

PREFACE

Himachal Pradesh Economic Survey & Budget, these are the most important documents for all aspirants who are preparing for any Himachal Pradesh State Competitive Exams. Our team has made their best effort to make these documents concise and easy to understand.

As the original documents are very vast and it is important for the students to focus more on the areas, which can be asked in the paper. So, this book will save the precious time of all the aspirants. All the area which are important on exam point of view are briefly covered. This book will help all aspirants who are preparing for HPAS, HP-NT, HP-Allied and all other HP State Competitive Exams.

We are grateful to Jitender Sharma, Shankar Negi for their contribution and honest efforts in bringing this volume.

We welcome from the reader's constructive advice and comments, which could guide us in future compilations. For any errors in this book due to technical or human error, please mail us on nimbusias@gmail.com.

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HIMACHAL PRADESH

ECONOMIC SURVEY 2022-23

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HP ECONOMIC SURVEY 2022-23

CHAPTER-1

GENERAL REVIEW

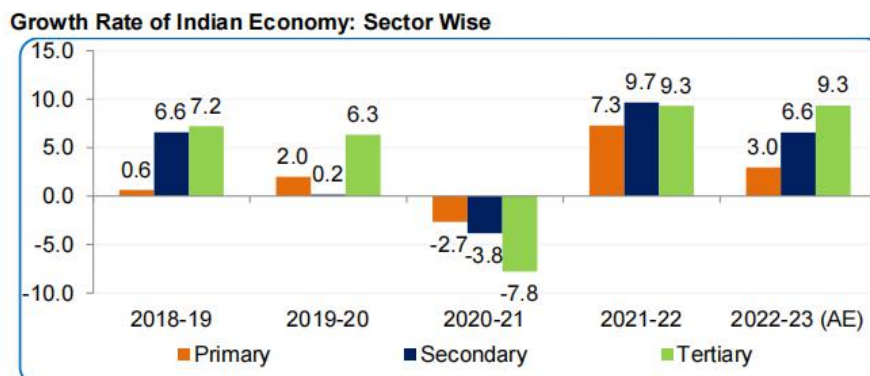
1.1 OVERVIEW: INDIAN ECONOMY

- India became the **world's fifth largest economy**, measured in current dollars. By March 2023, the nominal **GDP of India will be around US\$ 3.5 trillion**. In real terms, the economy is expected to **grow at 7.0 percent** for the year ending March, 2023.
- Per Capita Net National Income** at current prices is estimated at **₹ 1,50,007** for the FY2021-22 (Provisional Estimates) at national level. In absolute terms Himachal Pradesh had an estimated Per Capita Income (PCI) of **₹ 2,01,271** for the FY2021-22 First Revised (FR) compared to **₹ 1,50,007** at the national level for the same year which resulted in income gap of **₹ 51,264**.

1.2 OVERVIEW: HIMACHAL PRADESH ECONOMY

- During FY2021-22 the state economy grew by 7.6 per cent and is expected to grow by 6.4 per cent during FY2022-23 (Figure 1.3).
- The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)** at current prices, is estimated at **₹ 1,76,269 crore in FY2021-22 (FR) as against ₹ 1,55,251 crore** in Second Revised (SR) estimate in FY2020-21, showing an increase of 13.5 per cent during the year.
- GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices in FY2021-22 (FR) is estimated at ₹ 1,26,433 crore against ₹1,17,555 crore in FY2020-21 (SR) registering a growth of 7.6 per cent** during the year as against the negative growth rate of 3.0 per cent for the previous year.
- The economy of the State has shown a shift from **agriculture sector** to industries and services as the percentage contribution of agriculture in total Gross State Domestic Product has declined from **57.9 per cent in 1950-51 to 55.5 per cent in 1967-68, 26.5 per cent in 1990-91 and 9.50 per cent in FY2021-22**.
- The shares of secondary and services sectors which were 1.1 and 5.9 percent respectively in 1950-51 increased to 5.6 and 12.4 per cent in 1967-68, 9.4 and 19.8 percent in 1990-91 and to 43.10 and 43.50 per cent in FY2021-22.

Figure 1.1



Source: National Statistics Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Government of India (GoI).

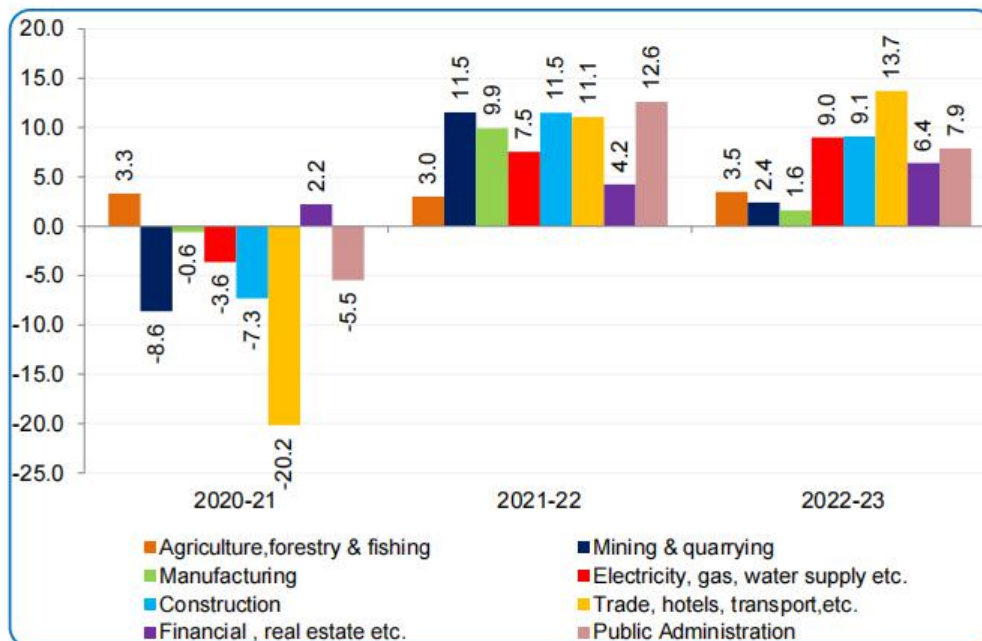
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Figure 1.2

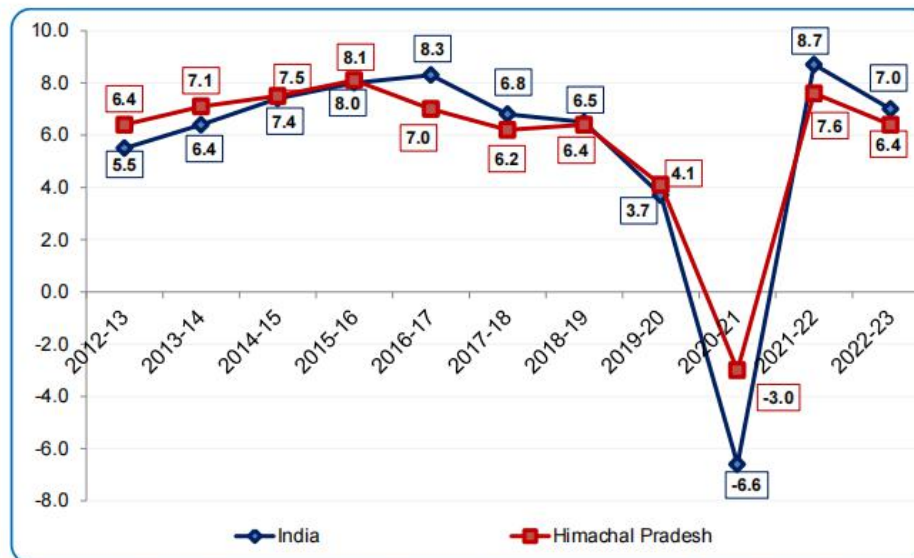
GVA Growth at Basic Prices (2011-12 Prices)



Source: NSO, MOSPI, Gol.

Figure 1.3

Comparative Growth Rate of GDP and GSDP at Basic Prices (2011-12 Prices)



Source: NSO, MOSPI, Gol and Department of Economics and Statistics (DES) Government of Himachal Pradesh (GoHP)

New initiatives

- Himachal Government has set up **Sukh-Ashray Sahayata Kosh of ₹ 101 crore** for the needy. The Government has taken this step not out of compassion, but to help the children and youth, who have little or no family support.

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- Himachal Pradesh will **bear the entire cost of education of needy children** who get admission in institutes like IIT, AIIMS, IIM, IIIT, Polytechnic and ITI and they will also be given pocket money.
- Under **Sukh-Ashray Yojana**, the State Government will play the role of guardians for the children living in old age homes and shelter homes. The government will provide clothing subsidy to single women and special children.
- Himachal government has also provided a **festival allowance of ₹ 500 per person** to the residents of Child Care Institution, Old Age Homes, Nari Seva Sadan, Shakti Sadan and Special Homes for celebrating Lohri, Makar Sakranti, Holi and other festivals.
- To help poor children, steps will be taken to change education policy. They will be given equal opportunities to study and **Rajiv Gandhi Model Day-Boarding Schools** will be opened in the State.
- New technical courses such as robotics, **block chain technology, cyber security, cloud computing, data science, artificial intelligence and machine learning** courses will be started in polytechnics and engineering colleges to promote employment to the youth
- **To Promote tourism up** to the village level Himachal Pradesh Government will give special attention to **natural, rural, horticulture, adventure** and religious tourism. This will provide employment opportunities to the local people on a large scale. To increase participation of youth, tourism projects will be linked to the start-up scheme.
- For providing employment opportunities, State Government is making efforts to promote investment so that youth of Himachal Pradesh get employment in the private sector. **Government will bring a new investment policy** in which formalities will be reduced for the convenience of investors.

Important MCQ for Prelims

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. During FY2022-23 economy of Himachal Pradesh expected to grow by what per cent?</p> <p>a) 6.4 % b) 7.6%</p> <p>c) 7% d) None of these</p> <p>Answer: a) 6.4%</p> | <p>4. What was the share of secondary sector and services sector in GSDP in 1967-68 respectively?</p> <p>a) 1.1 %, 5.9 % b) 5.6 %, 12.4 %</p> <p>c) 12.4 %, 5.6 % d) 9.4 %, 19.8 %</p> <p>Answer: b) 5.6 %, 12.4 %</p> |
| <p>2. In FY2021-22 (FR) GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices was estimated at ₹1,26,433 crore What growth was registered if we compare GSDP in FY2020-21 (SR) at constant price</p> <p>a) 6.4 % b) 7.6%</p> <p>c) 7% d) None of these</p> <p>Answer: b) 7.6</p> | <p>5. In absolute terms what is estimated Per Capita Income (PCI) of Himachal Pradesh for the FY2021-22.</p> <p>a) ₹2,01,271 b) ₹1,01,271</p> <p>c) ₹3,01,271 d) ₹1,50,007</p> <p>Answer: a) 2,01,271</p> |
| <p>3. What was the contribution of agriculture in state GSDP in 1967-68?</p> <p>a) 55.5% b) 57.9%</p> <p>c) 26.5% d) 51%</p> <p>Answer: a) 55.5%</p> | <p>6. What was the growth rate in per capita income of Himachal Pradesh from FY 2021 to FY 2022?</p> <p>a) 10.4% b) 18.3</p> <p>c) 7% d) 6.4%</p> <p>Answer: a) 10.4%</p> |
| | <p>7. Choose for Correct</p> |

1. Himachal Government has set up Sukh-Ashray Sahayata Kosh of ₹101 crore for the needy

2. Himachal Pradesh will bear the entire 50 % of cost of education of needy children who get admission in institutes like IIT, AIIMS, IIM, IIIT, Polytechnic and ITI

- a) Only 1 b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2 d) None of these

Answer: a) Only 1

8. Choose for the correct one

1. The government will provide clothing subsidy to single women and special children under Mukhya Mantri Balika and Mahila Suraksha Yojna.

2. Under Sukh-Ashray Yojana, the State Government will play the role of guardians for the children living in old age homes and shelter homes

- a) Only 1 b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2 d) None of these

Answer: b) Only 2

9. Himachal government has provided a festival allowance of what amount per person to the residents of Child Care Institution, Old Age Homes, Nari Seva Sadan, Shakti Sadan and Special Homes for celebrating Lohri, Makar Sakranti, Holi and other festivals.

- a) Rs 200 b) Rs 300
c) Rs 400 d) Rs 500

Answer: d) Rs 500

10. If we talk about growth rate of Indian Economy in FY 2022-23, which is/are incorrect match

1. Primary Sector Growth : 3%
2. Secondary Sector Growth : 6.6%
3. Tertiary Sector Growth : 9.3 %
a) Only 1 b) Only 1 and 2
c) Only 3 d) None of these

Answer: d) None of these

Important Questions for Mains

1. The economy of the State has shown a shift from agriculture sector to industries and services as the percentage contribution of agriculture in total Gross State Domestic Product. Discuss the reasons behind it?
2. Give a short overview of Himachal Pradesh Economy?
3. Discuss the comparative growth rate of Indian GDP and state GSDP from FY 2019-20 to FY 2022-23
4. Write a short note on Sukh Ashrya Yojna?
5. What are the different initiatives have taken by the govt of Himachal for the welfare of people in Himachal?

CHAPTER-2

STATE INCOME-MACROECONOMIC VIEW

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- According to the Advance Estimates (AE), the **Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)** of Himachal Pradesh at current prices or **nominal GSDP for the Financial Year (FY) 2022-23 is estimated to be ₹ 1,95,404 crore, as against ₹ 1,76,269 crore in the FY2021-22**, exhibiting an impressive growth rate of **10.9 per cent**.
- As per the AE, the GSDP at **constant (2011-12) prices** or **real GSDP for the FY2022-23 is estimated at ₹ 1,34,576 crore, as against ₹ 1,26,433 crore in FY2021-22**, exhibiting a growth rate of **6.4 per cent**.
- The **Gross Value Added (GVA)** of Primary sector for the **FY2022-23 (AE)** at Current prices is estimated at ₹ 25,284 crore contributing **13.70 per cent**, of Secondary sector ₹ 78,848 crore contributing **42.73 per cent** and Tertiary sector ₹ 80,379 crore, contributing **43.57 per cent**.
- According to AE, the **Per Capita Income (PCI)** at current prices for **FY2022-23 is estimated at ₹ 2,22,227 against ₹ 2,01,271 in FY2021-22**, showing a growth of **10.4 per cent**. The PCI of the country in **FY2022-23 is ₹ 1,70,620**.

2.1 GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT – AN OUTLOOK FOR FY 2022-23

2.1.1 GSDP at Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices

- Estimated GSDP at current prices in 2022-23: ₹ 1,95,404 crore.
- Estimated GSDP at constant prices in 2022-23: ₹ 1,34,520 crore.

Figure 2.1

Growth Rate (percent) of GDP at Current and Constant Prices

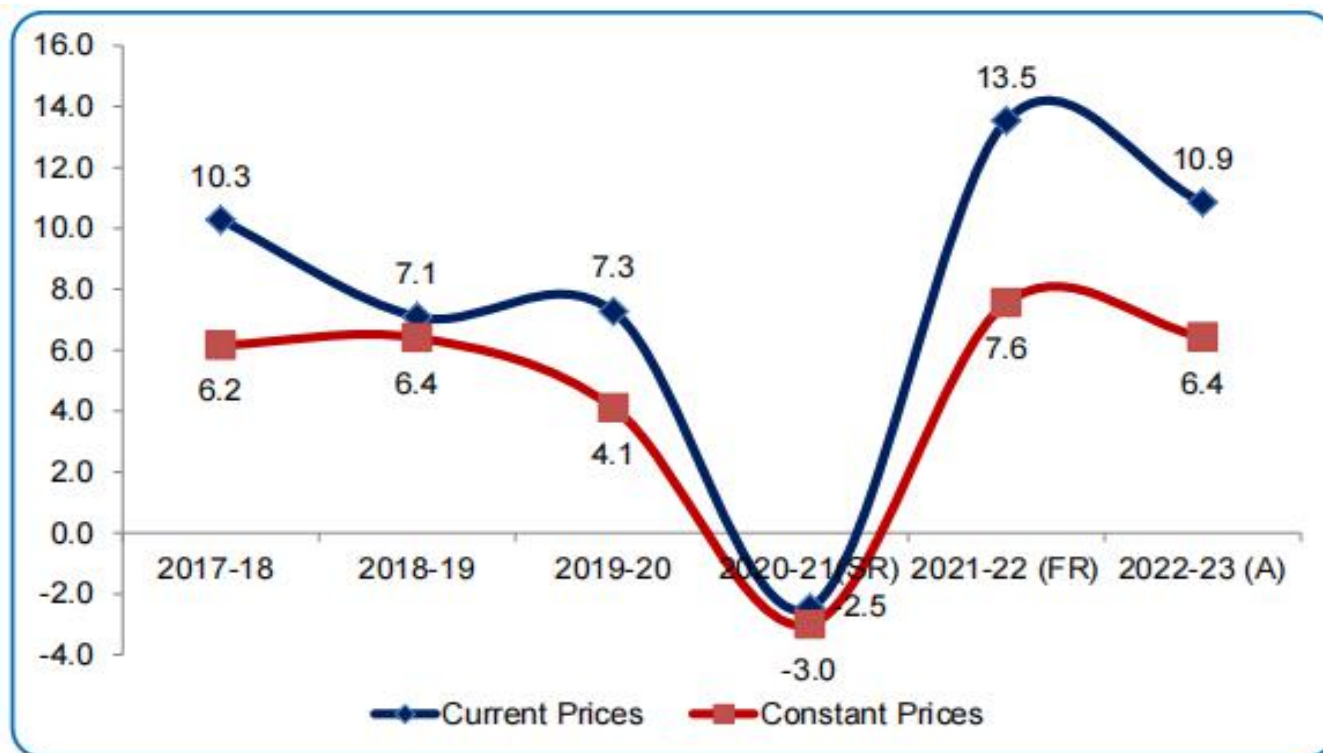
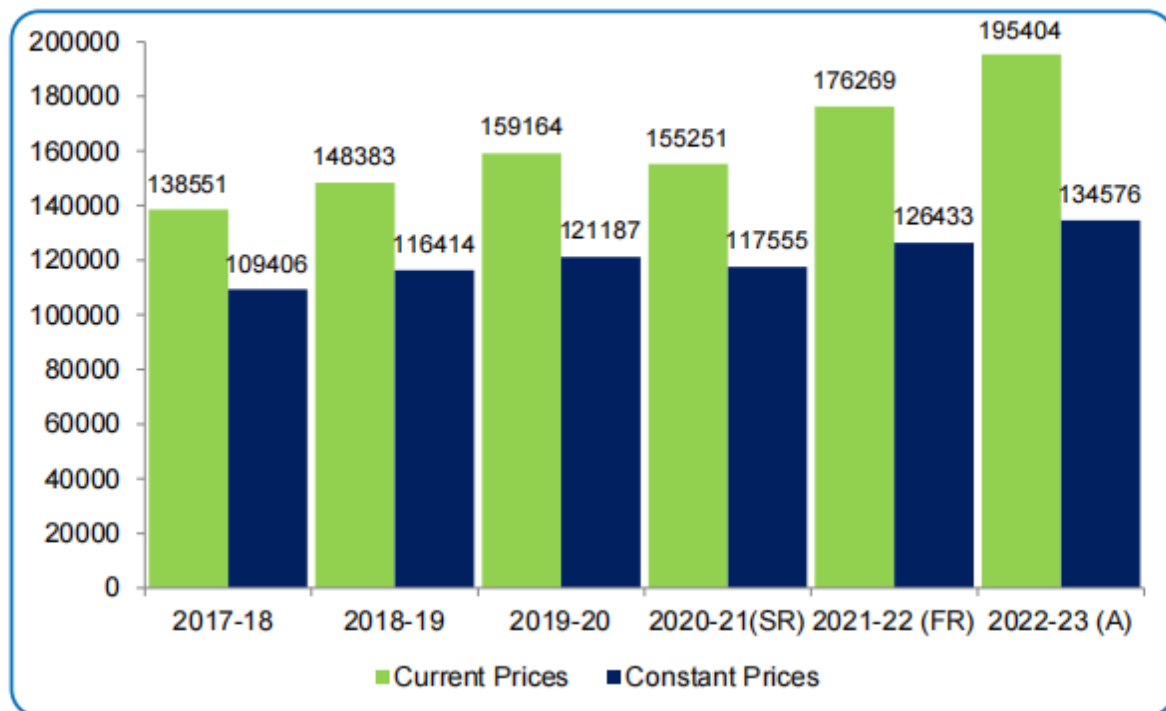


Figure 2.2

Gross Domestic Product at Current and Constant Prices (₹ crore)

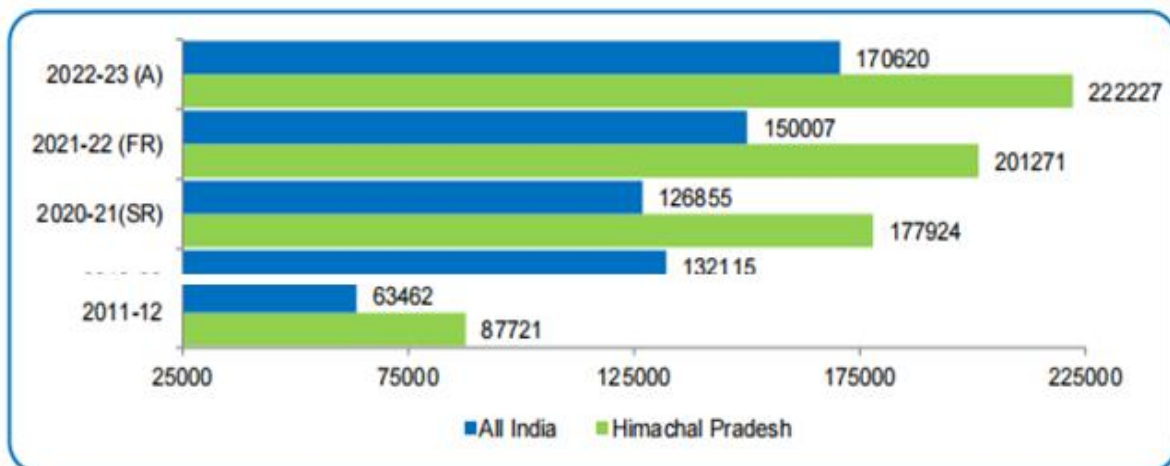


2.1.2 Per Capita Income (PCI)

- According to advance estimates, the **PCI at current prices for FY2022-23 is estimated at ₹ 2,22,227** against **₹ 2,01,271 in FY2021-22** showing a growth of **10.4 per cent** as against **13.1 per cent** in FY2021-22(FR).

Figure 2.3

Per Capita Income at Current Prices (₹)



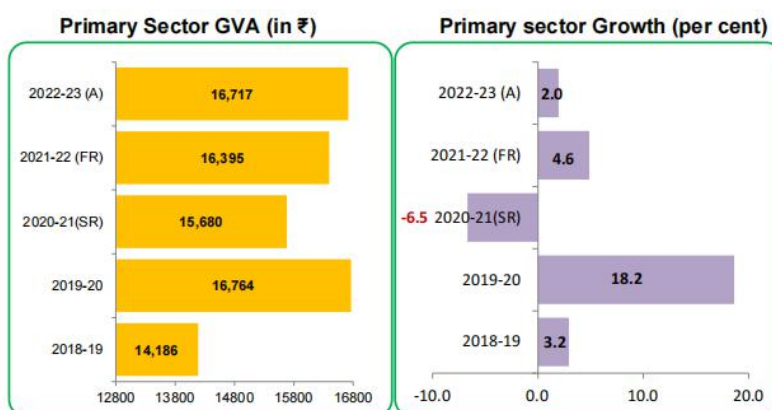
2.1.3 Sectoral Growth Trajectory

- The constituent of these sectors are (i) The Primary Sector: This sector consists of sectors like Crops; Livestock; Forestry and Logging; Fisheries; and Mining and Quarrying. (ii) The Secondary Sector: This sector constitutes sectors such as Manufacturing; Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services; and Construction. (iii) The Tertiary Sector: This sector include sectors, namely, Trade and Repair Services; Hotels and Restaurants; Transport, including Railways, Road, Water, Air and Services incidental to Transport; Storages; Communication and Services relating to Broadcasting; Financial services; Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Professional Services; Public Administration; and Other Services.

Primary Sector

- As per advance estimates for FY2022-23, the **Gross Value Added (GVA) from primary sector is likely to grow at a pace of 2.0 per cent** at constant prices.
- Agriculture and allied sectors registered a growth in constant price GVA, of **-6.7 per cent, 4.9 per cent and 2.0 per cent in FY2020-21, FY2021-22 and FY2022-23**, respectively. It is noteworthy that ‘Agriculture and Allied Sectors’, which are the backbone of State economy, employ 57.03 per cent of the population of the State. Therefore, its economic success is crucial to improving the living standards in Himachal Pradesh.
- Crop sector** contribute maximum in **overall GVA of primary sector i.e. ₹ 8598 crore**.
- Fishing** contribute less in overall GVA.

Figure 2.5



The primary sector and its sub-sector's growth trends and GVA at constant prices are depicted below in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1

Sub sector-wise GVA (Rs in crore) and Growth Rate (per cent) at constant Prices (2018-19 to 2022-23)

Years	Crops		Live stock		Forestry and Logging		Fishing		Mining and Quarrying	
	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth
2018-19	7052	-1.2	2045	16.3	4719	4.3	93	6.6	277	17.4
2019-20	8777	24.5	2248	9.9	5377	13.9	98 4	7	264	-4.5
2020-21(SR)	7818	-10.9	2375	5.6	5096	-5.2	107	9.6	284	7.5
2021-22 (FR)	8531	9.1	2477	4.3	5023	-1.4	116	7.8	248	-12.8
2022-23 (A)	8598	0.8	2584	4.3	5159	2.7	124	7.0	253	2.2

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Secondary Sector

- Expected to register a growth rate of **7.2 per cent** over the previous year.
- Manufacturing contribute more in overall GVA i.e. **₹ 43,625 crore in 2022-23**. (Table 2.2)

Figure 2.6

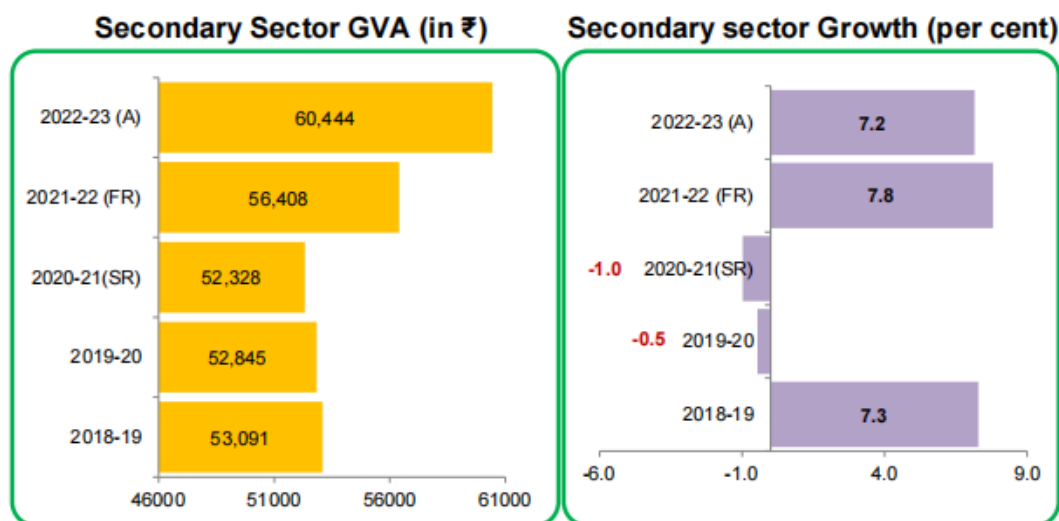


Table 2.2

Sub sector-wise GVA (Rs in crore) and Growth Rate (per cent) at constant Prices (2018-19 to 2022-23)

Years	Manufacturing (Organised and unorganised)		Electricity, Gas, Water Industry		Construction	
	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth	GVA	Growth
2018-19	37053	10.1	7196	-0.8	8843	3.1
2019-20	37094	0.1	6916	-3.9	8835	-0.1
2020-21(SR)	37143	0.1	6819	-1.4	8366	-5.3
2021-22 (FR)	40898	10.1	7175	5.2	8335	-0.4
2022-23 (A)	43625	6.7	7694	7.2	9124	9.5

Tertiary or Services Sector

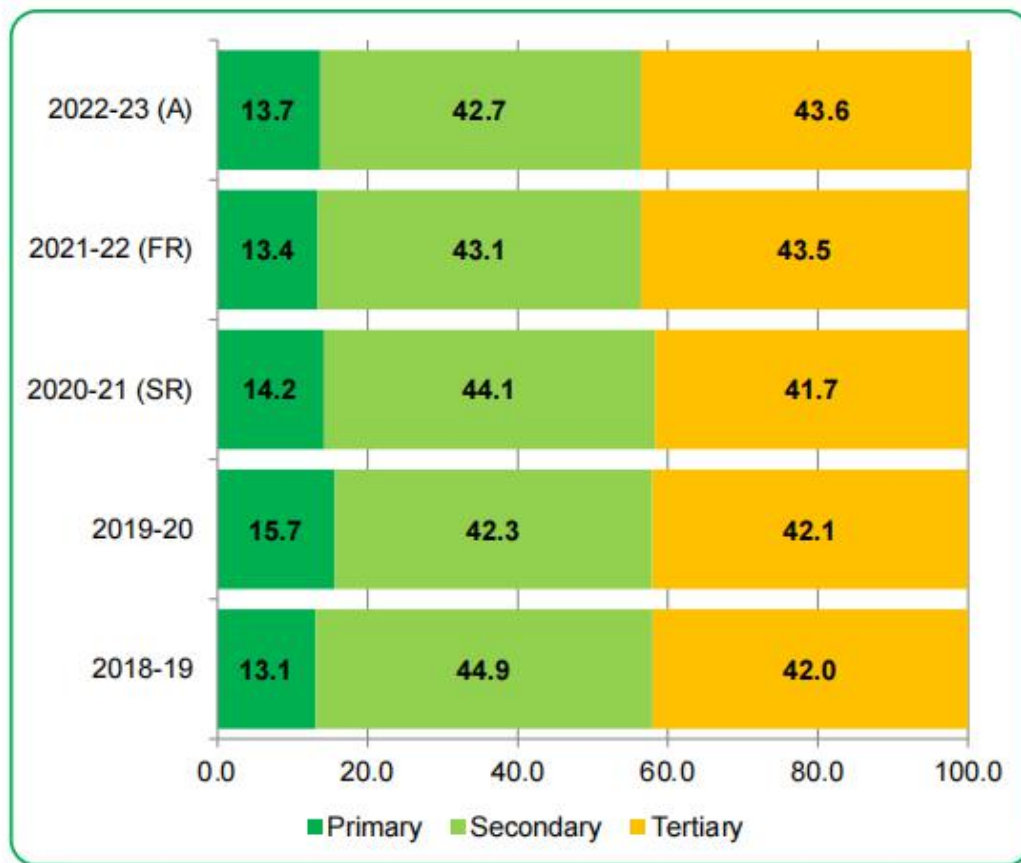
- Tertiary sector registered growth rate of **6.9 per cent** over last year (Figure 2.7).
- Trade and Repair services (**2.3 per cent**), Hotels and Restaurants (**26.8 percent**) jointly registered a growth rate of **6.7 per cent**, Transport, Storage, and Communications registered a growth rate of **10.3 per cent**, Banking, Real Estate & Ownership of Dwellings and Public Administration registered a growth rate of **4.5 per cent**, **3.4 per cent** respectively.

2.1.4 Sectoral Contribution

- Based on the advance estimates of **GVA for FY2022-23**, the tertiary sector accounted for **43.6 per cent** of State's GVA at current prices, followed by the secondary sector **42.7 per cent** and the Primary sector **13.7 per cent**. The trend in the share of each sector towards the State's GVA is shown in Figure 2.9. The share of the Primary sector in the total GVA of the State remained largely constant from 2018-19 to 2022-23.

Figure 2.7

Sectoral Composition of GSVA at Current Prices (2018-19 to 2022-23)



- As per advance estimates for FY2022-23, the GVA from the primary sector in absolute terms is estimated at ₹ **25,284 crore** at current prices, secondary sector stood at ₹ **78,848 crore**, while service sector is estimated at ₹ **80,379 crore** (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4

Sector wise Contribution of GVA at Current Prices (value in Rs crore)

Sectors	2019-20	2020-21 (SR)	2021-22 (FR)	2022-23 (A)
1. Agriculture and allied activities (Primary Sector)	23,340	20,714	22,272	25,284
2. Manufacturing and allied services (Secondary Sector)	63,013	64,212	71,686	78,848
3. Services (Tertiary Sector)	62,689	60,793	72,484	80,379
4. Gross Value Added (GVA) at current Basic Prices	1,49,042	1,45,719	1,66,442	1,84,511
5. Net of Taxes (Add Product Taxes and Less Subsidies)	10,122	9,532	9,827	10893
6. GSDP at Market Prices	1,59,164	1,55,251	1,76,269	1,95,404

Table 2.5

Share of different sectors in Gross Value Added and Employment Himachal vis-a-vis India 2021-22

Sectors	Shares in GVA		Shares in Employment	
	H.P.	India	H.P.	India
Agriculture and allied activities	13.14	18.64	57.03	45.46
Mining and Quarrying	0.24	2.40	0.20	0.33
Primary	13.38	21.05	57.23	45.79
Manufacturing	31.23	15.49	7.61	11.57
Elect, Gas Water supply and other utility services	5.64	2.75	0.78	0.55
Construction	6.20	8.05	11.53	12.43
Secondary	43.07	26.29	19.92	24.55
Trade, hotels Transport, Communication and service relating to broadcasting	13.93	16.53	11.60	17.73
Financial, Real estate and professional services	13.67	21.28	1.13	1.90
Public Administration and other services	15.95	14.85	10.12	10.33
Tertiary	43.55	52.66	22.85	29.66
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 2.6

Comparative Growth Rate of Himachal Pradesh and National Economy

Period		Average Annual Growth Rate (percentage)	
Plan	Years/Year	Himachal Pradesh	India
Annual Plan	(i) 2017-18	(+) 6.2	(+) 6.8
	(ii) 2018-19	(+) 6.4	(+) 6.5
	(iii) 2019-20	(+) 4.1	(+) 3.7
	(iv) 2020-21	(-) 3.0	(-) 6.6
	(v) 2021-22	(+) 7.6	(+) 8.7
	(v) 2022-23	(+) 6.4	(+) 7.0

Important MCQ for Prelims

1. Choose the incorrect Match in the context of growth rate of these sectors in FY 2021-23

List -1	List 2
1. Primary	2 %
2. Secondary	6.9%
3. Tertiary	7.2 %

- a) Only 1
b) Only 2 and 3
c) Only 3
d) None of these

Answer: b) Only 2 and 3

2. Choose for incorrect one

1. Crop sector GVA for FY2022-23(AE) in real terms is estimated at ₹8,598 crore as against

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₹8,531 crore in FY2021-22(FR) with a growth rate of 0.8 per cent.

2. Mining and quarrying sector has seen decline of 2.2 per cent in FY2021-22(AE)

3. Fishing sector grew more as comparison to other sectors of Primary in FY2021-22(AE)

- a) 2 only b) 1 and 3 only
c) 1 only d) 2 only

Answer: b) 1 and 3 only

3. Consider the following statements and mark for true statement/statements

1. As per advance estimates for FY2022-23 the GVA of the secondary sector is estimated at ₹60,444 crore against ₹56,408 crore for FY2021-22(FR) at constant (2011-12) prices.

2. Industry Sector (manufacturing) at Constant (2011-12) prices as per the advance estimates for the FY2022-23 is expected to register a growth rate of 6.7 per cent

- a) Only 1 b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2 d) None of these

Answer: c) Both 1 and 2

4. Consider the following statements and mark for true statement/statements

1. Construction sector has seen minimum GVA contribution among all other sectors of Secondary in FY 2022-23 (AE)

2. Construction sector is expected to register a growth rate of 9.5 per cent and is estimated at ₹9,124 crore as against ₹8,335 crore in FY2021-22 (FR)

- a) Only 1 b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2 d) None of these

Answer: b) Only 2

5. What is the Growth rate of tertiary sector from 2021-22 to 2022-23

- a) 6.9 % b) 7.4 %
c) 4.5 % d) None of these

Answer: a) 6.9 %

6. Mark for the true statement

1. The advance estimates for the FY2022-23 at Constant (2011-12) prices for Services Sector is estimated at ₹49,527 crore as against ₹46,350 crore in FY2021-22(FR)

2. Trade, Hotel and Restaurant has seen the maximum growth rate of 10.3 % in FY 2022-23 (AE) over the last year.

- a) 2 only b) 1 only
c) None d) Both

Answer: b) 1 only

7. Mark for the true statements

1. Primary sector contribution of GSVA at current prices (2018-19 to 2022-23) is 13.7 %

2. Secondary sector contribution of GSVA at current prices (2018-19 to 2022-23) is 40.7 %

3. Services sector contribution of GSVA at current prices (2018-19 to 2022-23) is 80.379 crore which is highest of all.

- a) 1 only b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 only d) 1 and 3 only

Answer: d) 1 and 3 only

8. If we talk about growth rate of Primary Sector in FY 2022-23 , which is/are incorrect match in the context of growth rate of sub sector

List -1	List 2
1. Crops	0.8 %
2. Live Stock	4.3%
3. Forestry and Logging	9.3 %
4. Fishing	7%

- a) Only 1 b) Only 1 and 2
c) Only 3 d) None of these

Answer: c) Only 3

9. Choose for incorrect Match in the context of these sector's shares in the employment

List -1	List 2
1. Primary	57.23 %
2. Secondary	19.92 %
3. Tertiary	22.85 %

- a) Only 1 b) Only 1 and 2
c) Only 3 d) None of these

Answer: d) None of these

10. Choose for the correct

1. Tertiary Sector share in the State's nominal GVA increased from 42.0 per cent in 2018-19 to 43.6 per cent in the FY2022-23
2. The tertiary sector has been the highest contributor to State's GVA, followed by the Secondary and Primary sector at current prices.
3. The share of the Primary sector in the total GVA of the State remained largely constant from 2018-19 to 2022-23.

- a) 1 and 2 only b) 1 and 3 only
c) 1 only d) All are correct

Answer: d) All are correct

Important Questions for Mains

1. Discuss about Contribution of primary, secondary and Tertiary sector in State GDP?
2. Discuss about the share in employment by different sectors in Himachal Pradesh?
3. Write a short note on growth rate of sub sectors of Primary Sectors?
4. Write a short note on growth rate of sub sectors of Secondary Sectors?
5. Write a short note on growth rate of sub sectors of Tertiary Sectors?

CHAPTER-3

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- According to the financial projections, the grant from the centre will be around 4 percentage points lower in Financial Year FY2022-23 (BE) compared to FY2020-21(A).
- State revenue receipts are **18.62 per cent of GSDP for FY2022- 23 (BE)**.
- Economic services which include electricity, gas and water supply have consistently **highest percentage 59.9** of non-tax revenue of the State.
- Total expenditure of the State Government was estimated to be ₹ **51,365 crore** out of which ₹ **40,279 crore (78.42 per cent)** was earmarked for revenue expenditure followed by capital expenditure as **10.99 per cent and debt as 10.59 per cent for the FY 2022-23 (BE)**.
- The debt as percentage to GSDP was **39.29 per cent in FY2020-21 as against 35.25 per cent in FY2019-20**.

3.1 FISCAL PROFILE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

- Fiscal profile broadly comprises receipts, expenditure and debt of the State. The State Government's receipts comprise revenue receipts and capital receipts from various sources, whereas public expenditure comprises revenue and capital outlays.

3.1.1 Fiscal Indicators of the State

Table 3.1

Major Fiscal Indicators (Rs in crore)

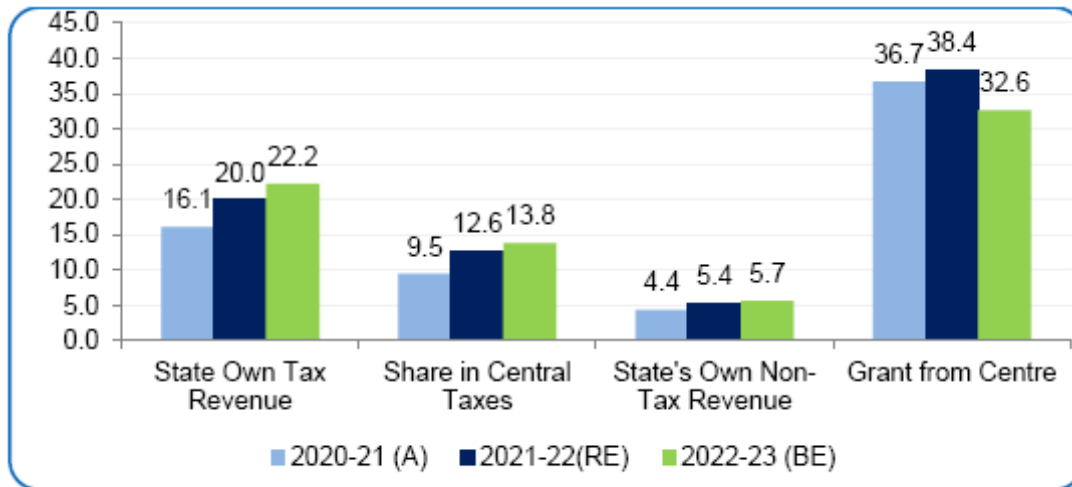
Item/ year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
1. Revenue Receipts	30,950	30,742	33,438	37,313	36,375
1.1 Tax Revenue (including central share)	13,003	12,301	12,837	15,933	17,660
1.2 State Own (Non- Tax Revenue)	2,830	2,502	2,188	2,625	2,769
1.3 Grants in Aid	15,118	15,940	18,413	18,755	15,946
2. Disinvestment Receipts (Non-debt Receipts)	9	2	3	0	0
3. Recovery of Loans	22	21	23	44	45
4. Total Expenditure	39,154	43,063	50,305	48,834	51,365
5. Revenue Expenditure	29,429	30,730	33,535	37,034	40,279
6. Capital Expenditure	4,584	5,174	5,309	7,099	5,647
7. Loans Disbursed	468	458	320	314	97
8. Interest Payments	4,022	4,234	4,472	4,805	5,105

a) Tax Revenue

- According to Budget Estimates (BE) of FY2022-23 shown in Table 3.1, the tax revenue (including central taxes) was estimated at ₹ **17,660 crore** as against ₹ **15,933 crore** in FY2021-22 Revised Estimates (RE).

Figure: 3.1

Components of Tax Revenue as percentage of Total Receipts



Source: Himachal Pradesh budget document

b) Non-Tax Revenue

- Non-tax revenue is likely to increase to ₹2,769 crore in FY2022-23 (BE) as against ₹2,625 crore in FY2021-22 (RE) which is increase of 5.49 per cent. This is estimated to be 1.42 per cent of State Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).
- Economic services which include electricity, gas and water supply have consistently highest percentage 59.9 of non-tax revenue of the State.

c) Non-Debt Capital Receipts

- Non-Debt capital receipts consist of recovery of loans and advances and disinvestment receipts. The budget estimate for FY2022-23 (BE) envisages ₹ **45.00 crore** as recovery of loans and no income from disinvestment.

a) Revenue Expenditure

- Budget estimates revenue expenditure for FY2022-23 (BE) to be ₹ **40,279** compared to ₹ **37,034** for the FY2021-22 (RE) showing a growth rate of 8.76 percent. Revenue expenditure is estimated to be **20.61 per cent of GSDP for FY2022-23(BE)**.

b) Capital Expenditure

- Budget estimates capital expenditure to be ₹ **5,647 crore for FY2022-23 (BE) compared to ₹ 7,099 crore for FY2021-22 (RE)** showing a negative growth of **-20.45 per cent** and it is **10.99 per cent** of total expenditure during 2022-23 (BE). The other components i.e. debt expenditure is **10.59 per cent** of total expenditure.

Debt Position of the State

- Debt of the State is an important indicator of its financial health. Financial prudence of the State depends on its debt and its repaying capacity. Table 3.6 shows that debt as percentage to GSDP was **39.29 per cent in FY2020-21 as against 35.25 per cent in FY2019-20**.

Important MCQ for Prelims

1. What is the estimated nominal GSDP (constant price) for Himachal Pradesh in FY2022-23?
a) 1,95,404 crore b) 1,76,269 crore
c) 1,34,576 crore d) 1,26,433 crore
Answer:- 1,34,576 crore
2. What is the estimated real GSDP (Current Price) for Himachal Pradesh in FY2022-23?
a) 1,95,404 crore b) 1,76,269 crore
c) 1,34,576 crore d) 1,26,433 crore
Answer:- 1,95,404 crore
3. What is the estimated growth rate of GSDP for Himachal Pradesh in FY2022-23?
a) 6.4% b) 7.6%
c) 10.9% d) 13.5%
Answer:- 6.4%
4. What percentage of the population in Himachal Pradesh is supported by agriculture and its allied sectors?
a) 13.70% b) 42.73%
c) 43.57% d) 57.03%
Answer:- 57.03%
5. What is the estimated GVA of the secondary sector in Himachal Pradesh for FY2021-22?
a) 56,408 crore b) 52,328 crore
c) 25,284 crore d) 78,848 crore
Answer:- 56,408 crore
6. What is the estimated GVA of the primary sector in Himachal Pradesh for FY2022-23 at current prices?
a) 25,284 crore b) 78,848 crore
c) 16,717 crore d) 60,444 crore
Answer:- 16,717 crore
7. What is the estimated growth rate of the primary sector in Himachal Pradesh for FY2022-23 at constant prices?
a) 6.9% b) 7.2%
c) 2.0% d) 7.8%
Answer:- 2.0%
8. What is the estimated PCI for Himachal Pradesh in FY2022-23?
a) 2,22,227 b) 2,01,271
c) 1,70,620 d) 87,721
Answer:- 2,22,227
9. What is the estimated growth rate of the PCI for Himachal Pradesh in FY2022-23?
a) 10.4% b) 13.1%
c) 169% d) 153%
Answer:- 10.4%
10. What is the estimated growth rate of the secondary sector in Himachal Pradesh for FY2021-22?
a) 6.9% b) 7.2%
c) 2.0% d) 7.8%
Answer:- 7.2%
11. What is the estimated growth rate of the tertiary sector in Himachal Pradesh for FY2022-23 at constant prices?
a) 6.9% b) 7.2%
c) 2.0% d) 7.8%
Answer:- 6.9%
12. What is the estimated GVA of the secondary sector in Himachal Pradesh for FY2022-23 at constant prices?
a) 56,408 crore b) 52,328 crore
c) 78,848 crore d) 60,444 crore
Answer:- 60,444 crore
13. What is the estimated GVA of the primary sector in Himachal Pradesh for FY2022-23 at current prices?
a) 16,717 crore b) 78,848 crore
c) 25,284 crore d) 60,444 crore
Answer:- 25,284 crore

Important Questions for Mains

1. How does the GVA of each sector contribute to the overall growth of the economy in Himachal Pradesh? Discuss with relevant data.
2. What are the challenges faced by the primary sector in Himachal Pradesh? What are the measures taken by the government to address these challenges?
3. How has the PCI of Himachal Pradesh changed over the years? What are the factors responsible for this change?
4. Discuss the impact of COVID-19 on the economy of Himachal Pradesh. How has the state government responded to this challenge?
5. What are the key drivers of economic growth in Himachal Pradesh? How can these drivers be leveraged to achieve sustainable development?
6. What are the major sub-sectors of the primary sector in Himachal Pradesh? Discuss the contribution of each sub-sector to the state's economy.
7. What role does the tertiary sector play in the economic development of Himachal Pradesh? How has this sector evolved over the years?
8. Describe the fiscal profile of Himachal Pradesh and its major components.

CHAPTER-4

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- India invests **0.7 per cent of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** on Research and Development (R&D).
- The government of India invests more than **63 per cent of the 0.7 per cent of its GDP** on research. In terms of absolute numbers, India has 3.42 lakh researchers, compared to 17.4 lakh in China and 13.7 lakh in the US.
- Head wise expenditure on R&D shows that **Medical and Public Health (2210) and Agricultural Research and Education (2415) are most prioritized heads in which expenditure of ₹ 678 crore and ₹ 243 crore** is purposed in FY2022-23.
- R&D on the revenue account is expected to be **₹ 943 crore in FY2022-23** and on capital account is **₹ 2.8 crore**.
- “Mukhya Mantri Shodh Protsahan Yojana”, was announced in FY2022-23 to promote research activities in State University which provides for monthly fellowship of **₹ 3 thousand to research scholars**.

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- China spends 2.14 per cent of GDP on R&D compared to India's 0.7 per cent, Israel's 4.94 per cent and 2.83 per cent in the United States. Brazil and South Africa spend more than India, as shown in table 4.1. Over 63 per cent of the 0.7 per cent of GDP that India spends on research is funded by government. India has 3.42 lakh researchers, compared to 17.4 lakh in China and 13.7 lakh in the US, in terms of absolute numbers.

Head-wise R&D Expenditure

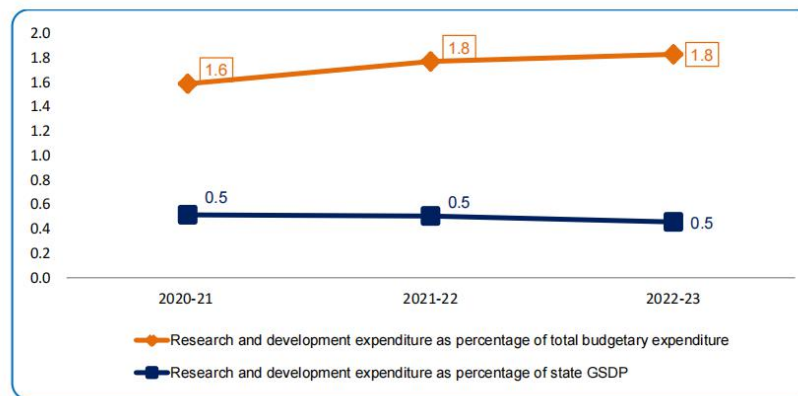
- Head wise expenditure on R&D is presented in table 4.2 which shows that heads 2210 and 2415 are most prioritized heads in which expenditure of **₹ 67,896 lakh** and **₹ 24,341 lakh** is purposed in FY2022-23.

Figure 4.1

Head-wise R&D Expenditure for the State of Himachal for the years 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23

Sr. No.	Description	Head	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Other Administrative Services	2070	86	81	128
2	General Education	2202	286	337	370
3	Medical and Public Health	2210	54,586	62,073	67,896
4	Labor Employment and Skill Development	2230	47	45	62
5	Soil and Water Conservation	2402	47	59	62
6	Agricultural Research and Education	2415	23,168	24,414	24,341
7	Road and Bridge	3054	0	0	55
8	Other Scientific Research	3425	784	1,459	1,417
9	Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health	4210	967	581	284

R&D Expenditure as percentage to GSDP and Total Expenditure



Source: Himachal Pradesh Budget Documents

4.2 MUKHYA MANTRI SHODH PROTSAHAN YOJANA

- Some research scholars in the State Universities did not get any financial assistant. This issue was resolved by “Mukhya Mantri Shodh Protsahan Yojana”, which provides monthly fellowship of ₹ 3 thousand to research scholars. This fellowship is available for 3 years from the date of registration.

4.3 WAY FORWARD

- State should earmark a percentage of a state allocation for STI-related activities under separate budget head, and should work in tandem with Central agencies to boost resource mobilisation and budget sharing.
- Private companies should be encouraged to contribute and collaborate with knowledge institutions' to pursue market-relevant research.
- Industry clusters could engage in collaborative R&D with a special focus on certain high-priority areas.
- In addition, CSR funds and voluntary financing by big corporate will have to be sought.
- Steps should also be taken to enhance research output, quality of research and its relevance to society and industry, besides encouraging the private sector to increase its share in research and build partnerships with research labs as well as academia.
- The startup ecosystem in the private sector will also benefit from public investments in R&D.

Important MCQ for Prelims

- Which head had the most R&D expenditure in Himachal Pradesh in FY2022-23?

- Agricultural Research and Education (2415)
- Other Scientific Research (3425)
- Medical and Public Health (2210)
- General Education (2202)

Answer: c) Medical and Public Health (2210)

- What is the R&D expenditure on capital account in Himachal Pradesh in FY2022-23?

- 284 lakh
- 94,331 lakh
- 67,896 lakh
- 24,341 lakh

Answer: a) 284 lakh

- What is the Mukhya Mantri Shodh Protsahan Yojana in Himachal Pradesh?

- A program to provide monthly fellowship to research scholars
- A program to fund private companies for R&D
- A program to build partnerships between research labs and academia
- A program to encourage the private sector to increase its share in research

Answer: a)

4. What is the R&D expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure in Himachal Pradesh in FY2022-23?

- a) 0.5% b) 1.8%
c) 3% d) 5%

Answer: b) 1.8%

5. Which head had the least R&D expenditure in Himachal Pradesh in FY2022-23?

- a) Road and Bridge (3054)
b) Agricultural, Forestry Fishing and Hunting (2445)
c) General Administration, Regulation and Research (3425)
d) Other Administrative Services (2070)

Answer: a) Road and Bridge (3054)

6. What is the purpose of the Mukhya Mantri ShodhProtsahan Yojana in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) To increase private sector investments in R&D
b) To enhance research output and quality of research
c) To provide financial assistance to research scholars

d) To build partnerships between research labs and academia

Answer: c)

7. Which department had the highest increase in R&D expenditure from 2020-21 to 2021-22?

- a) General Administration Department
b) Education
c) Health and Family Welfare
d) Tribal Area Development Programme

Answer: d)

8. Which of the following statements about India's investment in R&D is true?

- a) India spends 2.14 per cent of its GDP on R&D.
b) The government of India invests less than 50 per cent of the 0.7 per cent of its GDP on research.
c) India has set a goal to double its R&D spending from 0.7 per cent of GDP in the next five years.
d) Private R&D-led companies and non-governmental organizations play no role in India's STI landscape.

Answer: c)

Important Questions for Mains

1. How has the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the importance of Research and Development (R&D) in India, and what role did Indian vaccine companies play in this context?
2. Explain the significance of the "Mukhya Mantri ShodhProtsahan Yojana" and how it aims to promote research activities in Himachal Pradesh.
3. Analyze the challenges faced by India in increasing its R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP and compare its R&D investment with other countries like China, the United States, Israel, Brazil, and South Africa.
4. What are some high-priority areas for collaborative R&D that industry clusters could focus on in Himachal Pradesh?
5. How can the private sector be encouraged to increase its share in research and build partnerships with research labs and academia?
6. What are some potential challenges that may arise in implementing strategies to enhance R&D in Himachal Pradesh and how can they be addressed?
7. What steps can the government take to increase R&D expenditure in sectors like agriculture and forest and wildlife in Himachal Pradesh, and how can this lead to more sustainable development in the state?

CHAPTER-5

PROGRESSIVE HIMACHAL

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Himachal Pradesh ranked **2nd in India** in terms of **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, after Kerala for 2020-21.
- The localization of SDGs in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) will be led by NITI Aayog, with Ministry of Panchayati Raj serving as its affiliated ministry.
- More than **340 Gram Panchayat Level Indicators** have been identified and allotted to respective line departments under Localization of SDGs by Department of Panchayati Raj, Government of H.P.
- With a score of **14.62** in the India Innovation Index 2021, Himachal Pradesh ranked 5th among the North Eastern and Hill States.
- As per Social Progress Index (SPI) 2022, **Himachal Pradesh ranks 7th and has a score of 63.28**, putting it in Tier 1 (Very High Social Progress).
- Himachal Pradesh ranked 2nd under Himalayan States** category of **Export Preparedness Index 2021** with a score of 40.43. Its overall ranking was 18th out of 36 States/UTs/Cities.
- Kangra has topped in **District Good Governance Index 2021** with a score of 0.674.

5.1 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)

- The SDG Report, 2022 examines global and regional SDG development. The SDGs cover Education, Health, Sanitation, Employment, Infrastructure, Energy, and Environment, with time-bound objectives.
- At its heart are 17 SDGs with 169 targets and more than 300 indicators** which are call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. SDGs have been developed upon the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The later were agreed to by the countries in 2001 for a period upto 2015. **The SDGs framework was adopted on 01st January, 2016 and will end by 31st December, 2030.**
- The **agenda for Sustainable Development-2030**, aims at 'Leaving No One Behind' in sharing the benefit of development.
- State has shortlisted **138 key indicators and targets for monitoring progress on SDGs**, of which 12 have been achieved, 39 were to be achieved by 2021 and 87 are planned to be achieved by 2030.

Comparison of SDGs with Other Major States (Table 5.1)

State	Haryana	Kerala	Tamil Nadu	Himachal Pradesh	Uttarakhand	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Gujarat	Punjab	Odisha	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh
SDG 1: No Poverty	69	83	86	80	74	68	66	66	69	41	63	44
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	58	80	66	52	61	53	44	46	73	42	53	41
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	72	72	81	78	77	78	83	86	77	67	70	60
SDG 4: Quality Education	64	80	69	74	70	64	64	52	60	45	60	51
SDG 5: Gender Equality	43	63	59	62	46	57	51	49	45	46	39	50
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	80	89	87	85	85	85	90	93	66	86	54	83

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SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	94	100	80	100	100
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	59	62	71	78	63	66	62	64	57	48	57	53
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	66	60	71	61	56	64	66	72	69	46	45	42
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	68	69	74	78	77	67	71	64	68	66	45	41
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	81	75	79	79	76	78	87	87	91	70	81	77
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	77	65	78	77	82	89	82	50	71	73	74	79
SDG 13: Climate Action	51	69	61	62	60	62	58	67	51	70	49	39
SDG 15: Life on Land	48	77	63	68	64	67	52	61	48	83	43	61
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	71	80	71	73	86	76	69	82	76	59	73	79
Composite Score	67	75	74	74	72	72	70	69	68	61	60	60

Different categories and score range

- Aspirant=0-49
- Performer=50-64
- Front Runner=65-99
- Achiever=100

Lead Role of NITI Aayog

- NITI Aayog has brought out the Document 'Localizing SDGs - Early lessons from India' - in year 2019. Annual Progress Reports on Localizing SDGs in PRIs in future will provide direction and value.

5.2 INDIA INNOVATION INDEX (III)

- This is collaborative effort of Science and Technology (S&T) Vertical of NITI Aayog, relevant Ministries and Departments, and the knowledge partner — the Institute for Competitiveness. The index tries to understand the prospects and potential of innovation in each Indian state and union territory through its rankings.

5.2.1 Geographical Coverage

- The India Innovation Index covers all the twenty-eight states and eight union territories. The states and union territories have been classified into three categories:
- Major States, North-Eastern and Hill States and UT and City States. **Himachal Pradesh falls under North Eastern and Hill States category.**

5.2.2 Conceptual Framework

- The following criteria have been used to rank the States: **Enablers' Score:** These input pillars measure the elements of the state that enable innovative activities with the support of the five pillars.
- **Performance Score:** The performance pillar indicates the output of the innovation activities undertaken by the states. Even though this dimension only has two pillars, it has the same weightage in the calculation of the overall innovation scores as the Enablers' dimension.
- **The Overall Innovation Score:** The overall innovation score is the simple average of the two dimensions.

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- **Innovation Efficiency Ratio:** This is the ratio of the two scores. It indicates the state's ability to efficiently leverage its investments and infrastructure to produce successful innovation outputs.



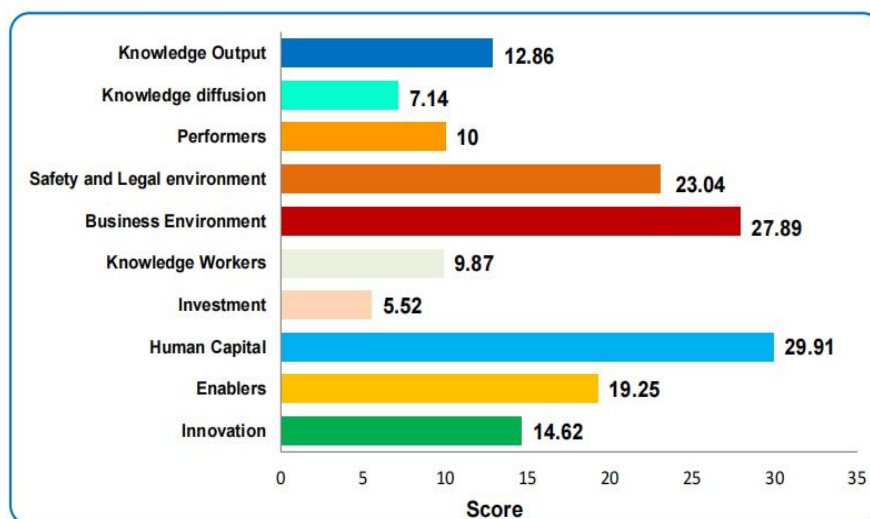
(Table 5.2)

Category Wise Ranking of States in India Innovation Index (2021) (North East and Hilly States)

States	Enablers	Performers	III 2021	Ranking
Manipur	28.55	10.19	19.37	1
Uttarakhand	22.09	13.25	17.67	2
Meghalaya	22.95	9.05	16.00	3
Arunachal Pradesh	21.76	9.16	15.46	4
Himachal Pradesh	19.25	10.00	14.62	5
Sikkim	20.83	6.87	13.85	6
Mizoram	20.13	6.68	13.41	7
Tripura	19.58	3.27	11.43	8
Assam	15.59	7.00	11.29	9
Nagaland	19.69	2.31	11.00	10

(Figure 5.1)

Scores of Himachal Pradesh (India Innovation Index 2021)



5.3 SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX (SPI)

- In collaboration with Social Progress Initiative, the Institute for Competitiveness has released the Social Progress Index: States and Districts in India report, mandated by the Economic Advisory Council, to the Prime Minister of India.
- It is a tool focused on providing a robust and comprehensive measure of social progress based on social and environmental indicators that can complement Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as a measure of wellbeing. The index is the first holistic tool that is designed to measure social progress independent of GDP. A better understanding of this relationship can help policymakers make strategic choices that can lead to inclusive growth.
- **The SPI is composed of three dimensions: Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity.** The index uses an extensive framework comprising 89 indicators at the state level and 49 at the district level.
 - **Basic Human Needs** assess the performance of states and districts in terms of Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, Water and Sanitation, Personal Safety and Shelter.
 - **Foundations of Wellbeing** evaluates the progress made by the country across the components of Access to Basic Knowledge, Access to Information and Communication, Health and Wellness, and Environmental Quality.
 - **Opportunity** focuses on Personal Rights, Personal Freedom and Choice, Inclusiveness, and Access to Advanced Education.

State and District Level Tiers with Score Range (Table 5.3)

Tiers	Score Range	
	State-level	District-level
Tier 1 (Very High social progress)	62.05-65.99	64.19-72.90
Tier 2 (High Social Progress)	58.76-60.76	60.18-64.10
Tier 3 (Upper Middle Social Progress)	56.27-58.26	56.40-60.02
Tier 4 (Lower Middle Social Progress)	50.69-54.15	52.23-56.36
Tier 5 (Low Social Progress)	48.11-49.16	47.44-52.16
Tier 6 (Very Low Social Progress)	43.95-44.92	38.77-47.40

Table 5.4

Ranking of States with their score under Tier 1 of SPI 2022

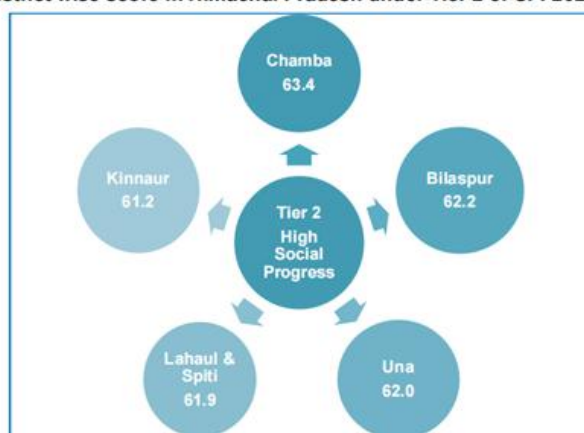
State	SPI	Rank	Tier
Himachal Pradesh	63.28	7	Tier 1 Very High Social Progress
Puducherry	65.99	1	
Lakshadweep	65.89	2	
Goa	65.53	3	
Sikkim	65.10	4	
Mizoram	64.19	5	
Tamil Nadu	63.33	6	
Chandigarh	62.37	8	
Kerala	62.05	9	

District wise score in Himachal Pradesh under Tier 1 of SPI 2022



Source: Social Progress Index: States and Districts of India 2022

District wise score in Himachal Pradesh under Tier 2 of SPI 2022



Source: Social Progress Index: States and Districts of India 2022

5.4 EXPORT PREPAREDNESS INDEX (EPI)

- EPI examines state and union territory export performance and export readiness. The index's goal is to create a benchmark to rank these states and UTs in order to enable them individually foster a favourable export environment in the area.

Weightage Structure of pillars and Sub-pillars in EPI 2021

The structure of the EPI includes 4 pillars and 11 sub-pillars namely:



Source: EPI 2021

Indicators Selection

- Given the rationale and conceptual relationship between the two, 60 indicators for the Index were carefully picked under their respective pillar and sub-pillar.

Ranking

- Himachal Pradesh was ranked 18th out of 36 States/UTs/Cities in EPI 2021, with a composite score of **40.43**. Himachal was ranked 19th in EPI 2020, with a composite score of **38.8**. The comparison shows that Himachal has improved in Policy pillar of EPI. Its Export Promotion Policy has improved over a year, resulting in improvement in overall ranking of Himachal Pradesh.

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5.5 DISTRICTS GOOD GOVERNANCE INDEX (DGGI)

- Good governance may be described as the process of evaluating how public institutions conduct public affairs, manage public resources, and ensure the achievement of human rights in a way that is fundamentally free of abuse and corruption and respects the rule of law.

KEY POINTS:

- **Kangra**, though at the top in the overall rankings, stands first in two themes i.e. i) Crime, Law & Order and ii) Transparency & Accountability. It has ranked 2nd in Essential Infrastructure and **3rd in Social Protection and Environment and 5th in Support to Human Development Index**.
- Bilaspur district ranked 2nd in overall DGGI ranking. Bilaspur stands first in two themes i.e. i) Support to Human Development Index and ii) Environment Index and has ranked 3rd in Economic Performance Index.
- District Chamba improved its position from 11th (2020) to 6th position in overall ranking.
- Lahaul-Spiti is at the bottom of the rankings in District Good Governance Index. However, it has ranked 2nd in Women & Children Index.

Important MCQ for Prelims

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. According to the NITI Aayog SDG India Index and Dashboard 2020-21, which state ranks first in terms of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?</p> <p>a) Kerala b) Himachal Pradesh
c) Tamil Nadu d) Maharashtra</p> <p>Answer: a) Kerala</p> <p>2. What is the rank of Himachal Pradesh in the India Innovation Index 2021?</p> <p>a) 3rd b) 5th
c) 8th d) 10th</p> <p>Answer: b) 5th</p> <p>3. Which district in Himachal Pradesh topped in the District Good Governance Index 2021?</p> <p>a) Kullu b) Kangra
c) Shimla d) Solan</p> <p>Answer: b) Kangra</p> <p>4. How many themes have been identified for Panchayats in the Localization of SDGs?</p> <p>a) 7 b) 9
c) 11 d) 13</p> <p>Answer: b) 9</p> <p>5. Which department in Himachal Pradesh is responsible for achieving Goal No. 5 - Gender</p> | <p>Equality as per the SDGs and Nodal Department table?</p> <p>a) Education
b) Social Justice and Empowerment
c) Jal Shakti d) Health</p> <p>Answer: b) Social Justice and Empowerment</p> <p>6. What is the composite score of Himachal Pradesh in the comparison of SDGs with other major states?</p> <p>a) 72 b) 74
c) 60 d) 61</p> <p>Answer: b) 74</p> <p>7. Which category does Himachal Pradesh fall under in the India Innovation Index?</p> <p>a) Major States
b) UT and City States
c) North Eastern and Hill States
d) None of the above</p> <p>Answer: c) North Eastern and Hill States</p> <p>8. Which state ranks first in the Major States category of the India Innovation Index 2021?</p> <p>a) Karnataka b) Telangana
c) Haryana d) Maharashtra</p> |
|---|---|

Answer: a) Karnataka

9. Which state ranks first in the North East and Hilly States category of the India Innovation Index 2021?
- a) Manipur b) Uttarakhand
c) Meghalaya d) Arunachal Pradesh

Answer: a) Manipur

10. Which state ranks last in the UT and City States category of the India Innovation Index 2021?
- a) Lakshadweep b) Ladakh
c) Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
d) J&K

Answer: b) Ladakh

11. How many dimensions are there in the India Innovation Index 2021?
- a) 1 b) 2
c) 3 d) 4

Answer: b) 2

12. How many pillars are there in the Enablers dimension of the India Innovation Index 2021?
- a) 5 b) 6
c) 7 d) 8

Answer: c) 7

13. Which pillar of the Enablers dimension of the India Innovation Index 2021 includes parameters like ease of doing business and bank accounts with Aadhaar seeding?
- a) Human Capital
b) Business Environment
c) Investment
d) Safety and Legal Environment

Answer: b) Business Environment

14. How many indicators are there in the Enablers dimension of the India Innovation Index 2021?
- a) 25 b) 50
c) 66 d) 75

Answer: b) 50

15. Which of the following is NOT a dimension of the SPI?

- a) Basic Human Needs
b) Foundations of Wellbeing
c) Opportunity
d) Economic Growth

Answer: d) Economic Growth

16. How many indicators are used in the state-level framework of the SPI?
- a) 49 b) 89
c) 99 d) 109

Answer: b) 89

17. Which dimension of the SPI assesses the performance of states and districts in terms of Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, Water and Sanitation, Personal Safety, and Shelter?

- a) Basic Human Needs
b) Foundations of Wellbeing
c) Opportunity
d) All of the above

Answer: a) Basic Human Needs

18. What is the Foundations of Wellbeing dimension of the SPI evaluating progress across?

- a) Access to Basic Knowledge, Access to Information and Communication, Health and Wellness, and Environmental Quality
b) Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, Water and Sanitation, Personal Safety, and Shelter
c) Personal Rights, Personal Freedom and Choice, Inclusiveness, and Access to Advanced Education
d) None of the above

Answer: a)

19. What is the Opportunity dimension of the SPI focusing on?

- a) Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, Water and Sanitation, Personal Safety, and Shelter

- b) Access to Basic Knowledge, Access to Information and Communication, Health and Wellness, and Environmental Quality
c) Personal Rights, Personal Freedom and Choice, Inclusiveness, and Access to Advanced Education
d) All of the above

Answer: c)

20. How many districts are included in the district-level framework of the SPI?
a) 640 b) 739
c) 840 d) 939

Answer: b) 939

21. What organization mandated the release of the Social Progress Index: States and Districts in India report?
a) World Bank
b) United Nations
c) Social Progress Initiative
d) Economic Advisory Council

Answer: d) Economic Advisory Council

22. What is the score range for the Tier 1 (Very High Social Progress) category at the state-level in the SPI framework?
a) 62.05-65.99 b) 58.76-60.76
c) 56.27-58.26 d) 50.69-54.15

Answer: a) 62.05-65.99

23. How many tiers are there in the SPI framework?
a) 4 b) 5
c) 6 d) 7

Answer: c) 6

24. Which state has been ranked first in the Tier 1 (Very High Social Progress) category?
a) Tamil Nadu b) Puducherry
c) Goa d) Sikkim

Answer: b) Puducherry

25. Which district in Himachal Pradesh has the highest SPI score in the Tier 1 category?
a) Kullu b) Mandi
c) Solan d) Shimla

Answer: c) Solan

26. What are the three components of the Social Progress Index?
a) Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Well-being and Opportunity
b) Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Good Governance and Opportunity
c) Basic Human Rights, Foundations of Well-being and Opportunity
d) Basic Human Rights, Foundations of Good Governance and Opportunity

Answer: a)

27. Which district in Himachal Pradesh has a National Rank of 77 with an SPI of 63.38 in Tier 2?
a) Solan b) Shimla
c) Sirmaur d) Chamba

Answer: d) Chamba

28. What is the relationship between per capita Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Social Progress Index?
a) Negative and strong b) Positive and strong
c) Negative and weak d) Positive and weak

Answer: b) Positive and strong

29. Which state ranks highest on social progress in the SPI 2022 report?
a) Bihar b) Sikkim
c) Delhi d) Goa

Answer: d) Goa

30. Which component of the SPI framework includes components such as nutrition, health, and basic medical care?
a) Foundations of Well-being
b) Basic Human Needs

- c) Opportunity
d) None of the above

Answer: b) Basic Human Needs

31. What is the main purpose of the Aspirational District Programme (ADP) District Insights section in the SPI 2022 report?

- a) To explore deep into the areas within SPI's three components
b) To assess the performance of ADP districts in terms of social progress
c) To highlight interventions that can uplift such districts to the level of mainstream development
d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

32. How many pillars are included in the EPI framework?

- a) 2 b) 3
c) 4 d) 5

Answer: c) 4

33. Which of the following is not a sub-pillar under the EPI framework?

- a) Export Promotion Policy
b) Institutional Framework
c) Business Environment
d) Human Development

Answer: d) Human Development

34. How many indicators were selected for the EPI index in 2021?

- a) 40 b) 50
c) 60 d) 70

Answer: c) 60

35. Which of the following is not a sub-pillar under the EPI pillar of Export Promotion Policy?

- a) Performance Measurement System
b) Thrust sectors for exports
c) Marketing Support
d) Employee Satisfaction

Answer: d) Employee Satisfaction

36. What is the composite score of Himachal Pradesh in EPI 2021?

- a) 38.8 b) 40.43
c) 42.1 d) 44.6

Answer: b) 40.43

37. In which category did Himachal Pradesh rank 2nd in EPI 2021?

- a) North-Eastern States b) Coastal States
c) Himalayan States d) Union Territories

Answer: c) Himalayan States

38. How many themes and focus subjects were included in the DGGI-2021?

- a) 7 themes, 19 focus subjects
b) 8 themes, 19 focus subjects
c) 7 themes, 20 focus subjects
d) 8 themes, 20 focus subjects

Answer: b) 8 themes, 19 focus subjects

39. How many governance indicators were included in the DGGI-2020?

- a) 75 b) 76
c) 80 d) 85

Answer: a) 75

40. Which district ranked 1st in the DGGI-2021?

- a) Shimla b) Kangra
c) Bilaspur d) Hamirpur

Answer: b) Kangra

41. Which district ranked 2nd in the DGGI-2021 and first in the Environment Index?

- a) Chamba b) Kullu
c) Bilaspur d) Shimla

Answer: c) Bilaspur

42. What is the rank of Lahaul-Spiti in the DGGI-2021?

- a) 1st b) 6th
c) 11th d) 12th

Answer: d) 12th

43. What is the difference between the average score of the State and the lowest performer district in DGGI-2021?

- a) 0.132 points b) 0.093 points
c) 0.216 points d) 0.010 points

Answer: b) 0.093 points

Important Questions for Mains

1. What are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and why are they important? Explain the role of Himachal Pradesh in achieving the SDGs in India.
2. What is the localization of SDGs in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and how does it help in achieving the SDGs in rural areas? Explain the role of NITI Aayog and Ministry of Panchayati Raj in this regard.
3. How does the Social Progress Index (SPI) help in measuring the progress of a state in terms of social advancement? What is the rank of Himachal Pradesh in SPI 2022 and what are the factors contributing to its high score?
4. Explain the concept of Export Preparedness Index and its significance for states in India. What is the rank of Himachal Pradesh in the Himalayan States category of Export Preparedness Index 2021 and what are the factors contributing to its success?
5. Analyze the performance of Himachal Pradesh in comparison to other major states in achieving the SDGs. What are the factors that contribute to its success or challenges?
6. How can the government support and encourage innovation and entrepreneurship in Himachal Pradesh to improve its performance in the India Innovation Index?
7. Why do you think measuring social progress is important? How can it complement traditional measures like GDP?
8. What are the limitations of the SPI framework in measuring social progress? Are there any other indicators or frameworks that can be used to complement the SPI and provide a more comprehensive understanding of social progress in India?
9. Discuss the significance of the Export Preparedness Index (EPI) and explain how it can help Indian states and UTs improve their export performance.
10. What is the Export Preparedness Index (EPI)? What are its objectives, and how does it rank states and UTs in India based on export performance and export readiness?
11. What is the District Good Governance Index (DGGI), and how does it promote good governance in districts in India? What are the themes and focus subjects included in the DGGI?

CHAPTER-6

BANKING AND INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- **Over 76 per cent of the 2,234 bank branches in the state are rural.** 20 branches opened from October, 2021 to September 2022. 1,708 branches are in rural regions, 426 in semi-urban areas, and 100 in Shimla, the only Reserve Bank of India classified urban centre in the state.
- As of September, 2022, **Public Sector Banks (PSBs) had 1,157 branches, comprising over 51 per cent** of the State's banking sector's branch network. The PNB has the most branches with 350, followed by SBI with 348 and UCO bank with 174. ICICI has 48 branches and HDFC 84 of the 210 private sector banks.
- In terms of district-wise spread of bank branches, **Kangra district has the highest number of 411 bank branches and Lahaul-Spiti has least 25 branches.** The outreach of bank services has further increased by installation of 2,127 ATMs by various banks.
- Agriculture loans constitute **18.69 per cent of total loans extended** by Banks as on September, 2022 as against the National parameter of 18 per cent set by the RBI.
- As of **September, 2022, banks had 17.33 lakh accounts. 15.40 lakh** of these accounts are in rural regions, while **1.93 lakh** are in urban areas.
- Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) of banks in the State stood at **39.34 per cent upto September, 2022.** Under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), banks have **19.35 lakh subscribers upto September, 2022.**

6.1 FINANCIAL INCLUSION INITIATIVE

6.1.1 Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

- Banks in the state have provided each family with at least one Basic Saving Bank Deposit Account (BSBDA). Banks have taken the initiative to link bank accounts with Aadhaar and mobile numbers, and **81 per cent of PMJDY accounts have been linked as on September, 2022.**

6.1.2 Universal Social Security Initiatives Under PMJDY Scheme

- The Government of India has introduced three Social Security Schemes. The following describes the current Status of social security schemes:

i) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)

- This scheme offers a renewable one-year accidental death cum special ability cover of ₹ **2.00 lakh** (₹ **1.00 lakh** for partial and permanent special ability) to all saving bank account holders between the ages of **18 and 70 for a premium of ₹ 20.00 per annum** per subscriber, renewable on 1st June of each year.

ii) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)

- This policy offers a renewable one-year life cover of ₹ **2.00 lakh** to all saving bank account holders aged 18 to 50 years, covering death due to any cause at a premium of ₹ **436.00 per annum per subscriber, renewable on 1 st June of each year.**

iii) Atal Pension Yojana (APY)

- Atal Pension Yojana focuses on the unorganized sector and provides subscribers with a minimum fixed pension of ₹ **1,000, ₹ 2,000, ₹ 3,000, ₹ 4,000, or ₹ 5,000 per month starting at the age of 60 years,** depending contribution exercised on entering the age between 18 and 40 years.

6.1.3 Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)

- Smaller micro firms are non-farm enterprises in Manufacturing, Trading and Services with credit demands of less than ₹ 10.00 lakh; all loans made to these sectors for income creation are known as MUDRA loans.

6.1.4 Stand-Up India Scheme (SUIS)

- The Scheme facilitates loans of ₹ 10.00 lakh to ₹ 1.00 crore from Banks to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one women borrower per bank branch for setting up of a new enterprise in the field of construction, business or service sector (also termed as green field enterprise).

6.1.5 Business Volume of Banks

- The total deposits of all banks in the state surged from ₹ 1,50,088 crore in September, 2021 to ₹ 1,61,995 crore in September, 2022. Bank deposits increased by 7.93 per cent year on year.

6.1.6 Kisan Credit Cards (KCC)

- Banks are implementing the KCC programme through their rural branches to offer appropriate and timely credit support from the banking system to farmers through a single window to address short-term credit requirements for agricultural production and other needs.

6.1.7 Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)

- Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) are an initiative of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) to build dedicated infrastructure at the district level to provide training and skill development to rural youth interested in entrepreneurship. The State's lead banks i.e. UCO Bank, PNB, and SBI, have established RSETIs in ten districts (except Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti).

6.1.8 NABARD

i. Rural infrastructure Development Fund

- Under this scheme, concessional loans are given to State Government and State owned Corporations for completion of ongoing projects and also to start new projects in certain selected sectors.

ii. Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF)

- Upgradation of three cold stores into CA stores at Rohru, Oddi, and Patlikuhel, with a total capacity of 3,480 MT.

iii. Food Processing Fund (FPF)

- M/s Cremica Mega Food Park has been extended financial assistance of ₹ 37.94 crore out of total project cost of ₹ 103.85 crore in the State. NABARD has also sanctioned a loan of ₹ 11.70 crore under FPF to M/s Agriva Naturals for establishment of "Ready to cook frozen snacks" processing plant in Cremica Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Una.

iv. Re-finance Support

- NABARD extends Long Term Refinance for diverse activities viz. rural housing, small road transport operators, land development, minor irrigation, dairy development, self-help group, farm mechanization, poultry, plantation and horticulture, sheep/ goat/ piggy rearing, packing and grading house activity and other sectors.

v. Special Refinance Schemes

- To give boost to the agriculture and rural sector in the post Covid era, NABARD launched 4 new schemes:

a) Transformation of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS) as Multi Service Centres (MSCs):

- This scheme seeks to convert around 35,000 PACS to MSCs across the country in a structure manner over the next two years.

b) Special Refinance Scheme in NABARD watershed and WADI Project areas:

- The scheme aims to promote sustainable economic activities, livelihood and employment opportunities in watershed and WADI areas by providing concessional refinance facility @ **3 per cent** to the banks for extending cheaper credit to the ultimate beneficiaries.

c) Special Refinance Scheme for Promoting Micro Food Processing Enterprises:

- The scheme aims to provide a fillip to the Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprise Scheme.

d) Schematic Refinance for Water Sanitation and Hygiene Activities:

- The Scheme aims to meet credit requirement of banks/FIs to enable them to provide timely and hassle free credit to eligible beneficiaries /entrepreneurs to facilitate Water Sanitation and Hygiene activities.

vi. Government Sponsored Schemes

a) New Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) Scheme

- The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India, is implementing the new Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI), a subscheme of the Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM). The scheme has been extended for term loans sanctioned upto 31st March, 2023.

b) Special Refinance Scheme for financing under Agricultural Infrastructure Fund (AIF)

- The scheme envisages to boost lending by rural financial institutions for funding projects under AIF by providing concessional refinance by NABARD. The interest rate as on 30th December, 2022 is 6 per cent which is subject to change from time to time. However, the interest rate to be charged from ultimate borrowers should not be more than **9 per cent**. All loans under this financing facility will have Government of India interest subvention of **3 per cent** per annum up to a limit of **₹ 2.00 crore**.

vii. NABARD's Initiatives for Climate Change in H.P.

- NABARD has been approved as a National Implementing Entity (NIE) for the Adaptation Fund (AF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), and National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) established under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) set up by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC). **To meet the future challenges of climate change, NABARD facilitated the preparation, development, and sanction of a projection titled 'Sustained Livelihoods of Agriculture Dependent Communities in Drought-Prone Districts of Himachal Pradesh through Climate Smart Solutions'** in Sirmour district from the executing entity, namely the Department of Environment, Science, and Technology of the Government of Himachal Pradesh. The project has been allocated a budget of ₹ 20.00 crore by the MoEF and CC.

Important MCQ for Prelims

1. What percentage of bank branches in Himachal Pradesh are located in rural regions?
a) 51% b) 76%
c) 24% d) 49%
Answer: b) 76%
2. Which bank has the most branches in Himachal Pradesh?
a) HDFC b) ICICI
c) PNB d) SBI
Answer: c) PNB
3. Which district in Himachal Pradesh has the highest number of bank branches?
a) Chamba b) Kangra
c) Lahaul-Spiti d) Solan
Answer: b) Kangra
4. How many accounts did banks in Himachal Pradesh have as of September 2022?
a) 15.40 lakh b) 1.93 lakh
c) 17.33 lakh d) 76 lakh
Answer: c) 17.33 lakh
5. What percentage of total loans given by banks in Himachal Pradesh constitute agriculture loans?
a) 11% b) 18%
c) 20% d) 24%
Answer: b) 18%
6. Which bank is the convener bank of the State Level Bankers Committee in Himachal Pradesh?
a) PNB b) SBI
c) UCO d) HDFC
Answer: c) UCO
7. How many Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) have been installed by various banks in Himachal Pradesh?
a) 1,127 b) 2,127
c) 3,127 d) 4,127
Answer: b) 2,127
8. What is the Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) of banks in Himachal Pradesh as of September 2022?
a) 24.68% b) 38.28%
c) 39.34% d) 51.79%
Answer: c) 39.34%
9. Which bank is the Regional Rural Bank (RRB) sponsored by PNB in Himachal Pradesh?
a) HDFC Bank b) ICICI Bank
c) Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank (HPGB)
d) UCO Bank
Answer: c) HPGB
10. How many Cooperative Sector Banks branches are there in Himachal Pradesh?
a) 266 b) 541
c) 217 d) 26
Answer: b) 541
11. How many Payment Banks are operating in Himachal Pradesh?
a) 2 b) 3
c) 4 d) 5
Answer: c) 4
12. How many National Parameters for Lending to Priority Sectors are there set by RBI?
a) 5 b) 6
c) 7 d) 8
Answer: c) 7
13. What percentage of total lending to weaker sections have banks in Himachal Pradesh achieved as of September 2022?
a) 5% b) 11%
c) 17% d) 20%
Answer: d) 20%
14. What is the name of the Government of India Financial Inclusion Campaign running for more than seven years?
a) Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana
b) Financial Inclusion Campaign for All
c) Rural Financial Inclusion Scheme
d) Janata Bank Financial Inclusion Program
Answer: a) Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana
15. How many accounts have been opened under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) initiative in September 2022?
a) 17.33 lakh b) 15.40 lakh
c) 1.93 lakh d) None of the above
Answer: a) 17.33 lakh

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16. What percentage of PMJDY account holders have been provided with RuPay Debit Cards?
a) 70% b) 80%
c) 90% d) 60%
Answer: a) 70%
17. What percentage of PMJDY accounts have been linked with Aadhaar and mobile numbers as of September 2022?
a) 71% b) 81%
c) 61% d) 91%
Answer: b) 81%
18. What is the premium per annum per subscriber for the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) scheme?
a) 10 b) 20
c) 30 d) 40
Answer: b) 20
19. What is the maximum age limit to subscribe to the PMSBY scheme?
a) 18 years b) 50 years
c) 70 years d) 80 years
Answer: c) 70 years
20. What is the maximum age limit to subscribe to the PMJJBY policy?
a) 18 years b) 50 years
c) 70 years d) 80 years
Answer: b) 50 years
21. What is the minimum fixed pension provided by the Atal Pension Yojana (APY) scheme?
a) 500 b) 1,000
c) 2,000 d) 3,000
Answer: b) 1,000
22. What is the maximum fixed pension provided by the APY scheme?
a) 2,000 b) 3,000
c) 4,000 d) 5,000
Answer: d) 5,000
23. What is the age range for subscribing to the APY scheme?
a) 18 to 50 years b) 18 to 60 years
c) 18 to 70 years d) 18 to 80 years
Answer: a) 18 to 40 years
24. What is the total amount of disbursed loans under the Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) scheme?
a) 929.04 crore b) 2,842.37 crore
c) 43.46 crore d) None of the above
Answer: b) 2,842.37 crore
25. Which ministry launched the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) for promoting poverty reduction through building strong institutions of the poor, particularly women enabling these institutions to access a range of financial services and livelihoods services?
a) Ministry of Rural Development
b) Ministry of Finance
c) Ministry of Agriculture
d) Ministry of Women and Child Development
Answer: A. Ministry of Rural Development
26. Which agency is the national nodal agency for implementing the PMEGP scheme at the national level?
a) Rural Development Department
b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
c) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)
d) Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)
Answer: c) KVIC
27. What is the corpus of the Food Processing Fund established by NABARD in 2014-15?
a) 1,000 crore b) 2,000 crore
c) 3,000 crore d) 4,000 crore
Answer: b) 2,000 crore
28. What is the objective of the Transformation of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS) as Multi Service Centres (MSCs) scheme launched by NABARD?
a) To convert around 25,000 PACS to MSCs across the country
b) To convert around 35,000 PACS to MSCs across the country
c) To convert around 45,000 PACS to MSCs across the country

CHAPTER-7

PRICE MOVEMENT AND FOOD MANAGEMENT

7.1 INFLATION

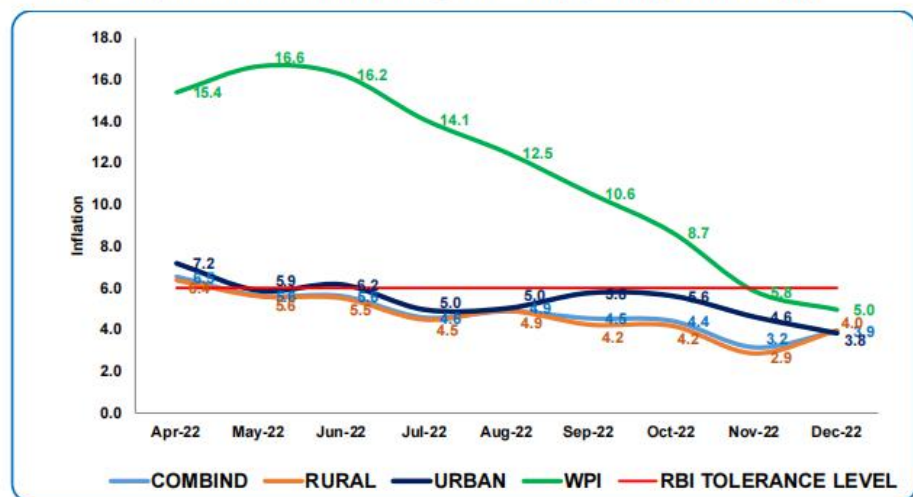
- COVID-19 had unprecedentedly hit Himachal Pradesh's population badly like most part of India. Following the end of the epidemic, the war between Russia and Ukraine erupted, sparking price increases around the globe due in large part to the rising cost of crude oil and other commodities.
- Supply-side interruptions drove inflation over the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) maximum tolerance range of 6 per cent in Financial Year (FY) 2021-22. Himachal Pradesh's inflation rate has been somewhat subdued as of late, falling below the RBI's target rate of 4 per cent in 2018-19. From April through December of the current FY2022-23, the **Wholesale Price Inflation (WPI) at the State level fell from 15.4 per cent to 5 per cent. The consumer price index fluctuated between 3.2 and 7.2 per cent.**
- In the month of December, 2022, the **consumer price index industrial worker (CPI-IW) for Himachal Pradesh was 130.2, compared to 132.3 for all of India.** Therefore, Himachal Pradesh's consumer inflation rate of 3.58 per cent is lower than the All-India rate of **5.50 per cent.** The repo rate and inflation in Himachal Pradesh are negatively correlated. The clothing and footwear industry is a major contributor to inflation in the State.
- Frequently, the Government checks in on the State of production and supply when it comes to critical commodities. A buffer supply of pulses has been stored to provide price stability in FY2020-21, 2021-22, and 2022-23. By slowly releasing pulses from the buffer stock, market prices were maintained.

- The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) distributes wheat, wheat atta, rice, sugar, and other essentials via 5,163 fair pricing stores as part of the government's poverty alleviation policy. The Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation acquired and distributed TPDS goods worth ₹ 1,574.63 crore from January to December 2022, up from ₹ 1,442.12 crore

previous year. Up to December, 2022, the Corporation bought and distributed 38,88,780 bags of cement worth ₹ 117.09 crore to panchayats.

- As part of the Government's Tribal Action Plan, supplies of essential goods and petroleum products were sent to tribal and snow-bound areas during the current financial year, 2022-23. The State Government is giving money to the Civil Supplies Corporation to build godowns so that they can store more food grains under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) Scheme

Monthly Comparison of Inflation among WPI, CPI (C), CPI (R) and CPI (U)



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementations (MOSPI), Government of India, National Statistical Office (NSO) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India (MoSPI, Gol)

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7.2 FOOD SECURITY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

- One of the main constituents of the Government strategy for poverty alleviation is Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)
- It ensures availability of essential commodities like Wheat, Wheat Atta, Rice, Sugar etc. through a network of 5,163 Fair Price Shops.
- The total families for distribution of essential items have been divided in two categories viz.

1. National Food Security Act (NFSA)

- Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY)
- Priority Households

2. Other than National Food Security Act (OTNFSA)

- (Above Poverty Line (APL) According to available data, the Targeted Public Distribution System in the state has issued 19,64,944 ration cards covering 74,52,484 card holders.

7.3 HIMACHAL PRADESH STATE CIVIL SUPPLIES CORPORATION (HPSCSC):

The main motives:

- To strengthen the Targeted Public Distribution System
- To ensure easy availability of Essential Commodities on reasonable rates.
- To create awareness amongst the consumers about their rights Government Supplies

Table 7.1
Government Supply

Items	Rs in crore
1. Supply of Ayurvedic Medicines to Government hospitals	6.67
2. Supply of Cement to Government Departments/Boards/ Corporations	62.99
3. Supply of School Uniform	67.69
4. GI/DI/CI pipes to Jal Shakti Department	334.16
Total	471.51

7.3.1 Civil Supplies And Other Initiatives:

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, (MGNREGA) Cement Supplies
- Food Security in Tribal and inaccessible Areas of the State
- Implementation of National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA-2013)
- Medicines Shops

7.3.2 Mukhyamantri Grihani Suvidha Yojna:

- Under the Himachal Mukhya Mantri Grihani Suvidha Yojana initiative, the Corporation has supplied 1,18,700 LPG connections to beneficiaries via its 54 gas agencies to far flung areas.

Important MCQ for Prelims

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. How has the inflation rate in Himachal Pradesh been in recent years?</p> <p>a) Above 6 per cent</p> <p>b) Below 4 per cent</p> <p>c) At the RBI's target rate of 4 per cent</p> | <p>d) None of the above</p> <p>Answer: b) Below 4 per cent</p> <p>2. What is the current status of Wholesale Price Inflation (WPI) in Himachal Pradesh?</p> <p>a) It has remained constant at 15.4 per cent.</p> |
|---|---|

- b) It has fallen from 15.4 per cent to 5 per cent.
- c) It has increased from 5 per cent to 15.4 per cent.
- d) None of the above.

Answer: b)

3. What were the three main categories that drove CPI-C inflation in 2022?
 - a) Clothing and footwear, food and beverages, and other
 - b) Housing, transportation, and healthcare
 - c) Education, communication, and recreation
 - d) None of the above

Answer: a)

4. Which category accounted for the majority of the overall inflation in the year 2022?
 - a) Food and beverages
 - b) Clothing and footwear
 - c) Other
 - d) None of the above

Answer: b) Clothing and footwear

5. What was the percentage change in food inflation based on Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) from FY2021 to FY2022?
 - a) 5.0%
 - b) 5.2%
 - c) 6.0%
 - d) 6.1%

Answer: c) 6.0%

6. What was the percentage change in CPI-IW inflation in Himachal Pradesh in December 2022?
 - a) 2.90%
 - b) 3.58%
 - c) 4.77%
 - d) 5.99%

Answer: b) 3.58%

7. What was the primary driver of food inflation that led to double-digit WPI inflation in the first half of FY2023?
 - a) Milk and spices
 - b) Vegetables and cereals
 - c) Pan, cigarettes, and other intoxicants
 - d) None of the above

Answer: b) Vegetables and cereals

8. How often are the WPI prices gathered?
 - a) Every first Monday of the month
 - b) Every first Friday of the month
 - c) Every last day of the month
 - d) Every second Wednesday of the month

Answer: b) Every first Friday of the month

9. What fiscal measures have been implemented by the Central Government to control inflation?
 - a) Lowering excise duty on gasoline and diesel
 - b) Imposing stock limits on edible oils and oil seeds
 - c) Maintaining buffer stock for onions and pulses
 - d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

10. Which commodities are highly volatile according to the co-efficient of variation analysis in 2022?
 - a) Soyabean and kabulichanna
 - b) Barley and wheat flour
 - c) Rice parmal and rice basmati
 - d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

11. What is the Core Inflation (Manufactured Products-Food Products) in November 2022?
 - a) 9.2%
 - b) 2.2%
 - c) 7.1%
 - d) 0.3%

Answer: a) 9.2%

12. Which tool is used to analyse the volatility in the prices of essential commodities?

- a) Coefficient of variation
- b) Inflationary expectations
- c) Targeted Public Distribution System
- d) Fair Price Shops

Answer: a) Coefficient of variation

13. Which commodity saw stable prices due to government initiatives in maintaining buffer stock and lower import taxes and cess?

- a) Mustard oil
- b) Sugar packets
- c) Rice Parmal
- d) Ground nut oil

Answer: c) Rice Parmal

14. Who is the "Central Procurement Agency" for all controlled and non-controlled essential commodities in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) Department of Food and Civil Supply and Consumer affairs
- b) Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation
- c) Government of Himachal Pradesh
- d) Jal Shakti Department

Answer: b)

15. What is the Specially Subsidized State Scheme launched by the Government of Himachal Pradesh for all ration cardholders?

- a) Distribution of necessary goods
- b) Mukhyamantri Grihani Suvidha Yojna
- c) National Food Security Act, 2013
- d) None of the above

Answer: b)

16. Which of the following commodities is not distributed through TPDS and Himachal Pradesh State Specially Subsidized Scheme?

- a) Wheat/Atta APL
- b) Pulses

c) Sugar

d) Mustard Oil

Answer: d) Mustard Oil

17. What is the distribution scale for sugar to AAY families having 1 and 2 members?

- a) 500 gram per member per month
- b) 1 Kg per month
- c) 1.5 Kg per month
- d) 2 Kg per month

Answer: b) 1 Kg per month

18. What is the amount of rice distributed under the midday meal programme coordinated by the Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation during FY2022-23 (until December 2022)?

- a) 10,724.42 MT
- b) 11,765.31 MT
- c) 12,546.21 MT
- d) 13,457.89 MT

Answer: b) 11,765.31 MT

19. What is the subsidy amount provided by the State Government for the distribution of commodities under the State Sponsored Scheme during FY2022-23?

- a) 604.92 crore
- b) 215 crore
- c) 792.05 crore
- d) 655.80 crore

Answer: b) 215 crore

20. What is the aim of the Himachal Mukhya mantra Grihani Suvidha Yojana?

- a) To reduce household smoke and conserve important forests
- b) To provide free LPG connections to every household in Himachal Pradesh
- c) To provide essential commodities to the people of tribal and inaccessible areas

d) To increase the storage capacity of the Civil Supplies Corporation

Answer: a)

21. What is the funding allocation made by the State Government under the NFSA plan to increase food grain storage capacity?

a) 17 crore

b) 7 crore

c) 10 crore

d) 25 crore

Answer: a) 17 crore

Important Questions for Mains

1. Discuss the role of supply-chain disruptions in causing cost-push inflation in Himachal Pradesh during the COVID-19 epidemic.
2. How effective has the Targeted Public Distribution System been in providing essential goods to the people of Himachal Pradesh and what are some potential areas for improvement?
3. In your opinion, what steps can the Government of Himachal Pradesh take to mitigate the impact of inflation on the common man and ensure price stability in the market?
4. Examine the reasons behind the spike in vegetable prices and the consequent increase in food inflation in India in recent times.
5. What measures have the Central Government implemented to address inflation in India, and how effective have these measures been in stabilising the prices of essential commodities?
6. In what ways have the Repo Rate and the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) helped in controlling inflation in India, and what challenges do they face in achieving their objectives.
7. How has the Targeted Public Distribution System in India helped to ensure food security for households, and what are some of the challenges that this system has faced?
8. What is the Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation, and what is its role in the distribution of essential commodities in the state?
9. What is the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA-2013), and how is it being implemented in Himachal Pradesh?
10. Discuss the government's efforts to provide food security in tribal and inaccessible areas of Himachal Pradesh.

CHAPTER-8

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

8.1 INTRODUCTION-AGRICULTURE SECTOR

- Agriculture and its allied activities are integral to the lives and livelihoods of most of the people in the State. Besides the fact that the sector helps in ensuring food security, it also **provides livelihoods to more than half of the state's workforce i.e. 57.03 per cent. Agriculture and its allied industries account for around 13.47 per cent of the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA).**
- In FY2022-23 budget, the state has allocated 4.31 per cent of its net revenue expenditure towards agriculture.

8.1.1 Contribution of Agriculture and its sub-sectors

- The contribution of the agriculture sector to GSVA at Current Prices has **increased 40 per cent from ₹ 17,767 crore in 2018-19 to ₹24,847 crore in 2022-23** (Advance Estimates (AE)).

8.1.2 Growth of Agriculture and its sub-sectors

- As per the advance estimate, agriculture and allied sector GSVA is estimated to **decrease by 2.9 per cent at constant prices in FY2022-23 against a growth rate of 4.9 per cent realised in FY2021-22.**

i) Crop-sub-sector

- Crop sub-sector constitutes major sub-sector within agriculture in Himachal Pradesh **accounting for 62.6 per cent of agriculture and allied sector GSVA and 8.43 per cent of total GSVA in FY2022-23.**

Figure 8.1

Contribution Agriculture and Allied Activities to GSVA between 2018-19 and 2022-23 (AE) at Current Prices

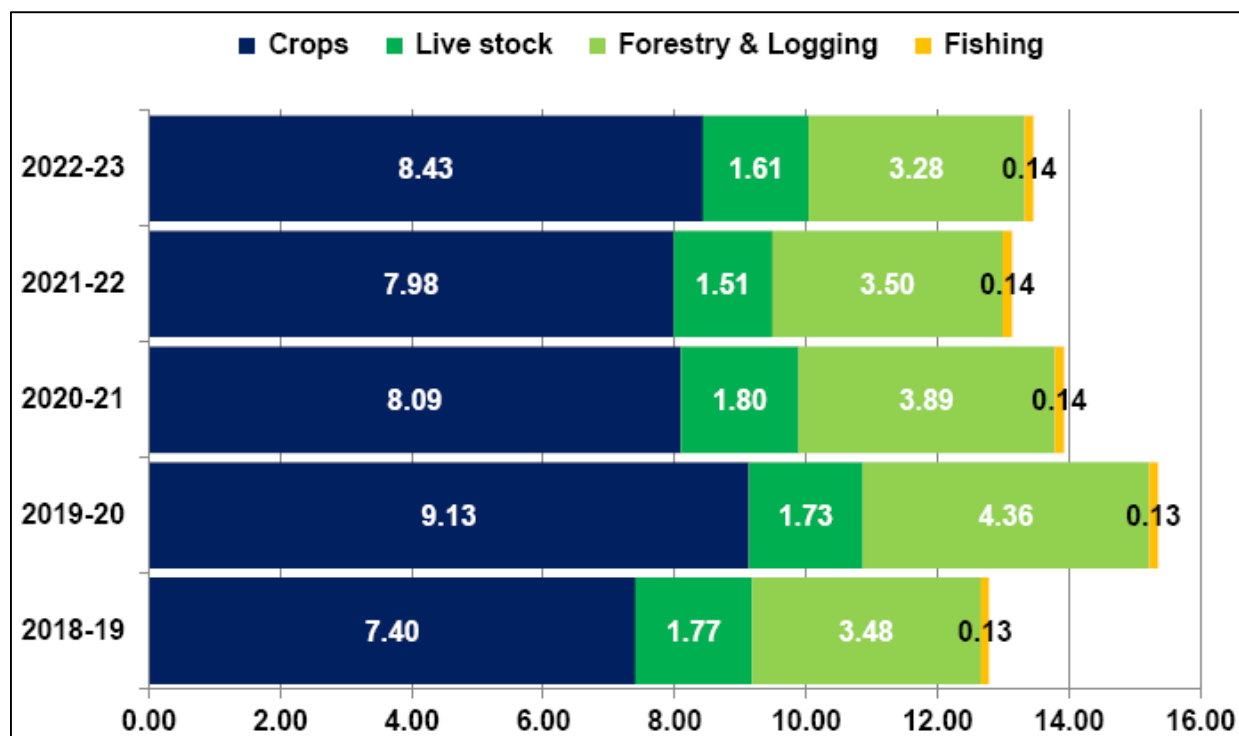
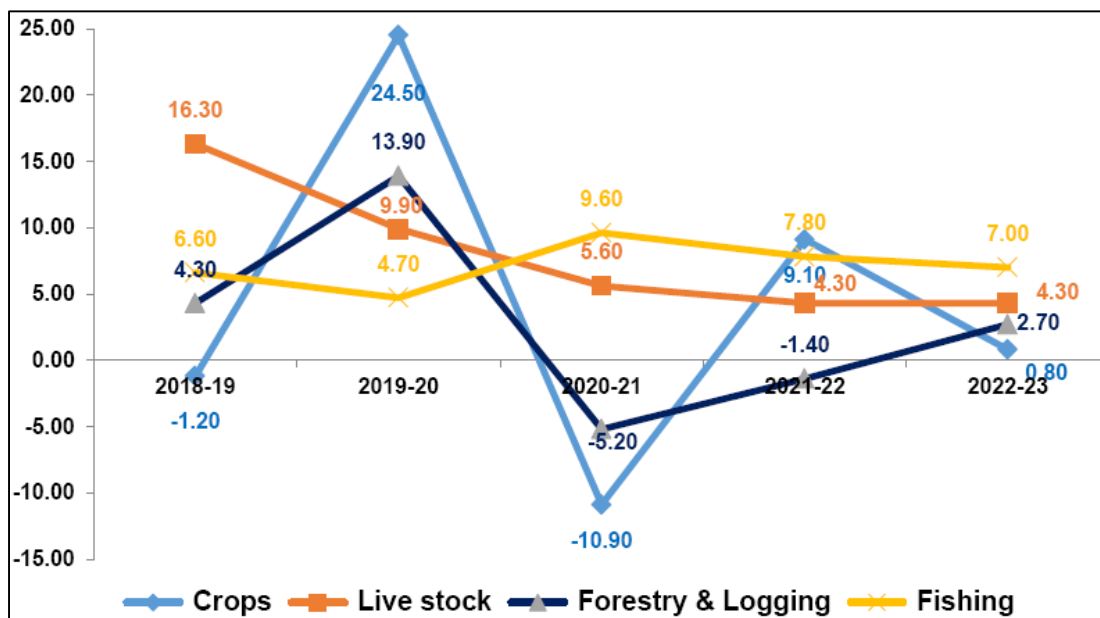


Figure 8.2

Growth Rate of Agriculture to State Economy at Current Prices between 2018-19 and 2022-23 (AE) at Current Prices



ii) Livestock

- Livestock subsector accounts for **1.61 per cent** of total GSVA and **12 per cent** of agriculture and allied sector GSVA in FY2022-23.

iii) Forestry

- Forestry accounted for 3.28 per cent of total GSVA and 24.4 per cent of agriculture and allied sector GSVA at current prices in 2022-23. Forestry sub-sector is estimated to **grow at 2.7 per cent in FY2022-23 against contraction of -1.4 per cent in FY2021-22.**

iv) Fishery

- Fishery subsector constitutes only 0.14 per cent of total GSVA and 1.0 per cent of agriculture and allied sector GSVA at current prices in FY2022-23. The growth of fishery sector has been encouraging over the last five years. The **Fishery sub-sector is estimated to grow at 7 per cent in FY2022-23** against 7.8 per cent in FY2021-22.

8.2. LAND USE PATTERN

- Himachal Pradesh ranked 17th State in India and 126th in world with a geographical area of 55,673 square kilometers (Sq Km).** Out of the total geographical area, 9.75 per cent of area comes under Net Sown Area and around 20.19 per cent is under forest coverage. Land put to non-agriculture uses is around 20.41 per cent, fallow lands (1.53 per cent), Barren and uncultivable land (13.96 per cent) and the remaining is under permanent pastures and other grazing lands

8.2.1 Land holding pattern

- The total number of operational holdings in the State is 9.97 lakh covering an area of 9.44 lakh hectares and average size of land holding is 0.95 hectares.** Size of holdings, area operated and percentage of each category of land holding pattern and area operated is indicated in Table 8.1 and Fig 8.3.

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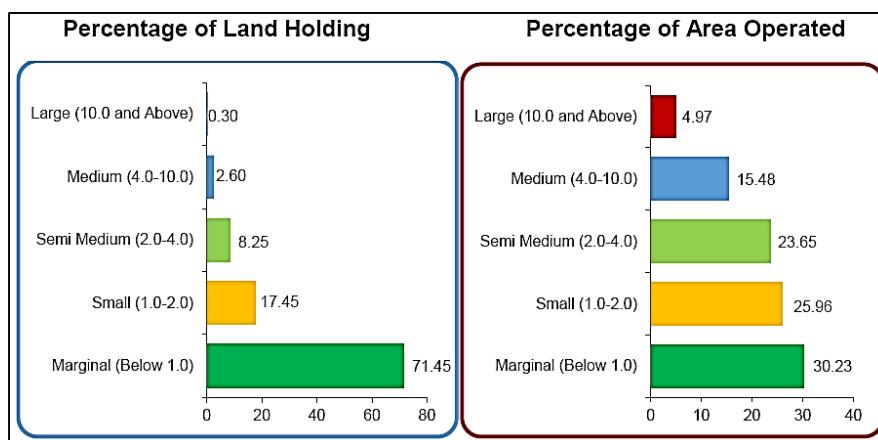
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Table 8.1

Land Holding Pattern in Himachal Pradesh

Size Class (Hectare)	No. of Holdings (lakh)	Area Operated (lakh hectares)	Average Size of Holdings (hectares)
Marginal (Below 1.0)	7.12	2.85	0.40
Small (1.0-2.0)	1.73	2.42	1.39
Semi Medium (2.0-4.0)	0.82	2.23	2.72
Medium (4.0-10.0)	0.26	1.46	5.62
Large (10.0 and Above)	0.03	0.47	15.67
Total	9.97	9.44	0.95

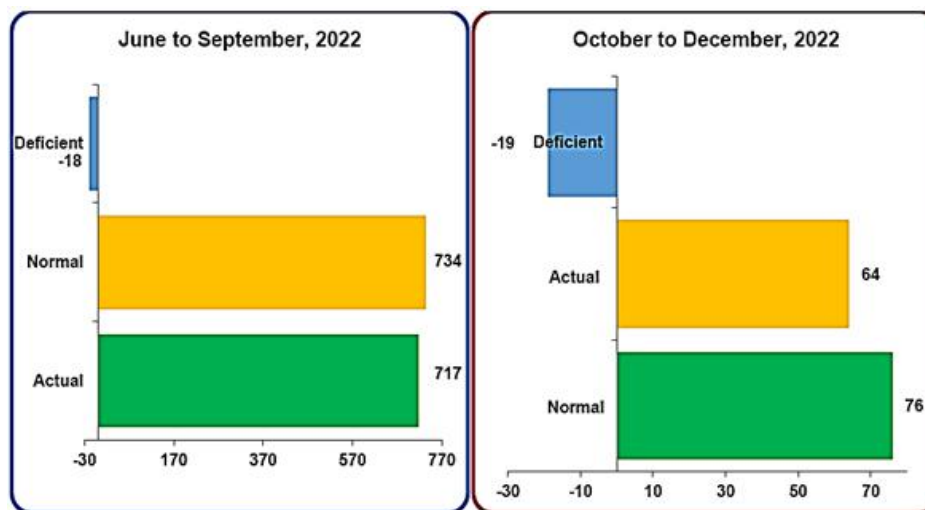
Figure 8.3



8.2.2 Rainfall

- Himachal Pradesh received 734 millimeters (mm) of rainfall from June to September, 2022, which is 18 per cent in deficit of normal rainfall of 717 mm.
- Similarly from October to December, 2022 state received 64 mm of rainfall which is 19 per cent less than normal rainfall of 76 mm (Fig 8.4). Himachal Pradesh received normal rains in the years 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Normal, Actual Rainfall (in mm) Figure 8.4



- Rainfed agriculture accounts for approximately 80 per cent of the farmed land in the state. Agroclimatically, the state is divided into four zones:
 - Sub Tropical, Sub Mountain and low hills,
 - Sub Temperate, sub humid mid hills,
 - Wet temperate high hills, and
 - cold deserts.
- The state's agro-climatic characteristics are favourable for the development of cash crops such as seed potatoes, off-season vegetables, and ginger. The State Government is focusing on off-season vegetable production, potato, ginger, pulses, and oilseeds, as well as increasing cereal crop productivity.
- Average Annual Rainfall (Actual in mm) in 2021 is 1131.6 mm as comparison to 1149.5 mm in 2020.**

8.3 AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES: TRENDS IN OUTPUT

8.3.1 Sown Area

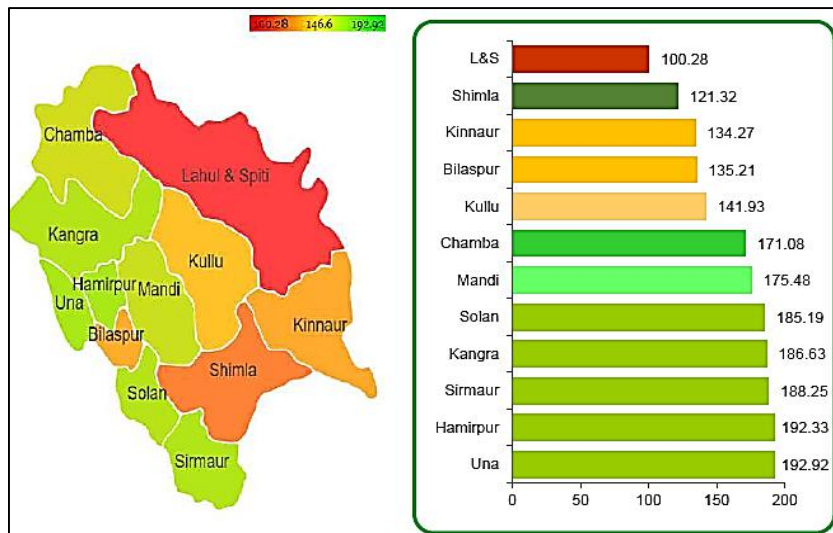
- The Net Sown Area (NSA) has marginally increased from 539 thousand hectares in 2008-09 to 543 thousand hectares in 2017-18.
- Currently, cultivated area under Wheat (35.78 per cent) and Maize (32.23 per cent) constitutes 68 per cent of the total.

8.3.2 Cropping Intensity

- The ratio of gross cropped area to net cropped area, is an indicator useful for assessing efficiency of the agriculture sector. Cropping intensity refers to the raising of a number of crops from the same field during one agricultural year. Figure 8.6 indicates the cropping intensity index across the districts. With an overall index of 168, the State has an opportunity in improving cropping intensity by utilising technology and improved agricultural practices. The cropping intensity in Himachal Pradesh is higher than that of national average.

Figure-8.6

District Level Cropping Intensity Index for 2020-21



8.3.3 Production of Major Crops

- Production of major crops in Himachal Pradesh from 2019-20 to 2022-23 is presented in Table 8.2. During FY2020-21.

Table 8.2
Production of Major Crops (in 000 Metric Tonnes (MT))

Crops	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Estimated)	2022-23 (Target)	Growth percentage in 2022-23 over 2021- 22	Percentage contribution to total 2022-23
1. Maize	729.73	725.01	759.61	741.00	-2.4	20.17
2. Wheat	627.96	575.57	643.93	617.00	-4.2	16.80
3. Paddy (Rice)	143.66	138.46	199.05	143.00	-28.2	3.89
4. Pulses	54.81	50.23	60.09	57.00	-5.1	1.55
5. Barley	30.83	29.01	25.89	29.00	12.0	0.79
6. Millets & Bajra	4.77	2.15	2.63	4.50	71.1	0.12
7. Ragi	2.06	0.49	0.49	2.01	310.2	0.05
8. Gram	0.42	0.34	0.34	0.41	20.6	0.01
A. Foodgrains (1-8)	1594.23	1521.26	1692.02	1593.92	-5.8	43.40
9. Potato	186.80	196.30	195.15	195.00	-0.1	5.31
10. Vegetables	1722.14	1867.41	1803.89	1850.00	2.6	50.37
11. Ginger (Green)	33.99	33.89	33.94	34.00	0.2	0.93
B. Commercial Crops	1942.93	2097.60	2032.98	2079.00	2.3	56.60
Grand Total (A+B)	3537.16	3618.86	3725.00	3672.92	-1.4	

8.3.4 Trends in Productivity

- The area used for food grain production is gradually shrinking due to a shift toward commercial crops; it was 853.88 thousand hectares in 1997–98 but will only be 755.93 thousand hectares in FY2021–22.

8.3.5 High Yielding Varieties Programme (HYVP)

- Area under high yielding varieties of principal crops, namely Maize, Paddy, and Wheat is shown in Table 8.3 below.

Table 8.3
Area to be brought under High Yielding Varieties (HYV)
 ('000 Hectare)

Year	Maize	Paddy	Wheat
2019-20	205.00	62.00	330.00
2020-21	207.00	62.00	330.00
2021-22	207.00	62.00	330.00
2022-23	102.00	52.00	210.00

8.3.6 Farms / Development Stations of Agriculture Department

- In the State, the Department of Agriculture has developed twenty Seed Multiplication Farms (SMF), three Vegetable Development Stations (VDS), twelve Potato Development Stations (PDS), and one Ginger Development Stations (GDS). The foundation seed generated on the Farms is sent to registered seed growers for multiplication, which is then acquired by the Department to satisfy the State's seed requirements.

8.3.7 Consumption of Fertilizers and Subsidy

- The consumption of major fertilizers in the state increased from 23,664 MT in 1985-86 to 57,894 MT in FY2021-22.
- A subsidy of ₹1000 per MT for complex fertilisers has been allowed in order to encourage the balanced use of chemical fertilisers.

8.3.8 Plant Protection Programme

- it has been agreed to give a 50 per cent incentive to all categories of farmers for insect traps and lures (Pheromone traps, light traps, sticky traps), bio-pesticides, bio agents, botanicals, and so on.

8.3.9 Soil Testing Programme

- i. Soil testing service has also been added in the Himachal Pradesh Government Public Service Act, 2011, in which soil health cards are made available to farmers via internet service within the time limit specified.
- ii. In the state, the Department of Agriculture has 11 soil testing laboratories, three fertilizer and seed testing laboratories, two bio-control laboratories, one state pesticide testing laboratory, and one bio-fertilizer production and quality control laboratory.

8.4. GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

State Sponsored Schemes

8.4.1 Mukhyamantri Krishi Samvardhan Yojna (MMKSY)

The following are the scheme's components:

i) Cluster Based Vegetable Production Scheme

- The Department has planned to gradually use the "Cluster Approach" for vegetable growing over the whole state. This strategy aims to boost the development of economically competitive vegetable crops and increase the income of farmers.

ii) Input Based Umbrella Scheme (Seed, Plant Protection Material & Fertilizer)

- Under eight State sector programmes, the Department of Agriculture provided subsidies for various agricultural inputs.

iii) Strengthening of Seed Multiplication Chain

- Currently, 36 Departmental Farms cultivate various crops, including Paddy, Mash, Soybean, Wheat, Seed Potato, Rajmash, etc. On these farms, around 17,000 quintals of Foundation Seed of various crops are generated annually.

iv) Strengthening of Laboratories (Fertiliser Testing, Soil Testing, Biocontrol, Seed Testing, Bio-fertiliser and State Pesticide Testing Laboratory).

- There are **11 Soil Testing Laboratories, 3 Fertilizer Testing Laboratories, 2 Bio-Control Laboratories and 1 each State Pesticide Testing Laboratory** and Bio-Fertilizer Production and Quality Control Laboratory in the State. Two bio control labs are also working in the districts of Kangra and Mandi to promote nonchemical ways to get rid of insect pests. These labs show farmers how to use bio agents, bio-pesticides, traps, lures, etc. for free on their fields.

8.4.2 Mukhya Mantri Krishi Utpadan Sanrakshan Yojana (MMKUSY)

- "Mukhya Mantri Krishi Utpadan Sanrakshan Yojana," which has three parts.

i) Solar Fencing

- Under this plan, a subsidy of **85 per cent** is granted if three or more farmers want to build solar fence, and an 80 per cent subsidy is provided if a farmer chooses to install solar fencing on individual property.

ii) Anti Hail-Nets

- Eligible farmers can get up to **80 per cent** financial help for the procurement of anti-hail nets.

iii) Green House Renovation Scheme

- 70 per cent** support for the replacement of **poly sheet after 5 years** of setting up the polyhouse or damage due to natural catastrophes.

8.4.3 Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Promotion Project (HPCDP) (Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) –External Aided Project (EAP)

- To promote sustainable agricultural diversification in prospective locations, the crop promotion diversification project of **₹ 321.00 crore** assistance from JICA was sanctioned and implemented in the State till 2020. This project included the construction of 210 small irrigation schemes, 29.40 KM connection road, and 23 collecting centres. Kangra, Mandi, Una, Bilaspur and Hamirpur were selected as project locations. The project's objectives were to increase the area and production of vegetables through crop diversification.

8.4.4 Mukhya Mantri Nutan Polyhouse Pariyojana

- For the construction of polyhouses for approved models, this initiative provides for 85 per cent subsidy support.

8.4.5 Mukhyamantri Kisaan Evam Khetihar Mazdoor Jeevan Suraksha Yojana

- The affected farmers are given compensation in the event of a partial amputation, permanent handicap, or death in the amount of ₹10,000 to ₹40,000, ₹1.00 lakh, and ₹3.00 lakh, respectively.

8.4.6 Agriculture Marketing

- "Himachal Pradesh Agricultural and Horticultural Produce **Marketing Development and Regulation Act, 2005**" governs agricultural marketing. Himachal Pradesh State Agricultural Marketing Board (HPSAMB) and 10 District Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs) are formed to market agricultural products in the state. Electronic-National Agriculture Market connects **26 state wholesale marketplaces (e-NAM)**.

8.4.7 Prakritik Kheti Khushal Kisan Yojana under Zero Budget Natural Farming (PKKKY-ZBNF)

- The funds allocated to the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture for pesticides/insecticides are utilised to deliver bio-pesticides and bio-insecticides.

8.4.8 Jal Se Krishi Ko Bal Yojana

- Check dams and ponds** are built as part of this programme. The Government bears the whole cost of implementing a community-based modest water-saving system under this scheme.

8.4.9 Flow Irrigation Scheme

- Strengthening of kuhls** in common area is undertaken. Under this scheme, **100 per cent expenditure** is borne by the Government.

8.4.10 Rajya Krishi Yantrikaran Karykram

- This year, the state government is offering a **40 per cent to 50 per cent subsidy** on additional equipment such as chaff cutters, maize shellers, wheat threshers, sprayers, brush cutters, toolkits, stainless steel ploughs, mould board ploughs, seed bins, water tubs, and so on.

8.4.11 Mukhya Mantri Krishi Kosh Yojana (MMKKY)

- The State Government has started Krishi Kosh, to assist farmers with seed money, interest subsidies, and credit guarantee coverage.

8.4.12 Krishi Se Sampannta Yojana (KSY)

- With the importance and ideal growing circumstances of both crops in mind such as asafoetida and saffron, the Krishi Se Sampannta Yojana is being implemented in the state.

8.4.13 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY RAFTAAR)

- The scheme's main goals are to incentivize states to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sectors; provide flexibility and autonomy to states in planning and executing agriculture and allied sector schemes; ensure the preparation of agriculture plans for districts and states based on agro-climatic conditions, technology, and natural resources; and ensure that local needs/crops/priorities are met.

8.4.14 National Bamboo Mission

- The main goal of this mission is to increase the area under bamboo plantation on non-forest Government and private lands to supplement farm income, contribute to climate change resilience, and make quality raw materials available for industries.

8.4.15 Crop Insurance Scheme

- From the Kharif 2016 growing season onward, the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and "Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)" are in effect in Himachal Pradesh.
- The program's goal is to give producers insurance protection against meteorological events including rain, heat, relative humidity, hail storms, dry spells, etc. that are thought to harm crops.

8.4.16 Support to State Extension programmes for Extension Reforms/Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) programme under National Mission on. Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET)/ Sub Mission on Agriculture Extension (SAME)

- Modified Extension Reforms Scheme was introduced with the objective of strengthening the extension machinery and utilizing it for synergizing the interventions in different schemes under the umbrella of ATMA.
- To create competition amongst the farmers for achieving the best in agriculture sector, Krishak Puraskar Yojana has also been launched in the State under this scheme.

8.4.17 Sub Mission of Seed & Planting Material (SMSP)

- Sub mission will cover the entire gamut of seed chain from nucleus seed to supply to farmers for sowing, Support for infrastructure, Strengthening of Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority (PPV&FRA) and to encourage development of new varieties of plants.

8.4.18 Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)

- Farmers in the SC, ST Small & Marginal and women farmer groups receive a 50 per cent subsidy on agricultural equipment such tractors, power tillers, power weeders, crop reapers, and rotavators, while other farmers receive a 40 per cent subsidy.

8.4.19 National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

- The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been developed to increase agricultural output, particularly in regions that get rainwater.

8.4.20 Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

- Our State's abundant natural resources, biodiversity, and rain-fed agroclimatic conditions make organic farming possible. PKVY under NMSA mobilises farmers in clusters to certify their own organic goods and promote organic farming.

8.4.21 National Project on Soil Health and Fertility

- Geographic Information System (GIS)-based thematic maps and databases on land and soil characteristics from large field-level scientific surveys will be used to help develop improved land use and soil practices.

The private parties are encouraged to set up soil testing labs in selected areas in the district.

8.4.22 National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

- The NFSM is a centrally funded programme that began in 2007. The Mission assists with cluster demonstrations, the distribution of Certified Seed, Micro-Nutrients, Plant and soil protection material, better implements and machinery, and the development of improved implements and machinery.

8.4.23 Pradhanmantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

- This scheme's main focus is on micro-irrigation projects ("Har Khet Ko Pani") and end-to-end irrigation solutions. "The major objective of the PMKSY is to achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level, expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water, enhance adoption of precision-irrigation and other water-saving technologies".
- This makes introduction of sustainable water preservation practices and optimization of water resources (More Crop Per Drop) as important as introduction of new irrigation facilities.

8.4.24 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthan Mahabhiyan Yojana (PM-KUSUM)

- This initiative would give **85 per cent** support to small and marginal farmers and **80 per cent** to medium and large farms on an individual and communal basis to install solar pumping technology.

8.4.25 National e-Governance Plan on Agriculture (NeGP-A)

- The scheme shall be implemented throughout the state with the technical support of the Department of Information & Technology and Himachal Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation Limited (HPSEDC) as per revised NeGP-A / Digital Agriculture Guidelines.

8.5 HORTICULTURE

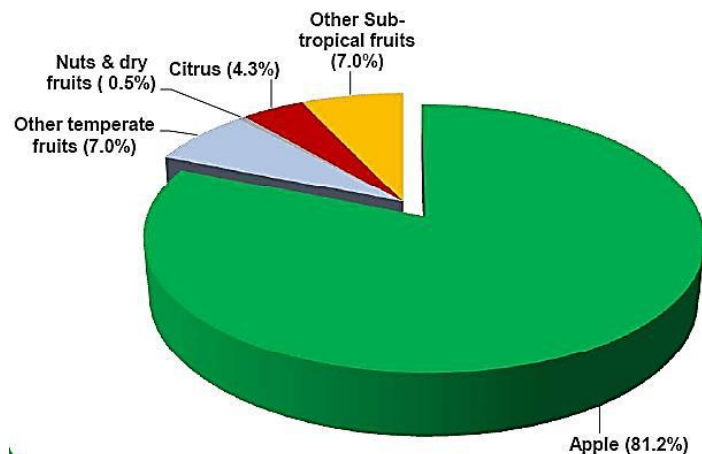
1. In Himachal Pradesh, the area under Horticulture crops increased from 792 Hectares in 1950-51 to 2,35,785 hectares in 2021-22.
2. The area under Horticulture in state is contributing 26 per cent of the total Agriculture area (8, 91,926 hectares), whereas the sector contributes 22 per cent in terms of value of the produce (Agriculture crops value ₹16,076 crore including vegetables, Horticulture crops value ₹3,583 crore).
3. Between 2007-08 and 2021-22, area under horticulture crops has seen a growth of 17.60 per cent. Apple, Mango, Orange, Pear, Plum, Peach, Galgal and Apricot are the major horticulture crops in the state.
4. Apple is the most important fruit crop of Himachal Pradesh, which constitutes about 48.8 per cent of the total area under fruit crops and about 81 per cent of the total fruit production during FY2021-22.
5. Area under apple has increased from 400 hectares in 1950-51 to 3,025 hectares in 1960-61 and 1,15,016 hectares in FY2021-22. Between 2007-08 and 2021-22, area under apple has seen a growth of 21.4 per cent.
6. The area under temperate fruits other than apple has increased from 900 hectares in 1960-61 to 27,911 hectares in FY2021-22. Nuts and dry fruits have seen an increase in area from 231 hectares in 1960-61 to

9,786 hectares in 2021-22, while citrus and other sub-tropical fruits have seen increase from 1,225 hectares and 623 hectares in 1960-61 to 26,096 hectares and 56,976 hectares in 2021-22 respectively.

7. The overall fruit output in FY2021-22 was 7.54 lakh tones, while the total fruit production in FY2022-23 (up to December 20, 2022) was 7.93 lakh tones.

Figure 8.9

Fruit Wise Contribution to Horticulture crops (2021-22)



8.5.1 State sponsored schemes

1. Sub-Mission of Agriculture Mechanism (SMAM)

- Under SMAM, farmers are given support in the form of back-ended subsidies to help them acquire a variety of modern farm equipment and tools. Himachal Pradesh's State Agriculture Department is a nodal department for the Scheme.

2. Programmes/Schemes implemented for holistic development of Horticulture State Schemes

i. Horticulture Development Scheme (HDS)

- As part of the HDS, 4,676 Power Sprayers, 1,706 Power Tillers (8 Brake Horse Power), and 238 Power Tillers (>8 Brake Horse Power) were distributed as subsidies to orchardists during the FY2022-23 to promote mechanised farming.

ii. Himachal Khumb Vikas Yojana (HKVY)

- HKVY was introduced in FY2019-20 to encourage the growth of the mushroom industry in the State.

iii. Anti Hail Nets Scheme

- To safeguard fruit crops against hail storms, ₹ 18.56 crore of funds have been given to field functionaries under the installation of Anti Hail Nets Scheme.

iv. Himachal Pushp Kranti Yojana (HPKY)

- Funds have been allocated under the "HPKY" amounting to ₹10.99 crore to the field functionaries. To promote commercial floriculture farming in the state and provide employment to skilled and unskilled unemployed youth.

v. Mukhya Mantri Madhu Vikas Yojana (MMMZY)

- Similarly, to produce quality fruit crops and increasing production to increase the honey production and other bee product, "MMMZY" has been started.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

6. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)

- The mission provides subsidies ranging from 40-85 per cent to farmers for horticultural activities like growing fruits, flowers, vegetables, species, new gardens, mushroom production, green house cultivation of high-value flowers and vegetables, Antihail Nets, Horticulture Mechanization, Post-Harvest Management and more.

7. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana-Per Drop More Crop (PMKSY- PDMC)

- Yojana was launched with an objective of enhancing the crop productivity by improving the water use efficiency through Micro Irrigation systems for the benefit of the farmers.
- The PMKSY-PDMC guidelines were modified in FY2017-18 to include a provision for a subsidy of 55 per cent for small and marginal farmers and 45 per cent for large farmers. The State is providing 25 per cent additional State share to give 80 per cent subsidy to small and marginal farmers.

8. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sectors Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR)

- The aim of RKVY is to increase public investment in infrastructure facilities and provide flexibility and autonomy in the process of planning and executing schemes in the Horticulture sector.

9. Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (R-WBCIS)

- The technique is now being used in 42 blocks for apples, 39 blocks for mangoes, 14 blocks for plums, 5 blocks for peaches and 18 blocks for citrus fruits. In addition 19 blocks have been covered under the Add-on Cover Scheme to protect the apple fruit crop against hailstorms.

8.6 HIMACHAL PRADESH MARKETING CORPORATION (HPMC)

- HPMC a State public undertaking was established with the objective of marketing fresh fruits and vegetables, processing the unmarketable surplus produce & marketing the processed products. HPMC was incorporated on 10th June 1974.
- During the FY2021-22 HPMC has registered overall turnover of ₹ 113.49 crore which is the highest ever in the history of HPMC since its inception.
- HPMC is successfully operating **4 Controlled Atmosphere (CA) Stores** in the apple growing areas of District Shimla namely **Jarol Tikker (Kotgarh) 640 MT, Gumma (Kotkhai) 640 MT, Oddi (Kumarsain) 700 MT and Rohru 700 MT** which in sum total are capable of storing total **2680 MT apple** produce.
- HPMC is setting up new CA Stores at Reckong-Peo, District Kinnaur and Chachyot, District Mandi under HPHDP having storage capacity respectively **250 MT and 500 MT**.
- Additionally, **new grading and packaging facilities are being built at Tatapani (Shimla), Rohru (Shimla), Giabong (Kinnaur), and Chachyot (Mandi).**

Important MCQ for Prelims

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. What is the contribution of agriculture and its allied industries to the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in Himachal Pradesh?</p> <p>a) 10% b) 13.47%</p> <p>c) 20% d) 25%</p> | <p>Ans: b) 13.47%</p> <p>2. What is the percentage of small and marginal farmers owning total holdings in Himachal Pradesh?</p> <p>a) 20% b) 50%</p> |
|---|--|

c) 70% d) 88.85%

Ans: d) 88.85%

3. What is the goal for foodgrains production in Himachal Pradesh for FY2022-23?

- a) 1000 thousand metric tonnes
b) 1500 thousand metric tonnes
c) 1593.92 thousand metric tonnes
d) 2000 thousand metric tonnes

Ans: c) 1593.92 thousand metric tonnes

4. Which fruit crop accounts for around 85% of the state's total fruit production in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) Mango b) Banana
c) Apple d) Grapes

Ans: c) Apple

5. Which sub-sector within agriculture in Himachal Pradesh accounts for 62.6% of agriculture and allied sector GSVA?

- a) Livestock b) Fishery
c) Forestry d) Crop

Ans: d) Crop

6. What is the estimated percentage of decrease in agriculture and allied sector GSVA at constant prices in FY2022-23 in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) 2.9% b) 4.9%
c) 6.9% d) 8.9%

Ans: a) 2.9%

7. What is the contribution of forestry to the total GSVA in Himachal Pradesh in FY2022-23?

- a) 3.28% b) 1.61%
c) 0.14% d) 24.4%

Answer: a) 3.28%

8. What is the percentage of land put to non-agriculture uses in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) 9.75% b) 20.41%
c) 1.53% d) 13.96%

Answer: b) 20.41%

9. What is the average size of land holding in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) 0.40 hectares b) 1.39 hectares
c) 0.95 hectares d) 5.62 hectares

Answer: c) 0.95 hectares

10. What was the growth rate of the livestock sub-sector in Himachal Pradesh in FY2022-23?

- a) 16.3% b) 4.3%
c) 9.9% d) 12%

Answer: b) 4.3%

11. What is the percentage of fishery to total GSVA in Himachal Pradesh in FY2022-23?

- a) 1.61% b) 0.14%
c) 3.28% d) 12%

Answer: b) 0.14%

12. Which size class of land holding has the highest number of holdings in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) Marginal (Below 1.0)
b) Small (1.0-2.0)
c) Semi Medium (2.0-4.0)
d) Large (10.0 and Above)

Answer: a) Marginal (Below 1.0)

13. What percentage of farmed land in the state is accounted for by rainfed agriculture?

- a) 20% b) 50%
c) 80% d) 100%

Answer: c) 80%

14. How many agro-climatic zones is the state divided into?

- a) 1 b) 2
c) 3 d) 4

Answer: d) 4

15. What is the contribution of food grains and commercial crops to the total crop production in the state?

- a) 50% and 50% b) 43% and 57%
c) 60% and 40% d) 75% and 25%

Answer: b) 43% and 57%

16. Which crop's production is estimated to increase significantly by about 310% in FY2022-23 over the previous year?

- a) Rice b) Wheat
c) Maize d) Ragi

Answer: d) Ragi

17. Which crop has the highest estimated production in 2022-23?

- a) Maize b) Wheat
c) Paddy (Rice) d) Pulses

Answer: a) Maize

18. What is the percentage growth in vegetable production from 2021-22 to the targeted production in 2022-23?

- a) 1.4% b) 2.3%
c) 2.6% d) 5.8%

Answer: c) 2.6%

19. What is the target area to be brought under High Yielding Varieties of Wheat in 2022-23?

- a) 52.00 b) 62.00
c) 210.00 d) 330.00

Answer: a) 52.00

20. What is the subsidy allowed for complex fertilizers in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) 500 per MT b) 750 per MT
c) 1000 per MT d) 1500 per MT

Answer: c) 1000 per MT

21. How many soil testing laboratories does the Department of Agriculture have in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) 10 b) 11
c) 12 d) 13

Answer: b) 11

22. What is the purpose of the Cluster Based Vegetable Production Scheme?

- a) To promote non-chemical techniques of insect pest management
b) To provide farmers with high-quality seeds
c) To boost the development of economically competitive vegetable crops and increase the income of farmers
d) To distribute free fertilizers to farmers

Answer: c)

23. What is the subsidy provided under the Solar Fencing component of the MMKUSY if three or more farmers want to build a solar fence?

- a) 70% b) 75%

- c) 80% d) 85%

Answer: d) 85%

24. How many polyhouses will be constructed under the Mukhyamantri Nutan Polyhouse Pariyojana?

- a) 500 b) 5,000
c) 50,000 d) 500,000

Answer: b) 5,000

25. What is the objective of the Mukhyamantri Kisaan Evam Khetihar Mazdoor Jeevan Suraksha Yojana?

- a) To provide insurance coverage to farmers and agricultural labourers
b) To provide subsidy for irrigation systems
c) To promote natural farming
d) To provide credit guarantee coverage to farmers

Answer: a)

26. What is the objective of the Flow Irrigation Scheme?

- a) To renovate the source location of Kuhl
b) To strengthen kuhl in common areas
c) To provide subsidy for construction of borewells and shallow wells
d) All of the above

Answer: d)

27. What is the objective of the Rajya Krishi Yantrikaran Karyakram?

- a) To introduce newly designed equipment and advanced technology to farmers
b) To promote sustainable agricultural diversification
c) To provide insurance coverage to farmers and agricultural labourers
d) To build infrastructure for tourism

Answer: a)

28. What is the objective of the Mukhya Mantri Krishi Kosh Yojana (MMKKY)?

- a) To assist farmers with seed money, interest subsidies, and credit guarantee coverage
b) To provide subsidy for irrigation systems
c) To promote natural farming

d) To provide education to farmers

Answer: a)

29. What is the objective of the Krishi Se Sampannta Yojana?

- a) To promote organic farming in the state
- b) To cultivate a novel type of Heeng in high altitude areas
- c) To increase the area under bamboo plantation
- d) To provide crop insurance to farmers

Answer: b)

30. What is the goal of the National Bamboo Mission?

- a) To promote organic farming in the state
- b) To increase the area under bamboo plantation on non-forest Government and private lands
- c) To provide crop insurance to farmers
- d) To strengthen the extension machinery

Answer: b)

31. What is the contribution of horticulture crops in terms of value in the agriculture sector of Himachal Pradesh?

- a) 26%
- b) 22%
- c) 48%
- d) 81%

Answer: b) 22%

32. What is the percentage increase in area under horticulture crops between 2007-08 and 2021-22?

- a) 17.60%
- b) 21.4%
- c) 48.8%
- d) 81%

Answer: a) 17.60%

33. What is the main objective of the Sub-Mission of Agriculture Mechanism (SMAM)?

- a) To promote mechanized farming
- b) To distribute modern farm equipment and tools
- c) To encourage beekeeping and other ancillary horticulture activities
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

34. What is the Himachal Khumb Vikas Yojana (HKVY)?

a) A scheme to promote commercial floriculture farming in the state

b) A scheme to encourage the growth of the mushroom industry in the state

c) A scheme to produce quality fruit crops and increase honey production

d) A scheme to provide subsidies to farmers for horticultural activities

Answer: b)

35. How many units have been created under the Himachal Khumb Vikas Yojana (HKVY) so far?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

Answer: c) 4

36. How many farmers have benefitted from the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) in Himachal Pradesh from 2003-04 to December 2022?

- a) 2,67,497
- b) 4,272
- c) 266
- d) 30

Answer: a) 2,67,497

37. What is the subsidy rate for small and marginal farmers under the PMKSY-PDMC in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) 45%
- b) 55%
- c) 80%
- d) 25%

Answer: b) 55%

38. What is the aim of the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana-Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sectors Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR)?

- a) To increase public investment in infrastructure facilities for the horticulture sector.
- b) To enhance crop productivity by improving water use efficiency through micro-irrigation systems.
- c) To provide flexible and autonomous planning and executing schemes in the agriculture sector.
- d) To provide farmers with weather-based crop insurance.

Answer: a)

Important Questions for Mains

1. What is the contribution of the agriculture sector to the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in Himachal Pradesh? Discuss the growth trends of the agriculture sector and its sub-sectors in the state over the last five years.
2. What is the average holding size of farmers in Himachal Pradesh, and what percentage of farmers are small and marginal? Discuss the implications of the smallholding size on agricultural productivity and rural livelihoods in the state.
3. Discuss the significance of the apple crop in Himachal Pradesh's economy. What are the challenges faced by apple growers in the state, and what measures has the government taken to promote the growth of the apple sector?
4. Evaluate the impact of rainfall on agriculture in Himachal Pradesh. What was the rainfall deficiency percentage in the state from June to September 2022, and what are the potential consequences of this deficiency for agriculture and allied activities?
5. What is the current trend in the consumption of fertilizers and pesticides in Himachal Pradesh, and how is the state government encouraging the balanced use of these chemicals?
6. What is the High Yielding Varieties Programme (HYVP) in Himachal Pradesh, and how has it contributed to the enhancement of foodgrain output?
7. How important is the use of quality seeds in raising the production and productivity of agriculture and horticulture crops in Himachal Pradesh, and what steps is the state government taking to promote the distribution of high-yielding varieties of seeds to farmers?
8. What is the role of seed multiplication farms in achieving self-sufficiency in seed production in Himachal Pradesh?
9. What are some of the main objectives of the Himachal Pradesh Crop Diversification Promotion Project, and how has it impacted the state's agricultural sector?
10. Explain the role of the Himachal Pradesh State Agricultural Marketing Board and the District Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees in regulating agricultural produce marketing in the state.
11. Discuss the various measures undertaken by the government of Himachal Pradesh to improve irrigation infrastructure in the state, and how have these initiatives impacted farmers and their agricultural output?
12. What is the significance of the PrakritikKheti Khushal Kisan Yojana and Zero Budget Natural Farming in promoting sustainable agriculture in Himachal Pradesh? How is this program helping farmers reduce cultivation costs and promote the use of bio-pesticides and bio-insecticides?
13. How is the Mukhya Mantri Krishi Kosh Yojana helping Farmers Producer Organizations in Himachal Pradesh? What support does this program provide to farmers for infrastructural facilities and long-term investments in agriculture?
14. What are the main objectives and components of the National Food Security Mission (NFSM) in Himachal Pradesh?
15. In what ways can the implementation of the National e-Governance Plan on Agriculture (NeGP-A) improve agricultural practices in Himachal Pradesh?
16. What are the advantages and challenges of promoting horticulture as a climate-resilient alternative to agriculture in Himachal Pradesh?

CHAPTER-9

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, MILK PRODUCTION AND ALLIED

9.1 INTRODUCTION-ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- Livestock sector plays a key role in the economy where the poor contribute to growth directly. It also plays a significant role in improving livelihood, enhancing farmers' income and fostering rural development in the country.
- Nineteen out of twenty families in Himachal Pradesh are engaged in livestock sector for their livelihood and livestock sector is emerging as one of the most potential and income generating sectors for rural and semi urban areas. Forests, water, grazing pasture, and agricultural land are all examples of Common Property Resources (CPRs) in Himachal Pradesh.

9.1.1 Inclusive Growth through Livestock

- In Himachal Pradesh, the activities under animal husbandry have been oriented towards improving health of the livestock, increasing production of milk, meat and eggs, and provision of bullock power for agricultural operations.

9.1.2 Milk, Meat and Egg – Key Growth drivers

Livestock Population

- As per the Livestock Census 2019, State has 0.82 per cent share of India's total livestock and 0.16 per cent of the total poultry. **The State ranks 20th in Cattle and 27th in Poultry population in the country.** The total livestock population in the State stood at **44.13 lakh**, and that of poultry population was **13.42 lakh**.

9.1.3 Milk Production and Per Capita Availability of Milk

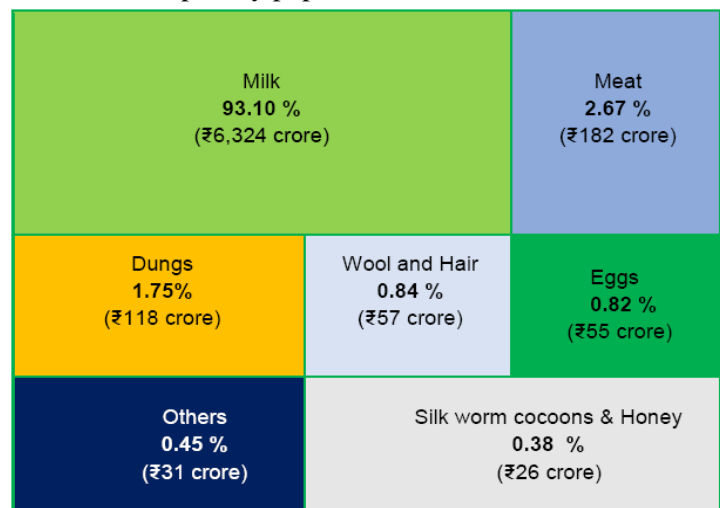
- Milk production in State has grown from **11.39 lakh tonnes in FY2012-13**.

9.1.4 Meat and Poultry Production

- There has been a decrease in meat production in the State from 4700 tonnes to 4500 tonnes from 2021-22 to 2022-23.
- Egg production in Himachal Pradesh has increased marginally from 10.50 lakh in 2011-12 to 11.00 lakh in 2022-23.

9.1.5 Growth of Livestock sector

- Livestock sector witnessed a growth of 4.3 per cent in 2022-23 (AE).



9.2 GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES FOR LIVESTOCK

- The State recognises the potential economic benefits of animal husbandry and hence devotes resources to implementing a livestock development strategy by focusing on the following areas:
 - Animal Health and Disease Control
 - Cattle Development
 - Sheep Breeding and Development of Wool
 - Poultry Development

- Feed and Fodder Development
- Veterinary Education
- Livestock Census
- Breeders across the State have access to enhanced Sheep Breeding Farms for improving the quality of sheep and wool, **Government Sheep Breeding Farms at Jeori (Shimla), Tal (Hamirpur), and Karachham (Kinnaur)** are supplying improved sheep to the breeders of the State. **One Ram centre at Nagwain in district Mandi** is also functioning where improved Rams are reared and supplied to breeders for cross breeding.
- In view of the increasing demand for pure Hoggets and the established popularity of the **Russian Marino and American Rambouillet in Himachal**, the State has switched over to pure breeding at the existing Government farms and 9 Sheep and wool Extension Centres continue to function for the welfare of shepherds. During FY2022-23, the **wool production is likely to be 1,500 tonnes**. **Angora rabbit farms** are functioning at **Kandwari (Kangra) and Nagwain (Mandi)** for distribution of rabbits to the breeders.
- With the intention of ensuring the continuation of the Spiti breed of horses, a horse breeding farm has been set up in Lari in neighborhood of the Lahaul and Spiti district.
- In the same location as the horse breeding farm Lari, a Yak breeding farm has been established there.

9.2.1 Welfare scheme for the Livestock Owners

Scheme for General BPL Farmers

- During the latter three months of pregnancy, indigenous and crossbred cows owned by BPL families in the general category are eligible for a **50 per cent subsidy on pregnancy ration at 3 kg per day**.

“Uttam Pashu Puraskar Yojana”

- Farmers who have milch cattle/buffaloes with milk output of **15 liters or more per day**. This plan provides a ₹1,000 reward per beneficiary per animal.

9.2.2 Poultry Development Scheme

- Backyard Poultry Project
- Him Kukkut Palan Yojana
- Innovative Poultry Productivity Project (IPPP)-LIT Bird (Under National Livestock Mission)
- Innovative Poultry productivity Project (IPPP)-Broilers (Under National Livestock Mission)
- Under the schemes beneficiaries are provided number of 3 to 4 week chicks and various assistance for shed building, feeders and drinkers.

9.2.3 Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)

RGM is critical for increasing milk output and bovine productivity in order to fulfill rising milk demand and make dairying more profitable for the country's rural farmers. The following RGM activities are now being pursued and implemented in Himachal Pradesh:

Establishment of Murrah Breeding **Farm under National Livestock Mission or promotion of Murrah in the State.**

- Establishment of Gokul Gram
- Nationwide Artificial Insemination Scheme (NAIP)
- Progeny Testing (**Jersey**) **Program** in District Kangra

- Introducing **Embryo Transplantation Technique (ETT)** under Rashtriya Gokul Mission for the conservation and propagation of Sahiwal and Red Sindhi breeds of cows
- Centre of excellence cum Training Centre
- Conservation and Propagation of Pahari Cows

The **mentioned Bureau has registered Himachali Pahari Cow as an official breed under the name "Himachali Pahari,"** such that this breed is now categorised among other indigenous breeds of cows such as Sahiwal, Red Sindhi, and Gir.

- **Establishment of Multi-Purpose AI (Artificial insemination) technicians in Rural India (MAITRIs).**
- Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme using Sex Sorted Semen (ABIP-SS) for getting assured pregnancy under RGM Scheme of GOI
- Strengthening of existing Semen Stations (SS)

9.2.4 National Livestock Mission (NLM)

- Rural Backyard Goat Development Scheme
- Rural Backyard Pig Development Scheme
- Risk Management & Livestock Insurance Scheme

9.2.5 Provision of Subsidized Rams to Sheep Breeders of all categories in Himachal Pradesh.

9.2.6 Krishak Bakri PalanYojna

- Subsidy of 60 per cent to goat farmers in order to improve the socio economic status of all categories of goat farmers.

9.2.7 Rural Backyard Sheep Development Scheme

- Under this programme, marginal/poor farmers in the state of Himachal Pradesh would receive a sheep unit of 10+1 at a 95 per cent subsidy.

9.2.8 Assistance to State for Control of Animal Diseases

- The GoI allocates cash on the basis of 90 per cent Central Share and 10 per cent State Share to give free immunization against infectious illnesses such as Hemorrhagic Septicemia and Black quarter (HSBQ), Enterotoxaemia, Peste des petits ruminants (PPR), Ranikhet, Marek's, and Rabies.

9.2.10 Integrated Sample Survey for estimation of Production of major livestock product

- This survey work is carried out in the State as per the guidelines of Indian Agricultural Statistical Research Institute (AHS Division) New Delhi.

9.3 HIMACHAL PRADESH STATE COOPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION LIMITED (HPMILKFED)

- HPMilkFed was registered in 1980. But it started its operation w.e.f. 2nd October, 1983.
- The main objectives of the organization are to organise **Milk Producers Cooperative Societies and to provide a remunerative market** to the Milk Producers' for their surplus milk at their door steps and to ensure availability of milk and milk products in adequate quantity and reasonable prices to the Urban milk consumers.
- Himachal Pradesh Milkfed has **1,097 milk producers Co-operative Societies.**

- The total membership of these societies is 46,973 out of which 225 woman dairy cooperatives are also functioning.
- At present Milkfed is running 22 milk chilling centers having a total capacity of 91,500 liters milk per day and 11 milk processing plants having a total capacity of 1,30,000 liters milk per day.
- One milk powder plant of 5 MT per day at Duttanagar in Shimla district and one cattle feed plant of 16 MT per day capacity at Bhor in District Hamirpur is functioning.

9.3.1 New Innovations of Himachal Pradesh Milkfed

- Himachal Pradesh Milkfed under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) Project, produces Panjiri, Bakery Biscuit, Sevian and Pasta for the Welfare Department.
- Distributed incentive ₹ 2,000 in kind in the form of Milk cans and Stainless Steel Pails to 1875 milk producers for supplying good quality milk.
- Himachal Pradesh Milkfed has installed bulk milk coolers at **Karsog and Lambathach of 5000 liters capacity** each.
- At present, Himachal Pradesh Milkfed has deployed 350 Automatic Milk Collection Units in various local dairy cooperative societies.

9.4 WOOL PROCUREMENT AND MARKETING FEDERATION (WPMF)

- WPMF's primary purpose is to support the growth and development of the wool industry in Himachal Pradesh and to liberate wool producers from the exploitation of middlemen/traders.
- During FY2022-23 up to **November 2022, 62,092 sheep were sheared, and 56,991 kilogram (Kgs) of sheep wool was purchased for ₹ 34.97 lakh**, benefiting 535 breeder families of the State.

9.5 FISHERIES AND AQUA CULTURE

- Fishery is an important sub-sector of primary sector in the State. Promotion of pisciculture has been the priority of the Government and for that; the State has framed Himachal Pradesh Fisheries Rules 2020.
- During their downstream journeys, the Beas, Satluj, and Ravi rivers acquire several streams containing valuable cold-water fish species such as Schizothorax, Golden Mahseer, and exotic Trouts.

9.5.1 Fish production

- About **6,175 fishermen** in the State depend directly on reservoir fisheries for their livelihood. During FY2022-23, up to December, 2022, cumulative **fish production was 17,136.91 MT valued at ₹ 24990.72 lakh**.

9.6 GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES FOR FISHERY

9.6.1 Insurance and Welfare Schemes

- Fishermen are covered under Insurance Scheme, where **₹ 5.00 lakh** is given (in case of death/permanent disability) and even losses to their gear and crafts are also being borne by the State Government to the extent of **50 per cent** under Risk Fund Scheme.

9.6.2 Trout Livestock Insurance Scheme

- **65 per cent** of the premium is paid by the State Government and **35 per cent** is paid by the recipient.

9.6.3 Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana

- The union government has started this programme, and the State Government is executing it. Under this yojana, the State Government has submitted to the Government of India for financing a number of projects totaling ₹ 3,520.19 lakh.

Achievements and Targets Table 9.1

Sl. No.	Items	Achieved up to December, 2022	Targets fixed for the year 2022-23
1.	Fish Production from all sources (in tonnes)	10733.64	17150.60
2.	Fish Seed Production Carp farms (lakh)	180.69	758.00
3.	Table size trout production (in tonnes) Government sector	6.33	16.00
4.	Table size trout production (in tonnes) Private Sector	709.57	1065.75
5.	Employment generated (nos.)	482	500
6.	Total Revenue of the department (in lakh)	269.91	407.00

Important MCQ for Prelims

- What is the share of Himachal Pradesh in India's total livestock population, according to Livestock Census 2019?
a) 0.16% b) 0.82%
c) 1.04% d) 1.36%
Answer: b) 0.82%
- What is the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of milk production in Himachal Pradesh from 2012-13 to 2022-23?
a) 2.5% b) 3.6%
c) 3.8% d) 4.2%
Answer: c) 3.8%
- What is the percentage change in the total livestock population in Himachal Pradesh from 2012 to 2019?
a) -3.24% b) -8.90%
c) 3.24% d) 8.90%
Answer: a) -3.24%
- What is the per capita availability of milk in Himachal Pradesh in FY2022-23?
a) 427 gm per day b) 455 gm per day
c) 630 gm per day d) 650 gm per day
Answer: d) 650 gm per day
- What is the estimated milk production in Himachal Pradesh in FY2022-23?
a) 15.31 lakh tonnes b) 16.15 lakh tonnes
c) 16.54 lakh tonnes d) 18.67 lakh tonnes
Answer: c) 16.54 lakh tonnes
- What is the percentage change in the per capita availability of milk in Himachal Pradesh from 2012-13 to FY2022-23?
a) 50.2% b) 43.1%
c) 35.8% d) 42.8%
Answer: b) 43.1%
- Which sub-sector contributes 1.61% of the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) and 12% of agriculture and allied sector GSVA in FY2022-23 in Himachal Pradesh?
a) Livestock rearing b) Poultry development
c) Sheep breeding d) Meat production
Answer: a) Livestock rearing
- What was the average growth rate of the livestock sector in Himachal Pradesh from 2017-18 to 2022-23?
a) 2.4% b) 4.3%

CHANDIGARH: NIMBUS ACADEMY SCO.72-73, SECTOR-15-D, PHONE-9216442200

SHIMLA: NEAR CO-OPERATIVE BANK, CHHOTA SHIMLA. PHONE-8628868800

www.nimbusias.com Email: nimbusias@gmail.com

c) 8.2% d) 12.6%

Answer: c) 8.2%

9. What was the growth rate of the livestock sector in Himachal Pradesh in 2022-23 (AE)?

a) 2.4% b) 4.3%
c) 6.8% d) 8.2%

Answer: b) 4.3%

10. Which of the following components contributes the highest Gross Value of Output (GVO) in the Livestock sector in Himachal Pradesh in FY2022-23?

a) Meat b) Eggs
c) Milk d) Dungs

Answer: c) Milk

11. Which of the following initiatives is not included in the livestock development strategy implemented by the Government of Himachal Pradesh?

a) Poultry development
b) Cattle development
c) Fishery development
d) Feed and fodder development

Answer: c) Fishery development

12. Which breed of horses is being conserved through a horse breeding farm in Lari in Himachal Pradesh?

a) Spiti breed b) Arabian breed
c) Thoroughbred breed d) Quarter Horse breed

Answer: a) Spiti breed

13. What was the wool production in Himachal Pradesh during FY2022-23?

a) 1,200 tonnes b) 1,300 tonnes
c) 1,400 tonnes d) 1,500 tonnes

Answer: d) 1,500 tonnes

14. What was the per capita availability of milk in Himachal Pradesh in FY2022-23?

a) 455 gm/day b) 500 gm/day
c) 600 gm/day d) 650 gm/day

Answer: d) 650 gm/day

15. What is the reward provided under the Uttam PashuPuraskar Yojana?

a) 100 per beneficiary per animal
b) 500 per beneficiary per animal
c) 1000 per beneficiary per animal
d) 5000 per beneficiary per animal

Answer: c) 1000 per beneficiary per animal

16. How much subsidy is provided on both capital and recurring costs under the Him KukkutPalan Yojana?

a) 20% b) 40%
c) 60% d) 80%

Answer: c) 60%

17. What is the main goal of the Rashtriya Gokul Mission?

a) To increase the number of cows and buffaloes in the state
b) To increase the milk production and bovine productivity
c) To promote indigenous cattle rearing in the state
d) To establish Murrah breeding farms in the state

Answer: b)

18. What is the primary goal of the Conservation and Propagation of Pahari Cows initiative?

a) To increase the number of Pahari cows owned by farmers in Himachal Pradesh
b) To upgrade the germplasm through selective grading
c) To provide disease-free high genetic merit bulls for semen station and natural service
d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

19. How much fund has been allocated by the Government of India for the establishment of Gokul Gram in district Una?

a) 475.20 lakh b) 464.00 lakh
c) 995.10 lakh d) 3058.36 lakh

Answer: c) 995.10 lakh

20. What is the primary objective of the MAITRIS project?

- a) To improve the productivity of the existing bovine population
- b) To establish multi-purpose goat technicians in rural India
- c) To promote rural backyard pig development
- d) To provide subsidies for sheep breeders

Answer: a)

21. What is the primary objective of the ABIP-SS Programme?

- a) To promote the use of sexed semen for production of female calves
- b) To establish multi-purpose goat technicians in rural India
- c) To provide subsidies for sheep breeders
- d) To strengthen existing semen stations

Answer: a)

22. What is the primary objective of the Accelerated Breed Improvement Programme using Sex Sorted Semen?

- a) To promote rural backyard pig development
- b) To provide subsidies for sheep breeders
- c) To improve the productivity of the existing bovine population
- d) To establish multi-purpose goat technicians in rural India

Answer: c)

23. What is the primary objective of the Rural Backyard Sheep Development Scheme?

- a) To provide subsidies for goat farmers
- b) To promote rural backyard pig development
- c) To improve the productivity of the existing bovine population
- d) To provide sheep units to marginal/poor farmers at a 95% subsidy

Answer: d)

24. How many milk chilling centers does Himachal Pradesh Milkfed currently operate?

- a) 10
- b) 15
- c) 20
- d) 22

Answer: d) 22

25. How many milk producers Cooperative Societies are there under Himachal Pradesh Milkfed?

- a) 973
- b) 1,097
- c) 1,300
- d) 1,500

Answer: b) 1,097

26. Which rivers in Himachal Pradesh have valuable cold-water fish species?

- a) Beas, Yamuna, and Chenab
- b) Beas, Satluj, and Ravi
- c) Beas, Ganga, and Jhelum
- d) Satluj, Ravi, and Ganga

Answer: b) Beas, Satluj, and Ravi

27. What is the estimated quantity of sheep wool for Himachal Pradesh Wool Procurement and Marketing Federation for 2023-24?

- a) 10,000 Kgs.
- b) 20,000 Kgs.
- c) 50,000 Kgs.
- d) 2,00,000 Kgs.

Answer: d) 2,00,000 Kgs.

28. What was the total fish production in Himachal Pradesh in FY2021-22?

- a) 16,015.81 MT
- b) 17,136.91 MT
- c) 15,288.60 MT
- d) 14,020.14 MT

Answer: b) 17,136.91 MT

29. What was the CAGR of total fish production in Himachal Pradesh between 2012-13 and 2021-22?

- a) 5.2%
- b) 6.2%
- c) 7.2%
- d) 8.2%

Answer: c) 7.2%

30. What was the year on year growth rate of trout production in Himachal Pradesh in FY2021-22?

- a) 45.3%
- b) 66.4%
- c) 78.5%
- d) 89.6%

Answer: b) 66.4%

31. What is the contribution of Fishery sub-sector to total GSVA in 2022-23?

- a) 0.01% b) 0.10%
c) 1.00% d) 10.00%

Answer: b) 0.10%

32. What is the expected growth rate of Fishery sub-sector in 2022-23?

- a) 5.0% b) 6.0%
c) 7.0% d) 8.0%

Answer: c) 7.0%

33. What percentage of the premium for the Trout Livestock Insurance Scheme is paid by the recipient?

- a) 25% b) 35%
c) 50% d) 65%

Answer: b) 35%

34. Under which scheme are fishermen in Himachal Pradesh covered for insurance in case of death or permanent disability?

- a) Trout Livestock Insurance Scheme
b) Pradhan Mantri MatsyaSampada Yojana
c) Insurance Scheme for Fishermen
d) Risk Fund Scheme

Answer: c) Insurance Scheme for Fishermen

35. What is the target fixed for fish production from all sources in Himachal Pradesh for the year 2022-23?

- a) 10,733.64 tonnes b) 16,015.81 tonnes
c) 17,150.60 tonnes d) 23,355.82 tonnes

Answer: c) 17,150.60 tonnes

Important Questions for Mains

1. In what ways has the livestock industry contributed to the economy of Himachal Pradesh? How important is the industry for the rural and semi-urban areas of the state?
2. What challenges does the livestock industry face in Himachal Pradesh, and how can they be addressed? Discuss the role of technology and innovation in overcoming these challenges.
3. How can the livestock sector be made more inclusive and pro-poor? What are the steps that can be taken to ensure that the benefits of the sector reach the marginalized and disadvantaged communities in the state?
4. What role can the youth play in promoting animal husbandry and dairy farming in Himachal Pradesh? How can they be encouraged to take up careers in the sector and contribute to its growth and development?
5. What is the Uttam PashuPuraskar Yojana, and how does it benefit farmers with milch cattle/buffaloes?
6. What is the objective of the Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM), and what are some of the key activities being pursued and implemented in Himachal Pradesh under this scheme?
7. Explain the various components of the Nationwide Artificial Insemination Scheme (NAIP), and discuss how this scheme is being implemented in Himachal Pradesh.
8. How is the Department of Animal Husbandry in Himachal Pradesh working to conserve and propagate the Pahari Cow breed, and what are some of the goals of this initiative?
9. How has the government of Himachal Pradesh prioritized the promotion of pisciculture, and what measures have been taken to harness the state's rich potential for river water, trout waters, and reservoirs fishery resources?
10. What role has the Pradhan Mantri MatsyaSampada Yojana played in the development of the fisheries sector in Himachal Pradesh? Discuss the projects undertaken under this scheme and their impact on the sector.

CHAPTER-10

FORESTRY, ENVIRONMENT AND WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

10.1 INTRODUCTION-FOREST IN THE STATE

- 15,443 square kilometers (Sq. Kms)-or **27.74 per cent** of the State is forested. **37,948 sq. kms (or around 68.16 per cent)** of the State's landmass is covered by officially designated forest land.
- The Constitution of India through Article 48A directs the governments at all levels to —Endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country. Article 51A (g) of the Constitution imposes the duty on every citizen to —protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures.
- Himachal Pradesh Forest Policy aims to ensure proper utilization of forests, and their conservation and extension. The aim of the Forest Department is to enhance the forest cover in the State from present about **27.74 per cent** (as per India State of Forest Report 2021) to **30 per cent** of its geographical area by 2030 to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

10.1.1 Forest Cover in Himachal Pradesh

- Himachal has a total forest cover of 37,948 Sq.Kms that accounts for **68.16 per cent** of the total geographical area of the state. An area of **15,443 Sq.Kms (27.74 per cent)** is actual forest area with density ranging from 10 per cent to **70 per cent** and above.

Table No 10.1

Forest type	Area (sq km)
Very dense forests	3,163 Sq.Kms
Moderate dense forest	7,100 Sq.Kms
Open forest	5,180 sq. kms
Scrubs	322 Sq.Kms

Figure 10.1

Category wise per cent share of Forests

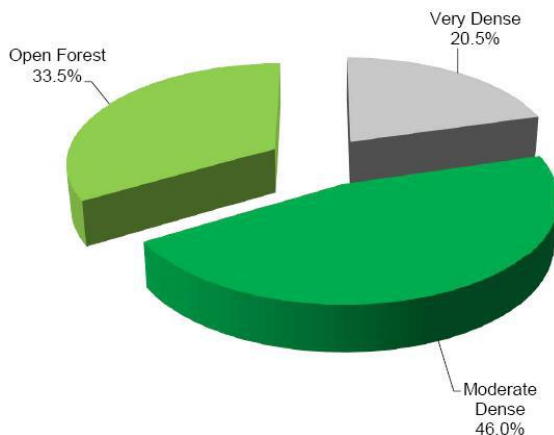


Figure 10.2

District-wise forests cover in total geographical area of State

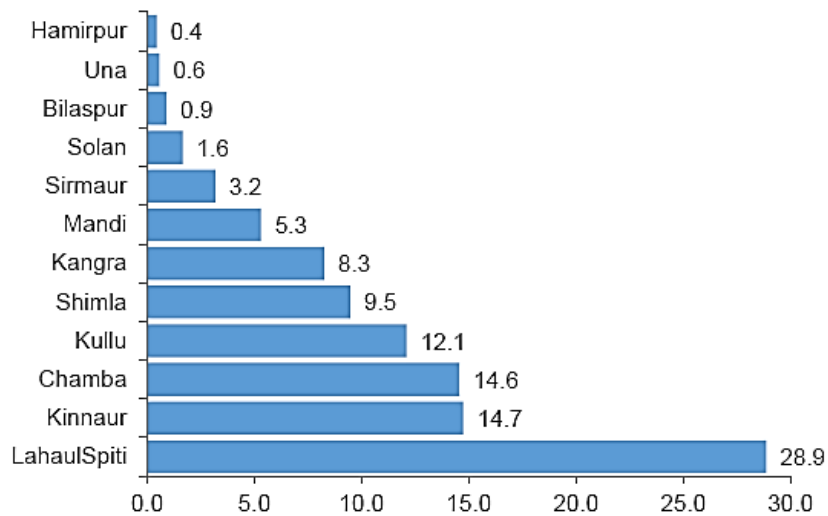


Figure 10.2.1

District-wise forests in total geographical area of District (per cent)

District-wise percentage of forest in Himachal Pradesh



10.2 Contribution and Growth of Forestry and Logging

- In FY2022-23, the forestry and logging sub-sector contributed ₹6,053 crore that accounted for 24.36 per cent of the Gross Value Added (GVA) by the Agriculture sector and 3.28 per cent of the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in the State (Figure 10.4).
- The GVA at constant (2011-12) prices by the forestry and logging grew from ₹4,008 crore in FY2015-16 to ₹5,023 crore in FY2021-22, an absolute increase of 25.32 per cent.

10.3 GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES FOR FORESTRY

10.3.1 Forest Plantation

- Forest plantation is being carried out under various State plan schemes such as **Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)** as well as Centrally Sponsored Schemes —National Afforestation Programme and National Mission for Green India as well as under Externally Aided Projects.

10.3.2 Forest Management

- Forest protection is being strengthened by equipping check posts at sensitive places with CCTVs to ensure electronic surveillance to curb forest offences. **Firefighting equipment and improved techniques are also being introduced and made available to all the forest divisions where fire is a major destructive element.** Keeping these factors in view, Centrally Sponsored Scheme- Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme and State scheme namely —Forest Fire Management scheme is being implemented in the state.

10.3.3 Experimental Silvicultural Felling/Subsidiary Silviculture operations

- The value of Himachal Pradesh's forests is estimated at around ₹1.50 lakh crore. **Supreme Court of India has allowed the State for silviculture green felling of three species, Khair, Chil and Sal, on experimental basis** in three ranges- Nurpur range of Nurpur Forest Division, Bharari range of Bilaspur Forest Division and Paonta range of Paonta Forest Division.

10.3.4 New Schemes

Samudayik Van Samvardhan Yojana

- The main objective of this scheme is to **ensure participation of local communities** in conservation and development of Forests through plantation improving quality of forest and increasing the forest cover.

Van Samridhi Jan Samridhi Yojana

- This scheme has been started to **strengthen the Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)** resource base in the State through active community participation to, empower the local rural communities to collect, conserve and selling non-timber forest products to increase their income.

Ek Buta Beti ke Naam

- In 2019–20, a new programme "**Ek Buta Beti Ke Naam**" was started **to raise awareness about the value of daughters and the need to protect forests.** Upon the birth of a girl-child anywhere in the State, the Forest Department would gift 5 saplings of identified species alongwith a planting 'kit' to grow robust and healthy tall plants.

Vidyarthi Van Mittar yojna

- The scheme is being implemented in association with Education Department and in collaboration with Himachal Pradesh State Legal Services Authority.

Amrit Sarovar & Jal Bhandaran

- The schemes are launched so that water conservation can be done.

Externally Aided Projects

10.3.5 Himachal Pradesh Forest Eco-systems Climate Proofing Project (KfW assisted)

- Himachal Pradesh Forest Ecosystems Climate Proofing Project with the **assistance of KfW Bank (Credit Institute for Reconstruction), Germany** is being implemented in **Chamba and Kangra** districts of the State for a period of 7 years w.e.f. 2015-16. The outlay of the project is ₹308.45 crore. The main objective of this project is the rehabilitation, protection and sustainable use of the selected forest ecosystems in Himachal Pradesh, to increase and secure the resilience of forest ecosystems against climate change.

10.3.6 Himachal Pradesh Forest Eco systems Management and Livelihood Improvement Project

- The **Japan International Cooperation Agency** is funding a 10-year, ₹800-crore "Himachal Pradesh Forest Ecosystems Management and Livelihood Improvement Project" (JICA). The project is being implemented in **Bilaspur, Kullu, Mandi, Shimla, Kangra, and tribal areas of Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti** with Project headquarter at Shimla and Regional office at Kullu & Rampur Bushahar. The objectives of the project are to conserve the forest and mountain ecosystem and improve livelihood of the forest and pasture dependent communities by increasing forest cover, density and productive potential using scientific and modern forest management practices; enhancing biodiversity and forest ecosystem conservation.

10.4 ENVIRONMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Government Initiatives

10.4.1 Plastic Waste Management

- The State Government has banned use and littering of plastic items from time to time under Himachal Pradesh **Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Control) Act, 1995**.
- Under Buy-back Policy for non-recyclable plastic waste in FY2022-23, ₹ **42.17 lakh** has been paid on purchase of **29,965 kg** of specified plastic waste to the households and registered rag pickers at 75 per kg in the State.
- State level Special Task Forces has been constituted under the Chief Secretary, Government of Himachal Pradesh for taking measures to eliminate single use plastic in mission mode.

10.4.2 Creation of Model Eco Villages

- Eco Villages scheme in the State. This scheme is focusing towards the perspective of developing low impact lifestyle as **to reduce the —ecological footprint by as much as 50 per cent** of the base assessment from the launch of the scheme. **19 villages** have been included under this scheme.

10.4.3 Research and Development (R&D) Projects

10.4.4 Schedule Caste (SC) Development Plan

10.4.5 State Level Environment Leadership Awards

10.4.6 State Knowledge Cell on Climate Change (KCCC)

10.4.7 Climate Adaptation and Finance in Rural India (CAFRI) project

10.4.8 Knowledge Network on Climate Change and Disaster risk reduction (HPKNCC&DRR)

10.4.9 National Adaption fund for Climate Change (NAFCC)

- The **objectives of this programme was to reduce the climate related vulnerability and improve the adaptive capacity of rural small and marginal farmers including rural women** by introducing a package of Climate Smart Farming Technologies along with required social engineering and capacity building processes leading to improved food security and enhanced livelihood options to enhance resilience.

- Department has successfully completed the training programme under National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change in drought prone areas of **three developmental blocks of district Sirmaur** and provided trainings to 30,880 farmers on climate change adaptation. The achievement of this project has also been showcased during **27th Conference of the Parties (COP-27)** of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Egypt from **6th Nov, 2022 to 18th Nov, 2022**.

10.4.10 Demonstration Micro Municipal Solid Waste Management Facilities

10.5 HIMACHAL PRADESH COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND ENVIRONMENT (HIMCOSTE)

- **The Himachal Pradesh Council for Science, Technology and Environment (HIMCOSTE)**, is the nodal agency for the promotion of Science and Technology and creation of Environment Awareness in the State.

Major achievements/policy initiatives

10.5.1 Technology and Innovation Policy 2022

Objectives

- To strengthen R&D Institutions and Innovation centers.
- Identify priority R&D areas for fostering scientific research and innovations.
- Development of appropriate ecosystem for innovations.
- To promote use of STI in identified priority areas by harnessing natural indigenous resources for science led appropriate livelihood options.
- Supplementing the national objectives of self-reliance, technological competence for the socio-economic development.
- To leverage the Traditional Knowledge System (TKS) including 'Vocal for Local' philosophy.
- Promotion of enhanced public-private participation in the R&D activities.
- Popularizing Science and developing scientific temper amongst the different sections of the society.

10.5.2 Mapping of Science and Technology (S&T) Needs in the State in Consonance with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS)

- In Himachal Pradesh, **HIMCOSTE** has mapped the S&T Needs of the State.
- Mapping of Science and Technology needs in the State is being carried out by focusing on the following objectives:
 - To identify the core problems, issues and possible solutions through secondary sources in the State.
 - Inventorisation and mapping of identified issues in relevant sectoral areas of the State requiring S&T interventions based on secondary sources.
 - Documentation of the findings.

10.5.3 Climate Change: Impact and Mitigation in Himachal Pradesh

(i) Cryospheric Studies (Snow, Glaciers and GLOFs):

- Mapping of seasonal snow cover in Himachal Pradesh on regular basis through satellite images.
- Mapping and Monitoring of **Glacial Lakes (GLOFs)** in Himachal Pradesh through satellite images.
- Mapping and Monitoring of Glaciers in all basins of Himachal Pradesh by using high resolution satellite data. The recent study reveals that the glaciers in Chenab basin shows a reduction in their area by **3.51 per cent** during the period 2001-2018 in terms of the clean glaciers and **1.17 per cent** in terms of the glaciers covered with debris cover Likewise in Beas basin, the reduction is of the order of 5.15 per cent in

terms of clean glaciers and **1.88 per cent** in terms of the debris covered glaciers during the period 2001-2018 respectively. In Ravi basin, the deglaciation is of the order of **3.21 per cent** in terms of the clean glaciers and **1.46 per cent** in terms of the debris covered glaciers has been observed during 2001-2018. In Baspa basin, the deglaciation is of the order of **4.18 per cent** and **2.34 per cent** in terms of clean and debris covered glaciers and in Spiti basin, it is of the order of **2.74 per cent** and **1.88 per cent** in terms of clean and debris covered glaciers.

(ii) Disaster Management:

- Regular toning of Parechhu Lake is being done which has been formed in the Tibetan Himalayan Regions since its inception in 2004. The monitoring is being done using satellite data from April to October every year during the ablation season.
- District wise multi-hazards maps are being generated using high resolution satellite data for all the district of Himachal Pradesh.

Other achievements/policy initiatives of HIMCOSTE

- The HIMCOSTE has constructed a Centre for Science Learning and Creativity at Village Bhog, Shoghi for awareness, popularization, research, development and dissemination relating to science & technology.
- The HIMCOSTE is organizing Children's Science Congress for the students of 10-17 year of age group every year since 1993.
- The Himachal Pradesh State Biodiversity Board has been constituted under the aegis of HIMCOSTE for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources of the State as per the provisions of the **Biological Diversity Act, 2002**. The Board has constituted Biodiversity Management Committees at all the local bodies of the State and draft Peoples Biodiversity Registers, containing the information on various components of biodiversity. Trainings to progressive farmers were organized on cultivation of important medicinal plants for providing alternate livelihood options to the farmers of the State. **Three Biodiversity Heritage Sites namely, Sural Bhatori, Block Pangti, Distt. Chamba, Hudan Bhatori, Block Pangti, Distt. Chamba and Nain Gahar, Gram Panchayat Mooring, Sub. Tehsil Udaipur, District Lahaul-Spiti** have been notified in the State for conservation and management of biodiversity of that area.
- During FY2022-23 the HIMCOSTE has filed applications for Geographical Indication (GI) registration of **Sirmouri Loiya, Himachali Cap and Sepu Vadi with Registrar of GI at Chennai, Gol. Applications for Kinnauri Jewellery, Himachali Dham, Kinnauri Apple, Thachi Metal Craft, Chamba Chukh, Karsog Kulthi and Red Rice are under final stage of compilation.**
- The HIMCOSTE provided funds to support "Himachal Pradesh Specific Research and Development Projects" for strengthening research and development in various fields of Science & Technology in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- HIMCOSTE has established **3100 Eco-clubs** in the State to strengthen the Eco club activities in Schools and Colleges in Himachal Pradesh. The HIMCOSTE has supported **144 numbers** of Eco clubs to establish rain water harvesting herbal garden/ Solid waste Management activities in Eco club schools. Total 26,106 plants were planted by the members of Ecoclubs.
- HIMCOSTE has identified 10 schools for establishment of Grid Connected Solar Power Plants to propagate the concept of energy conservation in schools.

10.6 JAL JEEVAN MISSION (JJM)

- The Jal Jeevan Mission established by the Union government on August 15, 2019, aims to provide **Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC)** to every rural household by the year **2024**. The estimated cost to accomplish this programme nationwide is **₹ 3.5 lakh crore**. The programme focuses on the household's ability to get services in a suitable amount (55 litres per person per day) and with the required level of quality. **16.64 lakh homes out of 17.09 lakh received FHTC to December 2022.**
- Compared to the national average of **56.50 per cent**, **97.37 per cent** of homes in Himachal Pradesh have domestic connections.

10.6.1 Urban Water Supply Schemes

- Himachal Pradesh has 61 towns. Jal Shakti Vibhag maintains **59 Towns/urban local bodies (ULB)** water supply systems. The Water Supply of Shimla Town is with Shimla Jal Prabhandan Nigam and Parwanoo Town is with HIMUDA. **45 of 59 schemes** are complete. **Six towns—Solan, Dehra, Jawalamukhi, Dalhousie, Daulatpur, and Sundernagar—**are upgrading their water supply systems.

10.6.2 Status of sewerage Schemes Jal Shakti

- Vibhag has provided sewerage facilities in **35 towns**, of which **14 have fully finished sewerage projects and 21 have partly completed sewage schemes.**
- Jal Shakti Vibhag has established **68 Sewerage Treatment Plants (STPs)** around the state.

10.6.3. Command Area Development (CAD) Himachal Pradesh Command Area

- Development (HIMCAD) activities in minor irrigation schemes to bridge the gap between potential created and utilised, and the remainder for major/medium irrigation and minor irrigation schemes in the state, including the central share.

10.6.4. Hand Pump Programme

- A total of 41,614 hand pumps have been installed as of December, 2022.

10.6.5 Irrigation

- Himachal Pradesh has a total land area of **55.67 million hectares**, however only **5.83 million hectares** are farmed. It is estimated that the state's irrigation potential is around 3.35 million hectares. Through big and medium irrigation projects, **0.50 lakh hectares** are irrigated, while the remaining **2.85 lakh hectares** can be irrigated through small irrigation schemes. **As of November 2022, a total of 2.97 million hectare** is irrigated.

10.6.6 Major Irrigation

- **Shahnehar Project in Kangra District** is the only significant irrigation project in the state.

10.6.7 Medium Irrigation

- The Balh Valley Left Bank Irrigation Project covers **2,780 hectares** of land, the **Sidhatha Kangra** Irrigation Project covers **3,150 hectares**, and the Changer area Bilaspur Irrigation Project covers **2,350 hectares**. As of November 2022, CAD efforts have been expanded to include **2,705 hectares** of land in the Sidhatha area.
- The **Phina Singh (Nurpur)** Cultivated Command Region is **4,025 hectares**, while the Nadaun area in District Hamirpur is **2,980 hectares**, both of which are undergoing development as part of a medium-scale irrigation project.

10.6.8 Minor Irrigation

- ₹ 218.03 crore has been allocated in FY2022–23 to provide irrigation infrastructure for an area of 9,000 hectares, and as of November 2022, ₹ 30.25 crore has been spent to cover 2270.08 hectare area.

Important MCQ for Prelims

1. What percentage of Himachal Pradesh's landmass is officially designated forest land?

- a) 27.74% b) 68.16%
c) 95% d) 13.84%

Answer: b) 68.16%

2. What is the density range of very dense forests in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) 10% to 40% b) 40% to 70%
c) 70% and above d) None of the above

Answer: c) 70% and above

3. What percentage of Himachal Pradesh's Gross Value Added by the Agriculture sector comes from the forestry and logging sub-sector in FY2022-23?

- a) 10% b) 24.36%
c) 3.28% d) 50%

Answer: b) 24.36%

4. What is the plantation target for the year 2022-23 in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) 10,000 hectares b) 12,131 hectares
c) 15,000 hectares d) 20,000 hectares

Answer: c) 15,000 hectares

5. What is the aim of the Himachal Pradesh Forest Department regarding forest cover in the state?

- a) To decrease the forest cover
b) To maintain the current forest cover
c) To increase the forest cover from present 27.74% to 30% by 2030
d) To convert forests into commercial plantations

Answer: c)

6. What is the target for forest plantation in the state for FY2022-23?

- a) 10,000 hectares b) 12,131 hectares
c) 15,000 hectares d) 20,000 hectares

Answer: c) 15,000 hectares

7. Which ranges were selected for experimental silvicultural felling of three species in the state?

- a) Nurpur range, Bilaspur range, and Paonta range
b) Hamirpur range, Solan range, and Chamba range
c) Kangra range, Kinnaur range, and Kullu range
d) Shimla range, Sirmaur range, and Una range

Answer: a)

8. What is the percentage of actual forest area covered by very dense forest in the state?

- a) 10% b) 20%
c) 30% d) 40%

Answer: d) 40%

9. Which scheme is being carried out for forest plantation under Externally Aided Projects?

- a) National Afforestation Programme
b) Van Mahotsava
c) CAMPA
d) National Mission for Green India

Answer: d) National Mission for Green India

10. What is the target for the Culturable Command Area (CCa) for delivering Command Area Development (CAD) operations in the state?

- a) 5,000 hectares b) 6,500 hectares
c) 7,500 hectares d) 8,000 hectares

Answer: b) 6,500 hectares

11. What is the main objective of the Samudayik Van Samvardhan Yojana?

- a) To increase the income of local rural communities
b) To construct dams for water conservation

- c) To ensure participation of local communities in conservation and development of Forests
- d) To raise awareness about the value of daughters and the need to protect forests

Answer: c)

12. What is the objective of the Van Samridhi Jan Samridhi Yojana?

- a) To ensure participation of local communities in conservation and development of Forests
- b) To increase the income of local rural communities
- c) To raise awareness about the value of daughters and the need to protect forests
- d) To strengthen the Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) resource base in the State

Answer: d)

13. What is the main objective of the Ek Buta Beti ke Naam programme?

- a) To raise awareness about the value of daughters and the need to protect forests
- b) To ensure participation of local communities in conservation and development of Forests
- c) To construct dams for water conservation
- d) To increase the income of local rural communities

Answer: a)

14. What is the objective of the Vidyarthi Van Mittaryojna?

- a) To ensure participation of local communities in conservation and development of Forests
- b) To increase the income of local rural communities
- c) To raise awareness about the value of daughters and the need to protect forests
- d) To implement plantation in schools by students

Answer: d)

15. What is the objective of the Amrit Sarovar scheme?

- a) To construct dams for water conservation

- b) To raise awareness about the value of daughters and the need to protect forests

- c) To conserve the forest and mountain ecosystem and improve livelihood of the forest and pasture dependent communities

- d) To strengthen the Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) resource base in the State

Answer: b)

16. What is the objective of the Jal Bhandaran scheme?

- a) To strengthen the Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) resource base in the State

- b) To conserve the forest and mountain ecosystem and improve livelihood of the forest and pasture dependent communities

- c) To construct dams for water conservation

- d) To implement plantation in schools by students

Answer: c)

17. What is the objective of the Himachal Pradesh Forest Eco-systems Climate Proofing Project?

- a) To increase and secure the resilience of forest ecosystems against climate change

- b) To strengthen the Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) resource base in the State

- c) To construct dams for water conservation

- d) To conserve the forest and mountain ecosystem and improve livelihood of the forest and pasture dependent communities

Answer: a)

18. Who is funding the Himachal Pradesh Forest Ecosystems Management and Livelihood Improvement Project?

- a) World Bank

- b) United Nations

- c) Japan International Cooperation Agency

- d) International Monetary Fund

Answer: c)

19. How many villages have been included under the Model Eco Villages scheme?

- a) 9

- b) 10

c) 19 d) 20

Answer: c) 19

20. What is the objective of the Schedule Caste (Sc) Development Plan?

- a) To strengthen capacity of marginal SC families/farmers for meeting energy requirement for irrigation
- b) To promote non-renewable sources of energy
- c) To promote renewable sources of energy
- d) None of the above

Answer: a)

21. What is the budget earmarked for Himachal Pradesh Environment Leadership Awards scheme during FY2022-23?

- a) 15.00 lakh b) 20.00 lakh
- c) 25.00 lakh d) 30.00 lakh

Answer: c) 25.00 lakh

22. What is the aim of the Climate Adaptation and Finance in Rural India (CAFRI) project?

- a) To develop academic institutions
- b) To conserve forest and mountain ecosystem
- c) To develop low impact lifestyle
- d) To provide capacity building programs for Panchayati Raj Institutions and Mahila Mandals

Answer: d)

23. How many demonstration Municipal Solid Waste management facilities have been set up in Himachal Pradesh as pilot projects under National Mission on Himalayan Studies scheme?

- a) 5 b) 10
- c) 15 d) 20

Answer: b) 10

24. When was the State of Environment Report (SoER) 2022 published?

- a) 5th June, 2021 b) 5th June, 2022
- c) 5th June, 2023 d) None of the above

Answer: b) 5th June, 2022

25. What is the objective of the Technology and Innovation Policy 2022 formulated by HIMCOSTE?

- a) To increase the ecological footprint
- b) To reduce the ecological footprint
- c) To promote non-renewable sources of energy
- d) To strengthen and promote Science, Technology and innovation in the State

Answer: d)

26. What is the purpose of regular toning of Parechhu Lake in Tibetan Himalayan Regions?

- a) To generate multi-hazard maps for all districts of Himachal Pradesh
- b) To assess the impact of climate change on agriculture
- c) To monitor glacial lakes
- d) To reduce the risk of flooding

Answer: d) To reduce the risk of flooding

25. What is the purpose of the Centre for Science Learning and Creativity constructed by HIMCOSTE in Village Bhog, Shoghi?

- a) To train farmers in cultivation of medicinal plants
- b) To carry out cryospheric studies
- c) To popularize science and technology
- d) To monitor natural resources

Answer: c)

26. What is the objective of establishing a Planetarium in Village Bhog, Shoghi?

- a) To popularize science and technology
- b) To assess the impact of climate change on agriculture
- c) To train students in science and technology
- d) To monitor glacial lakes

Answer: a)

27. What is the aim of the Jal Jeevan Mission in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) To provide electricity to every rural household by 2024
- b) To provide water connections to every rural household by 2024
- c) To provide sewage facilities to every rural household by 2024

d) To provide irrigation facilities to every rural household by 2024

Answer: b)

28. What is the estimated cost of the Jal Jeevan Mission nationwide?

- a) 2.5 lakh crore b) 3.0 lakh crore
c) 3.5 lakh crore d) 4.0 lakh crore

Answer: c) 3.5 lakh crore

29. Which town's water supply system is maintained by HIMUDA?

- a) Mandi b) Theog
c) Bhuntar d) Parwanoo

Answer: d) Parwanoo

30. What is the estimated irrigation potential of Himachal Pradesh?

- a) 1.5 million hectares b) 2.5 million hectares
c) 3.35 million hectares d) 4.5 million hectares

Answer: c) 3.35 million hectares

31. Which is the only significant irrigation project in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) Shahnehar Project
b) Balh Valley Left Bank Irrigation Project
c) SidhathaKangra Irrigation Project
d) Changer area Bilaspur Irrigation Project

Answer: a) Shahnehar Project

32. How many hand pumps have been installed as of December 2022 in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) 31,614 b) 41,614
c) 51,614 d) 61,614

Answer: b) 41,614

33. How much land has been reached by the Himachal Pradesh Command Area Development (HIMCAD) activities in minor irrigation schemes by November 2022?

- a) 1178.12 hectares b) 2217.08 hectares
c) 3256.15 hectares d) 4295.21 hectares

Answer: b) 2217.08 hectares

Important Questions for Mains

1. What is the aim of the Himachal Pradesh Forest Policy, and how does the government plan to meet the Sustainable Development Goals?
2. What initiatives has the Himachal Pradesh government taken to protect its forests and biodiversity, and how do they balance conservation efforts with the livelihoods of local communities?
3. What are the main objectives of the Himachal Pradesh Forest Eco-systems Climate Proofing Project, and how is it being implemented in the state?
4. How does the Wildlife-Human Interface affect the environment and the rural livelihoods in Himachal Pradesh, and what measures are being taken by the state government to address this issue?
5. What is the significance of the plastic waste management policy implemented by the Himachal Pradesh government, and how has it impacted the use of plastic and other non-biodegradable garbage in the state?
6. What is the purpose of the Model Eco Villages scheme, and how is it being implemented in Himachal Pradesh?
7. What are the objectives of the State Knowledge Cell on Climate Change, and how is it contributing to the development of climate change policy in Himachal Pradesh?
8. How is the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) project being implemented in Himachal Pradesh, and what are its objectives?
9. What are some of the key objectives of the mapping of Science and Technology (S&T) Needs in Himachal Pradesh in consonance with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?
10. What is the Jal Jeevan Mission, and what are its objectives in providing functional household tap connections in rural households?

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CHAPTER-11 INDUSTRIES

11.1 INTRODUCTION- INDUSTRY SECTOR

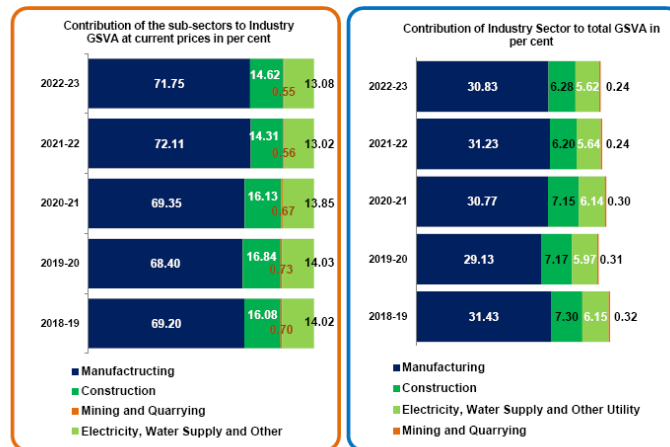
- Himachal Pradesh has seen good industrialization in recent years. Over the previous four years, the industry sector of the state has contributed 40.0 per cent, on an average, to the State's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The industry sector has seen a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 6.0 per cent during the last decade.

11.1.1 Contribution of Industry Sector and its sub-sectors

- Manufacturing sector contributes 71.75 per cent of the nominal Gross Value Added (GVA) to the overall value added by the industry sector, with the remaining contributions coming from the sub-sectors of construction, mining and quarrying, and electricity and other utilities.

Figure 11.1

Sub-sector wise Contribution of Industry Sector and its Contribution to total GSVA (at current prices)

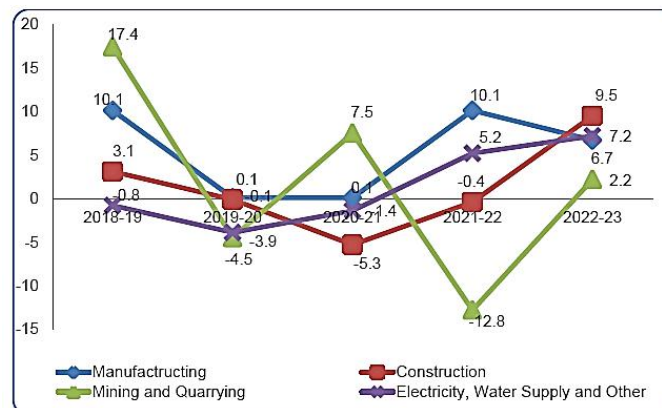


Source: Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh

11.1.2 Growth of Industry Sector and its sub-sectors

Figure 11.2

Sub-Sectors wise Growth Rate of Industry sector at Constant Prices



Source: Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh

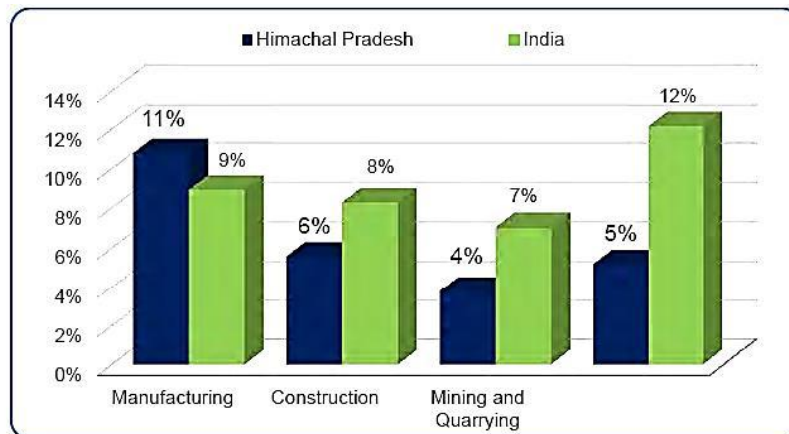
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Figure 11.3

Sub-Sector wise CAGR of Industry Sector (at current prices) for Himachal Pradesh and India (2011-12 to 2021-22)



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India and Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh

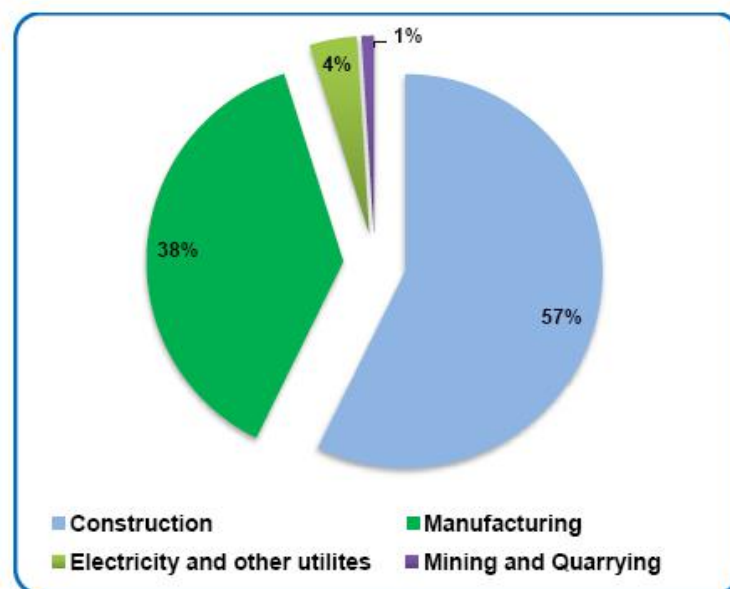
11.1.3 Employment Contribution

- According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2020-21, **19.32 per cent** of the state's working adults were employed by the industry sector which is increased to **20.12 per cent in 2021-22, PLFS**. This is approximately **10,74,844 working adults** in the State engaged in industry sector.

Figure 11.4

Percentage of Workers (15-59 years) Employed in different Sub-sectors in the Industry Sector in Himachal Pradesh

PLFS 2021-22



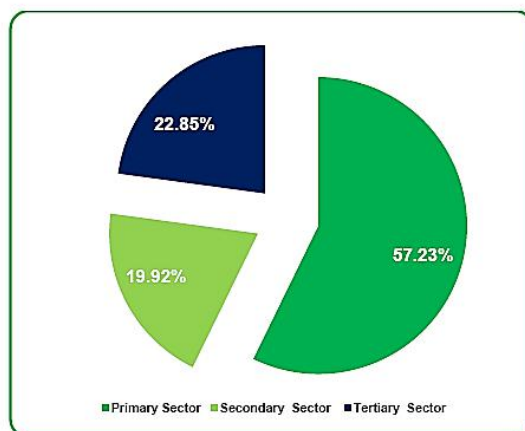
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2021-22

11.1.4 Distribution of Working Population in Secondary Sector

Figure: 11.5

Percentage distribution of usually working persons by industry (industry sections of NIC-2008) of work for Himachal Pradesh (out of total workforce)

PLFS 2021-22



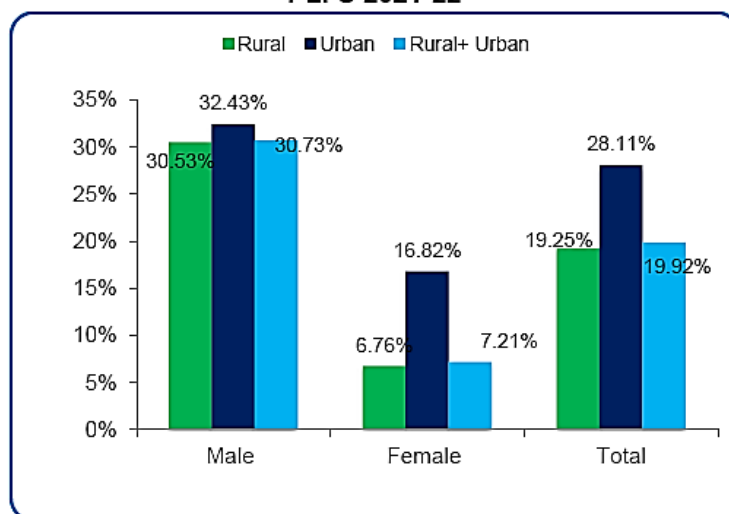
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2021-22

In Himachal Pradesh in urban area 28.11 per cent working population is employed in secondary sector and in rural area only 19.25 per cent working population is employed in secondary sector.

Figure 11.6

Percentage distribution of usually working persons in secondary sector for Himachal Pradesh (Rural, Urban and Male and Female)

PLFS 2021-22



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2021-22

11.2 HIMACHAL PRADESH INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT POLICY

- The vision statement in the industrial policy 2019 is, “To create an enabling ecosystem to enhance the scale of economic development and employment opportunities; ensure sustainable development and balanced growth of industrial and service sectors to make Himachal as one of the preferred destination for investment”.

- In 2022-23, industrial policy 2019 extended from December, 2022 to December, 2025 for providing favourable industrial development environment, especially for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. If this strategy is implemented, it will help accomplish its goals.
 - By EoDB will be ensured by the simplification of laws and processes, the adoption of self-certification, and the rapid digitization of all approvals.
 - Building a new industrial infrastructure, or improving upon an existing one, and establishing a private Land Bank.
 - The provision of reliable, cost-effective electricity.
 - As a result of streamlining the distribution of State-provided incentives, concessions, and facilities, investment in the State may be maintained and speed up.
 - By providing incentives, facilities and concessions with **condition of employment to 80 per cent Bonafide Himachlies** at all level. Enterprises employing above 80 per cent Bonafide Himachlies on regular basis are being incentivized on additional employment generated over and above of 50 Bonafide Himachlies.

11.3 FOCUS SECTORS FOR INVESTMENT IN HIMACHAL

- To encourage manufacturing and create more jobs in Himachal Pradesh, the state government has selected eight priority industries to concentrate on. The major goal of the sector designation is to establish an investor and entrepreneur friendly and transparent system, as well as to provide simpler processes, convenience of doing business, and attractive policies in different sectors.

11.3.1 Agri-Business, Food Processing and Post Harvest Technology

Figure: 11.7

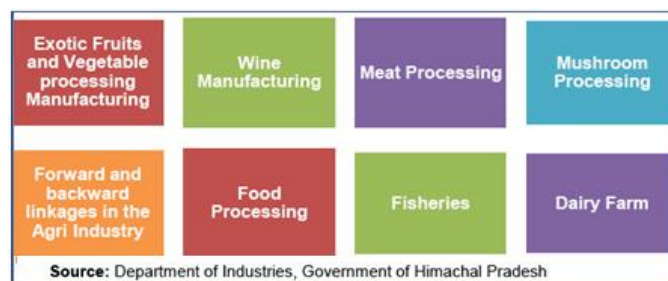
Feature of Agri-Business, Food Processing and Post Harvest Technology



Source: Department of Industries, Government of Himachal Pradesh

Figure: 11.8

Snapshot of Investment Opportunities in Food Processing Sector



Source: Department of Industries, Government of Himachal Pradesh

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11.3.2 Manufacturing and Pharmaceuticals

- The State has made a significant transition from agrarian to an industrial economy; with a quantum jump from a mere **7.0 per cent** contribution of the industry sector to **GSDP in 1950-51 to 42.97 per cent in 2022-23**.
- Sector Highlights of Manufacturing and Pharmaceuticals are stated under following point:
 - The State has **47 Industrial Areas and 17 Industrial Estates** and offers market access to over **300 million customers (25 per cent population of India)**. It supported the development of **Cremica Food Park** through private sector participation. With abundant raw material and better connectivity, the State Government envisages the development of more Food Parks.
 - New Industrial parks have been proposed at various locations in the State such as: **Integrated Industrial township and Software Technology Park at Kangra, Integrated Industrial Township under MIIUS, Mega Food Park under Mega Food Park Scheme, Mega Textile Park at Una, Proposed Biotechnology Park at Aduwal and Bulk Drug Park at Una, Medical Devices Park in Solan Software Technology Park at Mehli in Shimla.**
 - **Largest pharma hub of Asia:** Himachal Pradesh is the pharmaceutical manufacturing hub of the country. Almost all the leading pharma giants have set up their units here or are in the process of setting up units. An ultra-modern laboratory assisted by National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) is also proposed to be set up at Baddi. **Himachal Pradesh contributes 35.0 per cent of pharma demand in India.**

Table 11.1

Details of investible project in Himachal

Investible Project	Bulk Drug Park	Medical Device Park	Industrial park
Location	Haroli, District Una	Nalagarh, District Solan	Site-I Chanaur, Tehsil Dadasiba, District Kangra Site-II Chawan Khani, Tehsil Nurpur, District Kangra
Total Area	1405 acre	265 acre	Site-I Chanaur -23 Hectare Site-II Chawan, Khani, 85 Hectare

Source: Department of Industries

11.3.3 Tourism, Hospitality and Civil Aviation

- Himachal Pradesh offers a wide variety of options to tourists having different interests and is popular for leisure, religious, adventure and cultural tourism. The tourism sector of Himachal Pradesh provides innumerable opportunities for private investors to be a part of the growth story.

Investment projects in Tourism, Hospitality and Civil Aviation

- Ropeways Project at Shri Anandpur Shaib to Shri Naina Devi Ji, Shikari Devi (Mandi), Neugal (Palampur), Shahtalai to Deothsidh, Mcleodgang to triund (Kangra) and Narakanda to Hathu peak Shimla.
- High Class tented accomadation at Triund, Pong Dam, Birbiling (Kangra), Kasauli, Chail (Solan), Dalhousie (Chamba), Janjehli, Shikari Devi-Thunag Kamrunag (Mandi) and Glamping in Baga Sarahan, Nirmand Kullu.
- Hell taxi service Chandigarh, Shimla, Dharmshala, Mandi, Heli tour in Kinnaur, Lahual Spiti and Shimla region.
- Ski resort with ski lift facilities at Chanshal (Shimla).
- International level of hotel management at Jhatingri (Mandi) and Dhramshala.
- International level convention centre with other allied services at Dharamshata (Mcleodgang).

11.3.4 Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH), Wellness and Healthcare

The Sector Highlights of AYUSH, Wellness and Healthcare sector

- **Favorable climate:** Pleasant weather across all seasons
- **Clean air:** Air Quality index less than 50 in cities and >10 across Himachal Pradesh
- Well established infrastructure of Wellness Resorts across Himachal Pradesh
- **66% (2/3rd)** geographical area of designated forest cover
- **Himachali Black cumin:** Recently acquired **Geographical Indication (GI)** status & strengthens the immunization system and reduces belly fat

11.3.5 Housing, Urban Development, Transportation and Infrastructure

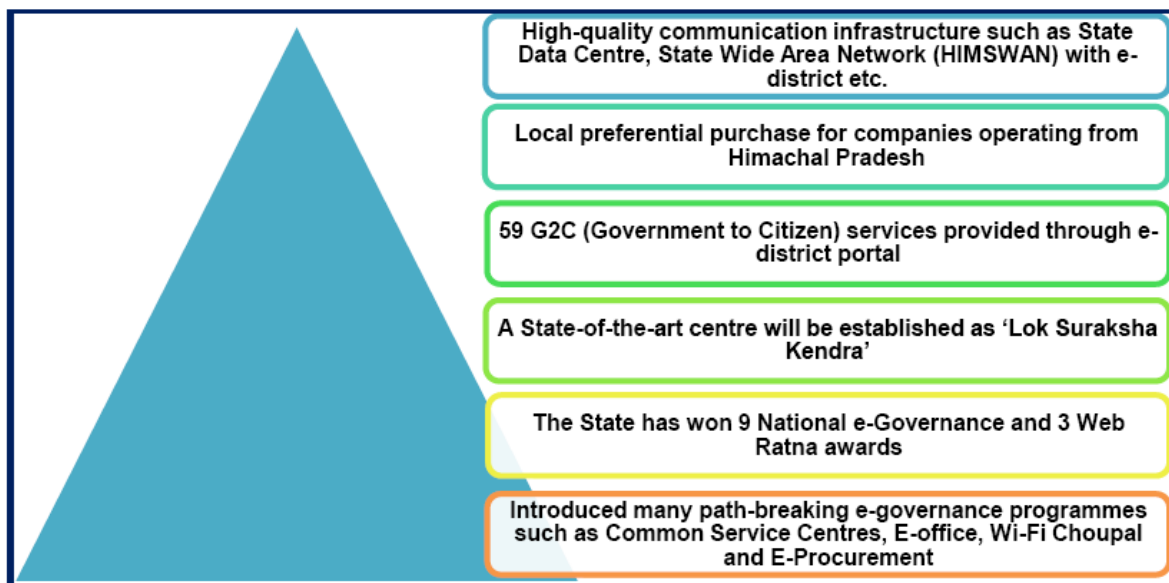
- **Shimla and Dharamshala** both have been selected as two of the hundred Indian cities to be developed as Smart Cities under Smart Cities Mission. Significant of investment will be made in Public Private Paternership (PPP) mode in the area of infrastructure, Technology, Solid Waste Management, Housing and Community facilities.

11.3.6 Information Technology (IT), Information Technology Enabled Services (ITeS) and Electronics Manufacturing

- The State government of Himachal Pradesh has developed an e-governance road map to boost IT, ITeS and electronics ecosystem in the State. The initiatives under the e-governance road map include as integrated enterprise architecture, setting up of IT parks, cyber security measures, connectivity in tribal areas, data centre and command and control centre etc.

Figure 11.9

Sector Highlights of IT, ITeS and Electronics Manufacturing



11.3.7 Education and Skill Development

- The State has performed remarkably well in the field of education not just in achieving good standards in educational indicators but also in new innovative initiatives like "Sameeksha Program: A Technology-based Integrated Review and Monitoring System" and "Continuous Learning Programme: Refresher Training for

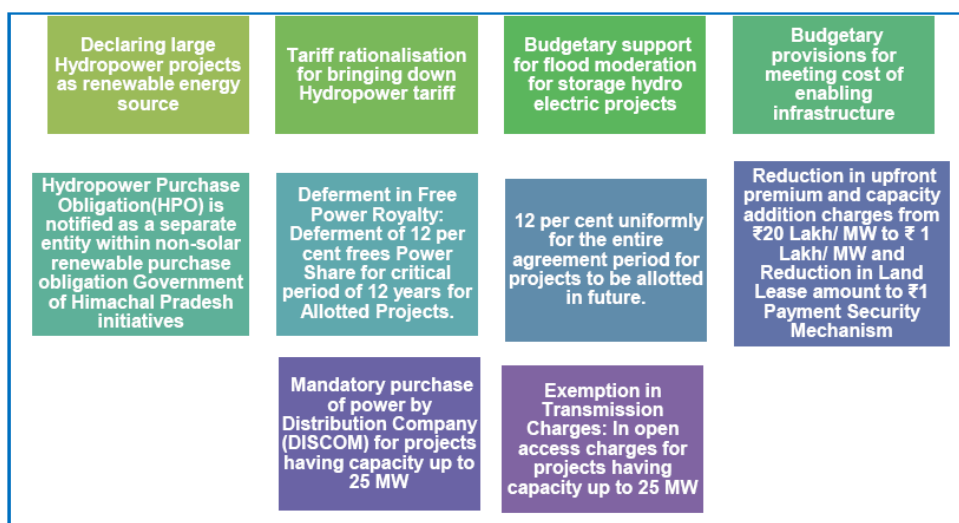
In-Service Teachers” for exemplary implementation of the programmes through Samagra Shiksha in the Department of Education.

11.3.8 Renewable Energy

- Harness able hydropower potential is **23,500 Mega Watt (MW)**, of which **10,580 MW** has already been harnessed.

Figure 11.10

Government of India’s initiatives for Renewable Energy



11.4 GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

11.4.1 State Sponsored Schemes

(i) Rationalization of Regulatory Compliances (RRC)

- State has taken several initiatives for reducing the regulatory compliance burden to realize the State and Nation’s goals of improving “**Ease of Living**” and “**EoDB**”.
- Key objectives behind the RRC exercise are to identify/ reduce/ eliminate all the burdensome compliance, minimize physical **touch points between Government to Business (G2B)/ Government to Citizen (G2C)** and provide hassle-free delivery of services by Government. Himachal Pradesh has reduced a total of 2011 burdensome compliances in RCB Action Plan 2022-2023 (Reduced 961 compliances with Business Interface category and 1,050 with Citizens Interface category) as on 31st January 2023.

(ii) Mukhya Mantri Swavalamban Yojana (MMSY)

- The scheme has been made available online with the provision of **60 per cent “Front Loading”** of subsidy.
- The age limits for women have been revised from 18-45 years to 18-50 years and so that more women could take the benefit of the scheme and become self-dependent.

(iii) State Rural Engineering Based Training Programme (SREBTP)

- In order to develop and upgrade skills of rural entrepreneurs belonging to the Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classes categories in Rural Engineering /Economy based Industries, SREBTP is being implemented.

- Candidates are being provided monthly stipend of ₹ 2400 and toolkit worth ₹ 7000 after completion of training.

(iv) Himachal State Food Mission (HPSFM)

- Under HPSFM, till now (from 2015 to January 2023) 215 food processing based enterprises have been sanctioned since inception till date and grant-in-aid amounting to ₹60.62 crore is involved in setting up of these projects.

(v) Chief Minister's Startup/ Innovation Projects/ New Industries Scheme

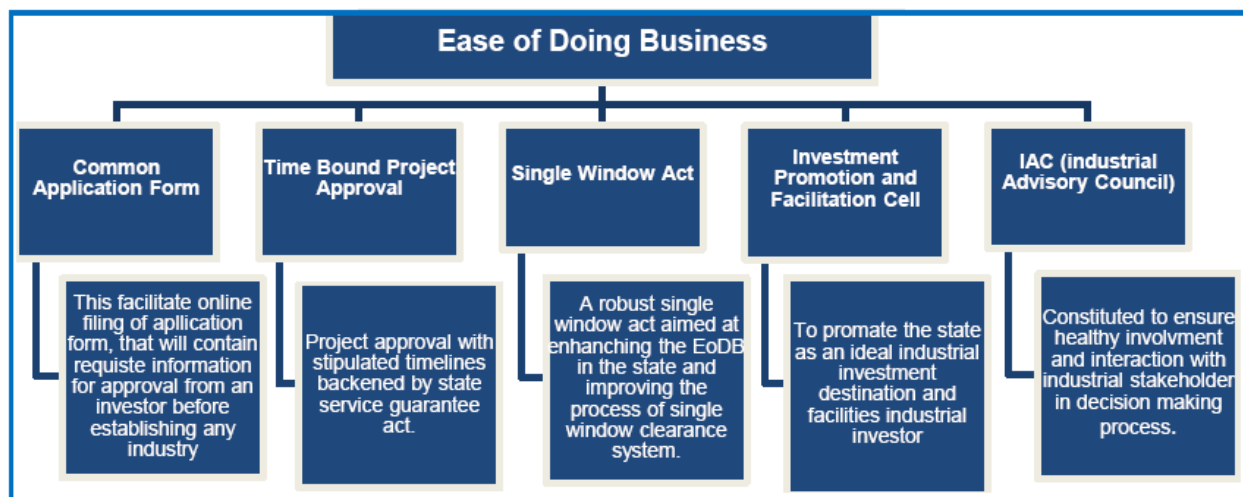
- The initiative envisions numerous incentives for startups to help entrepreneurs' success in their enterprises, including a monthly subsistence stipend of ₹25,000 per month for one year and free incubation facilities with plug-and-play capabilities.

(vi) Ease of Doing Business (EoDB)

- The State has implemented 301 business reforms covering 15 business regulatory areas. "Single Window Portal- Emerging Himachal for Business services and Himachal Online Sewa Portal- E-District Himachal for Citizen related services" are fully functional to provide one stop solution to all Business/Industries and Citizens service.

Figure: 11.10

Snapshot of Provision under EoDB



11.4.2 Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(i) Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFMFPE)

- PMFMFPE is centrally Sponsored Scheme in which sharing pattern for Himachal Pradesh is **90:10 ratios** (Government of India- 90.0 per cent, States- 10.0 per cent).

(ii) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

- Under the scheme the maximum cost of the project in manufacturing sector is ₹ 50 lakh and ₹ 20 lakh under Service Sector. If the total project cost exceeds ₹50 lakh or ₹20 lakh for Manufacturing and Service/Business sector respectively, the balance amount may be provided by Banks without any Government subsidy.
- **General Category Candidate get 15-25 per cent** subsidy depending upon the location of the proposed venture/unit and contribution towards project cost is 10 per cent. **For other category candidates gets 25-35**

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per cent depending upon the location of the proposed venture/unit and their own contribution is only 5.0 per cent.

- This scheme is being implemented by industries department, **Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board (HPKVIB) and Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) State Offices.**

11.5 SERICULTURE INDUSTRY

- Sericulture activities are providing part time employment to the weaker section of the State. In order to promote silk worm rearing in the State, 146 communities based organizations and “**Resham Sathi**” has been nominated under various projects.

11.6 MINING

- Strict provisions have been made to check illegal mining and the penalty for illegal mining has been raised from ₹25,000 to ₹5,00,000 and the provision for **imprisonment has been enhanced for a term up to 2 years or both.** On one hand, Government is committed to check illegal mining and punish the offenders with the strict provisions made in the rules, on the other hand, it is making all efforts to make mining material available for legal activities.
- **The border Districts of State viz: Kangra, Una, Solan and Sirmaur are prone to illegal mining.**
- 5 mining check posts in **District Una** and one in **District Solan** have been established to check illegal mining as well as overloading.

11.7 MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMES) SECTOR IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

- MSMEs play a crucial role in the economic and social growth of their respective states by encouraging business innovation and creating new job possibilities.

Table 11.4

Revised definition of MSMEs

Composite criteria : Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment and Annual Turnover			
Classification	Micro	Small	Medium
Manufacturing enterprises and enterprises rendering Services	Investment < ₹ 1 crore	Investment < ₹ 10 crore	Investment < ₹ 50 crore
	Turnover < ₹ 5 crore	Turnover < ₹ 50 crore	Turnover < ₹ 250 crore

Source: Ministry of MSME, Government of India

- The modified definition of MSMEs will facilitate expansion and growth of these enterprises.
- The recent measures taken by the Government to improve the ease of doing business for the MSMEs include the launch of the new Udyam Registration Portal in July 2020.
- As on 09th February, 2023, 79,484 enterprises have registered on the Udyam portal in the state, out of which 76,713 are Micro, 2,493 are Small and 278 are Medium enterprises.

11.8 KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION (KVIC)

- KVIC is a statutory organisation established by the **Government of India in April 1957** (during the Second Five Year Plan) under the '**Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act of 1956**. The KVIC has a state section in Shimla and 13 operational Khadi Institutions throughout the state.
- With the active support of local Government agencies and Banks, KVIC is implementing PMEGP scheme since 2009 and generating employment opportunities to educated and uneducated youth.

- KVIC has also identified clusters for regeneration of traditional industries in the state. **Under SFURTI Sirmour Beekeeping Cluster has been identified and Mahila Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Rajgarh, Sirmour will be the implementing Agency.** With the technical support of Lee Bee International institute of Bee Keeping and Agro Enterprises, Ludhiana, 300 artisans will be covered involving project cost of ₹ 255.76 lakh.

11.9 HIMACHAL PRADESH KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD (HPKVIB)

- The HPKVIB is a statutory body created by an act of Legislative assembly (Number 8 of 1966). **It came into existence on 8th January, 1968.** The original Act of 1966 has been subsequently amended during the year 1981 and 1987. The objectives of the board are broadly given as under:
 - The social objective of providing employment.
 - The economic objective of producing saleable articles.
 - The wider objective of creating self-reliance amongst the poor and building up of a strong rural community spirit.

11.10 HIMACHAL PRADESH STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (HPSIDC)

- It owns 424 industrial Plots at Baddi and Dabni and has built "State of Art" Industrial areas at Kandrori and Pondoga. It also owns Sheds at Paonta Sahib and Parwanoo. HPSIDC is authorised dealer of Indian Oil Corporation and SAIL for supply of Bitumen and steel products and Cold Mix products from Bitchem Asphalt (Govt. of India approved) catering to the need of different Govt. Dept. and private players.

11.11 HIMACHAL PRADESH INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT BOARD (HPIDB)

- Following sectors have been undertaken by HPIDB.
 - State Roads and Bridges Projects.
 - Irrigation and Public Health Projects.
 - Health infrastructure.
 - Power projects.
 - Urban Local Bodies and other infrastructures.

11.12 Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

Table 11.9

Index of Industrial Production

Year	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	General
2020-21	102.0	153.9	482.7	221.9
2021-22	105.2	176.5	462.3	235.3
2022-23*	121.2	183.2	519.4	252.7

** Indices are of one quarter June, 2022.*

Source: Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Important MCQ for Prelims

- What is the average contribution of the industry sector to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in Himachal Pradesh over the last four years?
a) 30.0% b) 40.0%
c) 50.0% d) 60.0%
Answer: b)
- What is the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of the industry sector in Himachal Pradesh during the last decade?
a) 4.0% b) 5.0%
c) 6.0% d) 7.0%
Answer: c)
- What percentage of the state's working adults were employed by the industry sector according to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2020-21?
a) 18.32% b) 19.32%
c) 20.32% d) 21.32%
Answer: b)
- What is the vision statement of the Himachal Pradesh Industrial Policy 2019?
a) To create an enabling ecosystem to enhance the scale of economic development and employment opportunities.
b) To promote environmental sustainability and balanced growth of industrial and service sectors.
c) To improve the quality of life of the people by providing better infrastructure and amenities.
d) To encourage foreign investment and reduce dependence on domestic capital.
Answer: a)
- Which industry has the state government of Himachal Pradesh selected as a priority industry to encourage manufacturing and create more jobs?
a) Textile and Apparel
b) Electronics Manufacturing
c) Agri-Business, Food Processing and Post Harvest Technology
d) Automobile
Answer: c)
- What is the percentage contribution of the industry sector to GSDP in 2022-23 in Himachal Pradesh?
a) 7% b) 25%
c) 42.97% d) 70%
Answer: c) 42.97%
- How many industrial areas and industrial estates does Himachal Pradesh have?
a) 30 industrial areas and 15 industrial estates
b) 47 industrial areas and 17 industrial estates
c) 20 industrial areas and 10 industrial estates
d) 40 industrial areas and 20 industrial estates
Answer: b)
- Which sector is considered as the largest pharma hub of Asia?
a) Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH)
b) Manufacturing and Pharmaceuticals
c) Information Technology (IT), Information Technology Enabled Services (ITeS) and Electronics Manufacturing
d) Housing, Urban Development, Transportation and Infrastructure
Answer: b)
- Which project aims to develop smart parking at 22 locations in Himachal Pradesh?
a) Solid Waste Management Project
b) Affordable Housing Project
c) Smart City, Dharamshala
d) Smart City, Shimla
Answer: c) Smart City, Dharamshala
- What is the total harnessable hydropower potential in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) 23,500 MW b) 10,580 MW
c) 13,920 MW d) 23,980 MW

Answer: a)

11. What is the age limit for women under the Mukhya Mantri Swavalamban Yojana?

- a) 18-45 years b) 18-50 years
c) 18-55 years d) 20-45 years

Answer: b)

12. What is the monthly subsistence stipend provided under the Chief Minister's Startup/Innovation Projects/New Industries Scheme?

- a) ₹20,000 b) ₹25,000
c) ₹30,000 d) ₹35,000

Answer: b)

13. What is the percentage of EoDB reforms implemented by Himachal Pradesh?

- a) 84.13% b) 94.13%
c) 74.13% d) 64.13%

Answer: b)

14. Which portal provides a one-stop solution to all business/industries and citizen-related services in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) Sameeksha Program
b) Himachal State Food Mission
c) Mukhya Mantri Swavalamban Yojana
d) Single Window Portal-Emerging Himachal for Business Services and Himachal Online Sewa Portal-E-District Himachal for Citizen Related Services

Answer: d)

Important Questions for Mains

1. What are the key sectors identified for investment in Himachal Pradesh, and why are these sectors important for the state's economy? Discuss the growth potential of these sectors and the government's initiatives to promote investment in them.
2. What is the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) rating of Himachal Pradesh, and how does it compare to other states in India? Discuss the measures taken by the state government to improve EoDB, and analyze their impact on industrial growth and investment.
3. Evaluate the Himachal Pradesh Industrial Investment Policy. Discuss the key features of the policy, and explain how it aims to promote industrial growth and investment in the state. Also, analyze the challenges faced by the state in implementing the policy and suggest measures to overcome them.
4. Why is Himachal Pradesh considered to be the pharmaceutical manufacturing hub of India, and what initiatives has the state government taken to attract investment in this sector?
5. What is the Mukhya Mantri Swavalamban Yojana (MMSY) in Himachal Pradesh, and how is it helping to provide self-employment opportunities to the youth of the state?
6. What is the Himachal State Food Mission (HPSFM), and how is it supporting food processing based enterprises in the state?

CHAPTER-12

POWER

12.1 INTRODUCTION

- The potential for hydroelectric power generation in Himachal Pradesh is huge. **About 25 per cent of national potential of hydroelectricity** lies inside the borders of this State. The state has the potential to create around **27,436 MW of hydroelectric electricity** via the development of different hydroelectric projects on the five perennial river basins. Out of total hydroelectric potential of the state, **10,519 MW** is harnessed so far, out of which only **7.6 per cent** is under the control of Himachal Pradesh Government while the rest is exploited by the Central Government.
- Industries consume the highest proportion of electricity in the State followed by the domestic consumers.

12.2 DIRECTORATE OF ENERGY (DOE)

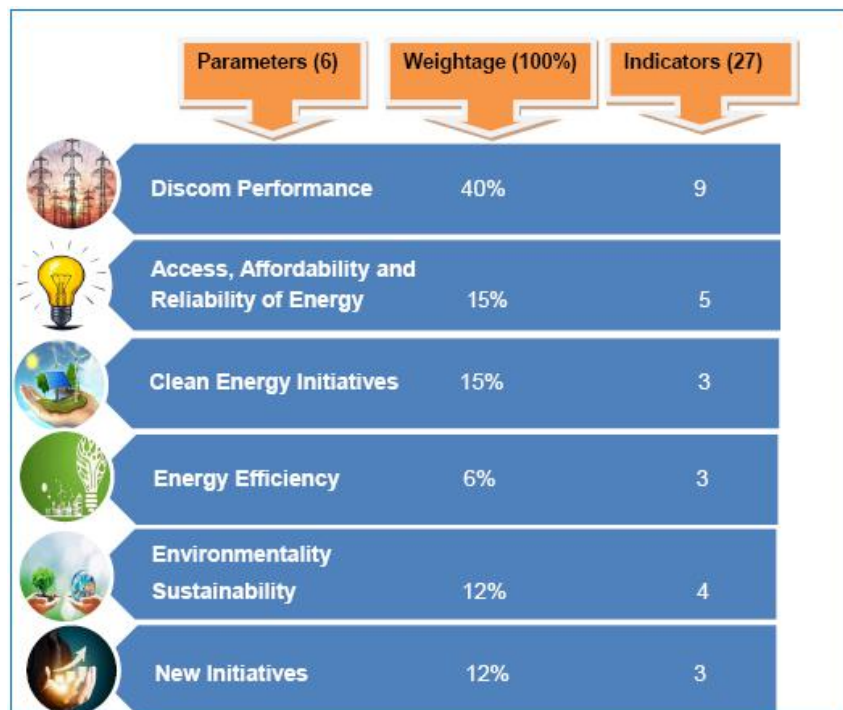
- In 2009, an independent Directorate of Energy was established;**
- Directorate of Energy is nodal office of Department of **Multi Purpose Project (MPP)** and Power, **Government of Himachal Pradesh (GoHP)**. It strives to provide efficient and timely coordination with all power utilities in the power sector of the State of Himachal Pradesh.

12.3 STATE ENERGY AND CLIMATE INDEX

This index for 2022 was conceptualized by **NITI Aayog and the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)**.

- The State Energy and Climate Index consists of 6 Parameters and **27 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)** as follows:

Figure 12.1



- The State has secured 7th rank among overall States and second place among special category States.

12.4 HIMACHAL PRADESH STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD LIMITED (HPSEBL)

- The Himachal Pradesh **State Electricity Board Limited (HPSEBL)** is responsible for the supply of uninterrupted and quality power to all consumers in Himachal Pradesh.
- HPSEBL has generated highest number of units of electricity from the power houses of Mandi district, followed by Kinnaur. In five districts of the State there was no generation of power. **Total power from HPSEBL's own power houses is 1938.36 MU in 2022-23 (up to December 2022).**

12.4.1 Hydro Electricity Generation

- In **HPSEBL, 27 hydroelectric plants** with a total installed capacity of **489.35 MW** are operational. One project, **Uhl Stage-III (100 MW)**, is under construction by Beas Valley Power Corporation Limited (BVPCL), a subsidiary company of HPSEBL.

12.4.2 Transmission

- The transmission wing of HPSEBL has installed 56 Extra High Voltage (EHV) Sub-Stations with a transformation capacity of **5,164 Mega Volt Ampere (MVA)** and 3,633.22 Circuit Kilometres (CKM) EHV lines till FY2021-22.

12.5 HIMACHAL PRADESH POWER CORPORATION LIMITED (HPPCL)

12.5.1 Projects under Operation/ Execution Stage:

HPPCL has following projects of hydropower:

Table 12.1

Sr. No	Projects Capacity	(MW)	River	River Basin
1	Integrated	243	Kashang	Satluj
2	Sawra Kuddu	111	Pabbar	Pabbar
3	Sainj	100	Sainj	Sainj
4	Shongtong Karcham	450	Satluj	Satluj
5	Renuka ji	40	Giri	Yamuna
6	Thana Plaun	191	Beas	Beas
7	Nakthan	460	Tosh	Parbati
8	Kishau Multipurpose Project	660	Tons	Yamuna

12.5.2 Other areas of Power development

i. Berra- Dol Solar Power Project (5 MW)

- HPPCL** has built a **5 MW solar power facility near Shri Naina Devi Ji Shrine** in the district of Bilaspur. This was the first solar power project established in the state by the government.

ii. 150-200 MW Solar Power Projects

- HPPCL is in the process of locating appropriate areas for the establishment of a 150-200 MW solar power capacity in the state which will be funded by the World Bank.

Table 12.2

Revenue Generation by Sale of Power

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Revenue Generation by Sale of Power till 31.03.2022	Revenue Generation by Sale of Power w.e.f. 01.04.2022 to 31.12.2022	Grand Total
1	Integrated Kashang HEP tage-1	199.24	48.47	247.71
2	Sainj HEP	517.95	188.51	706.46
3	Sawra Kuddu HEP	138.82	99.23	238.05
4	Berra Dol Solar Project	11.41	2.66	14.07
Total		867.42	338.87	1206.29

Source: Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.

12.6 HIMACHAL PRADESH POWER TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIMITED (HPPTCL)

- This corporation is an undertaking of Government of Himachal Pradesh established with an aim to strengthen the transmission network and to facilitate evacuation of power from upcoming generating plants.

12.7 HIMURJA

- HIMURJA has made efforts to popularize renewable energy programmes in the State with financial support of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India and the State Government. The major programmes implemented/being implemented in the State are Solar Power Plants/Projects, Solar Photovoltaic Lights, Solar Thermal Systems and **Small Hydro Electric Projects (upto 5.00 MW capacity)**.

12.8 IMPORTANT POLICY INITIATIVES

- The hydro power policy 2006 of the state has served its objectives well and over the last 15 years, there has been a paradigm shift in energy scenario of the country. The new energy policy 2021 of Himachal Pradesh was felt. Important policy initiatives are given as follows:
 - After 15 years, Himachal Pradesh has modified its hydro power policy to address fresh challenges in hydro, biomass and solar power development.
 - The state has prepared a draft energy policy 2021 that aims to promote green, clean and sustainable generation of energy to enable quick harnessing of full potential of Himachal Pradesh.
 - It also aims to harness and commission **10,000 MW of hydro energy by 2030** to have an **operational capacity of 20,948 MW**, besides upgrading the existing run of river hydro plants for pumped storage plants/hybrid power plants.

Important MCQ for Prelims

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. What is the percentage of Himachal Pradesh's total hydroelectric potential that has been harnessed so far?</p> <p>a) 10.6% b) 15.2%</p> <p>c) 7.6% d) 5.3%</p> <p>Answer: c) 7.6%</p> | <p>hydroelectric projects with a capacity greater than 5 MW?</p> <p>a) Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board</p> <p>b) Bureau of Energy Efficiency</p> <p>c) Directorate of Energy</p> <p>d) NITI Aayog</p> <p>Answer: c) Directorate of Energy</p> |
| <p>2. Which department of the Government of Himachal Pradesh oversees the allocation of</p> | |

CHANDIGARH: NIMBUS ACADEMY SCO.72-73, SECTOR-15-D, PHONE-9216442200

SHIMLA: NEAR CO-OPERATIVE BANK, CHHOTA SHIMLA. PHONE-8628868800

www.nimbusias.com Email: nimbusias@gmail.com

3. What is the capacity of the grid-connected solar roof top power plants installed by HIMURJA in the state?

- a) 18.86 MW b) 27.43 MW
c) 10.52 MW d) 14.9 MW

Answer: a) 18.86 MW

4. What is the rank of Himachal Pradesh in the State Energy and Climate Index among overall states?

- a) 3rd b) 7th
c) 10th d) 15th

Answer: b) 7th

5. What is the aim of the draft energy policy 2021 prepared by the Himachal Pradesh government?

- a) To promote green, clean and sustainable generation of energy to enable quick harnessing of full potential of Himachal Pradesh.
b) To ensure the supply of uninterrupted and quality power to all consumers in Himachal Pradesh.
c) To allocate hydroelectric projects with a capacity greater than 5 MW.
d) To increase the equity participation of the Government of Himachal Pradesh in Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam (SJVN) projects.

Answer: a)

6. Which subsidiary company of HPSEBL is constructing the Uhl Stage-III hydroelectric project?

- a) HPPTCL b) HPPCL
c) BVPCL d) NHPC

Answer: c) BVPCL

7. What is the capacity of the proposed Kishau Multipurpose Project?

- a) 40 MW b) 191 MW
c) 450 MW d) 660 MW

Answer: d) 660 MW

8. What is the capacity of the Berra-Dol Solar Power Project?

- a) 40 MW b) 111 MW
c) 5 MW d) 150-200 MW

Answer: c) 5 MW

9. What is the funding percentage for the Green Energy Corridor-I scheme?

- a) 20% b) 40%
c) 60% d) 80%

Answer: b) 40%

Important Questions for Mains

1. What steps has the Himachal Pradesh government taken to promote green, clean and sustainable generation of energy?
2. How can Himachal Pradesh harness its remaining hydroelectric potential, and what are the challenges it might face in doing so?
3. Discuss the State Energy and Climate Index and its significance in assessing the performance of states in the energy and climate sector.
4. What is the role of the Directorate of Energy in the power sector of Himachal Pradesh, and how has it contributed to the development of the sector in the state?
5. How does Himachal Pradesh plan to broaden its power development efforts beyond hydro power to include other renewable sources such as solar?

CHAPTER-13

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

13.1 INTRODUCTION

- Economic growth, according to the Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour and Employment 2021–22, Government of India, entails not only the creation of employment but also the improvement of working conditions so that people may engage in their occupations with freedom, safety, and dignity.
- The employment assistance/ information service to job seekers is provided through **3 Regional Employment Exchanges, 9 District Employment Exchanges, 2 University Information and Guidance Bureaus, 65 Sub Office Employment Exchanges, one Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped and Central Employment Cell.**

13.1.1 Minimum wages

- The State Government has enhanced the minimum wages for unskilled category of workers from **₹ 300 to ₹ 350 per day or ₹ 9,000 to ₹ 10,500 per month w.e.f. 1st April, 2022**, working in all existing 19 scheduled employment under the provisions of Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

13.1.2 Employment Market Information Programme

- At the district level, the employment data is being collected under the Employment Market Information Programme since 1960. The total employment in the State as on 31st March, 2021 in Public Sector was 2,79,365 and in private sector was 1,95,791.

13.1.3 Vocational Guidance

- The Department of Labour and Employment provides Vocational/Career Guidance to the youth and organizes guidance camps at Schools, Colleges, ITIs and Polytechnics, among other places.

13.1.4 Central Employment Cell

- The Central Employment Cell organizes Campus Interviews for Private Sector Employers for their requirement of unskilled labour.

13.1.5 Special Employment Exchange for Specially Abled

- The **special employment exchange for the placement of disabled persons (physically, visually, hearing and locomotor impaired) was set-up in the Directorate of Labour and Employment in 1976.** This special employment exchange renders assistance to the specially abled candidates in the field of vocational guidance and also provides employment assistance in Public and Private Sector.

13.1.6 Employees Insurance and Provident Fund Scheme

The Employees State Insurance (ESI) is applicable in the areas of:

- **Solan, Parwanoo, Barotiwala, Nalagarh, Baddi in Solan District**
- **Mehatpur, Bathri & Gagret in Una District**
- **Paonta Sahib & Kala Amb in Sirmour District**
- **Golthai in Bilaspur District**
- **Mandi, Ratti, Ner Chowk, Bhangrotu, Chakkar, Gutkar in Mandi District**
- **Industrial Area Shoghi and Municipal area of Shimla in District Shimla.**

13.1.7 Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) ACT-1996 and Cess Act- 1996

- Under this Act, various provisions have been made to implement welfare schemes such as providing Maternity/Paternity Benefits, Disability Pension, Retirement Pension, Family Pension, Medical Assistance, Financial Assistance for marriage of self and up to two children, Skill Development Allowance, providing bicycles and washing machines to women workers, providing induction heaters or solar cookers and solar lamps to beneficiaries.

13.1.8 Skill Development Allowance Scheme

- This programme offers financial assistance to the State's qualified unemployed youths in order to help them improve their skills and increase their employability.
- For the length of skill development training, up to a maximum of two years, this allowance is granted at a rate of ₹ 1,000 per month and offered at a rate of ₹ 1,500 per month for those who are 50 per cent or more permanently physically handicapped.
- The department is also implementing Industrial Skill Development Allowance Scheme, 2018. Under this scheme there is a provision allowance to the eligible employed youth engaged in private industrial establishment of the State for their on job skill up gradation and better employment opportunities.

13.1.9 Unemployment Allowance Scheme

- Under this scheme, there is provision of allowance to the eligible unemployed youths of the state @ ₹ 1,000 per month and for 50 per cent or more permanent physically challenged @ ₹ 1,500 per month for a maximum period of 2 years to enable them to sustain themselves for a certain period.

13.2 HIMACHAL PRADESH KAUSHAL VIKAS NIGAM (HPKVN)

- HPKVN is a State Government Corporation incorporated on **14th September, 2015** under the Companies Act, 2013 as the State Skill Mission. It is implementing two major projects for imparting training to the youths of Himachal Pradesh. i.e.

(i) Asian Development Bank (ADB) assisted Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project (HPSDP)

(ii) The state managed Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY) 2.0 and 3.0.

13.2.1 Asian Development Bank (ADB) Assisted Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project (HPSDP)

- HPSDP became operational in May, 2018 and will end in **June, 2023**. Total cost of the project is ₹827.00 crore with the following breakup:

a) Asian Development Bank (ADB) Share: ₹ 661.00 crore

b) Himachal Pradesh State Government Share: ₹ 166.00 crore

i. Setting up of Center of Excellence (CoE)

- In order to create institutional framework for long term skill development needs of the state, a CoE is being setup at Wahnaghat, in district Solan.

Domains:

- Food Production
- Food and Beverages Operations & Management
- Hotel Operations and Management
- Fitness and Wellness

5. Food Technology

ii. Short Term Training Programmes through Government Industrial Training Institutions (ITIs) of Himachal Pradesh

- HPKVN under its HPSPDP has started short term up skilling and multi skilling training in **67 ITI's and more than 16,000 students** have been enrolled in various sectors such as Automotive, Construction, Plumbing, IT-ITes, Capital Goods, Apparel & Made-ups, Electronics & Hardware, Beauty & Wellness.

iii. Graduate Add On Training Programmes

- To increase the employability of final year graduating students of **28 Government Degree Colleges**, HPKVN has introduced a National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) aligned graduate add on training programmes in sectors complementing their core studies.

iv. Skill training for Persons with Disability (PwD's)

- In order to generate livelihood opportunities for PwD's, HPKVN has launched "NAVDHARNA" programme under which for imparting skill trainings to relevant stakeholders, training provider has been shortlisted/ selected for conduct of skill trainings for 600 candidates in Retail and Tourism and Hospitality Sectors.

Some others Programmes:

- National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) Training
- Short-Term Training Programmes through Training Service Providers (TSPs)
- Bachelor of Vocation (B.Voc) Degree Programme
- Up-gradation of Tools and Equipments in 50 ITIs, Women Polytechnic (Rehan, district Kangra) and Government Engineering Colleges
- City Livelihood Centers (CLCs), Rural Livelihood Centers (RLCs), Model Career Centers (MCC) and other aligned infrastructure

13.2.2 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

- The scheme was launched on **2nd October, 2016** and till date HPKVN has enrolled more than **16,584 youth in 22 sectors**. Out of these training of more than 11,300 youth has been completed.

13.2.3 Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP)

- HPKVN is implementing **World Bank assisted SANKALP** with sanctioned funds of ₹ 2.10 crore and aimed at strengthening institutional mechanism and skilling ecosystem across the state.

13.2.4 New Initiatives

- MoU's with reputed Government Training Institutions
- English, Employability and Entrepreneurship (EEE) Trainings
- Flexible Memorandum of Understanding (Flexi-MoU)
- MoU's with Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) for Drone Service Technician Training

13.3 EMPLOYMENT SCENARIO: HIMACHAL PRADESH, NEIGHBORING STATES AND INDIA

13.3.1 Labour Force in Himachal Pradesh

- According to PLFS-2021-22, "Persons who were either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) constitute the labour force". Labour force or in others words, the 'economically

active' population, refers to the population which supplies or seeks to supply labour for production and, therefore, includes both 'employed' and 'unemployed' persons.

- The reason that LFPR in Himachal Pradesh is so much higher than in other adjoining states is that agriculture is still the mainstay of State's largely rural economy, and predominantly agricultural economies tend to have higher labour force participation rates.
- **Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)** all ages in per cent according to usual status (ps+ss) for Himachal Pradesh is **64.2 & 52.3 for males & females** respectively.

13.3.2 Worker Population Ratio (WPR)

- WPR is an indicator used for analyzing the employment situation and knowing the proportion of the population actively contributing to production of goods and services in the economy.
- **Male & Female Worker Population Ratio (Rural+Urban)** all ages in 2021-22 for Himachal Pradesh is **55.8 & 50.5 respectively**, which is better than Uttarakhand (37.6), Punjab (38.6), Haryana (32.3) and India (39.6).

13.3.3 Unemployment Rate

- "Unemployment Rate (UR) is defined as the percentage of persons unemployed among the persons in the labour force". The unemployment rate in Himachal Pradesh has risen from **3.3 per cent** in 2020-21 to 4.0 per cent in 2021-22.

Table 13.1

The architecture of key labour force indicators are given below

Activity profile	key labour force indicators
Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour force participation rate (LFPR) = number of employed persons+ number of unemployed persons/total population*100 • Worker Population Ratio (WPR) = number of employed persons/total population*100
Unemployed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion Unemployed (PU) = number of unemployed persons /total population*100
Not in labour force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment Rate (UR) = number of unemployed persons / (number of employed persons+ number of unemployed persons) *100

Table 13.2

Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) by broad status in employment for Himachal, neighboring states and all India

Years	Self Employed						regular wage/salary		casual labour	
	own account worker, employer		helper in household enterprise		all self employed					
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2020-21	41.6	47.2	13.0	38.9	54.6	86.1	28.7	11.6	16.7	2.2
2021-22	40.5	46.0	15.3	38.7	55.8	84.7	27.4	11.9	16.8	3.4

Important MCQ for Prelims

1. How many Regional Employment Exchanges are there in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) 1 b) 2
c) 3 d) 4

Answer: c) 3

2. What is the name of the State Skill Mission created in Himachal Pradesh in 2015?

- a) Himachal Pradesh Employment Corporation
b) Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Authority
c) Himachal Pradesh Kaushal Vikas Nigam d) Himachal Pradesh Employment Generation Board

Answer: c)

3. What is the current unemployment rate in Himachal Pradesh according to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2021-22?

- a) 4.0% b) 6.4%
c) 7.8% d) 9.0%

Answer: a) 4.0%

4. When did the Himachal Pradesh Government enhance the minimum wages for unskilled category of workers?

- a) 1st January, 2022 b) 1st April, 2022
c) 1st July, 2022 d) 1st October, 2022

Answer: b) 1st April, 2022

5. Since when has employment data been collected under the Employment Market Information Programme in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) 1950 b) 1960
c) 1970 d) 1980

Answer: b) 1960

6. How much financial assistance is provided to the eligible unemployed youth under the Unemployment Allowance Scheme for a maximum period of two years?

- a) ₹500 per month b) ₹1,000 per month
c) ₹1,500 per month d) ₹2,000 per month

Answer: b) ₹1,000 per month

7. the objective of the PMKVY scheme implemented by HPKVN?

- a) To strengthen the skilling ecosystem across the state
b) To provide financial assistance to unemployed youth
c) To improve the infrastructure of government training institutions

Answer: a)

Important Questions for Mains

- Describe the measures taken by the Department of Labour and Employment in Himachal Pradesh to provide vocational guidance and career counseling to the youth. Also, mention the number of youth provided with vocational guidance during the financial year 2022-23.
- Explain the significance of the Minimum Wages Advisory Board constituted by the Himachal Pradesh Government. Also, discuss the recent enhancement in the minimum wages for unskilled category of workers.
- Analyze the unemployment situation in Himachal Pradesh in comparison to neighboring states and India as a whole, as per the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2021-22. What measures can be taken to further reduce the unemployment rate in the State?
- Discuss the objectives, implementation, and achievements of the Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project (HPSDP) implemented by the Himachal Pradesh Kaushal Vikas Nigam (HPKVN) with the assistance of the Asian Development Bank (ADB)

CHAPTER-14

TOURISM AND TRANSPORT

14.1 INTRODUCTION

- Tourism offers great opportunities for emerging economies and developing countries. The Manila Declaration on World Tourism of 1980 recognized its importance as "an activity essential to the life of nations because of its direct effects on the social, cultural, educational, and economic sectors of national societies, and on their international relations."
- The **World Economic Forum's (WEF)** ranked India **54th position (down from 46th in 2019)** with a score of 4.1 in its Travel and Tourism Development Index 2021, but still, India remains the top performer in South Asia. Japan has topped (1) the global chart and the bottom position (117) is occupied by the country Chad. The tourism industry contributes to 7 per cent of GDP and accounts for **5 per cent** of employment in India.
- **Tourism constitutes 7.0 per cent of Himachal's GDP, and contributes around 14.42 per cent direct and indirect employment to the total employment in the State.**

14.2 INTEREST SUBVENTION SCHEME

- Interest Subvention Scheme was started by the Government on **2nd July, 2020** to provide financial assistance to the entrepreneurs associated with tourism.

14.3 THE NEW ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK PROJECT-2 (ADB)

- A proposal of **\$ 291.04 Million (ADB financing US \$ 233.00 Million) ₹ 2,095.70 crore** with the financial assistance of ADB, was submitted to Government of India (GoI) and has been approved by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, GoI.

14.4 SWADESH DARSHAN SCHEME

- The Government of India, Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the **"Swadesh Darshan Scheme"** in the year 2017 for Himachal Pradesh. The following projects are being executed:
 - Convention Centre at Kiarighat District Solan.
 - Shimla Heliport.
 - Village Haat at District Kangra.
 - International Standard free standing artificial climbing wall at Manali District Kullu.
 - Art and Craft Centre Bhalei Mata, District Chamba.
 - Maa Hateshwari Temple, Hatkoti, District Shimla.
 - Installation of Signages, Gantries, Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) and Wireless Fidelity (WiFi) for the entire Circuit.
 - Paragliding Centre at Bir Billing, District Kangra is in progress.

14.5 MARKETING AND PUBLICITY

- The Department of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Himachal Pradesh plays proactive role in promotion of tourism in the State. The Department is promoting the tourism through Print Media, Electronic Media, Outdoor Media, Digital Media, Social Media and through participation in various Tourism Travel Fairs/Marts/Exhibitions etc. at National and International level.

14.6 CIVIL AVIATION

- i) **Shimla (Jubberhatti) Airport:** The Government has completed Runway End Safety Area (RESA) work upto 30 mtrs on both sides of Shimla Airport.
- ii) **Kullu (Bhunter) Airport:** Kullu Airport has an existing runway of 1,128 meters with a width of 30.5 meters which is suitable for the landing of 72 seater aircraft with load penalty.
- iii) **Kangra (Gaggal) Airport:** The present, runway of Kangra Airport is 1372 mtrs X 30 mtrs, which is suitable for landing of 72 seater aircraft with load penalty.
- iv) **Proposed Greenfield Airport at Nagchala, Mandi:** Feasibility of runway with a length of 3,150 meters was explored in two phases (i.e. 1st phase 2,100 meters and 2nd phase 1,050 meters).

14.7 HELIPORTS/HELIPADS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

- In order to provide the connectivity and to give boost to the Tourism Industry of the State 05 new Heliports i.e. one each in
- **Kangnidhar (District Mandi)**
- Defence Geoinformatics Research Establishment (DGRE) Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment (SASE) **Manali (District Kullu)**
- **Baddi (District Solan)**
- **Shimla and Rampur (District Shimla)** are being developed under Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik-2 (UDAN-2) Scheme of Government of India.
- At present there are **63 helipads** in the State and **38 new helipads** are being constructed by the State Government. In addition, a Heliport in District Headquarter is proposed to be constructed for which land has been identified by the District Administration and same is being transferred in the name of Directorate of Tourism.

14.8 NAI RAAHEIN NAI MANZILEIN

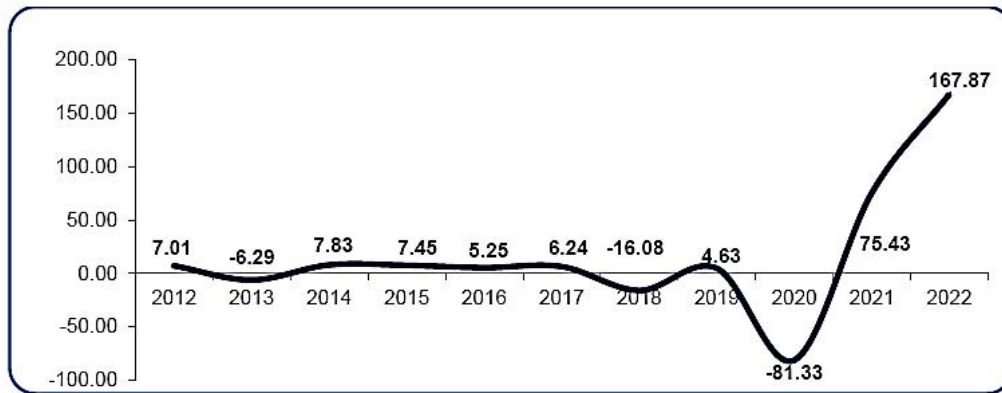
- To develop new tourist destinations, the state Government has implemented a new scheme “**Nai Rahein Nai Manzilein**” in the year 2018-19, to develop the unexplored areas of the state from tourism point of view.
- The following places are being developed from tourism point of view under this scheme:
 - **Paragliding Destination:** at Bir-Billing, District Kangra.
 - **Ski Destination:** Chanshal, District Shimla
 - **Eco-tourism:** Janjehli District Mandi, Churdhar from Nohradhar
 - **Water Sports activities:** Larji, Tatapani and Pong Dam.
 - **Paragliding Destination:** Ser Jagas, District Sirmaur
 - **Atal Rohtang Tunnel:** Development of Tourism related public facilities
 - **Shiv Dham:** Pilgrimage tourism in Mandi

14.9 TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY SECTOR

Tourist Arrivals in Lakh (Table: 14.1)

Year	Indian	Foreigner	Total
2018	160.94	3.56	164.50
2019	168.29	3.83	172.12
2020	31.70	0.43	32.13
2021	56.32	0.05	56.37
2022 (Up to Dec 2022)	150.70	0.29	150.99

YoY Growth Rate of Tourist Inflow (Figure: 14.1)



14.10 SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

- UNESCO defines sustainable tourism as “tourism that respects both local people and the traveler, cultural heritage and the environment”. Sustainable tourism seeks to provide people with an exciting and educational holiday that is also beneficial to the people of the host country. All tourism activities, of whatever motivation – holidays, business travel, conferences, adventure travel and ecotourism – need to be sustainable.

Table 14.2

Theme wise performance of districts and potential areas

S.N	Theme	Existing Well Performing Districts	Potential Districts
1	Eco Tourism	Lahaul-Spiti	Kinnaur, Kangra, Chamba, Mandi (Janjehli, Barot Valley), Kullu, Shimla (Chansal)
2	Agro/Organic Tourism	Chamba, Shimla, Kinnaur	Sirmour (Rajgarh), Mandi (Karsog Valley), Bilaspur (Ghumarwin), Lahaul-Spiti (Spiti), Chamba and Kullu
3	Snow Tourism	Kullu	Shimla (Narkanda and Chanshal), Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti, Chamba
4	Lake Tourism	Lahaul-Spiti, Kangra	Chamba, Mandi, Bilaspur, Una
5	Adventure	Kullu, Chamba. Lahaul- Spiti	Kinnaur, Mandi, Sirmour, Kangra and Shimla
6	Pilgrimage	Promotion and Marketing through Religious Circuits in all districts of Himachal Pradesh	
7	Cultural & Heritage	Kullu, Shimla, Kangra, Lahaul Spiti	Chamba, Sirmour (Nahan), Kinnaur, Mandi and Hamirpur
8	Health & Wellness	Kangra	Solan (Chail), Kullu, Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti, Mandi
9	Film Tourism	Shimla, Kullu	Lahaul-Spiti, Kangra (Palampur), Kullu (Manali), Chamba (Priungal), Shimla (Fagu)
10	Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) Tourism	Shimla, Solan, Kangra	Solan, Kangra, Kullu and Sirmour

14.11 HIMACHAL PRADESH TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (HPTDC)

- HPTDC is a pioneer in the development of **tourism infrastructure** in Himachal Pradesh formed in 1972. It provides complete package of tourism services, including accommodation catering, transport, conferencing and sports activities, having the largest chain of finest hotels and restaurants in the State with **55 hotels having 1,083 rooms with 2,442 beds.**
- Corporation has started the operation of a newly constructed **Hotel Kiari Bungalow at Kiarighat, District Solan** which consists of 34 rooms having a total capacity of 68 beds. 4 numbers of new tempo travellers were purchased to facilitate the group bookings and strengthen the Transport Wing of HPTDC.

14.12 ROADS AND BRIDGES (STATE SECTOR)

- Himachal Pradesh State has a good road network.
- There are 9 National Highways with total length of 1,208 kms.
- 19 State Highways with total length of 1,625 kms.
- 45 Major District Roads with total length of 1,753.05 kms.
- In the State 10,704 villages are connected with roads as of December, 2022.

14.13 NATIONAL HIGHWAYS (CENTRAL SECTOR)

- At present, 2,609 kms, 19 National Highways are the main lifelines of the State Road network out of which 1,025 kms. are maintained/ developed by State Public Works Department, whereas 213 kms. of length of National Highway in state is being developed by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

14.14 TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT INTRODUCTION

- The Transport department functions under the provisions of section 213 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988. The Transport department is primarily established for enforcement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, Himachal Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1972 and the rules framed there under.

14.15 TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

- (i) **Revenue Generation:** The revenue collection of the department is ₹ **500 crore** up to 31.12.2022.
- (ii) **Enforcement of Vehicles:** Amount realized on account of compounding fee ₹ **487.86 Lakh** up to 31.12.2022.
- (iii) **Registration of Vehicles:** 21,06,438 numbers of vehicles (Transport and Non Transport) have been registered in the state up to 31st December, 2022.

14.16 POLICIES OF THE DEPARTMENT TRANSPORT

- i. **Inspection and Certification Centre:** Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) has sanctioned the project for setting up of Inspection and Certification Centre for vehicle fitness in favour of Himachal Pradesh at Baddi, District Solan.
- ii. **Creation of Transport Nagar:** As per the Transport Policy 2004, Department of Transport Himachal Pradesh in order to create/provide multiple facilities like parking lots, seating places, eating places, toilets, recreation centres and facilities at selected sites, has started the process for establishment of Transport Nagars in all district of the State.
- iii. **Driving Training School (DTS) and Pollution Check Centre**
- iv. **Employment Generation:** Transport Department has provided employment to 10463 people up to 31st December, 2022 by granting various categories of permits to the un-employed youth.

v. Electric Vehicle Policy: The state has declared its Electric Vehicle policy in the year 2022 and has declared Shimla, Dharamshala, Mandi and Baddi as Model Towns for adoption of EVs.

- The Government has further identified 612 locations wherein charging infrastructure shall be installed in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode as per the policy of Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL).

14.17 ROAD TRANSPORT

- Himachal Road Transport Corporation with a fleet strength of **3,142 buses, 75 Electric Buses, 38 Taxies, 50 Electric Taxies and 12 Tempo Travelers.**

14.17.1 HRTC Schemes for the benefits of Passengers

- For the benefit of the people, the following schemes remained in operation during the year:
 - i) Green Card Scheme:** Green cardholder is allowed **25 per cent** discount in fare, if the journey undertaken by passenger is of 50 km. The cost of this card is ₹ 50 and having its validity for two years.
 - ii) Smart Card Scheme:** Corporation has introduced Smart Card Scheme. The cost of the card is ₹ 50 and having its validity for two years. This having **10 per cent discount** in fare and also valid in HRTC Ordinary, Super Fast, Semi Deluxe and Deluxe buses. In Volvo and AC Buses discount is to be allowed from 1st October to 31st March.
 - iii) Samman Card Scheme for Senior Citizen:** Corporation has introduced Samman Card Scheme for the senior citizen of the age of the 60 years or more. Under this scheme, the discount of 30 per cent in fare is allowed.
 - iv) Free Facility to Women:** Women have been allowed free travelling facility in HRTC ordinary buses on the occasion of “Raksha Bandhan” and “Bhaiya Dooj”. Muslim women have been allowed free travelling facility on occasion of “Id” and “Baker Id”.
 - v) Discount in fare to Women:** The Corporation has also allowed 50 per cent discount in fare in ordinary buses within the State to the women.
 - vi) Free Facility to Students of Government Schools:** The students of Government schools up to +2 classes have been allowed free travelling facility in HRTC ordinary buses from their residence to School and School to residence.
 - vii) Free Facility to the person suffering from serious disease**
 - viii) Free Facility to the Special abled persons**
 - ix) Free Facility to the Gallantry Awardees**
 - x) Luxury Buses**
 - xi) 24X7 Helpline**
 - xii) Taxies on sealed roads**
 - xiii) Free travelling facility to the families of Martyrs**
 - xiv) Facility of electric buses to tourist place**
 - xv) Facility of sanitary pad vending machines for women**
 - xvi) Facility of wheelchair to special abled person at Bus Stands**
 - xvii) Development of public information system at the bus stands of the corporation**

Important MCQ for Prelims

- What percentage of Himachal Pradesh's GDP is contributed by tourism?
a) 7% b) 10%
c) 14% d) 21%
Answer: d) 7%
- What is the objective of the Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Himachal Pradesh?
a) Promotion of education
b) Promotion of agriculture
c) Promotion of tourism
d) Promotion of healthcare
Answer: c) Promotion of tourism
- How many new heliports are being developed in Himachal Pradesh under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) UdeDesh ka Aam Naagrik-2 (UDAN-2) Scheme?
a) 5 b) 10
c) 15 d) 20
Answer: d)
- Which district of Himachal Pradesh is being developed as a ski destination under the "Nai Rahein Nai Manzilein" scheme?
a) Kangra b) Chamba
c) Shimla d) Kinnaur
Answer: c)
- Which district of Himachal Pradesh has the highest number of hotels and restaurants as of December 2022?
a) Kangra b) Kullu
c) Shimla d) Solan
Answer: b)
- Which year saw the highest contraction in the arrival of tourists in Himachal Pradesh?
a) 2015 b) 2017
c) 2020 d) 2022
Answer: c)
- Which district of Himachal Pradesh has the highest potential for agro/organic tourism?
a) Chamba b) Shimla
c) Kinnaur d) Mandi
Answer: a)
- Which four towns have been declared as Model Towns for adoption of EVs in Himachal Pradesh?
a) Shimla, Dharamshala, Baddi and Solan
b) Shimla, Manali, Baddi and Mandi
c) Kullu, Manali, Dharamshala and Solan
d) Shimla, Kullu, Baddi and Bilaspur
Answer: b) Shimla, Manali, Baddi and Mandi
- Which scheme allows rent a motorbike in Himachal Pradesh?
a) Rent-A-Bike Scheme
b) Green Card Scheme
c) Smart Card Scheme
d) Samman Card Scheme
Answer: a) Rent-A-Bike Scheme

Important Questions for Mains

- What challenges did the tourism sector in Himachal Pradesh face due to the outbreak of COVID-19, and how did the industry overcome them?
- Despite having immense potential for tourism, why does Himachal Pradesh not figure among the top 10 tourist destination states for domestic as well as foreign tourist arrivals, as per the statistics

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released by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India in 2022? Discuss the possible reasons and suggest measures that can be taken to overcome this.

3. How has the COVID-19 pandemic impacted the tourism industry in Himachal Pradesh?
4. What is the importance of a good road network for the economic development of hilly states like Himachal Pradesh? Explain with examples.
5. What are the achievements of the Department of Transport Government of Himachal Pradesh in the year 2022-23? Discuss in detail the policies and initiatives taken by the department to improve transport facilities in the state.
6. What is the significance of the Electric Vehicle Policy in Himachal Pradesh, and how does it aim to address climate change?

CHAPTER-15

EDUCATION

15.1 INTRODUCTION

- The State's literacy rate was **31.96 per cent** at the time it became a fullfledged state.
- Himachal Pradesh has an **82.80 per cent literacy rate in 2011**, **8.8 per cent** higher than the national average of **74.0 per cent**. **Statewide, males had 89.53 per cent and women 75.93 per cent**. These percentages are far better than the Census 2001 averages of **85.35 for males, 67.42 for women, and 76.48 overall**. The gender gap fell from **17.93 per cent in 2001 to 13.6 per cent in 2011**.
- **The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) 75th round of survey on "Household Social Consumption: Education"** in 2017–18 provides latest figures. 2017, research predicts 86.6 per cent literacy for the State. Male literacy rose to **92.9 per cent and female to 80.5 per cent, with a 12.4 per cent gender disparity**.

15.2 ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

- As on 31st December, 2022 there are **10,758 Primary Schools and 1,965 Middle Schools** in Government Sector.
- To overcome shortage of trained teachers, efforts are being made to make fresh appointments of teachers in the schools regularly. An attempt has also been made to cater to the educational needs of specially abled children. The policies of the Government in the field of elementary education are implemented with following aims:
 - To achieve the goal of universalization of Elementary Education.
 - To ensure that all children have access to a high-quality elementary school education.
 - Access of education to every child in the State.

State Sponsored Scholarship Schemes

- The following incentives were provided during the year 2022-23:

Table 15.1

State Sponsored Schemes in Elementary Education

Sr. No	State Sponsored Scheme	Detail of Schemes
1.	Medhavi Chhatarvriti Yojana	Students of 5th standard who secured top four positions (2 Boys and 2 Girls) in the examination conducted by Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education of this class are given ₹ 1200 per annum and continue to receive the same up 8 th class with a condition that they continue to study in a Government school and securing at least Grade B in class 6 th and 7 th .
2.	Scholarship for Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)/Below Poverty Line (BPL) Children	1st to 5th standard students are given ₹ 500 per annum and students from 6th to 8th standard are given ₹ 700 per annum .
3.	Girls Attendance	Girl students of 1st to 5th standard whose attendance is at least 90 per cent are given ₹ 20 per annum .
4.	Poverty Scholarship	Students of 1st to 5th standard whose parents income does not exceed Rs 11,000 per annum are given ₹ 40 per annum .
5.	Scholarship for Children of Armed Forces	Students of 1st to 5th standard whose parents dies during the war or got more than 50 per cent disability are given ₹ 25,000 and to

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		dependent student of a soldier with less than 50 per cent disability are given ₹ 12,500 per annum .
6.	Scholarship on Lahaul –Spiti Pattern	This scholarship scheme is for the students of 1st to 8th class studying in Government schools in tribal areas are given ₹80 per annum .
7.	Free Text Books	Free books for students of all categories from 1st All to 8th standard are provided by the Department of Elementary Education through Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education (HPBoSE)
8.	Construction and Repair of Elementary and Middle school	Infrastructure facilities maintained with a budget provision of ₹ 2276.40 lakh and these facilities were developed with a budget provision of ₹ 2600.00 lakh .
9.	PM Poshan Scheme (Mid Day Meal Scheme)	This scheme was implemented in 2004 for primary school children and in 2008 this scheme was extended up to 8 th standard students. Under this scheme the hot cooked meal is being provided to the students of Pre-Primary, Primary (including NRST centers supported by SSA and Contentment Board) and Upper Primary schools of Government and Cantonment Board schools.
10.	“Swarn Jayanti” Gyanodya Cluster Srestha Vidyalaya Scheme	The scheme is being implemented in identified 100 cluster schools with a budget provision of ₹ 15 crore .
11.	Swaran Jayanti Middle Merit Scholarship Scheme	This scholarship scheme is for the students studying in 6th, 7th and 8th class in the Government schools, the meritorious students will be selected through a State level examination by State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), Solan and selected students will get an award benefit of ₹ 4,000 per month in class 6th, ₹ 5,000 per month in class 7th and ₹ 6,000 per month in class 8th.
12.	New India Literacy Programme (NILP)	This is centrally sponsored scheme for Adult education, which has been implemented in 2022-23 and will last till 2026-27 with an objective to literate 89,000 adult illiterate of the State.

15.3 SENIOR SECONDARY EDUCATION

There is a strong emphasis on education in the state. As on 31st December, 2022, in Government sector there are 962 High schools (out of which 3 are non functional), 1,999 Senior Secondary Schools (out of which 1 is non functional) and 166 Degree Colleges (out of which 5 are non functional) including 11 Sanskrit Colleges, 1 SCERT, 1 B.Ed. College and 1 Fine Art College, running in the State.

15.4 SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES

Table 15.2

Secondary/Higher Education State/Centre Sponsored Scholarship Schemes during 2021-22

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Scholarship and Infrastructure
State Sponsored Schemes		
1.	Dr. Ambedkar Medhavi Chattarvriti Yojana	Top 1,250 students of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and 1000 meritorious student of Other Backward Classes (OBC) from Matriculation Examination of Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education (HPBoSE) are given ₹ 12,000 per year for SC students and ₹ 10,000 per year to OBC students .

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2.	Swami Vivekanand Utkrisht Chhatervritti Yojana	Top 2,000 meritorious students of General Category from Matriculation Examination of HPBoSE are given ₹ 10,000 per year.
3.	Thakur Sen Negi Utkrisht Chhatervritti Yojana	Top 100 Girls and 100 Boys belonging to the Tribal Community of Himachal Pradesh from the matriculation examination of HPBoSE are given ₹ 11,000 per year.
4.	Maharishi Balmiki Chattarvriti Yojana	Himachali girl students belonging to Balmiki Families are given ₹ 9,000 per year.
5.	Indira Gandhi Utkrisht Chhatervritti Yojana	Top 10 students from the merit list of 10+2 (affiliated from of HPBoSE) and for post 10+2 courses are given ₹ 10,000 per annum.
6.	Sainik School Sujanpur Tihra Scholarship	This Scheme is applicable to the students who are studying in Sainik School Sujanpur Tihra and are bonafide resident of Himachal Pradesh from class VI to XII
7.	National Defence Academy (NDA) Scholarship Scheme	The NDA scholarship at different rates is being given to the Cadets of Himachal Pradesh who are getting training at NDA, Khadakwasla.
8.	Kalpana Chawla Chhatravriti Yojana	Under this Scheme the top 2,000 meritorious girl students of all study groups i.e. Science, Arts and Commerce streams based on passing ratio in each group as per merit list of HPBoSE for post 10+2 courses are given ₹ 15,000 per year.
9.	Mukhya Mantri Protsahan Yojana	A degree course in any Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), for PG Diploma Course in Indian Institute of Management (IIMs), Indian School of Mines (ISM) Dhanbad at Jharkhand and Indian Institute of Science (IISc) at Bangalore, one time award of ₹ 75,000 is being given.
10.	Rashtriya Indian Military College Scholarship	All students who are bonafide residents of Himachal Pradesh and are studying from VIII to XII in Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehradun. The amount of scholarship is ₹ 20,000 per annum.
11.	IRDP Scholarship Scheme	Those students who are belonging to the IRDP families and are studying in Government and Government aided institutions, ₹ 300 for 9th and 10th class students, ₹ 800 for 10+1 and 10+2 class and ₹ 1,200 for college day scholar and ₹ 2,400 for hostellers per month are being given.
12.	Financial Assistance to the children of the Armed Forces Personnel skilled/disabled during the different War/Operations	A sum of ₹ 300 (boys) and ₹ 600 (girls) per month for 9th and 10th class, ₹ 800 per month for +1 and +2 class, ₹ 1,200 per month for colleges /Day scholar Students and ₹ 2,400 per month for hostellers is being given to Children of Armed Forces Personnel killed/disabled in the different wars/operations.
13.	Mukhya Mantri Gyandeep Yojana (Educational Loan Subsidy Scheme)	Under this scheme, Interest subsidy is admissible on Education loan availed up to the maximum of ₹ 10 lakh only for pursuing Higher Studies in India. The Interest subsidy to the extent of 4 per cent p.a. on education loan is being allowed.

15.5 PROMOTION OF SANSKRIT EDUCATION

- Continuous efforts are being made by the State, as well as Central Government to promote Sanskrit Education. Specific details are shown below:
 - Award of scholarships to students of High/ Senior Secondary Schools studying Sanskrit.
 - Modernization of Sanskrit Schools.
 - Grant for various schemes for promotion of Sanskrit and for research/ research projects.

15.6 TEACHERS TRAINING PROGRAMMES

- During 2022-23 the SCERT, Solan and Government College of Teacher Education Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh organized online Training Programmes in which **601 teaching and non teaching staff** of Schools and colleges have been given training.

15.7 FREE TEXT BOOKS

- The State Government provides free text books to all students of **9th and 10th classes**. **1,34,866 students** have been benefitted under this scheme during 2022-23.

15.8 FREE EDUCATION TO SPECIALLY ABLED CHILDREN

- Free and compulsory education for children with 40 per cent or above disabilities is being provided in the State up to **10+2 level** and they have been exempted from paying any fee and funds up to **10+2 level**. Further, Children with special needs are exempted from paying fees up to university level.

15.9 FREE EDUCATION TO GIRLS

- Free education, without any tuition fee, is being provided to girl students in the State up to University level.

15.10 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION

- The department is charging Information Technology fee of **₹ 110 per month per student**. The students of SC (BPL) families get a 50 per cent fee concession.

15.11 SAMAGRA SHIKSHA

Following schemes are running under Samagra Shiksha:

- i. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)
- ii. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Project
- iii. Vocational Education
- iv. Inclusive Education for Specially abled at Secondary Stage

15.12 RASHTRIYA UCCHTAR SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (RUSA)

- The RUSA has been implemented in the State to improve the higher education system. Under this scheme RUSA grant is being given to 70 colleges and Himachal Pradesh University (HPU).

15.13 MEDHA PROTSAHAN YOJANA

- The objective of the scheme is to assist meritorious students of Himachal Pradesh, whose families income does not exceed from **₹ 2.50 Lakh**, by providing them coaching for Common Law Admission Test (CLAT)/ National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET)/ Indian Institutes of Technology-Joint Entrance Examination (IIT-JEE)/ All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)/ Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC)/National Defence Academy (NDA)/ Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)/ Staff Selection

Commission (SSC)/Banking etc. In total **500 students** have been benefited from this scheme during the year 2022-23.

15.14 SWARAN JAYANTI UTKRISHT VIDYALAYA AND UTKRISHT MAHAVIDYALAYA YOJANA

- The Higher Education Department, Himachal Pradesh has identified 68 schools of each assembly constituency and designated as Utkrisht Vidyalayas under Swaran Jayanti Utkrisht Vidyalaya Yojana in the current financial year and approved budget of ₹ **44.00 lakh** for each school for the development and beautification of school campus and environmental friendly features. Beside this, 10 Government Degree colleges have been designated as Utkrisht Mahavidyalaya during the year 2022-23.

15.15 KHEL SE SWASTHAYA YOJANA

- Sports accessories such as Kabbaddi mats, JUDO mats, Wrestling, Weight lifting and Boxing rings have been provided to 129 Sr. Sec. Schools and 57 Government Colleges to encourage the students for the participation in sports activities under this Yojana in 2021-22, during the year 2022-23 selection process is under way.

15.16 SWARAN JAYANTI SUPER 100 YOJANA

- The department has started the process to provide financial assistance of ₹ **1.00 lakh each to the top 100 meritorious students of 10th class** of Government schools for undergoing coaching for admission in professional / technical courses under this Yojana and for the same an amount of ₹ **1.10 crore** has been sanctioned during the FY2022-23 and out of which ₹ **42.43 lakh** has been disbursed to the chosen students.

15.17 C.V RAMAN VIRTUAL CLASS ROOMS FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

- Under CV Raman Virtual Classroom Yojana, the process of establishing virtual class rooms in 23 Government Senior Secondary (GSS) schools and 13 colleges is under way in the current FY2022-23.

15.18 SWARAN JAYANTI VIDYARTHI ANUSHIKSHAN YOJANA

- The Scheme “Swaran Jayanti Vidyarthi Anushikshan Yojana” was launched by the Hon'ble Governor on 5th September, 2021 on the occasion of Teachers Day, under which students of Government schools studying in 9th to +2 classes, get free coaching for JEE-NEET Entrance Exams. For this, study material is being uploaded on “Har Ghar Pathshala Portal” every Saturday and Sunday.

15.19 BACHELOR OF VOCATIONAL DEGREE COURSES (B.VOC)

- B.Voc Degree Program started in 18 colleges of the State in two sectors “Retail Management” and Hospitality & Tourism. Total 2,533 students are under training/ enrolled during the academic session 2022-23.

15.20 TECHNICAL EDUCATION

- There are total **373 technical institutes** in the state.

15.21 SHORT TERM TRAINING UNDER HIMACHAL PRADESH SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

- Under HPSPDP, HPKVN has signed a MoU with **67 Government ITIs** for providing NSQF aligned Short Term Skill Training to youth of Himachal Pradesh. The duration of the training programme / course is from 200 Hrs. to 1,000 Hrs.

15.22 SKILL STRENGTHENING FOR INDUSTRIAL VALUE ENHANCEMENT (STRIVE) PROJECT

- **19 ITIs** have been chosen in order to modernise their facilities and provide students with highquality training.

Important MCQ for Prelims

1. What is the literacy rate of Himachal Pradesh according to the 2011 Census?

- a) 74.0% b) 76.48%
c) 82.80% d) 85.35%

Answer: c) 82.80%

2. Which age group has the highest enrolment in government schools in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) 10-11 years b) 12-13 years
c) 13-14 years d) 15-16 years

Answer: d) 15-16 years

3. What is the objective of the New India Literacy Programme in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) To provide free and compulsory education to all children until they complete elementary school.
b) To improve the infrastructure of government schools.
c) To improve the literacy rate of adult illiterates in all 12 districts.
d) To provide vocational training to students.

Answer: c)

4. What is the gender gap in literacy rate in Himachal Pradesh according to the NSSO 75th round of survey?

- a) 8.8% b) 12.4%
c) 17.93% d) 31.96%

Answer: b) 12.4%

5. Which scholarship scheme is given to minority students belonging to Muslim, Sikh, Christian, Buddhist communities with not less than 50 per

cent marks and income of their parents should not exceed ₹2.50 lakh per annum?

- a) Mukhya Mantri Protsahan Yojana
b) Dr. Ambedkar MedhaviChattarvriti Yojana
c) Merit cum means Scholarship Scheme
d) Prime Minister Young Achievers Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India for OBC and Others (PM-YASASVI)

Answer: c)

6. Up to which level of education are specially-abled children exempted from paying fees in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) Primary level b) Secondary level
c) 10+2 level d) University level

Answer: c) 10+2 level

7. Under which scheme in Himachal Pradesh, meritorious students are provided coaching for various entrance exams?

- a) Khel Se Swasthaya Yojana
b) Medha Protsahan Yojana
c) Swaran Jayanti Super 100 Yojana
d) Swaran Jayanti Vidyarthi Anushikshan Yojana

Answer: b) Medha Protsahan Yojana

8. How many Government and Private ITIs in Himachal Pradesh have signed a MoU for providing NSQF aligned Short Term Skill Training to youth under the Himachal Pradesh Skill Development Project?

- a) 60 b) 67
c) 70 d) 75

Answer: b) 67

Important Questions for Mains

1. In what ways has the state government of Himachal Pradesh contributed to the increase in literacy rate and enrolment in schools in the state? Explain with examples.

2. Despite the higher enrolment in government schools, there is still a significant gender gap in literacy rates in Himachal Pradesh. What steps can be taken to bridge this gap and ensure equal opportunities for education to all genders?
3. Discuss the significance and potential impact of the New India Literacy Programme (NILP) in Himachal Pradesh. What challenges do you think the state may face in implementing the program effectively, and how can they overcome them?
4. What are some of the schemes that the Himachal Pradesh Government has implemented to promote education and skill development in the state?
5. What steps has the Department of Technical Education in Himachal Pradesh taken to improve the skills and employability of the state's youth?

CHAPTER-16

HEALTH

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a scheme to promote institutional delivery in Government Hospitals by incentivizing BPL/SC/ST women. An incentive of **Rs 1100** is given on opting institutional delivery and ₹ 500 to BPL beneficiary even after home delivery. **5,906 women** have been benefited under this scheme.
- Ayushman Bharat -Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) provides health insurance coverage of ₹ **5.00 lakh** per family per year. In Himachal Pradesh approximately 4.78 lakh families are entitled to get cashless treatment. About **4.35 lakh families** have received the golden cards and 1.79 lakh beneficiaries have availed cashless treatment amounting to ₹ **222.86 crore** since the inception of the scheme.
- On analyzing the delivery care system at its all level, it has been found that the percentage of institutional births was **76.4 per cent** in the year 2015-16, which has increased to **88.2 per cent in 2019-20**, likewise the other indicators has also increased from its previous levels except the home birth proportions conducted by skilled health personnel, which has reduced to **1.7 percent in 2019-20 from 3.4 in 2015-16**. Which shows most women choose institutional birth, preferably in a government hospital, to reduce infant death and other difficulties. This reflects the general public's trust in government health institutions as well as their increased understanding of health-care issues.

16.1 INTRODUCTION

- The Health and 291 Economic Survey 2022-23 Family Welfare Department in Himachal Pradesh provides curative, preventive, and rehabilitative services through a network of 108 Civil Hospitals, 104 Community Health Centres, 580 Primary Health Centres, and 16 Civil Dispensaries.

Table: 16.1

Number of Health Institutions

Health Institutions	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
No. of Allopathic institutions			(up to Dec. 2022)
1. Hospitals	99	108	108
2. Community Health Centre	91	104	104
3. Primary Health Centre	574	580	580
4. Employees State Insurance (ESI) Dispensaries	16	16	16
Total	780	808	808
5. Beds Available	14,553	15,618	15,618

16.2 SEX RATIO AT BIRTH: STATE RANKS NO. 2 IN REGION

- SRB in Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, and Delhi are lower than the national average. Even Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh are not much higher than the national average of 934. While Ladakh had the highest SRB in the area (943), Himachal and J&K came in second and third with 941 and 940, respectively.

Table: 16.2

Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) in 2022

Sr. No.	Name of State/ U.T.	Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB)
1	Ladakh	943
2	Himachal	941
3	J&K	940
4	Punjab	928
5	Delhi	924
6	Haryana	920
7	Chandigarh	892
8	National Average	934

Figure: 16.1

Crude Birth rate, Death rate, Natural growth rate and Infant mortality rate, 2020

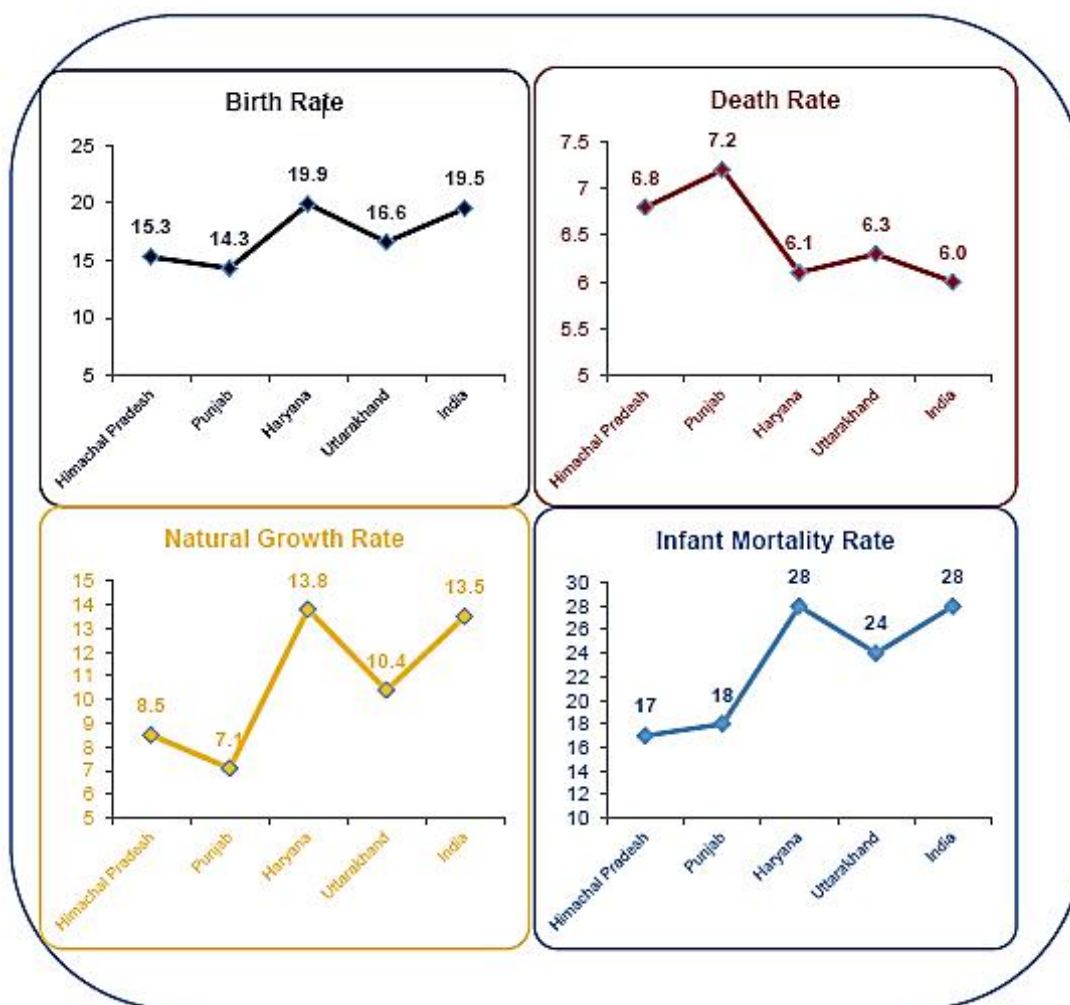


Table: 16.3
Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) in 2022

Sr. No.	Name of State/ U.T.	Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB)	Sr. No.	Name of State/ U.T.	Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB)
1	Ladakh	943	5	Delhi	924
2	Himachal	941	6	Haryana	920
3	J&K	940	7	Chandigarh	892
4	Punjab	928	8	National Average	934

Source: Health Management Information System report-2022

Table: 16.4
Various Programmes of National Health Mission in the State

Sr. No.	Programme	Brief Description
1	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme	2,23,562 slides were examined out of which 32 slides were found positive during FY2022-23. No death due to malaria was reported during this period.
2	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	While the prevalence rate was 5.14 during 1995-96 which has been reduced to 0.14 per ten thousand during FY2022-23 . New cases of Leprosy detected were 112 till 30th November, 2022 .
3	National T.B. Elimination Programme (NTEP) /Revised TB Control Programme (RNTCP)	Total 15,968 new patients including 1,502 patients notified from private sector were diagnosed during the year 2022. After installation of 4 Cartridge based Nucleic Acid and Amplification Test (CBNAAT) machines State has got universal Drug Susceptibility National Testing (DST) performance of 97 per cent , one of the highest in India. State has rolled out the incentives of ₹500 per patient to all TB patients for nutritional support as per GoI mandate.
4	Chief Minister Tuberculosis Prevention Scheme	8,632 patients got the benefit of this scheme.
5	Smile Programme	Under this programme 1,405 persons have been benefited.
6	National Programme for Control of Blindness	The main objective of this programme is to bring down the prevalence rate of blindness from 0.87 per cent to 0.30 per cent .
7	National Family Welfare Programme	
8	Universal Immunization Programme	This is implemented with an aim to reduce the morbidity and mortality among mothers, children and infants. The vaccine preventable diseases viz. Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Neo-natal, Tetanus, Pneumonia, Poliomyelitis and Measles & Rubella have shown remarkable reduction.
9	Himachal Health Care Scheme (HIMCARE)	Himachal Health Care (HIMCARE) Scheme is for the families which are not covered under Ayushman Bharat or are not entitled to avail the Government Medical Reimbursement. The cashless treatment coverage is ₹ 5.00 lakh per year .
10	Ayushman Bharat -Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)	Ayushman Bharat provide health insurance coverage of ₹ 5.00 lakh per family per year . In Himachal Pradesh approximately 4.78 lakh families are entitled to get cashless treatment.
11	Health and Wellness Centres	All health Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Urban

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		Primary Health Centres (UPHCs) have been notified as HWCs. Also 76 PHCs has been notified as Model Health and Wellness centres.
12	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes and Stroke	Under this programme following schemes have been running: a) Tele stroke Project b) National Dialysis Programme c) Cancer Care Units d) e-health card e) Palliative Care Units (2019) f) Integrated Nirog Clinic (2020) g) Promoting School Initiative (2020)
13	Adolescent Health Programme	During the FY2022-23, 8,22,846 Sanitary Napkins were sold to adolescent girls ₹ 1.00 per pact (6 napkins) upto December, 2022.
14	Janani Suraksha Yojana PLUS	Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a scheme to promote institutional delivery in Government Hospitals by incentivizing BPL/SC/ST women. An incentive of ₹ 1100 is given on opting institutional delivery and ₹ 500 to BPL beneficiary even after home delivery.
15	Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK)	This is for elimination of out of the pocket expenses for both pregnant women and sick infants up to one year. The initiative entitles all beneficiaries to absolutely free drug, consumables, diagnostics, blood, surgeries, transport, food and exemption from all user charges in Public Health facilities.
16	Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matriav Abiyan (PMSMA)	Basic objective of the PMSMA is to make provision of quality Antenatal care, deletion, referral, treatment, follow up of high risk pregnancies and women having complication in their 2nd /3rd trimester of pregnancy.
17	Child Health Programme (a) Anemia Mukht Bharat (b) National Deworming Day (c) Intensified Diarrhea (d) Home Based Care for Young Child (HBYC) National Mission (e) Home Based Newborn Care (f) Rashtriya Bal Suraksha Karyakram	<p>In order to rapidly reduce the factors of neonatal and child mortality, the following steps are being taken as per the guidelines of the Government of India and are being implemented effectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All children from 6 months to 5 years are given iron folic acid syrup (8-10 doses) twice a week. • Govt. School Children from age of 6 years to 10 years are given Iron Folic Acid (pink) tablets every week in schools. • Pregnant women are given 360 iron folic acid tablets. <p>Tablet Albendazole is administered to deworm all children between 1 year to 19 years of age group on single day through the platform of schools and Anganwadi centers and Left out children are covered on fixed Mop up day.</p> <p>This program started with the objective of preventing diarrheal deaths among children. Diarrhea control fortnight control fortnight is observed in the state every year in the month of July/August, under which Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) is distributed to all children up to the age of 5 years and children suffering from diarrhea are given zinc tablets along with ORS.</p> <p>Under HBYC National Mission, Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) workers home visited newborns even after 42 days i.e. at 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 months. Its purpose is to improve the nutritional status of young children, their proper development, and their prevention from childhood diseases. It is being implemented only in District Chamba and Sirmaur.</p> <p>The purpose of this program is to reduce the newborn mortality rate in</p>

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		<p>rural areas by ASHA workers for continuous care of new born babies and mothers at home.</p> <p>The objective of this program is to conduct health check-up of all children from birth to 18 years of age in Government /Government aided schools/anganwadi centers. Children are screened for four disorders Birth defects, Lack of nutrition, Diseases and. Developmental delay, after preliminary examination, they are referred to government hospitals for further treatment.</p>
18.	National Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Control Programme	<p>a) Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre (ICTC)</p> <p>b) Sexually Transmitted Infection / Reproductive Tract Infection (STI/ RTI)</p> <p>c) Blood Safety</p> <p>d) Anti Retroviral Treatment Programme</p> <p>e) Targeted interventions</p>

16.3 MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

- Currently, the Directorate of Medical Education and Research regulates six medical colleges, one dental college, **one Atal Medical and Research University**, and one Atal Institute of Medical Super Specialties in the public sector, as well as one medical college and four dental colleges in the private sector. Under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), one **All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)** has been established in Himachal Pradesh in district Bilaspur.

Major Achievements under AYUSH

Achievements Under the head	Achievements in 2022-23 (upto December, 2022)
School Adoption Programme	Under this Programme Ayurvedic Medical Officers visited schools nearby to Academic Health Centre (AHC) and made aware students on personal hygiene, drug abuse and also organized health talks.
Weekly Yog Divas	The “ Weekly Yog Divas ” in 1,081 Academic Health Centres (AHCs) on every Friday have been managed benefiting 2,17,581 persons.
T.B. Mukht Himachal Abhiyan	This programme is continuously going on in the State and AYUSH Vibhag is working in convergence with Health department.
Wellness Clinic	23 Wellness Clinics, Bal Ashram, Balika Ashram, Vridha Ashram etc. have been adopted under wellness scheme, where the department is providing medical facilities to the beneficiaries/ specially abled children.

16.4 PATHSHALA AYUSH VATIKA

- Pathshala AYUSH Vatika was created to revive the traditional system of medicine by explaining the importance of herbal plants to school going children, and it was inaugurated on 8th of August, 2022 by His Excellency the Governor, Himachal Pradesh from Government Senior Secondary School, **Baldeyan, District Shimla**. School AYUSH Garden has been established in **200 schools** selected by education department across the state and the AYUSH department has provided **60,792 medicinal plants free of cost** from its herbal garden for plantation in schools.

Important MCQ for Prelims

1. What is the sex ration at Birth (SRB) in HP for year 2022 ?

- a) 943 b) 934
c) 941 d) 940

Answer: c) 941

2. Where is Atal Institute of Medical Super specialities located?

- a) Tonda (Kanga) b) Nerchowk (Mandi)
c) Chamiana (Shimla) d) IGMSC Shimla

Answer: c) Chamiana (Shimla)

3. Pathshala Ayush Vatika programme have been launched from which school?

- a) Portmore school Shimla
b) Model School Dharmshala
c) G.S.S.S Baldeyan (Mashobra)
d) G.S.S.S Hamirpur

Answer: c) G.S.S.S Baldeyan (Mashobra)

4. Under Rashtriya Bal Suraksha Karyakram, which age group is covered?

- a) 1-7years b) 0-18 years

- c) 7-18 years d) 0-7 years

Answer: b) 0-18 years

5. AYUSH department was established in which year?

- a) 1974 b) 1985
c) 1999 d) 1984

Answer: d) 1984

6. When was state. AYUSH policy drafted and notified?

- a) 6 Nov, 2020 b) 6 Nov, 2018
c) 6 Nov, 2019 d) 6 Nov, 2022

Answer: c) 6 Nov, 2019

7. AllMS at Bilaspur has been established in HP under Which Yojana?

- a) Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana
b) Ayushman Bharat
c) National Health mission
d) National Rural Health mission

Answer: a)

CHAPTER-17

SOCIAL WELFARE

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- The government of Himachal Pradesh has launched several schemes for social welfare programmes. These schemes include the **Old Pension Scheme, the Special Ability Relief Allowance, the Widow/Deserted/Ekal Nari Pension, etc.**
- The Mashobra State Home currently has **20 inhabitants**. Financial aid of up to **Rs 25,000 per women** is offered for the rehabilitation of such women once they leave the State Home. In the case of marriage, ladies are also **given Rs 51,000**.
- During 2022-23 Rs 1,423.90 crore** has been spent upto December, 2022 under Schedule Caste Development Plan for the welfare of SC's in the state. As part of the Schedule Tribe (ST) Development Plan, **₹ 270.73 crore** has been spent in the FY2022-23 up to August, 2022, for the welfare of ST in the state.

17.1 SOCIAL WELFARE AND WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

- The empowerment of the underprivileged and marginalised groups in society is the responsibility of the Directorate for Empowerment of SC's, OBC's, Minorities Affairs and the Specially Abled (ESOMA).

Table: 17.1

Schemes	Eligibility/Budget provision	₹ Amount per month
Old Age Pension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No income bar for getting benefit of Social Security Pension except the person or his/her spouse is not a tax payer or not a getting Govt. Pension. 60 to 69 years. 70 years and above. Swaran Jayanti Nari Sambal Yojna pension for Women pensioners of age group 65-69 years. 	1,000
		1,700
		1,150
Special Ability Relief Allowance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who are having 40 per cent to 69 per cent of special ability earns less than ₹ 50,000 per annum. Those having special ability above 70 per cent without income criteria. 	1,150
		1,700
Widow/Deserted/Ekal Nari Pension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Females above 45 to 69 years whose annual income is less than 50,000 per annum. 70 years and above without income criteria. 	1,150
		1,700
Rehabilitation allowance to Lepers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To the patient of leprosy up to 69 years irrespective of their age and annual income. To the patient of leprosy above 70 years and above irrespective of their age and annual income. Females age-group 65 to 69 years without income criteria. 	1,000
		1,700
		1,150
Transgender Pension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pension to transgender up to 69 years of age without income criteria. Pension to transgender above 70 years of age without income criteria. 	1,000
		1,700

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension (BPL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons 60 to 69 years belong to BPL household. 70 years and above belong to BPL household. Females of age-group 65-69 years to BPL household. 	1,000 1,700 1,150
Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widows between age group 40 to 69 years belong to BPL. 70 years and above belong to BPL families. 	1,150 1,700
Indira Gandhi National Specially Abled Pension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To the specially abled person having 80 per cent of special ability and belong to BPL. 	1,700

17.1.1 National Family Benefit Scheme

- As part of this programme, the family of a BPL household will get help in the amount of ₹ 20,000 in the event that the major breadwinner passes away.

17.1.2 Self Employment Schemes

- The Himachal Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation (HPSC & STDC), Himachal Pradesh Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (HPBCF & DC), and Himachal Pradesh Minorities Finance and Development Corporation (HPMF & DC) are three corporations receiving funding from the state government for various self-employment programmes.

Table 17.2

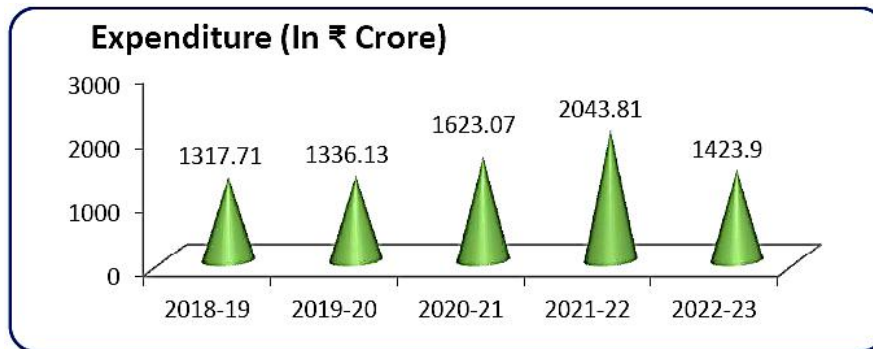
Name of Corporation	Name of Scheme	Target Group
HPBCF & DC	Term Loan (self employment scheme)	OBCs
HPMF & DC	Small Business Lone Agriculture Unit Education Loan Transports Sector	Minority PwDs Minority PwDs Minority PwDs
HPSC&STDC	Self Employment Scheme Hast Ship Vikas Yojna Interest Free Study Loan AMSY/Small/Business/MSY/ALRY Dalit Varg Vyavasaik Prashikshan Yojna HimswavlambanYojna	SCs/STs

17.1.3 Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan

- 25.19 per cent of the total State Development Plan allocation is set aside for the SC Development Plan to provide special coverage under individual beneficiary programmes and the development of infrastructure in SC concentrated villages. The SC Development Programme's budget for FY2022–2023 is ₹2400.12 crore. In addition, the SC Development Program for the FY2022–23 has been allocated ₹851.45 crore as Additional Central Development Budget.
- During FY2022-23 ₹1,423.90 crore has been spent upto December, 2022 under SC Development Plan for the welfare of SC's in the state. The year-wise breakup of these expenditures is as under figure:

Figure: 17.1

Expenditure under Schedule Caste Development Plan

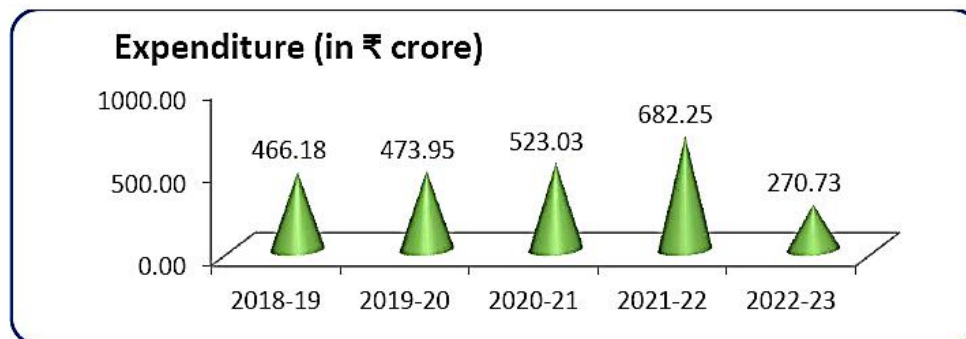


17.1.4 Scheduled Tribe Sub-Plan

- The ST sub-approach plan's to economic growth is area-based. For the FY2022–23, the ST Development Programme has been allotted ₹ **855.40 crore** under the ST Development Plan.
- As part of the ST Development Plan, ₹ **270.73 crore** is being spent in the FY2022–23 up till August, 2022, for the welfare of ST in the state.

Figure: 17.2

Expenditure under STC/Tribal Sub-Plan



17.1.5 Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes

- The important schemes implemented during 2022-23 are as under:

Table: 17.3

Various Schemes of the State for the Welfare of SC/ST, OBCs and Minorities

Schemes	Brief description
Award for Intercaste Marriage	₹ 50,000 is being given for inter caste marriages.
Swaran Jayanti Ashray Yojana /Housing Subsidy	SC, ST, OBC are given subsidy of ₹ 1,50,000 per family for house construction for those whose annual income is less than ₹ 50,000 .
Training and Proficiency in Computer Applications and Allied Activities	Candidates belonging to SC, ST OBC, BPL, Minorities, Specially Abled, single women and widow or those whose annual income is less than ₹ 2.00 lakh . ₹ 1,350 per month and ₹ 1,500 for specially abled are provided by State government for training and also provided stipend of ₹ 1,000 per month and ₹

	<p>1,200 for Specially abled during training.</p> <p>Six month placement is provided in the organization/offices to gain proficiency in computer applications. During this period ₹ 1,500 per month per candidate is provided and ₹ 1,800 per month for specially abled student.</p>
Follow up Programme	<p>SC, ST and OBC whose annual income does not exceed from ₹ 50,000 per annum are given ₹ 1,300 for purchase of tools for carpentry, weaving, lather work etc. and ₹ 1,800 for purchase of sewing machine.</p>
Compensation to Victims of Atrocities on SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities (POA) Act-1989	<p>Relief amounting to ₹ 85,000 to ₹ 8.25 lakh is provided to the victims of atrocity.</p>
Assistance to Civil Services Coaching	<p>One time financial assistance of ₹ 30,000 to Bonafide Himachalis who qualify the preliminary examination for Civil Services.</p>
Prevention of Drug Abuses	<p>To curb the menace of the drug abuses and to reduce the drug demand, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment GoI has established 03 Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA's) in the State whereas State Govt. has established 02 ICRASs in collaboration with Non-Government Organization (NGOs) to whom Grant-in-Aid (GIA) are being provided. In addition to this, awareness camps are being organized in different areas of the State so that the menace of the drug abuses can be reduced.</p>
Grant to other Voluntary Organizations: GIA to Old Age Home	<p>For such aged person, 09 Old Age Homes, 22 Day Care Centres, 01 Helpline and Counselling Centres and 05 Varishath Naagrik Suvidha Kedras have been established in the State under NGOs Sector/ by various Voluntary Organisations to whom grant-in-aid is being provided.</p>
WELFARE OF SPECIALLY DISABLED	
Specially Abled Scholarship	<p>To all categories children of having special ability of 40 per cent and above. Scholarship has been given from ₹ 625 to ₹ 3,750 per month for day scholars and ₹ 1,875 to ₹ 5,000 per month for boarders.</p>
Marriage Grant to Individuals Marrying with Special Abled persons	<p>To encourage able bodied young men or girls to marry the specially abled of having 40 to 74 per cent special ability are given ₹ 25,000 and above 75 per cent special ability are given ₹ 50,000.</p>
Awareness Generation and Orientation	<p>The budget provision of ₹ 7.00 lakh for the year 2021-22 has been made to organize block and district level composite camps for representative of Self Help Groups (SHGs), NGOs and PRIs working for persons with disabilities.</p>
Self Employment	<p>Specially abled persons having special ability of 40 per cent and above are provided loans by the Himachal Pradesh Minorities Finance and Development Corporation for setting up small ventures.</p>
Institutions of Children with Special Needs	<p>Three institutes at Dhalli-Shimla, Dari-Dharamshala and Sundernagar have been set up in the State for providing education and vocational rehabilitation services to visually and hearing impaired children.</p>
Special ability Rehabilitation Centres	<p>Two Special ability Rehabilitation Centres have been set up at Hamirpur and Dharamshala.</p>
Rehabilitation of Mentally ill Cured Person	<p>Two half way homes have been established in the State during FY2021-22.</p>

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17.2 WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE

- The government has made steps to empower women through a vast network of SHG organisations and to offer financial aid for weddings. In addition to the aforementioned initiatives, the government is also putting into action Centrally Sponsored Schemes, including Beti Padhao Beti Bachao, Integrated Child Protection Services, Supplementary Nutrition Program, Poshan Abhiyaan, Construction and Renovation of Anganwadi Centers and Ujjwala for Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation.

17.2.1 State Home cum Protective Home Mashobra

- The scheme's major goal is to offer young girls, widows, deserted, poor, and women in moral risk with free shelter, food, clothes, education, health and medication, counselling, and vocational training. The Mashobra State Home currently has 20 inhabitants. Financial aid of up to ₹25,000 per woman is offered for the rehabilitation of such women once they leave the State Home. In the case of marriage, ladies are also given ₹ 51,000.

17.2.2 One Stop Centre

- One Stop Center is a programme that centrally sponsored. The scheme's main goals are to offer integrated support and assistance to women who have experienced violence in both private and public settings under one roof and to make it easier for them to access a variety of services, including medical, legal, psychological, and counselling support, right away in both emergency and non-emergency situations. In the current state of affairs, each district's headquarters in Himachal Pradesh has one "One Stop Center".

17.2.3 Saksham Gudiya Board

- The scheme's main goal is to make policy recommendations for the empowerment of girl child/adolescent girls, acts, rules, policies, and programmes related to safety and security, and to review the implementations of various programmes being run by different departments for upliftment and empowerment for the protection of girl child/adolescent girl against crime.

17.2.4 Various Schemes of the State for the Welfare of Women, Child and Girl

Schemes	Brief description
Child Protection Scheme	The State has 43 Child Care Institutions, comprising of 36 Children Homes, 2 Observation Home-cum-Special, Homecum-Place of safety, 4 Open shelters and 1 Shishu Grih.
Mukhyamantri Bal Udhar Yojana	Financial assistance is provided to children after leaving Child Care Institutions after completing age of 18 years for pursuing Higher/professional education. Rehabilitation Assistance of ₹ 35,000 is provided to the child leaving Child Care Institution, to establish a self-employment venture to earn a livelihood and a Scholarship provides ₹ 10,000 to the 2 girls and 2 boys living in Child Care Institution for securing 2 top positions in the 8th to 12th classes.
Bal/Balika Surksha Yojana and Foster Care Programme	An amount of ₹ 4,000 per child per month is sanctioned in favor of foster parents for maintenance of children and ₹ 500 per child per month are sanctioned on account of additional assistance from the State.
Rehabilitation Support to Minor Victims of Rape and Child Abuse and Objectification Background	The objective of this scheme is to restore self-confidence and dignity of minor victim of rape and child abuse through intensive counseling, financial security, skill up-gradation, rehabilitation and livelihood support. On confirmation of the crime, financial assistance of ₹ 7,500 per month is provided to the victim till the age of 21 years.
Anganwadi Services	The department is providing Supplementary Nutrition, Nutrition and Health

	Education, Immunization, Health check-ups Referral Services and Non Formal Pre-School Education based on 90:10 ratio by Centre and State.
Supplementary Nutrition Programme and Bal Poshahaar Top-up Yojana	In the FY2022-23, 3,56,477 children in the age group of 06 months to 6 years , 92,829 pregnant and lactating mothers and 1,023 Malnourished Children are being benefited.
Mukhya Mantri Kanyadaan Yojana	Under this programme marriage grant of ₹ 51,000 is being given to the guardians of the destitute girls for their marriages provided their annual income does not exceed ₹ 50,000 .
Self Employment Assistance for Women	Under this scheme ₹ 5,000 are provided to the women having annual income less than ₹ 50,000 for carrying income generating activities.
Widow Remarriage Scheme	The main objective of the scheme is to help in rehabilitation of widow after re-marriage, ₹ 65,000 are given to couple under this scheme.
Mother Teresa Asahay Matri Sambal Yojana	The aim of this scheme is to provide assistance of ₹ 6,000 per child per annum only for two children to the destitute widows, divorced or deserted women or those women whose husbands are missing for the last 2 years for the maintenance of their children till they attain the age of 18 years and whose family income does not exceed ₹ 50,000 .
Vishesh Mahila Utthan Yojana	For rehabilitation of physically and sexually abused women through Technical and Vocational Training ₹ 3,000 per month stipend and a test fee of ₹ 800 per trainee at the end of the training period is provided.
Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme	This scheme is implemented in all the districts of Himachal Pradesh with the objective of preventing gender biased sex selective elimination.
Beti Hai Anmol Yojana	Under this scheme Post Birth Grant of ₹ 21,000 is provided for two girls per family, for those belonging to BPL families. Scholarship ₹ 450 to ₹ 5000 are also admissible to Girl born before 12.08.2021 from First Class to Graduation level and the post birth grant of ₹ 12,000 .
Mukhya Mantri Shagun Yojana	This scheme is implemented in the State on 1st April, 2021. Under this scheme marriage grant of ₹ 31,000 is provided for the marriage of a girl belonging to a BPL family.
Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	Under this scheme, in the case of the first child, the amount of ₹ 5,000 is given in two installments and for the second child, the benefit of ₹ 6,000 is provided in one installment subject to the second child being a girl child after the birth.
SashakatMahila Yojana	This scheme covers 11 to 45 years females and focus on promotion of socio-economic empowerment of rural women by creating awareness about their right and facilitating institutional support for enabling them to realize their right and develop/utilize their full potential. One time seed money of ₹ 35,000 per SHG per development block is granted for income generating activities to make them self reliant and award money of ₹ 5,000 per girl child is granted to 5/5 topper girls each from 10th and 12th board examination basis from each district.
Sukh-Ashray Sahayata Kosh	Ashray Sahayata Kosh of ₹ 101 crore for the needy. The State Government has taken this step not out of compassion, but to give them their rights. The government will bear the entire cost of education of needy children who get admission to institutes like IITs, AIIMS, IIM, IIIT, Polytechnic, and ITI. They will also be given pocket money. The government will provide a clothing subsidy of ₹ 10,000 per person per year to single women and special children.

Important MCQ for Prelims

1. Which of the following is a pension plan for widows?

- a) Old Age Pension
- b) Special Ability Relief Allowance
- c) Widow/Deserted/Ekal Nari Pension
- d) Rehabilitation allowance to Lepers

Answer: c) Widow/Deserted/Ekal Nari Pension

2. What is the eligibility criteria for the Indira Gandhi National Specially Abled Pension?

- a) Individuals aged 60 and above
- b) Widows aged 40 to 69 years
- c) Specially abled persons having 80% special ability and belong to BPL
- d) Persons with leprosy, irrespective of age and income

Answer: c)

3. Which of the following is a social welfare program aimed at women, girls, and children?

- a) Mukhymantri Bal Udhar Yojana
- b) Swaran Jayanti Nari Sambal Yojna
- c) Beti Hai Anmol Yojana
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

4. Which corporation provides loans to specially abled persons for setting up small ventures?

- a) Himachal Pradesh Minorities Finance and Development Corporation
- b) Himachal Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation
- c) Himachal Pradesh Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation
- d) Himachal Pradesh Economic Development Corporation

Answer: a)

5. How much money has been spent under the Schedule Caste Development Plan for the welfare of SC's in the state up to December 2022?

- a) ₹1,423.90 crore
- b) ₹1,523.90 crore
- c) ₹1,623.90 crore
- d) ₹1,723.90 crore

Answer: a) ₹1,423.90 crore

6. Which department is responsible for the empowerment of SC's, OBC's, Minorities Affairs, and the Specially Abled in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) Directorate for Empowerment of SC's, OBC's, Minorities Affairs and the Specially Abled (ESOMA)
- b) Department of Social Justice and Empowerment
- c) Himachal Pradesh Welfare Department
- d) Himachal Pradesh Social Development Department

Answer: a)

7. What percentage of the total State Development Plan allocation is set aside for the SC Development Plan?

- a) 10.00%
- b) 15.00%
- c) 20.00%
- d) 25.19%

Answer: d) 25.19%

8. What is the budget allocation for the SC Development Program for FY2022-23?

- a) ₹1000.00 crore
- b) ₹2000.00 crore
- c) ₹2400.12 crore
- d) ₹3000.00 crore

Answer: c) ₹2400.12 crore

9. What is the main goal of the Women and Child Welfare programmes in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) To reduce the wage gap between men and women
- b) To increase the negotiating power of women
- c) To ensure equal development in the state across all disciplines
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

10. What is the objective of the One Stop Center programme in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) To offer integrated support and assistance to men who have experienced violence
- b) To offer integrated support and assistance to women who have experienced violence
- c) To offer integrated support and assistance to children who have experienced violence
- d) None of the above

Answer: b)

11. What is the Mukhya Mantri Kanyadaan Yojana in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) A scheme to provide assistance to widows, divorced or deserted women or those women whose husbands are missing for the last 2 years for the maintenance of their children till they attain the age of 18 years
- b) A scheme to provide financial assistance to children after leaving Child Care Institutions for pursuing higher/professional education
- c) A scheme to provide marriage grant of ₹51,000 to the guardians of the destitute girls for their marriages
- d) None of the above

Answer: c)

12. What is the objective of the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) To provide financial assistance to women for carrying out income-generating activities
- b) To provide financial assistance for the rehabilitation of widows after re-marriage
- c) To provide financial assistance to women after the birth of their first and second child
- d) None of the above

Answer: c)

13. What is the SashaktMahila Yojana in Himachal Pradesh?

- a) A scheme to offer free shelter, food, clothes, education, health and medication, counselling, and vocational training to young girls, widows, deserted, poor, and women in moral risk
- b) A scheme to provide seed money for income-generating activities to Self Help Groups (SHG) and award money for girl child education
- c) A scheme to provide rehabilitation and livelihood support to minor victims of rape and child abuse
- d) None of the above

Answer: b)

Important Questions for Mains

1. Analyze the impact of the welfare programs, such as the Child Protection Scheme, the Mukhyamantri Bal Udhar Yojana, the Beti Hai Anmol Yojana, and the SashaktMahila Yojana, on the lives of women, girls, and children in Himachal Pradesh.
2. Describe the various self-employment schemes implemented in Himachal Pradesh for the welfare of backward classes, minorities, and people with disabilities. How do these schemes promote entrepreneurship and financial inclusion in the state?
3. Explain the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and Scheduled Tribe Sub-Plan in Himachal Pradesh. How are these plans implemented to provide social and economic empowerment to SC and ST communities in the state? Discuss the achievements and challenges associated with these plans.
4. What are some of the key initiatives taken by the government of Himachal Pradesh to empower women and promote child welfare? Evaluate their effectiveness in achieving their goals.
5. How important is the role of NGOs and civil society organizations in promoting women's empowerment and child welfare in Himachal Pradesh? Discuss some of the key contributions made by these organizations in recent years.

CHAPTER-18

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

18.1 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- Rural Development includes measures to strengthen the democratic structure of society through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). It also includes events to improve the rural infrastructure, improve income of rural households and delivery systems pertaining to education, health and safety mechanisms.

18.2 DEENDAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA-NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOODS MISSION (DAY-NRLM)

- With effect from 01st April, 2013, the **Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)** has been replaced in the State by the DAY-NRLM. NRLM is being implemented in **88 blocks** all throughout the State.

18.2.1 The main features of this programme are as under

- The National Rural Livelihoods Mission's aim is to reach out to all poor families, mobilize them into Self-Help-Groups (SHGs) link them to sustainable livelihoods opportunities and nurture them till they come out of poverty and enjoy a decent quality of life.
- According to the scheme's mission in Himachal Pradesh, the **State Rural Livelihood Mission** would encompass all rural poor and the poorest of the poor, who would be picked using the PIP and SECC data of 2011.

18.2.2 The incentives being provided to the women SHGs are as under

1. Financial Inclusion

- NRLM facilitates universal access to the affordable, cost-effective and reliable financial services to the poor. The core of the NRLM financial inclusion and investment strategy is **"making poor the preferred clients of the banking system and mobilizing bank credit"**.
- For Financial Year (FY) 2022-23, the State Government has agreed to cover all eligible SHG women through social insurance programmes such as Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY). The State Government will pay the premium for the PMSBY and PMJJBY. To accomplish this, Himachal Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission (HPSRLM) launched a special push, and around 2.10 lakh SHG women have been covered under the PMSBY programme, while **1.65 lakh** have been covered under the PMJJBY scheme.
- In the recently issued Master Circular by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), it has been notified that all the SHGs will get loan/credit through the banks on **7 Per cent** in all the districts in the state.

2. Farm Livelihoods

- In FY2022-23, the HPSRLM began Farm Livelihoods Interventions **in 15 new Blocks (in addition to 41 blocks of previous FY)**.
- The Farm Livelihood Intervention has reached 2,070 communities, with 37,770 Mahila Kisan identified and 1,270 Farm Livelihood Community Resource Persons (CRPs) (Krishi Sakhi and Pashu Sakhi, Krishi Udyog Sakhi) identified and trained in Agro-Ecological and Sustainable Livestock Practices.
- **Livelihood Sub Committees** of Village Organizations constituted under **DAY NRLM** will run and manage these Community Health Centres. **HPSRLM** has also begun Natural Farming in all of its blocks.

- In addition to the foregoing, **1,272 Animal Health Camps** have been hosted in all **Farm Livelihood Blocks**, and **28,971 Mahila Kisans/SHG Members** have been educated/aware of Lumpy Skin Disease in collaboration with the Department of Animal Husbandry, Himachal Pradesh.
- Eight exposure visits were made to **CSK-HPKV, Palampur** and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research-Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology (CSIR-IHBT) Palampur **for 240 Farm Livelihood CRPs/Mahila Kisan/SHG Members** in collaboration with the Watershed Development Component-Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) 2.0.
- **80 Producer Groups** have been created, and 1,620 mahila kisan of their groups have been covered.
- With the assistance of the Department of Animal Husbandry, the Pashu Sakhis of **District Kullu vaccinated 9,500 animals**.

3. Non Farm Livelihoods

i) HIM-IRA brand registration

- To increase the market reach of SHGs products brand “**HIM-IRA**” and logo have been registered to sell all the SHG products under single umbrella.

Registration of brand has helped:

- Given new recognition to SHG products
- Enhanced the product recognition
- Increased market reach.
- Help in built brand loyalty
- Aid in introduction of new products in the range
- Build brand equity
- Enhanced credibility and ease of purchase.

ii) HIM-IRA SHG Shops

- The department decided to open **100 HIM-IRA SHG** stores around the state. In the state, **95 businesses** have been opened to far.

iii) HIM-IRA weekly Market

- Self Help Groups of the local area can participate and sell their products.
- Currently, 72 blocks host HIM-IRA weekly markets.

iv) HIM-IRA Canteen

- Focuses on “**Atihi Devo Bhav**”. There are now **21 HIM-IRA canteens** operating in Government Institutions.

v) Him-Annapurna Food Van

- Districts Una and Kangra are running HIM-IRA Food Vans.

vi) Prime Minister Formalisation of Micro Food Enterprises (PMFME)

- Provides financial support in the form of seed money in the amount of ₹40,000 to SHG groups interested in food processing operations.

vii) Start Up Village Entrepreneur Programme (SVEP)

- This plan is being implemented in Mandi Sadar (Block), and under SVEP, a total of 2,018 firms in Mandi Sadar block must be supported during a four-year period.

18.3 FOOD NUTRITION HEALTH AND WASH (FNHW)

- This component established a three-year State Operational Strategy and the **FNHW State Core Committee**.
- In **25 blocks, 172 Community Resources Persons (Health, Nutrition, and Gender) (CRP HNG)** have been taught and are working to implement FNHW.
- For distribution and awareness, **9 types of Information Education Communication (IEC) on Anaemia and Menstrual Hygiene, Food Group Chart** have been produced and given to all **12 districts, 88 blocks, 3,615 Gram Panchayats, 20 CLFs and 1,300 VOs**.
- A total of **820 Gender Point Persons (GPP)** were trained for this purpose. With the assistance of line departments, the National Gender Campaign against "Gender Based Violence" was launched (14th December, 2022-14th January, 2023).

18.4 GENDER

- This component includes the establishment of a three-year State Operational Strategy and a Gender State Core Committee. **In 25 blocks, 172 Community Resources Persons, Health, Nutrition, and Gender (CRP HNG) have been trained and are working to implement FNHW.**

Convergence of Panchayat Raj Institutions and Community Based Organizations (PRI-CBO)

- HPSRLM has signed a MoU with National Research Organisation Kudumbashree Kerala to roll out the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Community Based Organisation (PRI-CBO) Convergence project in 20-20 Gram Panchayats in two blocks, Rajgarh and Theog.

18.5 MUKHYA MANTRI GRAM KUSHAL YOJANA (MMGKY)

- MMGKY covers traditional craftsmen and artisans who are not covered by any other skill development plan. It is a one-of-a-kind skill scheme that covers all of Himachal Pradesh's traditional arts and crafts and has **31 approved traditional courses lasting 3-6 months**, such as **Kangra/Thangka painting, stone/wood carving, miniature replica temples/handloom, Chamba rumal, Iron tool making, jute/pine/bamboo products, and so on.**

18.6 MUKHYA MANTRI ONE BIGHA SCHEME (MM1BS)

- The Scheme was launched in the month of May, 2020 by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh.
- This is a **convergence scheme between NRLM and MGNERGA**.
- Any woman of SHG formed under DAY-NRLM can avail the benefit of this scheme up to **₹ 1.00 lakh, if she holds MGNERGA Job Card**.
- The main objective of the MM1BS is to **provide food security by the development of backyard kitchen garden in the households to produce nutritional, healthy vegetable and fruits.**

18.7 DEEN DYAL UPADHYAYA-GRAMEEN KAUSHALYAYOJNA (DDU-GKY)

- **DDU-GKY** is being implemented in Himachal Pradesh through the Rural Development Department. The major goal of the programme is to offer skills to under privileged rural kids and to provide them with employment that pays at or above the minimum wage on a regular monthly basis.

The benefits under this scheme are:

- **The DDU-GKY target population** includes impoverished rural youth **aged 15 to 35**, women, and other vulnerable groups like as those with impairments; the upper age restriction is eased to **45 years**.
- Households living **Below Poverty Line (BPL)** are also be eligible for the skilling programme.

Special Focus of the scheme:

- At the national level, **50 per cent** of funding are reserved for SC/ST, with the proportion of SC/ST determined on a case-by-case basis by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD).
- **15 per cent** funding for the minority group.
- States must ensure that **3 per cent** of recipients are differently abled.
- Special emphasis on women **33 per cent** of recipients will be women.

18.8 WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (WDC-PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYI YOJANA 2.0)

- Watershed development project is being operated in the state with the goal of rehabilitating wasteland and degraded lands, drought prone and desert areas on a **90:10 financing pattern between the Centre and the State**.
- The project has been approved by the Government of India for the years 2021-2026.

i) Evolution of Watershed Development

- The approach to watershed development has gradually evolved over time, from initial objectives of soil and water conservation and reducing siltation of river valley projects to the current integrated approach of managing the biological, physical, and social elements in a landscape within a watershed's boundaries.

Figure: 18.1

In a watershed, all water sources drain into a common area



- The 'Ridge to Valley' strategy to watershed development has been acknowledged as a paradigm for substantial public investments aimed at sustainable production systems for natural resource management and livelihood possibilities.

ii) Objectives of Watershed Development Projects

- To improve productive potential of rainfed / degraded land through integrated watershed management;
- To strengthen community based local institutions for promotion of livelihoods and watershed sustainability, and
- To improve the efficiency of watershed projects through cross learning and incentive mechanism.

iii) Amrit Sarovars

- Mission Amrit Sarovar was inaugurated on **National Panchayati Raj Day, 24th April, 2022**, with the goal of conserving water for the future. The Mission's goal is to develop and revitalise water bodies in every area of the country.

iv) Institution and Capacity Building (I&CB)

- A four-day sensitization campaign “**Jalayan**” w.e.f. 27th – 30th June 2022, was organized across all **26 project blocks** which included activities like:
 - Plantation Drives
 - Poster Making Competitions
 - Livelihood Exhibitions Etc.

18.9 PRADHAN MANTRI AWAAS YOJANA GRAMIN (PMAY-G)

- By 2024, the **PMAY-G** seeks to offer pucca dwellings with basic facilities to all homeless and kutcha households, as well as those living in outdated structures.
- The cost of a unit (home) is split **90:10** between the central and state governments.
- With effect from FY2019-20, this plan provides a financial aid of ₹ **1.50 lakh** per recipient for the construction of a house.

18.10 MUKHAYA MANTRI AWAAS YOJANA (MMAY)

- The State Government announced this plan for all types of people living below the poverty line. A budget of ₹ **21.48 crore** is projected for FY2022-23, with **1,432 dwellings** of various types expected to be built throughout the state.

18.11 SAANSAD ADRASH GRAM YOJANA (SAGY)

- The SAGY's main goal is to ensure the holistic development and quality of the identified Gram Panchayats through improved basic amenities, higher productivity, enhanced Human development, better livelihood opportunities and reduced disparities, access to rights and entitlements, broader social mobilisation, and enhanced social capital.

18.12 SHYAMA PRASAD MUKHERJI RURBAN MISSION (SPMRM)

- **SPMRM** was established in India in February, 2016 with the goal of developing 300 clusters over a five-year period by delivering urban facilities in rural regions.
- Each Rurban cluster is created under this mission at a total project cost of roughly ₹ **50.00 crore**, of which **70 per cent** is given through convergence with schemes of other departments and **30 per cent** is provided by other departments' programmes.
- The Center and the State share the necessary gap financially (**90:10**).

18.13 MATRI SHAKTI BIMA YOJANA

- The scheme covers all women living below the poverty line within the age group of **10-75 years**.
- The policy **provides relief to family members/insured women** in case of their death or disablement arising due to any kind of accident surgical operations like sterilization, mishap at the time of child birth/delivery, drowning, washing away in floods, landslide, insect bite and the scheme also gives benefit to married women in case of accidental death of her husband.

The compensation amount is as under:

- Death ₹ 2.00 lakh.
- Permanent total disability ₹ 2.00 lakh.
- Loss of one limb and one eyes or both eyes and both limbs ₹ 2.00 lakh.
- Loss of one limb/one ear ₹ 1.00 lakh.
- In case of death of husband ₹ 2.00 lakh.

18.14 SWACHH BHARAT MISSION-GRAMIN (SBM-G)

- On 2nd October, 2014 the Government of India began the "SBM-G," and on 28th October, 2016, Himachal Pradesh was proclaimed an Open Defecation Free (ODF) State.

SBM-G is now focusing on the following activities/components:

- Nonlinear Rigid Block Normal-Mode Analysis Method (NoLB), Individual Household Latrines, Construction of Community Sanitary Complexes (IHHL, CSCs)
- Solid Waste Management (Non-Biodegradable and Bio-degradable)
- Liquid Waste Management (Grey Water and Black Water)
- Gobardhan Projects
- IEC/capacity building.
- The Government of India has released phase-II instructions for the implementation of SBM-G in the State, which are effective from 01st April, 2020. The key elements are as follows:

18.14.1 Special Initiatives under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-G):

- Guidelines for establishing, operating, and maintaining a Community Managed Sanitary Complex in a Government facility at the village level have been developed and distributed to field officials.
- A manual for the management of solid and liquid waste in Gram Panchayats has been produced and distributed to field officials.
- Revised Maharishi Valmiki Sampooran Swachhata Puraskar Guidelines have been created and sent to field officials.
- The establishment of a Plastic Waste Management Unit has been prioritised.
- Efforts are being made to create sanitation-related infrastructure such as soak pits, twin pits, and so on, in collaboration with MGNREGA and 15th Finance Commission funding.

18.15 PANCHWATI SCHEME

- The Panchwati Yojana was launched in FY2020-21.
- The major goal of this yojana is to build parks and gardens that would provide spaces for the elderly to enjoy leisure activities.
- With the collaboration of the MGNREGA, the Swachh Bharat Mission (G), and the 14th Finance Commission, these parks and gardens are being constructed on levelled land of at least one bigha.

18.16 MAHATAMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME (MGNREGS)

- On 05th September, 2005 the Government of India notified the MGNREGA.

18.17 PANCHAYATI RAJ

- This state has **12 Zila Parishads (ZP), 81 Panchayat Samities, and 3,615 Gram Panchayats.**
- Under the 15th Finance Commission, a sum of ₹329.00 crore has been sanctioned for this State for FY2022-23, of which ₹ 164.50 crore has been issued by Government of India and distributed to Panchayat Raj Institutions.
- newly created 134 Gram Panchayats have received a sum of ₹15.00 crore for the construction of new Panchayat Ghars.
- The Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) Centrally Sponsored Scheme was authorised by Government of India on 14th March, 2022 for implementation from 1st April, 2022 to 31st March, 2026.

- For FY 2022-23 the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), Government of India has authorised a grant of ₹ **194.03 crore under Revamped RGSA**, of which ₹ **67.43 crore has been given in the ratio of 90:10**.
- The State Government is committed to appointing Panchayat Secretaries to each Gram Panchayat in order to ensure the effective and seamless operation of the Gram Panchayat.
- The department has established several apps via which the general public may access different online services such as the parivar registry, ration cards, marriage registration, and so on. The Panchayat accounts may be accessed using the e-Gram Swaraj Software Programme. These e-applications will be improved further.

Important MCQ for Prelims

- What is the name of the initiative under which financial support was provided to 64 households totaling ₹128.00 lakh in FY2022-23?
 - Mukhya Mantri Awaas Yojana (MMAY)
 - Matri Shakti Bima Yojana (MSBY)
 - Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)
 - Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)

Answer: a)
- What is the name of the brand established by HPSRLM to sell SHG products?
 - HIM-IRA
 - HIM-SHG
 - HIM-UP
 - HIM-SELL

Answer: a) HIM-IRA
- What is the name of the scheme under which 1,620 mahila kisan of their groups have been covered for non-farm livelihoods activities?
 - Farm Livelihoods Interventions
 - HIM-IRA SHG Shops
 - HIM-Annapurna Food Van
 - Prime Minister Formalisation of Micro Food Enterprises (PMFME)
- How much amount has been sanctioned for the State under the 15th Finance Commission for FY2022-23?
 - ₹329.00 crore
 - ₹239.00 crore
 - ₹429.00 crore
 - ₹529.00 crore
- What is the primary goal of the Start Up Village Entrepreneur Programme (SVEP)?
 - To establish community resource centres
 - To provide sustainable livelihoods to the rural poor
 - To promote traditional arts and crafts
 - To create a platform for marketing local products

Answer: b)
- What is the estimated annual expenditure on Social Inclusion activities?
 - ₹41.00 crore
 - ₹41.00 lakh
 - ₹410.00 crore
 - ₹410.00 lakh

Answer: b) ₹41.00 lakh
- What is the main objective of the Mukhya Mantri One Bigha Scheme (MM1BS)?
 - To promote traditional arts and crafts
 - To provide sustainable livelihoods to the rural poor
 - To create a platform for marketing local products
 - To provide food security by the development of backyard kitchen garden

Answer: d)
- What is the target population for DDU-GKY program in Himachal Pradesh?
 - Urban youth aged 15 to 35
 - Impoverished rural youth aged 15 to 35, women, and other vulnerable groups
 - Impoverished urban youth aged 15 to 35, women, and other vulnerable groups
 - Rural children aged 5 to 10

Answer: b)

9. What is the financing pattern for the Watershed Development Project between the Centre and the State?

- a) 50:50 b) 60:40
c) 70:30 d) 90:10

Answer: d) 90:10

10. What is the goal of the Panchwati Scheme?

- a) To build houses for homeless and kutcha households
b) To develop and revitalise water bodies in every area of the country
c) To build parks and gardens for the elderly to enjoy leisure activities

d) To provide financial support to women living below the poverty line

Answer: c)

11. What is the critical document that covers the baseline study and outlines the requirements of the Integrated Cluster Action Plan under the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)?

- a) Detailed Project Report (DPR)
b) Institution and Capacity Building (I&CB)
c) Critical Gap Fund (CGF)
d) None of the above

Answer: a) Detailed Project Report (DPR)

Important Questions for Mains

1. What are the main features and objectives of the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)? How is it being implemented in Himachal Pradesh, and what are the major achievements so far?
2. Explain the different initiatives being taken by the Himachal Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission (HPSRLM) to promote non-farm livelihoods in the state. Discuss the impact of these initiatives on rural households and women SHGs.
3. What are the key components of the Start Up Village Entrepreneur Programme (SVEP) and how does it aim to support rural entrepreneurship development?
4. Explain the importance of the Mukhya Mantri One Bigha Scheme (MM1BS) in providing food security and supporting traditional arts and crafts in Himachal Pradesh.
5. How has the approach to watershed development evolved over time in India, and what are the current objectives of the Watershed Development Programme (WDC-Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana 2.0) in Himachal Pradesh?

CHAPTER-19

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Over **76 per cent** of the **2,234 bank branches** in the state are rural. **20 branches** opened from October, 2021 to Housing
- The Himachal Pradesh Government, through the **Housing and Urban Development Authority (HIMUDA)**, is offering homes, apartments, and plots to suit the housing needs of individuals of all economic levels.

19.1 DEENDAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA-NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOOD MISSION (DAY-NULM)

- The primary goal of **DAY-NULM** is to reduce poverty among the urban poor through the promotion of diversified and gainful self-employment and skill wage employment opportunities, resulting in significant improvement in their livelihood on a sustainable basis.

The following are the major components of this scheme:

- i) Employment through skill training and placement.
- ii) Social Mobilization and Institution Development.
- iii) Capacity Building and Training.
- iv) Self Employment Programme.
- v) Shelter for Urban Homeless.
- vi) Support to Urban Street Vendors.
- vii) Innovative and Special Projects.

19.1.1 The following is the progress made in 2022-23:

- **325 Self Help Groups (SHGs)** have been formed.
- Under this initiative, **1,158 beneficiaries** received skill training, and **927 applicants** were placed.
- 260 individuals and **5,169 SHGs** were provided loan assistance on subsidized interest for setting up their micro enterprises.
- Around **7,005** loan applications have been submitted to banks under PM SVANidhi Scheme out of which **5,791** applications have been sanctioned and loan to **5,502** applicants have been sanctioned and disbursed.

19.2 ATAL MISSION FOR REJUVENATION AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION (AMRUT) and AMRUT 2.0

- **AMRUT:** The main objective of the **AMRUT Scheme** is to provide basic amenities in regions of the city that do not have them. Two cities Shimla and Kullu have been included in the scheme.
- **AMRUT 2.0:** AMRUT 2.0 Mission has been launched on 1st October, 2021 by the Prime Minister with the aim to make the cities “**water secure**” and “**self-sustainable**” through circular economy of water. The mission period is from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26 and funding pattern is 90:10 ratio (Centre and State) with a proposal to cover all Statutory Towns (61 ULBs + 7 CBs). Total allocation for the project is **₹ 280.00 crore** (₹252.00 crore from the Centre and ₹28.00 crore from State).

19.3 SMART CITY MISSION (SCM)

- Smart City Mission was launched in **June, 2015** and **Municipal Corporation, Dharamshala** was approved by GoI under the mission. In 2017-18, **Municipal Corporation, Shimla** was also selected under SCM by GoI.

19.4 SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (URBAN)

- Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 2.0 (SBM 2.0)** is a flagship Programme of the GoI and is being implemented in all notified towns by MoHUA, GoI.
- The main aim of SBM is to make cities/towns open defecation free and provide a healthy and livable environment to all.
 - Funds have been disbursed to ULBs for construction of individual household toilets and Community/Public toilets for providing adequate toilet facilities in towns.
 - Funds amounting to ₹ **3.05 crore** have been released to different ULBs for the clearance of legacy waste sites.
 - Various Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) initiatives are performed on a regular basis throughout the State to make the general people aware through Swachhta pakhwada, hoardings/banners, nukkad nataks, print and electronic media etc.

19.5 PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA HOUSING FOR ALL (URBAN)

- A mission “Housing for all” (Urban) has been launched by the GoI effective from 17th June, 2015 to 31st March, 2024.
- The aim of this scheme is to provide houses for slum dwellers under in-situ slum rehabilitation component providing affordable houses for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Low Income Groups (LIG) and Middle Income Groups (MIG) through the credit linked subsidy component, and housing through the public-private partnership component.

19.6 ATAL SHRESTH SHAHAR YOJANA (ASSY)

- The Government has started the scheme to encourage ULBs, under which the best performing top three Municipal Councils and top three Nagar Panchayats are given cash rewards. The top performing Municipal Corporation, top three Municipal Councils and top three Nagar Panchayats will be honored with the “Atal Shresth Shahar Puruskar” on 25th December of every year on the birth anniversary of Late Sh. Atal Bihari Vajpayee (former Prime Minister of India) or any other date as decided by the Government.

Table: 19.1

Winning ULBs for year- 2020

S.No.	Category Municipal Councils	Prize Money	Top Scoring ULBs
1	1st Prize Winner	1.00 crore	Nahan
2	2nd Prize Winner	0.75 crore	Manali
3	3rd Prize Winner	0.50 crore	Kullu
S.No.	Category Nagar Panchayats	Prize Money	Top Scoring ULBs
1	1st Prize Winner	0.75 crore	Chopal
2	2nd Prize Winner	0.50 crore	Gagret
3	3rd Prize Winner	0.25 crore	Kotkhai

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Winning ULBs for year 2021

S.No.	Category Municipal Councils	Prize Money	Top Scoring ULBs
1	1st Prize Winner	1.00 crore	Kullu
2	2nd Prize Winner	0.75 crore	Una
3	3rd Prize Winner	0.50 crore	Baddi
S.No.	Category Nagar Panchayats	Prize Money	Top Scoring ULBs
1	1st Prize Winner	0.75 crore	Arki
2	2nd Prize Winner	0.50 crore	Sunni
3	3rd Prize Winner	0.25 crore	Narkanda

19.7 MUKHYA MANTRI SHAHRI AJEEVIKA-GUARANTEE YOJANA (MMSAGY)

- The Government of Himachal Pradesh, keeping in view the COVID-19 pandemic has notified a scheme known as Mukhya Mantri Shahri Ajeevika Guarantee Yojana (MMSAGY) on **16th May, 2020** to enhance livelihood security in urban areas by providing 120 days of guaranteed wage employment to every household in the financial year.
- The scheme has been re-notified on 19th April, 2021 and 26th March, 2022. The Urban Development Department has developed online portal for MMSAGY.
- The beneficiary can register himself without visiting municipality office. Under this scheme **13,941 beneficiaries** have been benefited with a total of 4,95,173 man days and amounting to ₹ **13.90 crore** was disbursed till date.

19.8 REAL ESTATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY (RERA)

- Himachal Pradesh Real Estate Regulatory Authority (HPRERA) has started its function with effect from **01st January, 2020**.
- The main objective of the HPRERA is to regulate and promote the Real Estate Sector and to ensure the sale of plots, apartments, or buildings, as the case may be, in an efficient manner and to protect the interests of consumer/ home buyers in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

19.9 BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND COST INDEX

- The National Building Organization has tasked the Department of Economic and Statistics of the Government of Himachal Pradesh to compile the BUILDING CONSTRUCTION COST INDEX (BCCI) OF THE STATE.

Important MCQ for Prelims

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. A Mountain Township will be set up at which place and at what cost?</p> <p>a) Jathia Devi (1373.44 cr)</p> <p>b) Sirmaur (1273.31 cr)</p> <p>c) Dharmpur (1373.33 cr)</p> <p>d) UNA (1373.33 cr)</p> <p>Answer: a) Jathia Devi (1373.44 cr)</p> | <p>a) 1st Oct 2020 b) 2nd Oct 2021</p> <p>c) 1st Oct 2021 d) 2nd Oct 2020</p> <p>Answer: c) 1st Oct 2021</p> |
| <p>2. When was AMRUT 2.0 mission launched ?</p> | <p>3. The budget for Smart City Mission for current financial year?</p> <p>a) 200 cr b) 100 cr</p> <p>c) 300 cr d) 150 cr</p> <p>Answer: b) 100 cr</p> |

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4. The winner of Atal Shresth Shahar Yojana (ASSY) in Municipal council's for year 2021 ?

- a) Nahan b) Manali
c) Kullu d) UNA

Answer: c) Kullu

5. The winner of Atal shresth Shahar Yojana (Assy) in Nagar Panchayats 2021 ?

- a) Chopal b) Arki
c) Sunni d) Narkanda

Answer: b) Arki

6. How many days of guaranteed wage employment to every household under Mukhya Mantri Shahri Ajeevika Guarantee (MMSAGY) is given?

- a) 100 days b) 120 days
c) 130 days d) 110 days

Answer: b) 120 days

7. What is the amount of money given to Municipal Councils in Atal Srestha shahar Puruskar ?

- a) 1cr, 75 lacs, 50 lacs b) 75,50,25 lacs
c) 50,25,15 lacs d) 1cr, 50 lakh, 25 lakh

Answer: a) 1cr, 75 lacs, 50 lacs

CHAPTER-20

INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY

20.1 IT POLICY HIMACHAL PRADESH

- State Data Centre (SDC), Himachal State Wide Area Network (HIMSWAN) with e-district, etc. State offers considerable potential for the expansion of the IT&ITeS industry and has helped create basic Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure. The State Government now offers 59 Government to Citizen (G2C) services via the e-district site.

20.2 LOK MITRA KENDRA POLICY (LMK)

- The Web-enabled Government-Citizen Interface, named Lok Mitra Kendra is one such step in Himachal Pradesh. The objective of the Lok Mitra Kendras is to provide e-services in the locality of citizens, by creating the physical service delivery infrastructure for accessing various e-services.
- The aim of the state policy is to ensure last mile services delivery through LMKs in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- Currently there are **1,810 active LMKs** in the State and they are providing various services including following:
 - Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Bill Collection
 - Nakal Jamabandi
 - IPH Water Bill Collection

20.3 MUKHYA MANTRI SEVA SANKALP HELPLINE @1100 (MMSS)

- An efficient instrument for promptly resolving the problems of the State's inhabitants is the MMSS helpline @ 1100.
- The Nasha Nivaran Helpline (NNH) has also been created in conjunction with MMSS, to provide help to patients in the State who are affected by drugs with support that need.

20.4 E-OFFICE

- E-Office is being implemented in various departments of the State to enable paper-less offices and bring increase efficiency and transparency in office work.
- At present, e-Office has been mapped in **88 Branches of Himachal Pradesh Secretariat, 62 Directorates, 11 Deputy Commissioner (DC) Offices, 10 Superintendent of Police (SP) Offices and 50 other field offices**

20.5 GOVERNANCE AND REFORMS USING DRONES

- The State IT Department has initiated the process for the introduction of Drone usage in Government as well as private sector and to promote use of Drones in Himachal.
- Governance and Reforms Using Drones (GARUD) Project was launched in Mandi on **27th December, 2021**.

GARUD has a quad-strategy with following components:

- i. Drone-enabled Governance
- ii. Drone Mahotsav and Melas
- iii. Enabling Policy for promoting Drones
- iv. Drone Flying Training Schools

20.6 DRONE MAHOTSAV AND MELA

- On 14th December, 2021, the first Drone Mela was held in Dharamshala to examine the potential applications of drone technology in a variety of fields, including governance.

20.7 DRONE FLYING TRAINING SCHOOLS/ COURSES

- On 13th March, 2022, ITI Shahpur in Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, launched the **first Drone Flying Training School (DFTS)**, in partnership with the **Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy (IGRUA)**.
- Drone Technician course started in **7 Government ITI's at Mandi, Sirmaur, Shimla, Kangra, Solan (2 ITI) and Kullu** under Himachal Pradesh Skills Development Project by the Technical Education Department.

20.8 ENABLING POLICY FOR PROMOTING DRONES

- On 13th June, 2022, the Himachal Pradesh Drone Strategy, 2022 was announced, making Himachal Pradesh one of the few States with a specialised drone promotion policy.
- Policy focuses upon the creation of Drone and Drone-enabled technology ecosystem, industries, creation of licensed manpower pool through establishment of Drone Flying Training Schools and skill development through various Drone related courses.
- Drone Flying related courses in schools are being finalized by Government of India under **National Education Policy, 2020 (NEP) and National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF)**.

20.9 HIMACHAL ONLINE SEVA (E-DISTRICT) PORTAL

- Himachal Online Seva Portal has been created where the common people can access Government schemes/services in a transparent way.
- Department has added **17 new services** in Himachal Online Seva portal for online delivery.
- Now, **113 online services** of various departments including **Revenue, Women and Child Development, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development, Urban Development etc.** are being provided through this portal.

20.10 AADHAAR

- The Aadhaar saturation level in the State for the population above 5 years is more than 100 per cent.
- The State has attained overall **4th Rank and 1st in 0-5 year age group** in the Country with regards to the Aadhar generation.

20.11 DIRECT BENEFIT TRANSFER (DBT)

- DBT has been implemented in 46 schemes out of a total of 160 selected by the IT Department with related departments for the FY2022-23 (Centre-17; State-29).

20.12 HIMSWAN

- Department of Information and Technology, Himachal Pradesh (DITHimachal Pradesh) established a safe network known as HIMSWAN as part of the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) (Himachal Pradesh State Wide Area Network).
- HIMSWAN enables the effective electronic delivery of **G2G** (Government to Government), **G2C** (Government to Citizen), and **G2B** (Government to Business) services, as well as secure network connection for all State Government Departments up to the block level.
- Since its inception in February 2008, HIMSWAN has enabled connectivity across 2,402 State Government Offices throughout the State.
- Newer Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) technology has been used to increase bandwidth in light of rising demand. It was crucial during the COVID-19 epidemic.

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20.13 BHARAT NET

- To connect every Indian household to high-speed internet, the Government of India launched Bharat Net.
- The goal is to provide high-speed Internet access to unserved regions, such as rural communities.
- This plan to link rural areas together through an optical fibre network is unique.
- There is **3,615 Gram Panchayats (GPs)** in Himachal Pradesh, which will be covered under Bharat Net. In Bharat Net phase-I only **410 GPs** have been covered so far.
- The State Government has been monitoring the implementation of the second phase of Bharat Net, which aims to cover the remaining **3,205 GPs** of the State with **Optical Fibre Cable** in order to increase connectivity across the State.

20.14 HIMACHAL PRADESH STATE DATA CENTRE (HPSDC)

- To streamline the electronic delivery of Government to Government (G2G), Government to Citizen (G2C), and Government to Business (G2B) services, the IT Department of Himachal Pradesh established the HPSDC, one of the core Information and Communications Technology (ICT) infrastructures in the state.
- The Himachal Pradesh State Data Centre now hosts 156 websites and apps for different government agencies, regulatory bodies, and public companies.

20.15 CM DASHBOARD

- To monitor the progress of key projects CM Dashboard has been developed.
- In the first phase, **8 departments** i.e. Revenue, Women Child and Development, Jal Shakti, Public Works Department, Rural Department, Education, Tribal and Health Services including Director Health Services, National Health mission, Directorate of Medical Education were identified for integration with CM Dashboard.

20.16 HIM PARIVAR

- DIT, Himachal Pradesh is developing its **Social Registry (Him Parivar)** over the existing Parivar Register, which will serve as a single source of truth for proactive benefit distribution in the state.
- The eKYC of more than **45 Lakh beneficiaries** of the **e-PDS (Ration Card)** database has been completed, and mapping with Parivar data has been performed for these beneficiaries.
- The whole eco system will aid in identifying inclusion and exclusion lists of beneficiaries, ensuring that only the appropriate individuals get socio economic advantages.

20.17 E-CABINET

- In order to streamline and facilitate efficient decision-making and monitoring of policies by the Government for benefit of people, a paperless e-Cabinet System has been implemented.
- This helps reduce the processing time of Cabinet notes and also improve the security of entire process to maintain confidentiality.

20.18 LITIGATION MONITORING SYSTEM

- The DIT has created generic software for tracking court cases pending in multiple courts involving Government agencies.
- Using this programme, Administrative Secretaries/ Heads of Departments and Departmental Officers can monitor the progress of their court cases, including the overall number of outstanding cases, timely filing of replies, personal attendance necessary in the case, etc.

20.19 REVENUE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (RMS)

- The IT department is working in close coordination with the revenue department to establish a comprehensive enterprise resource planning (ERP) system known as the Revenue Management System (RMS). The RMS Portal's first phase of availability includes the Revenue Courts and Online Relief application modules.
- Himachal Pradesh's Revenue Courts case can be found under the RMS site, which serves as a full-featured Court Management System.

20.20 POLICY INITIATIVES UNDERTAKEN: AMENDMENT OF STATE RIGHT OF WAY (ROW) POLICY, 2021.

- The Government of India has introduced 5G technology to deploy 5G connectivity throughout the country and notified updated Indian Telegraph Right of Way (Amendment Rule) Rules, 2022 to that effect.
- The revised Indian Telegraph Right of Way (Amendment Rule) Rules, 2022 include provisions for the use of Street Furniture for the installation of Small Cells and Telegraph lines.

20.21 HIMACHAL PRADESH STATE ELECTRONICS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

- The Department of Information Technology, Himachal Pradesh, has administrative supervision over Himachal Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd.
- The Corporation's primary functions include providing high-quality computer hardware and related services, packaged software hardware for office automation and medical applications, and other electronic equipment to government agencies and Public Utility Companies (PSCs) in Himachal Pradesh.
- It also ensures proper maintenance of the supplied hardware through the appropriate Original Equipment Manufacturers, Vendors, and Active Service Pages (OEM's/Vendors/ASP).

Important MCQ for Prelims

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. GARUD (Governance and Reforms Using Drones) project was launched on which date + place?</p> <p>a) 27 Dec 2020, Shimla b) 27 Dec 2021, Mandi
c) 27 Dec 2022, Kangra d) 27 Jan. 2011, Mandi</p> <p>Answer: b) 27 Dec 2021, Mandi</p> <p>2. 1st Drone Mela was held at which place?</p> <p>a) Mandi b) Shimla
c) Dharamshala d) Kullu</p> <p>Answer: c) Dharamshala</p> <p>3. 1st Drone Flying Training school in partnership with IGRUA (Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy) has been set up at ?</p> | <p>a) ITI Sundernagar b) ITI Hamirpur
c) ITI Shahpur d) ITI Shimla</p> <p>Answer: c) ITI Shahpur</p> <p>4. Himachal Pradesh Drone policy. which year came in Which Year?</p> <p>a) 13 June 20201 b) 15 June 2011
c) 13 June 2012 d) 13 June 2023</p> <p>Answer: c) 13 June 2012</p> <p>5. How many panchayats were covered in Bharat Net phase ?</p> <p>a) 510 b) 610
c) 410 d) 310</p> <p>Answer: c) 410</p> |
|---|--|