

## 1. Agriculture

The department of Agriculture was established in the year 1952. In early years, the department was supposed to cater to the needs of research and extension both for Agriculture and Horticulture crops. In 1970, the Horticulture wing of the department was separated and a separate Horticulture department was established to look after the needs of horticulturists in the State. In 1971, Government entrusted the work of research to Agriculture University, Palampur. The main functions of the department are as under:-

1. To provide farm advisory services and extension support for adoption of new farm technology for increasing agriculture production to improve economy of the farmers.
2. To provide logistic support to the farmers in the form of supply of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, plant protection material, implements etc.
3. To harness the agro-ecological potential through diversification of crops and to encourage adoption of cash crops.
4. Soil & water conservation of agriculture lands.
5. To provide agriculture marketing services to the farmers.

The department of Agriculture is headed by the Director of Agriculture with headquarter at Shimla. The Director of Agriculture is assisted by Additional Director, Superintending Engineer (Soil Conservation), and two Joint Directors. One Additional Director of Agriculture has been posted for North Zone at Dharamsala in district Kangra, who is monitoring all the activities Kangra, Chamba, Una, Hamirpur and Mandi districts.

At district level (except Lahaul Spiti and Kinnaur) the Deputy Director of Agriculture is responsible for the implementation of all agriculture development programmes. In Lahaul, District Agricultural Officer at Keylong and in Spiti Division, Assistant Project Officer (Agr.) at Kaza and in Kinnaur district, District Agricultural Officer at Reckong Peo are responsible for implementation of agriculture development programmes. The Deputy Director of Agriculture in the district is assisted by the District Agricultural Officer, Regional Potato Development Officer and Subject Matter Specialists. With a view to strengthen the extension network at grass root level, one SMS, two ADOs and 5 to 8 AEOs have been provided in each block. For soil & water conservation activities, 21 sub-divisions are in existence and each sub-division is headed by a sub-divisional Soil Conservation Officer. These sub-divisions are under the control of three divisions with Divisional Headquarter at Shimla, Bhangrotu and Palampur.

One Agriculture Extension Training Centre upgraded as State Agriculture Management Extension & Training Institute (SAMETI) at Mashobra & one Farmer's Training Centre at Sundernagar is headed by a Principal. In these institutes a number of training courses are being organized for the grass root level functionaries viz. Agriculture Development Officers, Agriculture Extension Officers and farmers.. The soil testing laboratories in each district are headed by Soil Testing Officers.

## Achievements

Agriculture dominate the economy of the State though only a little over 10 percent of the total land area is cultivated. The population pressure on cultivated land is high and holdings of most of the cultivators are small and scattered. There are 86.4 % small and marginal farmers in the State. Most of the holdings are self-cultivated. About 18.5 % of the cultivated area is under irrigation and remaining 81.5 % is rainfed. The cultivation is carried out right from 300 to 3000 meters above sea level. Agro-climatically the region is more suitable for growing off-season vegetables and temperate fruits.

During the last 59 years of planning era, foodgrain production has increased from 2 lakh MT to 16 lakh MT, Vegetable production from 0.25 lakh MT to 6.27 lakh MT during the 9<sup>th</sup> plan period. During the 10<sup>th</sup> plan, the department has achieved foodgrain production level of 15 lakh MT and vegetable production 10 lakh MT against the target of 18.75 lakh MT and 10 lakh MT respectively inspite of unfavourable agro-climatic conditions. The level of achievement of foodgrains, Vegetables and other items at the end of 10<sup>th</sup> Five year plan and tagets for 11<sup>th</sup> Five year plan are given as under :-

**Table-1**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Item/Unit</b>	<b>Level of Achievements at the end of 10<sup>th</sup> FYP</b>	<b>Target for 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007-2012)</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>Production(000MT)</b>		
i)	Foodgrains	1487.645	1700.00
ii)	Vegetables	991.44	1300.00
iii)	Potato	163.21	180.00
<b>B.</b>	<b>Distribution of Inputs (MT)</b>		
i)	Fertilizer(NPK)	48981	50000
ii)	Seeds(Cereals, Pulses & Oilseeds)	45940	45000
iii)	Plant Protection Material	163.20	140
<b>C.</b>	<b>Area under High Yielding Varieties (000 Hectare)</b>		
i)	Maize	273.14	280.00
ii)	Rice	70.94	75.00
iii)	Wheat	353.32	330.00
<b>D.</b>	<b>Additional Area brought under Soil &amp; Water Conservation measures. (in Hectare)</b>	22325	18000

Although significant achievements have been made in this sector of economy as a result of previous Ten Five Year Plans and annual plans, yet there is a scope for achieving higher growth by value addition and diversification.

Agriculture has also faced a relatively unfavourable price regime and low value addition, causing abandoning of farming and increasing migration from rural areas. The situation is likely to be exaggerated further in the wake of integration of

agricultural trade in the global system, unless immediate corrective measures are taken. In the present era of economy transition and globalization in the development approach, there is a need to foster the development approach to mitigate present day needs of the State, the agro climatic conditions and other congenialities attributable to economy generation are available in the State as a nature's asset.

## Holdings

Agriculture being main occupation of the people of Himachal Pradesh has an important role in the economy of the state. It provides direct employment to about 69% of the main work force. Income from the Agriculture and Allied Sector account for nearly 20 % of the total state domestic product. Out of the total geographical area of 55.67 lakh hectares area of operational holding is about 9.79 lakh hectare owned by 9.14 lakh farmers. The average holding size is about 1.1 hectare. Distribution of land holding according to 2000-01 Agriculture Census is tabulated below:-

**Table-2**

<b>Size of Holdings (Hect.)</b>	<b>Category (Farmers)</b>	<b>No. of Holdings (Lakh)</b>	<b>Area (Lakh Hect.)</b>	<b>Av. Size (Hect.)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
Below 1.0	Marginal	6.15 (67.3%)	2.52 (25.8%)	0.4
1.0 – 2.0	Small	1.74 (19.1%)	2.45 (25.0%)	1.4
2.0 – 4.0	Semi Medium	0.90 (9.8%)	2.43 (24.8%)	2.7
4.0 – 10.0	Medium	0.31 (3.4%)	1.76 (18.0%)	5.7
10.0– Above	Large	0.04 (0.4%)	0.63 (6.4%)	15.7
<b>Total</b>		<b>9.14</b>	<b>9.79</b>	<b>1.1</b>

It would be seen from the above table that marginal and small farmers constitute 86.4 % of total land holdings. The semi-medium and medium holding together constitute 13.2 % and the large holdings cover only 0.4 %. Thus in Himachal Pradesh bulk of holdings constitutes small and marginal holdings. About 50.8 % of the operational area belongs to the category of small and marginal farmers. Out of total number of holdings in the state, 22.36 % holding are with the scheduled castes and 4.1 % with the scheduled tribes. About 13.64 % of the operational area is with scheduled castes and 3.9 % with the scheduled tribes. The average size of holdings with scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is 0.73 and 1.16 hect. respectively against state average of 1.1 hectare. The cropping intensity is about 173.6 %. The cultivated area in the state is about 5.45 lakh hectare.

## **Constraints:**

- ❖ Problem of erosion due to serious topographical and climate factors and biotic pressure on the land.
- ❖ 81.5 % area is rainfed, therefore the adoption rate of improved technologies and inputs by the farmers is less as compared to irrigated areas.
- ❖ Small & scattered land holdings (86.4% of farmers are small/marginal).
- ❖ Occurance of natural calamities like drought, cloud bursts, hailstorm, heavy rains, storms, unusual rise in temperature are quite frequent causing losses to crops.
- ❖ Squeezing of agricultural lands because of diversion to non-agricultural purposes.
- ❖ Inadequate infrastructure and information of marketing like rural roads, irrigation, marketing grading and packing of agricultural produce.
- ❖ Low risk bearing capacity and poor purchasing power of the farmers.
- ❖ Low productivity of crops.
- ❖ Erratic behaviour of rainfall.
- ❖ Limited mechanization.
- ❖ Increasing population of stray cattle and monkey menace.

## **Location and Extent:**

Himachal Pradesh lies between 31 22'40" and 33 12'40" N latitude and 75 45'55" and 79 04'20" E longitude, bounded by J&K in North, Punjab and Haryana in the south, Uttarakhand in the South East and Tibet in the East. It has been divided into four agro-climatic zones.

### **1. Shiwalik Hill Zone (Sub Tropical Mountain and Low Hills):**

Comprising of upland of part of Chamba, Kangra, Hamirpur, Solan, Sirmour and Bilaspur District.

Climate Sun Tropical consists of foothills and valley area having elevation from 350 to 650 meters above sea level. It occupies about 35% of the geographical area and about 33% of the cultivated area of the State. The major crops grown in this zone are Wheat, Maize, Paddy, Black Gram, Sugarcane, Mustard, Potato, Vegetables, Pulses and Barley.

### **2. Mid Hill Zone (Sub-Humid Mid- Hills) :**

Comprising of part of Chamba, Kangra, Mandi, Solan, Shimla and Sirmour District.

This zone extends from 651 meters to 1800 meters above the sea level having mild temperature climate. It occupies about 32 % of the total geographical area and about 53 % of the cultivated area of the State. The major crops are Wheat, Maize, Paddy, Black Gram, Barley and Beans, Pulses and Forages etc. This zone has very good potential for the cultivation of cash crops like off season vegetables, ginger and production of quality seeds of temperate vegetables like cauliflower and root crops.

### **3. High Hill Zone (Wet Temperature High Hills):**

Comprising of parts of Chamba, Kangra, Mandi, Sirmour district and inner most of Shimla and Kullu district.

This zone lies from 1801 to 2200 meters above sea level with humid temperature climate and alpine pastures. The commonly grown crops are Wheat, Barley, Lesser Millets, Pseudo-cereals (Buckwheat and Amaranthus), Maize, Rice and Potato etc. The area is ideally suited to the production of quality seed potato and temperate vegetables.

### **4. Cold Dry Zone (Dry Temperate High Hills):**

Comprising of major parts of Chamba and Kinnaur, entire Lahaul Spiti and northern parts of Kullu district.

This zone lies above 2200 meters above sea level. It occupies about 8% of the geographical area and 3% of the total cultivated area of the State. The major crops grown are Wheat, Barley, Rajmash, Pseudo cereals like Buckwheat, Amaranthus. It is ideally suited to the production of quality seed potato, temperate and European type of vegetables and their seeds, seed potato and peas seed.

### **Priority Areas of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-2012)**

1. Diversification from traditional crops to commercial crops in area where irrigation facilities have been created. The farmers shall be motivated to produce organic vegetables without the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers.
2. Development of rainfed areas through watershed approach on a large scale for efficient use of natural resources. Increased funding shall be arranged under RIDF.
3. Rainwater harvesting is another area, which will not only provide life saving irrigation to the crops but shall also recharge the ground water and check erosion. The department shall seek financial assistance from Govt. of India for small irrigation tanks/shallow wells and pumping sets.
4. Increase in maize productivity through high yielding hybrids.
5. Organic farming shall be the thrust area.

6. Adoption of precision farming practices (Poly Houses and Micro-Irrigation).
7. Project on diversification of Agriculture through micro irrigation and related infrastructure.
8. Post harvesting and efficient marketing system.
9. Farm mechanisation with special reference to hill agriculture shall be given major thrust in the years to come. This is necessary to reduce cost of cultivation in view of high cost of labour. The department has already constituted a Technical Working Group to identify new farm implements and machinery, which can be introduced in the State.
10. A strong research extension interface directed towards problems oriented research programmes. The research projects to be identified and funded in the problem areas.
11. Extension reforms through public-private partnership.
12. Agro processing and value addition.
13. Increase in productivity and quality.
14. Application of biotechnology in the field of agriculture shall be explored.
15. Soil testing and soil health cards.

## **Description of Programmes and Schemes**

### **(I) State Plan Schemes**

The details cover only the objective of the programmes.

#### **1. Direction and Administration**

It is a continuing scheme and is only meant for salary of staff in the districts and at the state headquarter.

#### **2. Quality Seed Multiplication and Distribution**

The department owns 25 Seed Multiplication Farms where foundation seeds of Kharif and Rabi crops are produced. Annually about 3500 to 4000 quintals seed of cereals, pulses and vegetables are produced in these farms. Further about 90,000 quintals of certified seeds of various crops are distributed to the farmers in the state. Under this scheme, expenditure on seed multiplication farms, seed stores, seed testing and certification, subsidy on transportation of cereals, subsidy on cost of seeds and cost on demonstrations etc. is met.

### **3. Manure and Fertilizers**

#### **i) Distribution of Fertilizers**

With a view to provide fertilizers to the farmers at reasonable rates throughout the State, 100% subsidy on transportation of all kinds of fertilizers to retail sale points is being given thereby bringing the uniform sale rates of fertilizer in the State. The State Govt. has also allowed subsidy on cost of CAN, Urea and Ammonium Sulphate @ Rs.200/- per MT, and on complex fertilizers NPK 12:32:16 and NPK 15:15: 15 @ Rs. 500/-per MT. These subsidies are provided under plan and non-plan. The outlay proposed is to meet the expenditure of cost and transport subsidy on fertilizers besides expenditure on staff.

In order to ensure adequate supply of fertilizers, the Govt. has entrusted this responsibility to HIMFED/Cooperative Societies. The farmers are educated about the balanced use of fertilizers as per soil testing nutrient basis.

#### **ii) Vermi Composting Units**

As per the budget announcement of the Hon'ble C.M. all the farmers are to be covered under vermin composting by the end of 11<sup>th</sup> plan. Accordingly, department is providing 2 kg vermi culture to the farmers but the farmers are asking for assistance of Rs. 2000/- for setting up of vermi composting units. During 2010-11, it is proposed to set up 20,000 such vermi composting units.

#### **iii) Soil Testing Centres**

The department has 11 Soil Testing Laboratories besides two mobile soil testing labs to provide free soil testing facilities to the farmers. About one lakh samples are analysed annually. Besides, Soil Health Cards are being provided to the farmers. About one lakh farmers are being covered every year. The outlay proposed is to meet expenditure and strengthening of these labs and salaries and wages of staff appointed under this scheme.

### **4. High Yielding Varieties / Crop Insurance Scheme (RKBY)**

The content of intensive agriculture programme has been merged with the scheme of Extension and Training. Now under this programme only one scheme of Crop Insurance i.e. Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana is covered. The outlay is towards meeting State share of subsidy and loss claims. This scheme has been introduced in the State from Rabi, 1999-2000. Presently, wheat & barley crops during Rabi season and Maize, Paddy and Potato during Kharif season are being covered under this scheme. Ginger crop has also been included from Kharif, 2008 and tomato crop of Solan district has also been covered under the pilot weather based crop insurance Scheme. From the Rabi crop of 2009-10 the Rabi potato is also to be covered.

## **5. Plant Protection**

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

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

## **6. Commercial Crops**

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

### **a) Development of Seed Potato**

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

### **b) Development of Vegetables including Farms**

Himachal Pradesh gained reputation for the cultivation of off-season vegetables and production of quality vegetable seeds. There is a great demand of off-season vegetables in the plains. The ongoing programme i.e. cultivation of off-season vegetables and production of vegetable seeds is proposed to be strengthened and organized on an extensive scale during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan for providing higher income and employment.

The suitable areas in the State for the purpose of vegetable cultivation would be intensively surveyed and identified and the farmers in the newly identified areas would be encouraged to take up these programmes by demonstration of vegetables cultivation. The subsidy on agricultural inputs will be provided to the small and marginal farmers especially to the scheduled caste farmers in these areas so that the farm income of these rural poor could be improved and vegetables are supplied to the market during the off-season. The cropping pattern shifts from cereals to vegetables would be specially monitored in all such areas as are being brought under the culturable command area of the new irrigation schemes.

### **c) Ginger Development**

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

### **d) Tea Development**

Presently, area under tea is 2300 hectares with a production level of 15 lakh Kgs. Small & marginal tea planters are provided agriculture inputs on 50% subsidy. In the last few years, slump in the market has affected the tea industry badly. Three of the four factories are out of production.

The outlay proposed under above (a) to (d) is towards meeting subsidies on cost of inputs, training, demonstration and maintenance of nurseries.

## **7. Extension and Farmers Training**

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

As per the recommendations of National Knowledge Commission and Standing Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture, the extension workers are to be provided facilities to carry out their work. The department proposes to provide cell phones to all extension workers for better communication. The outlay proposed is for communication and state share of the central scheme.

## **8. Agricultural Economics & Statistics**

Under this programme, three centrally sponsored schemes viz. (i) Timely Reporting Scheme(TRS) for estimation of area and production of crops (ii) Improvement of Crop Statistics(ICS) for bringing quality in the land record data at grass root level and (iii) Estimation of Production of Commercial crops like potato and ginger are covered. The estimation is done according to statistical techniques. The production estimates on principal crops like Wheat, Barley of Rabi season and maize, paddy, potato and ginger crops of Kharif are released on the basis of results of crop cutting experiments conducted according to Random Sampling Method. The Director of Land Records is the agency in the State responsible for collection and release of area estimates, forecast report etc.

This is a continued scheme for meeting salaries of the staff under Timely Reporting Scheme and the Scheme of Improvement of Crop Statistics. These schemes have converted into 100% CSS from the year 2008-09.

## **9. Agricultural Engineering**

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

## **10. Quality Control**

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

## **11. Provision for JICA Project**

Crop diversification project being supported by JICA through ODA loan is likely to commence from 2010-11. The total cost of the project is Rs. 267.00 crore spreading over 5 years. Annually, Rs. 50.00 crore would be spent under this project. The flow of funds from ODA shall be on reimbursement basis. A token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made for this project in the Annual Plan 2010-11.

## **12. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)**

Concerned by the slow growth in the Agriculture and allied sectors, the National Development Council (NDC), in its meeting held on 29<sup>th</sup> May, 2007 resolved that a Special Additional Central Assistance Scheme “Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna” be launched to achieve 4 % annual growth in the agriculture sector during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. The resolution with respect to the Additional Central Assistance Scheme reads as below:-

“Introduce a new Additional Central Assistance Scheme to incentives. The States to draw up plans for their agriculture sector more comprehensively, taking agro-climatic conditions, natural resources, issues and technology in to account, and integrating livestock, poultry and fisheries more fully. This will involve a new scheme for Additional Central Assistance to State Plans, administered by the Union Ministry of Agriculture over and above its existing centrally sponsored schemes, to supplement the State specific strategies including special schemes for beneficiaries of land reforms. The newly created National Rainfed Area Authority will on request assist States in planning for rainfed areas.”

### **(a) Objectives of RKVY**

- To provide flexibility and autonomy to states in the process of planning and executing Agriculture and Allied sector schemes.
- To ensure the preparation of agriculture plans for the districts and the states based on agro-climatic conditions, availability of technology and natural resources.
- To ensure that the local needs/ crops/ priorities are better reflected in the agricultural plans of the states.
- To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops, through focused interventions.
- To maximize returns to the farmers in agriculture and allied sectors.
- To bring about quantifiable changes in the production and productivity of various components in agriculture and allied sectors by addressing them in a holistic manner.

### **(b) Eligibility for Financial Assistance under RKVY**

The eligibility of the state for assistance under the scheme would depend upon the amount provided in state plan budgets for Agriculture and allied sectors, over and above the base line percentage expenditure incurred by the State Government on Agriculture and allied sectors. However, the State Government will be permissible to initiate projects for Agriculture and allied sectors, excluding Forestry and Wild Life and plantations (coffee, tea and rubber).

The State Government will ensure that the base line share of Agriculture in its old state plan expenditure (excluding the assistance under RKVY) is at least maintained and upon its doing so it will be able to access the RKVY funds. The base line would be a moving average and the average of previous three years will be taken into account for determining the eligibility under the RKVY, after excluding the funds already received. The funds received under the scheme will be 100 % grant by the Central Government.

### **(c) The Planning Process of RKVY**

Each district will formulate a District Agriculture Plan (DAP) by including the resources available from other existing schemes. The DAP's would present the financial requirements and sources of financing the Agriculture Development Plans in a comprehensive way. The DAP will include Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Minor Irrigation Projects, Rural Development works, Agriculture Marketing schemes and schemes for Water Harvesting and Conservation etc. keeping in view the natural resources and technological possibilities in the district. The DAP's and SAP's have been prepared by the state and submitted to Planning Commission, Govt. of India in July, 2008.

#### **(d) Area of Focus under RKVY**

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

#### **(e) Sanction of Funds under RKVY**

According to the guidelines of RKVY, the funds are allocated by Govt. of India under stream –I & II in the ratio of 75:25. Under stream–I, only those innovative projects/sub projects /schemes are allocated funds which are not covered under any of the ongoing central /state funded schemes/ projects. Whereas under stream –II, those projects/sub projects/ schemes are covered, which require additional funding to supplement the ongoing works.

#### **(f) Release of Funds under RKVY**

As per the guidelines of the schemes, State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary has been constituted , which is responsible for the sanctioning of the funds on project basis under stream –I. In order to access the funds under the scheme during the year, Agriculture and allied departments prepare and submit project proposals / sub projects under Stream –I for approval and sanction by SLSC. On the basis of approval and sanction of the projects by SLSC , Govt. of India , Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi releases funds to the State for the implementation of the approved projects in a phased manner. The funds are released as :-

- ❖ 50 % funds of the approved projects are released as 1<sup>st</sup> installment.
- ❖ 40 % funds as 2<sup>nd</sup> installment after the utilization of the funds released as 1<sup>st</sup> installment and
- ❖ the remaining 10 % funds are released after the completion of the projects.

While under Stream-II of RKVY, the access to funds is also project/ scheme based and allocations to those schemes /projects which require additional funds.

The projects/ schemes are submitted to the Nodal Department (Agriculture), which are placed before the review committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Agriculture) for approval and allocation of funds during the year. The review committee approves and sanctions the projects.

This scheme commenced in the year 2007-08 . During 2009-10, an expenditure of Rs. 33.02 crore has been anticipated. Since the releases of funds under RKVY are being received from Govt. of India in the shape of ACA, therefore, it is proposed to include this scheme in the state sector programmes during 2010-11 and an outlay of Rs. 6.04 crore has been proposed.

### **13. Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (R.I.D.F.)**

The department of Agriculture is participating in RIDF for creation of irrigation potential through minor irrigation/WHS. The department got funds under RIDF-V during 1999-2000 where NABARD sanctioned 157 FIS amounting to Rs. 14.85 crore which has created irrigation potential of 3,560 hect. These schemes are being executed through Water Users Associations who will also maintain them after their completion. Under RIDF-VI, 140 flow irrigation schemes were posed to NABARD which have been sanctioned for Rs. 11.37 crore covering an area of 3,031 hect. Under RIDF-VII, 126 schemes worth Rs. 7.84 crore have been sanctioned, which will create CCA of 2,395 hect. Besides, 90 water harvesting projects have been sanctioned for Hamirpur, under RIDF-VII with cost of Rs. 6.78 crore. Under RIDF-IX, 200 minor irrigation schemes amounting to RS. 8.32 crore have been executed creating CCA 7,161 hect. Under RIDF XII, 150 minor irrigation schemes amounting to Rs. 9.01 crore have been executed creating CCA 1333.62 hect. during 2006-07. During the year 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 9.57 crore has been incurred creating CCA of 1418 hectare. At the end of the financial year 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 10.50 crore shall be incurred creating CCA of 1300 hectare.

In order to achieve faster growth in agriculture sector during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and to fulfill the budget assurances/promises made in Election Manifesto of the BJP, the department of Agriculture has prepared a project on production of cash crops by Adoption of Precision Farming Practices through Poly House Cultivation. The objectives of the project are higher productivity and income per unit area, judicious use of natural resources like land and water, year round availability of vegetables, assured production of quality produce and increased efficiency of monitory inputs. The NABARD has sanctioned this project under RIDF XIV amounting to Rs. 154.92 crores which shall be implemented in 4 years starting from financial year 2008-09.

The project components include construction of poly houses providing micro irrigation in the poly houses through sprinkler and drip, For both these programmes, the farmers shall be provided 80% subsidy and 20% would be beneficiaries contribution. Besides this the farmers shall also be provided 50% assistance for creation of water sources for these poly houses like farm tanks, shallow wells, pumping sets, small lifts etc. In all, 28820 poly houses/micro

irrigation systems shall be constructed during the project period covering an area of 147 hect. Depending upon the area and site, different models of poly houses ranging from low cost tunnel, low cost poly houses made up of local material, medium cost poly houses with local material and medium cost poly houses with standard material shall be constructed. Besides this, 2650 water sources like tanks, shallow well, pumping sets shall also be constructed on the basis of actual need. During 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 32.00 crore has been kept under RIDF for implementing on-going new schemes, adoption of precision farming practices (Poly Houses & Micro Irrigation). For the Annual Plan 2010-11 an outlay of Rs. 32.27 crore (Rs. 12.87 crore for phase –I and Rs. 19.40 crore Phase –II) has been proposed.

#### **14. Special Project on Diversification of Agriculture through Micro Irrigation and other related Infra-Structure in Himachal Pradesh**

Although water is a renewable resource, it's availability in appropriate quality and quantity is under severe stress due to increasing demand from various sectors. Agriculture is the largest user of water, which consumes more than 80% of the country's exploitable water resources. The over all development of the agriculture sector and the intended growth rate of GDP is largely dependant on the judicious use of the available water resources. While the irrigation projects (major & medium) have contributed to the development of water resources, the conventional methods of water conveyance and irrigation, being highly inefficient, has led not only to wastage of water but also to several ecological problems like water logging, salinization and soil degradation making productive agriculture lands unproductive. It has been recognized that use of modern irrigation methods like drip and sprinkler irrigation is the only alternative for efficient use of surface as well as ground water resources. Hence, this project on diversification of agriculture through micro-irrigation and other related infrastructural aims at increasing the area under efficient methods of irrigation viz drip and sprinkler irrigation. The NABARD has sanctioned this project under RIDF-XIV amounting to Rs. 198.09 crores which shall be implemented in 4 years starting from 2008-09. The project components are as under:-

##### **1. Micro Irrigation:**

- a) Sprinkler System
- b) Drip System

##### **2. Other Related Infra-Structures:**

- a) Farm Tank
- b) Shallow well
- c) Shallow Tube well
- d) Deep Tube well
- e) Small & Medium Lifts
- f) Pumping Machinery

In all, 17312 sprinkler/drip irrigation systems shall be installed during the project period. Beside this, 16020 water sources like tanks, shallow wells, shallow tube wells, deep tube wells, small and medium lifts and pumping sets shall also be constructed on the basis of actual need.

### **Pattern of Assistance under this project**

For sprinkler and drip systems, the farmers shall be provided 80% subsidy and 20% would be beneficiaries contribution. Besides, the farmers shall also be provided 50% assistance for creation of water sources like farm tanks, shallow wells, pumping sets, small and medium lifts etc. A farmer can install sprinkler system up to 4 hectares of land whereas for drip up to one hectare.

## **II. Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

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

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

### **2. Biogas Development Programme**

This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which subsidy @ Rs.3500 per biogas plant of one cubic meter and Rs.4500/- per biogas plant of above one cubic meter capacity is being provided. So far, 42913, biogas plants have been installed in the State upto 31.3.2009.

### **3. Supplementation/Complementation of State Efforts through Work Plan (Macro management of Agriculture (90:10))**

Government of India has launched this programme during 2000-2001 on 90% Centre share and 10% State share basis. Under this programme, the states have to identify constraints and propose schemes for funding through Work Plan. Flexibility has also been given to State Level Coordination Committee to make changes in allocation, if required, from one scheme to other. For the year 2009-10 an expenditure of Rs. 14.00 crore has been anticipated.

#### 4. Farm Women Empowerment

The department of Agriculture has taken up Farm Women Empowerment Programme in a big way in 73 blocks of the State covering 11800 women farmers. Eight women groups have been constituted in each block. The objectives of the programme are: assessment of the needs of the women farmers, prioritization of activities, providing package of technical training to women farmers in agriculture and allied areas, to provide organisation and functional support to women groups to make them Self Help Thrift Groups, to develop their managerial, organizational, entrepreneurial and decision making skills so as to enable them to develop them into a viable unit to start their own economic activities. These women groups are also being exposed to various parts of the State and Country.

Now the Govt. has closed this scheme in December, 2005 and a new concept of Gender Budgeting has been introduced from the financial year 2006-07 under which 30% of the budget is to be spent on women specific programmes.

#### 5. Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (90:10)

This programme is a major initiative towards revitalizing agricultural extension to make the extension system decentralized and demand driven. The scheme has been conceptualized on the basis of the policy framework for agricultural extension and experiences with the innovations in the technology dissemination component of the National Technology Project implemented in the 7 States including H.P.

**Following key reforms are being promoted under the scheme:**

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

One of the first tasks of the district level institutions is to facilitate the preparation of a Strategic Research and Extension Plan (SREP) of the district through participatory methodologies involving all the stakeholders and farmers. Block/District level plans shall be developed at the State level which shall contain a consolidated activity-wise plan incorporating all the District Action Plans (DAPs) in the State and the State Level activities. This scheme has been extended to all the 12 districts of the state.

## **6. Mass Media Support to Agriculture Extension**

The primary objective of the scheme is to use television and radio with their massive penetration, as a vehicle for agricultural extension. Basically, the scheme is focusing on two initiatives:

### **i) Doordarshan**

The first is use of Doordarshan for infrastructure for providing agricultural related information and knowledge to farming community. It has two components (i) narrowcasting using high/low transmitters of Doordarshan (ii) regional and national agricultural programmes in terrestrial mode of transmission. Presently, Doordarshan Shimla is telecasting Krishi Darshan programme between 6.00 PM to 6.30 PM five days in a week.

### **ii) All India Radio**

This component of scheme envisages use of FM transmitters of AIR to broadcast area specific agricultural programmes with 30 minutes radio transmission six days a week. Presently, half an hour, Kisanvani programme is being broadcasted, six days a week from FM Dharamsala and Hamirpur.

## **7. National Project on Organic Farming**

Organic agriculture on one hand, is expected to provide sustainability, while on other hand, it will help in increasing the income of the farmers. Under this 100% CSS, Government of India has launched a National Project on Agriculture in order to promote organic farming. Under this project, financial assistance is being provided for setting up of Model Farms, training of farmers and demonstration units. For promoting organic farming further a project has been taken up in Shimla district in collaboration with Morarka Foundation and District Rural Dev. Agency, Shimla. Under the Scheme, 48 clusters consisting of 5800 farmers have been registered. The department of Agriculture is providing assistance @ Rs.1500/- per farmer. This assistance would be provided in three years for documentation, data base management, training and capacity building, organic certification, linkage and value addition. Besides this, training of farmers regarding organic farming is also organised. One Cert Asia Agri. Certification Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur has been engaged for the certification of organic produce. After the certification, this company will explore the market for this produce by making agreement with the interested companies. The programme of organic farming promotion has been extended to

other districts by involving local NGOs/KVKs for promotion of farming & registration of farmers.

### **8. Seed Village Programme (100% CSS)**

Major constraint in increasing production and productivity of crops noted is the lack of sufficient quantities of quality seed of improved varieties to be made available to the farmers in time. To overcome this constraint, Govt. of India under 100 % CSS has started a novel programme known as “Seed Village Programme”, by which sufficient seed multiplication can be achieved in order to meet local seed requirements besides facilitating supply of seeds at reasonable cost and ensuring quick multiplication of new varieties in a shorter time.

Under this programme, areas of better seed production will be identified and a compact area approach will be followed. It has been targeted to identify 50 to 150 suitable, responding/willing farmers for the same crop preferably in compact area/cluster approach. Foundation/certified seed at 50% cost will be made available to these identified farmers. The seeds for half an acre per farmer will be allowed. Training on seed production and seed technology will be imparted to the identified farmers for the seed crops grown in the seed villages. Besides this, assistance @ 33% on seed storage bins of 2.1 Quintal capacity is also available.

### **9. Promotion and Strengthening of Agriculture Mechanisation through Training, Testing and Demonstration (100% CSS)**

Government of India has launched this 100 CSS to improve testing efficiency and to popularize the improved/newly developed agricultural/horticultural equipments at farmers’ fields under the actual field conditions and to improve the performance and acceptability assessment of the agricultural implements.

Under this scheme demonstration of newly developed agricultural equipments like rotavator, multicrop planter, zero till seed-cum-fertilizer drill, power tiller operated till plant machine, self propelled reaper, vegetable transplanter, manual seed drill and grain cleaner etc. are given.

### **10. Kisan Call Centre**

Under this 100 CSS farmers can get any information on agriculture by dialing toll free number 1551. The service is available from 6.00 AM to 10.00 PM on all working days.

## 2. Horticulture

The planned development of Horticulture in Himachal Pradesh is only of the recent origin and more so a post independence phenomenon. During the pre-independence period, there had been practically no or very little development of Horticulture. Pioneering efforts were, however, made by a few European and American Missionaries by way of introduction of the different varieties of temperate fruits, particularly apples. Similarly, some princely states also made efforts for the introduction of fruit cultivation in the area ruled by them and particular mention in this regard may be made of the Maharaja of Patiala State who made commendable efforts in introducing stone fruits cultivation in the Mid Hill region of the present Solan District. However, due to lack of communication facilities and also due to lack of interaction between the people, rulers and the ruled in different princely states, the people knew nothing about the transformation that can be brought about in the economy of the rural people if they took to horticulture. Whatever, efforts were made by the then British Government were only limited to the development of resorts as summer escapes from the summer heat of the plains, but in them too, horticulture did not find any significant place.

It was only after the launching of five-year plans in 1951-52 that the development of horticulture started receiving any attention. This is particularly so in the hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh where the horticultural development gained momentum with the establishment of the Regional Fruit Research Station at Mashobra in the year 1953. During the year 1950-51, the total area under all kinds of fruits was 792 hectare, with an annual production of 1200 tonnes. In the initial years of development, stress was laid on the variable trials, development of technologies and plant propagation with the main aim of initiating fruit plantation activities. However, the programme was in one way lop-sided since it did not take account of the integrated development of all sectors of Horticulture. However, the programme was quite successful in so far as the plantation activity is concerned and the area under fruit increased to 2.02 lakh hectares in the year 2007-2008. With fruit production reaching the figure of 7.15 lakh MT during the year, 2007-08. The figures given in the table below provide plan-wise comparative position on area and production of fruits during previous plans.

**Table-1**

**I. Area under Fruits and Production**

<b>Year/Plan</b>	<b>Area Under Fruit (Hect.)</b>	<b>Production (MT)</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>
1950-51 (before the advent of plans)	792	1200
1955-56(End of 1st plan )	2030	7000
1960-61 (End of 2 <sup>nd</sup> plan)	6004	18710
1965-66 (End of 3 <sup>rd</sup> Plan)	22358	36910
1968-69 (End of 3 cons. Annual .Plans.)	34572	81081

1.	2.	3.
1973-74 (End of 4 <sup>th</sup> Plan)	55539	186186
1978-79 (End of 5 <sup>th</sup> Plan)	80301	137227
1984-85 (End of 6 <sup>th</sup> plan)	120580	215920
1989-90 (End of 7 <sup>th</sup> plan)	156469	459990
1996-97 (End of 8 <sup>th</sup> Plan)	196212	351625
2001-02 (End of 9 <sup>th</sup> Plan)	170457*	263446
2006-07 (End of 10th Five year Plan)	197445	369103
2007-08 (Annual Plan)	202502	712843
2008-09 (Annual Plan)	204420	628080

\* The area has been reduced on the basis of a survey conducted during 2001-02 by the Departmental committee, because the plants, which had completed their economic life, were uprooted.

Most of the orchards in the state, which were planted during 1950s and 1960s have outlived their economic life and have become old and senile. Therefore, a survey was conducted by the Departmental Committee and on the basis of the survey report, the area of 50000 hectare, which was under the old plantations was reduced out of the total area under fruit plantations during the year 2001-02, i.e. the end of the 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. Consequently, total area under fruit crops was reduced and 170457 hectare was taken as the base figure of total area under fruit plantation in the beginning of the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan which continued to rise in subsequent plans.

The hops industry in the state has received a great set back due to liberal trade policy of Govt. of India under which import duty on hops products has been reduced from 120% to 30% during last 10 years as a result of which the prices of domestic hops crashed down considerably. Moreover, the brewing industries in the country are using hops pellets and hops extracts instead of dried hops. As a result, hops growers in the state are facing difficulties in marketing of hops product and area under cultivation of hops has gone down considerably. Targets under the production and area of olive could not be achieved due to the reasons that considerable reduction in olive production has been noticed in the recent years. The growers have cultivated olive on the marginal lands and they could not fetch satisfactory yield/income, with the result the other farmers could not come forward for adopting the cultivation of olive crop. The targets under leaf analysis could not be achieved due to shortage of staff under the scheme.

## II. Horticulture Technology Mission

Realizing the importance of Horticulture in the economic development of Himachal Pradesh, the Government of India has sanctioned Rs 80 Crore for implementing Horticulture Technology Mission for the state for the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The mission was launched during October, 2003, funded 100% by the Central Government through designated agencies. Before coming up of this Mission into operation, the Centrally sponsored scheme was implemented under the programme 'Macro management of Horticulture' in the ratio of 90:10 Centre and State share.

The main objective of the mission is to establish convergence and synergy among numerous ongoing governmental programmes; achieve horizontal and vertical integration of these programmes; ensure adequate, appropriate, timely and concurrent attention to all the links in the production, post harvest and processing chain; maximize economic, ecological and social benefits from the existing investment and infrastructure created for horticulture development; promote ecological sustainable intensification, economically desirable diversification and skill development and generate value addition, promote the development and dissemination of low cost versatile technologies.

Under Horticulture Technology Mission, four mini missions are being implemented for the integrated development of horticulture industry. Main emphasis is being given for the cluster approach so that the farmers get well-developed infrastructure right from production till marketing and processing. Under mini mission-I, research and development activities are being carried out. Under mini mission-II, activities for improving production and productivity of horticulture crops are being undertaken. Mini mission-III is being implemented for carrying out post harvest management, marketing and export activities and under mini mission-IV, the farmers are being promoted to undertake processing activities and marketing of processed products. The list of various programmes being implemented under mini mission-II of HTM is being given as under:

- Area Expansion
- Rejuvenation of senile plantations
- Model floriculture centres
- Creation of water sources
- On farm water management
- Protected cultivation
- Centres of excellence for Horticulture Mission Programmes
- Production of planting material
- Transfer of technology
- Popularization of organic farming and use of bio-fertilizers
- Promotion and popularization of horticultural equipments
- Promotion of integrated pest management
- Promotion of integrated nutrient management
- Establishment of plant health clinic
- Establishment of tissue/leaf analysis laboratory
- Development of bee keeping
- Establishment of integrated mushroom unit
- Entrepreneurial development of women farmers
- Development of information base through remote sensing
- Strengthening of horticulture infrastructure

## **Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-2012**

### **Priority Areas**

1. Implementation of the programmes for the improvement of productivity and quality of fruits and to double the production of fruits by the end of the plan period.
2. Intensification of horticulture development in the presently less developed areas and diversification of horticulture in the already developed areas with emphasis on nut fruits and other new fruits having promise for commercial cultivation.
3. Utilization of the environmental friendly practices for horticulture production and marketing.
4. Development of modern post harvest management facilities for reducing post harvest losses, increasing shelf life, standardization of grading and packing and regulation of the flow of fruits to the market.
5. Development of fruits exclusively for processing industry.
6. Increase in use of the frontier technologies like Remote Sensing, Information Technology and Bio-Technology in the field of horticulture.

### **A. Production Strategy**

1. Development of modern facilities for the propagation of the plant material to the farmers through (i) introduction of the improved germplasm from abroad and identification of the plant material of outstanding merit from within and outside the State and its multiplication (ii) creation of facilities for the commercial production of the virus free plant material (iii) Utilization of the micro- propagation of the plant material for increasing the supply of the improved plant material to the growers (iv) shift towards the use of clonal rootstocks in place of existing practice of seedling rootstocks (v) creation of the bud-wood banks of elite fruit varieties and rootstocks in the public sector for further supply to the private nurserymen for multiplication and (vi) development of a scientific system for the supply of certified plant material of fruits to the farmers.
2. Increased use of bio- technology for the fast multiplication of the plant material as and where the cost effective protocols are available.
3. Utilization of the Integrated Pest Management Technologies for decreasing the use of chemicals for pest control both for reducing the plant protection costs and also for checking environment pollution. Emphasis shall be given on biological control of the pests and diseases.
4. Implementation of the programmes for the pest forecasting and weather forecasting.
5. Integrated Nutrition Management with emphasis on need based application of the chemical fertilizers and increased use of the biological fertilizers for the maintenance of soil productivity.
6. Improved water management through scientific methods for farm water harvesting, conservations and application for making best use of the scarce water resource for the improvement of the horticulture productivity.

7. Diversification of horticulture with emphasis on nut crops, olive, cherry, pear, small fruits etc. and cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants in the farmer's fields.
8. Utilization of protected cultivation of flowers and other high value horticulture crops like strawberries for which project area approach shall be adopted and region specific schemes will be prepared.
9. Utilization of information technology as an important tool for horticulture extension, dissemination of the technical know how and market information and e- Governance.
10. Development of horticulture crops specially for fruit processing like the wine varieties of grapes, cider varieties of apples, apple varieties for juice making etc.

#### **B. Post Harvest Management**

1. Development of infrastructure for the scientific post harvest management and marketing of extremely perishable horticulture commodities like flower crops and mushroom in the private, cooperative and public sector. Demonstration units will be established in the public sector.
2. Development of farmer's organization for the implementation of the programmes of the post harvest management of the horticulture produce.

#### **C. Research and Development**

1. Project approach shall be utilized for the solution of the various problems of horticulture industry through the research institutions.

#### **D. Post Harvest Processing**

1. Emphasis on on-farm conservation/preservation of the unmarketable fruits.
2. Establishment of fruit preservation training and community fruit processing centre at the block level and in areas of concentrated fruit production.

### **Area expansion and replantation programme**

Most of the apple orchards in the state have become quite old and the plants have outlived their economic life. Therefore, during 11th Five Year Plan, besides bringing more and more area under fruit plantation due attention shall be given on the re-plantation of such fruit plantation which are very old and have become uneconomical. It is, therefore, proposed to bring 20,000 hectare area under new fruit plantation and to replant about 10000 hectare orchard area with new improved varieties during 11th Five Year Plan.

## **Objectives**

As per priorities at the national level, special emphasis will be given in the next Annual Plan for increasing the horticulture production so as to provide nutrition food for the population. For that matter effective steps shall be initiated towards more efficient use of available resources like soil, water and manpower for affecting significant increase in the horticulture production in the State. The strategies and policies differentiated by agro-climatic regions shall be adopted for boosting the horticulture production. The modern technologies shall be harvested for increasing the quality and productivity of fruit crops and bringing diversification of horticulture industry. Being labour intensive, horticulture industry and its activities will be promoted during the annual plan 2010-11 for generating more employment opportunities and income to the rural population in the State. Therefore, the main objectives for the development of horticulture in the State during the annual plan 2010-11 shall be as under:-

1. Increasing horticulture production and productivity in the state to achieve 4% growth rate.
2. Generating more and more self employment opportunities in the rural areas by promoting horticulture and its ancillary activities like beekeeping, mushroom, flower production, medicinal and aromatic plant cultivation.
3. Removing regional imbalance in horticulture industry through optimum exploitation of local agro-climatic, Soil and water resources.
4. Modernization of nursery production work for the multiplication of clonal root stocks and improved varieties of various food crops.
5. Ensuring remunerative prices for horticulture produce through better post harvest management practices, value addition and price support.
6. Diversification in horticulture crops i.e. species, varieties, activities and technologies.
7. Strengthening extension and advisory services by improving contact linkage, training and demonstration aspects of modern horticulture technology.

## **Schematic Details**

### **1. Direction and Administration**

This scheme aims at providing effective administration through technical and non-technical personnel of the Department. The functions of the Directorate of Horticulture are Planning, Technical and Financial Management, Monitoring of progress under various schemes/programmes/projects and providing necessary feedback to the State Govt. about implementation of various policies and programmes. After 55 years of horticulture development process in the hilly state of Himachal Pradesh, we have reached a stage when higher input technology in various aspects of horticultural production and post harvest management is required so as to sustain the economic viability of this important industry of the state which has been playing an important role in economic upliftment of rural masses. For this

maintenance and strengthening of specialized divisions viz. crop production, crop protection, training and extension, floriculture and landscape, beekeeping, mushroom, fruit utilization and post harvest management is very essentially required. Besides, the subject concerning cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants has also been transferred to the state department of horticulture, which requires a separate division to be carved in the Department of Horticulture.

Therefore, during 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12 emphasis will be given on restructuring of technical services of the department on principle of specialization so as to give more thrust in technology induction in various aspects of horticulture for modernization of this industry.

Steps shall also be taken for creating efficiency and improvement in the quality of work at the directorate level by providing and establishing a network of computers at various branches and divisions of the directorate.

## **2. Plant Protection**

The pest and disease infestations in the orchards result in the loss of fruit produce, thereby causing serious economic losses to the fruit growers. The damage to fruit crops both in quantity and value due to pests and diseases has been estimated at 15% to 20% even in the normal years, which is gross national wastage especially when our country is facing nutritional problems. Therefore, it is a matter of prime concern to adopt modern plant protection measures at all stages of development of horticultural crops so that they do not act as limiting factor in fruit production programme. The objectives of the scheme are as under:

1. To make timely arrangement for the supply of various pesticides, insecticides and plant protection equipments etc. to the fruit growers for the control of pests and diseases in their orchards at reasonable rates.
2. To prepare spray schedule for the control of pests and diseases for guidance of fruit growers.
3. To organize campaigns for conducting spray operations for the control of pests and diseases of economic importance in important fruit crops like apple, mango, citrus peach, plum etc. and to provide fungicides/insecticides subsidized rates to the fruit growers.
4. To introduce modern technology for the surveillance and development of computer based pest and disease warning system in the fruit growing areas.
5. Enforcement of various acts relating to nursery inspection and certification plant quarantine, plant protection and control of obnoxious weeds etc.
6. To promote integrated pest management for fruit crop protection through use of technologies like use of bio-chemicals, biological control of insect pests and diseases etc. which may reduce the use of chemicals harmful for human health and environment.

### **3. Horticulture Development**

This scheme is the major programme of horticultural development aiming at the creation and maintenance of infrastructural facilities in the rural areas for ensuring equitable access to the resources and inputs required for the promotion of all fruit crops. The horticulture development scheme is partly having subsidized nature and inputs and other related material is provided on subsidy to the fruit growers under this scheme to implement all the programmes effectively. Since financial year 2003-04, the scheme has been restructured and the subsidy component, considered as the committed liability, has been transferred to Non-Plan. Therefore, during 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12, the programmes like development of fruit production, area expansion ,demonstration of new technologies and improved package of practices on the orchards of fruit growers, major works for the development of infrastructure, development of walnut/hazelnut/ pistachio nut, development of olive, development of mango/litchi in lower hill areas, development of strawberry and other small fruits, development of medicinal and aromatic plants, horticulture information services, development of hops scheme, micro irrigation for private orchards, short term research projects for solving the field problems of emergent nature and externally aided projects will be carried out under this scheme.

#### **(a) Development of Fruit Production**

The scheme provides infrastructural and mobility facilities at Regional/ District/Block/Field level for the distribution of inputs required for the maintenance of existing orchards and for the expansion of area under fruit crops in rural areas. The objectives of the scheme are under:

1. Bringing more and more area under all fruit crops in the potential areas of different agro-climatic regions.
2. Introduction of new improved varieties of different fruit crops for increasing the quality production of fruits and productivity per unit area.
3. To replace the old and uneconomic fruit plant with new improved varieties.
4. To ensure the availability of certified planting material of standard quality to the fruit growers.
5. Strengthening and maintenance of input supply services in the fruit growing areas for easy and timely availability of production inputs.
6. Identification of fruit trees of outstanding merit for the selection of state mother trees for the supply of bud wood to the nursery growers.
7. Introduction of new improved varieties and rootstocks of different fruits from advanced countries.
8. Demonstration of recommended package of practices and new technologies on the farmers' field.

### **(i) Area Expansion Programme**

Under the area expansion programme, it is proposed to bring 20,000 hectare area under fruit plantation additionally in the state during 11th Five Year Plan by distribution of 20.00 lakh fruit plants annually. Besides this, 10000 hectare area of old and uneconomic orchard is also proposed to be planted during the 11th Five Year Plan. A target of achieving 906 thousand MT fruit production is proposed for the 11 Five Year Plan. A target of 815 thousand MT fruit production is proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11. A target of covering 214 thousand hectare area under fruits is proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11.

For increasing the productivity of fruit crops in the state, it is proposed to introduce new improved varieties from advanced countries for evaluation and multiplication on the departmental demonstration orchards, for supply to fruit growers.

### **(ii) Demonstration of New Technologies & Improved Package of Practices**

In the field of development, it is recognized that technical break through has necessarily to be supported with the efforts of transfer of technology to the farmers field. Demonstrations are the most effective tools for convincing the fruit growers of the effectiveness of modern technologies in improving the productivity of fruit crops. This programme is also of great importance in the transfer of technology to the fruit growers in increasing the productivity and quality of fruit crops. The programme of work under this programme would be demonstration of the new technology or improved package of practices developed by the State Horticulture University or any other research institutions and industries on the field of farmers. The incentives to the fruit growers for implementing this scheme shall be given as per the approved procedure of the State Govt. The objectives of the programme are given below:-

1. To effect improvement in the level of management in the existing plantations through the demonstration of new technologies, primarily with a view to maximize production per unit area.
2. To provide opportunities to the fruit growers specially small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections of farming community to acquire skills to augment their knowledge and understanding by learning through doing.
3. To provide forum for the farmers to exchange ideas and experience operating under various agro-climatic conditions.
4. To collect data on the impact of the package of practices and the new technologies demonstrated on the yield and quality of fruit crops.

## **B. Special Subsidy Scheme**

The horticulture production units require huge investment for the installation at initial stages and further maintenance. It is therefore, proposed to provide assistance in the form of subsidy to the fruit growers to encourage them to take to horticulture and its ancillary activities for their self employment and to generate income. The objectives of this scheme are as under:-

- a) To provide assistance to small and marginal farmers so as to encourage them to take to horticulture avocation for their economic upliftment.
- b) To incentivize the unemployed educated rural youth to set up horticultural custom hiring-cum-service centres for self-employment.
- c) To provide incentives to the fruit growers to adopt new technology like drip irrigation for increasing the productivity in their orchards.

The details of the subsidy schemes are given below:-

Under this scheme, subsidy on the cost of various inputs required for the establishment for new orchards is available to the small and marginal farmers, scheduled Castes and scheduled tribes farmers and IRDP families. The details of the sub-schemes are given below:-

### **(a) Subsidy for the development of individual orchards**

Under this scheme, subsidy on various inputs for the establishment and maintenance of orchards like fruit plants, fencing, irrigation material, horticultural tools and implements, micro-nutrients etc. are available to an individual fruit grower belonging to small and marginal and other weaker section of farmers community at the following rates subject to the maximum of Rs. 3000 per farmer.

**Table-2**

Sr. No.	Category of farmer	Rate of subsidy.
1.	Small farmers	25%
2.	Marginal farmers	33%
3.	Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe / Backward area farmers.	50%

### **(b) Subsidy for the development of garden colonies**

The garden colony is the concept of developing fruit plantation by more than six farmers in a compact area under a common fencing and common infrastructural facilities like farm machinery and irrigation facilities. Such a programme will help in the reduction of cost on the management of orchards. The total area of the garden colony should not be less than 5 acres. The following incentives are available to the small and marginal and weaker section of farmers' community for the establishment of garden colony:

**Table-3**

Sr. No.	Item of Subsidy	Rate of Subsidy Admissible
1.	Common facilities like fencing, irrigation and plant protection equipments.	50% to Small & marginal farmers and 75% to SC/ST & IRDP farmers
2.	Consumable inputs like plant material, pesticides, micro-nutrients, horticultural tools, implements etc. for the maintenance of orchards.	25% to Small farmers, 33% to marginal farmers and 50% to SC/ST & IRDP farmers

The maximum amount subsidy for a five acres garden colony will be Rs. 18,000/-

**(c) Transportation subsidy on various horticultural inputs up to village extension circle level**

Under this scheme, it is proposed to provide 100% subsidy on transportation of horticultural inputs up to village extension circle level so as to ensure timely supply of such inputs to the fruit growers on reasonable rates for the scientific management of their orchards.

**(d) Interest subsidy on bank loans for the establishment of horticultural custom-cum-service centers**

This scheme aims at providing assistance in the form of interest subsidy on bank credits to the un-employed educated rural youth as required to establish horticultural custom-hiring-cum-service centres for their self employment. It is proposed to set up 5 such centres in the state for providing custom-hiring-service to the fruit growers in their orchards. Under this scheme, it is proposed to provide 100% subsidy on the rate of interest for first three years on the bank loans to be obtained by the entrepreneurs for setting up of such centres in rural areas.

The SOE 'subsidies' have since been declared as committed liability, the requirement of funds for subsidies are now being funded from Non-Plan.

**C. Development of Walnut/ Hazelnut/Pecan/Pistachio Nut**

Although, agro climatic conditions in mid and higher hill regions of the state are quite suitable for the cultivation of walnut (*Juglans regia*) yet its cultivation has not been commercially exploited. According to the horticultural census conducted by the state in 1989, there were about 1, 63,750 walnut trees (about 935 hectare area) in the state. According to the latest estimates, an area of 4785 hectare is existing under walnut plantations, which are generally in scattered form planted at higher lands. So far no regular walnut orchard has been planted in the state by any fruit grower. The reasons for slow expansion of walnut cultivation in the state are:

1. The non-availability of grafted plants of superior cultivars due to lack of effective propagation techniques.
2. The walnut plants raised by seed show high variability and trees assume very large size where as the farmers have very limited land holdings.

The department of Horticulture, H.P. posed the problem of grafting in walnut to APEDA in 1998 and requested the said organization to fund a project for the standardization of grafting techniques in walnut. The state Horticulture University had standardized a technique of 'Side Veneer grafting of walnut' in the months of July-August. Chip budding during May to first week of June has also been recommended under mid hill conditions. Technologies have been developed with in the country as well as in foreign countries, which have helped in grafting techniques, semi dwarfing rootstocks and hedgerow planting system of walnut etc. Therefore, by the adoption of these technologies it will be possible to popularize the commercial cultivation of walnut in the State.

There is a great potential for the development of Pecan nut in the low and mid hills of the state. The efforts are being made to propagate improved varieties of Pecan for distribution to the growers. Every year a demand of around 20000 Pecan plants is being received which is being met with from the Government and private registered nurseries. The growers who have got pecan plantations are fetching good returns for their produce.

The objectives of the scheme are as under:-

1. To survey, identify and earmark the waste lands for the development of walnut/pecan/pistachio nut plantation.
2. Training of field staff and registered nursery growers in the techniques of veneer grafting of walnut.
3. Selection of walnut trees in the state having outstanding merits for obtaining budwood for grafting of walnut seedlings
4. Propagation and multiplication of walnut grafted planting material for distribution to the farmers on reasonable rates.
5. Development of demonstration plantation of walnut on state Govt. owned or private waste lands through the technology of " In Situ and "Hedge Row Planting".

During 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12 efforts will be made to develop 1-2 nut crop development stations in the state for the collection of improved germplasm of walnut /hazelnut/pecan nut and propagation of grafted plants of these nut crops for supply to the fruit growers. It is also proposed to introduce improved walnut and Pecan varieties (Specially with lateral bearing habit) from advanced countries for evaluation and propagation at walnut development stations and distribute 1.0 lakh plants to the growers during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

## D. Development of Olive

The olive is a broad leaved evergreen tree in the plant family oleaceae. There are about 20 species of olive found in the tropical and sub-tropical region of the world but the edible fruits and oils are produced only from the cultivars of *Olea europaea*. Olive is mainly used for oil extraction, which is used in cooking and manufacture of perfumed soaps. Olive is not only nutritious and tasty but its fat contents are also free from cholesterol. Ripe olive also contains calcium, iron and Vitamin A. Besides oil extraction, olive is used for making pickle and has got medicinal importance.

In Himachal Pradesh, the practical indication of the possibility of commercial cultivation of olive is provided by the presence of wild species of olive, locally known as "Kahu" in concentrated belts between elevations ranging from 1000-1300 meters above mean sea level. These wild olive belts are found in the districts of Kullu, Mandi, Chamba, and Sirmour while scattered wild olive plants are also found in the Shimla and Solan districts of Himachal Pradesh.

The introduction of the cultivated olive varieties in the state of Himachal Pradesh was initially made in the year 1959 when 21 olive trees of Italian varieties were introduced at the Progeny-cum-Demonstration Orchard Jadhari (Tehsil Kandaghat Distt. Solan H.P.). Later on 14 varieties of olive were introduced at the PCDO Nihal, Distt. Bilaspur, in the year 1963 on experimental basis. The olive plantation made at the Progeny orchard Nihal failed due to unfavourable agro-climatic conditions but the plantation made at Progeny orchard Jadhari performed well. These preliminary trials provided broad indications regarding the micro climatic range in which the olive cultivation could be experimentally tried.

Utilization of the available wealth and wild olive species for development of olive plantation through the technology of top working was another significant aspect taken care of during the 1970's and large scale top working programme of wild olive trees with superior varieties were carried out in the mid hill regions of Chamba and Mandi Districts. During the year 1972 and 1974 two olive development stations were established at Lanji (Chamba District) and Panarsa (Mandi District) and a large number of wild olive trees were top worked with superior varieties earlier imported at Nihal (Distt. Bilaspur).

Indo-Italian Project for the development of olive and other fruits was implemented from the year 1986 to 1993 in two phases. Under this project, 16 olive cultivars have been introduced at Project Base Bajaura Distt. Kullu. Main emphasis under the Indo- Italian Olive Project was given on the evaluation of olive varieties under local agro-climatic conditions. Demonstration plantations were established in different locations in Mandi, Kullu, and Chamba districts. The olive plantation showed very encouraging results in the year 1992-93 when 7.37 MT of olive production was recorded which yielded 874 litres olive oil. The crop during the years 1993-94 to 1995-96 was very poor due to adverse weather conditions during the flowering time. However, evaluation of olive varieties has shown encouraging

results, which has yielded about 23% oil of virgin quality. The infrastructure for processing of olive and extraction of olive oil has been established at fruit canning unit, Shamshi, Kullu. The Indo-Italian project was terminated on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 1993 and since then the activities of the project is being carried out under the state plan funds.

The olive development work in the state will be undertaken under this scheme during 11th Five year Plan with the following objectives:

1. Introduction of improved olive varieties from abroad and multiplication of planting material of outstanding olive varieties in glass houses set up at Bajaura and Chamba for supply to the fruit growers.
2. Planting of demonstration plots in the field of the farmers in various districts/locations to evaluate the performance of different olive varieties at different locations.
3. To provide extension services to olive growers so as to acquaint them with the improved techniques of olive cultivation.
4. To organize training to olive growers in various operations in olive production.
5. Training of field staff in the propagation of olive planting material.
6. To intensify the drive to popularize the olive cultivation in mid hill areas of the state.

### **E. Development of Mango/Litchi in Lower Hill Areas**

The most appropriate system of agriculture that can be adopted in the rain fed areas is the raising of deep-rooted crops, which can explore the soil moisture and nutrients to great depths than any agricultural crops. Mango has wide adaptability in lower hill areas upto an elevation of 1200 meters. With deep root system, it has a capacity to withstand drought conditions, hence is suitable under rain fed conditions. Therefore, mango is developing as the main fruit crop in lower hill areas. Besides, mango, litchi has shown good potential in lower hill areas especially in Kangra District. But its cultivation has been confined to the certain pockets only because it has got very specific climatic requirements. The areas with high humidity and abundant moisture are best suited for its cultivation. The young plantation of mango and litchi are required to be protected from frost during winter months. However, preference for the development of these fruit crops will be given in frost free areas.

1. Increase the mango and litchi production by bringing more and more area under these crops, in lower hill areas for economic upliftment of rural population.
2. Increasing the production of planting material of mango and litchi in departmental and private orchards and fruit nurseries.
3. To demonstrate the technology in plantation and maintenance of litchi orchards.
4. To demonstrate the technology " *In Situ*" plantation of mango.

5. To create employment generation through large-scale plantation of these fruit crops in rural areas.

Generally fruit plantations are raised by planting seedlings or grafted plants in the properly spaced pits. Under normal plantation programme, planting material is first grown in the nursery and after one or two years, these are transplanted into pre-prepared pits. But mortality in such plantation is very high under rainfed conditions. Therefore, raising of seedling by directly sowing the seeds in to the well spaced pits supplemented with the moisture conservation techniques like grass or plastic mulching etc. is most appropriate technology for establishing fruit orchards in rain fed areas. The seedlings so raised are later on grafted with the scion of improved varieties at appropriate time. This technology is known as '*In Situ*' plantation of orchards. This technology has been successfully practiced for raising mango orchards in lower hills and valley areas of the state. Since mango is one of the most potential crop in Himachal Pradesh, it is therefore, proposed to raise mango plantations through "*In Situ*" technique in 7000 hectare area during 11th Five Year Plan at the rate of 1400 hectare per annum.

## **F. Development of Strawberry and Other Small Fruits**

So far not much attention has been paid towards the promotion of cultivation of small fruits like strawberry, rasp berry, blue berry, currants etc. The small fruit has utilization in processing industries for the manufacture of high quality fruit products as well as has demand in fresh market. But these fruits are highly perishable, so the cultivation of these fruits will preferably be encouraged in the areas surrounding the processing industries in the state. The cultivation of these fruits also be encouraged in the orchards as inter crops to supplement the income of fruit growers in case of failure of the main crops.

It is proposed to establish 1-2 demonstration orchards-cum-nurseries for the collection of improved germplasm of strawberry and other small fruits and propagation of planting material of these fruit crops for supply to the fruit growers.

## **G. Development of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants**

The plant based pharmaceuticals; herbal medicinal perfumery, cosmetics, fragrances and food flavour industries have made a phenomenal expansion in market size over the last 15 years. This sector figured in high annual growth rate industries in agri.-business. Consumers in industrialized countries are seeking alternatives to allopathic medicines, antibiotics, steroids and hormonal drugs which have shown ill effects on body functions. The scenario in global situation provides vast scope for promoting the cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants in our country. The cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants has got greater significance in saving the forest wealth of the state, because at present large quantities of herbal plants are being extracted from the forests of the state in a haphazard manner which would not only lead to extinction of many herbs but would also create environmental/ecological imbalance.

The decade of seventies, when Indian Council of Agricultural Research launched All India Coordinated Research Project (Medicinal and Aromatic Plants) with introduction of several medicinal and aromatic plants into regular agriculture, necessitating development of new varieties and improved productivity of traditionally grown crops basically to broaden raw material base for expanding native industries. This task was largely accomplished as the high mark of this research and development efforts culminated in rapid growth of market share of farm based raw material over products emanating from forestry sector. The decade of nineties has opened up farm based economy in the country leading to increased export value products in the form of intermediary phytochemicals, perfumery, food flavours, cosmetics and toiletry goods.

In view of the facts given above, the state Govt. has taken a policy decision to make the development of medicinal and aromatic plants as farm based activity and hence the mandate of cultivation of these plants has been given to the Department of horticulture which previously was with Ayurveda Department. The state Horticulture University, Nauni, has made the collection of germplasm of many medicinal and aromatic plants and standardized the package of practices for these crops. Therefore, this scheme aims at promotion of cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants in the state. The objectives of the scheme are under:-

1. To establish demonstration farms for the collection and multiplication of medicinal and aromatic plants for supply to the farmers.
2. To demonstrate the technology in the cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants on the fields of the farmers.
3. To provide incentives to the farmers for increasing the production of medicinal and aromatic plants in the state for providing raw material to the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries.
4. To supplement the farm income of the farmers for their upliftment.

## **H. Horticulture Information Services**

The importance of mass media of communication in dissemination of modern technical know-how amongst the orchardists for increasing production/productivity as also for publicizing the horticultural productions of the state in the consuming centres for creating market demand for our horticultural commodities need not be over emphasized. This is more so in the state like Himachal Pradesh where the farming population is inhabited in far flung and difficult areas and the marketing centres for the state horticultural products are also located all over the country. Taking these factors into consideration, the horticultural information and publicity services need to be properly strengthened, to be able to serve the ever increasing needs of the orchardists of the state through:

1. Publication of farm bulletins, pamphlets, posters, handouts, newsletters monthly magazines, farming guide and horticultural calendars.

2. Issue of press notes, farm features and special supplements on various aspects of horticultural development for publication in the newspapers and periodicals.
3. Publicity thorough Radio and Television by supplying scripts and recorded tapes of features, talks and timely limits to the orchardists.
4. Setting up of State and Regional Horticultural Museum.
5. Organization of farmers' fairs, horticultural shows, exhibition and horticultural production competitions.
6. Preparation of films and videotapes on horticultural subjects.
7. Publishing the horticultural products of the state through advertisements, hoardings, radio, television, slides and publicity brochures etc.
8. Establishment and maintenance of departmental libraries at directorate and district level.
9. Provision of modern equipments required for preparing publicity materials and other teaching aids etc.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to organize fruit shows-cum-exhibitions in state/district fairs besides publications of various booklets, farmers bulletins-books and CDs on recommended package of practices for fruit crops, floriculture, medicinal plant cultivation etc. and organizing seminars.

## **I. Development of Hops**

Hops is an important economic horticultural crop of tribal areas of the state which has got specified market in brewing industries, bakeries and pharmaceutical industries. The development of hops was started in Lahaul Valley in the year 1975-76 but much progress was not made upto 8<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan when great thrust was given on increasing hops production in the state and as a result of which the area under hops has increased from 10 hectare in 1991-92 to 215 hectare in the year 1995-96, thereby increasing the hops production of 21.5 MT in 1992-93 to 130 MT in the year 1994-95. After that a great set back was received by the hops industry of the state due to liberalized import policy of Govt. of India under which the import duty on hops and its products have been reduced considerably. Consequently, the hops in value added products like pellets etc. are freely available in the Indian market and brewing industries in the country have switched over to the use of hops pellets in place of dried hops cones. The state was not having technology in the production of value added products of hops like hops pellets, oil and extracts etc. After the year 1994-95 the hops production gradually reduced to 29.6 MT in the year 1998-99. The area under hops was also reduced to 65 hectare as most of the hop growers had abandoned the hops plantation and new hop plantation has come to stand still.

To save the hops industry in the state from closure, the state Govt. has established a hops processing industry at Baddi in Solan Distt. during November, 2000 under joint sector for the production of value added products of hops like hops pellets, oil and extracts etc. which is procuring hops at the price fixed annually by the intervention of the state government so that availability of sufficient raw

material (hops cones) could be ensured to feed this industry. With the setting up of this industry the hops cultivation in tribal areas of the state has started picking up. The objectives of this scheme are as under:-

1. Intensification of drive to increase the hops production in tribal areas.
2. Introduction of improved aromatic and non-aromatic varieties of hops and multiplication of the same for supply to the hops growers.
3. To make necessary arrangements for the marketing of hops products to the brewing and pharmaceutical industries and for export.

To increase the hops production in the state, it is proposed to bring 80 hectare area under hops cultivation at the end of 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12. A target of 45 MT hops production is proposed for 11th Five Year Plan.

#### **4. Plant Nutrition**

Application of nutrients to the fruit plants is one of the most important aspects in commercial fruit production. Generally, most of the horticultural crops draw large quantity of nutrients from the soil and for the replenishment of nutrient reserve, it is quite essential to add fertilizers and other micro-nutrients into the soil. It is also a well established fact that injudicious application of fertilizers to the fruit plants creates nutritional imbalance in the plants which may seriously reduce the crop yield and the quality of fruits even in the absence of any noticeable reduction in the tree growth and vigour.

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

The main objectives of this scheme are as under:-

1. Strengthening and maintenance of existing fruit plant nutrition laboratories by providing additional staff and equipments.
2. Preparation of optimum and economic fertilizer schedule for fruit orchards based upon the plant tissue analysis and to provide free advisory services to the fruit growers in the field.
3. Survey of different fruit growing pockets in the state to assess the nutritional status of orchards and in the long run to prepare nutritional map of fruit growing areas.

4. Conducting adaptive trials regarding efficiency of various fertilizers and organic manures etc. as available in the market, in removing the nutritional deficiencies in fruit plants.

From the review of the functioning of this scheme, it is observed that the staff provided in this scheme is quite insufficient for running three plant nutrition laboratories in full capacity. Therefore, it is proposed to provide additional technical staff in these laboratories by deployment from other schemes. A target of 60000 leaf samples to be collected from fruit growers' orchards and analysed at the plant nutrition laboratories is proposed for 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12. A target of 12,000 leaf samples to be analyzed is proposed during Annual Plan 2010-11.

## **5. Development of Apiculture**

Himachal Pradesh offers very rich potential for the development of bee keeping because of larger area under horticulture, agriculture and forest. There is a big demand for honey produce in Himachal Pradesh, in the country as well as good export potential is also there. As a cottage industry, it is possible to adopt bee keeping on commercial lines by the farming community for getting additional income to improve their economic conditions. Besides honey production, the honey bees are also recognized as important source of pollination for increasing crop productivity. Under this scheme emphasis will be given on the strengthening of bee keeping stations of the department of horticulture.

Other aspects include:-

1. Application of modern techniques for harnessing of honeybees for pollination in the orchards and increasing the production of honey and other bee products in the state.
2. Creating opportunities of self-employment to the unemployed rural youths by setting up of beekeeping units by them.
3. Establishing big regional nucleus apiaries in the potential areas for breeding of honeybees and large-scale multiplication of honey with honey processing and grading facilities.
4. Maintenance of present small beekeeping stations in the state.
5. Arrangement of bee keeping equipments/tools/modern beehives etc. to the beekeepers.
6. Preparation floral calendar and floral maps of different regions/ areas.
7. Supply of bee colonies on rental basis to the orchardists for pollination in their orchards during flowering season.
8. Providing mobility for the migration of bee colonies during flowering and winter season.
9. Honey processing and grading under Agmark.
10. To arrange for the marketing of honey produced by private bee keepers.

## 6. Development of Floriculture

The commercial cultivation of the flowers is of recent origin in the State of Himachal Pradesh. During 11<sup>th</sup> plan (2007-12) it will be an area of thrust which can be gauged from the fact that total area under floriculture has increased from almost negligible to about 600 hectares by March, 2009. About 2240 growers are involved in the floriculture activities producing flowers worth Rs. 22.00 crore per annum. The potential existing in the form of diverse agro-climatic conditions in various regions of the state is being exploited for the cultivation of wide range of flowers, ornamental plants and production of flower seeds/bulbs etc. for year round supplies to the domestic as well as export market. The districts of Bilaspur, Mandi, Sirmour, Shimla and Chamba have particularly made headway in floriculture especially in the production of carnation matching international standards. The Department of Horticulture has established seven floriculture nurseries in various districts, viz. Navbahar and Chharabra in Shimla district, Mahog Bag and Parwanoo in Solan district, Bajaura in Kullu district and Dharamshala and Bhatoon in Kangra district.

The objectives are as under:-

1. Introduction and multiplication of planting material/bulbs/seeds of improved flower varieties for supply to the flower growers at reasonable rates.
2. Identification of potential pockets for the development of commercial flower cultivation.
3. Introduction of modern technology in the flower production and post harvest management of flowers.
4. Strengthening of extension services in commercial flower cultivation in the state by updating the knowledge of existing extension staff in flower cultivation through special training to extension officers.
5. Creation of infrastructural facilities for the establishment of commercial floriculture model centre.
6. Demonstration of commercial flower production at identified progeny-cum-demonstration orchards of the department of horticulture.
7. To organize apex body of flower growers cooperative societies to facilitate the marketing of flower produce in a collective way.
8. Strengthening and maintenance of existing flower bulbs and seeds in tribal areas.
9. To explore the possibility of collaboration with some advanced countries for commercial flower production for export markets.

In order to boost commercial floriculture in the State, the Government of India sanctioned a “Model Floriculture Centre” for Himachal Pradesh. The “Model Floriculture Centre” has been established at Mahog Bag (Chail), District Solan and a Tissue Culture Laboratory has been set up for the propagation planting material of commercial important floriculture crops. The present infrastructure at the “Model Floriculture Centre” consists of 1706 sqm of Greenhouse area, one unit for

post harvest handling of flowers and three Cool Chambers for storage of planting material. Establishment of another Model Floriculture Centre in public sector has been approved by the Govt. of India for the year 2006-07 under Horticulture Technology Mission. This Floriculture Centre has been instrumental in proliferation of commercial floriculture in the State through collection and multiplication of improved floriculture germplasm and to create modern facilities for mass propagation of the same. The centre is providing training/demonstration to the commercial flower growers, entrepreneurs and Departmental Extension staff.

The scheme has proved to be quite useful in raising the socio-economic status of the farmers of the State. An area of about 640 hectare is proposed to be covered during the Annual Plan 2010-11.

## **7. Establishment/Maintenance of Government Orchards / Nurseries**

Fruit plants as a basic input has vital importance in the development of fruit industry. Due to long gestation period of fruit crops, the fruit growers have to take utmost care while selecting the planting material for planting in their orchards, because any mistake made in the beginning in selecting the right type of plant material may result in huge economic losses at later stages. Therefore, keeping this fact in view the concept of progeny-cum-demonstration orchards and nurseries as growth centers was developed right from the 1<sup>st</sup> five year plan (1951-55). The department of Horticulture is maintaining 100 Progeny-cum-demonstration orchards and nurseries in the state occupying about 500 hectare of land on which progeny trees of different species have been planted as a source of budwood for the propagation of planting material for supply to the fruit growers. These progeny cum demonstration orchards (PCDOs), apart from serving as models of demonstration to the orchardists are also sources of preservation, production and multiplication of quality plant material for commercial plantations in the state. The objective of the scheme are as under:-

1. To stock progeny trees of outstanding merit for the supply of bud wood.
2. To multiply and supply pedigree and disease free plants at reasonable rates and to make supply available from the nearest possible source.
3. To conduct adaptive trials regarding the suitability of various varieties/ fruits/ new introductions and also the university recommendations on various package of practices on micro area basis.
4. To serve as model demonstration orchard and nucleus for the proliferation of the orchards in the surrounding areas.
5. To serve as an extension centre with a zone of impact in a radius of 8 kilometer.

A target of 40 lakh fruit plants to be produced at departmental fruit nurseries is proposed for 11th plan and 8 lakh quality fruit plants are to be produced in Annual Plan 2010-11. Major thrust will be given on increasing the production of nursery plants of sub-tropical fruits especially of mango. In temperate region, major

stress will be given on the multiplication of clonal rootstocks of apple, pear, cherry and stone fruits and the production of grafted plants of improved varieties on these rootstocks for higher productivity in the orchards.

## **8. Development of Mushroom**

Mushrooms are popular for their delicacy, flavour as well as food value. The agro climatic conditions prevailing in many parts of the state provide ample scope for the cultivation of mushroom, both for domestic consumption as well as for export purpose. Mainly two types of mushroom viz. white button mushroom (*Agaricus bisporous*) and Dhingri (*Pleurotus spp*) are being cultivated in the state. The modern technology in commercial cultivation of mushroom was introduced under two externally aided projects implemented in the state viz. FAO/UNDP Mushroom Development Project, Chambaghat, Solan during 6<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and Indo-Dutch Mushroom Development project at Palampur (Distt. Kangra) during the 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. To cover the remaining potential areas of the state under mushroom development programme, two more bulk pasteurization units have been established at Dharbaggi (Baijnath) distt. Kangra and Bajaura in distt. Kullu with the assistance from Central Govt. The installed capacity of these units is about 1800 MT annually (900 MT each). With the completion of these two new units the production capacity of pasteurized compost under public sector has been increased to 3150 MT per annum. It is proposed that during the annual plan 2010-11, 600 MT pasteurized compost will be prepared at these units and distributed to the mushroom growers.

Two bulk pasteurization units for compost have been established under these projects with total production capacity of 1350 MT of pasteurized compost (Chambaghat 350 MT and Palampur 1000 MT). The pasteurized compost from these units is being made available to the registered mushroom growers of Shimla, Solan, Sirmour, Kinnaur, Kangra, Chamba, Hamirpur, Una and Bilaspur districts. The small and marginal farmers and unemployed graduates are being given preference under these projects.

Objectives for the scheme are as under:

1. To provide facilities for training in mushroom cultivation on the prospective mushroom growers.
2. To provide extension services to the mushroom growers.
3. To demonstrate the techniques of mushroom cultivation in the production chamber of the projects.
4. To provide consultancy services to cooperative and private sector for setting up of mushroom production and processing units.
5. To develop suitable marketing and processing channels for this industry.

A target to achieve a production level of 6000 MT Mushroom per annum is proposed for 11 Five Year Plan. Similarly a target of production/supply of 3500 MT pasteurized compost through departmental units is proposed for 11th Five Year

Plan 2007-12, with a target of producing 6200 MT Mushroom and 600 MT Compost through departmental units in Annual Plan 2010-11.

### **Subsidy for Mushroom Development**

The scheme aims at providing incentives to farmers and unemployed graduates in the form of subsidy on the following items required for mushroom production, so as to encourage large number of farmers and unemployed graduates to take to this avocation for their socio-economic upliftment.

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Incentives.</b>
1.	Subsidy on compost for maximum 400 trays	Rs.20/- per tray to Small/marginal farmers and unemployed graduates & Rs.40/-per tray to SC/ST and IRDP
2.	Transport Subsidy on pasteurized compost.	100% to all the above categories

## **9. Horticulture Training and Extension**

### **(A) Training Programme**

Training and extension is an important programme for the transfer of technology to the farmers for increasing horticultural production. This programme is also very important for human resource development to meet the skilled manpower need of the horticulture industry. This scheme aims at organizing training camps/ workshops/ seminars/ courses/ study tours etc. for the farmers as well as to the technical officers and field functionaries of the department of Horticulture. Therefore, this scheme has the following two aspects:-

#### **i) Training of Farmers**

The fast development of horticultural industry in the past four decades has opened vast opportunities for skilled manpower on various aspects of horticultural operations. Implementation of suitable human resources development programme for skill formation/skill improvement in various horticultural techniques is the need of horticultural industry and for catering to the manpower employment to the educated youths in rural areas. The training is an important tool for the transfer of technology by "Learning and Doing" method. The importance of training is realized more in an avocation like horticulture whose specialized practices like pruning, plant protection, fruit preservation, beekeeping, mushroom production, floriculture, hops production, medicinal and aromatic plant cultivation etc. can be effectively learnt only through practical training. The following training programme shall be organized for the farmers during the 11<sup>th</sup> plan 2007-12 under the scheme:-

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Training Programme</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>No. of farmers to be trained</b>
1.	Village/Block and Distt. level training camps	1-2 days	200000
2.	Training Courses 1.Mushroom Cultivation 2.Beekeeping 3.Horticulture	5-10 days	2000 1000 2000
3.	Study tours 1.Within state (40 farmers/tour) 2.Outside the state(40 farmers/tour)		1000 1000

During the training period each trainee will be provided subsistence allowance and other charges, if any, in accordance with the approved procedure by the State Govt. for organizing the training programme.

## **ii) Training Courses for Technical Officers**

The training exposure of the high, middle and grass root level functionaries is an important critical technical input for upgrading their knowledge, skills and attitude for planning, implementing and follow up of horticulture extension activities. Moreover, specialized training courses are required for upgradation of skills of the existing technical staff posted at various progeny-cum-demonstration orchards/ nurseries and other departmental units. Therefore, to achieve the above objectives, the work shops, refresher training courses, seminars etc. are proposed to be organized in collaboration with the State Horticulture University, Nauni Distt Solan for technical officers/ field functionaries of the department of Horticulture.

## **(B) Organization of Exposure visit of farmers departmental officers to foreign countries**

In the era of globalization, it is pertinent that the farmers in the state and the technical officers of the department get themselves equipped with the knowledge of the recent trends in horticulture technology prevailing worldwide to keep pace with the process of development. This can only be achieved if they are exposed to horticulturally developed countries to see for themselves and gain experience. This scheme, therefore, aims at organizing exposure visits/study tours of the farmers as well as the technical officers and field functionaries of the department to foreign countries to expose them to the modern horticulture technologies being adopted by the advanced countries in the fast changing scenario under WTO regime, to provide them opportunities to augment their knowledge and understanding through the concept of 'Seeing is believing'.

Therefore, this scheme has the following two aspects:

1. **Exposure visit of the farmers to the foreign countries:** It is proposed that during 11<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan 2007-12, 80 farmers (4 farmers per group) are to be sent for exposure visit to different countries.
2. **Exposure visit of the technical officers/field functionaries of the Department of Horticulture to the foreign countries:**  
It is proposed that during 11<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan 2007-12, 60 officers (3 officers per group) are to be sent for exposure visit to different countries.

### **(C) Horticulture Extension programme**

Horticulture is an integral part of the economic development of the state. The Govt. and the farmers have key roles in bringing out horticultural development. The main role of the government usually is to create and maintain the infrastructure required for agricultural development. Farmers' reaction in managing their farms and deciding between production alternative depend upon the infrastructure and other economic incentives of the agriculture sector. In addition to establish a supportive infrastructure, a concern of Govt. in agriculture development is, therefore to ensure that the farmers are continually exposed to attractive production options. However, they could respond appropriately and quickly if they clearly understand both the most recent technologies applicable to their farms as well as the broader agro- economic environment in which they operate. Therefore, the Agricultural / Horticultural extension services have a central role to facilitate this through the development of appropriate production recommendations and the transfer of new technologies to farmers. As such the extension services to farmers in hilly state like Himachal Pradesh are a necessary pre-requisite to widespread and sustained agricultural development.

## **10. Fruit Processing and Utilization**

The fruit and vegetable preservation is a basic necessity for the horticulture industry. About 20-25 percent of the fruit production goes waste unless, it is, utilized in the manufacturing of processed fruit production. Moreover, the processing grade and substandard fruits not only receive very low prices in the market but also affects the rates of good quality fruits adversely, thereby causing economic losses to the fruit growers. The only solution to solve this problem is to utilize such fruits in the manufacture of value added processed product like juices/juice concentrates, jam, jelly, squashes, alcoholic beverages etc. The department of horticulture is, therefore, implementing a scheme for the utilization of unmarketable surplus fruits and vegetables since the year 1959.

Two type of approaches are being adopted in this regard:

1. Setting up of fruit processing units in the fruit growing areas.
2. Organizing community canning service and training in home scale preservation of fruits and vegetables in rural areas.

At present, the department of horticulture is running 8 small fruit processing units in different districts with total installed capacity of processing of 500 MT fruit products. Besides, one micro-biological laboratory for product development and standardization of recipe of different fruit products and other laboratory for testing the quality of fruit product being manufactured in departmental units, has also been set up at Shimla.

The objectives of the scheme are as under:-

1. Utilization of unmarketable surplus of fruits and vegetable in the state.
2. Creation of infrastructural facilities for providing community canning services to the local population in each district.
3. Organizing training in home scale preservation of fruits and vegetables in rural areas specially for women folk.
4. Standardization of recipe of the fruit products based upon the raw material available in the state.
5. Ensuring quality control over the production of fruit products for making the same available to the consumer on the reasonable rates through departmental units.
6. Providing consultancy and technical advisory services to the entrepreneurs for setting up of their own processing units.

A target of manufacturing 1000 MT fruit products in the departmental units and 250 M.T. fruit products to be processed under community canning services is proposed for 11th plan 2007-12. A target of manufacturing 200 MT of fruit products at departmental units and 50 MT through community canning services is proposed for the year 2010-11.

## **11. Horticultural Economics and Statistics**

The importance of dependable data in an era of planned development need not be over emphasized. For the preparation of realistic horticultural development programme/schemes/ projects a dependable data on various aspects of horticultural production is required to be generated and maintained at the directorate level under this scheme. The scheme has the following objectives:

1. Regular monitoring and evaluation of progress under various departmental schemes.
2. To conduct field surveys for pre-harvest forecasting of fruit yield annually.
3. Collection of data at the exit points of the state for export of fruit produce from the state for the estimation of actual fruit production in the state.
4. To conduct field trials for the preparation of cost of production of various fruit crops.
5. To conduct field experiments for the estimation of fruit crop yield in different parts of the state.
6. To conduct horticultural census to know the actual area under different fruit crops.

7. To conduct potential survey and analytical studies for the preparation of techno-economic feasibility studies for various schemes/projects etc.
8. Establishment of modern electronic telecommunication system for scientific data management and information dissemination.

## **12. Short term projects**

The rapid growth of any industry gives rise to some sudden problems which, if not solved in time, may pose serious problems to the existence of the industry. This has been happening with the horticulture industry of the state when serious problems like pre-mature leaf fall in apple plantation, phytoplasma disease in peach plantation, damage to mango plantation due to severe frost conditions, indices of varroa mite in bee colonies, processing and utilization of hops etc. has threatened the existence of horticulture industry in the state. The problems have caused colossal loss to the horticulture industry of the state in general and affected the fruit industry wherein important problems may crop in the field from time to time.

## **13. Horticultural Research and Education**

The application of science and technology is the most crucial factor in the process of development of horticulture in the state. With the increase of the area under different fruit crops, the problem of the horticulture industry has increased to a greater extent requiring solution to solve them so as to keep the industry in the line of business. Increasingly problems of insects, pests and diseases, low productivity of fruit crops, plant nutritional problems, post harvest losses of horticultural produce etc. are the major problems which are threatening the economic viability of the state horticultural industry. A strong research support is required to solve the problems of the horticulture industry. Therefore, emphasis will be given on intensification of research programme of the horticulture industry.

Himachal Pradesh being a hilly state, the pattern of growing of seasonal horticultural crops differ in many ways from the plains and as such the problems of this industry in the state are also quite different in nature. Keeping this fact in view, the state Govt. under the Act No. 6 of 1986 established a full-fledged state Horticulture University at Nauni, District Solan with the following objectives:

1. Creation of infrastructural facilities for the research and education programme of the State Horticulture University.
2. Making provision for imparting education in horticulture, forestry and other allied services of learning and scholarships.
3. Furthering the advancement of learning and prosecuting of research, both basic and applied in various fields of horticulture and forestry.
4. Undertaking the spread of education of such sciences especially to the rural people of the state.
5. Such other purpose as the University may determine from time to time.

Since the State Horticulture University does not have enough financial resources for the maintenance and creation of its infrastructural facilities required

for the research and education programme, the financial support in the form of grant-in-aid is being provided by the State Govt. to the University under the Head of Development "Research and Education".

#### **14. Marketing and Quality Control**

Himachal Pradesh is one of the major fruit growing state in the country and has witnessed remarkable progress in fruit production during previous five year plans. The success in raising fruit plantation, however, does not stop with the production of fruits but it is also extended to taking the produce to the consumers through various marketing processes and channels. For getting remunerative prices for his produce, the orchardists need proper facilities for quality control and smooth transport system besides adequate training in the post harvest operations like picking, packing, grading and also market advisory service. To keep the farmers informed with day-to-day market trends in the consumer market, the market information through various media needs to be provided to them so that they can harvest the benefits of remunerative prices prevailing in different markets of the country. The following scheme is being implemented under this major head of development during 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12.

##### **a) Market Intervention Scheme**

During the heavy crop year, the fruit growers receive very low price from the market as a result of glut in the market. This situation is also faced by them when the crop is damaged by weather vagaries like hail storms. Therefore, to stabilize the market prices for fruits and to save the fruit growers from economic losses, the Govt. has formed a policy to provide market support to the growers for their fruit produce under Market Intervention Scheme. The procurement of fruits under this scheme is done through HPMC and HIMFED for utilization in fruit processing industries, with the extension support of the Department of Horticulture, Himachal Pradesh.

#### **15. Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme for Apple and Mango**

To compensate the losses to fruit crops caused due to inclement weather conditions, the Government of Himachal Pradesh has approved the implementation of "Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme" (WBCIS) for Apple & Mango from the year 2009-10 on pilot basis. Under this scheme, Apple crop shall be given insurance cover in six block of the State viz. Jubbal, Rohru, Theog, Narkanda & Chirgaon of Shimla district & Ani block of Kullu district. Similarly, Mango crop shall be covered in four blocks i.e. Nurpur, Indora, Nagrota-Surian & Fatehpur of Kangra district. The State Level Coordination Committee on Crop Insurance (SLCCCL) has approved the weather stations, reference unit area and term sheets for adverse weather incidence for different blocks and has further authorized the Director of Horticulture of H.P. to proceed further in the matter. Accordingly, the scheme has been approved for implementation during the Rabi season of 2009-10. The Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited shall implement the scheme

in the State. The liability of premium shall be shared by farmers, State Government and Central Government on 50:25:25 percent basis.

## **16. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)**

The scheme is being implemented since the year 2007-08. The Agriculture department is the nodal department for the implementation of this scheme. As per the guidelines provided for the implementation of the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), the projects have been covered under two streams, stream-I and stream-II.

### **Component covered under Stream-I**

The components covered under stream-I are the projects which are to be implemented at specific locations in the state but will be beneficial for the whole of the state. The following components/ activities of Horticulture have been included under stream-I of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana during the last three years :

1. Development of progeny cum demonstration orchards as Model Centres of Excellence.
2. Strengthening of Horticulture Training and Extension services.
3. Establishment and strengthening of Mushroom units.
4. Strengthening of Honey Agmarking Labs.
5. Modernization and strengthening of Plant Nutrition Labs.
6. Upgradation of Fruit Processing Units.
7. Development of Nucleus Apiaries.

### **Component covered under Stream-II**

The Stream-II comprises of the conventional components /activities being undertaken under the State plan schemes and programmes of Horticulture Technology Mission (HTM). These programmes are related to providing financial assistance to the main stakeholders, the farming community. The following components/ activities of Horticulture have been included under stream-II of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana during the last three years:

1. Protected cultivation.
2. Mechanization of Horticulture.
3. Improvement of Plant/Soil health.
4. Creation of water sources.
5. Supply of Bee Colonies.
6. Organic farming.

Besides above, some research and development projects are also being proposed and executed by the State Horticulture University for which funds are provided to the State department of Horticulture. It is proposed that the above programmes shall be continued and carried forwarded during the annual plan 2010-11 also, for which funds amounting to Rs. 227.00 lakh have been earmarked.

### 3. Animal Husbandry

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

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

Animal Husbandry and dairying activities continue to be an integral part of human life. As a sequel to the age old practices and dependence of population on livestock, Himachal Pradesh is endowed with the large livestock population. According to 2007 Census, total livestock population of H.P. is 52.26 lakh which includes 22.79 lakh cattle, (cross breed 4.34 lakh) 7.61 lakh buffaloes, 9.01 lakh (cross breed 4.73 lakh) sheep, 12.41 lakh goats and 0.13 lakh horses and ponies. Poultry population of the State is 6.16 lakh.

**Table No. 1**  
**Achievements of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan.**

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Target	Annual Plan 2007-08 Actual Ach.	Annual Plan 2008-09 Actual Ach.	Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11 Target
						Target	Achieve-ment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>A Livestock Production</b>								
a)	Milk	000 Tonnes	920.00	873.46	884.00	890.00	890.00	910.00
b)	Eggs	Millions	109.00	84.28	97.73	105.00	105.00	107.00
c)	Wool	Lakh Kg.	16.75	16.07	16.18	16.65	16.20	16.70
<b>B Cattle/Buffaloe Development</b>								
i)	A.I. performed with Frozen semen	Lakh No.	8.00	5.72	6.28	7.40	7.40	7.75
ii)	Cross bred cows available	Lakh No.	5.75	6.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	5.45
<b>C Livestock Health Programme</b>								
i)	Opening of New Veterinary Dispensaries	Nos.	400	-	-	-	-	-

## **Priority Areas for the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007-2012)**

1. 100% coverage of breedable cows and buffaloes by providing artificial insemination in all veterinary institutions connected with roads. In far flung areas cows and buffaloe bulls will be supplied to panchayats free of cost.
2. Identification of elite cows enabling the farmers to get good remuneration.
3. Reduction of contiguous diseases outbreak through vaccination of susceptible animals.
4. Making available more number of exotic rams through increasing carrying capacity of exotic sheep breeding farms so that quantity and quality of the production of wool increases.
5. Registration of animals for minimizing the number of stray animals.
6. Providing nutritious feed and fodder to the cross breed animals by encouraging the farmers for growing nutritious grasses and fodder plants.
7. Encouragement of Self Help Groups to adopt poultry farming.
8. Rehabilitation of all stray cattle in Gosadans.
9. Strengthening of rabbit farms to import sire lines of Angora Rabbit to nullify the adverse effects of in breeding in the parent stock.

The thrust areas which need to be addressed and require highest attention during 11<sup>th</sup> plan and Annual Plan 2010-11 are discussed below:

### **1. Veterinary Services and Animal Health**

To protect the livestock from epidemics and to provide timely veterinary aid, the department has a net work of veterinary institutions in the Pradesh. In planning era spanning more than 58 years, polyclinics, veterinary hospitals, central veterinary dispensaries and veterinary dispensaries have been opened all over the State. The growth of institution has reached to the level of 2133 institutions by the end of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009.

During the 11<sup>th</sup> plan, efforts will be made to strengthen the existing veterinary institutions by providing laboratory and other diagnostic aid facilities so that quality veterinary services could be provided. The following measures will also be taken:-

- To protect animals against contagious diseases like Foot and Mouth Disease, HS, BQ and PPR diseases. The Government of India will be requested to provide sufficient grant under centrally sponsored scheme “Assistance to control of animal diseases”(ASCAD) for purchase of vaccines to cover entire population of the state.
- Sero Surveillance programme for detection and monitoring of other diseases like Brucellosis, TB, JD and CRD etc. will be started in the state in addition to continuation of ongoing surveillance programme.
- To maintain cold chain for vaccines efforts to provide refrigerator upto grass root level institution (Veterinary Dispensary) will be made.

## 2. Cattle and Buffalo Development

Indigenous cows ((non-descript local) are being upgraded by cross breeding programme by breeding with Jersey and Holstein bulls so that the exotic blood level is maintained. The artificial insemination by frozen semen technology is being adopted in cows and buffaloes. Three Cattle farms located at Kothipura (Bilaspur), Kamand (Mandi) & Palampur (Kangra) are being run by the department to produce genetically superior breeding bulls. At Bhangrotu district Mandi young Bulls which are to be used for semen collection are being served. These bulls are used for semen straw production at sperm station of the department at Palampur (Kangra).

Artificial insemination facility is being provided through 1932 Veterinary Institutions in the state. In the remote areas, where it is not possible to introduce artificial insemination technique, natural service with improved breed of bulls is being carried out. To give boost to cross breeding programme, Government has formed “HP Livestock Development Board” by getting 100% grant from Govt. of India. This grant-in-aid is being spent on strengthening of artificial insemination facilities in the State. The department is planning to provide 100% coverage of breedable cows and buffaloes mainly through artificial insemination.

Castration of indigenous bulls is also being undertaken by the department so that more and more cows are covered through artificial insemination programme and are not bred with indigenous bulls.

According to breeding policy of the State, inheritance of exotic blood i.e. Jersey/Holstein is to be maintained at 50% and remaining 50% inheritance will be contributed by Pahari/Hilly cattle. This policy will ensure the benefit of higher milk production potential of exotic breed and as well as disease resistance and hardiness traits of Hilly and Pahari Cattle to farmers of the State. The highlight of the programme are:

- In Himachal Pradesh artificial insemination to cover all breedable cows and buffaloes will remain continued for cross breeding purpose.
- The cattle breeding farms will be strengthened by providing irrigation facilities and farm machinery so that farms become self dependent for fodder production and all farms will be run to their full carrying capacity.
- Dry dairies will be established so that stray Cattle can be housed and maintained with the active involvement of NGOs and byproducts like cow dung and urine are used as bio-fertilizer/pesticides.
- Bio-security of cattle farms in the form of fencing will be carried out so that livestock is protected against wild animal attack and land is saved from encroachment.
- Cattle population in the State will be registered with the active participation of respective Gram Panchayats so that stray cattle menace is routed out.

- All inaccessible Gram Panchayats will be provided jersey and buffaloe bulls free of cost for the purpose of natural service.
- Government of India will be requested to provide maximum funds under national project on cattle and buffaloe breeding programme Phase-II during 11th Five Year Plan.
- To solve the stray cattle problem in the State, Registration of cattle has been started from the year 2007-2008.
- Rehabilitation of all stray cattle will be carried out in Gosadans in a phased manner.
- Efforts will be made for conservation and characterization of indigenous hilly cattle.

### **3. Poultry Development**

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

- Existing backyard poultry scheme of 10-50 Chicks unit of coloured stain of low input technology for self-employment generation and boosting of nutritional status will be continued during 11th plan also
- Self help groups under backyard poultry farming to adopt poultry farming will be encouraged.
- Transportation of Chicks from hatcheries to nearest road head point of beneficiaries to give boost to rural backyard poultry in the State will be continued.
- Efforts will be put to extend 200 broiler unit schemes to the entire State under Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan.

### **4. Sheep & Wool Development**

Sheep rearing is one of the main occupation of the people in Himachal Pradesh. Rampur Bushari and Gaddi breeds of Himachal Pradesh are famous for indigenous carpet wool production in the country. In rural areas, 37% of agricultural families rear sheep. The local sheep is crossed with good quality rams of Rambouillet, Russian Merino so that the quality as well as quantity of wool production is increased. To bring desired increase in quality and quantity of wool produced by the indigenous sheep, department has maintained four sheep breeding farms and one Ram center. These farms are located at Karchham (Kinnaur), Jeori (Shimla), Tal (Hamirpur) and Sarol (Chamba). The high yielding rams of exotic Russian Merino and Rambouillet breeds are sold at nominal rates from these farms to interested sheep breeders to carry out cross breeding of indigenous sheep with these exotic breeds. The Ram Centre, Nagwain (District

Mandi) provides Rams during breeding season to sheep breeders and at the end of breeding season, these rams are brought back to the Ram Centre, so that farmers are saved from the cost of maintaining these Rams. Apart from these farms, there are ten sheep and wool extension centres in various parts of the State. These extension centres are also making available pure exotic rams from the State farms or cross breed ram from improved flock of sheep breeders to interested farmers. These extension centres are also managing health care of sheep flocks of their respective regions. Two wool analysis laboratories located at Tal (Hamirpur) and Sarol (Chamba) are also working in the State. These laboratories help in grading of wool and thereby ensuring good price to the sheep owners.

To bring improvement in the quality and quantity of wool yield per sheep, a cross-breeding programme is being carried out in the State. The fine woolen rams of Rambouillet and Russian Marino breeds of sheep are used for this cross breeding. Till date, only 20% of sheep population in the State is cross-breed and for so many years the Government could not import the quality germ plasm. As per prescribed norm, 4% rams are provided for 100% coverage of the total sheep. Therefore, the department needs 15,000 rams to cover all the breedable sheep population. With the present status, the department is only able to produce 300 rams per year. In order to produce more rams, the department needs extra budget in this scheme so as to raise the strength of the farms to their carrying capacity and to meet the increasing demands for breeding rams. The following activities are undertaken in this scheme:

- The sheep breeding farms will be strengthened by providing irrigation facilities and farm machinery so that farms become self dependent for fodder production and all farms run to their full carrying capacity.
- Bio-security of sheep farms in the form of fencing will be carried out so that livestock is protected against wild animal attack and land is saved from encroachment.
- To cover maximum number of sheep population under cross breeding programme pure breed of exotic rams distribution will continue. There is a need of import of pure breed Rambouillet sheep to nullify the adverse effect of inbreeding in the parent stock of sheep breeding farms. Rams distribution will continue.

## **5. Other Livestock Development**

### **a) Angora Rabbit Scheme**

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

- Existing rabbit farms will be strengthened and efforts will be made to import sire lines of Angora rabbit to nullify the adverse effects of inbreeding in the parent stock.

## **b) Horse/Yak Breeding Programme**

Spiti (Chamurthi) is a recognized breed of horses found in Pin Valley of Lahaul-Spiti district and Hungrang tehsil of Kinnaur District. This breed of horse is sure footed and best mode of transportation in remote and hard areas. The department is running a horse breeding farm at Lari in district Lahaul-Spiti to preserve this breed of the horse. To inflict a sense of security and to inculcate confidence in the tribal people, department organizes a horse show every year at Rampur Bushehar on (4-6 November) before Lavi fair and prizes in the form of cash are given to owners having best Chamurthi & Spiti animals. For the improvement of the breeding programme following activity will be continued:

- Since the population of both the species viz. Chamurthi Horse and Yak is declining at an alarming rate, existing horse breeding farm at Lari will be strengthened for the conservation of these species, so that Chamurthi Ponies and Yaks are maintained and reared and their surplus progeny is distributed to the interested breeders.

## **6. Feed and Fodder Development**

To make animal husbandry a success, availability of sufficient quantity of fodder is necessary. The Veterinary aid institutions are providing following facilities to livestock owners for the development of fodder:

- Department is supplying certified seed of cultivable fodder crops at full cost to all farmers and at 50% subsidy to IRDP, SC/ST and women.
- Department is supplying improved fodder grass roots and plants to the farmers.
- Two seed multiplication farms are also being run by the department at Sunni (Shimla) and Kotla Barog (Solan).
- The pasture land in the state is decreasing day by day due to rapid growth of weeds which is adversely effecting the sheep population of the state. In order to overcome this difficulty de-weeding and regeneration of pasture land by seedling with temperate grasses and fodder trees will be carried out.
- Fodder plant nurseries will be raised so that parent stock of grass roots and fodder trees are maintained and further distributed to the farmers.

## **7. Education & Training**

### **a) Setting up of State Veterinary Council**

Under centrally sponsored scheme “Professional Efficiency Development (Setting up of State Veterinary Council)” Grant-in-aid is provided to H.P. State Veterinary Council on 50:50 basis. The main purpose of grant-in-aid to H.P.State Veterinary Council is to regulate veterinary practice in the state. As per Veterinary Council Act, 1984, no person other than a registered veterinary practitioner can hold a government/semi-government or any other like office. Therefore, even the qualified veterinarians have to get themselves registered before entering into service/ veterinary practice. Indulgence into veterinary practice by any body else renders him liable for prosecution. GIA is required for the payment of salary burden of staff posted in the council and to meet out the day-to-day expenses because H.P. State Veterinary Council has no independent resources of its own.

## **8. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)**

The livestock sector has recorded impressive growth in recent years. Its share in the over all Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 8-9%. Economic liberalization is opening up newer opportunities for the expansion of livestock sector and it will continue to play a pivotal role in the rural economy by ensuring income, employment and food security for large section of population. As in other parts of Himalayan region, more than 90% of Himachal's population lives in the rural areas and is engaged in agriculture and livestock rearing. According to livestock census of 2007, the total livestock population of the State is 52.26 lakh which includes 22.78 lakh Cattle, 7.61 lakh Buffaloes, 9.01 lakh Sheep and 12.40 lakh goats. Keeping in view the need to increase the availability of quality veterinary services in Himachal Pradesh, a network of 2203 Veterinary institutions has been established in the State. Three Cattle Breeding Farms and Five Sheep Breeding Farms are functioning in the State to produce quality bulls and rams. To provide coverage to 100% breedable Cattle mainly through artificial insemination, the HP livestock Development Board has been constituted in the State. This has directly contributed to the phenomenal increase in Artificial Insemination services available in the State. However, much remains to be done. As per our breeding policy, we have to maintain exotic blood (Jersey, Holstein Frisian) up to a level of 50% in our hilly cattle and 75% Murrah in buffalos.

Keeping in view the need of further development in Animal Husbandry sector , Department proposes to undertake following activities under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) during year 2010-11 for the economic upliftment of livestock owners:-

## **A. General Plan**

### **1. Establishment of Advance Multidisciplinary Veterinary Services & Farmer's Capacity Building Centre (Rs. 180.00 lakh).**

Dr. G.C. Negi College of Veterinary and (Animal Sciences) Palampur was established in 1986 and is accredited with Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Veterinary council of India as well as has got ISO-9001-2000 Certification. This college is offering specialized Veterinary Services as well as holding Veterinary Clinical Camps attended by Subject Specialists on regular basis through out the State.

Over a period of time the institution is suffering from the constraints of inadequate infrastructure in terms of Veterinary Clinical Care Unit for referred Clinical Cases, Advanced Veterinary Diagnostic laboratory etc. The infrastructural facilities at clinics are lacking in dealing with critically ill animal patients requiring intensive and specialized care. The proposed CCU (Critical Care Unit) will fill this existing gap and will help in providing excellent care to large number of animal patients. The whole unit will be a compact facility with all requisite inhouse diagnostic and treatment unit.

Farmers of the State lack adequate knowledge about latest advancements in management and breeding of Animals, therefore, steps for their capacity building will be taken up. For the capacity building of the Farmers, Exhibition-cum-Display Hall, Seminar Hall, Lecture Theatre, Audio Visual laboratory will be established at Palampur.

### **2. Dipping and Drenching of Sheep & Goats in General area(Rs. 31.00 lakh)**

One of the most important reasons responsible for low productivity and wool quality in small ruminants is heavy infestation of Ecto and Endo parasites along with deficiency of Macro and Micro nutrients. Due to inadequate funds department is not able to follow the recommended schedules in this regard. Therefore to save Sheep and Goat breeders from losses due to low productivity resulting from heavy parasitic infestation, provision for dipping and drenching of approx. 14 lakh Sheep & Goat of General areas of the State is being proposed by constructing one sheep dip on the migratory route of sheep & Goat Breeders and purchasing material required for dipping and drenching.

## **B. Schedule Castes Sub- Plan**

### **1. Maintenance of Pregnant cows and Buffaloes (Rs. 68.00 lakh)**

About 80,000 Cows and Buffaloes become pregnant every year in the State in SCSP areas. They remains in milk up to 7<sup>th</sup> month of pregnancy, thereafter a dry period of 3 months is given to them so that the calf may develop properly and they may yield optimum milk in coming lactation But due to small land holdings, schedule caste families of the State can not provide nutritious and balanced diet to

the pregnant animals. Thus the health of mother and calf is affected and underweight calves are born and though the cow and buffaloes have capacity to yield optimum milk, yet for want of nutritious and balanced ration it does not yield milk to its capacity. The department, due to its limited resources can not assist the farmers in providing nutritious diet to their pregnant animals. Therefore it is proposed that cattle feed to the pregnant cows and buffaloes will be provided on 50% subsidy to these families.

## **2. Provision of calf ration (Rs. 10.00 lakh)**

Cross breed calves born from the hilly cows and buffaloes do not get quantity of milk as required according to their body weight. Because the milk yield of local cows and buffalos varies from 1-3 liters per day. Since the calves do not get required milk due to low production of mother it effects their health as well as age of puberty and sexual maturity is delayed. In order to remove this deficiency department wants to supplement the requirement with calf ration/calf starter on 50% cost so that the cross bred calves attain early age of puberty and sexual maturity.

## **C. Tribal sub Plan**

### **1. Dipping and Drenching of Sheep & Goats in Tribal areas (Rs. 29.00 lakh)**

One of the most important reasons responsible for low productivity and wool quality in small ruminants is heavy infestation of Ecto and Endo parasites along with deficiency of Macro and Micro nutrients. Due to inadequate funds department is not able to follow the recommended schedules in this regard. Therefore to save Sheep and Goat breeders from losses due to low productivity resulting from heavy parasitic infestation, provision for dipping and drenching of approx. 7.00 lakh Sheep & Goat of Tribal areas of the State is being proposed by constructing one sheep dip on the migratory route of sheep & Goat Breeders and purchasing material required for dipping and drenching.

## 4. Fisheries

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

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

### Strategy of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan

1. Fish seed is the nucleus of fisheries development hence maximum thrust is laid on strengthening of Carp and Trout farms. Eight seed farms (four trout and four carp) would be either upgraded or renovated while construction of trout farm at Dhamwari (tehsil Rohru, Distt: Shimla) shall be completed. One trout farm, Nagini (Kullu) washed away due to the floods in 2005 shall be reconstructed and fish seed ranching of Tirthan river resumed.
2. Plan aims at immediate arrest of the downward trend in the reservoir fish catches. For achieving this, intensive fish seed stocking would be done besides improvement in management measures.
3. Intensification of aquaculture practices through Fish Farmer's Development Agencies.
4. Implementation of welfare schemes such as accident insurance, risk fund and saving-cum-relief for fishermen.
5. Revival of riverine fisheries by setting up Mahseer fish farm.
6. Initiation of ornamental fish farming and dissemination of technology to private sector.
7. Extension of commercial trout farming technology in the private sector.

Schematic details are as under:-

## **I. Inland Fisheries**

### **1. Management and Development of Reservoir Fisheries**

#### **(i) Conservation of Reservoir Fisheries**

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

#### **(ii) Production of Carp Seeds**

Fish seed is the nucleus of all fishery activities. In all, six carp farms have been set up in the State, which are producing 20 million per annum seed of carp mainly consisting of common carp as the major area of the State falls in cold zones unsuited for the breeding of Indian Major Carps. The State has achieved success in breeding Golden Mahseer (*Tor putitora*) at its farm and its farm has been stocked in Chamera reservoir. All the existing carp farms in the State have been assigned clear mandate for the production of fish seed of a particular fish species instead of keeping all the different species irrespective of the fact whether they are capable of breeding at these farms or not. Besides, a fish farm is being remodelled for conversion into ornamental fish seed farm.

Besides, every year angling competitions of Mahseer are organized by the department with the collaboration of tourism department to promote angling competitions/angling meet in the State. Such competitions are becoming popular. Besides giving publicity to tourists in-flux in the State, such competitions give an assessment of the establishment of the particular sport fish in the water body.

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

The department has initiated a phased programme on remodelling and expansion of existing trout farms as well as construction of new ones. Now five trout seed farms have been set up at Patlikulh (Kullu), Barot (Mandi), Holi (Chamba), Dhambari (Shimla) and Sangla (Kinnour). Under this programme augmentation of water supply and setting up of modern hatchery has been taken up at Barot and at Dhamwari farm. The department intends to continue trout farms modernization programmes in view of compelling need of large seed stocking in the

rivers and streams as well as promotion of trout farming in the rural areas of the State. All the State trout farms are proposed to be upgraded on the level of Indo-Norwegian trout farming project with adequate water supply provision, filtration modern hatchery equipped with latest hatching equipments, adequate rearing space, feed mill and residential accommodation. Maximum stress would be given on quality seed production in trout farms for stocking in river/streams as well as supplying to enterprising trout farmers.

Trout is the renowned game fish of the world and every year angling competitions of trout are organized by the department with the collaboration of tourism department to promote angling tourism meet in the State.

### **3. Development & Maintenance of Carp Farms**

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

Now the State Government has decided to set up a Mahseer farm at Machhiyal, Tehsil Joginder Nagar, district Mandi. The construction of the farm has been strated which is likely to be completed during the year 2010-11.

## **II. Extension & Training**

Training has been identified as the weakest link of the department. A number of State & centrally sponsored schemes initiated by the department could not get adequate popularity in view of poor extension and training efforts. Presently, the training programme organized by the department lack regularity and run purely on ad-hoc manner. There are no fixed training schedules and selections of the trainees are also not done in a systematic way. Similarly, extension programme especially participation in exhibitions, melas, State fairs, holding of camps etc., lack requisite planning and projection. In fact, there is no such 'Extension & Training' wing in the department, which should be entrusted for carrying out these programmes and due to lack of such a mechanism aquaculture programme is not making a good headway or impact especially in the rural pockets of the State. It is, therefore, proposed to set up an extension & training wing in the department.

## **III. Intensification of Aquaculture Programme**

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

Development of aquaculture programme would be one of the major priority areas of the department during the plan period. Despite having tremendous potential of raising the State's fish production, generation of employment, strengthening of fish production, aquaculture could not make any discernable impact in the State in earlier years in view of inadequate availabilities of quality

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

## **2. Development of Inland Fisheries Aquaculture**

State of Himachal being hilly & few districts like Shimla, Kullu, Lahaul & Spiti, Kinnaur, part of Chamba & Mandi, Kangra & Sirmaur are cold-water zone, therefore, under above FFDA complete State was not being benefited from the ongoing schemes. A new dimension has been given to the FFDA schemes for cold-water areas under the title Inland Fisheries & Cold Water Aquaculture "Development of Inland Fisheries & Aquaculture". This shall cover aquaculture along with reservoir fisheries development mainly purchase of fish seed etc..

## **IV. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)**

### **1. Inland Fisheries**

Reservoirs in the state of Himachal Pradesh are the main resources of fish production. Fish catches from the reservoirs are directly dependent upon the quantum of fish seed recruited in them or by stocking it from outside. The department, besides stocking fish seed from departmental farms, has to procure the fish seed from outside state also for stocking in the state's three reservoirs. Since the country as a whole is deficit in carp seed, state fisheries department is not able to get fish seed of appropriate size and quantity required for its reservoirs. Hence department has proposed to construct its own carp seed farm in the state so that seed produced at this farm is reared upto the stockable size, before stocking it in the reservoirs.

### **2. Purchase of fish seed**

The department shall have to purchase the fish seed from private entrepreneurs for stocking the reservoirs till the functioning of new carp seed farm in the state. Some funds for fish seed purchase during the year 2010-11 will be proposed.

On an average about 4000 fishermen are engaged in the three reservoirs of the state in fishing operations. Fishing in open waters is hazardous & poor fishermen incur heavy losses of nets and boats during floods and storms. In order to increase their fishing efficiency, they shall be extended assistance for the purchase of gill nets in the coming two years. An outlay of Rs. 31 lakh is being proposed under RKVY for this purpose in the Annual Plan of 2010-11.

## 5. Forestry and Wild Life

### (A) Forestry

Himachal Pradesh is one of the premier states of the Himalayan region that forms catchment of main rivers of northern India and happenings in the watersheds affect the flow of water and transport of sediments to the rivers and reservoirs down streams. The maintenance of adequate forest cover in the state is, therefore, of great importance.

The total geographical area of the State is 55,673 Sq. Kms. The forest area 'as per forest record' is 37,033 sq.kms. Out of the total forest area, 16,376 sq.kms area is not fit for tree growth comprising of alpine pastures, area under permanent snow and other similar areas being above the tree line although it forms part of vital eco-systems and wild life habitats. The culturable forest area is only 20,657 sq.kms.

As per latest State Forest Report of Forest Survey of India (FSI), an area of 14369 sq. km. is actual forest cover. This is constituted by 1,097 sq. km. of very dense forest, 7,831 sq. km. moderately dense cover and 5441 sq. km. with open forest. In addition to this, 383 sq. km. area has been described as scrubs.

Afforestation work in Himachal Pradesh started from the first Five Year Plan and upto 2008-09 an area of about 9959 sq. km. has been covered. The afforestation over 2,825 sq.kms area done prior to the year 1980 is presumed to have been registered in the satellite imageries being used by FSI. The plantations over 7114 sq.kms area has been done in the post 1980 years and the survival is about 60%.

The afforestation programmes will be continued with enlarged emphasis on community participation in development and management of forests. The emphasis on utilizing the forest resources for promotion of eco-friendly tourism will be enlarged.

In the light of what has been said above, the current scenario is given in the following table:

**Table-1****(Area in Sq. kms.)**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
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 20657 sq.kms. For the purposes of policy requirements, unculturable area forming vital eco-system and wildlife habitats shall also have to be considered.
3.	Forest Area as per Forest Record	37,033	
4.	Unculturable Area	16,376	Includes area under snow-cover, permanent high altitude pastures, rocky mountains and above tree line (unfit for tree growth).
5.	Culturable Area	20,657	
6.	Very Dense Forest	1,097	Requires protection.
7.	Moderately Dense Forest	7,831	Requires protection improvement in density.
8.	Open Forest	5,441	Requires protection improvement in density.
9.	Balance Culturable Area	6,288	Includes scrub, blank areas and area covered by plantations, which is not picked up in the satellite imagery (say post 1980 plantations).
10.	Plantations (Post 1980 till 2008-09)	7134	Assumed to be fully surviving and left out of the satellite imagery.
11.	Area under Scrubs	382	Requires conversion into useful forests.

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

<b>Category</b>	<b>Area in Sq.Km.</b>
Total Geographical Area	55,673
Area under management with the Forest Department	37,033
Area under alpine pasture including under permanent snow	16,376
Balance Area	20,657
Area over which forests can be raised/tree cover can be provided/density can be increased	12426 (Sr. No. 5-6-10)

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

maintaining eco-systems and habitats as well in addition to giving emphasis on tree/forest cover alone.

The strategy for the future has taken following facts into consideration:

- The area under Moderately Dense (7831 sq.kms) requires protection and improvement in density.
- The blank area needs to be afforested.
- The scrub area (382 sq. km.) needs to be converted into some useful tree cover.
- The post 1980 plantations (7134sq. km.) were presumed to be fully surviving. But in reality, many of the areas may not be fully surviving requiring re-visit/re-forestation (say about 40% = 2854 sq. km.).
- The village grazing lands and even the permanent pastures require improvements in terms of soil and moisture conservation and increase in the nutritious and palatable grass. The low altitude pastures are available for silvi-pastoral activities also. These grazing lands and pastures require frequent re-visiting at short intervals keeping in view the high grazing pressure.

To achieve the goals set forth in the National/State Policy, the following steps will be considered while implementation of the State Plan:-

- The forest working has been nationalized by creating a public sector undertaking, which deals with exploitation and sale of forest produce.
- Various legal and administrative steps have been taken during the past few years to protect/conservate this national wealth worth about Rs. 1,00,000 crore by checking illicit felling/organized timber smuggling through:-
  - a) Himachal Pradesh Land Preservation Act, 1978 has been enacted for regulating the felling on private lands.
  - b) Himachal Pradesh Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Act, 1982 which prohibits sale of restricted/nationalized species by any private owner to any one except the H.P. State Forest Corporation.
  - c) The Indian Forest Act (H.P. Second Amendment Act) 1991 has been the latest enactment of this Act vide which sub-section 52(A) has been added to check smuggling of forest produce.
  - d) Vide Himachal Pradesh Govt. Notification No. 1-2/71-LSG dated 8.6.1994, DFOs in the State have been empowered under Himachal Pradesh public premises & land (Eviction and Rent Recovery) Act to deal with the problems of encroachment on the forest lands.
- In view of tremendous pressure on forests due to extraction of timber, fuel wood and fodder etc. worth approximately Rs. 1020 crore annually, it is essential to compensate this loss by large scale afforestation and pasture

development works. During the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-12), an area of 38,700 hectare is likely to be afforested under different schemes.

- Evaluation of plantation raised under various schemes is receiving greater attention. As organizational measure, a system of mandatory field inspection works by various field functionaries is being done.
- Completion of forest settlement operations in Himachal Pradesh is also underway according to the recommendations of the State Level Committee relating to forest settlement operations approved by the Government in May, 1979. The additional financial resources and administrative measures can only expedite this work for which steps are being taken.
- All the expired working plans are being reviewed/updated so that the forest area in the whole of the State is brought under scientific management.

With the experience gained in the past and to continue the schemes undertaken relevant to the forestry priorities, objectives for the Eleventh Five Year Plan according to the State and National Forestry Policies are as under:-

- i) Settlement, demarcation and consolidation of forest area to be undertaken on war-footing.
- ii) For protection of forest wealth of Himachal Pradesh of Rs.12.68 crore m<sup>3</sup> standing volume, valuing about Rs. 1,00,000 crore from where removals/services worth Rs. 1020 crore are being taken every year will be protected by strengthening the existing legal frame work.
- iii) The degraded forest lands, the village Common Lands and Wastelands will be rehabilitated through various State & Centrally Sponsored and Externally Aided Projects/Schemes so that the forest cover as per policy of the Government is achieved.
- iv) Integrated micro watershed based approach for Forestry and Soil Conservation will be adopted.
- v) Need for organizing comprehensive training both in the country and abroad to be considered on high priority for capacity building and improving professional management of the cadre.
- vi) The concept of Joint Forest Management will be implemented in letter and spirit as per notification issued by the Government and making people partners in the management of forests.
- vii) Forestry will be developed in such a way that it will supplement Rural and Tribal Development.
- viii) On account of moratorium on green felling resulting in loss of revenue, efforts will be made to get special assistance from the Central Government, in the overall national interest.

## **Description of Programmes and Schemes**

### **A. State Plan Schemes**

#### **1. Direction and Administration**

This is a staff oriented ongoing scheme since previous plans to have the management needs identified and administration strengthened. After rationalization of the schemes and to achieve better and effective result, the staff which were earlier charged in concerned schemes is now being charged under this scheme.

#### **2. Forest Research and Training**

With increasing pressure on the forests, applied research in the forestry is gaining significance. The establishment of seed stand, preservation plots and biosphere reserves etc. are among the various activities taken up under this scheme.

#### **3. Forest Conservation and Development**

##### **a) Survey and Demarcation**

In order to eliminate chances of illicit felling and incidence of encroachment due to ill-defined boundaries, the forests are to be demarcated by fixing boundary pillars. The survey operations as envisaged under this scheme are to be carried out.

##### **b) Forest Protection**

Protection of forests under the increasing biotic pressure becomes more significant. To ensure this and protecting the forests from fires, an effective and adequate infrastructure needs to be developed.

##### **c) Working Plan Organization**

For scientific forestry and systematic management of the forests, revision and up-dating of working plans is an important pre-requisite to achieve the goal. All efforts are being made to revise the working plans.

#### **4. Social and Farm Forestry**

After rationalization of schemes, the following new schemes were introduced during 2000-2001 in place of Production Forestry and Social & Farm Forestry:-

## **i) Development of Pasture and Grazing Land Improvement**

This is an ongoing scheme since the second Five Year Plan. In this hilly State, cattle, sheep and goat mainly depend upon the pasture land in the higher reaches. Under this scheme, the high altitude pasture as well as grazing lands adjoining the village is taken care of by introducing better grasses and raising fodder trees. Besides this, steps are also taken to prevent soil erosion.

## **ii) Improvement of Tree Cover**

The following schemes will be implemented under improvement of Tree Cover:-

### **a) Afforestation Scheme**

- i) Objective:** This scheme envisages covering blank areas for bringing them under tree cover in order to achieve optimal land use. Both conifer and broad leaved species of indigenous as well as tried and tested exotic origin suitable to the site will be planted.
- ii) Activities:** Fencing of the area, soil moisture conservation measures, planting and bush cutting to a limited extent will be done to facilitate establishment and growth of plants.

### **b) Enrichment Planting**

- i) Objective:** Areas of poor density with inadequate stocking (with density ranging from 5% to 20%) shall be covered under this scheme to improve their stocking and productivity.
- ii) Activities:** Fencing of the area, soil moisture conservation measures, planting wherever necessary, bush cutting and cultural operations etc. shall be done under this scheme.

### **c) Re-afforestation of Scrub Areas**

- i) Objective:** To convert areas under scrub including those covered by bushes and weeds like Lantana, Eupatorium and Ageratum etc. into productive forests/plantations by introducing suitable species of indigenous and exotic origin.
- ii) Activities:** Fencing of the area, soil moisture conservation measures, weed removal bush cutting and planting etc. shall be done under this scheme.

### **iii) Raising Nurseries for Departmental Planting and Public distribution**

To raise genetically superior and healthy plants for planting activities and also for distribution to the public to achieve right balance of mix of suitable species (both conifer and broad leaved) of long, medium and short gestation period in the departmental nurseries.

## **5. Externally Aided Projects:**

### **I) Integrated Watershed Development Project for Mid Himalayas**

IWDP(Hills-II) Himachal Pradesh is being implemented in Shiwalik area of Himachal Pradesh since 1999. The performance of this project has been appreciated at various levels including World Bank Supervisory Missions. Encouraged by the results of the project in the field and overwhelming response of the people, a new Integrated Watershed Development Project has been formulated for the Mid- Himalayas of Himachal Pradesh with an estimated cost of Rs. 365 crore. The Mid-Himalayas in the State include the part areas of districts Chamba, Kangra, Hamirpur, Mandi, Bilaspur, Solan, Sirmaur and Shimla ranging from 800m to 1600m. The focus of the project is primarily on the issue of poverty alleviation alongwith resource rehabilitation, conservation and development assimilating the lessons learnt from IWDP (Hills-II) Kandi. The total duration of the project will be of seven years. The first year will be treated as zero year and will be mainly utilized for institutional building followed by full-scale implementation of various activities for another five years. Last year of the project is proposed for phasing out phase i.e. withdrawal of the project. The project started in October,2005 with an outlay of Rs. 5.50 crore. During the year 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 39.00 crore was spent on various activities. During the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 an amount of Rs. 44.60 crore and 35.91 crore have been spent. For the current annual plan 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 50.00 crore has been approved which is likely to be spent in full. An amount of Rs.60.00 crore is proposed for 2010-11. The basic aims of the project are as under:

- Prevention of degradation of high potential areas while optimizing productivity of arable and non-arable lands with eco-friendly technologies.
- Preserving and protecting the areas of high bio-diversity through better forestry process, livestock management and soil and water conservation practices.
- Restoration of productivity of degraded lands.
- Improving the productivity of the livestock by increasing the proportion of graded animals.
- To improve the accessibility of rural areas in order to facilitate the implementation of the project and carriage of farm produce to the nearby markets.
- To organize the local communities and to strengthen the local institutions in natural resource management.

## II) Swan River Flood Management Project (CAT-I)

This project with the help of Government of Japan, ODA loan package and located in the Una district of the State has been started in the year 2006-07. The funding pattern of the project is 85 percent loan and 15 percent State share in the shape of salaries to staff and taxes etc. The main objective of the project is to reduce soil erosion and watershed catchment treatments of the 73 tributaries of the Swan river to reduce the water traffic to the main Swan river. The duration of the project is 8 years and it will terminate in 2014.

The annual plan wise outlay provided for this project is given as under:

**Table-2**

**(Rs. in Crore)**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Annual Plan</b>	<b>Outlay</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
1.	2006-07	1.38
2.	2007-08	8.18
3.	2008-09	9.75
4.	2009-10	20.00
5.	2010-11	30.00

## 6. Regeneration of Chilgoza Pine

The scheme earlier started as 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been taken up in the State Plan during the year 1987-88. The scheme aims at developing Chilgoza Pine nursery and subsequent raising in field.

## 7. Other Expenditure

### a) Amenities to Staff and Labour

This scheme is meant for providing the basic amenities for the staff and labour.

### b) Sanjhi Van Yojana

This scheme has been introduced in the year 1998-99 to have the participation of communities in the natural resource management in general and forests in particular. The scheme is community oriented and aims at empowering people, and the communities in accepting a greater role and responsibility in management of the natural resources. It is essentially an exercise in social engineering and can not be strait-jacketed into a cut and dry blue print approach of laying physical and financial targets alone. The scheme would have long term implications in improving planning and management skills of the communities and staff which would be visited by a process approach. The commitment and

awareness shown by the communities and its people would determine the progress. It would thus need to be monitored against milestones in developing the inherent authority of people's power and its effect on more equitable and sustainable use (conservation) of natural resources in general and forest products in particular. Thus flexibility of approach would be the corner stone in building the edifice of the scheme. The main objectives are:-

- i) Involvement of grass root level institutions such as Gram Panchayats, Mahila Mandals, Yuvak Mandals, Schools, Village Development Committees (VDC's), NGOs etc. in eco-restoration.
- ii) Regeneration of degraded forest areas through community involvement.
- iii) Creation of social assets for the benefit of the communities.
- iv) Increasing productivity of the forest areas by improvement of nursery stock through adoption of modern nursery techniques.
- v) Re-orientation of the forest staff for facilitating community participation.
- vi) Generation of employment opportunities in rural areas.
- vii) To bring more areas under tree cover by encouraging rehabilitation/plantations of private wastelands on cost/benefit sharing basis.

## **8. Sanjha Van-Sanjivani Van**

The scheme aims at planting of medicinal plants to create concentrated high volume production areas of medicinal plants with the involvement of Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCS) to achieve the vision of making Himachal Pradesh **“A Herbal State”**.

The scheme has been approved by the Government. In 2009-10, a target of planting one crore medicinal plants on 2500 hectare of forest and other lands through 525 joint Forest Management Committees have been fixed.

## **9. Apana Van-Apna Dhan**

The scheme envisages providing plants free of cost to the private land owners to encourage them to bring their fallow lands under tree cover. The plants shall be given by the Forest department from the nearest forest nurseries.

The scheme has been approved by the Government on 27<sup>th</sup> July, 2009. Under the scheme, each private land owner can get upto 1000 plants free of cost of his choice every year. There is a provision for placing indent of choice plants required

by the land owners with the nearest Forest office. In 2009-10, 4 lakh plants shall be provided to the private land owners. This shall cover 1000 hectare of private lands.

## **10. Pipal Bargad Plantation in Villages**

This scheme also approved by the Govt. seeks to plant Pipal and Bargad trees in every village in the lower and middle zones of the State to develop religious grooves in the villages. Senior most elderly people in the villages shall plant Pipal and Bargad trees in the identified villages, which do not have these trees at present, on 11<sup>th</sup> August, 2009, the day on which the festival Chanan-Chatti to honour the elderly people in the villages is celebrated. This year 8000 plants of Pipal and Bargad shall be planted in 3057 villages.

## **11. Communication & Buildings**

### **a) Communication**

This is an ongoing scheme since first Five Year Plan. The scheme envisages to serve the inaccessible productive tracts of forests with adequate communication network, thus increasing the out turn of the produce and its effective management. It aims at providing better means of communication in the shape of jeepable roads, bridle paths, inspection paths etc. in the interest of speedy development.

### **b) Buildings**

Duties of the Forest Officers demand that they stay in the remote forest areas. Under this scheme, functional as well as residential buildings are to be constructed as housing facility to the field staff still continues to be inadequate.

## **(B) Wild Life**

The fauna of Himachal Pradesh is very impressive, diverse and unique. Among the pheasants there is progression with the increasing altitude- Kalij in the foot-hills, Koklas and Monal in the temperate and mid-level forests and the snow cock in the alpine areas. The western tragopan, a rare and endangered species is confined only to western Himalayas. Himachal Pradesh has probably the biggest population of Chir pheasants in the world. Small mammals include the Himalayan and long tailed Marmots, Himalayan squirrels and wolves. Among herbivorous are the Ibex, Serow, Blue sheep, Thar, Musk Deer, Goral and the Yak. Himachal Pradesh represents a large variety of carnivorous, which are either rare or of intermediate status like Black Bear, Brown Bear, Himalayan Weasel, Yellow Throated Marlin, Stone Marlin, Wolf, Common Leopard. Snow Leopard is a proud representative of the larger cats in the State.

At present there are two national parks and 33 sanctuaries in the State. The total area under both categories of protected areas is 7160.75 Sq. Kms which is about 12.7% of the total forest area of the State. The felling of trees for any purpose

in both the National Parks and 33 sanctuaries is prohibited. There is also ban on hunting in the State.

The following activities are being carried out under this Head of Development:-

- Protect, develop and scientifically manage the wildlife in the protected areas.
- Bring more area under the protected area net-work.
- Protect the wildlife and its habitat in areas outside the protected areas.
- To carry out integrated eco-development work in the vicinity of protected areas to reduce the biotic pressure in protected areas.
- Carry out the captive breeding and rehabilitation of endangered species.
- Create nature awareness among local people in general and youth in particular and also to involve the Non-Governmental Organizations.
- Carry out field research regarding wildlife of Western Himalayas.
- Establish and develop zoological parks for Western Himalayas.
- Propagate Eco-Tourism

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

## **I. State Plan Schemes**

### **1. Wildlife Preservation**

After rationalization of schemes, a new scheme namely Wildlife preservation has been introduced during the year 2001-2002 in place of Wildlife Management and Nature Conservation, Improvement and Development of wildlife sanctuaries and Awareness for nature and Wildlife Conservation amongst youths. The main objective of the scheme is payment of relief on account of loss / injury to human life and loss of cattle life by the wild life animals in protected areas.

### **2. Development of Himalayan Zoological Park**

This is a continued scheme from the Seventh Five Year Plan and upto the end of this plan period, 6-7 centres for collection of Western Himalayan Species were developed under this scheme in the State. The area of expenditure under this scheme is repair of existing enclosures and feeding of zoo animals including the expenditure of treatment of the ailing Wildlife animals and birds. Now the base is ready to under-take the establishment of Nature Park in the State for which surveys and preparation of feasibility report has already been taken up. The funds for animal feeding , purchase of medicines for ailing wildlife animals/birds kept in zoo and monkey sterilization has been provided to field functionaries through HPZCBS.

### **3. Improvement and Development of Wildlife Sanctuaries**

This is a continued scheme from the Tenth Five Year Plan for tribal areas. The area of expenditure under this scheme is Wildlife Survey, Habitat Improvement, Fodder and Pasture Improvement plantation and Soil Conservation works, Census of animals/birds, construction of infrastructure.

## **II. Central Sector Schemes**

### **1. Assistance for Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries**

The scheme envisages intensive management of 33 Wildlife Sanctuaries and two National Parks in the State on modern scheme lines. The area of expenditure under this scheme is protection works, habitat improvement, research work, fire protection measures, soil conservation works, plantation of fuel and fodder trees, improvement of existing paths and enclosure, training/awareness programme, salt licks construction of buildings, construction of tracker huts, improvement of existing buildings, retention dams/ponds etc. in the National Parks and Sanctuaries. Also School/College students and local Youths are taken to wildlife areas for exposure and creating love in them for wildlife and nature conservation. The equipments like projectors, film, camping equipments etc. are purchased under this scheme.

### **2. Development of Pin Valley National Park**

The Pin Valley National Park is situated in the Pin Valley of Spiti Sub-Division of Lahaul and Spiti District. The area supports unique flora of cold desert eco-system. The Pin Valley National Park is one of the few areas where Snow Leopard, which is a highly endangered species in the world, is found along with its prey species. Besides main birds, animals found in this park area are Snow Wolf, Ibex, Himalayan Brown Fox, Himalayan Blue Sheep, Snow Rabbit, Marmots, Weasels, Snow Cock, Chukor, Hill Pigeon, Yellow Billed Chough etc.

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

## **6. Rural Development**

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

Alleviation of poverty has been an important element in India's strategy for development, which is not viewed merely as a function of growth. Since mid 1970's, a series of special programmes aimed at alleviating acute poverty and increasing rural employment, are being implemented in the country. These included resource and economic development programmes for the rural poor like IRDP, TRYSEM & DWACRA etc. and other works for creation of supplementary employment opportunities like NREP, RLEGP, GRY and special area development programmes like DPAP, EAS and Desert Development Programme. In the earlier five-year plans i.e. 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> the benefits were provided to the rural poor under these programmes. According to the BPL census conducted for the ninth five-year plan, total 286447 families were identified below poverty line. The criteria adopted for the identification of these families was monthly per capita consumption expenditure.

The identification of BPL households for 10<sup>th</sup> plan has been done on the basis of cut off score. During 10<sup>th</sup> plan the poverty eradication remained the focus and accordingly the financial provisions were also kept. Similarly, during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, efforts will be made to reduce poverty in the rural areas by providing employment to the rural poor with the involvement of Panchayati Raj institutions and NGOs in the planning and execution of poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes. The department is presently implementing the following schemes/programmes:

### **A. Special Programmes for Rural development/ Area Development**

#### **(I) Watershed Development Programme**

Government of India launched Watershed Development Programme on watershed approach during the year 1995-96. The main objectives of the programme were to ensure over all development of rural areas, harvesting of rainwater, employment generation, poverty alleviation, community empowerment and development of human and other economic resources of the rural areas, mitigating the adverse effects of extreme climatic conditions and development of natural resources etc.

Under these components, the targets are, to treat the land identified under Watershed Development Projects. The main activities are soil moisture

conservation, Water Harvesting, Afforestation, Pasture Development, Horticultural /Agricultural Dev. etc. Presently, following three programmes are being implemented on watershed approach:

1. Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)
2. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)
3. Desert Development Programme (DDP)

IWDP is being implemented in district Chamba, Hamirpur, Kangra, Kullu, Mandi, Shimla, Sirmour, Four blocks of district Solan ( Nalagarh, Solan, Kandaghat & Dharampur) and two blocks of district Kinnaur ( Kalpa & Nichar)

DPAP is being implemented in district Bilaspur, Una and two blocks (Kunihar & Dharampur) of the district Solan.

DDP is being implemented in district Lahaul-Spiti and Pooh block of the district Kinnaur.

Prior to 1-4-2000, under IWDP, 100% cost was released by the GOI and per hectare cost was Rs.4000/. Under DPAP, prior to 1.4.1999, the sharing pattern was Rs.50:50 between Centre and State which was revised to 75:25 % between Centre and State and per hectare cost to Rs.5000/- per hectare. After 1.4.2000, the Government of India has revised the cost at the rate of Rs.6000/ per hectare for treatment of the area.

New projects sanctioned after 1-4-2003 are being implemented as per Hariyali Guidelines. The projects sanctioned under Hariyali guidelines will be implemented through the Panchayati Raj Institutions. However, projects sanctioned prior to 1.4.2003 will continue to be implemented as per Guidelines of 2001. Under Haryali Guidelines the execution of watershed projects will be through the Panchayati Raj Institutions and funds will be released in five installments by the GOI instead of seven installments as per old guidelines.

During 9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan the projects totaling more than Rs. 450 Crore have been sanctioned for treatment of 7.77 lakh hectare of wasteland. The project period under these schemes is normally 5 years but it has been observed that the projects are completed between a period of 6-8 years. As per information in Wasteland Atlas of India, an area of 28327 Sq. Km. is wasteland area in the State which is 50.88% of total geographical area. The area which has been identified for treatment is roughly 27%. Hence, it is estimated that an area of 6.00 lakh hectare will be covered during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan under IWDP, DPAP & DDP.

Under IWDP, an amount of Rs.19232.00 lakh is expected from GOI under ongoing and new projects and an amount of Rs.1747.59 lakh is needed as state share during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan.

Under DPAP, an amount of Rs. 6906.00 lakh is expected from GOI for ongoing and new projects against which an amount of Rs. 2302.00 lakh is required as State Share during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan.

Under DDP, approximately an amount of Rs. 9300.00 lakh is expected from GOI and Rs. 3099.01 lakh are needed to meet out the requirement of State Share during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan.

## **(II) Integrated Watershed Management Programme**

A new project costing to Rs. 225.00 crore under IWMP for 1.50 lakh hectare area is expected to be sanctioned by the Govt. of India during 2010-11. An amount of Rs. 40.60 crore as first installment (20%) is also expected from Govt. of India against which an amount of Rs. 4.00 crore has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2010-11.

## **(III) DRDA Administration**

The Government of India has restructured various centrally sponsored schemes and has stressed the need for qualitative implementation and monitoring of these schemes at grass root level. Besides, in order to have better results and proper utilization, DRDAs and State Level Monitoring Cell have been created. For this purpose, the Government of India provides funds in the following manner:

1. For Districts having Blocks less than 6	=	Rs. 46.00 lakh
2. For Districts having Blocks upto 10	=	Rs. 57.00 lakh
3. For Districts having Blocks more than 10	=	Rs. 65.00 lakh

Under DRDA Administration, the expenditure is shared by the Central and State Government on 75:25 sharing pattern. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 2797.00 lakh will be received as central share. The requirements of state share will be Rs.932.19 lakh during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

## **(IV) Indira Awas Yojana**

Indira Awas Yojana is a Centrally Sponsored scheme. Under this scheme, an assistance of Rs.38500/- is provided to a BPL family. The selection of the beneficiaries is done in the Gram Sabha. The sharing of funds between Centre and State is in the ratio of 75:25. Under this scheme, the financial assistance of Rs. 38500 is being provided for construction of a house to a BPL family. This will be continued during 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan. As per estimates, an amount of Rs.4231.00 lakh will be received as central share, against which an amount of Rs.1410.15 lakh is required as state share for construction of 19622 houses during 11<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan.

## **B. Rural Employment / Self Employment Programmes**

### **(I) Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana**

Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana has been launched from the year 1999-2000 as a major poverty alleviation programme in the State. This yojana lays emphasis on group approach instead of individual beneficiary approach which would enable the beneficiaries to start with viable projects in a joint manner which can bring them higher incomes. This approach will also improve the skills of the poor through an in-built training component, up-gradation of technology, providing adequate backward and forward linkages, availability of adequate infrastructure and better marketing arrangements. There is a dire necessity to explore the possibility of finding small industrial units on the basis of local raw material. At the national level, 15% funds have been earmarked under SGSY exclusively for implementing infrastructure development projects to ensure maximum self-employment opportunities to the target group families in the rural areas. The subsidy at uniform rate of 30% of the project cost subject to a maximum limit of Rs.7500/- will be provided. In respect of SCs/STs and disabled persons, subsidy will be @ 50% and Rs.10000/- respectively. For groups of swarozgaries (SHGs), the subsidy would be 50% of the project cost subject to per capita subsidy of Rs.10, 000/- or Rs.1.25 lakh whichever is less.

Proper training of officials/non officials at the district and block level is to be ensured. There is also a need to strengthen the field functionaries at all levels. This calls for strengthening the existing training institutions and identifying certain other institutions where these functionaries may be imparted training about the implementation of anti-poverty employment generation and other social welfare programmes. The Central and State Governments are funding this scheme on 75:25 sharing pattern. Hence, it is estimated that an amount of Rs.3685.11 lakh will be received as central share under normal SGSY against which an amount of Rs.1228.37 lakh will be needed as State share for 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan to assist approximately 36277 BPL households.

### **(II) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.**

The Parliament has enacted the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 in September, 2005. Under the act, the livelihood security of the house hold in rural area has been ensured by guaranteeing one hundred days of guaranteed employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The act came into force w.e.f. 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2006 in the districts notified by the Government of India. In Himachal Pradesh, Chamba, Kangra, Mandi and Sirmour districts have been covered under this scheme. The rest of the districts of Himachal Pradesh have been covered w.e.f. 1.4.2008. If applicant is not provided with an employment within 15 days of applying, he or she shall be entitled to a daily unemployment allowance. The unemployment allowance for first 30 days will be one fourth of the daily wage and after that the unemployment allowance will be 50% of the wage rate. The scheme will be implemented on 90:10 cost sharing basis between Centre and the State Government. But 100% expenditure on unemployment allowance will be borne by

the State Government although the scheme is demand driven yet the department has proposed an estimated outlay of Rs.16409.00 lakh for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan.

### **(III) Guru Ravidass Civic Amenities up-gradation Scheme**

This scheme has been launched in the State to provide civic amenities like pucca streets, drainage, and public hydrant or in the absence of piped water supply provision of a hand-pump etc. in the villages having highest concentration of Scheduled Castes population. The ward will be surveyed for gaps in availability of civic amenities like pucca streets, drainage, public hydrant or in the absence of piped water supply provision of a hand-pump etc. Based on this assessment, in each Vidhan Sabha Constituency, an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakh is provided in a year to meet such needs from the year 2006-07. The allocation under this head has been increased to Rs. 10.00 lakh for each constituency in non- tribal areas of the state. In view of the revised allocation, the estimated requirement of funds during 11<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan will be Rs.3250.00 lakh.

## **C. Housing**

### **I. Atal Awas Yojna**

Atal Awas Yojna has been started as a new housing scheme for poor houseless persons w.e.f. 1-04-08. This scheme is being administered on the pattern of the ongoing centrally sponsored scheme “Indira Awas Yojna”. The scale of assistance is exactly the same as under Indira Awas Yojna and this scheme also covers the beneficiaries living below the poverty line.

## **7. Community Development**

The present set up of the schemes under community development programme is based on old community development concept which aims at development of community with the initiative and participation of community itself. For 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the funds are being provided under different schemes under this head.

### **(I) Total Sanitation Campaign**

All the 12 districts of the State have been covered under Total Sanitation Campaign and Government of Himachal Pradesh has launched a comprehensive strategy to tackle the sanitation challenge by promoting full sanitation coverage in rural areas and eliminate the practice of open defecation in the state. The programme is being implemented with an active participation of rural masses and Panchayati Raj Institutions. The primacy of awareness in generating a demand for sanitation through IEC is the successful achievement of goals of sanitation. The State of Himachal Pradesh has already developed an IEC manual and a technical manual. These manuals contain information about low cost technology and IEC activities to be taken at different levels. In addition to it, state has also arranged different workshops on IEC in which large numbers of participants like members of Zila Parishad, Panchayat functionaries, NGOs, representatives from departments like IPH, Health, Education and DRDAs have participated.

The DRDAs have been requested to promote the scheme at the Panchayat level to get the award under Nirmal Gram Puraskar Yojana. During the year 2009-10, 525 panchayats of the State have forwarded their claim for the Nirmal Gram Puraskar. A parallel State level reward scheme (Maharishi Valmiki Sampooran Swachta Puraskar (MVSSP) is also there to promote the programme.

This is a sanitation competition scheme for the cleanest Gram Panchayat in which different criteria like ODF village, methods of solid waste management and waste water disposal, hygiene and community sanitation usage etc. are taken into account. With the revision of BPL subsidy and addition of the components like solid waste management is definitely going to pace up the achievement of the programme and state will be able to achieve the goal by the year 2010.

Convergence of the Total Sanitation Campaign with National Rural Health Mission has also been started at State level. At district level, the District Health Mission would guide activities of sanitation and promote joint IEC for public health, sanitation and hygiene, through village Health and Sanitation Committee and promote household toilets and school sanitation programme, which will be successfully achieved during the 11<sup>th</sup> plan. Hence, in view of the position explained above, necessary provision of sufficient outlay for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan are needed under the scheme and it has been estimated that an amount of Rs. 1200.00 lakh is needed to meet out the requirement of state share.

## **(II) Mahila Mandal Protsahan Yojana**

With the objective of encouraging Mahila Mandals towards involvement in development programmes, the department has introduced a scheme titled “**Mahila Mandal Protsahan Yojana**” from the year 1998-99 which aims at creating awareness of various developmental programmes among the people through the Mahila Mandals and encouraging their involvement in development programmes. Besides, it aims at generating awareness among the rural woman in family planning and child care, promotion of small savings, participation in literacy/post literacy campaigns and educates them about the social evils like drinking, dowry and crimes against women. The funds under this scheme are being provided to only registered Mahila Mandals on the basis of their performance in various developmental activities. The incentive money sanctioned under this scheme is utilised for creation of community assets, purchase of utensils, dairies, furniture, musical instruments, and organization of cultural activities/awareness camps and conducting of study tours within the State.

## **(III) Construction/Completion of Office/ Residential Buildings**

Under this sub head, funds are provided to the blocks for the construction/completion of staff residential buildings and Gram Sewak huts. Besides, the funds are also provided for completion of on going Office buildings. It has also been observed that the office/ residence buildings constructed under Community Development Programme are not in good conditions and construction of new buildings are required in majority of development blocks.

## **(IV) Grant-in-aid to Panchayat Samities**

Grant-in-aid is being provided to Panchayat Samities under the heads Execution of Minor Irrigation Schemes and Execution of DWS/drainage. But it has been observed that the amount provided under these heads are very meager and it is proposed that this amount be increased to Rs.1.00 lakh for each Panchayat Samiti.

## **8. Panchayats**

After the enactment of 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act & Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act 1994, 3 tiers Panchayati Raj System has been set up at grass root level in the State. These are Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis at block level and Zila Parishad at the district level. Presently, there are 3243 Gram Panchayats, 75 Panchayat Samitis and 12 Zila Parishads in the State. The Panchayati Raj Institutions are being provided more and more administrative and financial powers besides devolving them the powers, functions & responsibilities of 15 different line departments of the state in consonance with the provisions of the Act *ibid*. These institutions are also being provided funds for developmental activities. However, creation of proper infrastructure is needed. Discription of ongoing activities is as under:-

### **1. Construction of PRIs Buildings**

There are 3243 Gram Panchayats, 75 Panchayat Samitis and 12 Zila Parishads in the State. Of these, 345 Gram Panchayats do not have their own buildings, which include 206 new Gram Panchayats created during the year, 2005 by way of re-organization and bifurcation. Out of 75 Panchayats Samitis, 19 do not have their Bhawan. For imparting training etc. to the elected representatives of PRIs, provision is also needed to be made for construction of training hall at the block and district level. Therefore, funds are required for this purpose in a phased manner during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan.

### **2. Imparting of training to the newly elected representatives of PRIs**

The elections to the Panchayat Raj Institutions were held in the month of December, 2005 and more than 25000 office bearers have been elected. Now they are to be acquainted with the knowledge of Panchayati Raj Act, Rules, Accounts and Audit procedure etc. Therefore, training to the newly elected representatives is being imparted by all District Panchayat Officers in training institutes at Mashobra and Baijnath. The regular training/exposure visits and refresher courses are required in capacity building of the elected representatives.

### **3. District Planning**

Under the provision of Article 243 ZD and Section 185 of Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act 1994, District Planning Committees have been constituted in each district. As per the mandate of the constitution, planning process has to be started at each tier of PRI and these plans will be consolidated at the district level by the District Planning Committees. Preparation of plan is a technical work as such technical assistance and funds are required to be provided for this purpose.

#### **4. Project Proposed through PRIs by the GTZ for H.P.**

The total cost of GTZ aided “Micro Planning at Panchayat Level” Project is Rs. 12.20 crore. The project will be completed in 4 years in the sharing pattern of 75:25% between donor agency and state government. The project was started in June, 2007 and will be concluded in December, 2010. The project is being implemented in the society mode by the Panchayati Raj department. The main objectives of the project are as under:

1. Preparation of Model Guidelines/Manual to facilitate the preparation of best Micro-Plans by the Panchayats.
2. Constitution of core group of experts for monitoring and advocacy regarding Micro Planning.
3. Study/Exposure visits of core group members and selected office bearers of Gram Panchayats outside the state and within the state.
4. Capacity Building.

An amount of Rs. 92.32 Lakhs has already been provided during the financial year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 and an amount of Rs. 30 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11.

#### **5. Backward Region Grant Fund**

The Government of India had launched a scheme known as Rastriya Sam Vikas Yojna (RSVY) which was being governed by the Planning Department of the State before 2007-08. From the financial year 2007-08, this scheme has been placed under the administrative control of Panchayati Raj Department and the nomenclature of the scheme has also been changed from Rastriya Sam Vikas Yojna (RSVY) to Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF). Now this scheme is being implemented in two districts of the State i.e. in Sirmour and Chamba. A provision of Rs. 30.46 crore has been proposed under this scheme for the year 2010-11.

## 9. Irrigation & Flood Control

Irrigation and Flood control section comprises of sub sectors of major and medium irrigation, minor irrigation, command area development and flood control. The sub sector-wise details are as under:

### (a) Irrigation

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

**Table No.-1**  
**Irrigation Potential in Himachal Pradesh**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Area</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>
1.	Total Geographical Area	Lakh Hect.	55.67
2.	Net Area Sown	Lakh Hect.	5.83
3.	Ultimate Irrigation Potential Available	Lakh Hect.	0.50
	i) Major & Medium Irrigation	Lakh Hect.	2.85
	ii) Minor Irrigation		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Lakh Hect.</b>	<b>3.35</b>
4.	Created upto 31st March, 2009	Lakh Hect.	2.29

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

### Review of Achievements

Unlike other development schemes, viability of irrigation schemes is to be judged by way of cost benefit ratios/internal rate of return (IRR). The benefits are in the shape of increased production and cost is taken as the interest on capital investment together with the annual maintenance cost for running the irrigation

schemes. The schemes with a cost benefit ratio of more than 1.5 or IRR more than 12% are approved only.

Starting practically from scratch, an area of 2,29,328 hectares of land by different agencies viz. Govt. schemes, rural development department schemes and through private kuhls has been brought under assured irrigation upto March, 2009 which is nearly 68.45% of the irrigable area and 39.40 % of the culturable area of the State.

The physical and financial achievements made during the different plan periods are given in the following table: -

**Table-2**  
**Physical and Financial Achievements of 5 years/Annual Plans**

Year	Irrigation potential created by Rural Development, Agriculture Department and Private Schemes (Hect.)	Irrigation potential created through Govt. Schemes executed by IPH Department (Hect.)			Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)
	Kuhls	Minor	Major / Medium	Total	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1951-56	61,000	2370	-	2370	33.57
1956-61	1,500	3687	-	3687	65.66
1961-66	1,550	2805	-	2805	44.21
1966-67	1,550	821	-	821	7.86
1967-68	850	4720	-	4720	76.44
1968-69	300	1660	-	1660	27.31
1969-70	4,000	6175	-	6175	289.84
1970-75		3442	-	3442	109.09
1975-76		1385	-	1385	128.44
1976-77	8,643	2100	-	2100	148.55
1977-78		2993	-	2993	200.92
1978-79		1325	-	1325	343.09
1979-80		3364	-	3364	422.17
1980-81		4888	3190	8078	495.67
1981-82		5407	2996	8403	650.88
1982-83	3,485	4000	-	4000	721.24
1983-84		3826	-	3826	447.08
1984-85		2376	200	2576	505.51
1985-90	3,095	10571	1750	12321	6615.56
1990-91	2,685	2430	250	2680	2227.44

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1991-92	4,503	3466	-	3466	3426.82
1992-93	35	2440	210	2650	3105.90
1993-94		1503	235	1738	1936.34
1994-95		1619	250	1869	2482.13
1995-96		1608	800	2408	3019.35
1996-97		1614	1055	2669	3792.92
1997-98		2000	300	2300	5078.50
1998-99		2000	150	2150	5481.92
1999-2k		2120	150	2270	5754.45
2000-01		1819	200	2019	5229.27
2001-02		2073	100	2173	6058.64
2002-03	7461	2088	200	2288	8105.05
2003-04		2161	300	2461	6011.22
2004-05		2126	300	2426	5950.11
2005-06		2338	300	2638	9689.38
2006-07		2202	2216	4418	16132.88
2007-08		2697	2500	5197	18589.93
2008-09		2800	2000	4800	21551.90
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100657</b>	<b>109019</b>	<b>19652</b>	<b>128671</b>	<b>144957.24</b>

Thus, total irrigation potential created upto March, 2009 is as under:

**Table-3**

Sr. No.	Item	Area in Hect.
1.	2.	3.
a)	By Rural Development, Agriculture Department & Private Schemes	1,00,657
b)	By IPH Department Schemes	1,28,671
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,29,328</b>

Details of schemes/projects under operation in the state are as under: -

### **(I) Major Irrigation Projects**

#### **Shah Nehar**

The only major irrigation project in the state is Shah Nehar which falls in district Kangra. With the construction of Shahnehar barrage, the water of river Beas was diverted by Punjab, thereby adversely affecting irrigation rights of the inhabitants of Himachal Pradesh. The matter was taken-up with the Government of Punjab and an agreement was signed in July, 1983 whereby the Punjab Government agreed to release 228 cusec of water to Himachal Pradesh and to bear the entire cost of providing lined carrier channel system for irrigating the area, which would have received irrigation had the barrage not been constructed and water allowed to flow.

One field Circle with allied staff was created for survey, investigation and preparation of the project and detailed project report amounting to Rs. 49.30 crore was prepared and submitted to the Central Water Commission, New Delhi during 1987 for scrutiny and approval. This was up-dated and an estimate amounting to Rs. 93.20 crore was submitted to Central Water Commission on 1-7-90 for approval. Punjab government contested the estimates and the case was referred to the Central Water Commission for arbitration. The award was given by the Central Water Commission on 19-5-95. In the light of the award, modified project reports were submitted to Central Water Commission during August, 1995 for approval.

The project was cleared for Rs. 143.32 crore on techno-economical consideration by technical advisory committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources on 3rd April, 1996 subject to clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests. A sum of Rs. 88.49 crore was to be shared by the Govt. of Punjab and the rest of the amount was to be shared by the Govt. of H.P. The project was accorded A/A & E/S vide FC-cum-Secy. (IPH) G.O. HP letter No.IPH (4)-15/85 Vol-III dated 10-6-97 for Rs.143.32 crore.

The year wise financial phasing and share of the state as approved in the project was as under:

**Table-4**  
**Share of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh in Project**  
**(Rs. in Crore)**

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>H.P. Share</b>	<b>Punjab Share</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>	<b>5.</b>
1.	1997-98	8.52	14.96	23.48
2.	1998-99	9.79	15.72	25.51
3.	99-2000	10.55	18.70	29.25
4.	2000-01	8.64	15.43	24.07
5.	2001-02	13.52	18.76	32.28
6.	2002-03	3.81	4.92	8.73
	<b>Total :</b>	<b>54.83</b>	<b>88.49</b>	<b>143.32</b>

The salient features of Shah Nehar Project are as under:

**Table-5**  
**Salient Features**

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Particular
1.	2.	3.	4.
a)	Area to be covered		
i)	Gross Command Area	Hect.	22,627
ii)	Culturable Command Area	Hect.	15,287
iii)	Villages to be covered	No.	93
b)	Water to be utilised (as per agreement)	Cusecs	228
c)	Yearly Water Requirement	MAF	0.163
d)	Length of Canals		
i)	Right Bank Canal	Kms.	48.85
ii)	Left Bank Canal	Kms.	30.00
e)	Benefit Cost Ratio		2.77:1
f)	Internal Rate of Return	%	18.00
g)	Cost per Hectare	Rs. in Lakh	0.9375
h)	Expenditure upto June, 2009(cumulative)	Rs. in Lakh	21601.19
i)	Approved Outlay (Eleventh Plan)	Rs. in Lakh	13000.00
j)	Actual Expenditure 2007-09	Rs. in Lakh	8335.23
k)	Approved Outlay 2009-10	Rs. in Lakh	4300.00
l)	Proposed Outlay 2010-11	Rs. in Lakh	2000.00

The cost of the project has now been revised to Rs. 310.89 crore. The project is to be funded as under:-

**Table-6**  
**Project Funding**

**(Rs.in Crore)**

Shah Nehar Project	Total Cost	Central Grant 90% direct to H.P.	H.P. Share including CLA	Punjab Share including CLA	Funds provided by Punjab	Balance
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Original Cost(1995)	143.32		54.830	88.490	66.73	21.76
Revised DPR Cost (2007)	310.89		118.94	191.95	66.73	125.22
Expenditure upto 3/2009	246.56		60.986	98.4252	65.306	33.1192
Balance Cost	64.33	136.331	5.795	9.353	-	9.353
<b>Total:</b>	310.89	136.331	66.781	107.7782	65.306	42.4722

## (II) Medium Irrigation Projects

Irrigational facilities in the State can be generated in a substantial manner under medium and minor irrigation projects/schemes. Under these projects/schemes, irrigation, potential of 12,636 hectares stands created upto March, 2005.

The approved outlay for 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan under Medium Irrigation Projects was Rs. 2500.00 lakh with a target of 2500 hectares. The work of medium irrigation projects was taken in hand during the fifth plan period. Four medium irrigation projects in the State have been completed and the work on another two is in progress. The physical and financial achievements made by the end of March, 2009 are as under: -

**Table-7**  
**Financial and Physical Achievements**

Sr. No.	Year	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)	Physical Achievement (In Hects.)	Name of Projects
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	1980-81	203.67	3190	Giri Irrigation and Bhabour Sahib Phase-I
2.	1981-82	142.28	2996	Giri Irrigation and Bhabour Sahib Phase-I
3.	1982-83	52.06	Nil	Giri Irrigation, Bhabour Sahib Phase-I and Balh Valley
4.	1983-84	82.71	Nil	Giri Irrigation, Bhabour Sahib Phase-I and Balh Valley
5.	1984-85	130.00	200	Balh Valley
6.	1985-90	656.57	1750	Balh Valley
7.	1990-91	208.37	250	Balh Valley
8.	1991-92	215.52	Nil	Balh Valley and Bhabour Sahib Phase-II
9.	1992-93	235.81	210	Balh Valley & Bhabour Sahib Phase-II
10.	1993-94	245.93	235	Balh Valley & Bhabour Sahib Phase-II
11.	1994-95	259.12	250	Balh Valley & Bhabour Sahib Phase-II
12.	1995-96	343.43	800	Balh Valley & Bhabour Sahib Phase-II
13.	1996-97	454.66	1055	Balh Valley & Bhabour Sahib Phase-I
14.	1997-98	1012.12	300	Balh Valley & Bhabour Sahib Phase-II
15.	1998-99	1203.38	150	Shahnehar, Sidhata & others
16.	1999-2k	1624.86	150	Shahnehar, Sidhata & others
17.	2000-01	1398.12	200	Shahnehar, Sidhata & others
18.	2001-02	1198.94	100	Shahnehar, Sidhata & others
19.	2002-03	1192.29	200	Shahnehar, Sidhata & others
20.	2003-04	1545.00	300	Shahnehar, Sidhata & others
21.	2004-05	1751.64	300	Shahnehar, Sidhata & others
22.	2005-06	3112.04	300	Shahnehar, Sidhata & others
23.	2006-07	5262.21	2216	Shahnehar, Sidhata & others
24.	2007-08	9641.95	2500	Shahnehar, Sidhata & others
25.	2008-09	8002.60	2000	Shahnehar, Sidhata & others
	<b>Total :</b>	<b>40175.28</b>	<b>19652</b>	

The details of expenditure and physical achievements made through completed medium irrigation projects are as under:

**Table-8**  
**Expenditure and Achievements**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Name of Project</b>	<b>Estimated Cost 3/98 (Rs.in lakh)</b>	<b>Total Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in lakh)</b>	<b>Physical Achievement (In hecets.)</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>	<b>5.</b>
1.	Giri Irrigation Project	823.00	823.00	5263
2.	Bhabour Sahib Ph-I	85.00	115.00	923
3.	Balh Valley Project	827.00	1174.51	2410
4.	Bhabour Sahib Ph-II	1142.00	1146.20	2640
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>2877.00</b>	<b>3258.71</b>	<b>11236</b>

### **1. Sidhata Project**

The project area is situated in Jawali tehsil of Kangra district. The water of Dehar stream is proposed to be diverted by constructing a small weir at village Anuhi through open channel, tunnel cut and covers section. The project was approved in the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) meeting held on 9-9-97 amounting to Rs.33.62 crore with CCA of 3150 hectares. The A/A & E/S of this project was accorded vide FC-cum-Secy. (IPH) letter No.PBW (PH) F (11)-1/92 Vol-VI dated 17-12-97 for Rs.33.62 crore. The project completion was envisaged in 7 years. The work on this project was started in the year 1998-99. The approved outlay for 10<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan was Rs. 1200 lakh with a target of 1000 hectares.

The cost of this project has now been revised to Rs. 66.35 crore. This revision in project cost was conveyed to us by the Central Water Commission vide its letter No. 20(8) 2006-WR dated 8<sup>th</sup> November, 2007.

**Table-9**  
**Salient Features**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Particulars</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>
1.	Name of the Project	SIDHATA IRRIGATION PROJECT
2.	Source	Dehra Khad
3.	C.C.A.	3150 Hect.
		(a) Lift = 715 Hect.
		(b) Gravity = 2435 Hect.
		Total = 3150 Hect.
4.	Gross Command Area	4250 Hect.
5.	Total Length of the Canal	13.27 Km. on the right bank of Dehar khad
6.	Length of the tunnel	1.7 Kms.
7.	Cut and Cover section to bye pass slide prone reach	2.3 Kms.

1.	2.	3.
8.	Length of 2 lined distributries	3.55 Kms.
9.	Carrying capacity of the Canal.	2.70 cummeecs (96 cusecs) with annual withdrawl of 31 million Cubic meters.
10.	Villages being covered	45
11.	Pumps proposed to be covered 715 Hect.	6 pumps to cover area at a higher elevation. One such lift pump is proposed on the left bank to serve an area of 150 Hect. The water for left bank is to be lifted from head works while in the right bank from the main canal.
12.	Type of Lining	Cement concrete lining over polythene film in the entire length of canal.
13.	Section of the Canal.	Mehboob with full supply depth at head 1.15 metres Bed slope 1:1000 and side slope 1:1
14.	Cross-drainage works	Nine aqueducts and one super passage have been proposed. Total length of such structures is 558 metres.
15.	Other structures on the main canal	Bridges = 11 No. Escapes = 5 No. Water control structure = 1 No.
16.	Expenditure upto 3/2009(cumulative)	Rs. 5847.21 lakh
17.	10 <sup>th</sup> Plan Approved outlay	Rs. 1200 lakh
18.	Approved Outlay for 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2007-12	Rs. 2800 lakh
19.	Actual Ecpenditure 2007-08	Rs. 1300 lakh
20.	Actual Ecpenditure 2008-09	Rs.1000.25 lakh
21.	Approved Outlay for Annual Plan 2009-10	Rs. 700.00 lakh
22.	Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan 2010-11	Rs. 700.00 lakh

## 2. Lift Irrigation Project Changer Area

An agreement between the Govt. of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh was reached in the year 1983 according to which Himachal Pradesh agreed to acquire some land situated in village Dabat Majari, district Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh, which was required by the Govt.of Punjab for the construction of Anandpur Hydel Channel Project. In lieu, thereof, the Govt. of Punjab agreed to release 25 cusecs of water regularly from Anandpur Hydel channel for irrigation and drinking water purposes in Himachal Pradesh.

Project reports of this proposal were submitted to Central Water Commission (CWC) for techno-economic appraisal thrice in the year 1989, 1991 and then in 1995. The CCA of first two project reports was less than 2,000 hectares. These proposals were returned back thrice due to the peak water requirement of 46.15 cusecs against the availability of 18.59 cusecs. So Govt. of H.P. decided to dig 12 tubewells in the command area to meet with the balance requirement of water. In pursuance of this proposal, the Central Water Commission (CWC) advised to refer the report to Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) Chandigarh to explore Ground Water (GW) availability and yield from the tubewells proposed to be installed in the command area.

The revised proposals were almost similar to the proposals submitted by Govt. of Himachal Pradesh in January, 1995 except change in the post project-cropping pattern which has been reviewed. Finally, the project was cleared by Central Water Commission (CWC) and A/A & E/S accorded during 1998-99 vide letter No.PBW-(PH) F (6)-1/97 dated 22-6-99 for Rs. 28.37 crore. An outlay of Rs. 800 lakh was proposed for 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan with a target of 500 hectares.

**Table-10**  
**Salient features of the Anadpur Hydel Project**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Particular</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>
1.	G.C.A	7591 Hect.
2.	C.C.A	2350 Hect.
3.	Revised Cost	Rs. 8821.00 lakh
4.	Phasing of Expenditure:	
5.	1999-2000	Rs. 28.00 lakh
6.	2000-01	Rs. 283.00 lakh
7.	2001-02	Rs. 567.00 lakh
8.	2002-03	Rs. 567.00 lakh
9.	2003-04	Rs. 567.00 lakh
10.	2004-05	Rs. 567.00 lakh
11.	2005-06	Rs. 258.00 lakh
12.	Total	Rs. 2837.00 lakh
13.	Cost per Hect.	Rs. 93284.00
14.	Cost Benefit Ratio	2.19
15.	Phasing of expected benefits:	
16.	2002-03	470 Hect.
17.	2003-04	1175 Hect.
18.	2004-05	1880 Hect.
19.	2005-06	2350 Hect.
20.	Actual Expenditure up to 3/08(cumulative)	Rs. 4156.58 lakh
21.	10 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan Approved Outlay	Rs. 800.00 lakh
22.	Actual Expenditure ( 2007-08)	Rs. 3000.00 lakh
23.	Approved Outlay 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2007-12	Rs. 5900.00 lakh
24.	Actual Expenditure 2008-09	Rs. 2000.00 lakh
25.	Approved Outlay 2009-10	Rs. 1500.00 lakh
26.	Proposed Outlay 2010-11	Rs. 700.00 lakh

The cost of this project has now been revised to Rs. 88.09 crore. The investment clearance in project cost was conveyed to us by the Planning Commission New Delhi vide letter No. 20(8)2000-WR dated 3<sup>rd</sup> April, 2008.

### **3. Balh Valley Medium Irrigation Project (Left Bank)**

The project envisages providing of irrigation facilities to 60 villages in the valley in the Left Bank of Suketi Khad covering CCA of 2780 Hect. (2175 Hect. by surface water and 605 Hect. by Ground Water). It is proposed to tap water from Suketi khad from a point upstream of the existing silt ejector of Sundernagar balancing reservoir, which is a part of Beas Satluj Link Project (BSL).

This project stands approved in the 75th meeting of the Advisory Committee, Irrigation and Flood Control and Multipurpose Project, which was held on 18/12/2000 in the Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, New Delhi. This project was accepted by the advisory committee for Rs. 41.64 crore as item No.5. The approval was conveyed by the Member Secretary, Advisory committees vide No. 16/27/2000 PA (N)/2363-3307 dated 22/12/2000. Due to increase in cost, the revised DPR amounting to Rs. 62.25 crore has been accepted in the 87<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) held on 17.11.2006 at New Delhi vide Chief Engineer (Project Appraisal Organisation) & Member Secretary No. 16/27/2006-PA(N)2088-120 dated 22-11-2006. Under this project, an outlay of Rs. 5900.00 lakh has been approved for the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. An outlay of Rs. 1800.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11.

### **4. Phina Singh Medium Irrigation Project**

This project has been named after Late Shri Phina Singh, a local resident of village Niari, who presented the idea of constructing an earthen rock fell Dam across Chakki khad near Lahroo for irrigation purpose.

The proposed site for construction of Dam across Chakki khad lies near village Lahroo in tehsil Bhattiyat district Chamba. Village Lahroo is situated on Nurpur Chamba Road at a distance of 25 KM from Nurpur. This village is also connected by fair weather road from Darman via Sihunta-Chowari and is 5 KM from Chowari town, the head quarter of Bhattiyat tehsil. The nearest railway station is Nurpur, which is a narrow gauge rail line. The gross command area of various villages proposed to be covered under this project is 8436 hectares and 4650 hectares of land is likely to be culturable command area. As per the report of geological survey conducted by State Geologist, Himachal Pradesh open channel construction has not been found feasible as such tunnel measuring 4500 meters with an intervening portion of cut and cover in 25 mtrs. length between RD 2550 to 2575 across Sanjhi Nallah has been proposed. The proposed tunnel has been designed to carry a discharge of 224 cusecs in a grade of 1: 4000. The height of the proposed dam axis is 686 mtrs. (MSL) and top of the dam is proposed at R.L. 717. The length of dam at crest level shall be 243 mtrs. The area likely to be submerged in the reservoir has been estimated 2,65,000 sqms. Parchhod village having 25 houses with 250 population, a Govt. High School and a pump house of LIS Naddat

will be submerged in the reservoir. The CCA to be covered shall be partly by lift and partly by gravity. The project report for this project stands submitted to Govt. of India, Director Central Water Commission (CWC) Monitoring and Appraisal Kasumpti, Shimla-9 vide Joint Secretary (IPH) No. PBW (PH) F (2) 2/98 dated 1-10-2003 for Rs. 63.00 Crore. The proposed Dam was not technically suitable from geological consideration and an alternative site for the dam has been selected upstream of existing proposed site, the approval on this account has been conveyed vide Principal Secretary IPH letter No IPH(F)9-2/2004 dated 6.6.06. Accordingly the necessary detail has been provided to the Director, Geological Survey of India, Chandigarh and a request has also been made to convey the approval of new alternative site. Now the approval for alternative site for the construction of dam selected on the upstream of the earlier proposed site has been received from Director, Geological Survey of India, Chandigarh. Accordingly the fresh Detailed Project Report(DPR) amounting to Rs. 147.15 crore has been prepared and submitted to Govt. of India for approval. Further observation was conveyed to us by the Central Water Commission vide its letter no. MAS/424/2003/1613-16 dated 5/8/2008 which are being attended. An outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11.

## **5. Survey and Investigation of New Projects**

To harness the irrigation potential through the implementation of medium irrigation projects, a large number of projects are under investigation. The following projects are proposed to be investigated :-

1. Phina Singh Project
2. Bara Solda Nagrota Suriyan Project

After investigation, these are proposed to be posed for arranging bilateral assistance. The preliminary investigations indicate that the projects are feasible but detailed investigation is required to be carried out for ascertaining the technical and economic viability.

## **(III) Minor Irrigation**

Himachal Pradesh is a mountainous state having boundaries with Uttrakhand and Jammu and Kashmir. The population of the state as per 2001 census was 6.08 million. Almost 80% of the population is engaged in Agriculture. Most of the people are engaged in agriculture work although a little over 10% of the total land area is cultivated. The land holdings of most of the farmers are very small. The total irrigable area estimated as per Master Plan is 3.35 lakh hectares of which 2.29 lakh hectares has been created. The Irrigation & Public Health as well as Agriculture/Rural Development department are executing the minor irrigation schemes under state sector. Since the resources of the state are scarce/limited, loans under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) programme are being arranged for bringing more and more area under irrigation.

Under RIDF-I, incomplete or ongoing projects in minor, medium and major irrigation along with projects in flood protection, watershed management and soil conservation were accorded priority. The projects relating to (a) Harvesting of rain water to reduce the run off. (b) Irrigation projects that were already completed and not operationalized and could have been made functional after some renovation were also considered as eligible for support under RIDF-III.

### **Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)**

Under AIBP, 41 minor irrigation schemes were included in the first instance vide G.O.I. No. F. No. 41 (I) PFI /99-314 dated 14-2-2000. However, later on only 28 schemes were taken up under this programme as remaining 13 schemes were financed under NABARD assistance. In 2<sup>nd</sup> shelf, 18 schemes were subsequently included vide GOI sanction No. 41(I) PFI / 2000-03 dated 4-4-2000 of which one scheme was executed under NABARD. All schemes stand completed except 1 No., which has been deleted due to dispute. A new shelf of 102 MIS was approved by the Govt. of India vide Ministry of Finance letter No F.No.44(1)PF-1/2005-61 dated 6.10.05, the execution of these schemes is in progress and 76 schemes have been completed upto 31-3-2008. A new shelf of 116 MIS has been approved by the Govt. of India vide Ministry of Finance letter No.F.N.41(I)/PF-1/2007-153 dated the 3-10-2007 amounting to Rs. 12072.12 lakh with CCA of 17374.86 hectare.

### **(IV) Flood Control**

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

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

**Table-11**  
**Approximate cost of Projects**

(Rs. in crore)

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of Project</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Approximate cost</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>
1.	Seer khad Project	Hamirpur	12.77
2.	Chakki River Project	Kangra	11.20
3.	Sirsa Nadi Project	Solan	60.00
4.	Suketi khad Project	Mandi	10.00
5.	Integrated Giri & Bata River Projects	Sirmour	49.60
6.	Channelisation of Swan khad Project , Phase-I	Una	106.00
7.	Channelisation of Swan khad Project , Phase-II	Una	236.52
8.	Balh Valley	Mandi	50.00
9.	Pabbar khad	Shimla	55.62
	<b>Total :</b>		<b>591.71</b>

## **10. Industries**

Industrialization in Himachal Pradesh is comparatively a recent phenomenon. The severe climatic conditions, topographical and geographical severities are the main hurdles in this process. In such a scenario, the monetary and fiscal benefits in the form of incentives and subsidies as well as the development of appropriate infrastructure are the main instruments to woo industrial investment in the State . Though industrialization in the State has not been able to gather momentum as compared to the neighboring states like Punjab, Haryana, U.P and Uttrakhand yet with investment in infrastructural facilities, formulation of well defined policies, scientific management marshalling and optimization of scarce resources, we have been able to off set the locational and geographical disadvantages to a considerable extent. The industrial sector in the State has entered the takeoff stage with a well diversified base of industries ranging from rural and traditional handloom and handicrafts, cottage , micro and SSI units to high-tech textile , telecommunication equipment, sophisticated electronic units, pharmaceuticals, engineering, high quality precision tools and food processing etc. The share of the secondary sector which comprises manufacturing (including Industries) , construction and electricity etc. has registered a growth of 11.8% during 2007-08 which was higher than the national level . The Secondary Sector has witnessed a major improvement since 1990-91 during which its contribution increased from 26.5% in 1990-91 to 41.67% in 2007-08 reflecting healthy signs of industrialization and modernization in the State.

As on 30.9.2009 , 37715 small scale industries with total investment of Rs. 3108.05 crore have been established in the State. About 1.83 lakh persons have got employment in these industries. Besides, 426 large and medium industries with an investment of Rs.5559.27 crore and providing direct employment to 49688 persons have also been established in Himachal Pradesh. Though the pace of industrialization has gathered momentum over the last few years yet a lot remains to be done.

### **I. Industrial Policy of State Government**

Keeping in view the area specific resource constraints and for a harmonious and balanced industrial growth of all the regions of the State, the entire State has been classified into three categories depending upon the level of industrialization i.e. developing areas, backward areas and developed areas. The tribal areas which are the backward areas have been declared as tax free zone. Besides, the climatic conditions of the State are congenial to horticulture, herbal and vegetable based industries, the industries based on fruit , vegetable and maize and units consuming locally available raw materials have been included in the priority sector and have been offered special package of incentives.

The objectives and aims of the Industrial Policy are as under:-

- Achieving uniform growth of industry and service sector throughout the State.
- Disperse industries and service sector activities to all parts of the State

- Facilitate generation of employment opportunities for local resource owners and stakeholders.
- Reiterate the Government's commitment to the development of key infrastructural sectors like Power, Housing, Social Infrastructure Development, Human Resource Development and Vocational Education so as to create a congenial investment climate for existing industries to grow as well as to attract further investment in the State.
- Give Industrial Incentives of fiscal nature.
- Facilitating business and specifically address the issues impeding industrial growth such as procedures for setting up of industry, obtaining mandatory permissions required under various Labour Laws, addressing issues related to transportation of industrial produce so as to lay the foundation for a strong and consistent growth of the industrial sector.

The special package of incentives granted by the Govt. of India in January, 2003 has been supplemented by the Industrial Policy and Incentive Rules, 2004 which provide more incentives to the potential and existing entrepreneurs in the State such as tax concessions, concessional rates of electricity duty, special incentives for establishing industrial units in the backward and tribal areas of the State, incentives for training and development of manpower etc. Apart from these incentives for industrial development, the department. is providing all industrial services and infrastructure at identified places all over the State in the notified industrial areas and estates with basic facilities such as water supply , electricity roads, drainage etc.

The Govt. in view of the limited availability of land in the State for industrial development has created a land bank for entrepreneurs. Presently it comprises of identified land both in the Govt. as well private possession in six districts suitable for setting up of industrial units. Presently land Bank is having 7522-0 bigha (5185-09 bigha Private land and 2336-11 bigha Govt. land) out of this 303-05 bigha land has been allotted to industrial units. The entrepreneurs are being invited to set up industries in these lands. The Govt. land comprised in the land bank will be handed over to the potential investors on payment of the lease money. In the private identified areas of land bank, the entrepreneurs are being encouraged to deal directly with the owners. The Govt./ department is providing escort services and facilitating negotiation between the entrepreneurs and the land owners.

## **II. Development of Industrial Infrastructure**

The State Govt. in recent years has been laying stress on the development of basic infrastructure for industries in the form of developed roads, transportation and communication network and adequate and uninterrupted power supply especially in the highly industrialized areas of the State like Baddi, Barotiwala ,Parwanoo,Kala Amb , Paonta Sahib Nalagarh. etc. A Development Authority called Baddi -Barotiwala -Nalagarh -Development Authority (BBNDA) has been set up to ensure planned and speedy development of Baddi -Barotiwala -Nalagarh area. The state Govt. has initiated several steps to improve infrastructure for sustainable industrial growth. The department has developed 38 industrial areas

and 15 industrial estates which are fully equipped with basic infrastructure like road, water supply, power, sewerage etc. In order to improve and upgrade the infrastructure in the State following major schemes and projects have been formulated and are being implemented:-

### **III. Setting up of Solid Waste Management Plant at Baddi**

The State Govt. has set up a Solid Waste Management Plant at Baddi in the PPP mode with a cost of Rs. 35 crores. This plant has become operational w.e.f. 20th June, 2008. This plant will result in the protection of environment, ecology of the State by handling hazardous and solid waste primarily generated by the industry and which if not handled scientifically would otherwise be harmful not only for human lives but for the entire environment, ecology, air and water. The meetings have been convened at Kala Amb, Parwanoo and Chandigarh with BBNIA, PIA and HDMA for pressurizing more industrial units to join in and participate in the equity participation of this company as also fix rational user based charges and finalize modalities for efficient collection and disposal of industrial hazardous and solid waste.

### **IV. Establishment of Trade Centre at Baddi**

The Government of India has approved a project of Rs. 10.81 crore for setting up of Trade Centre at Baddi on PPP mode and has released its share of Rs. 5.40 crore under ASIDE. The State Govt. is going to contribute Rs. 3.20 crore in the form of land and the balance amount of Rs. 2.21 crore will be borne by BBNIA. The BBNDA is executing this work and it is proposed to be completed by Oct. ,2010. The Central Share of Rs. 5.40 crore has been received by the State and further released to BBNDA. The trade centre will provide necessary infrastructure for export promotion in the area and will also provide a platform to the exporters to exhibit their products and have a direct interface with the clients, to facilitate the already established industries to take part in the facilities proposed to be created in the Trade Centre Baddi viz. conferencing, training and exhibition of products etc.

### **V. Construction of Labour Hostels at Baddi**

The State Govt. has approved the construction of two Labour hostels (one each for Men & Women) for accommodating about 900 workers in each hostel. The site for the construction of women and men hostels has been identified at Village Juddi Khurd Baddi near Timber Sale Depot Baddi respectively. To begin with one Block each for men and women will be constructed and subsequently more Blocks will be constructed. The total cost for construction of these hostels will be about Rs. 23.78 crore and out of which Rs. 2.50 Cr. has been released to implementing agency as first installment on 10.11.2008. The HPSIDC has carried out the site development work for construction of women hostel and the case for the transfer of Govt. land for construction of men hostel has been sent to the Deputy Commissioner, Solan. In order to finalize the modalities for construction and running of these labour hostels a meeting was held with BBNIA and HDMA at

Baddi on 6.1.2009. The detailed drawings of Women Hostel have been prepared and drawings for Men Hostel are being finalized.

## **VI. Supply of GAS as Energy to Industrial , Transport and Domestic Sectors**

For the supply of 'GAS' as energy to the industrial, transport and domestic sectors in the Pradesh, a Co-operation Agreement/MOU was signed between GAIL (India) Ltd. and Government of Himachal Pradesh on 4.11.2008. In order to assess the demand for natural Gas liquid hydro carbons & LPG in industrial & transport sector, the major industrial hubs i.e. Baddi, Barotiwala, Nalagarh, Parwanoo, Tahliwala, Mehatpur, Gagret, Amb, Kala Amb, Paonta Sahib, Sansarpur Terrace, Dehra, Raja-ka-Bagh, Damtal, Nagrota Bagwan & Gwalthai have been identified. In addition to this, the existing Cement plants situated at Barmana in District Bilaspur, Darlaghat in District Solan and Rajban in District Sirmaur have been identified to assess the demand of energy in transport sector. GAIL (India) Ltd. is preparing the feasibility report.

The demand for Energy and Power in these areas is growing at a tremendous rate for Industrial, Domestic and Transport sector. In this area the industries and allied sector is consuming almost 400 MW of energy and in near future, the requirement of power for these areas is likely to go up considerably as more industrial activities and educational institutions will be coming up in this corridor due to special package of incentive announced by the Govt. of India with respect to central excise duty and corporate income tax.

BBN area along with Parwanoo area of the State has been included in the City Gas Distribution geographical area of Chandigarh by PNGRB tenders for which has been called by the Board and will be finalized shortly. This area is likely to get gas connectivity through pipe line by the end of next year.

## **VII. Facilitation and Creation of Allied Infrastructure**

In order to provide different services to the industrial units in concentrated areas the State Govt. has opened a tehsil office , Police district , PWD division, Office of Drug Controller and ESI Hospital in Baddi.

## **VIII. Setting up of Pharma -cum-Food Technical Institute**

A Pharma-cum-Food Technical Institute is being set up at Baddi by Himachal Pradesh Drug Manufacturing Association (HDMA). The Opening of this institute will facilitate the availability of trained manpower to Pharma industries in the State. The Govt. / Department will provide accommodation to the institute on nominal lease /rent of Re.1/- per month for three years. Apart from these schemes the following projects/ schemes have been sent to Government of India for approval and few are being sent shortly.

## **IX. Setting up of a Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP)**

To prevent the industrial effluents from polluting the local environment, a Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) is being set up at Village Sheetalpur, Tehsil Nalagarh Distt Solan. This project also includes strengthening of roads and Common Synthetic Lab. This project is proposed to be set up under the Integrated Infrastructure Up-gradation Scheme (IIUS) a scheme of Govt. of India with a cost of Rs. 70.81 crore (including Rs.45.56 Cr. for CEPT, Rs.18.34 Cr. for strengthening of roads and Rs.6.91 Cr. for Common Synthetic Lab.)

## **X. Setting up of Inland Container Depot at Baddi and Construction of Approach Road to the site of Inland Container Depot**

To provide facilities like warehousing storage custody and handling of cargo to the industrial units established in the State a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and a lease deed has been signed with Container Corporation of India (CONCOR) for establishment of Inland Container Depot (ICD) at Baddi. The total cost for its establishment is Rs. 53.00 crore. This will include setting up of warehouses, administrative buildings, railway siding, installation of heavy machinery and equipment etc. The State Government has transferred 86 bighas (65240 Sq. mts) of Government land to CONCOR at nominal lease of Re. 1/- per acre per annum for 95 years. The CONCOR will be responsible for the storage/custody/cargo handling/custom clearances. It will also manage all warehousing activities and will be responsible for storage, custody, handling of the cargo at container freight Station and customs clearance. The CONCOR will also bear the cost of customs. Thus CONCOR will provide a single window service to customers and fix tariff for booking/delivery/handling/transporting/warehousing of container and of cargo. The establishment of a container freight station and of ICD in Baddi region of Himachal Pradesh will give a tremendous boost to the development and growth of industries in the region.

The road leading to the site of ICD is not adequate to meet out the traffic requirement. So the department has formulated a project of construction of approach road to this site. The total cost of acquisition of land for this road has been estimated Rs.4.34 crore. All modalities / formalities to acquire the land for this road have been completed.

## **XI. Construction of Truck Parking at Baddi**

In Baddi which is a highly concentrated industrial area is facing acute shortage of parking place. The department/ State Govt. has proposed to develop/construct truck parking. The total cost of this project has been estimated as Rs. 11.13 crore.

## **XII. Setting up of a Mini-Tool Room-cum- Training Centre**

A Mini-Tool Room-cum Training Centre is proposed to be set up at Baddi with a cost of Rs.16.09 crore under PPP mode . The proposal is being forwarded to Development Commissioner Small Scale Industries (DCSSI) , Govt. of India , Ministry of Commerce & Industry .

Power is very important ingredient for industrialization of a State. This State has been more or less sufficient in generation and transmission of power including in the industrial sector. A substantial percentage of power generated by State is used by the industries located in the State. However, of late the availability of the power for industrial usages especially in the more developed areas has come under some stress. The situation is being redressed by the strengthening of Transmission & Distribution System under the "Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (ARDP).

Availability of a viable road network is a sine- quo- non for industrial development of any region and more so in a hilly state like H.P. The State has over 30302 Kms. motor-able roads with road density of 54.43 per 100sq. Km of area. There are 45 major district roads with total length of 1753.05 Km. The State has 14 National Highways with a total length of 1470.61 Kms.

## **XIII. System of Industry related clearances**

With a view to ensuring expeditious clearances from the respective Departments / Boards for setting up of industrial units in medium and large scale sector, a State Level Single Window Clearance and Monitoring Authority under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister has been constituted to clear projects and ensure speedy approval from various Departments/Boards. So far from February,2004 to September, 2009 , 790 projects have been cleared by the authority with an investment of Rs.25539 crore and employment potential of 127253 persons.

## **XIV. Flow of Investment and Employment**

After the notification of Special Package of incentives to industries in H.P the department of industries has approved 992 new investment proposals (124 expansion proposals) in medium and large scale Industrial sector and 10446 new investment proposals (249 expansion proposals) in Small Scale industrial Sector with combined envisaged investment of Rs. 39666.52 crores and employment potential to 4.46 lakh persons upto 30/9/2009. The highest number of proposals approved are in the category of Food processing followed by Misc. Engg, Electrical, Pharmaceuticals , Electronics respectively.

During this period 230 new industrial units (76 expansion) in Medium & Large Scale Sector and 5749 new industrial units (212 expansion ) in Small Scale Sector have been set up in the State with a total actual investment of Rs. 6057.58 crores and generating employment to 78179 persons upto 30/9/2009.

During the year 2007-08 a total number of 28612 persons were provided employment under various sectors and this increased to 31614 during 2008-09 .During the current year i.e 2009-10 against the target of 29000 persons upto 31.10.2009 , 11674 persons have been provided with employment.

## **XV. HANDLOOM, KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES SECTOR**

The Handloom sector, with a long tradition of excellence in its craftsmanship, occupies a place of eminence in preserving the State's heritage and culture and plays a vital role in the economy. It represents one of the most aesthetic aspects of our existence as the innovative weaver, with his skilful blending of myths, symbols and imagery provides the cloth an appealing dynamism. The level of artistry and intricacy achieved in the handloom cloth is unique. It can meet every need ranging from the exquisite fabrics, which takes months to weave, to popular items of mass production for daily use.

The handloom industry in Himachal Pradesh is one of the important cottage industries which is providing gainful employment to about 45000 handloom weavers. The main handloom concentration areas are Kullu, Mandi, Kangra, Kinnaur, Chamba, Shimla and Lahaul Spiti districts. The main handloom products are Shawls, Stoles, Tweeds and Dress material etc. For the survival of Kullu Shawls being woven in Kullu District, the Government of India has registered it under "Geographical Indicators (GI)" Act. In order to develop and promote handloom sector in the Pradesh the Department has been implementing various Centrally Sponsored schemes like Integrated Handloom Development Scheme , Health insurance Scheme and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkers Bima Yojna wherein the handloom weavers are provided assistance and benefited through above said schemes. Apart from benefiting handloom weavers in isolation or through individual schemes weavers are being benefited through Cluster development and Group approach. For the development and promotion of this sector, the following Centrally Sponsored and State schemes are being implemented:-

## **XVI. Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

Under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme, financial assistance is provided for base line survey, preparation of diagnostic study report, formation of consortium by the weavers, skill Upgradation, setting up of yarn depot, design development, publicity & marketing etc. The Government of India in the year 2007-08 sanctioned two clusters (One at Gohar in Mandi District and another Kangra) at a project cost of Rs. 100.90 lakh for the benefit of about 3100 handloom weavers. During 2009-10, the Government of India has sanctioned two more handloom clusters (Reckong Peo, District Kinnaur and Rampur , Anni, Nirmand cluster) at a project cost of Rs.110.10 lakh. to benefit 600 weavers. In addition to it during 2008-09 the Govt. of India sanctioned an amount of Rs. 30.79 lakh for development of Small Clusters of Weavers of Shimla, Kangra and Mandi Districts. About 110 weavers are being benefited.During 2009-10 the Govt. of India sanctioned 33 more proposals of small clusters of Shimla, Kangra , Mandi ,Kullu

and Chamba districts and sanctioned an amount of Rs.141.93 lakh for the benefit of 470 weavers. Under marketing incentive component, an amount of Rs.45.00 lakh has been sanctioned by the State Govt. as its share for the benefit of 43 Primary Weavers Societies of the State.

Under Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, the healthcare facilities are provided to handloom weavers under Health Insurance Scheme component. During 2008-09, 10940 weavers of the State have been covered under this Scheme. During the current financial year (upto 30.10. 2009) 2632 weavers of the State have been covered under Health Insurance Scheme. Under Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana, enhanced insurance cover and scholarship to the children of insured weavers is provided. During 2008-09, 9438 weavers of the State have been covered under this scheme. During the current year 2009-10 (upto 31.10.2009 ) 971 weavers have been benefited under the scheme. Upto October, 2009, 1433 medical claims of weavers amounting to Rs.13.53 lakh have been settled by the ICICI Lombard Company under Health Insurance Scheme and under Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana scholarships worth Rs. 4.70 lakh have been paid 784 cases.

Under Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme, the financial assistance is provided to handloom weavers and agencies to organize/participate in the exhibitions held at National, Regional, State and District level. During 2008-09, 13 District Level Events (DLEs) were sanctioned by Government of India in favour of H.P. State Handloom and Handicrafts Development Cooperative Federation (HIMBUNKAR) Kullu. Similarly during the current year 20 (DLEs) have been sanctioned by GOI in favour of HIMBUNKAR Kullu.

Under 10% Rebate Scheme, central assistance is provided as reimbursement to the handloom agencies on account of 10% rebate given by them on sale of their products during the period of festivals/events approved by Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Government of India. During 2007-08, the State has received a central assistance of Rs. 82.32 lakh for further disbursement to 35 handloom weavers cooperative societies of the State. In 2008-09 the State has received central assistance of Rs.1.37 crore for benefit of 31 handloom weavers cooperative societies and handloom corporation. Another proposal of Rs. 1.96 crore for the benefit of 46 handloom agencies has been sent to Government of India during 2009-10.

## **XII. State Schemes**

Under State Awards to Artisans and Weavers Scheme, each year, six State Awards are given to artisans and weavers of the State for their entries selected by the State Level Selection Committee. The objective of the scheme is to encourage the artisans and weavers to develop their craftsmanship and weaving skills.

For undertaking the developmental activities by the H.P. State Handicrafts & Handloom Corporation, each year, the State Government provides grant-in-aid to them. Presently, the Corporation has 17 sale outlets out of which one each is in

New Delhi, Chandigarh and Bangalore. The rest are located within the State., These Sale outlets are facilitating the marketing of handicrafts and handloom products manufactured by weavers and artisans of the Pradesh. During 2008-09, sales worth Rs.1033.32 lakh were realized. The corporation is also running production centers to provide pre-loom and post-loom facilities to the weavers and other artisans. As on 31.3.2009 there were 15 Production Centers. During 2008-09, Rs.148.36 Lakh were provided to the Corporation as GIA under SCSP and TSP. During the current year (upto 31.10.2009 ) Rs. 78.97 Lakh have been provided to the Corporation.

## **XVIII. Khadi & Village Industries**

The State Government has been providing grant in aid to the Himachal Pradesh Khadi & Village Industries Board for undertaking its development activities and promotion of Khadi & Village Industries in the State. The Board is providing financial assistance through credit facilities to the enterprising entrepreneurs engaged in Khadi & Village Industries activities under the Rural Employment Generation Programme and Prime Minister Employment Generation programme. Presently the Board is implementing its development activities through field offices in 10 districts of the State. The Board has two Production Centres, one in Arki (Cotton carding) and other in Mandi (oil extraction) ,17 carding plants (13 in Tribal areas and 4 in Non-Tribal areas) and 7 sale shops. During 2008-09 under Plan and Non Plan grant of Rs. 261.72 lakh was provided to Khadi Board. During the current year 2009-10 till October under Plan and Non Plan 175.53 lakh have been granted to HPKVIB. Since August , 2008 the Board has been implementing a programme named as Prime Minister Employment Generation programme (PMEGP). The Board has been declared as the Nodal agency for implementing this Programme in rural areas.

### **SCHEME To BE IMPLEMENTED BY INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT DURING 2010-11**

#### ***A. Village & Small Industries sector***

##### **1. Industrial Promotion & Training**

This scheme aims at promotion of industrial activities in form of guidance, policy formulation, conducting studies, organisation of employment melas, improvement of productivity, dissemination of information, consultancy and providing training to the prospective entrepreneurs through Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs) , Industrial Awareness Programmes (IAPs) and Industrial Awareness Workshops (IAWs). The Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) is a training programme wherein the rural educated unemployed youths are motivated to set up their own self employment ventures. The main objective of these programmes is to introduce the industrial culture among youths at grass root level. The duration of such programmes generally varies between 7 days to 6 weeks. The duration of short term EDPs is just one week. Similarly the main objective of Industrial Awareness Programme (IAPs) is to generate industrial

/business awareness amongst youth and educate the prospective entrepreneurs about the latest techniques, incentives, facilities and other assistances offered and available from different financial institutions and Deptts. The duration of such programme is 3 days.

These programmes are being got conducted through recognized /approved agencies like H.P. Centre of Entrepreneurship Development (HPCED), Himachal Productivity Council(HPC), Small Industries Service Institute (SISI) Solan and Himachal Pradesh Consultancy Corp.(HIMCON). The cost of conducting such programmes ranges between Rs.9000 to Rs.85000 and about 20-25 trainees are trained under single programme.

## **2. Development of Industrial Estate/ Industrial Area**

Under these schemes, the industrial sheds and the industrial plots equipped with the basic infrastructure facilities like roads, drains, water supply, power and sewerage etc. are developed in identified industrial estates and industrial areas. The sheds and the plots therein are provided to the industrial units on reasonable rates and leasehold basis. Presently, 15 industrial estates and 38 Industrial areas have been developed in the State. The HPSIDC is the main development agency through which these areas /estates are being developed. During 2010-11, the department proposes to develop and strengthen the existing industrial areas/estates by providing additional infrastructure and develop few new Industrial areas. For 2010-11, Rs1376.00 lakh have been proposed under this scheme.

## **3. District Industries Centre**

The scheme has the following three components:-

### **(i) Industrial Scheme**

Prior to 2003-04 this component included the salary and wages also. Now these component have been transferred to Non Plan). Few components like office expenses, motor vehicles and minor works which includes repair of buildings are still being implemented under this Scheme.

### **(ii) Rural Industries Programme / Rural Artisan Programme (RIP/RAP)**

This scheme aims at to upgrade and promote the skills of rural artisans by providing them the required training in improved techniques and tools so that they could be rehabilitated in these trades to earn their livelihood. The Tailoring, Carpet and Dari weaving, Computer training, Blacksmithy, Welding, Electrician Beautician etc. are the main trades wherein the artisans are trained. This training is imparted for one year. During training the trainees are given stipend of Rs. 100/- per trainee per month and the Master Craftsmen are provided Rs.50/- per trainee per month. After the completion of training the

trainees are provided a subsidy @ Rs. 500/- to purchase a toolkit. Annually about 5000 artisans are trained under the scheme.

### **(iii) DIC Building**

Under this scheme the construction of office and the residential buildings of different District Industries Centres , residential quarters of Extension Officers Industries at block level and SWCA office and residential building in H.P is carried out.

## **4. Subsidy /Incentive to SSI units**

This scheme is being implemented only under Tribal Sub-plan. Under the scheme the eligible industrial units are being provided incentives and subsidies to SSI units in Tribal areas as per the provisions laid down in Industrial Policy of the State.

## **5. Development of Handloom & Handicrafts**

This scheme aims to promote the development and growth Handloom & Handicrafts in the state. Under this scheme, the State Handicrafts & Handloom Corporation is provided Grant-in-Aid to promote the growth and development of Handicrafts & Handloom industry in the State , to free the weavers & artisans from exploitation from traders ,impart training to weavers /artisans to promote and improve their skill in different activities/trades and promote and provide marketing facilities to weavers and artisans. The Industries department has been providing grant as Special Central Assistance under TSP and SCSP.

## **6. Development of Khadi & Village Industries**

This scheme aims to promote and encourage the Khadi and Village Industries. The department has been providing Grant-in-Aid to H.P. Khadi & Village Industries Board to promote, encourage, develop and assist the khadi & village industries to carry on trade or business in such Industries. Under this scheme, the rebate on Gandhi Jayanti was also provided to HPKVIB. Now this scheme is being implemented under Non Plan. However, under Tribal Sub Plan the Special Central Assistance is provided to HPKVIB for running carding plants, oil expeller, mini finishing plants etc in tribal areas.

## **7. Development of Sericulture**

Sericulture is an agro-based labour intensive rural cottage industry, which is providing subsidiary employment to the rural people and income by way of rearing silkworms for production of silk cocoons.

Under Sericulture presently the Department has been implementing the following schemes and programs :-

- a) **Maintenance of departmental mulberry farms and nurseries** of improved mulberry varieties for yielding planting material to propagate food plants of silkworms in the nurseries. Leaves produced in the departmental farms are utilized for departmental young age rearing of silkworms before these young silkworms are distributed to the farmers for further rearing to produce silk cocoons. Surplus leaves are utilized by the sericulture farmers for rearing late age silkworms for production of silk cocoons.
- b) **Distribution of silkworm food plants:** One year-old mulberry saplings of improved varieties are distributed to the planters at the nominal price of Rs. 0.25 each from the Departmental nurseries.
- c) **Distribution of Silkworms:** The Govt. bears the cost of incubation of silkworm seed and young silkworms reared for ten days under departmental technical supervision before distributing young silkworms to the sericulture farmers at the nominal price of Rs. 20 of worms hatched from each ounce of silkworm seed for late age rearing and production of silk cocoons.
- d) **Disinfection of private rearing houses:** Disinfection of private rearing rooms or spaces and rearing equipment and free supply of disinfecting material and rodenticide to the sericulturists for prevention of silkworm diseases and pests.
- e) **Technical assistance and guidance** are provided to the sericulturists/ entrepreneurs, besides undertaking training programme for their skill upgradation.
- f) **Marketing arrangements** are made to fetch a fair price of silk-cocoon produce.

## **8. State Awards to Eminent master Crafts Persons and Handloom weavers**

With a view to recognize the outstanding contribution, craftsmanship, development of crafts and survival of the languishing crafts of Craftsperson and weavers of the State, this scheme was introduced in the year 2006-07. Under this Scheme, there is a provision to confer State Awards consisting of a Cash prize of Rs. 15,000/- for the first selected entry, Rs. 10000/- for second and Rs. 5000/- for third entry along with a merit certificate, ladies/gents shawl and a cap. From the last two years, State Awards to the artisans/ weavers of selected entries are being conferred by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Himachal Pradesh on occasions of National/State Level Festivals.

## **9. Infrastructure Development of Baddi- Barotiwala -Nalagarh area by BBNDA**

Baddi-Barotiwala-Nalagarh Development Agency (BBNDA) has been constituted to undertake infrastructure development activities in Baddi- Barotiwala -Nalagarh Area. During the current year no funds have been provided to BBNDA for executing development works. During 2010-11 the authority has proposed to extend and strengthen the existing roads, develop truck parking and improve the

drainage system of the area. For 2010-11 Rs.500.00lakhs has been earmarked for BBND A for under taking different infrastructure development activities in Baddi-Barotiwala -Nalagarh Area.

## **B. Large & Medium Sector**

### **1. Direction & Administration**

Presently the construction of buildings of Directorate is being undertaken under this scheme.

### **2. Industrial Area & Promotion**

This scheme relates to development of Industrial area. Under this scheme the Deptt has been undertaking minor works in industrial areas /estates and paying compensation for acquisition of land for industrial areas /estate and related industrial activities. Govt. has signed MOU with CONCOR for development of Inland Container Depot in Baddi. For this 17-07 bigha land @ Rs.25 lakh/ bigha is being acquired in mouza Baddi- Shitalpur. This acquisition of land will cost about Rs.434 lakhs.

### **3. Arts & Exhibition**

This scheme aims at the provide exposure of new techniques and products to artisans, manufactures and industrial units of the State. This scheme ensures the participation of department in different State and National Level exhibitions/fairs and Indian International Trade Fair Delhi.

## **C. Mineral Development**

This scheme relates to exploration of minerals, its scientific exploitation and regulation of minerals in the State.

## **CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES**

### **1. Integrated Handloom Development Scheme**

The office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Government of India during the year 2007-08 has introduced this centrally sponsored scheme by merging the components, with or without modification of four schemes (i) Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana (ii) Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (iii) Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme (iv) Integrated Handloom Training Programme. The scheme is an attempt to facilitate the sustainable development of handloom weavers located in outside identified handloom clusters in a cohesive, self managing and socio economic unit. The scheme has the following four parts:-

1. Assistance for Handloom Cluster, having handlooms in the range of 300-500.
2. Group Approach for Development of Handlooms.
3. Financial Assistance to Handloom Organisations.
4. Assistance for Innovative Ideas and Publicity, Monitoring Supervision, Training and Evaluation of Scheme. About Rs.125 lakhs are proposed as central share as main component under this scheme is marketing incentives where funding pattern is 50:50. Rs. 125 lakhs has been proposed as central share under the scheme.

## **2. Health Insurance Scheme**

The Government of India has introduced this scheme under the components "Health Insurance Scheme (HIS)" and "Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY)" as a welfare measure for the benefit of Handloom Weavers of the State. These Schemes are implemented through ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd. and Life Insurance of India. The basic objective of HIS is to enable the weaver community financially to access the best of healthcare facilities. The scheme is to cover not only the weaver but his wife and two children, to cover all pre-existing diseases as well as new diseases and keeping substantial provision for OPD. Against the total premium Rs. 781.60 per annum, the Government of India contribution is Rs. 642.47 per annum and Rs. 69.57 (each) is the contribution of the State Government and concerned Weaver. An outlay of Rs. 75 lakh as central share has been proposed under the scheme for 2010 -11.

## **3. 10% Rebate Scheme**

In order to augment marketing of handloom products particularly in wake of stiff competition with textiles products of power loom and mill sector, the GOI has introduced this scheme. Under it, Central grant is given as re-imbursement to the handloom agencies on account of 10% rebate given by them on sale of their products during the period of festivals/events approved by them. A token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been proposed under this scheme.

## **4. Transport Subsidy**

This is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme wherein the eligible industrial units are given subsidy @ 75% on the transportation costs paid on raw materials and finished goods from the location of the unit to the nearest railway heads and vice versa. It is applicable to all eligible industrial units for a period of 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production. Prior to 2004-05 this scheme was being implemented on the basis of 100% reimbursement from Govt. of India. This scheme was to continue up to 31.3.2007 but now this scheme has been extended further. The H.P State Industrial Development Corporation (HPSIDC) has been declared as the Nodal Agency for disbursement of claims on account of transport subsidy on behalf of Govt. of India. Till 30.9.2009 there were pending claims of about 2600 lakhs. It is estimated that during the last two

quarters of current year claims of about Rs.600 lakhs are likely to be received under this scheme. For 2010-11 amount of Rs.12.00 crores are proposed.

## **5. Central Capital Investment Subsidy**

This is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. The Government of India has announced a Special Package of Incentive for Himachal Pradesh on 7.1.2003 wherein all the new industrial units in notified locations are eligible for capital investment subsidy @ 15% of their investment in plant and machinery subject to a ceiling of Rs. 30.00 lakhs. The existing units are also entitled to this subsidy on their substantial expansion. For 2010-11 Rs 16.00 crores are proposed under the scheme.

## **11. Civil Aviation**

### **1. Development of Aero Sports**

Himachal Pradesh is coming up fast on the international tourism map as an adventure sports destination. To boost these types of activities, training and infrastructural support for organizing aero sports activities is provided as also to hold national and international level aero-sports events to attract the tourists to the state and also to keep them engaged in adventure activities. In addition, the department has been organizing Para Gliding Pre-World Cups since the year 2002 regularly. A lot of expenditure on publicity of event, transportation, boarding-lodging, rescue, retrieval and safety operation etc. is incurred during the event.

### **2. Construction of Helipads and Airstrips**

At present, the State has 57 operational helipads. The department has a proposal to start heli-taxi services in the State and these helipads will be used for heli-taxi services in addition to the present utilisation. The starting of heli-taxi service is one of the priority areas on which the department has been working for quite some time since a dedicated tourist helicopter service would be a major step for promotion of high end tourism in the State. The department initiated the proposal of starting heli-taxi service during the year 2004 by inviting expression of interests from some selected companies. Two options have emerged from examination of proposals received on this issue. The option of operation of heli-taxi service without any equity participation by State Govt. was considered more flexible than the option of equity participation by the State Govt. In order to see the light of the day, this option envisages the State Govt. to guarantee some minimum hours of flying every month so that viability gap, if any, can be bridged. The heli-taxi service has not been able to take off in the State due to absence of commitment on viability gap funding issue.

## **12. Roads & Bridges**

Himachal Pradesh has been blessed with excellent agro-climatic conditions for horticulture, growing of cash crops, off-season vegetables and vegetable seeds. It has huge potential for dairy development, tourism, horticulture/forest products & mineral based industries and generation of hydel power, yet this potential for economic growth could not be exploited in the past due to lack of means of communication. There were just 288 Kms. motorable roads in the State at the time of its formation in 1948. The inaccessibility of area was not only handicap for exploitation of resources but kept the population isolated from progressive influences resulting in social, cultural and political backwardness as well as poverty.

Roads are the only means of communication in predominantly hill state of Himachal Pradesh in the absence of Railways and Water Transport. Out of its 55,673 Sq.Kms. area, 36,700 Sq.Kms. is inhabited and its 17449 villages are scattered over slopes of hill ranges and valleys. There are 47 towns and 93% of population is rural.

### **1. Road Development Plans**

Realising importance of the construction of roads for connecting production areas with market centers and for providing much needed employment to rural population on road works the Himachal Pradesh Government since the inception of Five Year Plans gave first priority to road construction programme.

Considering the need for construction of roads all over the inhabited area and meagre resources available, to start with, plan was drawn for construction of main arterial roads connecting major valleys, administrative centers and production areas. Initially work on construction of tracks on motorable road alignments on these roads was taken up and these tracks were developed in phased manner to jeepable, single lane motorable road standards, providing of cross-drainage, construction of bridges, metalling, tarring and widening of few roads to double lane standards according to needs and resources. This programme was gradually extended to construction of rural roads and link roads to minor valleys and production areas.

Starting practically from scratch, 30302 Kms. motorable roads have been constructed in Himachal Pradesh till March 2009. The over-all status including the National Highways, as on 31.3.2009 is given in the following table

**Table -1**  
**Road Network in H.P. as on 31.3.2009**

Sr. No.	Category of Roads	Motorable Road Length (In Kms.)			
		Single Lane	Inter-mediate lane	Double Lane	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	<b>Motorable Road (Formation) :</b>				
	<b>(a) State Roads:</b>				
	(i) State Highways	1050	-	576	1626
	(ii) Major District Roads	1033	-	720	1753
	(iii) Rural Roads	24732	-	-	24732
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26815</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1296</b>	<b>28111</b>
	<b>(b) Central Roads:</b>				
	i) National Highways	353	306	812	1471
	ii) Border road with DGBR	451	-	269	720
	<b>Total</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>1081</b>	<b>2191</b>
	<b>Total Length of Motorable Roads</b>	<b>27619</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>2377</b>	<b>30302</b>
2.	Road density achieved	54.43 kms./100 sq.kms.			
3.	Length provided with cross drainage/ bridges out of the total length of 30302 kms.	20748 kms.(68.47%)			
4.	Metalled and tarred length, out of total length of 30302 kms.	17290 kms. (57.65%)			
5.	Permanent bridges of different types of construction	1604			
6.	Villages connected with either kutchra or pucca motorable roads (Out of total 17,449 census villages)	9243 (52.97%)			
7.	Population wise break-up of connected villages:				
	(a) Above 1500 Population	202			
	(b) Above 1000 to 1500 Population	262			
	(c) Above 500 to 1000 Population	1151			
	(d) Above 200 to 500 Population	3092			
	(e) Less than 200 Population	4536			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9243</b>			

Expenditure incurred on Roads & Bridge sector since independence and progress of development of roads in State sector during various plan periods is as under:-

**Table -2**  
**Financial and Physical position of Roads during Plan Era**

Plan Period	Investment and Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)			Motorable Roads (In Km.) (only State Roads)	
	State Plan Investment	Exp.incurred on roads	% age	During Plan Period	Cumulative at the end of Plan Period.
Upto 1948	-	-	-	-	288
Ist Plan 1951-56	527.25	225.40	42.75	216	504
2 <sup>nd</sup> Plan 1956-61	1602.80	533.84	33.30	796	1300
3 <sup>rd</sup> Plan 1961-66	3384.47	1018.11	30.08	814	2114
Three-Annual Plans 1966-69	4000.82	1228.57	30.70	2439	6196
Addition due to Merger of Punjab areas in the State in the Year 1966		3500.00	-	1643	
4 <sup>th</sup> Plan 1969-74	11340.00	2800.00	24.7	2846	9042
5 <sup>th</sup> Plan 1974-79	23450.00	4700.00	20.0	1352	10394
Annual Plan 1979-80	7880.00	1497.00	19.0	573	10967
6 <sup>th</sup> Plan 1980-85	62833.00	10176.00	16.19	2670	13637
7 <sup>th</sup> Plan 1985-90	117422.00	15889.13	13.53	1867	15560
Annual Plan 1990-91	36000.00	4388.58	12.19	411	15971
Annual Plan 1991-92	41000.00	5064.80	12.35	405	16376
8 <sup>th</sup> Plan 1992-97	325058.00	32122.28	11.60	2000	18376
9 <sup>th</sup> Plan 1997-2002	760058.54	90892.84	11.96	3003	20837 Note:- During 1998-99 & 1999- 2000, 542 Kms. Length State Highways were declared as National Highways.
2002-2003	184000.00	23528.73	12.79	673	21510
2003-2004	217100.00	20817.06	9.59	556	22066
2004-2005	140000.00	22672.97	16.19	521	22587
2005-2006	160000.00	28464.13	17.79	504	23091
2006-2007	180000.00	19169.32	10.65	498	23589
2007-2008	210000.00	31852.25	15.16	655	24244
2008-2009	240000.00	40420.00	16.84	728	24972

The above table shows that expenditure on road construction programme has progressively come down from 42.75% of the total plan expenditure during Ist Five Year Plan to 17.50 % in the year 2008-09. Out of 17449 census villages, 52.72% villages of the State have been connected with motorable roads by March, 2009, giving a road density of 54.43 Kms. per 100 Sq.Kms. area. As linking of an area by modern means of communication precedes all developmental activities, therefore the population of about 47.03% villages of the State remained backward from the roads point of view and most of the developmental programmes of the Govt. could not provide the desired effect in the absence of road links to such villages.

## 2. Requirement Assessed

As per policy of the Govt. all the villages are to be connected with all weather motorable roads in a phased manner. As per master plan prepared, about 39045 Kms. roads in total, are required to be constructed in Himachal Pradesh to connect all villages, giving a density of about 70 Kms. per 100 Sq.Kms. area. District-wise requirement of motorable roads to connect villages of the State has been assessed on the basis of detailed survey conducted in the years 1999-2000 and the details of the same alongwith achievements upto March, 2009 are given as under:

**Table-3**  
**District wise Assessed Requirement**

Sr. No.	Name of the District	Area in Sq.Kms.	Population as per 2001 Census	For providing complete connectivity (In Kms.)	Assessed Density (Kms.)		Status as on 31.3.2009		
					Per 100 Sq.Kms. of Area.	Per 1000 Population	Length in Kms.	Density Per 100 Sq.Kms.	Density Per 1000 Population
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Bilaspur	1167	340885	1561	133.76	4.58	1473	121.34	4.15
2.	Chamba	6528	460887	4564	69.91	9.90	2085	30.45	4.31
3.	Hamirpur	1118	412700	1892	169.23	4.58	1714	148.93	4.03
4.	Kangra	5739	1339030	6705	116.83	5.01	5268	89.27	3.83
5.	Kinnaur	6401	78334	891	13.91	11.37	739	10.98	8.97
6.	Kullu	5503	381571	2244	40.77	5.88	1489	26.15	3.77
7.	L&Spiti	13835	33224	1421	10.27	42.77	1159	8.28	34.46
8.	Mandi	3950	901344	6210	157.23	6.89	4605	110.35	4.84
9.	Shimla	5131	722502	5293	103.16	7.33	4843	89.87	6.38
10.	Sirmour	2825	458593	3294	116.61	7.18	2764	95.47	5.88
11.	Solan	1936	500557	3210	165.81	6.41	2507	124.07	4.80
12.	Una	1540	448273	1760	114.29	3.93	1669	104.55	3.59
	Total:	55673	6077900	39045	70.13	9.65	30302	54.43	4.80

As about 39045 Kms. aggregate road length is required in the State to provide maximum possible connectivity to all the Census (17449) villages. Out of it, lot of work has already been done. The approximate cost requirement at 2008-09 prices, for constructing the balance road length in the State, as well as all weather roads, is given in the following table:-

**Table- 4**  
**Cost Assessment to provide Balance Connectivity**

Sr. No.	Major items of road works in Kms.	Total requirements in Kms.	Already provided or constructed in Kms. (as on 31-3-2009)	Balance work in Kms.	Cost requirement (Rs. in Crore)
1	Formation/Cutting	39045	30302	8743	1049
2	Cross-drainage including bridges	39045	20748	18297	1092
3	Metalling/tarring	39045	17290	21755	2045
<b>Total cost: Rs. 4186 Crore</b>					

## 3. Achievements of Annual Plan 2008-09

Following achievements have been made by the end of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009:

**Table - 5**  
**Physical Achievement during 2008-09**

Sr. No.	Item of Work.	Unit.	Target	Achievements
1	Motorable	Kms.	600	1145
2	Jeepable	Kms.	35	41
3	Cross-drainage	Kms.	700	1772
4	Metalling & tarring	Kms.	760	777
5	Bridges	Nos.	39	67
6	Villages	Nos.	45	405

#### **4. Proposals for Annual Plan 2010-11**

During the year 2010-11, it is targeted to construct 650 Kms. of new roads. Besides, work on up- gradation and improvement of State Highways & Arterial roads shall also be continued to meet the demands of growing traffic. The detailed break-up of proposed activities is in following paras. In addition to plan activities, work under this sector would also be continued under PMGSY programme.

##### **(i) Rural Roads**

It is targeted to construct about 650 Kms. new roads in the Annual Plan 2010-11 which includes assistance from NABARD and CRF. During the year, 70 Census villages are to be linked with motorable roads. In addition to this during 2010-11, it has been proposed to complete approximate 1500 kms of roads length under PMGSY & World Bank aided PMGSY including 250 habitations at the cost of Rs. 350 crore.

##### **(ii) State Highways**

The existing State Highway No. 19 of the State needs a lot of improvement and upgradation. During 2010-11, 7.500 Kms. length of State Highway is to be metalled/tarred, besides carrying out other improvement of these roads. The Government of Himachal Pradesh has sought a loan/credit financing of about US\$ 303.43 million from the World Bank towards the cost of the proposed up-gradation of about 434 Kms. four double or intermediate lane traffic standards and improvements mainly in the form of periodic renewal of about 2000 Kms. of State Highways and Major District Roads under State Road Project. This project has been prepared and implemented in 5 years period as per World Bank guidelines. The State Government has also identified and approved the “ HP Road and other Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (HPRIDC) headed by a Managing Director;” as the implementation agency for this project. The project will be executed through field divisions of Public Works Department. All the financial matters will be dealt in HPRIDC.

#### **5. Sub-Head wise Proposed Breakup of Annual Plan Activities for 2010-11**

An outlay of Rs.53000 lakh has proposed for Roads & Bridges and Rs. 10.00 lakh for Cableways for the Annual Plan 2010-11. The sub-head wise break-up of this outlay is given as under:

**Table -6**  
**Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan 2010-11**

**(Rs.in lakh)**

Sr. No.	Sub-Head.	General Plan	Special Component Plan (SOOS).	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	B.A.S.P.	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	State Highways	500.00	100	50.00	-	650.00
	(a) Machinery & Equipment	100.00	-	80.00	-	180.00
2.	Periodical Renewal	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Bridges (Soon)	300.00	100.00	-	-	400.00
4.	Arterial Road	-	-	-	-	-
5.	NABARD (Soon)/RIDF	7556.00	2818.00	1026.00	-	11400.00
6.	C.R.F.	1466.00	546.00	200.00	-	2212.00
7.	Rural Road OTMNP.	2040.00	2614.00	3384.00	1500.00	9538.00
8.	Rural Road					
	(i) Land Compensation (V)	-	-	160.00	-	160.00
	(ii) Land Compensation (Charged)	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Staff in Rural road. (Staff Permanent)	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Link road to unconnected Panchayat with Highways.	80.00	50.00	10.00	-	140.00
11.	Training	5.00	0.00	-	-	5.00
12.	Payment compulsory afforestation & NPV / roads of industrial importance/Major Distt. Roads	1195.00	445	-	-	1640.00
13.	Road side facility plantation	75.00	0.00	-	-	75.00
	<b>3054-R&amp;B Plan:</b>					
14.	(i) District other Roads Maintenance & Repair	9810.00	3585.00	1305.00	-	14700.00
	ii World Bank State Rural Road Project	7623.00	2842.00	1035.00	-	11500.00
15.	Sanjauli Bye Pass	0.00	-	-	-	-
16.	Cableways	-	-	10.00	-	10.00
17.	Up-gradation of roads of Industrial importance	400.00	-	-	-	400.00
	<b>Total:-</b>	<b>31150.00</b>	<b>13100.00</b>	<b>7260.00</b>	<b>1500.00</b>	<b>53010.00</b>

## 6. Physical Targets

With above-mentioned sub-head wise outlay, the following physical targets (inclusive of PMGSY) are fixed for 2010-11:

**Table -7**  
**Physical Target of Annual Plan 2010-11**

1.	Motorable roads	Kms.	650
2.	Jeepable	Kms.	30
3.	Cross-drainage	Kms.	700
4.	Metalling/tarring	Kms.	600
5.	Bridges	Nos.	30
6.	Villages	Nos.	70

### **13. Science-Technology & Environment**

#### **A. Science & Technology**

The State Council for Science technology & Environment has been proactive for science & technology dissemination, building scientific temperament, developing natural resource information systems, science popularization, environmental awareness, disaster management and preparedness etc. with the paradigm shift in the perspective and realization of the act that science & technology has linkages virtually in all realms of the development planning. The following are proposals of Rs. 300 lakh which will not only address the contemporary issues but also ensure that the development is compatible with the environment.

#### **1. Setting up of State Center for Climate Change, Disaster Management and Snow and Glacier studies**

Himachal Pradesh with unique topography and higher dependence on sectors which are sensitive to change in climate, such as agriculture, horticulture, water resources, hydel power, forestry tourism etc. make it vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change. Therefore there is an urgent need of establishing State centre for carrying out active research in the field of Climate Change, snow and glaciers to support the decision making and planning process in the state and also work towards evolving adaptation strategies for mitigating the impact of Climate Change.

The State of Himachal Pradesh also being highly sensitive and vulnerable to natural disasters such as earthquake, landslides, glacial lake outbursts, flash floods,(GLOF) avalanches etc, there is an immediate need to modernize and upgrade the existing monitoring network in the state and put in place effective mechanism for mitigating the impact of natural disaster. The proposed center would also work towards preparing the society as a whole to minimize the impact of natural calamities.

#### **2. Establishing State Resource Information Center**

There is vast information available with different agencies for planning purpose. But on account of their availability in different forms and formats, it is difficult to integrate and correlate the data for planning purpose. With the availability of high resolution satellite data and GIS and GPS tools it is now possible to not only correlate and correlate data spatially and temporally but also possible to derive required information for any kind of application. Over the years the State Council for Science and Technology has created State wide data basis on multiple themes such as land use, waste land, soil, water resources, snow and glacier etc. the data base required to be made available to user agencies on a regular and routine bases. It is therefore purposed that the existing GIS facility in the State Council for Science technology and Environment be strengthened and upgraded to the level of State natural information Centre by providing adequate man power and equipment. This centre would be repository for all scientific database on

environment, science & technology. This would facilitate district, block and Panchayat level planning in an integrated manner using a digital format and data base.

### **3. Strengthening Science and Technology Infrastructure in the State**

One of the important activity of the Council has been the popularization of science and creating scientific temperament amongst youth in general and school children in particular. The efforts made by the Council through the mechanism of Children Science Congress which is organized at School, Sub-division, Distt. and state level and have brought about visible impact in motivating children in taking on and understanding science. The ever increasing participation of the children in various scientific activities and competitions is an eloquent testimony to this fact. In order to sustain the efforts there is an urgent need to create Science & Technology infrastructure in the state such as planetarium science city and Parks. During the plan period under reference it is purposed to initiate action on the following:

#### **i. Planetarium**

A Planetarium is proposed to be set up at Ananpur (Shoghi). Land of 0.92 hectares has been identified and transferred to Department of Science & Technology, GOHP for establishing a Planetarium having a capacity of 150 people. Technical specification has been worked out with the support of a technical committee comprising scientists from eminent institutions of the country. The work is proposed to be executed in phases and advertisement for seeking expression of interest on turn key bases has been flouted. The total estimates of project is Rs. 16.00 crore approximately Follow up action for setting up of Planetarium is proposed to be taken during the year 2010-11.

#### **ii. Science city & Butterfly Park**

Like many other measures cities of the country none of the cities in the state of Himachal Pradesh has a science learning facility. Establishing of Science City or Regional Science Centre and Butterfly Park is proposed to be established in Shimla for which land has been identified at Ananpur (Shoghi). The total estimate of project is Rs. 70.00 crore & Rs. 4.00 crore respectively. The process for transfer of Land is underway. Planetarium will be the part of science city & Butterfly Park.

### **4. Establishing State wide Edusat Network**

The Himalayan State being highly sensitive and vulnerable to natural disasters such as earthquake, landslides, glacial lake outbursts, flash floods,(GLOF) avalanches centre. There is immediate need to modernize and upgrade the existing metrological network in the state.

## **5. Water Management**

The programme of rain water harvesting aimed at popularizing and demonstrating the state of the art technology for construction of rain water harvesting structures and for the conservation of rain water in the water scarce and draught prone areas of the State.

During the year 2010-11 it is proposed to demonstrate the Ferro Cement Technology by constructing around 50-100 such structures in the villages where the water shortage experienced in the distt. of Shimla and Solan. The size of the structure will be 3000 litres capacity. The construction of these structures will be carried-out through district Administration/NGOs/Societies/Gram Panchayats/Council itself. The beneficiaries will contribute 10-15 % of the total cost in the form of providing labour or materials etc. The tentative expenditure to be incurred on one structure is Rs. 14800/- and the total expenditure to be incurred is Rs. 15.00 lakh approximately.

## **6. Modification and Creation of Space for different labs and facilities in the existing premises and Land of the Council**

The State Council for Science Technology and Environment has purchased the accommodation for its office at Kasumpti from Shimla Development Authority in 1996. The temporarily internal partition was made with plywood. Now this partition required to be removed as the condition is not good. The Council has proposed to make the internal partition through the Govt. agencies during the year 2010-11. The approximate expenditure to be incurred will be Rs. 40.00 lacs.

### **i. Strengthening of Human Resources**

In order to implement the Plan Schemes, besides contractual employees a sum of Rs. 27.18 lakh approximately would require to meet out the expenditure of salary etc of 9 employees appointed in the Council during the year 2009-10 as per the decision of Cabinet. Besides a sum of Rs. 1.20 lakh would require to outsource the work of Accounts Section

## **7. Strengthening of Appropriate Technology Centers**

Council has established Appropriate Technology Centre at Govt. Polytechnic Sundernagar. The Centre demonstrates rural technology and organizes trainings to rural artisans. In brief, the following activities proposed to be carried out during the year 2010-11 at ATC SunderNagar. It is therefore proposed to strengthen the centre to accomplish the following objectives:

1. To demonstrate the construction of Solar Passive buildings and to implement the policy of Government in this regard.
2. To demonstrate the construction of eco friendly and green code buildings compatible with topography of the state.

3. To demonstrate and popularize the construction of earth quake resistant structures in rural areas .
4. To build the capacity of rural mesons and artisans.

## **B. Ecology and Environment**

### **Support to the functioning of State Biodiversity Board**

#### **1. Implementation of Biological Diversity Act.**

- Preparation of Biodiversity Register
- Management of Biodiversity Heritage Sites.
- Celebration of International Biodiversity day.
- Awareness regarding implementation of Biological Diversity Act.

#### **2. Implementation of Biodiversity Action Plan:**

- Management of weeds.
- Popular sing farm friendly agricultural practices in the state
- Popularizing Pine needles and other forest waste biomass conservation in briquettes
- Conservation of High Altitude area/meadow:
- Documentation of Traditional Practices for cure of ailments in the state.

#### **3. Capacity building of schools and Community based organizations Organizations in Environmental conservation and natural resource management**

The primary aim of programme is to built-up the capacity of school children, teachers, voluntary organisations in environmental conservation and natural resource management. The Environmental conservation capacity will be built through demonstration and trainings in schools and villages. The conservation of water resources is very important, the techniques for water conservation will be demonstrated in schools and villages. To manage the degradable waste in schools as well as in villages the training and demonstration on vermicomposting will be done in the schools and villages. The capacity of the identified schools's students and teachers will be built for monitoring and conservation of bio-resources. The trainings will be given by the experts.

## **14. Information Technology**

The department of Information Technology is taking all possible steps and initiatives in the field of e-Governance and for the promotion of Information Technology in the State for providing better services to citizens. The status of projects undertaken by the department are as under:-

### **1. HIMSWAN (Himachal State Wide Area Network)**

#### **Background & Scope of Project**

The State Wide Area Networks (SWAN) Scheme is one of the three Core Infrastructure Components. It has an estimated outlay of Rs. 79.23 Crores for Himachal Pradesh, and was approved by the Govt. of India in March 2005. The fund received till date is Rs. 42.73 crores from the department of IT, Govt. of India. The expenditure till date in HIM SWAN is Rs. 18.42 Crores.

The objective of the Scheme is to create a secure close user group (CUG) Government network for the purpose of delivering Government to Government (G2G) and Government to Citizen (G2C) services.

The scope of project is to provide connectivity to Government Offices upto Block headquarters in Himachal Pradesh. HIMSWAN has been designed in such a way that it is expandable in future vertically (i.e. down to the Panchayat/ Village level) to cover Common Service Centres (CSCs) and horizontally (i.e. all offices/ locations within the same location).

#### **Status of the Project**

- 1.1 Total 132 Points of Presence (PoPs) were to be established in HIMSWAN. Status of PoPs is as follows:
  - a. 124 PoPs are commissioned
  - b. 8 PoP sites are non-feasible from BSNL end as on date (i.e. Spiti at Kaza, Hangrang, Sangla, Pangi, Dodra Kwar, Kupvi, Rait, Ronhat). IT Department is exploring the possibility of VSAT connectivity at these locations and commercials are being invited from various firms.
- 1.2 Till date horizontal connectivity (only LAN connectivity) has been provided at 670 locations.
- 1.3 117 Wireless Masts out of 132 has been established at PoP locations. Thereafter, horizontal connectivity to remaining offices will be provided.
- 1.4 Third Party Audit Agency (TPA) has been shortlisted and work has been started to monitor the Service Levels of HIMSWAN Operator during 5 years operation period.

## **Services/ Applications being run over HIMSWAN**

### **Departmental Applications**

- Online HRTC Bus Reservation
- Integrated web interface for Transport services (Vahan & Sarathi)
- e-Registration for Electoral
- SUGAM (Integrated Community Service Centre) bills payment
- Weekly prices of essential commodities-Economic & Statistics department
- HP Public Service Commission-Online registration for HP Judicial Services Examination
- Court Case Monitoring Software for Divisional Commissioner office
- Factory database for Labour & employment
- Statistical Data of Colleges
- CCMS (Computer Call Monitoring System)

### **Services**

- Web Server (hp.gov.in) to host web based applications so that the same can be accessed over Internet
- Database Server (SQL Server) to store data of various web based applications, thus saving money of user departments to buy databases for their applications and to hire technical person to maintain their servers
- Mail Server (hpmail.gov.in) to create email account of officers/ officials and departments. User will get email-id as username@hp.gov.in
- Antivirus Server to protect all the PCs connected with HIMSWAN from virus attacks and relieve user departments to spend money for buying Antivirus software
- Internet Connectivity is being provided over HIMSWAN. Therefore, there is no need to take broadband connection or any other connectivity in government departments for Internet access
- Domain Controller: In order to make efficient use of HIMSWAN, this facility has been created to define various policies for different users/offices connected to HIMSWAN depending upon their requirement (i.e. Internet facility with limited access to avoid misuse, disablement of CD/floppy drives/ USB drives in all those PCs which are being used for front-end operations to provide citizen centric services in E-Governance Centres and are being operated by contractual manpower).

### **Benefits to Government offices/employees/citizens**

- To bring Government departments closer to the masses by offering efficacious and speedy services.
- Better dissemination of information through web portal and online status of applications submitted online or through post or by hand.
- Reduction in response time in addressing grievances by the concerned departments.

- Facilities to the farmers and villagers who make queries about latest techniques, advice for their problems, new technologies etc. from a group of experts pertaining to fields of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, health, fisheries etc once AGRISNET Portal comes in place.
- Updated and latest information regarding public distribution system, list of beneficiaries under different programmes, information regarding government grants given to PRIs and urban local bodies.
- To provide Internet/ E-mail facilities and links to various departmental websites using SWAN.
- The other key applications envisaged on the network are E-mail, file transfer, broadcast and data communication, intranets, electronic data interchange services, value added networks, government communication, call centres, information kiosks, data ware-housing, disaster management and maintenance of the wide area network itself.
- More extensive video and tele-conferencing facilities

Himachal has the distinction of 1st state in the country to commission HIMSWAN project on 5th February, 2008. Further it is the only state which has provided horizontal connectivity to maximum govt. offices (CSC) in the country. Recently, Himachal Pradesh has been awarded on National level for good work carried out under HIMSWAN Project.

## **2. Setting up of 3366 Common Services Centres (CSCs)**

### **Background & Scope of Project**

The Government has approved a Common Service Centres (CSCs) scheme for providing support for establishing 100,000+ Common Service Centres across 600,000+ villages in India. The scheme as approved by the government of India, envisions CSCs as the front-end delivery points for Government, private and social sector services to citizens of India, in an integrated manner. In Himachal Pradesh, 3366 centres are to be established under CSC scheme by providing atleast one centre at Panchayat level.

The objective is to develop a platform that can enable Government, private and social sector organizations to align their social and commercial goals, especially for the benefit of the rural population in the remotest corners of the country through a combination of IT-based as well as non-IT-based services. This scheme will be extended through two private companies i.e. Zoom Developers in Kangra & Terasoft & GNG in Mandi/ Shimla division. The agreement has been signed recently with these companies. Himachal Pradesh has the distinction of one of few states in the country where this scheme has started. It is expected that by the end of Decembert, 2009, maximum CSC will be set up in the state.

## **Status of the Project**

Activities done till now:

- L1bidders for each of the three divisions are :
  - Shimla: Consortium of Tera Software and GNG (Rs.-10/-)
  - Mandi: Consortium of Tera Software and GNG (Rs.-14/-)
  - Kangra: Zoom Developers (Rs.1190/-)
- Master Service Agreement has been signed with both SCAs on 30<sup>th</sup> August and 8<sup>th</sup> September 2008 .
- Ground work is going on for implementation of CSCs in which VLEs (Village Level Entrepreneur) are being identified
- List of 1100+ CSCs have been provided by SCAs, which will be verified by the department.

## **Benefits to citizens**

Around 90% of citizens of the State live in rural areas. The rural areas are generally remote and difficult to reach. The CSC will create IT infrastructure up-to the village level and therefore help bridge the digital divide. There will be a bouquet of Government, private and social sector services under one roof in rural areas. A citizen will benefit by saving time and money in availing government services. In the first phase, Government services to be provided through CSC will be: Voter registration, Voter ID Card, Bus booking, Electricity bill payment, Telephone & mobile bills, Police complaint registration, Vacancy listings, Passport enquiry status, School Board results, REFNIC, High court cause list, Government information & Forms through websites. Additional services will be added in consultation with the departments.

## **3. Design and implementation of e-Governance Roadmap and Capacity Building**

### **Scope of Project**

The wide scope and objectives of the NeGP programme highlights the enormity of the tasks ahead. Considering the nature and scale of e-Governance initiatives planned under NeGP, the role of the State Government in managing these initiatives is envisaged to be very critical. It is also well recognized that for States to play their role effectively, significant capacities need to be built and resources need to be augmented with additional skills. Thus, for the success of NeGP, it is necessary to enhance the capacities in the State Governments and its Nodal Agencies to enable them to handle issues in a competent manner, with a holistic perspective and with better efficiency. Considering this the Planning Commission in the year 2004-05 had incorporated a special budget entry and had allocated funds as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to all the States for initiating the NeGP program as communicated by Planning Commission, GoI to State Chief Secretaries.

Planning Commission has issued broad guidelines for use of the ACA indicating that the first priority is Capacity Building. The detailed guidelines for use of ACA for capacity building have been issued by DIT as indicated in the broad guidelines issued by the Planning Commission. It is in this connection, the State Governments are required to prepare “proposals” and send to the Central Government providing details on how the capacity would be built and how the various gaps in terms of technical and managerial capabilities would be addressed. Subsequently, these proposals need to be implemented in the State. The detailed project report has been prepared and sent to GOI for approval. Further, funding to the line of Rs. 361 lakhs have been received as of now & work with different departments have been started.

### **Status of the Project Activities done till now**

- Letters were written to 23 Departments and 13 Corporations regarding this project on 11<sup>th</sup> April, 2007
- Draft e-Governance Roadmap was prepared after visiting the departments and corporations.
- Draft e-Governance Roadmap was discussed during the meeting of Committee of Secretaries, where some gaps were found in the report.
- It was decided to discuss the report with important departments and meeting was scheduled with these departments in phases. These meetings were held in the month of July, 2007 and Final Report was prepared.
- Final document was again sent to all the departments for verification on 22<sup>nd</sup> February, 2008.
- After receiving the feedback from departments, final document has been prepared.
- The e-Governance Roadmap (EGRM) was launched by Hon’ble Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh on 15<sup>th</sup> July, 2009 in NeGP workshop.
- 2 Training Centres (fully equipped with 20 computers and teaching aids) have been set up in Mandi and Dharamshala for training of Government Employees in which basic computer training to about 1500 employees has been provided in last 2 years of operations.

## **4. State Data Centre (SDC)**

### **Scope of Project**

Under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), State Data Center (SDC) has been identified as one of the core supporting components to consolidate services, applications and infrastructure to provide efficient electronic delivery of Govt. to Govt. (G2G), Govt. to Citizen (G2C) and Govt. to Business (G2B) services. These services can be rendered by the states through common delivery platform seamlessly supported by core connectivity infrastructure such as State Wide Area network (SWAN) and Common Services Centre (CSC) connectivity extended up to village level.

SDCs provide rich functionality, such as, acting as the Central repository of the state, secure Data Storage, Online Delivery of Services, Citizen Information/ Services Portal, State Intranet Portal, Disaster recovery, Remote management and services Integration, SDCs would also help minimize overall cost of data Management, Deployment and other costs.

SDC has been identified to create common infrastructure to Govt. of HP offices which include (access devices, physical, electrical, air conditioning, network connectivity, UPS, Rack etc.) installation and integration of IT infrastructure (servers, telecom equipment, integrated portal/ departmental information system, Enterprise and network management system, security, firewalls/IDS, networking components etc.), software and databases.

### **Role of the State Government and IT Department**

The Department of IT, Himachal Pradesh has designated Society for Promotion of IT and e-Governance (SITEG) as the implementing agency. The State Government through its agency will act as facilitator for implementing the project. Besides providing policy, regulatory and other support, State will provide site for SDC and identify the applications to be deployed in the State Data Center. Government of India will release funds to SITEG for the whole project (as per MIT guidelines) for a period of five years.

### **Status of the Project**

- Work for RFP preparation is undergoing
- Land identified near Mehli, Shimla and transferred in the name of IT Department
- SDC Building layout prepared by HIMUDA and submitted to TCP department for approval

### **Benefits to Government offices/employees/citizens**

- To provide fast and efficient online services to the citizens and Govt. of H.P. Offices
- To provide centralized application and database services to department, employees and citizens in secure manner
- To provide common infrastructure to Govt. of HP offices which include (access devices, physical, electrical, network connectivity, UPS, etc.) installation and integration of IT infrastructure (servers, telecom equipment, integrated portal/ departmental information system, Enterprise and network management system, security, fire walls/IDS, networking components etc.), software and databases.
- Reducing computer infrastructure requirement at all the offices by using centralized infrastructure facility (like web services, database servers, application servers, email facility, antivirus server, patch management server etc.). Hence, department will be saved from creating such infrastructure and at the same time there will be no need

to hire technical manpower for its operation, administration and maintenance.

- To build a platform that will be used in various e-Governance initiatives like CSCs, SUGAM etc.
- Re-engineering of Government Processes by effective deployment of Information Technology

## **5. State Govt. Projects**

The department of IT undertakes different projects of various departments for computerization of their activities. The details of projects undertaken are given as under:

### **A. Computerization of TCP Department**

The following activities of TCP department have been identified for computerization :

1. Planning permissions
2. No objection certificate for Mobile Tower Operator
3. Court Cases & Unauthorized Construction
4. REFNIC
5. Geographical Information System (GIS)

### **B. Revenue Court Case Monitoring System**

Software has been developed for all courts in the state. The Software is being implemented in Divisional Commissioner Office Shimla and DC office Shimla and same will be replicated in other revenue courts down to tehsil level.

### **C. Electronic Government Procurement (e-Procurement)**

Assessment study for e-Govt. procurement of nine departments have been conducted viz. PWD, IPH, HRTC, HPSEB, Forest, Food & Civil Supplies, Industries, Health and HPSEDC.

### **D. Public Distribution System**

The Detailed Project Report on PDS has been prepared by the department of Information Technology and sent to GOI for funding for pilot district Shimla. Firstly, the project would be implemented in a pilot district and subsequently it will be rolled out in other districts as well.

### **E. State Portal and State Service Delivery Gateway**

The project is about e-submission of applications/ forms and status enquiry for application through the gateway. Various Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) under

the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) are under different phases of project conceptualization, design and implementation. The idea is to develop a framework for speedy realization of benefits under NeGP so that various other MMPs can utilize this framework as and when they are in operational phase.

## **F. AGRISNET**

AGRISNET proposes to create an interactive interface for Government to Citizen (G2C) i.e for Farmers and Government to Government (G2G) services i.e. services for the Department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries. The proposed system would maintain a database of information about various activities of the respective Departments. This database would be used to provide information and services to the users.

## 15. Tourism

Himachal Pradesh is endowed with all the basic resources; geographic, clean, peaceful and beautiful environment, forests, lakes, mountains, rivers and streams, sacred shrines, historic monuments and the most important resource of all friendly and hospitable people and cultural diversity, necessary for achieving tourism activity. Tourism contributes nearly 2% of our state domestic product.

Tourism policy of the state was made in the year 1991. Since then, many new factors have emerged. The business and activity-oriented tourism has entered the scene alongside the more traditional leisure tourism. The adventure sports have become a major tourist attraction. It has been realised too late that unbridled expansion can lead to ecological damage. At this point, it is crucial that we develop an appropriate regulatory framework to ensure that all tourism activities take place in a safe and orderly fashion, and to make sure that all future development take place in a manner that will enhance and protect our natural and cultural environment. There is also a tremendous opportunity for the state to act the role of a facilitator, providing an attractive and appropriate environment for new investment in the tourism industry, without being over dependent on incentives.

### 1. New Tourism Policy

**The following objectives are envisaged with new tourism policy:-**

- To promote economically, culturally and ecologically sustainable tourism in Himachal Pradesh.
- To promote responsible tourism that will be welcomed as both preferred employer and new community industry.
- To use tourism as a means of providing new employment opportunities in rural, tribal and remote areas.
- To increase private sector participation in tourism, both as a means of generating employment and providing new infrastructure.
- To develop activity-based tourism to increase the duration of tourists visits.
- To develop adventure tourism by providing facilities and safety standards at internationally required levels.
- To devote special attention to the promotion of religious tourism.
- To promote new concepts in tourism, such as time-share.
- To transform the role of the Government as a facilitator.

### 2. Strategy

To achieve the above objectives, following strategy will be adopted:-

- **Break the seasonality factor:** Himachal has always been a popular tourist destination in the summer. Tourism products must be diversified to attract visitors in other seasons as well.

- **Disperse tourism to lesser known areas of the State:** This includes promoting tourism in rural and tribal areas and developing national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.
- **Develop pilgrimage sites:** These can become important tourism destinations by improving access, internal roads, sanitation and drainage, and pilgrim facilities. In addition, other tourism activities can be developed in nearby areas.

**The schematic details are as under: -**

### **1. Professional & Special Services**

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

### **2. Tourist Accommodation**

The department has been improving/constructing the tourist infrastructure like accommodation, wayside amenities, signages, parking places, tourist facilities, entertainment facilities etc. at important tourist places. Major works are required to be undertaken with or without assistance of other funding agencies. The department also has to cater to upkeep of the various facilities like the sulabh shauchalayas, public parks, decorative illuminations and musical fountains etc. The department proposes to create more infrastructure and to upgrade the existing tourist information centres in and outside the State. The Government of India is sanctioning crore of rupees for various works in different parts of the State under centrally sponsored schemes and more funds are expected from the Government of India during the course of Annual Plans. The Govt. of India is also providing funds under matching schemes and in view of above, the funds for the schemes sanctioned by the Govt. of India also require counterpart State share. During the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period, Rs. 10.15 lakh international and 78.75 lakh domestic tourists visited Himachal Pradesh.

### **3. Training/Trekking**

Training plays an important role in developing the tourism sector in the State. The department of tourism has been imparting various training programmes like water sports, trekking guide, tourist guide, entrepreneur development, human resources development etc. for unemployed youths for providing them better employment opportunities in tourism related activities. The department has also been providing training to the police personnel, taxi drivers, bus drivers, porters and dhaba owners with a view to build capacity.

#### **4. Promotion & Publicity**

The department of tourism plays proactive role for the promotion of State by way of releasing advertisements in the print and electronic media, participating in national and international tourism fairs, printing of tourist literature etc. The department also organizes various events during the off season in order to attract more tourists. The tourism department has also been organizing events like apple festival, vintage car rally, mountain biking, marathon, paragliding pre-world cups, rafting cups and golf tournaments etc. In order to organize these events, more professionally and in an efficient manner, it requires publicizing the same in print and electronic media. The budget of this department under this head remains very less which is not sufficient to meet the above requirements and needs to be revised by providing central funding.

#### **5. Hospitality**

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

#### **6. Others**

##### **(i) Surveys**

The department has been conducting economic surveys for appropriate planning, adequate and accurate database. The above scheme is a continuous process. Due to lack of adequate and technical staff in the department, it has been decided to get surveys conducted by agencies like the department of Economic & Statistics etc. The survey of heritage properties and monuments are required to be conducted.

##### **(ii) Civic amenities**

For the convenience of tourists the department provides basic facilities like toilets, parking places, paths, develops parks and beautifies temples at important tourist places. To undertake activities for providing the facilities the department continuously carries out civil works.

## 16. Elementary Education

Directorate of Primary Education was set up in the year 1984 and further renamed as Directorate of Elementary Education as on 1-11-2005. This department has been set up with an objective to improve access, quality of education and help in achieving the ultimate goal of universalisation of elementary education. The process of transition from primary to elementary education system in the State is in progress. The policies of the Government in the field of Elementary Education are being implemented through the Deputy Directors posted in every district and Block Primary Education Officers at the block level.

In the field of Primary/Upper Primary Education, tremendous progress has been made in expansion of facilities, which have brought down the drop out rates significantly. The access to primary education in the state has substantially increased with the opening of primary/upper primary (Middle) schools within walkable distance. At present, there are 10751 notified Govt. primary schools, 793 in private sector, 2338 independent Govt. middle schools and 2058 including middle units of high and senior secondary schools. The enrolment in elementary schools has also increased manifold from meager 8697 in 1948 to 1084235 in 2008 (I-VIII) classes. Accordingly, the number of posts of teachers “CHT / HT / JBT / Para Teachers” has also increased from 278 in 1948 to 29145 C&V categories 16229 posts and TGT’s 13896 as on 15.7.2009.

### i) Literacy Rate

Literacy rates in Himachal Pradesh as per Census figures of 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 have shown a quite significant increase which are as under :-

**Table -1**

Sr. No	Year	Male Literacy	Female Literacy	Total Literacy
1.	1971	43.20%	20.20%	32.00%
2.	1981	53.19%	31.46%	42.48%
3.	1991	75.36%	52.13%	63.86%
4.	2001	85.30%	67.40%	76.50%

**Note:** i) Literacy rate for 1971 relates to population aged five year and above.  
ii) The rate for the years 1981-2001 relate to the population aged seven years and above.

**ii) Drop out Rates****PRIMARY**

Sr. No	Year	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	2003-04	2.25	2.05	2.15
2.	2004-05	0.83	0.95	0.89
3.	2005-06	1.12	0.68	0.90
4.	2006-07	0.10	0.12	0.11
5.	2007-08	0.01	0.006	0.006
6.	2008-09	0.01	0.006	0.006
7.	2009-10	0.01	0.006	0.006

**UPPER PRIMARY**

Sr. No.	Year	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	2005-06	1.65	0.99	1.33
2.	2006-07	0.34	0.66	0.49
3.	2007-08	0.007	0.006	0.006
4.	2008-09	0.006	0.008	0.007
5.	2009-10	0.006	0.008	0.007

**iii) Enrolment as on 30.11.2009**

Elementary Education	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary Schools	249036	243366	492402
Upper Primary Schools	177349	169864	347213
Total	426385	413230	839615

**1. Thrust Areas of 11th Plan (2007-12)**

1. Minimization of drop out rate to zero level at elementary stage of education (class 1- VIII) in the state.
2. To achieve 100% enrolment of children in the age group in 6-14 years by 2010, as per SSA goal to universalize the elementary education in the State.
3. To improve quality of education at elementary level.
4. To ensure that all district and block offices are equipped with required facilities such as telephone, fax, photostat machines, and computer hardware so as to introduce web based monitoring of different programmes.
5. To ensure availability of proper infrastructure for all district /block offices and in all primary / elementary schools of the State.
6. To enhance the capacity of existing teaching man power by imparting better training to improve their teaching skills/ techniques so that they could handle the children more efficiently.

**Description of Schemes:** Bulk of plan funds are being allocated for capital works, the details of other schemes are as under:-

### **1. Direction and Administration**

This is a staff oriented scheme and outlay envisaged is utilized for meeting out the expenditure on this account.

### **2. Infrastructure**

The provision for infrastructure such as Durri Patti/Bench & Desk etc. is being met out of this scheme.

### **3. Incentives**

For the purpose of providing of scholarships, free writing material, free uniform and free text books provision is being made under this scheme.

### **4. Teachers Posts (Salary)**

Salary of teachers engaged under Primary and Elementary Education is being met out of this scheme.

### **5. Mid Day meal programme**

National programme of nutritional support to Primary Education popularly known as Mid Day Meal Scheme is being implemented in Primary Schools of the State w.e.f. 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1995, with an objective of Universalisation of Primary Education, to increase enrolment, retention and attendance, simultaneously redressing the problem of under-nutrition among students in primary classes.

Presently nutritious hot cooked Mid Day Meal is being served to all the students of primary classes of all the Govt./ Govt. aided private primary schools as well as EGS centres (Alternate Schools) of SSA, with effect from 01.09.04 under this scheme. The agencies such as Anganwari centres of ICDS, mahila mandals of the department of Rural Development or Primary Education Department have been involved in this process.

After 1.7.2008 this scheme has been extended upto 8<sup>th</sup> class in all the middle and middle unit of HS/ GSSSD of the State. The existing approximate, per child per school day average, cost to implement the hot cooked Mid Day Meal programme in all the 15282 Govt. / Govt. aided Primary Schools / EGS centres opened under SSA, in the state has been enhanced by the Govt from Rs 1.76 to Rs 2.50 per child per day , out of which Rs 1.58 per child per school day is expected to be shared by Central Govt. while the remaining cost of Rs. 1.00 per child per day is borne by the State Government. The coverage of children was 851857 on all the 242 working days of the year in 2008-09.

## **6. District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs)**

The Joint Secretary, MHRD, Department of School Education & Literacy, GOI, New Delhi vide D.O. No. F. 43-5/2005-EE.9, dated 8<sup>th</sup> November, 2006 has intimated that this scheme will be subsumed in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and will be eligible for Central assistance on SSA pattern i.e. 50: 50 basis.

## **7. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was introduced in the State during the year 2001-02, to provide useful and relevant elementary education for all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years, by 2010 and simultaneously to bridge social, regional and gender gaps, with the active participation of the community in the management of schools.

The cost sharing between centre and the state was in the ratio of 85:15 till 2001-02 and 75:25 till 2007 which has been revised to 65:35 for the year 2007-08 and 2008-09, 60:40, for the year 2009-10. It will be 55:45 for the year 2010-12 and thereafter it will be 50:50.

The other schemes being implemented by the SSA society in the state of Himachal Pradesh along with the various SSA activities are NPEGEL and KGBV schemes. Main interventions under SSA are as under:-

1. Opening up of new upper primary schools.
2. Opening of alternate schools.
3. Free text books to general students.
4. Provision of education for disabled children.
5. School grant for replacement of school equipments and other requirements.
6. Teacher's grant for teaching learning material.
7. Maintenance grant.
8. Construction of BRC, CRC, Classrooms, toilets, boundary walls, provision of drinking water etc.
9. Provision for 20 days training per teacher per annum.
10. Providing of teaching learning equipments.
11. Provision for research & evaluation, development of EMIS etc.
12. Provision for innovative projects etc.

## **8. Capital Outlay**

With a view to provide basic infrastructure support of class rooms and accommodation for office the bulk of plan funds are being given from the year 2007-08 for this purpose. Out of plan resources 87 works of Primary and Middle Schools have been undertaken.

## **9. Saakshar Bharat Mission 2012**

The Hon'ble Prime Minister launched Saakshar Bharat Mission 2012, a centrally sponsored scheme of Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India on the International Literacy Day on 8<sup>th</sup> September, 2009. It aims to further accentuate Adult Education, especially for women by extending educational options to those adults who have lost the opportunity of formal education and transcending the age of formal education. This is an integrated project with combination of basic literacy, basic education, vocational education (skill development), physical and emotional development, practical arts, sports and recreation. In the country 365 districts have been covered under this programme, Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh is one such district having less than 50 % female literacy rate which has been covered under this Mission during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The highlights of the scheme are as under:-

### **(a) Objectives**

- i) Impart functional literacy to non-literate adults.
- ii) Enable the neo-literates to continue their learning beyond basic literacy and acquire equivalency to formal education system.
- iii) Equip non and neo-literates with vocational skills to improve their living and earning conditions.
- iv) Establish a learning society by providing opportunities to neo literate adults for continuing education.

### **(b) Goals**

- i) Achieve 80 % literacy rate.
- ii) Reduce gender gap in literacy to 10 %.
- iii) Reduce regional, social and gender disparities.

### **(c) Focus area and groups**

365 districts of the country with 50 % and below adult female literacy rate as per Census 2001 have been identified to launch the scheme in XI plan. In Himachal Pradesh, only district Chamba is to be covered. Special focus groups are as under :-

- i) Rural Women.
- ii) Scheduled Castes, STs and Minorities.
- iii) Other disadvantaged groups and adolescents.
- iv) Low literacy States, Tribal Areas.

### **(d) Budget provision:**

To start with only a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made for this Mission.

## 17. General and University Education

After independence, education expansion programme was given over riding priority to achieve the goal of cent percent literacy. Despite its limited resources, the State Govt. is sparing no stone unturned to improve the standard of education, not only quantitatively but qualitatively as well. Sincere and untiring efforts of the State government have resulted in a phenomenal progress in the field of education. It will not be an exaggeration of fact to state that there has been a revolution in the expansion of educational institutions in the State as would be evidenced from the table given below:-

**Table- 1**  
**New Institutions Opened**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Plan Period</b>	<b>No. of Institutions opened</b>			
		<b>Middle School</b>	<b>High School</b>	<b>Sr. Secondary School</b>	<b>College</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
1	1 <sup>st</sup> Plan (1951-56)	51	15	-	1
2	2 <sup>nd</sup> Plan (1956-61)	84	42	-	4
3	3 <sup>rd</sup> Plan (1961-66)	169	35	-	2
4	Annual Plans (1966-69)	229	62	-	3
5	4 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1969-74)	339	118	-	2
6	5 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1974-78)	149	77	-	1
7	Rolling Plans(1978-80)	107	44	-	-
8	6 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1980-85)	147	218	-	2
9	7 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1985-90)	275	200	150	4
10	Annual Plans(1990-91)	18	19	-	-
11	Annual Plans (1991-92)	1	2	-	-
12	8 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1992-1997)	164	164	101	14 (including 3 Evening Colleges)
13	9 <sup>th</sup> Plan (1997-2002)	928	284	255	04
14	10 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2002-07)	987	324	454	27
15	<b>11<sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-12)</b>				
16	Annual Plan (2007-08)	196	189	248	03
17	Annual Plan (2008-09)	200	10	7	-
18.	Annual Plan 2009-10 (Upto 30.11.09)	50	44	32	-
19.	Annual Plan 2010-11 (Target)	100	-	200	03

## **Details of Schemes**

### **1. Direction and Administration**

This is a staff oriented scheme and revenue liability on this account has been transferred to non-plan from the year 2008-09.

### **2. Infrastructure**

For quality education, infrastructure is one of the basic needs. Basic infrastructure such as buildings, furniture, toilets, play grounds, laboratories and library etc. are needed in every institution. There is a budget provision of Rs. 4500.00 lakh for the construction of new and ongoing college buildings during the current financial year 2009-10 and Rs. 4500.00 lakh has also been proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-11. Of this, new college buildings will be constructed and infrastructure in other colleges will be improved.

There is a budget provision of Rs. 4500.00 lakh for the construction of new and ongoing school buildings in the current financial year 2009-10 and Rs. 4008.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2010-11. With this provision additional accommodation for newly upgraded sr. secondary schools will be built and infrastructure of existing high schools will be upgraded.

### **3. Teachers Training**

The teacher training programme is meant for capacity building and strengthening the standard of education. The latest techniques/teaching methods in the elementary and secondary education are the part of training programme. The SCERT Solan is imparting training to in-service teachers where seminars and reorientation courses are organized besides courses are also organized by Himachal Pradesh Institute of Public Administration.

### **4. Vocational Training**

Quality education is the main objective of our education policy for 2007-2012. Education is not just mugging up knowledge but also development of skills, which will help the youngster in earning livelihood and channeling the young workforce. Vocational courses are to be introduced at the school level. Like IT more optional courses as computer operational knowledge, communication skill development, fashion designing, interior decoration, agro- based courses and secretarial skill development are proposed in the Eleventh Plan. What is urgently needed is introduction of some vocational courses in colleges for up gradation of skills learnt in schools. These courses will be need based.

The following schemes have been transferred to non-plan in so far as general plan content of plan is concerned from the financial year 2008-09, yet keeping in view their importance the content of these programme is added in this chapter for appropriate use.

## **5. Physical Education**

Under this scheme all the state level tournaments for middle, high and senior secondary schools for boys and girls and coaching camps for selected players for the participation in national school games are covered and management also sends teams of various games for the participation in national school games and State Level children day celebration on 14<sup>th</sup> November every year. The conduct of selection trials for the admission in sports hostel run by the education department is also done under this scheme. All 7 sports hostels are also under the above scheme.

Similarly, Bharat Scouts and Guides training camps and related activities are also covered under this scheme. At present district/state level rallies, jumping caps at state/national level, uniform from class 10+1 to college level, camps for cub bulbul, robbers and rangers, adventure camps and to open new training centre at Rewalsar (Mandi) and other districts are also covered under this scheme. The children (boys/girls) of the age group of 5 to 25 years are trained under this scheme to develop their personality. The Bharat Scout and Guides were founded on 7<sup>th</sup> November, 1950 and this day is celebrated every year in Raj Bhawan.

## **6. Equipment & Other Items**

Under the scheme of elementary, secondary and university education science equipments, jute matting, craft material, library books, sports material, audio-visual aids, equipment and furniture items are provided to all educational institutions, colleges and offices by the department of education. The above items are being supplied to those educational institutions which were in existence after 01.04.2002 under plan budget and all the newly upgraded institutions/ colleges till date.

## **7. Scholarships/Stipends**

This scheme is meant for the students of deprived sections of the society and meritorious students to improve their educational status. The various types of scholarships/stipends are being provided by the State/Central Government at various stages, the details of which are given as under:-

### **i) Dr.Ambedkar Merit Scholarship Scheme**

Under this scheme, 1000 students of SCs and 1000 students of OBCs category in 10+1 and 10+2 are being selected from amongst those who have secured 72% marks in 10<sup>th</sup> and 10+1 H.P. Board of school Examination held in March/April every year provided that they are studying in Govt./Govt. recognized affiliated non-Govt. institutions. The selected candidates are awarded scholarship of Rs. 10000/-per year.

## **ii) Swami Vivekanand Merit Scholarship Scheme**

Under the above scheme, 2000 students of general category in 10+1 and 10+2 separately are selected from amongst those who have appeared in H.P. Board of School Examination held in March/April every year for metric/10+1 and secure 77% or above marks and are the students of H. P. Govt./ Govt. recognized or affiliated non-Govt. educational institutions.

## **iii) Thakur Sen Negi Merit Scholarship Scheme**

Under the above scheme, 200 students of STs category(100 boys and 100 girls) in 10+1 and 10+2 separately are selected from amongst those students who have appeared in 10<sup>th</sup> and 10+1 examinations of H.P. Board of School Education and secured 72% marks and above and who are studying in Himachal Pradesh Govt./ Govt. institutions or affiliated non-Govt. schools. The selected students are awarded scholarship of Rs. 11000/- per year.

## **iv ) Maharishi Balmiki Scholarship Scheme**

This scheme is meant for the children of those families who are engaged in unclean profession and are bonafide Himachalies and studying after 10<sup>th</sup> class in the H. P. Govt. schools or Non-Govt. recognized institutions. These students are awarded scholarship of Rs. 9000/- per year up to the level of college education or equivalent professional degree courses.

## **v) High School Merit Scholarship**

This scheme is meant for those students who have been listed in the first 300 position in the merit list prepared by the H.P. Board of School Education on the basis of middle standard examination held every year and are studying in 9<sup>th</sup> class in H.P. Govt. schools / Govt. recognized or affiliated non-govt. schools. Under this scheme, every student is awarded a scholarship of Rs. 1000/- per year for day students and Rs. 1500/- for hostliers.

## **vi) Middle School Merit Scholarship**

This scheme is meant for the students who have secured first 4 positions in every education block on the basis of 5<sup>th</sup> class examination held every year provided they are studying in 6<sup>th</sup> class in H.P. Govt. schools/non-Govt. recognized schools. The selected students are awarded a scholarship of Rs. 800/-for girls and Rs. 400/-for boys per year to the level of 8th class subject to the condition that they pass in the previous class.

## **vii) Post Matric Scholarship to SCs/STs/OBCs Students**

This scholarship is being awarded to the students belonging to SCs/STs and OBCs categories. The students belonging to SC/ST categories whose parents/guardians annual income is up to Rs. 1,00,000/- are eligible for this

scholarship. The students belonging to OBCs are only eligible for this scholarship if the annual income of their parents/guardian is Rs. 44,500/-. The scholarship is payable only to those students who are regularly studying in any Govt./Govt. aided institutions. The rates of scholarship are as under:

**Table -2**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Course</b>	<b>Month wise Rates (Rs.)</b>	
		<b>Day Scholar</b>	<b>Hostliers</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>
a)	Medical/ Engineering/ BSC/(Agr.)BSc(Forestry)	330	740
b)	Diploma in Engineering/Medical/MSc.	330	510
c)	Certificate in Engineering/Architect/Medical/ Agriculture/Library/M.A./B.Com.	330	510
d)	BA/BSc 2 <sup>nd</sup> & 3 <sup>rd</sup> Year	185	355
e)	BA/BSC 1 <sup>st</sup> Year/ 10+1 & 10+2 Class	140	235

#### **viii) IRDP Scholarship Scheme**

Under this scheme, the students belonging to IRDP families are being benefited as per details given below:-

**Table -3**

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Annual Rate (Rs.)</b>	
		<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>
1.	6 <sup>th</sup> to 8 <sup>th</sup>	250	500
2.	9 <sup>th</sup> to 10 <sup>th</sup>	300	600
3.	10+1 to 10+2	800	800
4.	College/Universities		
	i) Day Scholars	1200	1200
	ii) Hostliers	2400	2400

#### **ix) Scheme for Raising Educational Standard of SCs/STs Students**

Under this CSS, 6 SCs and 1 ST (Total=7) students are selected on the basis of merit list of 8<sup>th</sup> class examination conducted by the HP Board of School Education. The selection is made at the directorate level. The selected students are sent to GSSS Sarahan, district Sirmour for admission in 9<sup>th</sup> class where the students are imparted free education to increase their educational standard and the following facilities are provided to them:-

- |    |                      |   |                       |
|----|----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. | Fees and stationery  | = | Rs. 2000/- per annum. |
| 2. | Boarding and lodging | = | Rs. 500/- per month.  |
| 3. | Pocket expenses      | = | Rs. 100/- per month.  |

For the last two years, no students have been selected under this scheme to avail the incentives.

#### **x) Scholarship to the Children of Armed Forces Personnel Killed / Disabled during action/war**

Under this scheme, the provision has been made to award scholarship at different level to the children of armed personnel killed /disabled during action /war. In these cases where disability is less than 50%, the scholarship is awarded at half rate. For awarding scholarship, the eligible students send their applications on the prescribed application form through the Headmaster/Principal/Head of the department to the Sainik Kalyan Board of the district concerned. After scrutiny and completion of other formalities Sainik Kalyan Board sends the application forms of the eligible students to the directorate of education for further action.

**Table -4**  
**Class wise details of Annual Rate**

Sr.No.	Class	Annual Rate (Rs.)	
		Boys	Girls
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	6 <sup>th</sup> to 8 <sup>th</sup>	250	500
2.	9 <sup>th</sup> to 10 <sup>th</sup>	300	600
3.	10+1 to 10+2	800	800
4.	College/Universities		
	i) Day Scholars	1200	1200
	ii) Hostliers	2400	2400

#### **xi) Sanskrit Scholarship Scheme**

Under this centrally sponsored scheme, the candidates securing first position in Sanskrit subject in his class is only eligible for this scholarship. In addition, it is necessary to obtain 60% marks in sanskrit and 60% in aggregate in all subjects. This scholarship is payable to those students of 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 10+1 and 10+2 classes who secure 60% marks in sanskrit in the previous class i.e. 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 10+1 with above percentages. The rates of this scholarship are as under:-

**Table -5**

Sr. No.	Class	Rate per Month(Payable for 10 months)
1.	9 <sup>th</sup> & 10 <sup>th</sup>	Rs. 250/-
2.	10+1 and 10+2	Rs. 300/-

#### **xii) Sainik School Scholarship**

This scholarship is only payable to the students studying in Sainik school Sujanpur Tihra in district Hamirpur. The Principal of the concerned school makes selection of eligible students as per norms/conditions of the scheme. This

scholarship is awarded to classes from 6<sup>th</sup> to 10+2, the details of which are given as under:-

**Table -6**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Income Status</b>	<b>Annual Rate</b>
1.	Rs.9220/- per month	Rs. 18000/-
2.	Rs.9221/- to 10650/-	Rs. 15000/-
3.	Rs.10651/- to 11470/-	Rs. 12000/-
4.	Rs.11471/- to above	Rs. 8000/-

**xiii) National Merit Scholarship (CSS)**

Under this scheme, the scholarship for 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> class will be provided to the students studying in Govt. schools in rural area. However, the scholarship from post- matric to post graduate level will be awarded on the basis of merit of Post Matric and Graduation. The annual income of parents from all sources should not exceed Rs. 100000/-. The details are given as under:-

**Table -7**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Class/Course</b>	<b>Rate per month</b>
1.	9 <sup>th</sup> and 10 <sup>th</sup> in rural area only	Rs. 250/-
2.	BA,BSc/BCom./B.Archolog.	Rs. 500/-
3.	Scholarship at Post Graduate level/BE/B.Tech ./ MBBS/LLB/Bed/Diploma in Hotel Management / Diploma Courses	Rs. 750/-

Under this scheme, 246 students have been given scholarship during the year 2006-07.

**xiv) Indira Gandhi Utkrishtha Chhattervriti Yojna for Post Plus Two Students**

This scheme is for meritorious post plus two courses shall be awarded to 150 students at the rate of Rs.10000/- per annum per student purely on the basis of income ceiling. The scholarship awarded to the merit list of 10+2 Art, Science and Commerce of Board of School Education, Dharamshala provided they enter professional stream. The scholarship will also be awarded from the merit list of B.A, BSc and B.Com provided they enter academic /professional stream. The scholarship will be given to the same number of students till they complete the degree or the course.

**xv) Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in unclean occupation**

Under this scheme, the scholarship is provided to the children of Indian national who irrespective of their religion are actively engaged in scavenging of dry latrines and other unclean occupation i.e. tanning and flying only which are traditionally considered unclean. The scholarship will be tenable only to such

institutions and for such courses up to matric stage which has been duly recognized by the concerned State. There will be no income ceiling under this scheme and the scholarships are granted for ten months. The details are given as under:-

**Table -8**

<b>Class</b>	<b>Rate per Month (Rs.)</b>	
	<b>Day Scholar</b>	<b>Hosteliers</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>
6 <sup>th</sup> to 8 <sup>th</sup>	60	300
9 <sup>th</sup> to 10 <sup>th</sup>	75	375

Note: Day scholar and hosteliers are eligible for an adhoc grant of Rs. 550/- and Rs.600/- per student per annum respectively.

**xvi) Rashtriya Indian Military College (RIMC)**

Draft proposal for State Govt. scholarship for H.P. bonafide students studying in RIMC Dehradun has been sent to the Govt. vide letter No. dated 1-12-2005 for availing this scholarship.

**xvii) Maulana Azad National Scholarship Scheme for Meritorious Girls students belonging to Minorities**

This is a new scheme sponsored by Centre through Social Justice & Empowerment department of H. P. In this scheme, number of beneficiaries will be identified after following the required procedure.

**xviii) National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Castes**

This is a new scheme sponsored by Centre through Social Justice & Empowerment Department. The beneficiaries will be identified after following the required procedure.

**xix) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Scheduled Castes**

This is a new scheme sponsored by Centre through Social Justice & Empowerment Department. The number of beneficiaries will be identified after following the required procedure.

**8. Free Text Books**

Free text books scheme was introduced in the academic session 1987-88 only in tribal area for SCs/STs students. After that this scheme has been extended to SCs/STs students in non-tribal areas in 1996-97. In the year 1997-98, this scheme has been extended to students of OBCs category and in 1998-1999 to the students of IRDP families as well.

Under this scheme, the text books are supplied to the students of 6<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> classes belonging to SCs/STs/OBCs and IRDP categories studying in Govt. schools. The head of institutions project their requirement of free text books annually to the Deputy Director of Education of the concerned district. The Deputy Director of Education compiles the requirement at his level for the district and place the order for purchase of free text books to the sale depot in-charge of the books being run by the H.P. Board of School Education, Dharamsala. The head of school manages to lift the books from the sale depot and arranges distribution amongst the eligible students of his school. The Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education raised bills to this department on the basis of actual purchase and lifting of free text books done by the head of institutions.

### **9. Free Education to Handicapped Children (CSS)**

Under this scheme, which has been started during 2001-2002, free education to the children having more than 40% disability is being provided up to University level. This scheme is being continued during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The free residential schools with infrastructure with specific needs for handicapped children will be opened at least in every district in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

### **10. Art & Culture**

This is a scheme for funding library under (SCA Head-2205-00-796-04) to be continued in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

### **11. Sainik School**

Under this scheme the total budget provision of Rs. 10 lakh has been proposed for NCC activities in the Annual Plan 2010-11. This will be continued during 11th Five Year Plan 2007-2012.

### **12. Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

During the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan following Centrally Sponsored Schemes will be implemented w.e.f the Annual Plan 2010-11 for improving the standard of secondary education:-

- (i) **Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan :** The Govt. of India, Ministry of Human Resource and Development has approved the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme to universalize access to improve quality of education at secondary stage, called Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) during the 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan. In this abhiyan the interventions include providing infrastructure in secondary schools such as new class rooms with furniture, library, science laboratory, computer room, disabled friendly provisions etc. To implement the scheme the budget ratio is 75 % Central Share and 25 % State Share. A token provision of Rs. 12.00 crore has been earmarked for the Annual Plan 2010-11.

- (ii) **Model School :** To make secondary education of good quality available, Govt. of India has decided to implement a centrally sponsored scheme to set up model schools at educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) i.e. the aim of establishing high quality model schools w.e.f 2008-09 in areas where rural female literacy is below 46.13 % and the gender gap is above 21.59 % in the first phase. The areas selected are those which have a very low gross enrolment ratio (Educationally Backward Blocks). Under these provisions the Government of India has conveyed the selection of Pangi , Tissa, Salooni & Mehla blocks in Chamba district and Shillai block in Sirmour district. To implement the scheme, the budget ratio is 90 % Central Share and 10 % State Share. A provision of Rs. 4.50 crore earmarked for the annual plan 2010-11 for capital works under Backward Area Sub- Plan (BASP).
- (iii) **Girls Hostels in Educationally Backward Blocks:** The scheme for the Construction and Running of Girl's Hostel for students of Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools in educationally Backward Blocks. This centrally sponsored scheme is to strengthen the boarding and hostel facilities for Girl's students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools. The girl students studying in classes IX to XII and belonging to SCs, STs, OBCs, minority communities and BPL families shall be benefited under this scheme. It is absolutely essential to strengthen the girl students of IX to XII by providing them greater access to education and also by improving infrastructure facilities in a significant way. This scheme will play significant role for the promotion of girl's education and to eliminate gender disparity in secondary and higher secondary schools in educationally blocks in the State. The proposal for the construction of one hostel (with capacity of 100 girls) in each educationally Backward Blocks in the compound of KGBVs / Govt. Senior Secondary School selected by the department will be very helpful for the students belonging to SCs,STs, OBCs, minorities and BPL families in educationally Backward Blocks in the State. The sharing pattern during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan will be in the ratio of 90:10. The nominal sharing by the State Government will make it a stakeholder and thus ensure the proper implementation of the scheme. Under this scheme, Rs. 1.13 crore has been earmarked for the financial year 2010-11 for capital works under Backward Area Sub-Plan (BASP).

### 13. Capital Works

On going capital works and new capital works will be continued in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and plan funds will be exclusively utilised for this purpose.

## 18. Technical Education

The department of Technical Education, Vocational and Industrial Training plays a vital role in socio-economic development of the country. In this era of liberalization, industrialization and globalization, skilled manpower of world class standard is of upmost necessity.

There has been tremendous growth of industry in Himachal Pradesh in the last few years. There has been consistent demand from industry and also from the service sector for semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled personnel. There is a need of the opening of more and more technical and vocational institutions to churn out the skilled manpower as per the need of industry and services sector. The department is laying stress to open at least one ITI/ITC in each assembly constituency and one polytechnic in each district. Further to encourage the private sector for opening technical and vocational institutions in the State, the department is extending all possible help to the private entrepreneurs required for this purpose.

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

There is a need of skilled manpower both in quantitative and qualitative terms. Realizing this, the department of Technical Education is laying stress in opening more and more technical and vocational institutions on the one hand and strengthening / consolidating the existing institutions on the other. There are five districts in the state where no polytechnic exists. Therefore, the department is going to open five new polytechnics in the districts of Sirmour, Kullu, Bilaspur, Kinnaur and Lahaul & Spiti with one time central assistance of Rs. 12.30 crore per polytechnic under “Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under coordinated action for Skill Development” scheme launched by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Human Resources Development, New Delhi. Besides, six additional diploma courses with total intake of 400 students shall be started in the next academic session 2010-11. Two B. Tech. courses i.e. Civil Engineering & Electrical Engineering shall also be started in the existing Govt. Engineering College, Sundernagar. Eight new ITI's at Baijnath, Gargret, Kangra, Jawalmukhi, Ghumarwin, Balh Sandhol & Badhrota with 3-5 trades in each are likely to be opened during the current financial year. 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> shifts of 85 units of 20 popular trades in 32 existing ITI's shall be started from the next academic session 2010-11. One Technical University is also likely to be established shortly.

At present, the department has 13 Engineering Colleges (1 in Govt. sector and 12 in Private sector), 13 Pharmacy Colleges (1 Govt. sector and 12 in Private sector), 25 Polytechnics (9 in Govt. sector and 16 in Private sector), 1 Diploma level Pharmacy Institution in private sector, 77 ITIs in Govt. Sector and 63 Industrial Training Centres in private sector. There is one National Institute of

Technology (NIT) at Hamirpur and one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Mandi at Kamand under the control of MHRD, Govt. of India. Besides, there is also one National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) at Cheb, District Kangra. Three Universities in the name and style of J.P. University of Information and Technology at Waknaghar, District Solan, Eternal University Baru Sahib, District Sirmour and Chitkara University Barotiwala, District Solan are also imparting Degree courses in Engineering, B-Pharmacy, MBA & MCA etc.

A World Bank aided project with a total outlay of Rs. 7.24 crore (Revised cost Rs. 7.99 crore) namely Technical Education Quality Improvement Project (TEQIP) is being implemented in 3 Govt. Polytechnics namely: Govt. Polytechnic, Sundernagar, Hamirpur and Kandaghat (Women). In addition 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of Technical Education Quality Improvement Project (TEQIP) shall be started in other Polytechnics from next year 2010-2011 under centrally sponsored scheme with Central and State Share in the ratio of 75:25. Similarly, 3 ITIs namely: Rampur, Una and Solan were upgraded into Centre of Excellence in the year 2006-07 with domestic funding and more ITIs namely: ITI Shamshi, Chamba, Shahpur, Nadaun, Mandi, Nahan, Shimla and Rekong Peo, ITI (W) Mandi, Shimla and ITI Rong-Tong have been upgraded as Centres of Excellence under World Bank assistance. Besides, 27 ITIs have been upgraded under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

The department is keen to open trades keeping with the demand of the Industry. Further the department is opening and strengthening the placement cells in each institution to promote in-campus placement of the pass-out candidates.

### **Capital Content**

A Plan Outlay of Rs. 3425.00 lakh has been proposed for the financial year 2010-11. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 900.00 lakh has been proposed for the construction of buildings of J.N. Govt. Engineering College, Sunder Nagar and Rs. 100.00 Lakh for the construction of buildings of Govt. B. Pharmacy College, Rohru. An outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakh has been proposed for the construction of NIFT, Kangra. The work of 3 blocks at J.N. Govt. Engineering College, Sunder Nagar are in progress while the work of main institutional building, hostel and residences etc. at B. Pharmacy College, Rohru will be completed soon.

Out of total budget of Rs. 795.00 lakh proposed for the construction of polytechnic buildings, a sum of Rs. 495.00 has been proposed under General Plan and balance Rs. 300.00 lakh under Scheduled Castes Component Plan (SCCP). A workshop building is complete and 5 type IV staff quarters at Govt. Polytechnic, Sunder Nagar and 60 bed capacity Girls Hostel building at Govt. Polytechnic Kandaghat (Women) will also be completed during the next financial year. Similarly, computer and I.T. block at Govt. Polytechnic Hamirpur has also been completed. In addition, construction of buildings at Polytechnic, Chamba in District Chamba shall be completed by March, 2010 and the work of polytechnic of Banikhet has been taken up in hand recently.

Out of total budget of Rs. 590.00 lakh proposed for the construction of Industrial Training Institute buildings, a sum of Rs. 520.00 lakh has been proposed under General Plan. Main Institute buildings of 4 ITI's namely Bagsaid, Paplog, Berthin, Deegal and staff quarters of ITI Shahpur shall be targeted for completion during current financial year 2009-10. Balance budget of Rs. 70.00 lakh has been proposed as State share for the construction of Industrial Training Institute buildings at Mandi, Nadaun, Shahpur, Chamba, Shamshi, Nahan, Shimla, Reckong Peo, ITI (W) Mandi Shimla and ITI Rong- Tong (Kaza) which have been upgraded under Centres of Excellence (COE).

An amount of Rs. 38.50 lakh has been proposed for the construction of Industrial Training Institute, building at Udaipur, Pangi, Bharmour, Reckong Peo and Rong-Tong in Tribal Area. Main Institutional building at ITI, Udaipur has been completed and taken over by the department.

## 19. Allopathy

The State Government is committed to provide basic health care facilities to the people of the State. So health is a priority area for spending by the State Government. Despite various constraints, the State Government has endeavoured to increase the allocation for health sector from time to time. We have been able to build a vast health infrastructure comprising of 2071 Health Sub-Centres, 449 PHCs, 23 Civil Dispensaries (including E.S.I.), 73 CHCs, 52 Hospitals, One Govt. Dental College and Two Medical Colleges with a total bed capacity of 9174 beds. Presently one Health Sub-Centre is serving about 2647 rural population against the national average of 5084 persons. Similarly, a PHC is providing health care services to about 12,210 people against the national average of 31,652 whereas a CHC is serving 75,100 persons against the national average of 1.73 lakh persons.

Special emphasis by the State Government on the health infrastructure and facilities has resulted in a favourable health indicators. According to SRS-2008 and NFHS-III the health indicators of Himachal Pradesh are better than the national average. The birth rate of the State is 17.7 per 1000 against 22.8 of the country; crude death rate is 7.4 against 7.5 at national level and infant mortality rate is 44 against the national figure of 53 (SRS 2008). Total fertility rate of the State is 1.9 against the All India Figure of 2.7. In the field of family planning our achievements are high and encouraging. The contraceptive prevalence rate in Himachal Pradesh is 73% (NFHS-III) which is highest in the country. The State has achieved near elimination stage of leprosy with reduction in leprosy prevalence rate to less than 0.26 cases per ten thousand population. Tuberculosis has also been brought under control with more than 88% cure rate. The achievements under the universal immunization programme have also been commendable (82.3%, DLHS III). In birth and death registration the coverage of Himachal Pradesh is one of the best performing states with nearly 100% registration of birth.

National Rural Health Mission focuses on decentralized implementation of the activities and funneling of funds, it sets the stage for district management of health and active community participation in the implementation of health programmes. The programme also focuses on convergence with IPH, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Ayurveda and Social Justice and Empowerment Departments.

The medical check-ups of the school children is a very important to timely check the diseases in the children but this programme has been suffering for want of adequate funds. The department requires funds under this programme for printing of health cards and logistic arrangements for the visit of medical teams and training of teachers.

## **STRATEGY FOR 11<sup>TH</sup> FIVE-YEAR PLAN**

1. Provision of health care services both in public and private sector.
2. Quality health care services.
3. More scientific and technology advanced health care system.
4. Adequate monitoring and supervision of health institutions.
5. To effectively achieve the national goals and objectives.
6. To work on a state health policy with a proper time schedule for different activities.
7. To clearly spell out the future health care requirement.
8. Adequate research through primary survey.
9. Higher level of efficient functioning.
10. Special emphasis on preventive measures.
11. Strengthening the existing public health services and widening their network.
12. To develop appropriate strategy to regulate the private sector.
13. Viable health insurance policy.
14. To open more trauma wards.
15. Introduction of telemedicines for appropriate consultations for the treatment of illness.
16. To assess the health needs of the state.
17. Proper computerized health management information system at different level.
18. Development of skilled man power in health sector.

### **Issues to be addressed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan**

#### **1. Efforts to Improve the Sex Ratio**

The sex ratio in the State is reported to be 968 females per thousand males in the year 2001. But, the child sex ratio which was 951 in 1991 has declined to 896 in 2001. It was a matter of great concern and the State initiated measures to stop this decline which has improved to 901 during 2003-05 period. The State has already formulated an incentive strategy for the improvement in sex ratio under PNMT Act, the details of which are given as under:-

- To mobilize the community and make it partner in tackling the problem of sex selective abortions and dwindling sex ratio in certain pockets of the

state. The department has decided to initiate following activities/schemes in the state :-

- The Panchayat which will have the best sex ratio will be awarded the cash prize of rupees five lakhs for the developmental activities.
- Female will be given Rupees 25000/-, 20000/-repectively if she goes for family planning method (Permanent) after first girl child and second girl child respectively. The informer who shall inform the department about the sex selection activities will be awarded the cash prize of Rs.10000/-
- There will be regular inter state meeting and inter district meeting at the border areas to implement the PNDT Act effectively.

## **2. Provisions of Residential Accommodation at PHC level**

Himachal Pradesh is a hilly State and the Primary Health Centres are located at remote localities where good residential accommodation for the essential health care staff is not easily available. In order to improve the primary health care facilities in the rural areas and to encourage the health staff to live in the health institution premises we need to construct residential accommodation for the doctors, nurses and other supporting staff in the PHCs. This will not only encourage the willingness of health staff to serve in the rural and remote areas but will also improve the health facilities and help in increasing the institutional deliveries reducing the IMR and MMR considerably. The State would require additional plan allocations for the construction of residential accommodation at PHC and CHC level.

## **3. Improvement in Trauma Services**

This hilly State is prone to recurrent traffic and other accidents. Therefore, there is an urgent need to improve the trauma care services. The State Govt. plans to strengthen the trauma services at R.H. Solan, R.H. Kullu, R.H. Una, R.H. Chamba and MGMSC Khaneri at Rampur. The Govt. of India has already sanctioned Rs. 1.5 Crores for the establishment of trauma centre at Kullu. The services also need to be extended in Kangra District (Nurpur). The cases for establishment of other places have also been taken up with the GOI. In order to run the trauma centres effectively the additional trained staff would also be required at each place for which additional plan support in the Eleventh Five Year Plan would be required.

## **4. Disposal of Bio-Medical Waste**

The disposal of bio-medical and hospital waste has now become an important health issue and the health institutions need to be equipped for the proper disposal of bio-medical and other hospital wastes. The provisions for equipments and disposal procedures need to be supported by the plan.

## **5. Problems faced by the State Govt. for smooth development in Health Sectors**

1. Emergence of life style diseases- the over all burden of communicable diseases like leprosy, malaria has reduced and is not a public health problem. The other communicable diseases like tuberculosis, water borne diseases have also shown a declining trend. The occurrence of cutaneous Leishmaniasis particularly in Kinnaur district is a new problem of the State. The life style diseases like Hypertension, Coronary Artery Diseases, Diabetes is posing a new threat to the people of the State.
2. Irrational distribution of health institutions/ Manpower- There are few areas where there is no fair distribution of health institutions and manpower. However Himachal Pradesh is doing well in terms of health indicators as compared to the nation as a whole.
3. Shortage of specialists- The State is facing shortage of specialists at Sub-Divisional and Community Health center level especially in the field of Anaesthesia, Gynaecology, Surgery and Paediatrics.
4. Deficiencies of infrastructure (building and residences)- Some Health Institutions are functioning in rented buildings. Lack of residences lead to non- attendance of patients some times.
5. Lack of causality services at district level- The causality services at district level is still lacking. This is an area of concern.

## **6. Improvement in the Health Infrastructure**

- DOH&FW, covered one health institution in each constituency of Himachal Pradesh by granting financial assistance to improve service quality so that these centers become more patient and public friendly especially adaptive to women and children needs.
- Total of 64 institutions have been covered under the facility improvement plan to upgrade the facilities and provide better services to the people under the model OPD scheme.

## **7. National Rural Health Mission**

Recognizing the importance of health in the process of economic and social development and improving the quality of life of our citizens, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched on 12<sup>th</sup> April, 2005 with the objectives of universal access to public health services, prevention and control for communicable and non-communicable diseases, access to integrated comprehensive primary health care, revitalizing local health traditions and promotion of health life style.

### **(I) Under NRHM, following goals have been targeted for 2005-2012:-**

- Reduction in Infant Mortality rate (IMR) to 30/1000 live births.

- Maternal Mortality rate (MMR) to be reduced to 100/1,00,000 live births.
- Reduction in Total Fertility rate (TFR) to 2.1 by 2012.
- Reduction in Malaria Mortality rate to 50 % upto 2010, additional 10% reduction by 2012.
- Cataract operations increasing to 300 contract operators per lakh of population per year by 2012.
- To maintain existing 85 % cure rate through TB, DOTS services for the entire mission period.
- Kala Azar Mortality Reduction Rate 100% by 2010 and sustaining elimination until 2012.
- Filaria Micro Filaria Reduction 70% by 2010, 80% by 2012 and elimination by 2015.
- Dengue Mortality Reduction Rate 50% by 2010 and sustaining that until 2012.
- Leprosy prevalence rate reduce for 1.8 per 10,000 in 2005 to less than 1 per 10,000.

Sustained efforts are being made to meet above goals in the fixed time frame.

## **(II) Schemes being implemented under National Rural Health Mission in Himachal Pradesh**

1. Mission Flexipool activities.
2. Re-productive and Child Health RCH Flexipool activities.
3. Universal Immunization Programme (UIP).
4. Disease Control Programme. (The plans and budget of the vertical programmes have been integrated in the State NRHM –PIP (w.e.f. 2008-09).
5. Convergence activities with Panchayati Raj, Rural Development, Irrigation & Public Health, Social Justice and Empowerment and AYUSH (Ayurveda Department).

## **(III) Achievements under NRHM**

### **Immunization Performance during 2009-2010 (Upto October, 2009)**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>%age Achievement</b>
BCG	119700	76378	63.81
DPT	119700	71880	60.05
Oral Polio	119700	71854	60.03
Measles	119700	72448	60.52
Vit.-A (1 <sup>st</sup> dose)	119700	73663	61.54
DT	136700	87096	63.71
TT (10 yrs.)	166900	98662	59.11
TT (16 yrs.)	142500	87290	61.26
TT (P.W.)	138600	74621	53.84
IFA Mothers	138600	76963	55.53

#### **(IV) Description of Programmes/ Schemes**

##### **a) National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme**

Under this programme during year 2009 (upto Oct., 2009) 863 fever treatment depots, 3994 drug distribution centres and 228 malaria clinics were functioning in the State. During the year 2009 (upto Oct.,2009) 332051 blood slides were collected and 331698 blood slides were examined out of which 171 slides were found positive. During this period 166 positive cases were given radical treatment and no death has occurred due to malaria.

##### **b) National Leprosy Eradication Programme**

Under National Leprosy Eradication Programme the prevalence rate which was 26 per thousand in 1955, has been reduced to 0.26 per ten thousand as on October, 2009. The National Leprosy Control Programme was converted to Leprosy Eradication Programme in 1994-95 by the Government of India and with the assistance of World Bank, Leprosy societies were formulated in the districts. During 2009-10 (upto October, 2009), 102 new cases of Leprosy have been detected, 96 cases were deleted and 181 cases of leprosy are under treatment. They are getting MDT from different health institutions free of cost.

##### **c) National TB Control Programme**

Under this programme, 1 TB sanatorium, 12 District TB Centres/clinics, 41 T.B. Units and 168 microscopic centers having a provision of 463 beds were functioning in the State. During the year 2009 (upto Sept. 2009) 49785 suspects were examined and 11026 patient were given treatment and total case detection rate remained 227/per lakh population. Himachal Pradesh is one of the State where all the districts have been covered under this project.

##### **d) National Programme for control of Blindness**

Under this programme during 2009-10 (up to Oct 2009) 10184 cataract operation were performed against the allotted target of 30000. Out of this 507 bilateral cataract operations and 19744 cataract operations were performed with IOL. Besides, 63087 School Children were examined against allotted target of 120000 upto Oct. 2009.

##### **e) National Family Welfare Programme**

This programme is being carried out in the State as a part of Reproductive and Child Health Programme, on the basis of community needs assessment approach. Under this approach grass-root level workers like multipurpose health workers (both male and females) give an estimate of the various Family Welfare activities required in the area / population covered by them.

The RCH programme includes the components of Universal Immunization, RTI and STI programmes. It also includes adolescent health education. Under the programme RCH society has been set up in the State. The funds are provided by the Government of India for implementation of the programme through RCH Society. In addition to this., there is also provision of funds in the general budget of the State for 24 hours delivery services scheme which is being implemented in all the district of the State.

## **8. Hospital Autonomy and Rogi Kalyan Samittis**

Rogi Kalayan Smitis (Hospital Welfare Societies ) were created in the secondary and tertiary health systems in Himachal Pradesh to provide more autonomy to the Hospital in the State. The RKS ( Rogi Kalayan Smitis ) which are broad based in nature are responsible for day to day operations of the hospitals , provide strategic direction, improve the functioning of hospitals with focus on patient satisfaction and improved service deliveries .

Rogi Kalayan Smitis (RKS) are functional in all the Civil District , Zonal Hospitals and PHCs/CHCs.

1. RKS are responsible and accountable to improve the service quality, system efficiency and patient satisfaction.
2. Societies have autonomy to carry out the activities pertaining to the welfare of Hospitals and initiate measures that result in better and improved services delivery to patients.
3. RKS are authorized to use the user charges accrued to spend on the welfare of Hospitals and patients on the basis of approval.
4. RKS societies, through, user charges have been instrumental in collection of funds and creating an action plan for the expenditure. There are 12 RKS societies functional at Regional and Zonal Hospital levels, 35 RKS are operating at 35 Hospital levels and 444 RKS are operating at 444 PHCs in the state.

## **9. Public Private Partnership in Health Sector in Himachal Pradesh**

Government of Himachal Pradesh (GOHP), has decided to implement PPP initiatives on pilot basis in the following areas:

- PPP in Diagnostic Services.
- PPP in Ambulances (Emergency Transport).
- PPP in Managing Selected Sub- Centres and Primary Health Centres.

Department of Health & Family Welfare has developed broad operational guidelines for the identified areas of PPP.

1. Finally it will strengthen primary health care in the state, making services available to the people in the places where they need it.
2. Directorate of Health services will fix user charges and ensure that interests of people are protected and will lead to better regulation of private sector than at present.

## **10. Capital Outlay**

The capital outlay approved in Health Sector is being utilized for the construction of 169 PHCs , 25 CHCs, 12 CH, and 81 HSCs. For the year 2009-10 there is a provision of Rs. 4445.00 lakh and proposed outlay for the year 2010-11 is Rs. 1670.00 lakh . With this outlay, it is proposed to construct the above health institutions to give better infrastructure for service delivery.

## 20. Ayurveda

The department of Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy plays a vital role in the health care delivery system of the State. With the passage of time, these systems are becoming more popular amongst the rural as well as in urban population of the State for the treatment of seasonal and chronic diseases. The Department is providing health care facilities to the general public through the following ISM&H Institutions:-

**Table-1**

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Institutions</b>	<b>Nos.</b>
1.	Regional Ayurvedic Hospitals (100/50-bedded each)	02
2.	Ayurvedic Hospitals (20 bedded 04, 10 bedded-18)	22
3.	Ayurvedic Health Centres	1122
4.	Homoeopathic Health Centres	14
5.	Unani Health Centre	03
6.	Nature Cure Hospital	01
7.	Amchi Clinics	04
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>1168</b>

The State Govt. has laid special emphasis on the expansion of ISM&H Institution by opening of AHCs / Upgradation of Ayurvedic Health Centers into 10/20 bedded hospitals. Besides, the department has three pharmacies which are manufacturing medicines that are supplied to the ayurvedic institutions of the department and drug testing laboratory for keeping the quality control of medicines being manufactured by departmental / private pharmacies. These institutions are being strengthened from the funds provided by the Govt. of India.

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

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

Presently, there are 50 number of seats for BAMS degree courses. The course of study for BAMS degree is five and half year which includes one year compulsory rotary internship and is governed by the rules & regulations of H.P. University to which this institution is affiliated. The post graduate courses in the faculty of Kaya-Chikitsa, Shalya, Shalkya Tantra, Prasuti Tantra, Samhita Sidhant

& Ras Shastra is available in the College to provide educational inputs to the students and make them professionally competent as teacher, researcher & specialist in their respective fields. The post graduate course is of three year duration having intake capacity of 24 students. The Govt. of India has provided financial assistance not only to strengthen the College but also for DTL/Pharmacies.

## **Schematic Description**

### **1. Starting of Panchkarma/Kshar sutra Units**

To improve the services being offered by the Ayurveda hospitals, the department intends to introduce specialized services like Panchkarma/Kshar sutra/Yoga & Naturopathy in selected district hospitals where there is a space to accommodate this facility. During 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period, the department proposes to start these facilities in five district hospitals i.e. one each in annual plan period. To equip these hospitals, the department needs atleast Rs. 22.00 lakh per Unit i.e. Rs. 110.00 lakh during the 11<sup>th</sup> plan period for purchase of equipments, medicines, salary of staff and other miscellaneous expenditure etc.

### **2. Training to Para-Medical Staff**

To improve the standard of para-medical staff, the department intends to impart training by organizing refresher courses for pre-service and in-service para medical staff, so that the general public could avail the specialized facility at their door step.

### **3. Organization of Refresher Courses**

To improve the skill of in-service AMOs the department intends to organize interaction with outside experts by organizing workshops, refresher courses, conferences etc. to have knowledge in all the fields, so that public could avail better health facilities.

### **4. Upgradation of AHCs to 10-bedded Hospitals**

During 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period the department proposes to upgrade AHCs to 10-bedded hospitals by rationalizing of institutions where the turn out of patients are high and deserve upgradation and also opening of new institutions in such area/panchayats where there exist no health facilities. The department proposes to upgrade atleast 5 AHCs to 10-bedded hospitals and opening of 25 AHCs (five in each plan) in needy areas.

### **5. Starting PG in additional specialties**

The department has already submitted project proposals amounting to Rs. 382.13 lakh to GOI for allocating funds for starting PG in additional specialties of Bal Rog, Rog Nidan and Swasthvritta but the State Govt. has to keep budgetary

provision to meet out the requirement of salary & stipend to PG students for future in respect of speciality already in existence in the College.

## **6. To improve the quality and competitiveness of Ayurvedic Medicines**

To improve the quality and competitiveness of Ayurvedic medicines manufactured in Govt. & private pharmacies by providing modern facilities for drug testing and research & development of drugs and introduction of modern technology and management techniques, the department needs at least Rs. 2.00 crore during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period.

## **7. Setting up of new Herbal Gardens**

The department intends to set up herbal gardens in the left out pockets of the agro-climatic zones i.e. Kinnaur, Lahaul & Spiti, Pangi & Bharmour for which the department needs atleast 25.00 lakh during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period to create all infrastructural amenities.

## **8. Expansion of Ayurveda Tourism**

During 11<sup>th</sup> plan period, the department intends to expand Ayurvedic tourism in collaboration with Public & Private partnership and in all famous religious places and hotel industry by providing rejuvenation packages. Also start such Units in District Ayurvedic hospitals where there is sufficient space Regional Ayurvedic Hospital, Shimla, District Hospital, Chamba, Una and Rohroo in Shimla district where sufficient accommodation is available.

## **9. Construction works**

To complete the on going construction works and clearing the pending liabilities of the executing agencies, the department needs atleast Rs.19.19 crore during 11<sup>th</sup> plan period. Besides this to reside all AHCs in Govt. building the department needs funds amounting to Rs.34-35 crore approximately.

## **10. Ayush**

A token provision of Rs. 150.00 lakh as State Share has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2010-11 for this scheme.

## 21. Water Supply

### (a) Urban Water Supply

There are 56 towns in Himachal Pradesh, as per classification given below out of which Water Supply schemes for 49 towns are under I & PH Department. The water supply schemes for 6 towns (Yol, Bakloh, Kasauli, Sabhatu, Dagshai and Dalhousie Cantonment) are under Cantonment Boards and WSS for Parwanoo is under Housing Board.

**Table -1**

Sr.No.	Name of District	Classification of Towns						
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
1.	Chamba	-	-	1	-	1	3	5
2.	Kangra	-	-	-	2	4	3	9
3.	Hamirpur	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
4.	Una	-	-	-	1	2	2	5
5.	Mandi	-	-	2	-	1	2	5
6.	Bilaspur	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
7.	Kullu	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
8.	Shimla	1	-	-	-	2	6	9
9.	Solan	-	-	2	-	3	3	8
10.	Sirmour	-	-	1	1	-	1	3
	<b>Total :</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>56</b>

The water supply schemes for 38 towns namely Sri Naina Devi ji, Nadaun, Rampur, Una, Chowari, Kangra, Jawalamukhi, Nahan, Rohru, Santokhgarh, Mehatpur, Dehra, Chamba, Rewalsar, Arki, Daulatpur, Jogindernagar, Manali, Kullu, Kotkhai, Sujanpur, Ghumarwin, Chopal, Sunni, Palampur, Gagret, Nagrota, Hamirpur, Mandi, Nalagarh, Rajgarh, Narkanda, Nurpur, Sarkaghat, Poanta Sahib, Dalhousie, Bilaspur, Theog & Shah Talai have been completed up to 31-3-2008.

### Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)

The proposed outlay for eleventh five year plan 2007-12 is Rs. 54717 lakh, out of which Rs. 29740.00 lakh have been proposed for major works. For augmentation of water supply schemes, 15 towns have been proposed for the plan period.

### Annual Plan (2009-10)

An outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakh for urban water supply schemes in the annual plan 2009-10 has been approved which is entirely for works of capital nature. The physical target is to complete 2 schemes of Sundernagar and Dharamshala towns.

## Annual Plan (2010-11)

An outlay of Rs. 1400.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2010 -11 with which water supply schemes of Bilaspur and Sh. Naina Devi Ji towns would be completed.

### (b) Rural Water Supply

All the 16997 villages in the State as per census 1991 were provided with safe drinking water facilities by March, 1994. Thereafter the focus shifted from village to habitation. As per the survey of 2003, which was finalized during March, 2005, total 51848 habitations have been identified of which 20112 were categorised as fully covered (FC), 9389 habitations as non-covered and 22347 as partially covered (PC).

These 31736 habitations have been categorized as slipped back habitations as per revised guidelines of the Central Government. The year wise status of covered and balance habitations to be covered is as under:-

**Table -2**

<b>Period</b>	<b>NC (0-10 lpcd)</b>	<b>PC (11-39 lpcd)</b>	<b>FC</b>	<b>Total</b>
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
Habitations covered during 2009-10 under State & Cental Sector upto 10/09	730	2150	-	2880

With the coming in force of National Rural Drinking Water Supply guidelines w.e.f. 1-04-2009, after realignment/mapping of habitations, there are 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:-

**Table -3**

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
	63.41%	14.34%	22.25%	36.59%

Accordingly, target of coverage of 5000 habitations (3000 habs. under Central Sector and 2000 habs. under State Sector) to cover a population of 6.15 lakh has been kept for 2009-10 under 20 Point Programme. The action plan amounting to Rs. 430.24 crore ( Rs. 258.24 crore under Central Sector & Rs. 172.00 crore under State Sector) for the year 2009-10 has been submitted to Govt. of India to cover this population. A part of 1<sup>st</sup> installment including DDP amounting to Rs. 73. 87 crore has so far been received from Govt. of India as central assistance . Against the set target of 5000 habitations, 2880 habitations (2330 under central sector & 550 under state sector) have been achieved upto 31.10.09.

Financial / physical allocation / expenditure and target /achievement for the year 2009-10 is given below:-

**Table -4**

Sector	Financial (Rs. in Lakh)		Physical (Habitations)	
	Allocation	Expenditure (Upto 30.09.09)	Target	Achievement upto 31.10.2009
Central Sector (ARWSP)	15652.00	4031.13	3000	2330
State Sector (MNP)	17169.00	4166.39	2000	550
Total	32821.00	8197.52	5000	2880

## **Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)**

The approved outlay for Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) has been kept at Rs. 72616.00 lakh with a target to cover 3000 habitations (as per 2003 survey and comprehensive Action Plan-1999) under state sector.

### **Annual Plan (2009-10)**

An outlay of Rs. 17169.00 lakh under Rural Water Supply Schemes has been approved in the annual plan 2009-10 out of which Rs. 14934.45 lakh have been proposed for capital content. A physical target of covering 2000 habitations under state sector has been approved.

### **Proposed Annual Plan 2010-11**

The outlay of Rs. 20862.00 lakh under Rural Water Supply Schemes for the Annual Plan 2010-11 has been proposed. The physical target of 2000 slipped back habitations has been proposed besides the target for installation of 2500 handpumps for the year 2010-11.

### **Hand pumps Installation**

Drinking water facilities are also being provided through the important programme of hand pumps installation at location of priority in drought prone/acute water scarcity areas. However, the programme is generally supplementing the existing piped water supply schemes in drought prone / water scarcity areas due to limitation that the hand pumps are being installed along road side locations.

A total number of 17651 hand pumps have been installed up to March, 2009. During the current financial year 2009-10, target of 2500 handpumps have been fixed under drought out of which 1091 handpumps have been installed upto July, 2009 the remaining target will be achieved by the end of the year. For the year 2010-11 target of 2500 handpumps have been proposed under State Plan.

## 22. Town & Country Planning

In order to ensure planned, systematic and sustainable Rural and Urban development in accordance with environmental and heritage imperatives Town & Country Planning is the foremost necessity of the day. Planned Development in accordance with the provisions of Development Plans, Sectoral Plans and Schemes will go a long way to cater for the service infrastructure and traffic and transportation requirements.

Himachal Pradesh being a hill State is endowed with rich eco-system and cultural heritage. Although there is low level of urbanization in the State, yet during the recent years, urbanization has been exerting high pressure on scarce urban land resources. There are 57 small and medium towns, with only Shimla as Class –I city in the State. A large number of new growth centers are coming up very fast due to various development activities and opening of new areas. The pressure on land in the state has increased manifold leading to haphazard and un-planned construction activities in these towns in a big way. Therefore, with a view to manage and regulate this increasing trend in urbanization in a planned and scientific manner and to check and have control on the unauthorized construction activities, the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh enacted H.P. Town & Country Planning Act, 1977 and made it applicable to all the major towns of the State. The main objectives of introducing the Act in the State are as under:-

- i) To encourage planned and systematic urban and rural growth in a comprehensive and scientific manner.
- ii) To prevent haphazard constructions and thereby numerous evils.
- iii) To make optimum use of precious and scarce land resources.
- iv) To create conducive conditions for encouraging planned and regulated development.
- v) To plan for creating essential infrastructure in Planning and Special Areas including towns.
- vi) To subserve the basic needs of poor and especially urban slums.
- vii) To upgrade environment for conducive habitat.
- viii) To preserve the hilly architecture and rich heritage of the State.
- ix) To curb ribbon development and safeguard highways for community mobility.

For ensuring planned development of various towns/ growth centers, the Himachal Pradesh Town & Country Planning Act, 1977 has been extended to 20 Planning Areas namely- Bilaspur, Chamba, Dalhousie, Dharamshala, Hamirpur, Kullu, Valley, Kasauli, Mehatpur, Mandi, Nahan, Paonta Sahib, Palampur, Parwanoo, Rampur, Rohroo, Shimla, Solan, Theog, Una and Waknaghat.

Besides, the provisions of the Himachal Pradesh, Town & Country Planning Act, 1977 have been extended to 34 areas of the State namely- Bharmour, Barog, Baba Balak Nath, Bir Billing, Chamara, Chamunda, Chail, Chintpurni, Garli -Pragpur, Ghanahatti, Hatkoti, Jabli, Kaza, Keylong, Kufri, Kandaghat, Khajjar, Manikaran, Naggar, Harat (Solan), Ner Chowk, Pangi (Killar), Pong Dam, Paonta-

Sahib, Rohtang, Reckong Peo, Sarahan (Shimla), Solang, Shoghi, Badi – Barotiwala, & Nalagarh, Trilokpur, Tabo, Una and Udaipur by declaring these areas as special areas under Section -66 of the Act *ibid*. The areas, which have growth potential for urbanization and have no agency for development or for providing basic services, have been declared as Special Areas. For ensuring planned and systematic development in these special areas the Special Area Development Authorities have been constituted under Section -67 of the Act *ibid* in these Special Areas under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioners / Additional Deputy Commissioners / Hon'ble M.L.As concerned and local officers are their members.

In order to decongest the existing towns, a policy for development of New Townships has been approved by the Govt. The department has identified sites at Wagnaghat, Sarahan and Ghagus in Solan, Sirmour and Bilaspur districts respectively. The H.P. Housing and Urban Development Authority is taking action for establishment and development of New Township at Wagnaghat. Further in order to maintain the character of Shimla, its vital heritage and environment, the department is realizing for planned development of 3 satellite Towns and a Counter Magnet at strategic locations. In order to tackle the problems of Shimla at regional scale, Shimla Capital City Regional Development Plan has also been proposed to be prepared.

With a view to achieve the objective of planned and regulated development in the State, planning permissions for various development activities are being accorded and action is being initiated against the unauthorized constructions under the provisions of H.P. Town & Country Planning Act, 1977. Besides this, to have an effective control on the unauthorized constructions, mandatory permission and NOC for release of service connections of water, electricity & sewerage are required to be obtained from this department as well as from the concerned authorities to whom the powers of Director, Town & Country Planning under H.P. Town & Country Planning Act, 1977 have been delegated.

Provisions of Rain Water Harvesting is being ensured in each structure at the stage of approval of plans and completion of structures. In order to ensure sloping roofs of structures in the State, necessary provisions has been made in the rules. Provision of adequate parking in accordance with requirement of buildings and uses thereof has been made so that on road parking is discouraged. Restrictions on constructions in major tourist destinations of Shimla, Manali, Dharamshala and Dalhousie have been imposed by delineating core, restricted & other areas and accordingly implementation of regulations is being ensured. Single window system has been introduced in local bodies of 12 towns namely - Shimla, Rampur, Solan, Parwanoo, Nalagarh, Paonta -Sahib, Hamirpur, Chamba, Una, Mandi and Bilaspur.

## **23. Urban Development**

### **(a) Urban Development**

Consequent upon the 74th Constitutional amendment, the rights, powers and activities of the Urban Local Bodies have increased manifold. There are 49 Urban Local Bodies in Himachal Pradesh including Municipal Corporation, Shimla. The Government is providing grant-in-aid every year to these local bodies to enable them to provide civic amenities to the general public. The following schemes are being implemented by the department under plan:

#### **(i) Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)**

The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India launched JNNURM on 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2005. The mission aims at creating economically productive, efficient, equitable and responsive cities in an integrated frame work with economic and social infrastructure, basic services to urban poor and strengthening of various municipal organizations and their functioning. Under this mission only Shimla town being State Capital has been covered by the Government of India.

H.P. Housing & Urban Development Authority (HIMUDA) has been nominated as the Nodal Agency for this purpose. The activities like development of roads, sewerage, parking, tunnels & garbage management etc. will be taken up for execution under this programme. A budget provision of Rs. 5000.00 lakh under the scheme during the financial year 2010-11 as State share has been proposed. The projects amounting to Rs. 18092.92 lakh have been submitted to the Government of India for approval and the following projects have been approved by the Govt. of India :-

1. Widening and lowering of existing tunnel near Auckland House School on Motor round road Shimla.
2. Setting up of Solid Waste Management Improvement of Shimla City.
3. Ashiana I&II a Housing scheme for the poor of Shimla town.
4. Rehabilitation of water supply system in Shimla town.
5. Purchase of 75 buses for Urban transport in Shimla town.

#### **(ii) Environment Improvement of Urban Slums ( EIUS)**

Under the Environment Improvement of Urban Slums, a budget provision of Rs. 294.00 lakh has been made for the year 2009-10. The funds under this scheme are meant for providing basic amenities such as community baths, latrines and night shelters to avoid further environmental degradation of the towns.

#### **(iii) Swaran Jayanti Shahri Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)**

This is a centrally sponsored scheme. The main objective of the scheme is to uplift the urban poor by providing employment to unemployed or under employed

poor through encouraging setting up of self-employment ventures or by providing wage employment.

**(iv) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)**

The Government of India has restructured the old scheme of IDSMT and renamed it as Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) for implementation from the year 2006-07. HIMUDA has been declared the Nodal Agency for plan formulation and execution of the scheme. Three towns namely; Hamirpur, Dharamshala and Mandi have been covered under the scheme. For the implementation of this scheme, a sum of Rs.27.00 lakh as State Share has been made for 2010-11. Efforts are afoot to cover more towns under this scheme.

**(v) Rajiv Gandhi Urban Renewal Facility (RGURF)**

Setting up of Rajiv Gandhi Urban Renewal facility for infrastructure and sanitation improvement in all urban areas of the State other than Shimla was launched in the year 2006-07. Under this, car parking, solid waste management, parks and community toilets will be constructed in the ULBs under the scheme. A sum of Rs. 671.00 lakh has been made for 2010-11.

**(b) Sewerage and Sanitation**

Sewerage programme is being managed & administered by the Urban Development department.

There are total 56 towns in Himachal Pradesh, as per classification given below out of which 49 towns are under I & PH Department. 6 towns (Yol, Bakloh, Kasauli, Sabhatu, Dagshai and Dalhousie Cantonment) are under Cantonment Boards and Parwanoo is under Housing Board.

**Table -1**

Sr.No.	Name of District	Classification of Towns						
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
1.	Chamba	-	-	1	-	1	3	5
2.	Kangra	-	-	-	2	4	3	9
3.	Hamirpur	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
4.	Una	-	-	-	1	2	2	5
5.	Mandi	-	-	2	-	1	2	5
6.	Bilaspur	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
7.	Kullu	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
8.	Shimla	1	-	-	-	2	6	9
9.	Solan	-	-	2	-	3	3	8
10.	Sirmour	-	-	1	1	-	1	3
	<b>Total :</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>56</b>

Sewerage schemes for 13 towns namely, Sh. Naina Deviji, Chamba, Mandi, Bilaspur, Palampur, Rohroo, Shimla, Manali, Ghumarwin, Jawalamukhi, Arki, Jogindernagar & Palampur, 2 rural / tribal schemes Sarahan & Reckong Peo respectively have been completed.

### **11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007-12)**

Proposed outlay for eleventh five year plan is Rs. 17060.00 lakh and physical target to complete sewerage schemes of 12 towns during the eleventh five year plan has been envisaged for the five year plan period.

### **Annual Plan (2010-11)**

An outlay of Rs. 2500.00 lakh for sewerage schemes in the annual plan 2010-11 has been proposed.

## **24. Welfare of Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes / Other Backward Classes**

The department of Social Justice & Empowerment is mainly engaged in the socio-economic upliftment of SCs, STs and backward classes in the State. These down trodden sections of the society require special interventions. A large proportion of these sections is still landless in the all-India context whereas in Himachal Pradesh, the number of landless SCs/STs are negligible. The scheduled castes families are engaged in agriculture, artisanal and other self-employment work, such as flaying, tanning, weaving, fishing and quarrying. A sizeable section of the scheduled castes has been traditionally engaged in keeping the environment of towns and cities clean. For the upliftment of these sections of society, the department will not only continue the on-going developmental programmes but would intensify these further.

In addition to the above categories, the department is also looking after the welfare of the women, children, handicapped, aged and other under privileged sections of the society. The main thrust of the departmental programmes is to improve the socio-economic conditions of these categories so as to bring them into the mainstream of the society.

The programmes of the department have been categorized as under:-

1. Backward Classes Sector, which includes Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities.
2. Social Welfare Sector which includes Women, Children, aged and persons with disabilities etc.
3. Supplementary Nutrition Programme, meant for the vulnerable groups amongst the pregnant and nursing women and children below-6 years of age.

### **Main functions of the department**

- To improve the socio-economic conditions of the weaker sections of the society including improvement of environment in harijan bastis.
- To create awareness for the removal of untouchability by propagating the various provisions of existing laws.
- To promote the welfare & rehabilitation of the persons with disabilities through Govt. and voluntary sectors.
- To provide shelter, educational, vocational training and rehabilitation facilities etc. to orphan/destitute children.
- To provide institutional services to the working women, widow, divorcee and deserted women.

- To provide social security by way of grant of pension to destitutes, poor older persons, widows and disabled.
- To empower the women through various programmes and to protect their rights.
- To provide Integrated Child Development Services through Anganwadis.
- To provide shelter and care to older persons through Old Age Homes.
- To promote Voluntary Action through Voluntary agencies working in the field of children, women, disabled, older persons, Scheduled Castes/Tribes/ OBCs and minorities.

### **Strategy for 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan**

The strategy for 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 2007-2012 will be as under:-

- (i) The strategy for the Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs already being followed would be continued and further intensified during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan.
- (ii) The Welfare of SCs/STs/OBCs will also be provided a judicious mix of beneficiary oriented programmes and human resource development.
- (iii) The Organization and Association of the beneficiary groups will be given preference.
- (iv) The Voluntary Agencies will be suitably associated in various programmes.

### **Schematic Description**

#### **Welfare of Scheduled Castes/STs/OBCs /Minorities**

##### **1. Economic Betterment**

The persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & OBCs who are trained or well conversant in the trade are being provided tools and equipments costing up-to Rs. 1300/- per beneficiary to enable them to earn their livelihood. This scheme was introduced in the year 1974. Now the department proposes to restructure the scheme and draft a new scheme “Training/Skill Enrichment & Employment opportunities programme for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes & Minorities” which has been formulated and is under consideration of the Govt.

## **2. Award of Inter-Castes Marriages**

For the elimination of the practice of untouchability and to encourage the inter-caste marriages between the scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes, this scheme was introduced during the year 1991 under which a cash award of Rs. 25000/- is being provided to the non-scheduled caste spouse.

## **3. Environment/Improvement of Harijan Basties**

With a view to improve the environment in harijan bastis, a scheme named “Minor works” was introduced during the year 1991 for the street pavement, drainage and construction of bowdies/drinking water supply schemes etc. upto the estimated cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh. The grant is to be provided to panchayats for the implementation of the scheme.

## **4. Housing Subsidy**

Since the inception of the department, the scheme for the construction of houses is being implemented. Under this scheme housing subsidy of Rs. 38500/- for the construction of a new house and Rs. 15000/- for the repair of houses is being provided to the persons belonging to SCs, STs and OBCs with the condition that at least 25 % is contributed by the beneficiaries in the shape of cash, kind or labour.

## **5. Training & Proficiency in Computer Application and allied activities**

Previously, the department was implementing a scheme “Maintenance of Proficiency in Shorthand & Typing for the trained candidates belonging to SCs/STs/OBCs”. Now this scheme has been restructured as “Training & Proficiency in Computer Application and Allied Activities” for SCs/STs/OBCs and Minorities. The scheme was approved during the year 2006-07. The main purpose of the scheme is to provide training in Computer application and proficiency. For the purpose of making them eligible for career opportunities available in private/Govt. sector.

## **6. Ashrams/Gujjar Schools**

The department is running Ashrams/Schools at Bharmour, Sahau, Kalsui, Garola (Bharmour) in Chamba district, Lodhwan in Kangra district, Nichar and Kalpa in Kinnaur district and Bharanu in Shimla district for the children mainly of nomadic Gujjar tribes with a view to provide good education to their children. The boarding and lodging expenditure of these schools is also being borne by the department.

## **7. Labana, Gorkha, Kabirpanthi, SC, OBC & Minority Welfare Boards**

The Boards for the welfare of Kabirpanthy, Gorkha, Labanas, SCs, OBCs & Minorities have been constituted by the Government. The expenditure on TA/DA

and other miscellaneous expenditure on the members of these Boards is being incurred by the department.

## **8. HP Backward Classes & Finance Development Corporation**

The H.P. Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation has been set up for the social, economic and educational development of backward classes in Himachal Pradesh.

At present, the corporation is raising loans from NBCFDC and disbursing the same on nominal rate of interest to the eligible persons. The H.P. Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation is implementing following schemes for the economic and educational upliftment of backward classes:-

1. Self-Employment Scheme
2. Interest Free Study Loan.

## **9. H.P. Minority Finance & Development Corporation**

For the upliftment of minorities, the department is providing loan through Minority Development Corporation on easy terms. The H.P. Minorities Finance & Development Corporation is implementing following schemes for the economic and educational upliftment of minority communities of Himachal Pradesh:-

1. Self Employment Scheme.
2. Marginal Money Loan.
3. Small Scale Business Loan

## **10. Publicity Campaign**

The Social Justice & Empowerment Department has a number of programmes as mentioned above to improve the social and economic conditions of the neglected sections of the society. Therefore, in order to provide wide publicity & to make more publicity of these programmes campaigns are being launched regularly by the department. Under this scheme pamphlets and small booklets are being distributed and camps are also being arranged in far-flung and interior areas of the State.

## **Centrally Sponsored Schemes (50:50)**

### **1. Book Bank**

Under this scheme, assistance is being provided for the purchase of book sets and almirah etc. for establishing book banks in Medical/Engineering/Agricultural/ Law Courses/ MBA /Polytechnics etc.

## **2. PCR Act**

Under this scheme, the department is getting 50% assistance from Govt. of India for propagation of PCR Act, 1955 and also to organize the awareness camps in rural areas.

## **3. Compensation to victims of Atrocities**

A compensation/monetary relief amounting to Rs. 25000 to Rs. 2.00 lakh is being provided to the members of family of SCs/STs on becoming victims of “Atrocities” committed by the members of other communities due to caste considerations under SC/ST(Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1995.

## **4. Girls/Boys Hostel for SCs/OBCs**

With a view to provide Hostel facilities for SC Boys and Girls studying in Middle to University level, hostels are being constructed. Under this scheme, 16 hostels have been constructed and further handed over to Education Department and 17 hostels are under construction. Besides, 28 hostels have been sanctioned for SC girls/boys. Similarly to encourage students of OBC category from rural and remote areas hostel facilities is provided in urban areas.

## **5. Coaching and Allied Assistance for Weaker Sections (including SCs/OBCs/ Minorities/New Scheme)**

A scheme for providing coaching and allied assistance belonging to Scheduled Castes / Other Backward Classes/Minorities is being implemented through H.P. University in the State.

## **6. Pre- Matric Scholarship**

This scheme has been introduced to the student belonging to the Minority communities by the Govt. of India with a funding pattern of 75:25 w.e.f. April,2008. The main objective of the scheme is to encourage parents from minority communities to send their school going children, lighten their financial burden on school education and sustain their efforts to support their children to complete school education. The scholarship are awarded for studies in a Government or private school from class I to X. A targets of 300 students has been fixed by the Govt. of India.

## **7. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation**

Himachal Pradesh Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Corporation is implementing schemes for the economic upliftment of SCs/STs with specific emphasis on families living below the poverty line. The share capital of the Corporation is met by the State and Centre Govt. in the ratio of 49:51. The HP

SCs/STs Development Corporation is implementing following schemes for the economic development of the SCs/STs:-

1. Self Employment Scheme
2. Himswavlamban Yojna
3. Interest Free Loan Scheme
4. Dalit Varg Vayvasayik Prashikshan Yojna
5. Hastshilp Vikas Yojna
6. Laghu Vikraya Kendra(Shop & Shed) Scheme
7. National Programme for Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their dependents.

## **25. Social Welfare**

### **I. State Schemes**

#### **A. Welfare of Persons with Disabilities**

##### **1. Marriage Grant to Disabled**

It has been felt that the marriage of persons with disability is a big problem to the parents and in order to promote such marriages, incentives @ Rs.5000/ per case were being provided by the department up to 2006. Now as per amended norms, the marriage grant @ Rs.8000/- is admissible to the persons having 40% to 74% disability and Rs.15000/- to the person having disability 75 % and above.

##### **2. Scholarship to Disabled**

The main purpose of the scheme is to assist the disabled students so as to secure such education, academic, technical or professional training as would enable them to become a useful member of the society. This scheme is applicable to all categories of disabled students having disability of 40% or above. This scheme is being implemented from 1988.

##### **3. Assistance to Disabled for Self-Employment**

Under this scheme, physically handicapped persons whose disability is 40% or above, are being provided financial assistance of Rs. 2500/- for setting up of small business ventures.

##### **4. Home for Deaf & Dumb/Vocation Rehabilitation Centre for Disabled**

There are four home for deaf and dumb and blind (boys)/VRC at Dhalli/Home for other medically challenged children at Skoh (Dharamshala) being run by H.P.CCW for the upliftment of disabled persons/children. Free education/boarding/lodging facilities are being provided in these homes.

Home for disabled children (girls) at Sundernagar has been set up to provide free education upto 10<sup>th</sup> standard and is being run by the department.

##### **5. Welfare Board and State Level Committee (under PWD Act) for Disabled**

To review & co-ordinate the activities of all departments of Government which are dealing with matters relating to persons with disability and to advise the State Government on the formation of policies, programmes/guidelines with respect to disabled, the above boards/committees have been constituted. The committees meet from time to time on the directions of the chairman or as exigency arises. The

expenditure on TA/DA and other miscellaneous expenditure on the members of the Board/Committee is being incurred by the department.

## **6. National Programme for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (NPRPD)**

Two District Rehabilitation Centres under National Programme for rehabilitation of persons with disabilities (NPRPD) have been set up in the State at Dharamshala and Hamirpur. The main objective of the DRC is to offer rehabilitation services namely early detection, timely intervention, restorative therapy, rehabilitative therapy, parent counselling and provision of aid & appliances. The Centres is providing rehabilitation services to the persons with disabilities right from the grass root level through the network of CBRWs at Gram Panchayat Level.

## **7. Home for Mentally Retarded Children**

At present, there is no institution for the mentally retarded children in the State with the result that such children have to be sent to other States, where the parents of such children find it difficult and expensive to support them. The mentally retarded children are being sponsored to an institution at Una (Prem Ashram) being run by a voluntary organization and their expenses are being met by the department. The capacity of the ashram is of 30 students.

## **B. Women Welfare**

### **1. Mukhya Mantri Kanya Dan Yojana**

In Himachal Pradesh, in many cases poor destitute women/widows often find it difficult to arrange the marriages of their daughters. Mostly, in such cases, where one of the parents(earning member) dies, the department is providing grant of Rs. 11001/- in each case for the marriage of their daughter provided their income does not exceed Rs. 7500/-.

### **2. Working Women Hostels**

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. Working Women Hostel is being implemented by this department in the State. Objectives of the scheme are to provide institutional services to the working women, widow, divorcee and deserted women. Voluntary agencies, public trusts working in the field of women's welfare / social welfare/ women's education are eligible for the assistance under this scheme provided they are registered under the Indian Societies Registration Act, 1860 or corresponding State Act.

### **3. Women Awareness Campaign**

There are number of programmes in Welfare Department as mentioned above to improve the socio-economic conditions of the women in the society. To highlight the details of such programmes for the benefit of deserving women, especially in far-flung and interior areas, extensive publicity/women awareness campaigns, are being organized by the department.

### **4. Nari-Nekatan**

The main purpose of the scheme is to provide shelter, food, clothing, education and vocational training to the young girls, widows, deserted and destitute women, who are in moral danger.

The following State Homes are functioning in the state:-

Sr.No.	Location	Capacity
1.	State Home, Mashobra (Shimla)	50
2.	State Home, Chamba (Chamba)	50
3.	State Home cum Protection Home, Mandi	25
4.	State Home Nahan (through HPCCW)	20

### **5. Women Welfare Committee (Now State Level Council for Women)**

To review and monitor the effective implementation the “National Policy for the Empowerment of Women” (NPEW) and to advise on policy from time to time about advancement, development and empowerment of women a State level council has been constituted. The expenditure on TA/DA and other miscellaneous expenditure on the members of State Level Council for Women are being incurred by the department.

### **6. Widow Re-Marriage**

The Himachal Pradesh Govt. has approved this Scheme for Rehabilitation of Widows in the year 2004-05 by encouraging men to enter into wedlock with widows by providing grant of Rs. 25000/- to couple (cash grant Rs. 10000+ Five Year FD of Rs. 15000/-).

### **7. Balika Samridhi Yojna**

Balika Samridhi Yojna was introduced as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme by Govt. of India on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1997 to provide benefits under the scheme to girls belonging to below poverty line families born on or after 15-8-1997. From the year 2003-04, this scheme has been transferred to the State. The amount of scholarship can be utilized for purchase of text books, uniforms etc. for the girl child with due authorization of her parents/guardians.

## **8. Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG)**

This programme is being implemented in Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh on pilot basis. Under this scheme, 6 kg. of food grains is distributed to the mal-nourished adolescent girls per month. The eligibility criteria is determined on the basis of weight. Under this scheme, Anganwari Worker weigh all adolescent girls (11-19 years) in the community 4 times in a year and BPL food grain is distributed to them having body weight less than 35 kg. The weighment is done in the presence of panchayat members and the list of beneficiaries is approved in the Gram Sabha. In addition to this, female health worker has been assigned the task of providing health education and health check-up.

## **9. Mother Teresa Asahay Matri Sambal Yojna**

Under this scheme, annual grant of Rs. 1000/- per children up to 2 children Rs. 2000/- was provided to all widows, divorces and deserted women belonging to BPL families for upbringing of their children in addition to widow pension which has now been enhanced to Rs. 2000/- per children year. The proposed target for next financial year is 11900.

## **10. Women Development Corporation**

For the upliftment of women, the Corporation is providing loans upto Rs. 50000/- at the normal rate of interest for setting up of small business ventures and interest free loan to pursue higher studies.

## **C. Child Welfare**

### **1. Home at Una under J.J.Act**

The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection) Act,2000 is being implemented in the State. To comply with various provisions of the Act and Rules framed there under and accordingly the observation home, special home, children home, juvenile justice boards and child welfare committees has been set up and staff has been appointed.

Presently there is only one observation home-cum-special home at Una which is covering 12 districts. Presently 2 juvenile justice boards at Una & Shimla have been constituted and each board has a jurisdiction of 6 districts. Since there is no observation home cum special home at Shimla, therefore, the delinquent juveniles are kept at Una at the time of their hearing of cases they are to be brought to juvenile justice board Shimla. It is proposed to set up a observation home cum special home at Shimla for which staff is required.

## **2. Bal/Balika Ashram (Under Mukhya Mantri Bal Udhar Yojana)**

With a view to provide shelter and educational facilities etc. to orphan/destitute children between the age group of 6-18 years, the department of Social Justice & Empowerment is running 19 Bal/Balika Ashrams in Govt./NGOs sector. The inmates in the ashrams are being provided free boarding, lodging, clothing facilities upto 10+ 2 level. During the stay of inmates in the ashram, the department does take care of the subsistence needs of children and attempt to provide an enabling atmosphere. In order to provide all, what is required, for such children, the department has introduced consolidated scheme titled as “Mukhya Mantri Bal Udhar Yojana” w.e.f. 2006-07.

## **3. Grant to Other Voluntary Organisations**

### **(i) Balwaries**

The Voluntary Organizations/HPCCW/State Social Welfare Board is running 123 Balwaries throughout the State. This scheme is serving a useful purpose in performing pre-school education to the children below 6 years of age.

## **4. State Home Nahan**

For the security of deserted and destitute women and to provide vocational training to them to enable them stand on their own feet, a State Home is being run through HPCCW at Nahan, District Sirmour.

## **5. Old age Home**

The modern society is not paying due attention and care to old parents and in some cases the poor financial conditions of the family force them to leave the aged persons to fend for themselves. These helpless persons have no one to look-after them. Therefore, in such cases they need the institutionalized services. For such aged persons, Aged Homes at Bhangrotu (Mandi), Basantpur (Shimla) and Baijnath (Kangra) have been set up which are being run through Voluntary Organizations and Social Welfare Board/HPCCW respectively to whom grant-in-aid is being released by the department.

## **6. Grant-in-aid to Legal Advisory Board**

The State Govt. is providing grant-in-aid to Legal Advisory Authority.

## **7. National Family Benefit Scheme**

This scheme was transferred to State Plan during the year 2002. Under this scheme, the whole amount is being reimbursed to State Govt. by the Govt. of India under ACA. Under this scheme, an assistance of Rs. 10000/- is given to the family whose earning hand dies between the age group of more than 18 years and below 65 years.

### **(D) Welfare of Lepers**

#### **1. Colony for Patients of Leprosy**

To provide shelter to Lepers, it is proposed to construct a colony for Lepers, at Hira Nagar, Shimla.

### **(E) Social Security & Welfare**

#### **1. Old Age/Widow Pension**

The Old Age Pension Scheme was originally inherited from erstwhile State of Punjab after re-organization in 1966. The scheme has been revised and retitled as “Social Security Pension Scheme” to destitute, old age, widows, disabled and lepers. Under this scheme, pension/allowance is granted @ Rs. 330/-PM. Besides, the Government of India is providing National Old Age Pension @ Rs. 330/-PM to the persons of the age of 65 years and above. At present 138506 beneficiaries are covered under NSAP/OAP/Widow/ Handicapped pensions.

#### **2. Annapurna Scheme**

Annapurna scheme has been implemented in Himachal Pradesh, w.e.f. 01-04-2000, which is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. This scheme has been introduced with a view to provide food security to the indigent senior citizen of the society with age of above 65 years and who are not getting any old age pension under National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS). Under this scheme, 10 Kgs of food grains are provided to the identified persons free of cost. Initially, 3436 numbers numeral ceiling was fixed for this state, which has been, increased to 6373 numbers.

This scheme was transferred to State Plan during the year 2002-03. Under this scheme, the whole amount is being reimbursed to State Govt. by the Govt. of India under ACA. The scheme is being implemented by the department of Food & Supplies, Himachal Pradesh.

## II. Centrally Sponsored Scheme

### 1. Supplementary Nutrition Programme

Under the programme, cooked food is provided to the children in the age group of 2-6 years, pregnant & lactating mothers and adolescent girls malnourished children. Ready to eat food is given to the children who are in the age group of 6 months -2 years. Under supplementary Nutrition Programme 300 calories and 8-10 grams protein are required to be supplemented to the children and 500 calories and 20-25 gram protein to the lactating mothers, pregnant ladies & adolescent girls and double diet to the malnourished children daily as per following rates:-

Sr. No.	Beneficiaries	Old rates (per beneficiary per day)	New Rate (w.e.f. 1.4.2009)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Children	Rs. 1.30 (these includes fuel & transportation charges)	Rs. 4.00
2.	Pregnant Ladies	Rs. 1.75	Rs. 5.00
3.	Lactating Mothers	Rs. 2.25	Rs. 5.00
4.	Adolescent Girls	Nil	Rs. 5.00