c) 500-1000 population	No.	-	756	809	827	849	977	1151
	(d) 200-500 population	No.	-	2324	2413	2479	2588	2848	3092
	(e) Less than 200 population	No.	-	3640	3805	3914	4063	4268	4536
	<b>Total (5)</b>			<b>7083</b>	<b>7416</b>	<b>7627</b>	<b>7910</b>	<b>8531</b>	<b>9243</b>

**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, 2009 stands at 57.06%. Similarly, the percentage of roads with cross drainage increased from 36.2% in 1971 to 68.47 % by the end of March, 2009.

**1.9.1.3** The following data depicts the position of road length from 1971 to 2009: -

**Table –10**  
**Road Length in Himachal Pradesh**

Type of Road	Position as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March							
	1971	1981	1991	2001	2002	2007	2008	2009
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
(a) Motorable Double lane	1765	1994	1994	2332	2336	2374	2374	2377
(b) Motorable Single lane	5844	10611	15296	19874	20427	25210	26783	27925
<b>Total Motorable roads</b>	<b>7609</b>	<b>12605</b>	<b>17290</b>	<b>22206</b>	<b>22763</b>	<b>27584</b>	<b>29157</b>	<b>30302</b>
(c) Jeepable	608	633	826	906	781	381	365	345
(d) Less than Jeepable (Track)	2400	4195	4329	4105	3959	2299	1990	1803
<b>Total</b>	<b>10617</b>	<b>17433</b>	<b>22445</b>	<b>27217</b>	<b>27503</b>	<b>30264</b>	<b>31512</b>	<b>32450</b>

## 2. Irrigation Potential & Area Covered

**1.9.2.1** In the I<sup>st</sup> 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 2008-2009, the State has created CCA of 2.29 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
	<b>Total (3)</b>	<b>Lakh Hect.</b>	<b>3.35</b>
4.	C.C.A. created upto the end of 31.3.2009		
	(A) By Rural Development and Agriculture Department	Lakh Hect.	1.01
	(B) I & PH Department Schemes :		
	(i) Major & Medium Irrigation	Lakh Hect.	0.19
	(ii) Minor Irrigation	Lakh Hect.	1.09
	<b>Sub Total (B)</b>	<b>Lakh Hect.</b>	<b>1.28</b>
	<b>Total (4)</b>	<b>Lakh Hect.</b>	<b>2.29</b>

**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 2008-09 is given in the following table:-

**Table-12**  
**Cumulative CCA Created**

Sl. No	Items	Unit	6 <sup>th</sup> Plan 1980-85	7 <sup>th</sup> Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1991-92	8 <sup>th</sup> Plan 1992-97	9 <sup>th</sup> Plan 1997-02	10 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2002-07	2008-09
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Major & Medium Irrigation	Hect.	6386	8136	8386	10936	11836	15152	19652
2.	Minor Irrigation	Hect.	57344	67915	73811	82595	92607	103522	109019
3.	Kuhals and others	Hect.	82478	85573	93161	93196	93196	100657	100657
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Hect.</b>	<b>146208</b>	<b>161624</b>	<b>175358</b>	<b>186727</b>	<b>197639</b>	<b>219331</b>	<b>229328</b>

**1.9.2.4.** The total CCA created of about 2.29 lakh hectares forms 39.28 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 facility by March,1994. Thereafter, the focus shifted from village to habitation. As per the survey of 2003, which was finalized in March, 2005, 51,848 habitations were identified. Of these, 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. The Bharat Nirman programme also includes drinking water supply as one of the component. The year-wise status of covered and balance habitations to be covered is given in the following table :-

**Table-13**  
**Status of Habitations Covered**

Period	NC (0-10 lpcd)	PC (11-39 lpcd)	FC	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Status as on 1-04-2005	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
Habitations covered during 2008-09 under State & Central Sector	1423	4106	-	5529
Status as on 1-04-2009	3632	12421	35795	51848

With the coming up of National Rural Drinking Water Supply guidelines w.e.f. 1-04-2009, after realignment/mapping of habitations, there are 53205 habitations in the State. Out of these, 19473 habitations (7632 habitations with population coverage >0 and <100+11841 habitations with 0 population coverage) are having inadequate drinking water. The criteria of coverage of habitations has been changed to population coverage to ensure water security at household level. All these 19473 habitations will be covered in a phased manner by March, 2012 in line with Govt. of India guidelines.

As per data realignment, the status of habitations as on 1-04-2009 is given below:-

Total No. of Habitations	Habitations with 100% population coverage	Habitations with population coverage>0 & <100	Habitations with 0 population coverage	Total (Col.3+Col.4)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
53205	33732	7632	11841	19473
	63.40%	14.34%	22.25%	36.60%

#### 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**  
**Power Generated/Purchased**

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

<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>
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
2008-09	2075.138	6047.497

**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 2008-09. 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 2008-09, total electricity generation from own projects was 2075.138 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
2008-09	5460.507	1498.210	6958.717

**1.9.4.3** It would be seen that sale of power within the State is on an increase and registered an increase of 77.55 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 2008-09 was of the order of 6958.717 Million kwh. The aggregate availability being 8014.502 Million units, the transmission and distribution losses come to 1055.785 Million units, which accounted for 13.17% of the total energy availability. However, it needs to be underlined that the aggregate figures of T&D losses do 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 <sup>th</sup> Plan 1996-97	At the end of 9 <sup>th</sup> Plan 1997-02	At the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2002-07	Year 2007-08	Year 2008-09
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	<b>Domestic</b>	253.1 (24.7)	426.771 (24.28)	664.419 (28.49)	948.307 (22.05)	1058.812 (21.06)	1089.118 (19.95)
2.	<b>Commercial</b>	83.7 (8.2)	120.549 (6.86)	174.963 (7.52)	225.776 (5.25)	248.252 (4.94)	274.663 (5.03)
3.	<b>Industrial</b>	467.7 (47.2)	910.622 (51.81)	1122.544 (48.14)	2553.520 (59.38)	3100.095 (61.65)	3385.303 (62.00)
4.	<b>Govt. Irrigation &amp; WSS</b>	94.8 (9.3)	149.334 (8.50)	202.258 (8.67)	324.881 (7.56)	334.973 (6.66)	389.331 (7.13)
5.	<b>Agriculture</b>	29.8 (2.92)	11.375 (0.65)	18.048 (0.77)	26.404 (0.61)	26.653 (0.53)	28.738 (0.53)
6.	<b>Public Lighting</b>	3.2 (0.31)	6.158 (0.35)	9.135 (6.39)	11.355 (0.26)	12.609 (0.25)	13.013 (0.24)
7.	<b>Non Domestic/ Non Commercial *</b>				63.386 (1.47)	77.349 (1.54)	80.585 (1.48)
8.	<b>Temporary *</b>				19.370 (0.45)	23.407 (0.47)	22.705 (0.42)
9.	<b>Bulk/Misc.</b>	70.2 (6.87)	132.797 (7.55)	140.493 (6.02)	127.461 (2.96)	146.505 (2.90)	177.050 (3.24)
<b>Total</b>		<b>1002.00</b>	<b>1757.606</b>	<b>2331.860</b>	<b>4300.439</b>	<b>5028.656</b>	<b>5460.50</b>

**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.

**1.9.4.4** The above data indicates that industrial consumption has increased to 3385.303 Million Kwh at the end of the year 2008-09, which is 9.20% more than the consumption recorded during the year 2007-08 which is the first year of the 11th Plan. It is interesting to note down that industrial consumption alone account for about 62% of the total consumption which signifies the high rate of industrialization in the State.

**1.9.4.5** The other interesting feature to note down is that as compared to the year 2007-08 to 2008-09 there is slight increase in commercial consumption whereas marginal decrease in domestic consumption of power. In agriculture the power consumption remained same during the year 2007-08 & 2008-09, while in Govt. irrigation and water supply percentage consumption has slightly increased as compared to the year 2007-08 to 2008-09.

## **5. Rural Electrification**

**1.9.5.1** As per Census 2001, there were 17495 census villages in Himachal Pradesh. Of these, 110 census villages were un-electrified. Under RGGVY schemes, 108 villages of seven districts namely Chamba, Kangra, Shimla, Mandi, Kinnaur, Lahaul & Spiti and Sirmour have been covered and one village (Vari Koksar) of Lahaul Block has been covered for electrification under R.V.E. plan by Director (Himurja). Only one village Chandori Dhar of Mehla Block of District Chamba having migratory population still remains to be covered.

**1.9.5.2** In addition to above, 4036 hamlets (out of total of 4182 as per 1988 survey) also stand electrified upto September, 2009. Besides, 587 un-identified hamlets have also been electrified.

**1.9.5.3** In order to provide electricity in every household in the State, scheme for all the 12 districts has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Power, Govt. of India within a provision of Rs. 341.80 crore.

**1.9.5.4** Schemes for 11 districts namely Kangra, Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Una, Mandi, Sirmour, Shimla, Solan, Kullu, Kinnaur and Lahaul & Spiti have been sanctioned during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan amounting to Rs. 275.53 crore and Rs. 82.81 crore have been released as 1<sup>st</sup> installment. The awards for these 11 districts have been placed and work is in progress. These schemes are proposed to be completed within 18 months.

## **6. Animal Husbandry**

**1.9.6.1** The livestock census data for the last 5 livestock census is given below which indicates that the total livestock population has declined by about 1 lakh heads between 1987 & 2008. It is a pointer to two trends. One is that the pastoral and livestock based livelihood is declining in number and the other that the stock is improving in quality as the output is increasing:-

**Table-17**  
**Category wise Cattle as per Livestock Census**

(In lakh)

Sr. No.	Category	1987	1992	1997	2003	2008
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Cattle	22.45	21.65	21.74	21.96	22.79
2.	Buffaloes	7.95	7.04	7.48	7.73	7.62
3.	Sheep	11.14	10.79	10.80	9.06	9.01
4.	Goats	11.20	11.18	11.68	11.16	12.41
5.	Horses and Ponies	0.20	0.14	0.13	0.17	0.13
6.	Mules and Donkeys	0.31	0.24	0.26	0.33	0.26
7.	Pigs	0.18	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.02
8.	Other Livestock	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.02	0.02
	<b>Total</b>	<b>53.45</b>	<b>51.17</b>	<b>52.24</b>	<b>50.46</b>	<b>52.26</b>

**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	6 <sup>th</sup> Plan 1980-85	7 <sup>th</sup> Plan 1985-90	8 <sup>th</sup> Plan 1992-97	9 <sup>th</sup> Plan 1997-02	10 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2002-07	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2009
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Hospitals	197	230	303	303	306	283
2.	Dispensaries	395	514	1585	1585	1787	1753
3.	Central Vety. Dispensaries	-	-	25	25	25	30
4.	Mobile Dispensaries	14	14	14	14	14	14
5.	Polyclinics	-	-	-	7	7	7
6.	State Vety. Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	1
7.	Sub – Divisional Veterinary Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	45

**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 283 by the end of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009 showing an increase of 43.65%. As a result of the Govt. policy to open atleast one dispensary for every two panchayats, an unprecedented increase of 343.80 percent has been registered in the opening of Vety. dispensaries by the end of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009.

### **(A) Livestock Production**

**1.9.6.4** The production figures are 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	2008- 09
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	Milk	000' Tonnes	713.96	741.26	762.86	772.49	869.51	869.01	872.40	873.47	884.000
2.	Eggs	Lakh Number	750.38	800.53	822.41	827.74	811.38	752.67	771.98	842.84	977.300
3.	Wool	Lakh Kg.	15.65	15.76	15.86	15.94	16.00	16.03	16.05	16.07	16.18

**1.9.6.5** The above table shows that milk production has increased at a steady pace. During the last 7 years 2001-02 to 2008-09, it has shown an increase of 15.88 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 declined slightly but again picked up in the year 2007-08 & 2008-09. 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	2009
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
1.	Allopathic Hospitals*	39	58	73	73	72	74	89	89	89	89	89	92	93	93
2.	Ayurvedic Hospitals	Included in Sr. No. 1 above						23	24	25	25	25	25	25	27
3.	PHC/CHC/RH/SHCs ^	72	77	145	225 \$	275	310	369	507	504	505	505	514	522	522
4.	Allopathic Dispensaries #	119	186	214	197	165	167	155	21	22	22	22	22	41	41
5.	Ayurvedic Colleges	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6.	Ayurvedic Dispensaries ***	363	404	431	458	611	981	1133	1139	1139	1139	1126	1126	1126	1126
7.	HSCs	256	856	1299	1851	1907	1980	2068	2067	2067	2068	2069	2071	2071	2071
8.	Dental College	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9.	Nursing	0	0	0	3	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>1582</b>	<b>2163</b>	<b>2808</b>	<b>3036</b>	<b>3518</b>	<b>3845</b>	<b>3855</b>	<b>3854</b>	<b>3856</b>	<b>3844</b>	<b>3858</b>	<b>3886</b>	<b>3888</b>

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, Private 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 Dispensaries of Cantonment Board, Universities, Police, Railways, GOI and Private 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**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>All India</b>	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>
1.	Birth/Thousand (SRS 2008)	22.8	17.7
2.	Death/Thousand (SRS 2008)	7.4	7.4
3.	Infant Mortality/Thousand (SRS 2008)	53	44
4.	Couple Protection Rate:		
	i) As on 31.3.2000	46.2	51.57
	ii) As on 31.3.2009	N.A.	43.59
5.	Life Expectancy at birth (2002-2006)		
	Male	62.6	66.5
	Female	64.2	67.3

**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)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Birth Rate</b>	<b>Death Rate</b>	<b>Differential</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>
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
2008	17.7	7.4	10.3

**Table-23**  
**Comparative Data on Infant Mortality Rate**  
**(Per Thousand)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>All India</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>
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
2008	44	53

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

**Table-24**  
**Decadal Variation in Population**

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

## 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 SCs/STs and OBCs 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	2008-09
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1.	<b>6-11 Years</b>											
	(a) Boys	111	104	109	104	104	104	103	104	104	104	111.26
	(b) Girls	91	94	101	102	104	104	103	104	106	106	111.20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>105</b>	110.23
2.	<b>11-14 Years</b>											
	(a) Boys	90	91	100	100	100	99	95.8	95.0	124	124	131.80
	(b) Girls	60	76	89	90	91	87	93.0	91.6	121	122	129.98
	<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>130.93</b>

### A. Growth of Educational Institutions

**1.9.8.2** The growth of Educational Institutions upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009 is given in the following table:-

**Table-26**  
**Educational Institutions**

Sr. No	Institutions	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March										
		1970-71	1980-81	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1.	Primary Schools	3768	6093	10633	10633	10634	10651	10651	10652	11525	10682	10751
2.	Middle Schools	742	1032	1674	1674	1814	2194	2199	2186	2324	2399	2338
3.	High Schools	435	582	860	978	962	952	949	953	860	835	835
4.	Senior Secondary Schools	-	3	150	536	572	687	696	708	991	1223	1223
5.	Colleges	15	25	25	37	40	40	41	47	70	72	70
6.	B. Ed College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4960</b>	<b>7735</b>	<b>13342</b>	<b>13858</b>	<b>14022</b>	<b>14524</b>	<b>14536</b>	<b>14546</b>	<b>15770</b>	<b>15212</b>	<b>15218</b>

**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 <sup>st</sup> March										
		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
		1997	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1.	National Institute of Technology	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2.	Government B. Pharmacy College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
3.	Government Engineering College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
4.	Polytechnics	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	6	6	8	9
5.	Industrial Training Institutes	34	34	34	44	44	50	50	51	54	76	76
6.	Motor Driving & Heavy Earth Moving Operator Training Institute under SCVT Scheme	-	-	-	-	1	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, apple and all fruits in H.P. during the Year 1990-91, at the end of 9<sup>th</sup> Plan, 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and Annual Plan 2008-09 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 <sup>th</sup> Plan 1997-02		At the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2002-07		Year 2008-09	
		Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod. (likely)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
<b>I Kharif</b>									
1.	Maize	319.111	654.957	301.282	768.198	299.04	695.38	297.72	676.64
2.	Paddy	84.939	106.497	80.579	137.418	79.21	123.49	77.71	118.28
3.	Ragi	5.961	4.061	4.007	4.692	2.50	4.00	2.71	3.10
4.	Millets	16.014	10.330	9.706	6.298	7.00	8.00	6.67	5.09
5.	Pulses	33.183	7.953	24.643	8.223	26.00	20.77	19.90	10.48
<b>Total Kharif</b>		<b>459.208</b>	<b>783.798</b>	<b>420.217</b>	<b>924.829</b>	<b>413.75</b>	<b>851.64</b>	<b>404.71</b>	<b>813.59</b>

Sr. No.	Name of the Crop	Year 1990-91		At the end of 9 <sup>th</sup> Plan 1997-02		At the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2002-07		Year 2008-09	
		Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
<b>II Rabi</b>									
1.	Wheat	376.278	601.716	366.518	637.068	362.25	596.49	348.76	531.49
2.	Barley	29.295	43.051	25.017	34.685	24.10	33.87	20.23	26.40
3.	Gram	3.360	2.225	1.442	1.109	4.00	7.00	1.46	1.60
4.	Pulses	6.068	2.316	4.332	1.231	8.00	7.69	13.85	26.48
<b>Total Rabi</b>		415.001	659.30	397.309	674.093	398.35	645.05	384.30	585.97
<b>Total of Food Grains (I+II)</b>		<b>874.209</b>	<b>1433.096</b>	<b>817.526</b>	<b>1598.922</b>	<b>812.10</b>	<b>1496.69</b>	<b>789.01</b>	<b>1399.56</b>
<b>III Commercial Crops</b>									
1.	Potato	16.000	115.000	16.20	162.55	4.313	163.213	15.98	173.63
2.	Ginger (Dry)	1.523	2.900	2.18	1.62	2.400	2.060	3.50	41.60
3.	Vegetable	22.000	365.000	49.86	929.98	52.053	991.442	58.74	1090.33
<b>Total of Comm. Crops</b>		<b>39.523</b>	<b>482.900</b>	<b>68.24</b>	<b>1094.15</b>	<b>58.766</b>	<b>1156.715</b>	<b>78.22</b>	<b>1305.56</b>
<b>2. Production of Fruits</b>									
1.	Apple	62.828	342.071	93.122	180.528	91.804	268.402	94.726	510.161
2.	All Fruit	163.330	386.314	223.577	263.446	197.445	369.103	204.420	628.076

### 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**

Sr. No	Item	Unit	1996-97	2001-02	2006 -07	2007 - 08	2008-09
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Fish Production (Inland)	000' Tonnes	6.26	7.21	6.89	7.33	7.79
2.	Fish Seed Production						
	i) Fry	Million	21.97	27.53	16.99	20.00	21.60
	ii) Fish	Nos.	6	4	4	4	4
	iii) Seed Farms Nursery	Area Hect.	15	15	15	15	15

## **XI. Growth of Rural Infrastructure**

**1.11.1** Rural infrastructure as it existed on 31.3.2009 is given below:-

**Table –30**  
**Status of Rural Infrastructure as on 31<sup>ST</sup> March, 2009**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Position as on 31.3.2009</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>
1.	Road Length (Motorable)	Kms.	30302
2.	Villages connected with Roads	No.	9243
3.	Bridges	No.	1604
4.	Primary Schools	No.	10751
5.	Middle Schools	No.	2338
6.	High Schools	No.	835
7.	Senior Secondary Schools	No.	1223
8.	Veterinary Hospitals	No.	283
9.	Veterinary Dispensaries	No.	1753
10.	PHC/CHC/RH/SHCs	No.	522
11.	Health Sub-Centres	No.	2071
12.	Civil Dispensaries	No.	41
13.	Ayurvedic Dispensaries	No.	1126
14.	CCA Created	Lakh Hect.	2.29

**1.11.2** As would reveal from table No. 30 above, Himachal Pradesh had motorable roads measuring 30,302 km. at the end of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009. 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 99.35 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 74.86 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 10751 as on 31.3.2009 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, private sector has been encouraged to participate in the nation building process, especially in the sectors of Health and Education considering that the government alone can't provide basic services particularly health and education 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	2009
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	Primary Schools	404	433	478	551	573	626	342	407	566
2.	Middle Schools	186	236	245	272	267	210	362	420	486
3.	High Schools	299	325	373	419	416	356	442	461	490
4.	Sr. Sec. Schools	195	240	270	287	268	300	328	325	343
5.	Colleges								4	7
6.	B.Ed. Colleges	8	12	24	26	29	45	65	69	69
<b>Total</b>		<b>1092</b>	<b>1246</b>	<b>1390</b>	<b>1555</b>	<b>1553</b>	<b>1537</b>	<b>1539</b>	<b>1686</b>	<b>1961</b>

**B. Technical Education:**

Sr. No.	Institutions	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	University /Deemed University	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
2.	B. Pharmacy Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	6	10
3.	Engineering Colleges	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	5
4.	Polytechnics	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	5
5.	Industrial Training Institutes/Centres	4	7	11	23	25	28	50	51	56
6.	Vocational Trg. Centres under SCVT Schemes	-	-	-	-	112	273	257	257	257
<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>336</b>

## (II) Health:

**Table-32**  
**Health Institutions in Private Sector**

### A. Allopathic:

Sr. No.	Institutions	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	Hospitals	NA	22	22	22	22	22	24	24	24
2.	Allopathic Dispensaries	NA	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3.	Dental Colleges	NA	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4.	Nursing Colleges	NA	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>		-	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>

### B. Ayurvedic / Homoeopathic :

Sr. No.	Institutions	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	Homoeopathy Medical College	NA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>		-	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

**1.12.3** The information given in tables 20, 26 and 27 above exhibit institutions of Health, Education and Technical Education in Govt. 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 31.03.2009 (Nos.)			% age of Pvt. Inst. to total Inst.
		Government	Private	Total	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<b>I. General Education</b>					
	Primary Schools	10751	566	11317	5.00
	Middle Schools	2338	486	2824	17.21
	High Schools	835	490	1325	36.98
	Sr. Sec. Schools	1223	343	1566	21.90
	Colleges	70	7	77	9.09
	B.Ed. Colleges	1	69	70	98.57
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15218</b>	<b>1961</b>	<b>17179</b>	<b>11.42</b>
<b>II. Technical Education</b>					
	B. Pharmacy Colleges	1	10	11	90.90
	Engineering Colleges	1	5	6	83.33
	Polytechnics	9	5	14	35.71
	Industrial Training Institutes/Centres	76	56	132	42.42
	<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>46.63</b>
<b>III. Health</b>					
	Hospitals	69*	24	93	25.81
	Allopathic Dispensary.	37*	4	41	9.76
	Dental Colleges	1	4	5	80.00
	Nursing College	6	2	8	25.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>23.13</b>

\* Only Govt. sector.

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