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**DRAFT ANNUAL
TRIBAL SUB-PLAN
2017-18**

**TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
HIMACHAL PRADESH GOVERNMENT
SHIMLA-171002**

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PREFACE

The tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh though sparsely populated continue to receive special attention of the State Government primarily on account of their strategic location and comparative backwardness. The Tribal Sub Plan was started in 1974-75 in the State and entire tribal population was brought under the ambit of the Tribal Sub Plan by 1987-88. The flow of funds from State Plan to Tribal Sub Plan has substantially increased over a period of time from 3.65% in 1974-75 to about 9% at the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan and same level for 12th Five Year Plan.

The adoption of single consolidated demand in the Annual Budget and introduction of single line administration in the ITDPs have been outstanding achievements of the State in furtherance to the cause of socio-economic development of tribal community in the State.

A fundamental change in the process of formulating the Tribal Sub Plan Strategy as per guidelines of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment now the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India has been introduced at the end of the 8th Five Year Plan. The past practice of planning process from top to bottom exercise has been reversed and decentralised process taking Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) as a Planning unit has been started. The formulation and implementation of Tribal Sub Plan has been made need based, more practical and result oriented.

I hope the departments and their ITDP functionaries will find this document very useful. Any suggestion for improvement will always be welcomed.

I place on record my appreciation of the hard work done by Sh. Rakesh Sharma, Additional Commissioner, Sh. Jagdish Thakur, Joint Director, Sh. Himmat Singh Negi R.O., Sh. Kailash Chauhan, R.O., Sh. Rakesh Kumar Sharma, R.O, Sh. Atul Sharma, A.R.O. and Sh. Lalit Narayan Sharma, Statistical Assistant in bringing out this document. Thanks are also due to the Deputy Commissioners, Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti, Resident Commissioner, Pangi, Additional District Magistrate, Spiti & Bharmour and the Project Officers, ITDP Kinnaur/Lahaul/Spiti/Pangi/Bharmour and all the line departments for the timely supply of the information for the preparation of this booklet.

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November, 2017

V. C. PHARKA,
CS-cum-Commissioner (TD)
to the Government of Himachal Pradesh

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ANNUAL TRIBAL SUB PLAN 2017-18

I) Introduction:

i) Tribal Area

The Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti districts, in their entirety, and Pangi and Bharmour (now tehsil Bharmour and sub-tehsil Holi) Sub-Divisions of Chamba district constitute the Scheduled Areas in the State, fulfilling the minimum criterion of 50% S.T. population concentration in a C.D. Block. These are situated in the north and north-east of the Pradesh forming a contiguous belt in the far hinterland behind high mountain passes with average altitude being 3281 metre above the mean sea-level. The most distinguishing mark of the tribal areas in the State is that they are very vast in area but extremely small in population with the result that per unit cost of infrastructure activity is very exorbitant. The district of Kinnaur is located between $31^0-05'-55''$ and $32^0-05'-20''$ north latitude and between $77^0-45'-00''$ and $79^0-00'-50''$ east longitude. The District Lahaul-Spiti is situated between north latitude $31^0-41'-39''$ and $32^0-59'-57''$ and east longitude $76^0-40'-29''$ and $78^0-41'-39''$. The Pangi Sub-Division of Chamba district falls between north latitude $32^0-33'$ and $33^0-19'$ and between east longitude $76^0-15'$ and $77^0-21'$ and the Bharmour sub-division of this district is situated approximately between the north latitude $32^0-11'$ and $32^0-41'$ and between the east longitude $76^0-22'$ and $76^0-53'$. Snow glaciers, high altitudes and highly rugged terrain, criss-crossed by fast flowing rivers and their tributaries are the peculiar features of the Tribal Areas.

These areas have also been declared as Schedule Area under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution by the President of India as per the Schedule Area (Himachal Pradesh) Order, 1975(CO 102) dated the 21st November, 1975. The five ITDPs are Kinnaur, Lahaul, Spiti, Pangi and Bharmour. Except Kinnaur which is spread over 3 C.D. Blocks, rest of the ITDPs comprise one C.D. Block each.

(ii) Pockets of Tribal Concentration.— Tribal development envisaged a two-pronged strategy to cover both the concentrated and dispersed tribals. The areas of tribal concentration with 50% or above tribal population were taken up in the first instance during Fifth Plan 1974-78. For the dispersed tribals, Modified Area Development Approach(MADA) was devised during the Sixth Plan to cover such pockets of tribal concentration which had a population threshold of 10,000 in contiguous areas of whom 50% or more were tribals. A target-group or community approach marked the pockets of

tribal concentration in contradiction to area of tribal concentration where area approach ruled the roost. In Himachal Pradesh, two such pockets Chamba and Bhatiyat Blocks were identified in Chamba district covering an area of 881.47 Sq.Km. and population of 29455 (7.51%) of Scheduled Tribes as per 2011 census. Coupled with tribal areas, 100% of ST population was covered under Sub-Plan treatment.

An outlay of Rs.4.94 lakh was received for the first time for the two pockets in 1981-82.

(iii) Dispersed Tribes in Non-Scheduled Areas.—

The ultimate objective of sub-plan strategy being 100% coverage of ST population under its treatment, the Union Welfare Ministry now Tribal Affairs Ministry came out with the SCA supplementation for such dispersed tribes in 1986-87 but because of late receipt of guidelines, the actual adoption was deferred to 1987-88 and in this way, 100% ST population in the State came under sub-plan ambit. In view of larger dispersed ST population in the State, Union Tribal Affairs Ministry needs to consider larger allocation under Special Central Assistance than hitherto fore for such tribes in commensurate with their population living in the non-tribal areas.

(iv) Tribal Population in HP. — The Statistics is as under:-

Distt./ITDP	Census 2011							
	Area (Sq.Km)	Total Population	SC Population	ST Population	Density per sq.km.	Sex Ratio	Sex Ratio STs	Literacy
1. Kinnaur								
1. Kinnaur	6,401	84,121	14,750	48,746	13	819	1065	80.00
	(27.08)							
2. Lahaul-Spiti								
1. Lahaul	6,250	19,107	1,699	15,163	3	931	1021	74.97
	(26.42)							
2. Spiti	7,591	12,457	536	10,544	2	862	1010	79.76
	(32.09)							
3. Chamba								
1. Pangi	1595	18868	1246	17016	12	969	993	71.02

	(6.74)							
2. Bharmour	1,818	39108	4560	32116	22	945	964	73.85
	(7.69)							
Total Scheduled Area	23655 (100)	173661	22791	123585	7	877	1018	77.10
Rest Chamba	3109	461104	105884	86368	149	991	1008	72.07
Kangra	5739	1510075	319385	84564	263	1012	1026	85.67
Kullu	5503	437903	122659	16822	80	942	981	79.40
Mandi	3950	999777	293739	12787	253	1007	1015	81.53
Hamirpur	1118	454768	109256	3044	407	1095	988	88.15
Una	1540	521173	115491	8601	338	976	935	86.53
Bilaspur	1167	381956	98989	10693	327	981	949	84.59
Solan	1936	580320	164536	25645	300	880	921	83.68
Sirmour	2825	529855	160745	11262	188	918	905	78.80
Shimla	5131	814010	215777	8755	159	915	922	83.64
Total-Non-scheduled Area	32012	6690941	1706461	268541	209	974	991	82.95
Himachal Pradesh	55,673	6864602	1729252	392126	123	972	999	82.80

II. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) through Five Year Plans:

(i) Fifth Plan (1974-1979).—The 5th Five Year Plan was approved for Rs. 157.43 crore out of which Tribal Sub-Plan for the 5th plan period (1974-78) was approved for Rs.16 crore (State Plan Rs. 12.81 crore and SCA Rs.3.19 crore) and actual expenditure was Rs.9.12 crore (State Plan Rs. 7.81 crore and SCA Rs. 1.31 crore) which gave utilization at 83%.

(ii) Annual Plan 1978-79 and 1979-80:The old 6th Plan (1978-83) was abandoned and in its place New Sixth Plan (1980-85) was started. The working of Tribal Sub Plan during the intervening period, i.e. 1978-79 and 1979-80 was sub joined and an expenditure of Rs. 7.47 crore (State Plan Rs. 5.85 crore and SCA Rs.1.62 crore) and Rs. 7.54 crore ((State Plan Rs. 6.38 crore and SCA Rs.1.16 crore) was incurred respectively.

(iii) **Sixth Plan (1980-1985).**—Coverage of ST population under sub-plan treatment was sought to be extended through the adoption of the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) where pockets of tribal concentration were identified. Two such pockets were identified in the State in 1981-82 and ST population coverage rose to 58% (1991).Also, emphasis shifted from welfare to family and beneficiary-oriented development schemes within the general framework of socio-economic programmes.

The State Plan flow to the tribal sub-plan during the 5th Plan (1974-79) was targeted at 5.36% and the actual achievement was 5.75%. Similarly the State Plan flow to the tribal sub-plan for the 6th Plan period (1980-85) was targeted at 8.48% and actual achievement was 8.62% i.e. against total Expenditure under State Plan 628.33 crore, the expenditure under Tribal Sub Plan was 54.15 crore.

(iv) **Seventh Plan(1985-1990).**— The Seventh Plan was designed to consolidate the gains of past investment and to launch the country on the path to further development geared to equity, removal of deprivation and a tangible rise in level of social welfare and social consumption, especially of the disadvantaged sections of the society. The strategy for this purpose was based on the emphasis on food, work and productivity. During the above Plan period the T.S.P. strategy was extended to cover all the tribals including the dispersed tribals in the beneficiary oriented programmes.

The State Plan flow to the tribal sub-plan was targeted at 9% for the Seventh Plan period and actual achievement had been of the order of 8.78%; comparative figures vis-a-vis the State Plan are as under:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Plan period	State Plan outlay	Flow to TSP	%age of Col.3 to Col.2	%age increase	
				State Plan	T.S.P
Seventh Plan (1985-90)	1,15,919.00	10,179.24	8.78	84.49	87.97

(v) **Eight Plan (1992-1997).**—The tribal sub-plan strategy adopted from Fifth Plan onwards has yielded results and proved beneficial to the socio-economic development of tribals and tribal area. A fundamental change in the process of formulating the Tribal Sub-Plan strategy on Maharashtra Model had been introduced at the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The past practice of planning process from top to bottom exercise was reversed

and the decentralised planning process with ITDP as base has been started. Under the new methodology, the quantification of funds has been made less notional and more relevant to the tribal areas. The State-Plan flow to the Tribal Sub-Plan was targeted at 9% for the Eighth Plan period and achievement is about 8.56%. The comparative figures vis-a-vis the State Plan is as under:-

(Rs. In lakh)

Plan period	State Plan outlay	Flow to TSP	%age of Col.3 to Col.2	%age increase	
				State Plan	T.S.P
Eighth Plan (1992-97)					
Approved Outlay	250200.00	22518.00	9.00	-	-
Actual Expenditure	371416.71	30143.89	8.12	48.45	33.87

In addition to the State Plan of TSP, expenditure of Rs. 20.91 crore has also been incurred under Special Central Assistance.

(vi) Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002).—The Ninth Five-Year Plan laid greater emphasis on accelerated growth in employment, provision of basic minimum services to the people, eradication of poverty and provision of food security. An outlay of Rs. 495.00 crore had been proposed for the Ninth Five Year Plan against which Rs. 629.87 crore were utilised by the end of the Plan i.e. on 31-3-2002. In addition to above an expenditure of Rs. 35.47 crore under BADP and Rs. 26.35 crore under Special Central Assistance was incurred.

(vii) Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-07.—The Tenth Five-Year Plan laid greater emphasis on accelerated growth in employment, provision of basic minimum services to the people, eradication of poverty and provision of food security. An outlay of Rs. 856.35 crore had been proposed for the Tenth Five Year Plan against which Rs. 716.81 crore were utilised by the end of the Plan i.e. on 31-3-2007.

(viii) Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-2012.— Rs. 1260.00 crore has been approved for the Tribal Sub Plan for 2007-2012 against which Rs. 1215.00 crore has been allotted and expenditure of Rs. 1241.37 crore has been incurred.

(ix) Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-2017.—A provision of Rs. 2052.00 crore has been made for the Tribal Sub Plan for 2012-2017.

III. Mechanism for Tribal Sub-Plan.—As stated above, the concept of incorporating Tribal Sub-Plan in the Annual Plan of the State was first introduced by the Planning Commission, Government of India on the eve of 5th Five-Year Plan. Comprehensive development of Tribal areas focusing particularly on the Welfare of individual tribal family was the main objective of the tribal sub-plan. The procedure followed in the State till 1995-96 for the formulation of Tribal Sub-Plan of the State was briefly that State Planning department used to allocate plan outlays to different sectoral departments in consultation with Tribal Development Department. The departments concerned then used to curve out outlays for Tribal Sub-Plan as per their own discretion and priorities, and to decide as to which of the schemes, programmes and development works are to be taken-up from the funds provided under Tribal Sub-Plan. There was, therefore, a feeling that the Tribal Sub-Plan was merely agglomeration of the State Plan schemes taken-up in the Tribal Area and emphasis given mainly arithmetical figures rather than the scheme really benefiting tribal families. There was no attempt to formulate the sub-plan in consultation with the Integrated Tribal Development Project level officers. Consequently, the mechanism of re-appropriation and diversion of outlays at frequent intervals in the financial year had taken place, this process used to continue till the end of the financial year. Keeping in view the above lapses and short comings, the State Government had decided to introduce fundamental change in the process of formulation of Tribal Sub-Plan at the directions of Ministry of Welfare, (now Tribal Affairs) Government of India from 1996-97 onwards. Under this new system, the State Planning department shall communicate 9% ceiling of the total State Plan outlays to the Tribal Development Department who in turn shall allocate the divisible outlays to each of the ITDP viz. Kinnaur, Lahaul, Spiti, Pangti and Bharmour. The indivisible outlays in the nature of grant-in-aid etc. shall be conveyed to the Administrative departments. Each ITDP has its own needs and requirements as such each ITDP shall be free to determine its own priorities and allocate funds only to those schemes which are relevant to the area. Each ITDP shall prepare its plan in consultation with the concerned Project Advisory Committee headed by the respective Hon'ble MLA of the area.

The Tribal Sub-Plan in respect of ITDP prepared in consultation with the Project Advisory Committee shall be compiled by the Tribal Development Department in consultation with Heads of implementing departments and dovetail the same in the main Tribal Sub-Plan. The draft Tribal Sub-Plan so formulated will be submitted to the State Planning Department for incorporating the same in the main State Plan. The Draft Plan

document including proposals for the Tribal Sub-Plan is presented to the State Planning Board for approval. The main responsibility of finalising the Tribal Sub-Plan within the ceiling so indicated, now rests with Tribal Development department and do not with the Administrative departments as was the previous practice. The outlays for different schemes are now decided by the Tribal Development Department, keeping in view the proposals submitted by the Project Advisory Committees. The schemes are now being scrutinised very carefully by the Tribal Development Department.

For equitable flow of funds to the 5 ITDPs, the State has evolved an objective formula based on 40% population, 20% area and 40% relative economic backwardness of each ITDP. Based on this formula, the share of each ITDP is as under:-

Kinnaur	30%
Lahaul	18%
Spiti	16%
Pangi	17%
Bharmour	19%

The above allocation meets even the eye test.

In this State, 9% of the State Plan flow has been earmarked to the Tribal Sub-Plan. It may further be stated here that such flow, starting with 3.65% in 1974-75 to the Tribal Sub-Plan has increased substantially. The level has reached 9% for 1993-94.

The details are as under:—

(Rs. in Crore)

Plan period	State Plan outlay	Flow to TSP	%age of Col.3 to Col.2	%age increase	
				State Plan	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Annual Plan (1991-92)	406.50	36.59	9.00	12.29	12.29
Eighth Plan (1992-97)					
Approved Outlay	2502.00	225.18	9.00	138.29	138.29
Revised Outlay	3340.50	300.51	9.13		
Annual Plan 1992-93	490.50	43.74	8.92	20.66	19.56

Plan period	State Plan outlay	Flow to TSP	%age of Col.3 to Col.2	%age increase	
				State Plan	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Annual Plan 1993-94	550.00	49.77	9.00	12.13	13.78
Annual Plan 1994-95	650.00	58.50	9.00	18.18	18.18
Annual Plan 1995-96	750.00	67.50	9.00	15.38	15.38
Annual Plan 1996-97	900.00	81.00	9.00	20.00	20.00
Ninth Plan 1997-2002					
Approved Outlay	5700.00	495.00	8.68	127.82	119.82
Revised Outlay	7488.00	632.48	8.45		
Annual Plan 1997-98	1008.00	90.72	9.00	12.00	12.00
Annual Plan 1998-99	1440.00	122.67	8.52	42.86	35.22
Annual Plan 1999-2000	1600.00	135.00	8.43	11.11	10.05
Annual Plan 2000-01	1720.00	141.11	8.20	7.50	4.53
Annual Plan 2001-02	1720.00	142.98	8.31	0	1.32
Tenth Plan 2002-2007					
Approved Outlay	10300.00	856.35	8.31	80.70	73.00
Revised Outlay	7975.00	674.63	8.46		
Annual Plan 2002-03	1840.00	148.50	7.81	10.46	3.86
Annual Plan 2003-04	1335.00	105.63	7.91(-)	29.73(-)	24.14(-)
Annual Plan 2004-05	1400.00	117.65	8.40	4.87	11.38
Annual Plan 2005-06	1600.00	143.01	8.93	14.29	21.55
Annual Plan 2006-07	1800.00	159.84	8.88	12.50	10.52
Eleventh Plan 2007-12					
Approved Outlay	14000.00	1260.00	9.00	35.92	47.13
Revised Outlay	13500.00	1215.00	9.00		
Annual Plan 2007-08	2100.00	189.00	9.00	14.28	15.42

Plan period	State Plan outlay	Flow to TSP	%age of Col.3 to Col.2	%age increase	
				State Plan	T.S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Annual Plan 2008-09	2400.00	216.00	9.00	14.28	14.28
Annual Plan 2009-10	2700.00	243.00	9.00	12.50	12.50
Annual Plan 2010-11	3000.00	270.00	9.00	11.11	11.11
Annual Plan 2011-12	3300.00	297.00	9.00	10.00	10.00
Twelfth Plan 2012-17	22800.00	2052.00	9.00	62.86	62.86
Annual Plan 2012-13	3700.00	333.00	9.00	12.12	12.12
Annual Plan 2013-14	4100.00	369.00	9.00	10.82	10.82
Annual Plan 2014-15	4400.00	395.47	9.00	7.32	7.17
Annual Plan 2015-16	4800.00	432.00	9.00	9.09	9.24
Annual Plan 2016-17	5200.00	468.00	9.00	8.33	8.33
Annual Plan 2017-18	5700.00	513.00	9.00	9.61	9.61

Sector-wise Tribal Sub-Plan details are as under:-

TRIBAL SUB PLAN SIZE
ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in Lakh)

SECTOR	State Plan	S.C.A.	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	2208.65	63.18	2271.83
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	770.00	14.50	784.50
C. GENERAL SERVICES	151.98	30.00	181.98
Total	3130.63	107.68	3238.31

BASE YEAR 1991-92 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	Tribal Area		Non-Tribal Area(SCA)		Total
	State Plan	S.C.A.	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	2369.05	137.65	6.64	7.42	2520.76
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	1042.95	63.88	3.00	6.97	1116.80
C. GENERAL SERVICES	173.13	86.36	-	-	259.49
Total	3585.13	287.89	9.64	14.39	3897.05

8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-1997 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	Tribal Area		Non-Tribal Area(SCA)		Total
	State Plan	S.C.A.	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	18533.41	985.80	41.35	30.43	19590.99
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	9593.08	483.09	16.60	59.00	10151.77
C. GENERAL SERVICES	2107.40	474.63	0	0	2492.03
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	30143.89	1943.52	57.95	89.43	32234.79

9TH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1997-2002 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	Tribal Area		Non-Tribal Area (SCA)		Total
	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	38293.08	1366.04	56.11	40.00	39755.23
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	21599.61	723.94	12.00	55.00	22390.55
C. GENERAL SERVICES	3094.20	382.36	0	0	3476.56
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	3547.00	0	0	0	3547.00
TOTAL	66533.89	2472.34	68.11	95.00	69169.34

10TH FIVE YEAR PLAN 2002-2007 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	Tribal Area		Non-Tribal Area (SCA)		Total
	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	35477.39	1812.73	114.63	1139.69	38544.44
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	24127.46	292.28	11.00	301.49	24732.23
C. GENERAL SERVICES	4357.53	133.21	0	22.07	4512.81
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	3892.01	0	0	0	3892.01
TOTAL	67854.39	2238.22	125.63	1463.25	71681.49

11TH FIVE YEAR PLAN 2007-2012 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	Tribal Area		Non-Tribal Area (SCA)		Total
	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	60177.39	2407.06	765.29	3098.54	66448.28
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	43406.49	79.35	88.08	723.19	44297.11
C. GENERAL SERVICES	6276.22	0	0	139.73	6415.95
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	6975.66	0	0	0	6975.66
TOTAL	116835.76	2486.41	853.37	3961.46	124137.00

ANNUAL PLAN 2012-13 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	Tribal Area		Non-Tribal Area (SCA)		Total
	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	17430.10	666.54	154.60	667.72	18918.86
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	10909.69	-	38.75	75.05	11026.49
C. GENERAL SERVICES	891.23	-	-	14.00	905.23
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	2320.00	-	-	-	2320.00
TOTAL	31551.02	666.54	193.35	759.77	33170.68

ANNUAL PLAN 2013-14 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	Tribal Area		Non-Tribal Area (SCA)		Total
	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	17768.98	724.52	175.45	706.39	19375.34
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	13413.04	-	26.15	105.46	13544.65
C. GENERAL SERVICES	1022.72	-	-	85.00	1107.72
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	2100.00	-	-	-	2100.00
TOTAL	34304.74	724.52	201.60	896.85	36127.71

ANNUAL PLAN 2014-15 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	Tribal Area		Non-Tribal Area (SCA)		C.S.S.	Total
	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	20355.34	528.20	102.50	874.07	1259.09	23119.20
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	11351.78	20.00	16.15	94.66	3876.98	15359.57
C. GENERAL SERVICES	1260.20	-	-	30.00	1380.47	2670.67
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	2100.00	-	-	-	-	2100.00
TOTAL	35067.32	548.20	118.65	998.73	6516.54	43249.44

ANNUAL PLAN 2015-16 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	Tribal Area		Non-Tribal Area (SCA)		C.S.S.	Total
	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	20026.89	435.45	31.30	755.58	1163.86	22413.08
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	10369.75	20.00	10.00	91.31	6216.54	16707.60
C. GENERAL SERVICES	1421.76	-	-	57.20	-	1478.96
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	-	-	-	-	2310.00	2310.00
TOTAL	31818.40	455.45	41.30	904.09	9690.40	42909.64

ANNUAL PLAN 2016-17 ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	Tribal Area		Non-Tribal Area (SCA)		C.S.S.	Total
	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	22664.00	452.80	94.28	772.92	3140.00	27124.00
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	10861.00	20.00	10.00	100.00	3877.00	14868.00
C. GENERAL SERVICES	2657.00	-	-	50.00	1.00	2708.00
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	2100.00	-	-	-	-	2100.00
TOTAL	38282.00	472.80	104.28	922.92	7018.00	46800.00

ANNUAL PLAN 2017-18 APPROVED OUTLAYS

SECTOR	Tribal Area		Non-Tribal Area (SCA)		C.S.S.	Total
	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	25273.20	506.50	11.80	343.50	3023.00	29158.00
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	11837.80	273.50	80.20	284.50	3824.00	16300.00
C. GENERAL SERVICES	3063.00	-	-	-	1.00	3064.00
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	278.00	-	-	-	2500.00	2778.00
TOTAL	40452.00	780.00	92.00	628.00	9348.00	51300.00

IV. Monitoring and Evaluation System:

A Plan is as good as implemented, monitoring is continued to be undertaken through reports, review meetings and field visits. Towards this end, after the Sub-Plan gets reflected in the State budget in a single Consolidated Demand (Demand No.31), a document, containing the complete set of schemes and the ITDP-wise Sectoral/Scheme-wise/SOE-wise outlays and list of works is prepared by the Tribal Development Department and circulated to all the departments and their field agencies simultaneously for timely implementation of schemes. The Head of Departments conveys the budget allocation to their respective Drawing & Disbursing Officers. All this is done by the 1st week of April so that expenditure is incurred right from the beginning of the financial year and targeted works could be completed within limited working season in the tribal areas. A stock of performance of the tribal sub-plan programme is taken quarterly at the Project Level by the Project Advisory Committee and by the Commissioner-cum- Chief Secretary (TD)/ Additional Commissioner (T.D.)/ Joint Director while on tour to these areas. At the State level, the Chief Secretary holds quarterly review meetings with the departments who, at their own level, also do such exercise like-wise. A mid-year review is also undertaken to affect diversion in outlays within and without the earmarked sectors.

Towards this end, ITDP offices are established in each of 5 projects which are headed by State Civil Services Officers. A Research Officer or Assistant Research Officer/Statistical Assistant has been provided to each of them besides other ministerial staff for smooth functioning.

Since working season in the tribal areas is very limited due to extreme cold and snow in winter, quarterly norms of expenditure have been revised upwards for the Tribal Sub-Plan, as compared to the General Plan which are reproduced below:—

Quarter	General Plan		Tribal Sub Plan	
	During the quarter	Cumulative	During the quarter	Cumulative
I	20%	20%	20%	20%
II	25%	45%	40%	60%
III	30%	75%	25%	85%
IV	25%	100%	15%	100%

V. Budgetary Arrangement:

A single consolidated Demand (Demand No. 31) to reflect all budgetary provision under all head of development was introduced in 1981-82 for both Plan and Non-Plan head of expenditure. This demand is prepared in the Tribal Development Department itself and the Commissioner (TD) is Chief Controlling Officer. Such an arrangement has helped to reflect all the schemes/programmes at one place and even the uninitiated person can come to understand the Annual Plan Programme with a little effort.

The introduction of the Single Consolidated Demand has the effect of making the sub-plan outlays non-divertible to outside the sub-plan and also non-lapsable. Diversion from one scheme to another within the same head or from one head to another are easy and are allowed depending upon utilisation of funds in the course of financial year with a view to derive optimum utilization of resources and also optimum results. The Single Demand has been well received and has come to stay and its utility is recognised at all levels. Being a separate demand, pre-budget scrutiny is also done especially in the case of Really New Schemes. Since the diversions are allowed more easily and more often, the subsequent plan budgets get reflected and are becoming more and more representative of the actual requirement of the schemes/programmes and their content at the ITDP level. Introduction of the Single Demand, has proved very effective in full utilisation of funds under Tribal Sub Plan.

VI. Administrative Structure and Personnel Policy:

(i) Project Advisory Committee:

Project Advisory Committees have been constituted for each of the five Integrated Tribal Development Projects headed by the local MLA. These committees include Members of Parliament representing the area, two members each from Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samities, two Gram Panchayat Pardhans nominated by the Chairman of respective ITDP from each development Block of concerned ITDP, Members of T.A.C from the area and all Heads of Offices in the ITDP including Officers of the State Govt. Undertakings in the area concerned with Tribal Sub-Plan. The R.C./D.C./A.D.C/A.D.M. is the Vice-Chairman and the Project Officer, ITDP is the Member Secretary of the Committee. The Committee looks after formulation as well as implementation and review of the Sub-Plan at the Project level and also the dispensation under nucleus budget funds.

(ii) Tribes Advisory Council:

Under the provision of Article 244(1) read with Part B-paragraph 4 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India, a Tribes Advisory Council has been constituted in the State since 13.12.1977 and ever since its first meeting on 24.6.78, it has held 46 meetings so far, latest on 19.09.2017. The Tribes Advisory Council consists of 20 members including the Chairman (Chief Minister). Though the Council is advisory in nature by convention its recommendation are by and large accepted by the Government or dropped by the Council itself, after the deliberations. Apart from advising on matters referred to it, it oversees implementation of the tribal sub-plan in the State.

(iii) Decentralisation of Financial Powers:

The Resident Commissioner, Pangi was declared head of Department for various major heads of account under Demand No. 31 vide Finance Department (Regulation) Notification No. Fin(C)-A (2)-2/83, dated the 24th May, 1986 and special financial powers were delegated to the Resident Commissioner, Pangi vide Finance Department Notification No. Fin(C)-A (3)-6/83, dated the 17th June, 1986. Similar powers were enjoyed by the DCs/ADC/ADM in other ITDPs except Kinnaur. The powers of Deputy Commissioner, Kinnaur were modified vide HP Personnel Deptt. letter No. Per(A-I)B(2)-9/85-Vol.V dated 21.09.1998.

The powers of RC/DCs/ADC/ADM in tribal areas have now been restructured vide Finance Department (Regulation) Notification No. Fin(C)-A (3)-6/83 dated the 17th May, 2010 and Tribal Deptt. letter No. TBD(A)4-5/91-II dated 2nd June, 2010. They will now exercise the powers of Head of Deptt. with respect to all State Govt. Deptt. located in their respective areas in all administrative and financial matters including grant of administrative approval and expenditure sanction.

(iv) Personnel Policy:

The Govt. has declared the tribal areas as remote/hard areas for the purpose of transfer policy. The tenure of govt. officer/official has been restricted to two winters and three summers unless he chooses to stay back. After completion of the tenure, the govt. officer/official is normally to be adjusted in any one of the five stations of his choice. Effort is made to post officers/officials in the remote areas on the first appointment. Under

Difficult Area Sub Cadre, the first appointment of the officer/official is made in tribal areas.

The employees in tribal areas are also granted additional benefits, the details are:—

WINTER ALLOWANCE

For Kinnaur, Lahaul, Spiti, Pangi and Bharmour (from Nov. to March)

FD OM No./date	Rate per month	With effect from
Fin. (C)-B(7)-6/83 dt. 20-03-1981	Rs. 40/-	01-03-1986
-do- 22-04-1988	Rs. 60/-	01-11-1988
-do- 02-02-1999	Rs. 100/-	01-01-1999
-do- 01-06-2006	Rs. 200/-	01-06-2006
-do- 16-05-2013	Rs.300/-	16-05-2013

TRIBAL ALLOWANCE

For Kinnaur, Lahaul, Spiti, Pangi and Bharmour

FD OM No./date	Rate per month	With effect from
Fin. (C)-B(7)-8/84 dt. 09-10-1991	Rs. 50/-	01-09-1991
-do- 15-07-1996	Rs. 100/-	15-07-1996
-do- 3/96 19-08-2006	Rs. 200/-	01-09-2006
Fin(C)B(7)3/96 dt.31 st July,2012.	Rs. 300/-	01.08.2012
Fin(C)B(7)3/96 dated 01.04.2017	Rs. 450/-	01.04.2017

OVER-STAYAL ALLOWANCE IN TRIBAL AREAS

1. PLG(F)5-88/80-TD-08-09-1981

1. After Completion of 3 years of service in Tribal Areas.
 - (i) After completion of 4 years of service @ 10% of B. Pay
 - (ii) After completion of 5 years of service @ 17.5 %
 - (iii) After completion of 6 years of service @ 25% of B. Pay
 - (iv) After completion of 7 years onwards of service @ 35% of B. Pay

2. File No. TD (B)12-5/1981, Dated 28.11.1981

(Subject to Min. 50/- & Max. of Rs. 500/- Per Month)

COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCE

FD OM No./date	Area	With effect from/Rate per month	
Fin. (C)-B(7)-21/77-VII dt. 19-8-1987 and Fin(C) B(7)-16/98		01-08-1987	08-06-1999
Grade-I	Pangi	600	670
II	Lahaul, Spiti, Pooh	550	620
III	Dodra Kawar etc.	450	520
IV	Kinnaur and Bharmour.	350	420

Additional joining time is granted to the employees while going on earned leave, half pay leave and extraordinary leave in each tribal area *vide* HP Personnel Deptt. letter No. Karmik (Ni-11)((F)(4).12/87-Bha dated 07.07.93, the details are:

Tribal Area	Additional Joining Time
Pangi	8 days in a year
Bharmour	4 days between 15 th December to 31 st March
Lahaul	3 days between 15 th December to 15 th June
Spiti	4 days between 15 th December to 30 th April, Otherwise 3 days only
Kinnaur	None.

VII. Protective and Anti-exploitative Measures:

(i) Land Alienation:

Provision under The Himachal Pradesh Transfer of Land(Regulation) Act, 1968 that no person belonging to Scheduled Tribe shall transfer his interest in any land including any constructed premises by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise to any person not belonging to such tribes except with the previous permission in writing of the State Govt.

(ii) Money landing, debt relief and Bonded Labour:

Himachal Pradesh Registration of Money Lender Act, 1976 regulates money landing in the State which prescribes registration of money lenders and procuring of licenses for doing money landing business.

Himachal Pradesh Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness Act, 1976 provides relief from indebtedness to certain farmers, landless agricultural labourers and rural Artisans of the State.

Himachal Pradesh Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness Act, 1976 has put to an end the Bonded Labour, any custom or tradition of any agreement whether made before or after the appointed day, to this effect, shall be void and of no effect.

(iii) Agriculture and Forest Sector:

Himachal Pradesh Tenancy and Land Reform Act, 1972 has put an end to all forms of tenancy except under certain legal disabilities and the law provides sou motto conferment of property rights on such tenants and they are not required to apply for the same. The system of share-cropping is also non-existent.

There are no forest villages in the State and minor forest produce exploitation is nationalized. The tribals have recorded rights to collect minor forest produce for their own consumption or sale thereof. Co-operative marketing societies also undertake sale of such forest produce.

VIII. Excise Policy:

Excise policy in the State is in tune with the social milieu prevailing in the tribal areas from times immemorial. The local population is allowed to manufacture country fermented liquor for home consumption and use on special occasions or to distil liquor from fruits and grains for home consumption but only after a license to this effect is obtained beforehand. This facility is available in all tribal areas except Bharmour.

IX. Twenty Point Programme:

The target and achievement under 20 Point Programme, Point No.-X item No.-36 of New 20-Point Programme-2006 has been as under:—

Period	Target	Achievement
1985-86 (7 th Plan)	18,466	20,673
1991-92 (Base year)	2,134	2,472
1992-97 (8 th Plan)	20,015	21,632
1997-2002 (9 th Plan)	21600	31122
1997-98	4,200	5,329
1998-99	4,250	4,815
1999-2000	4,300	7,475

2000-01	4,350	5,044
2001-02	4,500	8,459
2002-2007 (10 th Plan)	23500	30170
2002-03	4600	4888
2003-04	4600	4743
2004-05	4600	8681
2005-06	4700	6058
2006-07	6800	11197
2007-2012 (11 th Plan)	25000	-
2007-08	7000	11808
2008-09	7000	14229
2009-10	7000	14255
2010-11	9297	11554
2011-12	8660	10079
2012-2017 (12 th Plan)		
2012-13	9547	11050
2013-14	10592	18498
2014-15	7392	12940
2015-16	7432	8692
2016-17	7616	7939
2017-18 (Proposed)	7575	-

An indication of the schemes that have been included by the departments under Point No.-X item No.-36 of New 20-Point Programme-2006 for upliftment of the poor Scheduled Tribes families is given below:—

Sr. No.	Dept./Scheme	Anticipated No. of families to be assisted in 2017-18
1	2	3
1.	AGRICULTURE:	3572
	(i) Distribution of agriculture implements tools and machinery on 50% subsidy basis.	
	(ii) Distribution of seed including high-yielding variety seed on 50% subsidy.	
	(iii) Supply of insecticides, pesticides and other plant protection material on 50% subsidy basis.	
	(iv) Distribution of mini-kits free of cost.	
	(v) Distribution of tarpaulins on 50% subsidy	
	(vi) Soil & Water Conservation measures for construction of water harvesting structure.	
	(vii) Distribution of fertilizers on subsidy basis.	

2.	HORTICULTURE;	1601
	(i) Supply of fruit plants on 50% subsidy basis	
	(ii) Supply of insecticides, fungicides and other plant protection material on 50% subsidy.	
	(iii) Supply of horticulture tools and machinery on 50% cost.	
	(iv) Package programme on different fruit crops	
3.	Rural Development (Other Programmes)	851
	(i) Supply of milch cattle on 50% subsidy basis.	
	(ii) Supply of agricultural/Horticultural machinery on 50% subsidy basis;	
	(iii) Supply of Sheep and goat units on 50% subsidy;	
	(iv) Supply of pack animals on 50% subsidy basis;	
	(v) Training to rural youths to provide them technical skill to take up self-employment.	
	b) Other Programme (IAY/AAY)	
4.	INDUSTRY:	250
	(i) Rural Artisans/Programme(RAP)	
	(ii) Rural Industries Programme (RIP) under RIP/RAP programme, subsidy upto Rs.500/- per trainee is provided for purchase of tool-kit.	
5.	I&PH:	125
	(i) Flow Irrigation	
6.	WELFARE	711
	(i) Follow-up programme	
	(ii) Training (COPA)	
	(iii) Housing Subsidy	
7.	HP SCH. CASTES/SCH. TRIBES DEV.CORP.	300
	(i) Direct cases Under direct cases the Corpn. Is providing 50% of the project cost, maximum of Rs.5000/ Small business Supply of milch cattle Supply of pack animals Supply of agricultural/horticultural implements and machinery.	
	(ii) Training in traditional and non-traditional trades	
	iii) N.S.T.F.D.C. cases	
8.	Fisheries	5
9.	Co-operation	160
	Total	7575

STATE PLAN

A. ECONOMIC SERVICES

I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES

1. AGRICULTURE:

Agriculture is the largest industry and main occupation of the people in tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh. The farming in tribal areas is highly agro-pastoral and most of the areas are mono crop areas. Out of total geographical area of 23,65,533 hect., operational area is only 39,900 hect. *i.e.* 1.69% owned by 34,500 farmers. The average size of holdings of scheduled tribes is 0.90 hect. Against the state average of 1.0 hect. About 69% of the main workers are engaged in agriculture. Cultivated area per agriculture workers is 0.44 hect. Only. Intensity of cropping in tribal areas during 2014-15 varies from 100% to 144% average being 121.62% against 175% at State level. The low cropping intensity is due to the fact that mostly these areas are mono-crop. About cent per cent cropped area in ITDP Lahaul and Spiti and 50% area in ITDP Pangti is under irrigation. In ITDP Kinnaur and Bharmour, the irrigation facilities are scarce except in Pooh sub-division of district Kinnaur where sizeable area has been brought under irrigation through the Desert Development Project.

The agro-climatic conditions prevailing in the tribal areas are quite conducive to the production of cash crop like seed potato, vegetables, vegetable seeds, medicinal and brewage herbs. The crops are relatively less prone to fungal diseases.

Priority Areas:

- (i) Diversification of area from traditional crops to commercial crops where irrigation potential has been created. The farmers shall be motivated to produce organic vegetables without the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers.
- (ii) Development of rain fed areas through watershed approach on a large scale for efficient use of natural resources. Increased funding shall be arranged under RIDF.
- (iii) Promotion of precision farming practices (Poly houses and Micro Irrigation) through protected cultivation.
- (iv) Project on diversification of Agriculture through micro irrigation and related infrastructure in H.P.
- (v) Post-harvest management and efficient marketing system.
- (vi) Farm mechanization with special reference to hill agriculture to reduce the cost of cultivation in view of high labour cost.

- (vii) Agro processing and value addition
- (viii) Increase in productivity and quality.
- (ix) Soil testing and soil health cards.
- (x) Continue with high plan allocations.

The State has been divided in four Agro-Climatic Zones, suiting to the cultivation of different crops:-

1. Shiwalik Hill Zone (Sub Tropical Sub Mountain and Low Hills).—This zone Comprising of upland of part of Chamba, Kangra, Hamirpur, Solan, Sirmour and Bilaspur district. It has sub-tropical climate, consists of foothills and valley area having elevation from 240 meters to 1000 meters above sea level. It occupies about 35 % of the geographical area and about 33 % of the cultivated area of the state. The major crops grown in this zone are Wheat, Maize, Paddy, Black Gram, Sugarcane, Mustard, Potato, Vegetables, Pulses and Barley.

2. Mid Hill Zone (Sub Humid Mid Hills).—This zone comprising of part of Chamba, Kangra, Mandi, Solan, Shimla and Sirmour district. It extends from 1001 meters to 1500 meters above sea level, having mild temperate climate. It occupies about 32 % of the total geographical area and about 53 % of the cultivated area of the state. The major crops are Wheat, Maize, Paddy, Black Gram, Barley, Beans, Pulses and Forages etc. This zone has very good potential for the cultivation of cash crops like off season vegetables, Ginger and production of quality seeds of temperate vegetables like cauliflower and root crops.

3. High Hill Zone (Wet Temperate High Hills).—This zone comprising of parts of Chamba, Kangra, Mandi, Sirmour district and inner most of Shimla and Kullu district. It lies from 1501 meters to 2500 meters above sea level with humid temperate climate and alpine pastures. The commonly grown crops are Wheat, Barley, Lesser Millets, Pseudo-cereals (Buckwheat and Amaranthus), Maize, Rice and Potato etc. The area is ideally suited to the production of quality seed potato and temperate vegetables.

4. Cold Dry Zone (Dry Temperate High Hills).—This zone comprising of major parts of Chamba and Kinnaur, entire Lahaul-Spiti and northern parts of Kullu district. It lies above 2500 meters above sea level. It occupies about 8% of the geographical area and 3% of the total cultivated area of the state. The major crops grown are Wheat, Barley,

Rajmash, Pseudo cereals like Buckwheat, Amaranths. It is ideally suited to the production of quality seed potato, temperate and European type of vegetables and their seeds, seed potato and peas seed.

Seed Production and Commercial crops grow in Tribal Areas:-

In Tribal areas, the commercial crops grown are seed potato, Rajmash, Peas, Bean and some vegetables like cabbage, cauliflower, carrot etc. The Department has seed potato farm at Dalang in Lahaul where about 500 quintal foundation seed potato is produced every year. Besides, seed production farms have also been set up at Kalpa where about 50 quintal seed of Rajmash is produced. In Pangi, seed farm has been set up at Dharwas where seed of Rajmash, seed potato and Peas is produced. In addition to departmental seed farms, the State Agriculture University is also producing Rajmash, Kalajeera seed at Sangla farm, Rajmash at Leo and Kukumseri, besides conducting research for the tribal areas. The seed produced at Departmental and University farms are breeder and foundation seeds, whereas, the certified seed is produced at the registered farmer's fields.

The department is producing about 1,20,000 quintal certified seed potato variety Kufri Jayoti and Kufri Chandermukhi in Lahaul. Certified seed of Rajmash variety Jawala, Baspa & Kanchan, 500 quintal in Kinnaur and 150 quintals certified seed of Beans variety contender and about 5 quintal of cabbage, cauliflower seed. As far as Peas is concerned, Azad-P-I & P-III and Arkel variety is grown in Tribal areas during summer season and the seed is procured from national Seed Corporations. Although, the seed of Peas can be produced in Tribal area but it is not cost effective because the farmers demand as high as Rs. 300 per Kg for seed, whereas the certified seed of peas is available in the market at the rate ranging from Rs. 60-70 per Kg. The green pods of Peas are sold at the rate of Rs. 40/- per Kg and to produce one Kg seed 8-10 Kgs. green-pods would be required. Since, Peas seed production is not remunerative, therefore, the farmer prefer to sell green pods as off season crop in the months of July to September.

At present, the total area under Peas in tribal area is about 6000 ha. and the production is about 50 thousand MTs. valuing Rs. 200 crore approximately. The total income from fresh produce per ha. comes to Rs. 3.20 lakh approximately. About 8000 quintal seed is distributed every year. In case of Rajmash, the total area under crop is 50 ha. with production of 50 MTs valuing Rs. 50 Lakh as total income from Rajmash is Rs

1.00 lakh per hect. About 40 quintal seed is distributed by the department. In case of seed potato, the total area is 700 ha with a production of 12000 MT valuing Rs. 50 crore with total income of Rs. 3.75 lakh per ha. The department is distributing about 11,000 quintal seed. Similarly, vegetables like cabbage, cauliflower, carrot, tomato, radish, capsicum, etc. grown in area of 2000 ha. with production of 40 thousand MT valuing Rs. 80 crore.

Scheme/Programme-wise description is as under:—

The Government of Himachal Pradesh has decided that subsidy on seeds and agriculture implements be frozen at level of year 2000 to SC/ST, Backward area farmers and IRDP farmers w.e.f. 1.4.2001. The subsidy on seeds and implements be allowed on frozen rates to the eligible farmers as per policy of the Government.

1. Exp. on improved Seed/vegetable/potato/pulses:

This programme includes components i.e. (i) c/o Seed Stores (ii) 100% transport subsidy on transportation of improved seed and (iii) frozen subsidy on cost of seed and (iv) staff and expenditure on farms. The staff expenditure will be met out from Non-Plan

It is envisaged to increase income of farmers through production of vegetable and vegetable seeds. The vegetables like peas, cabbage, cauliflower, beans shall be given priority. In Pangi, seed production programme of cauliflower and cabbage will be introduced. For early raising of vegetable seedling, green houses/glass houses would be introduced in the potential areas.

Funds for meeting expenditure on 100% transportation subsidy cost will be provided for raising the production of pulses in tribal areas.

To increase the production/productivity of seed potato in tribal areas funds are proposed for meeting expenditure on potato farms, frozen subsidy on cost of seed potato to the farmers from non –plan and 100% transportation of seed potato from Plan sector. Further, with a view to ensure better prices to the farmers and to maintain quality of the seed potato, seed certification programme will be encouraged.

2. Distribution of Fertilizer:

With a view to promote balanced use of fertilizer, the State Government has allowed cost subsidy on complex fertilizers @ Rs. 1000/- per MT. apart from this, cost

subsidy @ 25% is also being provided on 100% water soluble complex fertilizer. Funds are provided for meeting transportation cost on fertilizer, with a view to maintain uniform sale rates of fertiliser 100% cost on transportation upto distribution head is proposed to be provided.

3. Soil Testing Programme:

The object of the scheme is to test soil samples collected from different beneficiaries and on the basis of these tests to convey recommendations to them for adoption so as to maintain the fertility of the soil for various crops. In order to provide Soil Health Cards to all farming families, samples are being drawn through field extension officers and recommendations are issued to the farmers. The expenses on the soil testing laboratories established in the tribal areas will be met out from non-plan funds. The soil samples shall be analysed free of cost.

4. Plant Protection:

It is continuous scheme envisaged to save crops from pests and diseases. Under this scheme, the farmers are to be provided with plant protection equipment and chemicals at 50% cost. Subsidy on cost of these items will be met out from non-plan funds. Besides, 100% transportation cost of material shall be borne under this scheme.

5. Agricultural Implements & Machinery:

The funds proposed under the scheme are for meeting expenditure on distribution of agriculture implements suitable to local conditions on frozen subsidy from Non-Plan and 100% subsidy on its transportation from procurement point to distribution point will be met out from Plan sector.

6. Market intervention scheme:

Since Potato is the major cash crop in the tribal area and economy of the most of farmers depend on it to greater extent, it is imperative to protect interest of the farmers and ensure reasonable price to the growers for their produce. Provision are made for meeting expenditure on compensation to be paid to the growers for their produce on the event of decline in the prices i.e. support price will be introduced if needed.

7. Training & Extension scheme:

Funds under this scheme for meeting expenditure of staff, maintenance of existing infrastructure built under the T&E project will be charged on Non-Plan. Besides rendering training to the farmers regarding improved farm technology from time to time and expenditure on establishing linkages between the Agriculture Scientists and farmers at the grass root level will be met out under Plan/Non-Plan sector.

8. Expenditure on Agriculture Exhibition:

The funds proposed are for meeting expenditure on organizing Agriculture Exhibitions in Tribal areas and also in non-tribal areas.

9. GIA to CSKHPKV:

Grant in aid is given to Agriculture University for Teaching, Research & Extension activities. The Government has reviewed its earlier decision and decided to provide funds under GIA to CSK HPKV, Palampur under Plan and Non-Plan as well. The following strategic research issues have been prioritised:—

1. Improving crop productivity of rain fed areas.
2. Development and demonstration of Farming System Modules for rain fed and irrigated areas under various Agro-Ecological Zones.
3. Crop diversification through high value cash crops & value addition.
4. Breeding of efficient crop varieties.
5. Organic farming
6. Mechanisation
7. Strengthening of nucleus/breeder/foundation and truthfully labelled seed production program.
8. Integrated nutrient management, insect, pest and disease management and weed management for sustained agricultural productivity.
9. Management of alien invasive weeds and improvement of non-cropped waste lands.
10. Protected cultivation.
11. Fostering public-private partnership in R&D to strengthen crop improvement programmes including delivery of products and services.
12. Identification of plant based fibres and eco-friendly dye-yielding plants for commercial exploitation.

13. Establishment of Central Instrumentation Facility for strengthening research.
14. Refinement of land use data bases using RS/GIS and devising suitable land management plans for various land uses along with disaster management.
15. Animal Health Care.

10. Major Works:

Funds under this scheme have been proposed for the construction of residential and non-residential buildings of the deptt. in the tribal areas.

11. Lift Irrigation and Bore-Well Scheme:

In most parts of the State, water has to be lifted for irrigation purpose. As an incentive to the farmers, Government has decided to grant 50 per cent subsidy for construction of Lift Irrigation Schemes and installation of Bore-Well by individual or group of farmers for irrigation purposes. The budget provision will be increased as per the actual demand from the farmers.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:

1. Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):

Government of India has launched a special Additional Central Assistance Scheme RKVY in 2007-08 with the aim to incentive state to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sector to boost agricultural growth rate provided with flexibility and autonomy in the proves of planning execution of agricultural and allied sector schemes. This programme envisages adoption of new seed varieties, farm machinery, integrated nutrient and pas management and knowledge based interventions developed for different agro climatic zones.

The area of focus under RKVY is integrated development of major crops such as wheat, paddy, coarse, cereals, minor millets and pulses, enhancement of soil health and mechanization, development of rain-fed farming system, strengthening of market infrastructure and marketing development and strengthening of infrastructure to promote extension services and also activities relating to the enhancement of production in Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.

The scheme was implemented as 100% ACA from 2007-08 to 2014-15. Now its funding pattern has been revised to 90:10 (Centre : State) by Govt. of India from 2015-16 onwards.

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

The Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture has launched Crop Insurance scheme from Kharif, 2016 season called “Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (R-WBCIS) four crops, i.e. Potato, Ginger, Tomato and Peas have covered under this scheme. The scheme intends to provide Insurance protection to the cultivators against weather incidence, such as rainfall, heat (temperature), relative humidity, hailstorm, dry spell etc. maximum insurance premium payable by the farmer for the commercial crops to covered during Kharif season would be 5% of sum insured or actuarial rate, whichever is less. The difference between actuarial premium rate and the rate of insurance charges payable by farmers shall be treated as rate of normal premium subsidy which shall be shared equally Centre and State Government.

3. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA): Sustainable agriculture productivity depends upon quality and availability of natural resources like soil and water. Agricultural growth can be sustained by promoting conservation and sustainable use of these scarce natural resources through appropriate location specific measures. Towards this end, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been formulated for enhancing agricultural productivity especially in rain fed areas. Main deliverable under this mission are Developing rain fed agriculture, natural resources management, enhancing water use efficiency, improving soil health, promoting conservation agriculture. The component will be in the ratio of 90:10 from 2016-17 onwards.

4. National Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology (NMAET) :During 12th Five Year Plan the National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) has been launched to make the extension system farmer-driven and farmer arrangement of technology dissemination. NMAET has been divided in to four submissions as: (i) Sub Mission on Agriculture Extension (SAME), (ii) Sub Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSM), (iii) sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM),

and (iv) Sub Mission on Plant protection and Plant Quarantine. The component will be in the ratio of 90:10 Center and State Share from 2016-17 onwards.

5. National Food Security Mission: The National Food Security Mission has been launched in 2007. State has been included under this mission to increase the production and productivity of Wheat, Maize, Pulses and Rice. Under this mission, 11 districts in Wheat (Except Shimla), two districts Kangra and Mandi under Rice, 9 districts except Shimla, Kinnaur & Lahaul & Spiti under Maize and 9 districts under Pulses (For this Kharif season Mash & Moong) except Shimla, Kinnaur and Lahaul & Spiti have been selected in the State. The mission provides assistance for laying cluster demonstrations, distribution of Certified Seed, Micro-Nutrients, Plan and soil protection material, improved implement and machinery. The scheme will be in the ratio of 90:10 Centre and State Share

2. HORTICULTURE:

The tribal region is mainly situated at high altitude comprising of very high mountains. The climate is very cold and dry temperate. The agro-climatic conditions prevailing in tribal region of Himachal Pradesh are quite suitable for the cultivation of fruits, vegetables and other economic horticultural crops like hops, saffron, Zeera (Black) etc. The temperate fruits mainly apple dominates the agriculture economy in ITDP Kinnaur and ITDP Lahaul. The ITDP Pangi and ITDP Spiti have so far remained backward because these areas remained land locked for a longer period than other ITDP. Influenced by the economic growth in ITDP Lahaul, the tribals in the adjoining areas of ITDP Pangi have also been encouraged to take up hops cultivation in last few years. With the opening of the Pangi Valley to other parts of the country through roads, the prosperity has now come to this area through the cultivation of temperate fruits for which there exists vast potentials. The agro-climatic conditions in Spiti area are very harsh. Rainfall is scanty even in the months of winter. Soil is poor and atmosphere is windy. All these factors do not allow a uniform pattern of cropping in the area. The main objectives for the development of horticulture are as under :-

1. Improvement of productivity and quality for fruits through infrastructure development.

2. Intensification of horticulture development/ancillary horticulture activities in untapped and less remunerative fruits having promise and potential for commercial cultivation.
3. Promotion of environment friendly farm practices for horticulture development.
4. Development of modern post harvest management facilities for reducing harvest and post harvest losses and increasing shelf life of horticulture produce.
5. Strengthening of fruit processing industry by attracting private entrepreneurs for value addition and better utilization of surplus fruit produce.
6. Promotion of frontier technology and biotechnology in the field of horticulture for sustainable development.
7. Prevention of crop losses/protection from natural calamities and promotion of crop insurance for risk management in horticulture.
8. Strengthening facilities for Human Resource Development in horticulture and allied disciplines.
9. Skill development through Vocational Training Courses in fruit preservation, food safety and quality assurance, protected cultivation, mushroom cultivation, apiculture, agri. Business etc.

The strategies proposed to be adopted for the Annual Plan 2017-18 are as under :-

1. There is a wide gap between potentials and existing level of fruit plantation in Kinnaur and Bharmour. The old plantations have started degenerating and have low yield potentials. The practice of import of plant material of improved varieties will be continued in coming years also. Promoting the use of better adopted varieties, solving immediate problems in the orchards, effective pest and disease control, judicious plant nutrition and cultural practices shall comprise other package for increasing the productivity.
2. The research activities of the State Horticulture University for the tribal areas need to be strengthened and streamlined. Intensification of research work for solving the problems of tribal areas is needed that require sound financial support to the University's horticultural research stations in the tribal areas.
3. Efforts to identify promising mutants/strains in the existing fruit plantations. Nursery production work will be streamlined for production of improved high

yielding plant material. Incentives will be provided to extension and research workers and fruit growers for their innovative and outstanding work in the field of horticulture.

4. Special attention will be given for the development of hops, other temperate fruits and dry fruits in the tribal areas.
5. The device of economic use of water for irrigation of fruit trees during moisture stress period like soil injectors, drip and sprinkle irrigation system shall also be demonstrated besides providing facilities for the creation of water storage structure to the fruit growers.
6. Steps to strengthen the input supply system and horticultural data base in the tribal areas.
7. Greater emphasis on the introduction of modern technologies for increasing the horticultural production and new technology in existing fruit processing units. Establishment of backward linkages with the fruit growers for ensured and regular supply of raw material for processing.
8. Community canning services and training facilities in home scale preservations of fruit in the rural areas for the preparations of nutritive fruit products.
9. Reorientation of training of farmers for skill formation/skill investment so as to enable such selected persons to find out full time or part time self-employment in the horticulture industry.
10. Emphasis on creation of post harvesting management infrastructure like modern grading and packing house, pre-cooling system, cold chains up to consumer markets etc. and promoting the agro processing industries under cooperative/cooperate/joint sector.

Apple Germplasm available in Himachal Pradesh:

Varieties Grown:

A. Standard Varieties :

Royal delicious, Red Delicious, Golden Delicious & Rich-a-Red.

B. I. Dwarf/spur varieties (Imported stock):

Red Chief, Oregon Spur, Red Spur, Silver Spur, Bright-N Early, well Spur, Scarlet Spur.

II. semi Standard/Semi Dwarf:

Vance Delicious, Super Chief, Early red One, Gale Gala, Red Fuji, Co-Fuji, Granny Smith, Top Red, Gibson.

Definition of Spur: Apple trees that produce fruit on the small, thorn-shaped branches that extends off a main tree branch are known as spur-bearers plants.

Status of Import of improved plant material:-

Year	Kind of Plant material imported	Varieties imported	Quantity/numbers imported	Name of Scheme
2006	Apple	Gale Gala, Scarlet Spur, Super Chief, Red Fuji	18473	Tribal Sub-Plan
2007	Apple	Gale Gala, Scarlet Spur, Super Chief, Red Fuji	16174	Tribal Sub-Plan
Rootstock Imported				
2006-07	Apple		2500	Tribal Sub-Plan

The nursery plants are multiplied in the Departmental nurseries by obtaining scion wood/bud wood from the bud wood bank or mother block in the PCDOs and then grafted on the seedling stock of crab apple or the clonal rootstocks.

Nursery plants multiplied/produced at major PCDOs during the year 2013-14:

1	PCDO Boktu	Grafted Plants (Apple Royal Delicious)	1037
2	PCDO Duttnagat	Grafted Plants (Apple, Cherry)	3130
		Rootstock Multiplied (Apple & Cherry)	5750
3	PCDO Bajaura	Apple, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Nectarine	46409
		Persimmon, Apricot, Pear, Kiwi, Pomegranate, Rootstock multiplied	17921
		Strawberry (Runners)	6000
4	Nursery plants multiplied from imported stock		
	PCDO Bajaura	Apple (Super Chief, Scarlet Spur, Gale Gala etc.)	7695
5	No. of vermin compost unit constructed in Kinnaur District		462

Status of Nursery (Fruit Plants) production in Tribal Areas:

Name of Distt./ITDP	Area under fruit crops (Ha.)	Number of Nurseries			Plants produced on seedling rootstock			Clonal rootstock produced	Total production
		Dept.	University	Pvt.	Dept.	University	Pvt.		
Kinnaur	11882	6	1	15	6516	20000	44620	114	71250
Lahaul-Spiti	1562	1	1	0	600	0	0	0	600
Bharmour	4694	2	0	0	3075	0	0	0	3075
Pangi	926	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	19064	11	2	15	10191	20000	44620	114	74925

Time taken for production of saleable nursery plants= = 2-3 Years

Minimum high of saleable Nursery Plants = 60-75 cm

Production cost of Nursery Plant = Rs. 25-50/Plant

Subsidy Pattern = 50%

The Department is also providing sapling of Apple, Apricot, Nuts & Dry fruits and other temperate fruits through its PCDOs in Pangi (Killar, Dharwas), Bharmour (Keenala), Kinnaur (Spillo, Ribba, Pooh, Boktu ,Nichar, Kilba, Bhaba, Gyebang) and fruit/flower nursery Hurling (Spiti) and State Horti.University's Regional Research Centres Sharbo,Kalpa and Tabo.

SECTORAL PROGRAMME:

For the overall development of horticulture and promotion of horticulture in Himachal Pradesh, the Department of Horticulture is implementing various schemes by providing technical and financial assistance to the farmers belonging to Scheduled Tribes to improve their economy by adopting horticulture avocation like fruit cultivation, floriculture, apiculture, mushroom cultivation etc. and inputs on subsidised rates are being provided to them. As per the FC-cum-Secy. (Plg.) to the Government of H.P. letter No. Yojna (PI)1-47/99 dated 31st May, 2000 all subsidies on inputs in respect of Horticulture department, are frozen at level of year 2000 in rupees-terms and any additional burden on account of upward revision of prices of inputs should be shifted to the beneficiaries.

The Schematic details are:-

(i) Horticulture Development Scheme.—

This scheme aims at creating and maintenance of infrastructural facilities required for the distribution of planting material and other orchard inputs for the plantation of new

orchards and maintenance of existing orchards for the expansion of area under fruit crops. The main objectives of the scheme are as under:—

1. Bringing more and more area under fruit crops and replanting old uneconomical orchard area in the potential area of different agro-climatic conditions and farming situations.
2. Introduction of improved high yielding varieties of different fruit crops for replacement of old plantation so as to increase the productivity per unit area.
3. To ensure the availability of verified plants in growing areas and easy availability of production inputs.
4. Strengthening of input service in the fruit growing areas for easily availability of production inputs.
5. Increasing fruit production and productivity by using package of practices recommended by the research institutions.
6. Earmarking of fruit trees of outstanding merit for selections of state mother trees and to supply bud wood to the nursery growers.
7. Providing the facilities of mobility at field level for timely arrangement and supply of inputs to the fruit growers.

The main emphasis under the scheme is on replacement of old plantations with new improved plant material and creation of infrastructural facilities in tribal region. The survey of existing fruit plantation in the tribal areas of the state shall be conducted to identify fruit trees of outstanding characters and high yielding potentials. This will help in creating bud wood bank for the supply of bud wood to the registered nursery men in the region.

(ii) Development of Apiculture (Bee-Keeping).—This scheme aims at multiplication of existing bee colonies at departmental bee keeping stations and making them available to the tribal farmers besides providing advisory services and various inputs to bee keepers.

(iii) Development of Floriculture.—This scheme aims at laying out of demonstration on the fields of the farmers as well as on departmental progeny-cum-demonstration orchards in the tribal region to evaluate the performance of different flower crops like Gladiolus, Daffodils, Lilies, flowering plants of Chrysanthemum, Carnation, Alstromeria and seasonal like Aster, pansy, zinnia, salvia, antirrhinum etc. as well as to demonstrate the package of practices for flower cultivation to the farmers. The size of the demonstration plot will be 50 square meter.

Flower seed/corn and other inputs will be provided by the department of Horticulture. These demonstrations will be laid out under the supervision of technical staff of the horticulture department who shall also maintain complete data for each demonstration plot. At Hurling nursery in ITDP Spiti, nucleus flower planting material will be introduced and multiplied for supply to flower growers in the tribal regions.

(iv) Fruit Canning Units—This scheme aims at utilization of the unmarketable surplus fruits and vegetables for manufacturing of fruit products for making available to the consumers at reasonable rates besides providing community canning services and training in fruits preservation to the fruit growers and women through Mahila Mandals. All these facilities are provided in the ITDP Kinnaur.

(v) Maintenance of Government Orchards/Nurseries.—Improved planting material is the basic necessity for the expansion of fruit industry for meeting the requirement of fruit plant material to the fruit growers for tribal areas. The department of horticulture has established 15 Progeny-cum-Demonstration Orchards (PCDO) in tribal region for multiplication and distribution of quality planting material to the tribal farmers. The main objectives of this scheme are as under:—

1. To establish horticultural farms and nurseries to serve the model and demonstration orchards and nucleus for the proliferation of new improved varieties and latest technical knowhow to the fruit growers.
2. Stocking of progeny trees of improved varieties of different fruit crops to serve as a source of bud wood for the multiplication of pedigree and disease free plant material.
3. Conducting adaptive trials regarding suitability of various fruit/varieties/technology etc. and also the recommendation of the research institutions of various orchards management practices.
4. To serve as input supply and extension service centres with a radius of 1 KM impact zone.

(vi) Fruit Plant Nutrition Programme.—The main objective of the scheme is to provide free advisory service to fruit growers in plant leaf tissue analysis for demonstration of nutritional status for their orchards and recommending fertilizer schedule for adoption in their orchards through three main plant nutrition laboratories established at Shimla, Bajaura (Kullu) and Dharamshala (Kangra). Since these laboratories are located far away from the tribal areas, therefore two small laboratories have been established in major fruit growing tribal areas of Kinnaur and Bharmour.

These two small laboratories receive the recommendations from the main laboratories for onward circulation among the orchardists for adoption in their orchards.

vii) Marketing and quality control for MIS/Carton Subsidy.—The scheme aims at ensuring remunerative price to the fruit growers of their produce by implementing support price/market intervention scheme. On an average 15 to 20 lakhs of standard apple boxes are being produced annually in tribal areas. The unmarketable produce of the farmers is procured at a fixed support price and utilized for marketing/processing purpose. This scheme also envisages training of farmers regarding picking, grading and packing of fruit produce. Daily market information to the producers through AIR/Doordarshan by Market survey and procurement of fair average quality apple, mango and citrus fruits under Market Intervention scheme. This scheme also aims at providing incentives in the form of subsidy on the use of alternative packing material i.e corrugated carton for fruit produce of the fruit growers.

(viii) GLA to YS Parmar University.—The State Horticulture and Forestry University has established following research stations in tribal areas:—

(1) Regional Horticultural Research Station Sharbo.—The Regional Horticultural Research Station is located at Sharbo in District Kinnaur which is the pioneer research station of agro-climatic zone IV for research and development of technology in Horticulture and Forestry, vegetable crops, aromatic and medicinal plants for sustainable production in the cold and temperate zone of the state. Approximately 8.5 hectare land is under experimental trials at this station. Different experiments on various aspects of Horticulture Industry are being conducted in this Station.

(2) Horticulture Research Station Kalpa.—This Research Station is situated at Kalpa in Kinnaur District an elevation of 3000 mtrs. A.M.S.L. The major mandate of research at Kalpa is vegetable seed production of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Turnip radish and other vegetables. The total area under experimentation at this station is about one hectare.

(3) Horticulture Research Station Tabo.—The research station is situated at Tabo in Spiti Sub-Division of Lahaul and Spiti District about 3350 mts. A.M.S.L. Total area of the station is about 8 hectare out of which 4 hectare has been

developed for conducting research work on almond, apricot, cherry etc. besides vegetables seed of cabbage, peas potatoes etc.

(ix) Plant Protection Scheme.—Modern Plant protection measures are of prime importance at all the stages of development of commercial horticulture product so that pests and diseases do not act as limiting factor in the fruit production programme. The main objectives of the scheme are as follows:—

1. To provide free advisory services for control of pests and diseases.
2. Supply of recommended pesticides through Horticulture extension centres/plant protection centres established in tribal areas on 50% subsidy.

(x) Horticulture Training and Extension.—Training and Extension is an important programme for the transfer of Technology to the farmers for increasing horticulture production and for human resource development and meeting the skilled manpower needs of horticulture industry. The main objectives of the scheme are as under:—

1. To organize District/ITDP/Village level training camps for creating awareness amongst farmers about various aspects of horticulture industries.
2. Training of technical personnel/field functionaries of the department of Horticulture.
3. To organize special training courses to educate farmers for skill formation and improvement.
4. To organize study tours and seminars for farmers to acquaint them with the latest development in horticulture industry.

The department is imparting short term training courses of 4 to 15 days duration in various horticulture locations. Besides this farmers are also trained in state level seminars, district level training camps and ITDP level training camps. In addition, study tours are also organised from time to time.

(xi) Horticulture Buildings (Capital Works).—The department has created many assets in the tribal area for conducting various horticultural development activities which include construction of office buildings/residential accommodation to staff.

(xii) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna : Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojna (PMKSY) focus on enhancing water use efficiency by promoting appropriate technological interventions like drip and sprinkler technologies, efficient water application & distribution system, secondary storage and drainage development. The unit cost of drip irrigation varies with respect to plant spacing and location of water source. The scheme is being implemented on sharing pattern of 90:10 by central/state Govt.

(xiii) Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).—RKVY focuses on integrated development of agriculture and allied sector. Under this scheme assistance is provided for undertaking various activities like water storage tanks and farm mechanization. The main objective of the scheme are :-

1. To incentivize the states so as to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sectors.
2. To provide flexibility and autonomy to states in the process of planning and executing agriculture and allied sector schemes.
3. To ensure the preparation of agriculture plans for the district and the states based on agro climatic conditions, availability of technology and natural resources.
4. To ensure that the local needs/crops/priorities are better reflected in the agricultural plans of the states.
5. To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops, through focused interventions.
6. To maximize returns to the farmers in agriculture and allied sectors.
7. To bring about quantifiable changes in the production and productivity of various components of agriculture and allied sectors by addressing them in a holistic manner.

(xiv) Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme for Apple and Mango.—Weather vagaries like drought and frost cause heavy quantitative and qualitative loss to fruit crops. To compensate the loss, the State Government has brought Apple, Mango, Plum, Kinnar and Peach crops under Weather based Crop Insurance scheme (WBCIS). This scheme was launched in Himachal Pradesh w.e.f. Rabi 2009 for Apple and Mango crops. Keeping in view the success of the scheme, the coverage was further extended to 36 block for apple crop throughout the state including 7 blocks in tribal area of the state are brought under insurance cover. The Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited is implementing the scheme. The liability of premium is being shared by the farmers, State Government and Central Government on 50:25:25 percent basis. The scope of this scheme would be widened in new areas through awareness camps.

(xv) Protected cultivation scheme under Horticulture Mission.—To promote protected cultivation in horticulture in the State, the State Government has enhanced subsidy on construction of Poly houses under Protected cultivation component of Horticulture Mission to 85% by bearing 35% State Share.

(xvi) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture—Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root & tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants etc. In the North Eastern States and Himalayan States, MIDH was being implemented as the sub scheme ‘Horticulture Mission for Northern and Himalayan states’ with 50% contribution from GOI which has now again been raised to 80% GOI share and 20% State share. MIDH is working closely with National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA/PMKSY towards development of Micro Irrigation for all horticulture crops and protected cultivation on farmers’ field. MIDH provides technical advice and administrative support to State Governments and other horticulture related activities like Vegetable Initiative for Urban Clusters (VIUC), funded by Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)/NMSA.

Main objectives of the Mission are:

1. Promote holistic growth of horticulture sector, including bamboo and coconut through area based regionally differentiated strategies, which includes research, technology promotion, extension, post-harvest management processing and marketing, in consonance with comparative advantage of each State/region and its diverse agro-climatic features;
2. Encourage aggregation of farmers into farmer groups like FIGs/FPOs and FPCs to bring economy of scale and scope.
3. Enhance horticulture production; augment farmers income and strength and nutritional security.
4. Improve productivity by way of quality germplasm, planting material and water use efficiency through Micro Irrigation.
5. Support skill development and create employment generation opportunities for rural youth in horticulture and post harvest management, especially in cold chain sector.

The following components have been covered under the MIDH:

1. Production of planting material
2. Area expansion under Fruits, flowers, vegetables, spices, aromatic plants and Mushrooms.
3. Rejuvenation of senile plantations.

4. Creation of Water Sources.
5. Horticulture Mechanization
6. Protected Cultivation
7. Development of precision farming
8. Integrated Pest and nutrient Management
9. Beekeeping
10. Human Resource Development
11. Integrated Post Harvest Management
12. Certification of Good Agriculture Practices
13. Food Processing

3. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

Land and soil functions have a crucial base for all agricultural production system. It also affects life of the river valley projects. Therefore, maintenance of physical, chemical and biological balance of soil besides management of land surface is essential sub serves all socio-economic needs. With a view to the increasing population and greater developmental activities, the projected requirement of food, fodder and firewood including water indicate that the State would not only have to protect and conserve soil resources but also have to provide various productive management practices for soil. The soil conservation programme in the tribal areas like in the State is carried out by the State Agriculture and Forest Departments as under:—

(a) Agriculture Department:

Due to topographical factors the soil is subject to splash, sheet and gully erosion resulting into degradation of the soil. Besides this, there is biotic pressure on the lands to curb this menace particularly on the agricultural lands. The department is executing Soil & Water Conservation schemes under state sector as under :

- (i) Soil & water conservation Works
- (ii) Scheme of assisting Small & Marginal farmers for increasing Agriculture production : under this scheme minikits of seeds are to be distributed to the farmers.
- (iii) RIDF (Poly houses and Rajiv Gandhi Micro Irrigation Projects)

1. Rajiv Gandhi Micro Irrigation Scheme (RIDF Scheme) — State Government is committed to promote Agriculture in the State by increasing the productivity of crops. For efficient system of irrigation the Government has launched crucial Project named “**Rajiv Gandhi Micro-Irrigation Scheme**” with an outlay of Rs. 154.00 Crore over a period of 4 years. The project will cover 8,500 hect. area under drip/sprinkler irrigation system benefitting 14,000 farmers in the State. The Project is under appraisal with NABARD under RIDF funding.

2. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY).—Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched during the year 2015 with the objective to enhance the physical access of water on the farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation and operational guidelines circulated in the month of August, 2015. PMKSY will have four programme components i.e. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), PMKSY (Har Khet Ko Pani), PMKSY (Per Drop More Crop), and PMKSY (Water Shed Development).District Irrigation Plan (DIPs) and Block Irrigation Plan Shall be prepared for planning and implementation of PMKSY. State shall implement only two programme components i.e. PMKSY (Har Khet Ko Pani) & PMKSY (Per Drop More Crop). The component will be in the ratio of 90:10 Centre and State Share.

(b) Forest Department:

The following activities are being undertaken in tribal areas under various soil conservation programmes of Forest Department:—

1. Protective afforestation to bring out stabilization in the hill eco-system.
2. Maintenance of old plants.
3. Execution of protective measures to save public and private property against ravages of erosion.
4. Training of in-service personnel.

4. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

Animal Husbandry is an integral part of agriculture, which can be visualised from the fact that almost all tribal families have been rearing one livestock or the other. It not only provide additional income to the agriculturists but also provides nutritious food in the form of eggs, milk and meat. Sheep and goat are the main sources of wool and the woollen garments to protect against the extreme winter in the tribal areas. Article 48 of

the Constitution of India directs that the State shall endeavour to organize animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular take steps for preserving and improving the breeds. In the tribal belts of Himachal Pradesh, agriculture being the mainstay of the people, development of animal husbandry assumes added importance; as the livestock population is almost 1.06 times of the human population. Sheep and goats accounting to 79.91% of the total livestock population. Poultry farming is rapidly gaining ground and poultry population in that belt is about 18691. According to the 2012 census, livestock and poultry population for the tribal belt was as under:—

S. N.		Livestock Population as per 2012 Census				
	Area	Bovine + other	Sheep	Goat	Total Livestock	Poultry
1.	Kinnaur	26009	66607	33229	125845	9363
2.	Lahaul	9230	29895	2674	41799	1844
3.	Spiti	8082	6119	5522	19723	10
4.	Pangi	11193	22816	12185	46194	7347
5.	Bharmour	21566	61828	61748	145142	127
	Total	76080	187265	115358	378703	18691

To provide animal health care and to improve quality of the indigenous breed following institutions/ centres had been established in the tribal belt:—

Sr.No/Particulars	Kinnaur	Lahaul	Spiti	Pangi	Bharmour	Total
1.Central Vety. Dispensary	1	-	-	-	-	1
2.Sub-divisional Vety. Hospital	3	2	1	1	1	8
3. Hospitals	17	7	4	4	7	39
4. Dispensaries	40	25	17	16	19	117
5.Horse Breeding Farm	-	-	1	-	-	1
6.Sheep & Wool Extension Centre.	1	1	1	-	2	5
7.Poultry Extensive Centre	2	-	-	-	-	2
8.Sheep Breeding Farm	1	-	-	-	-	1

9.No of Vety. Institutions from where A-I facilities are being provided.	55	32	19	20	20	146
10.A.I. facility in Mukhya Mantri Arogya Pashudhan Yojna	3	2	-	-	-	5
11.No. of livestock/ sheep&goat population covered per vety. Institution	1798	1100	789	2200	5005	2069
12.Veterinary Dispensary opened under Mukhya Mantri Arogya Pashudhan Yojna	8	3	-	-	-	11

The activities of the department have created a visible impact in the field to the extent that fresh milk is now readily available which hitherto-fore was in rarity. The indigenous sheep population has been significantly transferred into cross breed which yield three times more wool than indigenous one and that too of superior quality.

The main objectives of department are :

1. Prevention & Control of Animal Diseases.
2. Genetic up-gradation of livestock.
3. Development of Sheep, Goat and Rabbits.
4. Development of Fodder & Feed.
5. Enhancement of production, procurement, processing & marketing of livestock products.
6. Development of Poultry.
7. Conservation and Preservation of threatened livestock breeds.
8. Strengthening of Animal Husbandry Extension Services.

Schematic description is as under:—

(1) Distt. Administration.—To have proper financial/administrative control over the various institutions established under Tribal Sub Plan the department has established Deputy Director offices in Kinnaur & Lahaul & Spiti districts and Assistant Director, Animal Health/Breeding offices in Spiti at Kaza & Pangi at Killar and Assistant Director, Sheep Dev. Bharmour in District Chamba.

(2) Expenditure on Vety. Dispensaries and Vety. Hospitals:—At present Veterinary aid/facilities to the livestock of the tribal farmers are being provided by 174

institutions. These institutions have been established in such a way that the farmers have not to travel a long distance to avail veterinary aid to their livestock. Following services are being provided by these veterinary institutions:—

1. Treatment of ailing animals in the institutions as well as at the door step of the farmer.
2. Prophylactic vaccination of the animals against contagious disease like Foot and Mouth Diseases, Haemorragic Septicaemia, Black Quarter, PPR etc.
3. Dipping and drenching of animals against ectoparasites and endoparasites.
4. Castration of indigenous bulls is also being undertaken.

(3) Vety. Extension Programme.—Under this programme special attention is being given for developing/expanding Artificial Insemination network and improving its efficiency and effectiveness in tribal areas. This scheme is extending breeding facilities breeding facilities through natural services by providing pure Jersey selected bulls to the Panchayats from the departmental cattle breeding farms free of cost and freight. The bulls are maintained by the concerned Panchayats.

(4) Artificial Insemination: - Artificial Insemination facility is being provided through 145 Veterinary aid institutions. Facility of cross breeding with Jersey breed was started in Tribal Areas from year 1972-73 in Distt. Kinnaur, from 1992-93 in Spiti and from 1994 in Pangi. Presently Hilly/local cows are producing 1.75 ltr. Milk per day whereas milk production of cross breed cow is 4.62 Lt. per day.

Detail of artificial Insemination provided during last five years is as under:

Name of Distt./Area	No. of Artificial Insemination				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Kinnaur	5493	6207	6759	7008	6828
Lahaul	1530	1679	1953	1734	1566
Spiti	1987	2251	1634	1336	1625
Pangi	2330	2170	2493	2898	2810
Bharmour	2304	2165	2210	2249	2257
Total	13644	14472	15049	15225	15086

Besides, 975 Jersey Semen Straws (Imported from USA through Uttrakhand Livestock Development Board having dam yield between 9391 to 9944 lts/lactation) provided in district Kinnaur .

(5) Horse Breeding Farm.—For the conservation of Chamurthi Breed of Spiti Ponies which was almost on the verge of extinction , the department has established Chamurthi Horse Breeding Farm at Lari (Spiti). Ponies of this breed are used for riding and transporting goods in hilly terrain.

(6) Sheep and Wool Development.—Sheep rearing is one of the main occupation of tribal people in Himachal Pradesh, Sheep rearing is being practiced in two forms i.e. as mixed farming where each family is owing a few sheep to meet their domestic requirement and second is in the form of large flock which is basically so popular with nomadic Gaddies of the Pradesh. In order to protect the sheep from Endo and Ecto parasites, the department organizing mass dipping and drenching programmes at various places of the tribal belts, through which sheep flocks pass while migrating to the Plain from Hills or vice-versa.

Under this sector following programme/schemes are in existence:—

- (a) Sheep Breeding Farm, Karchham (Kaksthal) district Kinnaur.
- (b) 5 Sheep and Wool extension Centres at following places i.e. Sangla (Kinnaur), Lari (Spiti), Udaipur (Lahaul), Bharmour (Chamba) and Lunapul (Bharmour).

High yielding rams of exotic Russian Merino and Rambouillet breeds are sold at nominal rates from Sheep Breeding Farm Kaksthal (Karchham) to the sheep breeders of tribal areas to carry out cross breeding of indigenous sheep with these exotic rams. These centres provide Rams during breeding season to sheep breeders and at the end of breeding season these rams are brought back to Sheep and Wool Extension Centres, so that farmers are saved from the cost of maintaining these rams.

Besides this department is running Sheep Breeding farm Jeori and Kaksthal to provide rams for breed improvement as per detail given below:

Name of Farm	Breed	Carrying capacity	No. of Animals being maintained	Male hoggets distributed
Sheep breeding farm Jeori Distt. Shimla	Rambouillet, Rampur Bushehri and their crosses	400	449	2014-15= 173
				2015-16=107
				2016-17=Nil
Sheep breeding farm Sarol Distt. Chamba	Rambouillet	400	256	2014-15= 65
				2015-16=34
				2016-17=Nil

Sheep breeding farm Kaksthal Distt. Kinnaur	Russian Marino	200	245	2014-15= 48
				2015-16=55
				2016-17=Nil

Govt. approved rates of Lambs/hoggets are as under:-

1. Three to four month age	Rs. 1790/-
2. Four to five month age	Rs. 2430/-
3. Five to six month age	Rs. 2650/-
4. Six month to nine month age	Rs. 2950/-

Quality of Sheep Wool:

Parameter	Indigenous Wool	Cross Breed Wool
Fiber diameter	30-31 micron	23-23 micron
Fiber length	60-75 mm	55-60 mm
Crimps	3-5	13 and above
Medulation	3-5%	Nil

During last five years production of wool in the tribal areas is as under:-

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Production (Tons)	213.493	209.561	213.087	188.989	181.291

(7) Conservation of Chegu Goat: - Keeping in view importance of Chegu goat in Tribal areas, department has started work of establishment of Chegu Goat Farm at Lari in Spiti. An amount of Rs. 61.12 lakh was sanctioned for the purpose by the Govt. of India under CSS Conservation of Threatened breeds. Till now department has received funds of Rs. 50.00 lakh which has been utilized for creation of infrastructure facilities and the GOI has been requested to provide balance funds which will be utilised for purchase of Chegu Goats. In order to start A.I. facility for chegu goats, College of Veterinary Sciences, Palampur has been provided a sum of Rs. 49.24 lakh for establishment of Laboratory under CSS “Integrated Development of Small Ruminant and Rabbits”.

(8) Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.—One of the most important reasons responsible for low productivity and wool quality in small ruminants is heavy infestation of Ecto and Endo parasites along with deficiency of Macro and Micro Nutrients. Due to inadequate funds department is not able to follow the recommended schedules in this regard. Therefore to save Sheep and goat breeders from losses due to low productivity resulting from heavy parasitic infestation, provision of dipping and drenching of approx. 7 lakh

sheep and goat of tribal area is being proposed by constructing one sheep dip on the migratory route of sheep and goat breeders and purchasing material required for dipping and drenching as per the recommendation of the Central Advisory Committee. The funding pattern of the scheme has been revised to 90:10 (Centre:State) by Govt. of India from 2015-16 onwards.

(9) GIA to CSKHPKV.—The following strategic research issues is being addressed under this component:

- i) Genetic enhancement of locally adapted breeds.
- ii) To enhance and stabilise Animal productivity & reproductively.
- iii) Management of diseases of various species of livestock
- iv) Development of molecular diagnostics for animal diseases

(Chegu goat, Gaddi sheep & Yak)

(10) Capital Outlay (Buildings).—Under this scheme funds have been proposed for the construction of residential and non-residential buildings of the deptt. in the tribal areas.

(11) Animal Welfare Board – State Animal Welfare Board has been constituted in the state to look after welfare of animals and to implement rules made under prevention of cruelty to Animal Act 1960. Grant being received by the state Animal Welfare Board is being spent of providing assistance to NGO's running Gosadan for construction of sheds and provision of hay, grant is also being spent on animal birth control programme for dogs, organisation of seminar on animal welfare issues etc.

(12) Promotion of Sheep & Goat rearing :- Sheep rearing is one to the main occupations of the people in Himachal pradesh. Rampur and Gaddi breeds of Himachal Pradesh are famous for indigenous carpet wool production in the Country. The local sheep is being crossed with good quality rams of Rambouillet and Russian Merino so that the quality and quantity of wool can be increased. Department is running 4 Sheep Breeding farms and one Ram Centre at in the State which are located at Kaksthal (Kinnaur), Jeori (Shimla) Tal (Hamirpur) and Sarol (Chamba). Under this scheme, as per norms one breeding ram is required per 20-25 sheep. Keeping in view breedable population of about 3.00 lakh, at least 12,000 rams are required. Hence, it is proposed to provide breeding rams of Rambouillet and Russian Merino breeds in phased manner after purchasing from

Farms/progressive breeders of the neighbouring states and to provide these to sheep breeders at 75% subsidy.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

(1) Assistance to state for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD) : In order to tackle the issues of livestock Health in a better way Govt. of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with funding pattern 90:10 centre:state sharing basis during the 12th Plan. Diseases for which free vaccination is being provided to livestock owners are FMD, HSBQ, Enterotoxaemia, PPR, Raniket Disease, Marek's disease and Rabies under this project.

5. Dairy and Milk Supply

Dairy Development.- Under this programme funds shall be utilised for release the payment of Milk Producer's as well as transportation of milk. Presently Hilly/local cows are producing 1.75 ltr. Milk per day whereas milk production of cross breed cow is 4.62 ltr. Per day. Detail of milk production during last five years in tribal areas is as under:-

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Milk Production ('000 Ton)	16.922	17.820	18.364	19.618	20.764

1. FISHERIES:

Himachal Pradesh is blessed with snow fed perennial rivers, streams and lakes etc. in tribal areas and nature has enriched it with different forms of water resources and genetic pool of different varieties of fishes. The open waters offer great potential for the development of trout fisheries. The fisheries activities in the tribal areas were initiated during the third Five Year Plan with the construction of Trout Fish farm at Sangla in distt. Kinnaur and later on at Holi in Chamba district.

The successful implementation of Indo-Norwegian Project on commercial trout farming under bilateral co-operation at Patlikuhl in district Kullu has opened new era in the history of trout culture. Himachal Pradesh has unique distinction of highest per unit fish yield and highest price for per unit fish in Reservoir fisheries. It has also earned name in Riverine fisheries by conserving Mahaseer-our national heritage. However, our

Tribal belt exclusively enjoys the status of trout fisheries, a delicacy of five star culture. This potential of cold water fisheries is yet to be exploited.

The uplands of tribal areas are fed by the head water of Satluj, Ravi and Chenab which have tremendous potential for the development of cold water fisheries. In addition to this, there are number of perennial springs in Rangrik(Spiti) Pin Valley(Spiti) Dhankar (Spiti), Thirot (Lahaul), Gamur (Lahaul) and Kirting (Lahaul) which can be harnessed for trout farming. There are high altitude lakes like Chander Tal(4100 metres), Nako(4100 metres) and Dushore (3500 metres) etc. which despite their icy cold water have potential for fisheries development. As the tribal areas provide beautiful tracking grounds, the availability of fish in these areas would be an added attraction to the trekkers and tourists.

The Fisheries activities in the tribal areas were firstly initiated in Kinnaur district in the 3rd Five Year Plan when the construction of a small trout farm at Sangla was undertaken. Since the ITDP Lahaul remains completely cut off from the rest of the country during the winter months due to closure of Rohtang Pass, a small fish farm at Sissu is being constructed. A New trout farm has been set up at Holi in Bharmour area of Chamba district to cater the stocking needs from Ravi River and other adjoining streams. A community Fish Farm has been constructed at Sour in Pangi.

The main objectives of the department are :

1. Strengthening of water supply and remodelling of the existing farms.
2. Stocking of trout fish seed in natural water resources.
3. Implementation of provisions of Fisheries Act 1976 & Rules 1979.
4. Production of trout fish seed & feed.
5. Extension of trout farming in private sector imparting training in fish culture.

Schematic description follows:—

1. **Development & Management of sport fisheries:** Rivers, streams and lakes in tribal areas provide suitable environment for the development of trout fish which offer great potential for the development of angling tourism. The survival of trout during natural spawning is too low and require artificial stocking of trout seed in natural water resources. Trout seed production is the main activity in the tribal areas. Two trout fish

farms one at Sangla in Distt. Kinnaur and another at Holi in Distt. Chamba have been established to meet the trout fish seed requirement of the tribal areas. The main motto of these farms is to produce quality fish seed for stocking in the natural water resources as well as supplying to enterprising trout farmers in tribal areas.

2. Management and Development of High Altitude Lakes and Reservoirs (Carp cultivation): There are some lakes in tribal areas such as Nako, Chandertal and Dushor etc. which offer great potential for the development of Common Carp fish. Concerted efforts made by the department during the previous years have opened a new hope for the development of fish in high altitude lakes. Establishment of Carp fish in Nako Lake is the result of these efforts. The provision under this scheme has been made for necessary inputs such as fish seed & feed and its transportation etc.

3. Training & Extension: -Extension and training play important role in the dissemination of technology in the field and people come to know more about different welfare schemes of the department. Through this activity, problems faced during implementation stage shall be checked and rectified at the right time to make mission a successful venture. In order to encourage fish farm activities among the rural poor in tribal areas subsidy for c/o trout raceways including first year inputs with a maximum subsidy of Rs. 0.55 lakhs per unit is being provided.

4. Management and Development of Fisheries in snow bound areas:-

The department's concerted efforts to develop the snow bound lakes for pisciculture have started yielding fruits. Efforts are now being made to develop other lakes in the area such as Chadertal, Mane and Dushore from fisheries point of view.

5. Rastrya Krishi Vikas Yojana (90:10):

The successful implementation of the technology of commercial trout farming in the field has generated a lot of interest among local people in the potential areas of the tribal belts for the adoption of trout culture. The venture involves high capital investment. Hence, it is proposed to assist the farmers financially to the tune of Rs. 3.60 lakh for setting up of one raceway of size 17x2x1.5 mtr. Subsidy @ 80% of the unit cost of Rs. 2.00 lakh for installation of infrastructure and Rs. 1.60 lakh on inputs cost (Fish seed & feed) unit cost of Rs. 2.50 lakh as per norms fixed by the Govt. of India under CSS "Blue Revolution Mission" also of the cost of 1st year inputs (Fish seed & feed).

6. Expenditure on Fisheries under SCA for Dispersed Tribes for Construction of Ponds for Pisciculture (OTA) : Prospective fish farmers of the dispersed tribes in the State will be provided subsidy @ 80% on construction of fish pond of 0.05 ha area with input cost on fish seed and feed etc. to the maximum of Rs. 0.34 lakh (Rs. 0.28 lakh on construction and 0.06 lakh on inputs) as per norms fixed by the Govt. of India under “Blue Revolution Mission”.

7. GIA to HPKV.—The grant is provided to carry out research programme for fisheries development in tribal areas.

7. FORESTRY & WILDLIFE:

Most of the tribal belt in Himachal Pradesh especially Lahaul-Spiti, part of Kinnaur and Pangi lies outside monsoon zone (in the rain shadow zone). Large areas in the tribal zone of Himachal Pradesh are either barren, rocky or under permafrost and thus not fit for afforestation. The areas notified as forests in the tribal belt are primarily for protection and because most part of it is under perpetual snow, it is not fit for being managed as commercial forests. The growth period in the area being situated primarily above 2440 meter altitude is limited and commercial tree crops cannot be grown due to low temperature and low moisture. Considering the acute shortage of fuel wood and fodder in the Lahaul and Spiti district, fuel wood is carried from the adjoining districts of Kullu and Kinnaur to meet the local requirements.

Chilgoza pine seeds, as minor forest produce, have considerable economic significance. Other minor forest produce are sparingly extracted due to difficult terrain and scattered population. Tribals have extensive rights for the extraction of all types of minor forest produce for their own use, for sale and for barter. Government does not charge any fee for the collection of different items of minor forest produce. Kuth is another minor forest produce pertinent to Lahaul and Pangi area, which occurred naturally, but has now been domesticated as an agricultural crop. The tribal people are being encouraged to raise plantations even on government land and the right to collect fuel and fodder from the plantations so raised is also vested with them.

The tribal people enjoy the right to extract timber also from the government owned forests. These forests have come under heavy pressure for meeting the demand of

timber for the ever-increasing population whose improving economic condition lures them to build/repair houses at shorter intervals.

People in these areas rear large herds of animal population for meeting their requirement of wool, meat and milch etc. These animals are grazed in the forests and the pasture lands available within the tribal areas. Some localities are visited by the migratory grazers also.

Main objectives under Forestry Development are:—

1. To raise plantations of fuel, fodder and small timber species including sea buckthorn with involvement of people.
2. To improve the existing pastures.
3. To introduce economically important species.
4. To prolong life of reservoirs of River Valley Projects by taking up soil conservation measures.
5. To carry out survey of medicinal and aromatic herbs to conserve and develop them further.

Objectives:

1. Improvement of forests, tree cover and Compensatory Afforestation and plantation through Participatory Forest Management.
2. (a) Sustainable management of natural resources and wildlife outside Protected Area Network (PAN).
(b) To conserve wildlife in Western Himalayan habitats and to manage man-wildlife interface outside the Protected Area Network (PAN).
3. Reduction of silt load in catchments through Catchment Area Treatment Plans and Externally Aided Watershed Projects (Mid Himalayan and Swan projects).
4. Preparation of working plans.
5. Managing HRD issues and capacity building.
6. Awareness of forests, forestry and bio-diversity.

Schematic description follows:—

1. Forest Conservation and Development:

(i) Forest protection.—Due to increasing biotic pressure, protection of forests becomes more significant. Therefore, effective and adequate infrastructure is proposed to be developed under the scheme.

2. Social & Farm Forestry:

(i) Development of Pasture and grazing land.—Pasture development is one of the very important aspects of forestry activity in tribal areas as large animal population is reared for meeting the requirement of wool, meat and milch etc. The animals are grazed in the forests and pasture land available within the tribal areas. Some localities are visited by the migratory grazers also. Under this scheme, the high altitude pastures as well as the grazing lands adjoining the villages are taken care of by introducing better grasses and raising fodder trees. It is proposed to take up fodder plantations around villages where there is concentration of cattle population besides development of high lying pastures.

(ii) Improvement of Tree Cover.—This scheme is being implemented in place of Production Forestry Scheme and Social & Farm Forestry schemes from the year 2001-02 with the following components:—

a) Afforestation Scheme :

Objective.—This Scheme envisages covering blank areas for bringing them under tree cover in order to achieve optimal land use. Both conifer and broad leafed species of indigenous as well as tried and tested exotic origin suitable to the site will be planted.

Activities.—Fencing of the areas, soil and moisture conservation measure, planting and bush cutting to a limited extent will be done to facilitate establishment and growth of plants.

b) Enrichment Planting:

Objective.—Areas of poor density with inadequate stocking (with density ranging from 5% to 20%) shall be covered under this scheme to improve their stocking and productivity.

Activities.—Fencing of the areas, soil and moisture conservation measure, planting wherever necessary, bush cutting and cultural operations etc. shall be done to facilitate establishment and growth of plants.

c) Re-Afforestation of Scrub Areas:

Objective.—To convert areas under scrub including those covered by bushes and weeds like lantana, Eupatorium and Agertum etc. into productive forests/plantation by introducing suitable species of indigenous and exotic origin.

Activities.—Fencing of the areas, soil and moisture conservation measure, weed removal bush cutting and planting etc.

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

e) Intensification of Forest Management Scheme.—Forests are exposed to dangers of fire, illicit felling and encroachments. It is therefore, felt necessary that check posts at suitable places are established to curb illicit timber trade and fire fighting equipments and techniques are made available to all the forest divisions where fire is a major destructive element. Communication network is also required for good management and protection.

f) H.P. Forest Eco-Systems Climate Proofing Projects(EAP).—With the help of KFW Bank of Federal Republic of Germany Himachal Pradesh Forest Eco-system Climate Proofing Project would be implemented with a total cost of ` 286.00 crore for a period of 7 years in Kangra and Chamba district. For the implementation of this project German Government has agreed to provide fund of ` 240.00 crore and remaining amount will be provided by State Government. The financial agreement in this project has been signed on 29.12.2015. Similarly, GIZ another Bank of Federal Republic of Germany has agreed to provide assistance of approximately ` 25.00 crore under technical cooperation for a period of 3 years for Integrating Eco-system Services approach in Himachal Pradesh.

3. Forest Produce:

(i) Regeneration of Chilgoza Pine:

The scheme envisages raising of nurseries and plantations of Chilgoza Pine in Kinnaur District. Chilgoza which is an important minor forest produce and tribal derive enough income by collection and sale of Chilgoza.

4. Communication and Buildings: -

- (i) Communications.**—This is an ongoing scheme since previous plans. The scheme envisages to serve the inaccessible tracks of forests with adequate communication network for greater use of produce and effective management of forests. It aims at providing better means of communications in the shape of jeep-able roads, bridle paths, inspection paths, etc. in the interest of speedy development.
- (ii) Forest Buildings.**—Duties of the forest officers demand that they stay in the remote forest areas. Under this scheme, functional as well as residential buildings to be constructed; housing facility to the field staff is still inadequate.

5. Wild Life Sector:

In tribal areas protection and conservation of wildlife species in sanctuary areas, viz. Tundah, Kugti, Raksham, Chhikul, Lippa-Asrang and Rupi-Bhaba is carried out. In addition to this, Pin Valley National Park has been established in Spiti; efforts are being made to develop this park for providing proper protections to snow leopard and other snow-line species of high altitude areas. Works like construction of buildings, bridle paths, water ponds water harvesting structures, pasture improvement, habitant improvement and fire protection measures are being taken under wild life scheme.

Development of Pin Valley National Park

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

This is a continued scheme from 7th Five Year Plan and during this period, emphasis has been laid on creating the infrastructure. Efforts are being made to develop this park for providing proper protection to all wildlife especially Snow Leopard. The works like construction of buildings to all categories of staff, construction of bridle path/inspection paths, construction of water ponds, water harvesting structures, habitat improvement, fire protection measures, study and research works, soil conservation works will be carried out under this scheme.

8. CO-OPERATION:

In a socialistic pattern of society, co-operative institutions have a well-defined role as is outlined in Article 39 (b) of the Constitution of India. The objective of the co-operatives from the very beginning has been to improve the living standards of the poor and economic upliftment as well. So far as the credit structure is concerned, the State Co-operative Bank is serving the district of Kinnaur, Pangi and Bharmour of Chamba district. The Kangra Central Co-operative Bank is meeting the credit needs of the societies functioning in Lahaul and Spiti district. At the village level primary agriculture credit societies are catering the credit needs of their members. These societies are the members of Co-operative Banks. For Marketing of Agricultural Produce, the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and Marketing Societies are involved and they have also undertaken distribution work of consumer articles and fertilizers. There are no Large Sized Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS) and farmer's service societies organised in these areas as recommended by Bawa Committee due to sparsely populated areas and difficult terrain. The process of re-organisation of primary agriculture credit societies have since been completed in these areas.

There are in all 278 societies functioning in tribal areas which include 107 Primary Agri. Credit societies, 27 marketing societies, 31 consumer's stores and 99 other types of co-operative societies. The co-operative movement is however, well organised and under taking the function of credit, marketing of Agriculture produce and distribution of essential and other consumer commodities.

Schematic description follows:—

(1) Marketing and Rural Godowns: Under the scheme, subsidy is provided for the construction of marketing and rural godowns to the cooperatives. Due to weak financial

position of the cooperative Societies in tribal area, they are unable to bear the burden of loan and interest. It is subject to the condition that concerned society shall have the land of its own and should contribute at least 10% of the project cost.

(2) Price fluctuation fund: There is an enough scope for the marketing of agriculture produce/horticulture produce/minor forest produce in the tribal areas which at present is mostly in the hands of private traders. Special emphasis was laid down on the marketing co-operative societies to go in outright purchase of these produce for which they will be allowed to avail 5% incentives of the total annual turnover.

(3) Share capital to consumer co-operatives:- Public distribution system is one of the item of 20 point programme wherein co-operative plays a pre-dominant role. In the distribution of consumer articles, marketing co-operative Primary Agriculture Credit Societies and consumer stores are mainly involved. Thus it is proposed to strengthen these co-operative societies by way of giving them share capital.

(4) Share capital to Credit Societies {Primary Agricultural Societies (PACs)}:- There are 107 P.A.Cs in the tribal areas which are providing credit facilities to its members besides dealing in distribution of essential commodities and agricultural inputs, etc. The financial position of these societies is not as good as they are not eligible for assistance from NABARD etc. due to low business turnover. In order to strengthen capital structure of these societies, it is proposed to provide share capital contribution to each society to enable them to seek assistance from the banks as well as increase their turnover.

(5) Share capital to Marketing Societies: -There are 27 marketing societies functioning in the tribal areas. These societies are undertaking dealing in marketing of Agricultural, Horticultural and Minor Forest Produce as well as arranging the sub-wholesale distribution of Agriculture requisites and consumer articles.

(6) Share Capital to Industrial Co-operatives: There are in all 6 Industrial Co-operative Societies and 54 are Weaver Societies in the tribal areas. These co-operative societies are financially weak and even do not afford to pay the salary of their Secretaries. To strengthen these co-op. societies, govt. share capital is being goven.

(7) Managerial Subsidy to Primary Agricultural Societies (PACs):- Due to weak financial position of 107 P.A.Cs, they are not in a position to bear the salary charges of their Secretaries, it is proposed to provide managerial subsidy under the State sector to

each society enabling them to appoint full time paid secretaries. These co-operative societies are catering the credit requirement of tribal people and also arranging distribution of agriculture requisites, consumer goods and other essential articles. The subsidy is granted subject to a maximum of 50% of the wage bill of a cooperative society.

(8) Working capital subsidy to Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operatives: Besides arranging credit facilities to their members the Primary Agriculture Credit Societies are also borrowing loans from the co-operative banks for the distribution of Agriculture requisites and consumer goods. On these loans they have to pay interest @ 11% to 13% per annum, which badly reflects on the own funds of these co-operatives to handle their functions smoothly, it is proposed to provide working capital subsidy to these co-operative societies under Tribal Sub Plan so that they may strengthen their capital base and not depend on bank loan.

(9) Subsidizing rate of Interest to Credit Co-operatives: The Primary Agriculture credit societies are also catering the credit requirements of tribal people. The persons below the poverty line are provided interest subsidy on their loans for which members have to pay 4% and rest of the amount is subsidized under this scheme.

(10) Subsidy for enrolment of New members:- Under this scheme new scheduled tribe members are to be given subsidy equal to the value of one share of the Primary Agri. Credit Societies so that maximum tribal population is brought under the fold of cooperative sector.

(11) Managerial Subsidy to marketing cooperatives: -The marketing cooperative societies are generally not financially sound to bear the salary charges of the paid staff employed by them. Under this scheme the expenditure on account of salary and allowances are to be subsidized to some extent. The subsidy is provided to the extent of actual expenditure incurred by them and subject to the budget provision.

(12) Assistance to PACs for digitalization/computerization :- To develop the common accounting system in PACs provision has been made first time during 2017-18.

(13) Working capital subsidy to Marketing Cooperatives: There are 27 marketing cooperative societies in the tribal areas of Pradesh which are undertaking the marketing of Agriculture/Horticulture and minor forest produce of the tribal people besides arranging whole-sale distribution system. To handle these functions on sound footings, their capital

base is required to be strengthened so that they may not have to borrow loans from financing institutions.

(14) Subsidy rate of interest and working capital subsidy to consumer cooperatives: Due to low margin on public distribution system items and fertilizers, the cooperative societies of the tribal areas are in need of interest subsidy on loans borrowed by them from cooperative bank to undertake these functions so that cooperative societies may not go in loss. All consumer stores under cooperative sector in the tribal areas are involved in the distribution of public distribution system items and other essential goods. The cooperative stores are not financially sound to handle the work assigned to them. To strengthen their capital base so as to enhance their borrowing powers from the Central Financing Banks, the working capital subsidy will be provided to each consumer store.

II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural development and poverty alleviation have been the major areas of concern and thrust for the nation since independence. The Community Development Programme consisting of various sets of schemes was launched on 2nd October, 1952 throughout the country with the objective of overall development of rural areas not viewed merely as a function of growth. Since mid-1970s, a series of special programmes aimed at alleviating acute poverty and increasing rural employment, are being implemented in rural areas with the active participation of the community. Development blocks were created and considered pivotal of planning and implementation of various rural development schemes. Alleviation of poverty has been an important element in India's strategy for development, which is not viewed merely as a function of growth. Since mid-1970s a series of special programmes aimed at alleviating acute poverty and increasing rural employment, are being implemented in the country. These include resource and economic development programmes for the rural poor like IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, works oriented programmes for creation of supplementary employment opportunities like SJGS, JGSY and special area development programmes like DPAP, EAS and Desert Development Programme (DDP). In the earlier Five-Year Plans i.e. 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th & 10th, and 11th the benefits provided to the rural poor under these programmes. According to the BPL Census conducted for the 9th FYP, total 2,86,447 families have been identified below poverty line which include 19105 ST families. The criteria adopted for the identification of these families were monthly per capital consumption expenditure.

Now as per guidelines of Govt. of India the identification of BPL households for 10th Five Year Plan is being done on the basis of Socio Economic conditions of the households. Door to door survey was carried out and every rural households was awarded score in 13 Socio Economic Indicators in the range of 0-4 score. As per poverty estimates of Planning Commission, the overall ceiling of 282370 BPL households was fixed by the Govt. of India and accordingly the identification of BPL households for 10th Five Year Plan has been completed through Gram Sabhas. The list of surveyed households showing the position of scores in ascending order under each indicator were placed in the meeting of Gram Sabha for selection of BPL households. The families having lowest score as per number allocated for the respective Panchayat have been considered for selection in the BPL list by the Gram Sabha. The identified BPL families are being assisted under various programmes being implemented by the Rural Development Department. During 12th five year plan, the efforts will be made to reduce the poverty in the rural areas by providing employment to the rural poor. Besides, involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions and NGO's at various levels in the execution of poverty alleviation and employment generation programme is also have utmost importance.

The department is presently implementing the following schemes/programmes.

A. Special Programme for Rural Development/Area Development:

1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) :

The Parliament has enacted the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 in September, 2005. Under the Act, the livelihood security of households in rural areas has been ensured by guaranteeing 100 days of wages employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do un-skilled manual work. The Act, came into force w.e.f. 2nd February, 2006 in the districts notified by the Government of India. In Himachal Pradesh, Distt. Chamba and Sirmour were covered w.e.f. 2nd February, 2006 and dist. Kangra and Mandi have been covered w.e.f. 1.4.2007, from 1.4.2008 rest of the eight districts have been covered. The scheme is being implemented on 90:10 cost sharing basis between Central and State Government.

(i) Objectives of the scheme are :

- (a) To ensure guaranteed wage employment to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work under the scheme.

- (b) Creation of durable directly productive economic assets like Water Conservation Works, Irrigation Schemes, Horticulture, Plantation and Land Development etc. on community as well as private land of the target group families.
- (c) To strengthen the rural livelihood resource base for enhancing farm productivity through convergence initiatives.
- (d) Effective involvement of PRIs in the selection, planning and execution of schemes.
- (e) To ensure internet connectivity in all Gram Panchayats and cent-percent operationalization of MGNREGA-MIS.

(ii) Strategy:

- (a) Intensive IEC activities will be undertaken to make all rural masses aware about their entitlements under MGNREGA so that they could avail all benefits under the scheme.
- (b) There would be shift from creation of community welfare assets like Rural Roads / Paths to the creation of durable directly productive economic assets like Water Conservation Works, Irrigation schemes, Horticulture, Plantation and Land Development etc. on community as well as private land of the target groups.
- (c) MGNREGA funds will be dovetailed with the schemes of other departments like Agriculture and Horticulture for enhancing the farm productivity and creation of durable and good quality assets.
- (d) Orientation and training programmes for PRIs members will be organized so that these institutions could play an important role in the selection, planning and execution of MGNREGA works.
- (e) Adequate ICT infrastructure will be provided upto Gram Panchayat level to ensure connectivity and operationalization of MIS.

2. Providing livelihood opportunities by effective implementation of SGSY /NRLM:

Objectives & Strategy:

- (a) Inclusion of every BPL HH in SHG/federation under SGSY/NRLM.

- (b) Scientific analysis based income generation activity selection at all levels i.e Panchayat/Block/Distt. Level.
- (c) Intervention w.r.t. Infrastructure creation / Marketing linkages and adequate finding based on Proper Scientific analysis.
- (d) Development of Strong Monitoring and evaluation system.
- (e) A strong convergence with bankers so as to make the financial services people friendly.

3. Watershed Development Programme: With the objectives to develop wastelands / degraded lands drought prone and desert areas on watershed basis and to restore the ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources i.e. land, water, vegetative cover, employment generation, poverty alleviation, community empowerment and development of human and other economic resources of the rural areas, mitigate the adverse effects of extreme climatic conditions, development of natural resources etc., the Watershed Development Programmes are in operation in the State. Mainly four programmes i.e. Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Watershed Management Programmes (IWMP) are being implemented on watershed approach in the State as per the guidelines of the Govt. of India.

(i) Objectives:

- (a) To harvest the rainwater for use of farmers, main focus will be given to develop the rain fed areas in the State on watershed approach under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP).
- (b) To develop the left out area by executing the developmental activities as per the approved Perspective and Strategic Plan.
- (d) The activities linked to livelihood enhancement would be given priority so that the economic status of watershed community could be improved.
- (e) The convergence initiative will be taken to utilize the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Scheme (MNREGA) funds for water conservation activities.

(ii) Strategy:

- (a) To execute the water harvesting / water conservation activities in the watershed areas with active participation of watershed community.

- (b) The livelihood linked activities will be preferred after training/ skill development for off Farm employment as well as farm employment avenues.
- (c) After detailed survey, the activities on the basis of the ground reality and locally felt needs will be identified and on the basis of these identified activities, Detailed Project Report specifying the strategy to be adopted to execute these activities along with the funding will be prepared.
- (d) Scientific tools such as GIS / GPS will be used in the Planning and execution of activities under Watershed Development Programme to get better results.
- (e) The site, structures and funds as specified in the DPRs will be converged from other similar schemes to construct durable pucca structures for sustainable development of the rural areas.

B. Community Development:

1. Indira Awas Yojana: The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has restructured the scheme of Indira Awas Yojna (IAY) into Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (Gramin) (PMAY-G). The scheme aims to provide a pucca house with basic amenities to all houseless households. The assistance has also been increased from Rs. 0.75 lakh to Rs. 1.30 lakh per unit in hilly/difficult areas which is to be shared between central and state government in the ratio of 90:10 in hilly states.

2. Rajiv Awas Yojana : Rajiv Awas Yojna (RAY) is being implemented on the analogy of PMAY(G). The unit cost of this has also been increased to Rs. 1.30 lakh from 2016-17 on the analogy of PMAY(G). The State Government, keeping in view the wider interest of the people, the State has fixed the base of BPL survey 2003 for identification and selection of beneficiaries under this scheme.

3. Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) : The Government of India has launched the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on 02.10.2014 to achieve the goal of Swachh Bharat by 2019. The main objectives of this Mission are as under:-

- (a) Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness hygiene and eliminating open defecation.

- (b) Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Swachh Bhart by 02.10.2019.
- (c) Motivate communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions promoting sustainable sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education.
- (d) Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation.
- (e) Develop community managed environmental sanitation systems focusing on solid & liquid waste management for overall cleanliness in the rural areas where required.

The implementation detail of this restructured programme are:-

- i) The unit cost of individual household latrine (IHHL) would be Rs/ 12000/- (under the NBA it was Rs.6000/-for hilly areas + Rs. 5400/- under MGNREGS convergence)
- ii) The Central & State share for IHHL would be Rs. 9000/- and Rs. 3000/- respectively (75:25). For North Eastern State, J&K and special Category States the Central share and State Share would be Rs. 10,800/- & Rs. 1200/- in the ratio of 90:10.
- iii) Provision of providing functional toilet in IAY houses will be made in IAY programme and till such provision existing arrangement will be continued from SBM (G).
- iv) IEC funds will be 8 percent (3% for Central level and 5% for State level) under NBA it is 15% of total project cost.
- v) Administrative cost will be 2% of the project cost in 75:25 ratio (under NBA it is 4% of the project cost)

3. Mahila Mandal Protsahan Yojana : In order to encourage the Mahila Mandals in sanitation activities, Mahila Mandal Protsahan Yojana of department has been fully integrated with the Total Sanitation in the State. As per the latest guidelines, those Mahila Mandals are being awarded under this scheme which have substantially contributed in achieving & sustaining Open Defecation Free (ODF) status in their village, ward and Gram Panchayat. The proposed criteria is as under:

The first 6 Mahila Mandals will be selected and the reward money will be distributed on the following basis:—

1stposition: 30,000/-

2ndposition: 25,000/-

3rdposition: 20,000/-

4st position: 15,000/-

5thposition: 12,000/-

6thposition: 10,000/-

In addition to first, four selected Mahila Mandals, the government is of the view that other Mahila Mandals which have contributed for creating awareness among the villagers regarding Sanitation Campaign will also be given some incentive to boost them for maintaining sustainable activities under TSC. Each Block will select Mahila Mandals on the following criteria and an amount of Rs. 8,000/- will be given to each Mahila Mandals.

4. Minor Works: Under this sub head, funds are primarily provided for the repair /construction of community centres, Mahila Mandal Bhavans, temples/Gompas, link roads, Panchayat Bhavans, Playgrounds, irrigation kuhls, Primary and middle schools. However, funds can be provided for other works too in public interest keeping in view the urgency of work and non-availability of funds from other head of account.

2. LAND REFORMS:

a) Revenue Housing: The Revenue Housing Scheme is closely related to the scheme of strengthening of Primary & Supervisory Land Records Agency which was in operation in the State since, 1979. This scheme was initiated on the direction of Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture Department of Agriculture in consultation with the Planning Commission. The main objective of this scheme is to enhance the efficiency of the Revenue Agency in respect of maintenance of valuable revenue records.

b) National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP): Government of India launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme named National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) in the State of H.P. since 2008-09. The districts have been taken up as the unit for implementation of the programme. The main aims of NLRMP are to usher in a system of updated Land Records, automated and automatic mutation, integration between textual and spatial records, interconnectivity

between revenue and registration to replace the presumptive title system with that of conclusive titling with title guarantee.

Under Strengthening of Land Records Agency, funds will be utilized for imparting revenue training regarding prevailing Revenue Acts and Rules, to conduct Revenue Camps and Seminars in district/tehsil/sub-tehsil and Panchayat level, charges of nakal of revenue records and purchase of hardware.

3. PANCHAYATS:

After the enactment of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act & Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, 3 tiers Panchayati Raj System has been set up at grass root level in the State. Presently, there are 3226 Gram Panchayats, 78 Panchayat Samities and 12 Zila Parishads in the State. The Panchayati Raj Institutions are being provided more and more administrative and financial powers besides devolving them the powers, functions & responsibilities of 15 line departments in consonance with the provisions of the Act ibid. These institutions are also being provided funds for developmental activities and creation of proper infrastructure like construction of PRI buildings.

The strengthening of the three tier system of the PRIs is a continuous process in order to enable these institutions to function as institutions of local self-government for delivering services to the expectation of the rural public. Though the department has made concerted efforts in this direction to make these institutions to function as institutions of local self-government in real sense. The objectives of the department are outlined as under:—

- Building the organizational capacity of PRIs and the professional capacity of elected representatives and official functionaries so that they can perform their mandated roles effectively.
- Implementation of e-Panchayat (State specific applications) as well as MoPR applications.
- Positioning the Gram Sabhas at the core of PRIs for true self-governance and ensuring transparency and accountability of the Gram Panchayats and exposure visit of elected representatives of PRIs.

- Implementation of provisions of PESA effectively in PESA districts and sub-divisions of the State.
- Progressive devolution of functions, funds and functionaries upon the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).
- Up-gradation of facilities of departmental employees connected with the functioning of the PRIs at block and district level and Chairperson of Zila Parishad.

In order to achieve these objectives, following strategy is proposed:—

- For building the organizational capacity of the Panchayats, Panchayati Raj training institutes' re-construction and up-gradation of existing accommodation will be done so as to modernize these institutions. This is essential in view of implementation of e-PRI project and functioning of PRIs as an institution of self-governance. To motivate the Panchayats for better service delivery at Panchayat level a State specific incentive scheme for best performing Panchayats will be started. Five year perspective plan of the capacity building of elected representatives of PRIs and related officials will be implemented. Reconstruction and modernization of PRTIs is being done by taking assistance from Government of India in 80:20 ratio (80% from Government of India and 20% from State Government) under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojna (RGSY). This will also support capacity building of elected representatives of PRI and related staff.
- Implementation of e-Panchayat project will be one of the top priorities of the department for which State specific applications as well as applications developed by MoPR, GoI will be rolled out. Appropriate training will be provided to the related officials for which specific project shall be submitted to Government of India from time to time. Training needs will be met out from the RGPSA. However, for the purpose of implementation of web based model Panchayat accounting system through Panchayati Raj Institutions Accounting Software (PRIA Soft), our efforts would be to connect all the PRIs through internet connectivity. The department has already provided

computer hardware to all the PRIs i.e. 3226 Gram Panchayats, 78 Panchayat Samities and 12 Zila Parishads.

- 13th Finance Commission has recommended general and performance grant to PRIs and our efforts on the one hand would be to claim full performance grant by complying with the necessary conditions and on the other PRIs will be facilitated to spend this money on the basis of local needs emerging out of participatory planning process. Adoption of plan plus software in 13th Finance Commission grant will be encouraged to ensure transparency in the spending of this grant. The fund is being provided on non-plan side.
- Gram Sabha, which is a core area of Panchayati Raj System, will be the major focus of the department. IEC campaign and awareness of Gram Sabha members will be taken up so as to ensure the completion of quorum in maximum Gram Sabhas in the first meeting. It is a fact that seeing is believing, it is therefore, proposed that the elected representatives of the PRIs will be sent on exposure visits to the different best performing Panchayat within the State and outside the State.
- The elected representatives of the PRIs require guidance, facilitation, assistance etc. in their day-to-day functioning of the office and the officials working at the district and block level of the Panchayati Raj department should be easily accessible to them. In view of their vital role in resolution of the problems of the elected representatives of PRIs, the provision for the construction of residential accommodation was made under the 11th Plan. The construction of the residential accommodation for the officials will continue in the left out districts and blocks.
- In the tribal areas the focus will remain on enhancing the organizational capacity of the PRIs along with capacity building and training of elected representatives and related officials.
- Special capacity building camps will be organized for women elected representatives by starting the scheme namely local self-governance through women empowerment. Funds for implementation of this scheme will be managed from the existing scheme.

2. Implementation of Panchayats (Extension of the Scheduled Area) Act, 1996 (PESA):

The salient features of this Act as implemented in Himachal Pradesh are as under:—

- Whole of the districts of Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti and development blocks, namely Pangi and Bharmour of Chamba District comprise the Schedule-V area in Himachal Pradesh.
- There are 2 Zila Parishads, namely Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti and a part of Zila Parishad Chamba, 7 Panchayat Samities namely Kalpa, Nichar, Pooh, Lahaul, Spiti, Bharmour, Pangi consisting of 151 Gram Panchayats which constitute the Scheduled-V areas.
- The seats of members are being reserved for the persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes in the Schedule-V areas as per the provisions of the PESA.
- State Government has provided 100% reservation in the offices of Chairpersons of Panchayats at all the three levels for the persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in Schedule-V areas of the State and 50% of the total offices are further reserved for women belonging to the scheduled tribes.

The scheme-wise details are as under:—

- 1. Office expenses for Gram Panchayats** — On the recommendation of the State Finance Commission report funds are to be provided to Gram Panchayats for meeting out their day to day office expenses etc. for 151 Gram Panchayats in the Tribal areas.
- 2. Office expenses for Panchayat Samities** —Funds are provided in the State Finance Commission report for meeting expenses of Panchayat Samities.
- 3. Office expenses for Zila Parishads.**—The provisions have been made for meeting out the Zila Parishad office expenses.
- 4. Honorarium to elected representatives of PRIs.** —The Honorarium to the elected representatives PRIs in Himachal Pradesh w.e.f. 1.7.2016 is being provided as per **HP Panchayati Raj Deptt. Notification No. PCH-HA(3)20/95-II-Demand dated 1st July, 2016.**

The details are as under:—

Sr. No.	Category	Honorarium per month
1.	Chairperson, Zila Parishad	Rs. 8000/-
2.	Vice Chairperson, Zila Parishad	Rs. 6000/-
3.	Member, Zila Parishad	Rs. 3500/-
4.	Chairperson, Panchayat Samiti	Rs. 5000/-
5.	Vice Chairperson, Panchayat Samiti	Rs. 3500/-
6.	Member, Panchayat Samiti	Rs. 3000/-
7.	Pradhan, Gram Panchayat	Rs. 3000/-
8.	Up-Pradhan, Gram Panchayat	Rs. 2200/-
9.	Member, Gram Panchayat	Rs. 225/-per meeting fee subject to max. two meetings in a month

5. Honorarium to tailoring teachers/maintenance of sewing machine/ purchase of raw material for sewing machine.— There are 2048 tailoring centres are functional during 2016-17. Each training centre is being provided with one tailoring teacher. The honorarium of Rs. 2600/- per month is being paid to them w.e.f. 01.04.2017 as per the decision of the Government. Besides this, assistance is also being provided for the purchase of raw material such as thread and clothes etc. and maintenance of sewing machine for each Panchayat/tailoring centre..

6. Honorarium to Panchayat Sahayak/Takniki Sahayak/JEs/AEs/ Chowkidars.—The monthly honorarium/remuneration and emoluments of the employees of PRIs are as per description given below:-

Sr. No.	Category of employees	Contract/ Regular	Revised rates honorarium/remuneration/pay scale (Per Month)
1.	Panchayat Sahayak	Contract	Rs. 7000/-
2.	Panchayat Secretary	Contract	Rs. 7810/-
3.	Junior Accountant	Contract	Rs. 7810/-
4.	Junior Engineer	Contract	Rs. 14,100/-
5.	Junior Stenographer	Contract	Rs. 8, 10/-
6	Asstt. Engineer	Contract	Rs. 21,000/-
7.	Junior Engineer	Regular	10300-34800+3800 (initial start 14,590/-)

7. Construction of PRIs/Office Buildings and S/R of Panchayat Ghars.—Two Zila Parishads namely Distt. Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti which came into being for the first time during the year 1996. Apart from this, there are 7 Panchayat Samities and 151-Gram Panchayats in tribal areas. These PRIs/Office do not have the proper office accommodation and some of the PRIs have not any accommodation for the office at all. There are many Gram Panchayats which have been newly constituted and having no Panchayat Ghars and there are also some Panchayat Ghars which are in dilapidated condition and are to be dismantled and new Panchayat Ghar needs to be constructed.

8. Expenditure on unopposed Panchayats.—During the general elections of PRIs, the govt. has decided to give incentive grant in four equal installments to each gram panchayat which turns un-opposed in the Pradesh.

9. Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojna (RGSY):- This scheme is to assist State for training and capacity building of elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions so that they can effectively perform the functions devolved and the schemes entrusted to them. The scheme is demand driven in nature and the funding pattern of the scheme has been 80:20 ratio of Central Government and State Government.

III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME

IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL

In the predominantly agrarian economy of Himachal Pradesh irrigation assures the agriculture and horticulture productivity and prosperity of the State. The State of Himachal Pradesh falls in the Himalayan region where rivers, streams and khuds provide sufficient amount of water, which is available freely and in abundance. Realising the importance of irrigation in the State, successive five year plans have been formulated which have gradually brought awareness among the farmers regarding the benefits of irrigation in the shape of increased agriculture and horticulture produce.

An area of 2,17,067 hectares of land from different agencies viz. Government scheme, Rural Development department schemes and through private kuhls etc. has been brought under assured irrigation by the end of March, 2008 which is nearly 64.8 % of the economical irrigable area of the State.

Objective of the department are :

1. To enable farmers to have access to irrigation facilities to improve productivity of their crops.

2. To protect land from erosion and other property from the fury of floods at vulnerable locations along Rivers and Nallahs.

1. MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION:

At present there is no major and medium irrigation schemes either completed or in progress in the tribal area of the State.

2. MINOR IRRIGATION:

Minor irrigation holds key to all crop productions in the tribal area especially in Kinnaur and Lahaul & Spiti, which are in the Alpine Zone where no vegetation is possible without irrigation. In the absence of any scope for major and medium irrigation schemes, minor irrigation, both lift and flow has to be banked upon. Rapid expansion of irrigation has been listed as a key element in the agriculture development strategy in successive five year Tribal Sub-Plan and also to alleviate poverty being listed under the 20-Point Programme. Irrigation development in this plan period was based on quick completion of ongoing schemes, rapid utilization of potential through better water management. The area brought under irrigation in tribal area is as under: —

Period/Year	Area in Hectares
8 th Five Year Plan (1992-97)	
1992-93	275
1993-94	178
1994-95	203
1995-96	293
1996-97	250
Total 8th FYP	1199
9 th Five Year Plan (1997-2002)	
1997-98	185
1998-99	271
1999-2000	206
2000-01	167
2001-02	318
Total 9th FYP	1147
10 th Five Year Plan (2002-07)	
2002-03	353

2003-04	396
2004-05	393
2005-06	383
2006-07	436
Total 10th FYP	1961
11th Five Year Plan 2007-12	
2007-08	465
2008-09	400
2009-10	500
2010-11	390
2011-12	361
Total 11th FYP	2116
12th Five Year Plan (2012-17)	
2012-13	513
2013-14	538
2014-15	216
2015-16	141
2016-17	116

3. FLOOD CONTROL:

The scale of damage caused by floods in our tribal areas is much less as compared to that in the foothills or in the plains. Flood control measures constitute highly expensive engineering structure without commensuration benefits. The flood control works consist of embankments for protection of dwellings and valuable agricultural land.

Year-wise area brought under Flood Control is as under:

Period/Year	Areas protected in Hectares
8th Five Year Plan (1992-97)	
1992-93	34
1993-94	12
1994-95	16
1995-96	188
1996-97	100

Total 8th FYP	350
9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002)	
1997-98	81
1998-99	56
1999-2000	100
2000-2001	275
2001-2002	120
Total 9th FYP	632
10 Five Year Plan (2002-07)	
2002-03	54
2003-04	107
2004-05	64
2005-06	49
2006-07	108
Total 10th FYP	382
11th Five Year Plan (2007-12)	
2007-08	140
2008-09	120
2009-10	150
2010-11	131
2011-12	91
Total 11th FYP	632
12th Five Year Plan (2012-17)	
2012-13	302
2013-14	282
2014-15	19
2015-16	11
2016-17	19

V. ENERGY

1. Hydel Power:

Himachal Pradesh has been endowed with vast Hydel Power Potential. Out of the 27,436 MW identified power potential out of which a potential of about 24,000 MW is

harnessable in its five river basins, only about 10351 MW has so far been harnessed by various agencies which also includes 487 MW by H.P.S.E.B/Ltd.

Basin-wise details of the assessed Hydel potential and the potential actualized are as under:-

Sr.No.	Basin	Capacity (MW)
1	Yamuna	840
2	Satluj	13,332
3	Beas	5,995
4	Ravi	3,237
5	Chenab	4,032
	Total	27,436

Basin-wise details of the assessed Hydel potential in Tribal areas are as follows:—

Sr.No.	Basin	Total Assessed Potential (MW)
1	Satluj	5435.10
2	Ravi	870.90
3	Chenab	2645.00
	Total	8951.00

In tribal areas assessed Hydel potential is 8951.00 MW, out of which only about 3242.30 MW has so far been harnessed/exploited. As the plan programme went on, power generation was given due place of importance. The brief description of the schemes/programmes is as under:.

The details of the projects under operation with HPSEB/Private Sector in Tribal areas are as under:—

Sr.No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
1	Killar	0.30
2	Rongtong	2.00
3	SVP Bhaba	120.00
4	Rukti	1.50
5	Thirot	4.50
6	Holi	3.00
7	Baspa-II	300.00
8	Chamera-III	231.00

9	Budhil	70.00
10	Karcham Bangtoo	1000.00
11	Nathpa Jhakri	1500.00
12	Chirchind-II	9.90
13	Sissu	0.10
	Total	3242.30

The detail of the projects under execution by Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd. are given as under:—

Sr.No.	Name of Project	Installed Capacity	Status
1	Kashang HEP -I	65 MW	Under Execution
2	Kashang HEP -II & III	130MW	
3	Shongtong Karcham HEP	450 MW	
4	Kashang HEP -IV	48MW	Under Investigation
5	Gyspa Dam Project	300MW	
6	Chiroti Saichu HEP	26 MW	Under Prefeasibility Stage
7	Saichu Sach Khas HEP	117 MW	
8	Saichu HEP	58 MW	
9	Lujai HEP	45MW	
10	Khab HEP	636 MW	
	Total	1875 MW	

Private Sector:

Sr.No.	Name of Project	Installed Capacity	Status
1	Karcham Wangtoo	1000 MW	Functional
2	Baspa-II	300MW	
3	Budhil	70MW	
4	Bajoli Holi HEP	180 MW	Under construction
5	Kuthed HEP	240 MW	
	Total	1790 MW	

2. HIMURJA:

(A) Integrated Rural Energy Planning Prog.(IREP) :The energy problems in the hilly state like Himachal Pradesh have become complex challenging & area based and required to be tackled in the decentralized manner. The seriousness of rural energy crises and its complex nature was recognized by the Planning Commission and National Rural Energy

Planning, exercise was started in the year 1981 for developing approach for planning and implementation of Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme. The Programme has now been shifted to Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) for development and increase renewable energy. HIMURJA will continue its present endeavors programmes /schemes as per recommendations of the “Approach Papers to the Twelfth Five Year Plan”. Tribal Sub Plan funds are being utilized for providing SPV decentralized applications suitable capacity in tribal areas where either grid supply is not available or quality is very poor. Tribal Sub Plan funds are being utilized for providing Power Plants under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) (90:10) for Govt. departments, local bodies and to other beneficiaries in the State.

Under this programme, actual field surveys have been got conducted to assess the existing energy consumption pattern and reports have been prepared. Based upon the studies, it has been concluded that majority of the energy is being used in domestic sector and there is considerable scope for Non-conventional Energy Devices, like solar Cookers, Solar Water Heating Systems, SPV Lanterns, SPV Domestic Light, and SPV Street Lights, Solar Photovoltaic Systems & Hydrams etc. These items are being propagated through demonstrations and provided on subsidized rates.

Non-Conventional Sources of Energy (NRSE) : State Govt. has also made substantial headway in liberalizing the administrative and financial environment enabling private sector participation in small hydro power generation. Detail of functional Hydro Electric Project upto 5.00 MW is as under :

Sr.No.	Name of Project (Capacity)	Power generated during 2016-17 (lakh unit)
1	Lingti (400 KW)	4.69
2	Garola (100 KW)	1.48
3	Purthi (100 KW)	1.45
4	Sural (100 KW)	2.85
5	Sach (900 KW)	19.39
6	Billing (400 KW)	0.46

Concerted efforts from HIMURJA will be continued during 2017-18 for exploitation of maximum of the available hydro potential through Private Sector Participation and State Sector also.

VI. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS:

Industrialization has contributed significantly towards socio-economic development of the State by creating employment opportunities in industrial & service sector. The hilly terrain, undulating and severe climatic conditions are the main constraints in the industrial development of Himachal Pradesh. Keeping in view this overall backwardness and available infrastructure the entire tribal area has been characterised as industrially backward in the existing State Industrial Policy.

There are very small industrial units of tiny and small scale which mostly belong to food processing, wood product and handloom and based on wool. Physiographic and climatic conditions of the tribal areas have been creating major hurdles in the development of SSI and Medium & Large Scale Units. Cottage and tiny industries have wide scope of development of Industries in tribal areas.

The following schemes and programmes are being implemented by the department:

A. VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES:

1. Incentives & Subsidies of SSI Units.—The Availability of incentives & subsidies are the main attraction to woo investment. In 2004-05 the State Govt. had announced an industrial policy wherein provision was made for allotment of plots and sheds in industrial areas/estates on leasehold basis, subsidy on cost of preparation of Feasibility report, Power concession, sales tax concessions, incentives for exporting units, incentives for testing centres, purchase preferences, Himachali Utpaad Scheme, manpower development etc. Apart from these incentives/concessions/subsidies the special category of Entrepreneurs like Scheduled Tribes, SCs. , Women, Ex-servicemen, Physically Handicapped etc. will be entitled for the following additional concessions/facilities which will be over and above the concessions and facilities admissible elsewhere under the policy. The entrepreneur belonging to Scheduled Tribes shall be entitled for 90% subsidy on preparation of feasibility report(maximum Rs. 25000), 100% subsidy for carrying and installation cost of machinery, 10% Special investment subsidy on fixed assets(maximum Rs. 100000 per unit) for establishment of Tiny units. The SSSBEs, Tiny units and units with Fixed Capital Investment limit of Rs. 25.00 lakh falling under the category of “specified category of activity” set up by such category of entrepreneurs availing term

loans from Financial Institutions as defined will be entitled to 5% interest subsidy on the term loan subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50,000/- per year for 3 years only. The interest subsidy will not be admissible on defaulted instalment due to the financial institution and the period of default will be counted for determining the ceiling of 3 years. Interest subsidy will be admissible for the first 3 years of the original repayment schedule finalized by the financial institution at the time of sanctioning of loan. The entire tribal area has been treated as Tax Free Zone. Apart from state incentives the Govt. of India has announced a Special Package of incentives for Himachal Pradesh on the pattern of Jammu and Kashmir and Uttranchal. These incentives relate to fiscal incentives such as 100% outright Excise Duty exemption for 10 years, 100% income tax exemption for 5 years, capital investment @ 15% of their investment in plant and machinery subject to a ceiling of Rs. 30 lakh enhancement in funding pattern of Growth Centre Scheme, Integrated Infrastructure Development Centres (IIDC) and few centrally sponsored schemes like Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojna and PMRY. Although the subsidy component has been transferred from Plan to Non-Plan yet keeping in view the peculiar condition and the financial constraints the subsidies in Tribal areas are being provided under Plan.

2. Expenditure on Industrial Programme (DIC). —This scheme relates to District Industries Centre pattern started in 1978. The expenditure on salary, wages, pension etc. has been transferred to Non Plan but there are other components like minor works and other charges which shall continue to be met under this scheme.

3. Rural Industrial Programme/Rural Artisan Programme. —This programme aims at to upgrade the skills of rural artisans by providing them training of improved techniques, tools and local trades so that they could adopt the profession/trade and can earn their livelihood and could increase their earnings. Tailoring, Carpet & Dari weaving, Computer training, Black smithy, welding, Electrician, Beautician etc. are the main trades wherein the artisans are trained. Under this programme the trainee is paid stipend of Rs. 100/- and the master craft man is paid Rs. 50/- per trainee. After the training the trainees are provided as subsidy @ Rs. 500/- to purchase a tool kits as grant-in-aid.

4. Industrial Promotion and Training. —This is an employment generating programme. This scheme aims at promotion of industrial activities in the form of guidance, policy formulation, improvement of productivity, dissemination of information, consultancy and providing training to the prospective entrepreneurs through Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs), Industrial Awareness Programmes (IAPs) and

Industrial Awareness Workshops (IAWs). Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) is a training programme wherein the rural educated unemployed youths are motivated to set up their own self-employment ventures. The main objective of these programmes is to introduce the industrial culture among youths at grass root level. The duration of such programmes generally varies between 3 days to 6 weeks. The duration of short term EDPs is just one week. Similarly the main objective of Industrial Awareness Programme(IAPs) is to generate industrial/business awareness amongst youths and educate the prospective entrepreneurs about the latest techniques, incentives, facilities and other assistances offered and available from different financial institutions and Departments.

These programmes are being got conducted through recognized/approved agencies like H.P. Centre of Entrepreneurship Development (HPCED), Himachal Productivity Council(HPC), Small Industries Service Institute (SISI) Solan and Himachal Pradesh Consultancy Corporation (HIMCON). The cost of conducting such programmes ranges between Rs. 9000 to Rs. 72000 and about 20-25 trainees are trained under single programme. The trainees trained under this scheme are being rehabilitated under self-employment scheme like PMRY.

5. Industrial Estate/Industrial Area.—Development of industrial infrastructure in the form of developed/constructed industrial sheds has been accorded the priority during the last few decades. In Himachal Pradesh there are 17 Industrial Estates and 42 Industrial Areas. In Tribal areas Industrial Estates/areas have been developed at Keylong, Holi in Chamba district and Reckong Peo in Kinnaur District. These estates/areas are equipped with all basic amenities like roads, power, sewerage, water supply, communication etc. In these Estates/areas sheds and plots have been developed. These sheds and plots are made available to the entrepreneurs on reasonable and nominal rent/price and lease hold basis. These estates/areas require some additional works.

6. National Handloom Development Programme —The Govt. of India has introduced this scheme during this year by merging three schemes namely (i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (ii) Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme and (iii) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme. Comprehensive Handloom Dev. Scheme (CHDS) which is one of the component of National Handloom Programme for which financial assistance will be provided for the following sub components :-

- a. Cluster Development programme.

- b. Handloom Marketing Assistance.
- c. Development and Strengthening of Handloom institutions.
- d. Handloom Census.
- e. Implementing Innovative Ideas.
- f. Publicity, advertisement, monitoring, training and evaluation of Scheme.

7. Development of Food Processing Industries under National Mission: —This scheme was funded in the ratio of 75:25 by the Centre/State but 2016-17 onward GIO has closed the scheme and State Govt. has decided to continue from its own resources. The main activities are:-

- Strengthening of State Food Processing Mission (SFPM) Directorate consisting of Govt. Officials of the relevant departments, Industrial associations and Experts.
- Setting up of District Food Processing Mission (DFPM) by strengthening DICs for carrying out the food processing activities.
- Preparation of vision document broadly outlining SWOT analysis preparing road map for fostering, promoting & growth of FPI in the State.
- Encourage setting up of new food processing industries under National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) and administer the incentive of grant of 33% of the cost of plant & machinery and technical civil works.
- Human Resource Development of workforce in food processing by linking this sector with existing Polytechnics, ITI's, Central/State training institutions, reputed NGOs to be identified for the purpose of training.
- To organize workshops, seminars, exhibitions, exposure visits etc.
- To encourage setting up & up-gradation of rural farm gate infrastructure involving setting up of collection centres, precooling centres, sorting facilities, grading, waxing & packaging centres along with refer carriers.

8. H.P. State Handicrafts & Handloom Corporation Ltd.: The H.P. State Handicrafts & Handloom Corporation was set up in the year 1974 for the development of Handicrafts & Handloom sector and facilitate the upliftment of the weavers and artisans of the Pradesh. More than 60% beneficiaries belong to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and are located in the remote and far-flung area of the Pradesh.

The main activities of the Corporation are:-

- Revival of extinct crafts.
- Design Development
- Skill Generation
- Pre-loom and post-loom facilities to weavers and artisans.
- Production in workshops
- Marketing of Handloom and Handicrafts items through a chain of the Emporia, exhibitions and expos.

The Corporation is a cottage industry of Himachal Pradesh in rural area and is one of the important source of livelihood for tribal and non-tribal areas of the State. The State Govt. provides funds for training components for revival and development of various crafts to the local youth/weaver/artisans under SCA to TSP. The training is imparted mainly in Shawl weaving, Carpet weaving, Hand-Knitting, Pullan making, Chamba Rumal, Thanka Painting, wood Carving and Metal-Craft.

Norms for Handloom Training are:-

1	Duration of training	One year
2	No. of trainees	10
3	Stipend/per trainee	Rs.950/- per month,
4	Honorarium to Instructor	Rs. 5000/- Per Month
5	Rent of training premises	Rs.2500/- per month
6	Cost of Looms	Rs. 10000/- per loom

Norms for Handicrafts Training are:-

1	Duration of training	One year
2	No. of trainees	10
3	Stipend/per trainee	Rs.950/- per month,
4	Honorarium to Instructor	Rs. 5000/- Per Month
5	Rent of training premises	Rs.2500/- per month
6	Cost of tool-kit	Rs. 2500/- per tool-kit

After completion of training, the tool kit/looms are distributed free of cost to the successful trainees for their rehabilitation and they are encouraged to undertake

production in their own cottages and the Corporation provides marketing facilities to them.

9. DIC Buildings: Under this scheme the construction & major addition/alteration of office and the residential buildings of different District Industries Centres and residential quarters of Extension Officers, Industries at block level in H.P. are carried out.

B. LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES:

Arts and Exhibition:

Holding of exhibition is very vital to educate people at large and expose them with the development that has taken place in the field of industries in other states and in the country. With the view to expose the products being manufactured by industrial units in the state the Department is organizing/participating in all the National/ State Level fairs and festivals.

C. MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Geological Wing of the Department is engaged in carrying out surveys, exploration and investigations about the availability of minerals in tribal areas.

VII. TRANSPORT

1. Civil Aviation:

To connect the remote tribal areas of Pradesh with air services, the Government has decided to construct helipads in these areas. The ITDP-wise detail of helipads are:-

Sr.No.	Name of ITDP	No. of Helipads	Name of Helipad
1	Kinnaur	5	Reckong Peo, Sangla, Pooh, Nako, Giabong
2	Lahaul	11	Stingri, Udaipur, Barring, Tingrit, Sissu, Rawa, Tandi (DIET) Jispa, Tindi, Chokhang and Gondhla
3	Spiti	5	Kaza, Losar, Tabo, Sagnam and Samdho
4	Pangi	4	Killar, Ajog, Saach, Dharwas
5	Bharmour	2	Bharmour, Holi
Total		27	

The tribal areas of the state are remotely located in the outer-Himalayas beyond high mountain passes where habitation is at an average altitude of 10,000 ft. above the

mean Sea-level. Because of heavy snowfall during winters, Lahaul and Pangi especially get cut off from the rest of the Pradesh for varying periods ranging from three to six months. Air service is then the only means of communication left for mobility and transport. The Tribal Development Department has now been running helicopter service during winter season to Lahaul and Pangi Valley. The Helicopter services in other parts of the tribal areas are also being operated as per local requirement/demands.

3. Roads & Bridges:-

Road development Plan and Achievement during the period 1951 to 2016.

2689 Km. motor-able roads have been constructed in tribal area of Himachal Pradesh till March, 2017. The details of Roads as on 31-03-2017 in tribal areas including Central Roads are as under:

Category	Motor able road (km)		
	Single lane	Double lane	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Motor able roads: (Formation)			
a) State Roads:			
i) State Highway	43	196	239
ii) Distt. & Other Roads	1891	14	1905
Total	1934	210	2144
(b) Central Roads:			
i) National Highways	-	28	28
ii) Board roads with DGBR	297	220	517
Total	297	248	545
Total length of motor able roads (Formation)	2231	458	2689
2. Road density	11.37 Kms/100 Sq. Km		
3. Length provided with cross drainage/ bridges out of total length of 2689 kms.	1744 Kms. (64.86%)		
4. Metalled and tarred length out of total length of 2689 km.	1318 Kms (49.01%)		
5. Village connected upto 3/2017 out of 480 villages	259 Nos. (53.96%)		

Himachal Pradesh		
i.	Total Road Length (inclusive of jeep able and track) (upto 31.12. 2016)	36,256 Km
ii.	No. of Villages connected (out of 17449 Census-2001)	10,190
iii.	Road Density	65.12 Km./100 Sq.Km.

(A) The position of roads in tribal areas is as under

Item	Achievements during the year 2016-17
1. Motor-able road	46 Kms
2. Jeep-able road	16 Kms.
3. Cross-drainage	34 Kms
4. Metalling and Tarring	55 Kms
5. Villages	4 No.
6. Bridges	4 No.

(B) Requirement of roads in tribal areas and perception plan:-

According to National Policy all villages are ultimately to be connected with all-weather motor able road in tribal area. District-wise requirement of motor able roads to connect all villages (except isolated) have been worked out and achievements by 3/2017 are as under:-

Sr. No.	Name of Distt./Area	Area in Sq. Kms.	Population as per 2011 Census	Road density required to connect all except isolated villages			Position of Motor able road on 3/2017		
				Required length in KMs	Density		Length in KMs	Density in KMs.	
					Per 100 Sq. Kms.	Per 1000 population		Per 100 Sq. Kms	Per 1000 population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Kinnaur	6401	84121	891	13.91	10.59	843	13.17	10.02
2.	Lahaul-Spiti	13841	31564	1421	10.27	24.51	1251	9.04	39.63
3.	Chamba (Pangi Bharmour area)	3413	57976	964	28.19	16.62	595	17.43	10.26
	Total..	23655	173661	3276	13.85	18.86	2689	11.37	15.48

3. Road Transport:

The bus operation in tribal areas is very difficult and there is an excessive wear and tear due to steep ingredients, narrow curves and difficult terrain. The average life of a bus in tribal area is much less than that obtained from a bus in other hilly parts of the State. The replacement of over aged vehicles is essential so as to avoid accidents and to run the public utility service efficiently. The Himachal Road Transportation Corporation is an undertaking, which has provided efficient coordinated transport services to the people of the tribal area and is playing an important role in the economy of the tribal area. For varying the operation and to regulate the buses the corporation has a network of 27 depots. Out of these 27 depots, Reckong Peo and Keylong units are catering exhaustively to meet the requirements of Tribal Areas of Kinnaur, Spiti, Lahaul and Pangi areas respectively. In addition of these two units, Chamba unit is also catering to the need of transport services in Bharmour area to supplement the bus operation of Himachal Road Transport Corp. in tribal areas.

Construction of Bus Stands/Rain Shelters:— It is the policy of the State Government to provide appropriate basic amenities to the passengers and is financing for the construction of bus stands and rain shelters in the tribal areas through PWD.

VIII. COMMUNICATIONS

IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

X. INFORMATION & TECHNOLOGY

The Department of Information Technology (DoIT) has been created in January, 2004 to ensure the process of furthering the development of IT in the State. The Department would strive for:

- Encouraging investments in the IT sector industries in the State.
- Facilitating the establishment of IT institutes and improving the quality of IT education in the State.
- Using IT tools to ensure a SMART (Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsive and Transparent) Government.

Following programmes are being implemented in the State including Tribal Areas:

1. Himachal State Wide Area Network (HIMSWAN) : The State Wide Area Network (SWAN) scheme is one of the Core infrastructure Projects. The objective of the project is to create a secure close user group (CUG) Government network for the purpose of delivery of Government to Government (G2G) and Government to Citizen (G2C) services.

Status of HIMSWAN: Points of Presence (POPs) have been established and status of POPs is as follows:

- 132 POPs are operational.
- Till date 1860 Government offices across the State are connected through this network
- M/S Orange Business Services has been appointed as HIMSWAN Operator for 3 years.
- Third party Audit Agency (TPA) is monitoring the Service Level being adhered to by HIMSWAN operator.

2. Himachal Pradesh State Data Centre (HPSDC)

Under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), Department of Information Technology (DIT) has commissioned the Himachal Pradesh State Data Center (HPSDC) on 30.05.2016 as one of the core supporting components to consolidate services, applications and infrastructure to provide efficient electronic delivery of Government to Government (G2G), Government to Citizen (G2C) and Government of Business (G2B) services and to create common infrastructure for State Government Offices. Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DeitY), Govt. of India (GOI) is supporting the cost of establishment, operation and maintenance of State data Centre (SDC) for a period of five years on 80:20 basis. Achievements made regarding setting up SDC are as under :-

- Building of HPSDC is constructed at Mehli Shimla.
- Agreement signed with M/s Orange Business Services for installation, commissioning and maintenance of HPSDC for the period of 5 years.
- 48 Applications have been migrated to HPSDC and 124 Applications are under security audit.

- Agreement signed for Third Party Auditor (TPA) for period of 5 years for monitoring the Services Levels.

3. Lok Mitra Kendra (Common Service Centre Scheme)

At present 3715 OMT IDs have been issued for CSCs (LMKs) at Gram Panchayat level and 2066 LMKs are active and providing 57 G2C (Government to Citizens) services which includes :-

- HPSEB Electricity bill collection
- IPH water bills collection
- Issuance of Copy of Nakal Jamabandi (Land Records)
- HRTC bus Ticket booking etc.

XI. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

1. TOURISM:

Tribal areas of the State are rich in tourist potential and offer a variety of attractions in the form of trekking, mountaineering, art and culture, fairs & festivals and flora and fauna. Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti districts have common international border with Tibet. After the relaxation of inner-line restrictions, Lahaul valley has already acquired international recognition and Spiti along with Kinnaur is on the threshold to do so.

Schematic description follows:—

(i) Construction of accommodation.—Availability of accommodation is basic requirement of the development of tourism in tribal areas. It is, therefore, proposed to augment the tourist accommodation and other facilities in tribal areas particularly by tourist complexes at Sissu, Kalpa, Sangla, Kaza and Bharmour.

(ii) Dev. of Tourism.—The unemployed tribal youths are trained to cater the needs of tourists well. For setting up of new units, capital investment subsidy and interest subsidy is provided to the entrepreneurs. Publicity of tribal areas is made through leading newspapers, magazines, electronic media, printing material i.e. posters & tourist literature etc. In private sector Tourism Units such as hotels, guest houses and restaurants have been constructed by the private entrepreneurs.

2. SURVEY AND STATISTICS:

3. CIVIL SUPPLIES:

The department of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs has been working to ensure food security to the people of the State, maintain adequate supply of all the essential commodities, quality control and enforcement of various provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and various control orders issued by the department from time to time.

National Food Security Act, 2013 has been implemented in the Himachal Pradesh and state Govt. inaugurated Rajiv Gandhi Anna Yojna on 20.9.2013 and the beneficiaries of Annapurna Scheme are eligible to be included automatically under this scheme

Funds are being provided under TSP to meet contingent expenditure under Demand No. 31 for SOE Office expenses and Motor vehicle.

1. Computerization of TPDS: The department is implementing scheme on end to end computerization of TPDS operations in the State. The funds admissible under the scheme for the State are to be shared between Centre and State on 50:50 basis.

2. Creation of Additional Food Grains Storage Capacity:- The Hon'ble Chief Minister fixed target for creation of additional food gains storage capacity of 30,000 MTs in next 4 years in budget speech for the year 2014-15. The State agency i.e. HP State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. requires Storage capacity as a buffer between FCI Principal Distribution Centres and the Fairs Price Shops. In order to implement the budget assurance funds are being earmarked under TSP also for C/o Godowns under NABARD.

4. WEIGHTS AND MEASURE:

The Weight & Measures Organisation has been entrusted with responsibility to enforce the following consumer protection laws including in tribal areas of the State:—

1. State Law	The standards of Weights & Measure (Enforcement) Act,1985, Rules, 2004.
2. Central Law	The standard of Weights & Measure Act, 1976 and packaged commodities Rules, 1977.

Under the State Act/Rules, all the Weights & Measures, weighing and measuring instruments are verified and stamped by the Weights and Measures Organization to

maintain accuracy in them and thereby ensuring fair transaction in the trade and commerce.

Under the Central law for State, the enforcement staff of Weights & Measures Organisation is exercising check on the package commodities with regard to the mandatory declarations under Rule 6(1) including retail sale price and net quantity of the commodities. It is ensured that the trader's charge correct prices and deliver correct quantity of such commodities to the consumers.

B. SOCIAL SERVICES

XI. SOCIAL SERVICES

1. GENERAL EDUCATION :

The Development of Nation is not measured through the buildings it has built, the roads it has laid down, the bridges it has constructed and the like but by the human resources the nation has developed through well-defined system of education. Education is the most crucial factor not only to equip the new generation with skills so essential for earning livelihood but also to create among them an awareness to social and environment realities, inculcates in them scientific temper independence of mind and spirit which are of paramount importance for them to become responsible citizen.

The progress of literacy in Himachal Pradesh over last four census decades are as under:

Census year	Scheduled Area	Himachal Pradesh	India
1961	12.85%	21.27%	28.30%
1971	M 26.25% F 5.53%	M 43.19% F 20.23%	M 17.6% F 4.9%
1981	P 30.73% M 43.77% F 15.46%	P 42.48% M 53.19% F 31.46%	P 43.70 M 24.52% F 8.04%
1991	P 53.39% M 68.07% F 36.13%	P 63.83% M 75.36% F 52.13%	P 52.21% M 64.10% F 39.30%
2001	P 70.37% M 81.00% F 62.28%	P 76.50% M 85.00% F 67.00%	P 64.80% M 75.30% F 53.70%
2011	P 77.10% M 85.50% F 67.41%	P 82.80% M 89.53% F 75.93%	P 74.04% M 82.14% F 65.46%

P-Person, M-Male, F-Female

With a view to bring all eligible children to the school system and also retain them in schools, a variety of incentives have been made available to them some of which are briefly as under:—

Primary Classes (I-V):

IRDP Scholarship provided to IRDP students @ 150/- per student per year. Besides this Lahaul-Spiti pattern, Scholarship @ Rs. 8/- PM plus Rs. 30/- an annual grant is being provided to Class I to V.

Incentives:

- a) Free textbooks are provided to all students studying in tribal areas.
- b) Free writing material is provided to the students in Tribal Area.
- c) Uniform is provided to girls student only in the Tribal area.

Middle Classes (VI – VIII):

- a) Scholarship @ Rs. 50/- p.m. with an initial grant of Rs. 200/- per annum to those S.T. Girls, who are studying in classes 6th to 8th and whose parents/guardians income does not exceed Rs. 11000/- per year.
- b) Target (IRDP) Scholarships to ST Students at the following rates:—

Classes	Boys	Girls
6 th to 8 th	Rs. 250/-	Rs. 500/- per annum

- c) Scholarship to ST Students on Lahaul Spiti Pattern at the following rates:—

Middle Classes	
Day Scholars	Rs. 4/- per month. No income ceiling
Hostellers	Rs.15/- -do-

- d) Merit Scholarships to those Scheduled Tribes Students, who acquire merit in various examinations, are also provided at the following rates:—

Classes	Boys	Girls
6 th to 8 th	800/-	Rs. 800/- per year. No income Ceiling

Besides the above scholarships the following incentives are also available to the Scheduled Tribe Students:—

- i) Free Text Books are provided to all the Students belonging to SC, ST, OBC, and BPL/IRDP families studying in classes I to VIII.

- ii) Free Hostels have been established for ST Students where in addition to free boarding & lodging, Rs. 100/- p.a. is also given to them for the purchase of writing material.
- iii) Education is free to all upto 8th Class, whereas the Girls Education free upto University level including profession courses within the State.

A. Elementary Education

Directorate of Primary Education was set up in 1984 further renamed as Directorate of Elementary Education w.e.f. 1-11-2005 with an objective to improve access, quality and help in achieving the ultimate goal of universalisation of elementary education. Under Elementary Education Department I to VIII classes will be covered and different schemes to benefit the students of class VI to VIII will now be given under Elementary Education which are previously given under Secondary Education.

Thrust areas in Elementary Education are :

- Minimization of dropout rate to zero level at elementary stage of education (Class I to VIII) in the state.
- To achieve the targeted level of 100% enrolment of children of age 6- 14 as per SSA goal to universalize the elementary education in the state.
- To improve quality of education at elementary level.
- To ensure that all district as well as block offices are properly equipped with required facilities such as telephone, fax, Photostat and computer hardware and introduce web based monitoring of different programmes implemented by the department for ensuring faster and reliable exchange of information/data.
- To ensure availability of proper infrastructure for all district/ block offices as well as in all primary elementary schools of the state.
- To enhance the capacity of existing teaching man power by imparting better training to improve their teaching skill/technique so that they could handle the children more efficiently.
- To enhance the capacity of existing teaching man power by imparting better training to improve their teaching skill/technique so that they could handle the children more efficiently.
- Functional Toilets separately for boys and Girls in all the left out Schools.

- Improvement in MDM, Hygiene, hand wash and regular medical checkup of school children.

Department will also focus on the following issues :-

- Restructuring of Pre-Service training for JBT teachers and introduction of TET.
- Improvement in curriculum and text books.
- Focus on active joyful learning in the multigame situation.
- Strengthening of linkage among SCERT/DIETs/BRCs.
- Improvement in monitoring system, improvement and training of teacher learners i.e. Principal's/HM's/BEEO's and HT's/JBT's.
- Infrastructure facilities will be provided as per RTE schedule in all the schools.

The Directorate Elementary Education is implementing the following schemes under the Tribal Sub-Plan:

1. Opening of Primary/Middle Schools
2. Exp. on employment of Part time Water Carriers in the primary schools.
3. Strengthening of Administration/Supervision.
4. The appointment of regular teachers (J.B.T. & TGTs) in primary/Middle Schools, Govt. has also approved the appointment of Primary Assistant Teachers (Para Teachers) for primary schools against the vacant posts of J.B.T. Teachers and TGT Para Teachers in Middle Schools.
5. Infrastructure facilities
6. Teacher Training.
7. Cold weather Charges
8. Free text books/free clothing to girl students and free writing material as incentives.
9. IRDP Scholarship from I to V and VI to VIII.
10. Tat-Patti, Wooden Patras.
11. Toilets for girls & water facilities for children.
12. Hot-Mid Day Meal.
13. Sarv-Shiksha Abhiyan/RTE (13th FC Award)
14. Saakshar Bharat Mission
15. GIA to School Management Committee
16. Maintenance of Primary Schools

Hot Mid-Day Meal:

National programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education popularly known as Mid-Day Meal Scheme is being implemented in Primary Schools of the State w.e.f. 15th August, 1995, with an objective of Universalisation of Primary Education, to increase enrollment, retention and attendance, simultaneously, redressing to the problem of under-nutrition among students in primary classes.

The Govt. has also decided to provide Hot Cooked Mid-Day Meal to cover all the students of 6th to 8th classes studying in all Govt./Govt. Aided Middle units of Senior Secondary Schools/ High/ Middle schools of the State by involving agencies such as Anganwadi centres , Mahila Mandals.

Sarv-Shiksha Abhiyan/Right to Education:

This programme was started in the State during the year 2001-02. It is an effort to provide useful and relevant elementary education for all children in the age group of 6-14 by 2010. It envisages bridging social, regional and gender gaps with active participation of the community in the management of the schools. To implement the RTE Act the department has conducted school mapping exercise

The main interventions under SSA are as under:—

1. Opening of new Upper Primary Schools.
2. Opening of Alternate Schools
3. Free text books to general girls
4. Provision for education of disabled children.
5. School grant for replacement of school equipments.
6. Teachers grant for teacher learning material
7. Maintenance grant.
8. Construction of BRC,CRC, Classrooms, toilets, boundary walls, drinking water etc.
9. Provision for 20 days training per teacher per annum.
10. Providing Teacher learning material.
11. Provision for research & evaluation, development of EMIS etc.

12. Provision of innovative projects.

Saakshar Bharat Mission: This is a centrally sponsored scheme of Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human resource Development Govt. of India launched on Literacy day on 8th September, 2009. It aims to further accentuate Adult Education, especially for women by extending educational options to those adults who have lost the opportunity of formal education and transcending the age of formal education, enable the neo literates to continue their learning beyond basic literacy, equip non and neo literates with vocational skill to improve their living and establish a learning society. Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh having less than 50% female literacy rate, has been selected for implementation of Saakshar Bharat Programme in Himachal Pradesh. Up till now 283 adult education centre have been set up (one for each gram Panchayat) and 566 Prerak (Motivators) have also been appointed to run these centres. Funding pattern under this scheme is 90:10 between centre and state. The highlights of the scheme are as under:-

Objectives:-

- Impart function literacy to non-literate adults.
- Enable the neo-literates to continue their learning beyond basic literacy and acquire equivalency to formal education system.
- Equip no and neo-literates with vocational skills to improve their living and earning conditions.
- Establish a learning society by providing opportunities to neo-literate adults for continuing education.

Goals:-

- Achieve 80% literacy rate.
- Reduce gender gap in literacy to 10%.
- Reduce regional, social and gender disparities.

Focus area and groups:-

In the country 365 districts having 50% and below adult female literacy rate as per Census 2001 have been identified to launch the scheme in 11th Plan. In Himachal Pradesh only Chamba district is to be covered with special focus groups are as under:-

- Rural women.
- Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribe and Minorities.
- Other disadvantaged groups and adolescents.

- Low literacy states, Tribal Areas.

B. SECONDARY EDUCATION

The budgetary provision for salary, wages, scholarship, stipend and Grant-in-aid is to be charged under Non-Plan except salary of staff created after 2003-04.

The schemes are as under:

- (a) Infrastructure Improvement
- (b) Incentives to attract and retain the students in the schools.
- (c) Cold Weather Charges
- (d) Free Hostels at Sangla, Killar, Saach, Saichu, Keylong, Bharmour and Holi.
- (e) Various Scholarships
- (f) Free Text Books
- (g) Construction of Girls toilets
- (h) Construction of School Buildings
- (i) Recurring exp. on Eklavya Model Residential School Nichar, Distt. Kinnaur
- (j) Ministry of Human Resource and Development, Govt. of India has approved the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme **Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan** to improve access and quality of education at Secondary stage. To implement this scheme the budget ratio is 90:10 between central share and state share. Under this Abhiyan, the interventions include up-gradation and strengthening of infrastructure.
- (k) Vocationalisation of Secondary Education.
- (l) Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan.—The prime objective of this scheme is universalization of Secondary Education. In order to meet the challenge of universalization of Secondary Education (USE), there is a need for a paradigm shift in the conceptual design of secondary education. The department has already taken a lead in implementing the Rashtriya Madhamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) at Secondary level under Himachal Pradesh School Education Society (HPSES) on the sharing funding pattern 90:10 between Centre and State Govt. The RMSA has now been integrated with other components like vocational Education, ICT @ School, IEDSS and Girls hostels. The activities under Integrated RMSA are being taken up to strengthen infrastructure in existing secondary schools and minor repairs of school buildings and training of in-service teachers in the State.

ICT @ School Project.—To improve the quantitative as well as qualitative education in Secondary and Higher education, Information and Communication Technology project is being implemented and will continue till the end of 12th Five Year Plan. The main feature of this project is to use multimedia educational contents from 9th to 12th class in various subjects like Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Biology, Physics, Chemistry and English in class room teaching with the help of 2D & 3D animations. The scheme is being implemented on 90:10 sharing pattern by Centre/State Govt.

School uniforms to all students from class- 1st to 10th.—The Govt. has started a new scheme in the year 2012-13 in which free uniform has been distributed to all the students studying in Class 1st to 10th twice in a year in the month of April and October but this department deals with secondary education and distributed the free school uniform to the students of 9th and 10th Class of the State. Stitching charges @ Rs. 100/- per child, twice a year shall be paid.

Thakur Sen Negi Utkrisht Chhatervriti Yojna.—The scholarship will be given to top 100 Girls and 100 Boys students belonging to the Tribal community of H.P., declared in the result of Matric Examination conducted by H.P. Board of School Education, strictly on merit basis for students studying in 10+1 and 10+2 classes in a recognized institute within or outside the State. The renewal of scholarship in 10+2 class will be subject to satisfactory performance of student in 10+1 internal examination. The scholarship is given @ Rs. 11,000/- per year.

IRDP Scholarship Scheme.—Students belonging to IRDP families and studying in 6th to University level are eligible for this scholarship provided they are pursuing their study in Govt./Govt. aided Institution in H.P. The scholarship will be given in the following rate:

Class	Boys Girls (Amount in Rupees)
9 th & 10 th	300/- p.a. &300/- p.a.
+1 & +2	800/- p.a. & 800/-p.a.
College/University	i) Day Scholar : 1200/- p.a. and 1,200/- p.a. ii) Hostellers : 2400/- p.a. & 2,400/- p.a.

Free Text Book Scheme.— Under this scheme, the text books are being provided to the students of 6th to 10 classes who belongs to SC/ST/OBC and IRDP categories studying in Govt. Schools in H.P. Free text books are being provided to class 9th and 10th students by

the Secondary Education Department. The expenditure for free text books will be met out from the budget of material and supply of SC and ST Component Plan.

NME-ICT.—Centrally sponsored scheme called “National Mission on Education through ICT (NME-ICT) under the Ministry of Human Resource Development has been approved by GOI which will be started in all the Govt. Colleges of the State to provide access to educational content and connectivity with national pool. The purpose of this scheme is to provide high quality personalized and interactive knowledge modules over the internet/intranet for all the learners in Higher Education Institutions in any time anywhere mode. At present 75% of the cost of providing connectivity is borne by Central Govt. and rest 25% is being provided by the concerned colleges covered under this project.

Akaash.—The GOI has introduced another new scheme named AKASH to enable students to get benefit from the potentials of ICT and to improve the quality of teaching learning process, by providing **Tablets** to students of colleges. The scheme will be started on sharing pattern of 50:50 by State and Centre Govt. during the 12th Five Year Plan by providing **Tablets** to the students of 2nd year of degree courses of the colleges.

Vocationalization of Secondary Education:- Department proposes to start vocational education in 200 GSSS with 7 subjects/trades vocations including three new courses i.e. Agriculture, Hospitality & Tourism, Electronics & Hardware, Automobiles, Retail Security, IT, Healthcare with the aim to promote skills and improve the employability of students of 9th to 12th class under NVEQF (National Vocational Education Qualification Frameworks) scheme on the sharing pattern of 90:10 by Centre and State .

Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) :- Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) has been implemented in the state for 12th Five Year Plan to improve the Higher Education System. This scheme has been started during the year 2013-14 on the sharing pattern of 75:25 ratio between centre and state which has been changed to 90:10 from 2015-16 onward. The main objective of RUSA is to improve the overall quality of existing state institutions, capacity building and improve equity in higher education by providing adequate opportunities of higher education to SC/ST and other backward classes. The Govt. of H.P. has constituted a State Higher Education Council (SHEC) as to implement this quality improvement system properly in the State.

Teacher Training :The teachers training programme needs to be strengthened to equip in –service teachers training as per Training & Development Policy, 2012 with the latest

techniques/teaching methods. Promotional training, induction training, seminars/re-orientation courses are being conducted by SCERT Solan, GCTE Dharamshala. The HIPA Shimla, NUPA New Delhi, CCRT, NCERT, RIE Ajmer and RIE Chandigarh are also conducting various training programmes for teaching staff with the latest techniques and as per the requirement of Education Department.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

Hostels for ST Boys and ST Girls: At College/University level 6 Boys and 10 Girls Hostels and 2 Girls hostel at ITI Shamshi and ITI Chamba have been constructed for ST Students under Centrally Sponsored Scheme and are in function. Two Girls Hostel at NIT Hamirpur and H.P. University, Shimla are under construction. Boys hostel at High School Rangrik, Sarkhang School Tabo and Middle School Kee Gompa are also constructed under CSS.

Upgradation of Merit of ST Students: The objective of the scheme is to upgrade the merit of ST students by providing them remedial and special coaching in Class IX to XII. A package grant of Rs. 19,500/- per student per year. Besides the amount of scholarship, students with disabilities are also eligible for the additional grants provided in the scheme.

Post Metric Scholarship: The scheme covers professional, technical as well as non-professional and not-technical courses at various levels including correspondence courses covering distance and continuing education. This is 90:10 Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by the States over and above the committed liability of the states Governments from the Govt. of India. The Scheme provides financial assistance to the Scheduled tribe students studying at post matriculation or post-secondary stage, whose parent's/guardian's income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 2.50 lakh are eligible for full scholarship for all courses, provided they are pursuing their studies in Govt./Govt. aided/Private institutions, as regular students.

2. TECHNICAL EDUCATION:

To provide vocational training to the students of tribal areas of the State, five Industrial Training Institutes viz. Reckong Peo in Distt. Kinnaur, Bharmour & Pangi at Killar in Distt. Chamba, Udaipur(Lahaul) and Rong-Tong (Spiti) in District Lahaul & Spiti are functioning in the state. In addition to above, one Industrial Training Institute for women at Reckong Peo in Distt. Kinnaur is also functioning. At present training programme in only 2 trades under Tribal Sub Plan and 5 trades under Public Private partnership (PPP Mode) at I.T.I. Udaipur, 3 trades in ITI Rong-Tong (Spiti), 3 trades in Pangi at Killar and 4 trades in Bharmour. 6 trades in ITI Reckong Peo and 2 trades in ITI

(Women) Reckong Peo are being conducted.

Objectives of Technical Education are :

1. Creation of technical manpower through Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics, B-Pharmacy Colleges and ITIs etc.
2. Curriculum development and updating of academic programmes.
3. Regulating and maintaining standards.
4. Up-gradation of faculty, infrastructure and equipment.

Technical Education programme are being undertaken in the tribal areas by the Technical Education and Rural Development Department under the scheme of craftsman training scheme.

Technical Education Department.—There were 24918 seats for the year 2016-17 out of which 1245 seats were proposed to be reserved for scheduled tribes as online centralised admission started from the session 2016-17. These seats are further allotted as per the details given below:—

(a)	Scheduled Tribes trainees who are resident of tribal areas	360
(b)	Non-tribal areas	505
	Total	865

ITDP wise distribution of seats:—

The seats of scheduled tribes trainees in tribal areas are as under:—

Sr.No.	Name of ITDP	No. of Seats available
1	Lahaul	84
2	Spiti	08
3	Pangi	27
4	Bharmour	70
5	Kinnaur	148
	Total	337

In addition to above there are 42 seats at ITI Udaipur (21 seats in each trade) and 230 seats under PPP mode scheme/Self financing for the candidates of Lahaul and Spiti District. Plan provision has been made to procure for machinery and equipment, Raw material, office expenses and Rent Rate taxes to meet the training requirements at

Reckong Peo, Bharmour, Udaipur, Rong Tong and Pangi and construction of buildings at Bharmour, Udaipur and Pangi at Killar.

The Deptt. is going to open two new Polytechnics in tribal areas, one each in Distt. Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti with one time Central Assistance of `12.30 Crore per Polytechnic under "Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development" scheme launched by MHRD, GOI.

3. LANGUAGE, ART& CULTURE:

In the process of assimilation of tribals in the mainstream, emphasis is laid on preserving and protecting the language, art & culture of these areas and the Govt. has taken every care to do so. Our tribal areas are rich in ancient culture and have age old monuments in the shape of Temples, Monasteries and Gompas etc. which need to be protected and preserved. It is also so dictated under Article 51(A) of the Constitution of India.

Objectives of the Department are :

1. To acquire, conserve, preserve and document archaeological wealth.
2. Implementation, propagation of Hindi language and research, documentation and interaction for promotion of linguistic studies.
3. To conserve, promote and document arts of the state along with propagation of its rich cultural heritage within and outside the state.
4. To acquire, conserve, preserve the written heritage and archival possessions of the state.
5. To streamline temple administration of scheduled temples for providing better facilities and infrastructure for the pilgrims.
6. To foster contemporary creativity in the field of language, art and culture.

Schematic description follows:—

(a) Development of Hindi.—The department celebrates the Hindi, Sanskrit Divas, Pahari Divas, Guleri Jayanti and Yashpal Jayanti and on these occasions Lekhak and Poetic Seminars are to be organised in the tribal areas. The Department has started the Linguistic and Cultural Survey of the Pradesh. The work will be carried out in the tribal areas also.

(b) Promotion of Art &Culture:

(i) Celebration of Fairs/Festivals.—

The State Government has declared 3 festivals namely Mani Mahesh(Bharmour), Ladarcha (Spiti) and Tribal Festival at Reckong Peo as State Level festivals for which Rs. 50,000 per fair festivals are being paid.

(c) Archaeology

(i) Staff.—The department has appointed two monument attendants and to meet the expenditure on their salary and other contingent expenditure.

(ii) Schemes.—The construction work of Archaeology Cell at Killar, Beautification of Chaurasi Temple at Bharmour and repair of Sapni and Labrang Forts had been started in the year 2000-01 and the work has been completed. Besides above work the department is giving grant in aid to old ancient temples for the preservation of old heritage property. The scheme is continued under Non-Plan.

(d) Archives.—The funds are being provided for the payment of salaries of the staff and for the purchase of chemical material for preservation of old records relating to tribal areas in the state archives.

4. YOUTH SERVICES AND SPORTS:

(a) Youth Services:

The main objectives are as under:—

1. To organize vocational training course programme.
2. Providing financial assistance to the registered youth clubs/mandals in recognition to their efforts in the field of youth activities.
3. In order to give inspiration to the outstanding youth, suitable awards are given.
4. To keep away youth from anti-social and destructive activities.
5. To guide the youth to get maximum financial aid in collaboration with other departments.
6. To ensure full participation of youth in National reconstruction.
7. Development of Youth Leadership qualities.
8. To inspire the youth to undertake adventure activities.
9. To evaluate the youth programmes.

10. In order to check the migration of youth population from rural areas, necessary arrangement for recreational and sports activities are made in rural areas.

(b) SPORTS:

1. To provide infrastructural facilities for sports in rural and urban areas.
2. To provide better coaching facilities.
3. To organize coaching camps.
4. To provide sports equipments.
5. To honour the outstanding sports persons with cash awards.
6. To organize middle and long distance races enabling them to prepare for national competitions.
7. To organize women sports tournaments at different levels and participation at National Level competitions.
8. To organize physically handicapped sports tournaments at various levels.
9. To make mass awareness regarding sports and health.
10. To provide grant in aid to Distt. and State sports associations.
11. To organize rural sports under RGKA scheme

1. Panchayat Yuva Krida Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Now Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan:-

This scheme is being implemented in the State since 2008-09 on sharing pattern of 90:10 ratio between Centre and State. Now the scheme has been revamped and renamed as “Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan” (RGKA) in February, 2014. RGKA envisages to be an important foundation of the grand strategy for development of sports facilities, identification and nurturing of sports talent in the State, creation of sports facilities in village/Block Panchayats. RGKA will be the building block and foundation for long term frame work to create sports system in the State and will also make sports a way of life in the State.

2. National Service Scheme: -National Service Scheme programme was started in the state during the year 1972 with volunteer's strength of 600. The significant point about the programme is that students themselves organize it. Both students and teachers through their combined participation in social service and get a sense of involvement in the tasks of national development. Besides, these students obtain work experience that might help them to find avenue of self-employment or employment in any organization after completion of University education.

The main thrust under this scheme is environment by planting trees in view of policy of the state to make Himachal a Carbon neutral State. Besides, blood donation camps will be organised as per past practice the volunteer's participation will also be sought in causing awareness amongst the people about dreaded diseases like AIDS and Cancer, PULSE POLIO etc. through Schools and colleges.

3. Khelo India : National Programme for Development of Sports : Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA), Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) and National Sports Talent Search Scheme (NSTSS) are proposed to be dovetailed into a single scheme to be named as "Khelo India : National Programme for Development of Sports" by Government of India Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports as centrally sponsored scheme on 90:10 central/state govt. sharing pattern

The Objective of Scheme are :

- a) Mass participation of youth in annual sports competitions through a structured competition.
- b) Identification of talent
- c) Guidance and nurturing of the talent through existing sports academies and new set up either by the central Government or State Government or in PPP mode.
- d) Creation of Sports Infrastructure.

5. MOUNTAINEERING AND ALLIED SPORTS:-

The Department is imparting training in Tribal District of H.P. in mountaineering, Mountain Rescue, skiing, high altitude trekking at Lahaul (Jispa), Spiti (Kaza), Chamba (Bharmour) and Kinnaur (Sangla). Tribal areas in Himachal Pradesh have abundant scope for the development of Adventure Activities and Adventure Tourism which will improve the socio-economic development of the Tribal area and generate employment and income to the local people. The services of these centres are also being utilized by the concerned district authorities for providing rescue coverage to Mountaineering expeditions during accidents in the mountains and to local population during the heavy snowfall.

Mountain Rescue and Training: Mountaineering-cum-Rescue Centres have been established at Jispa and Bharmour to impart training to the tribal people in mountaineering and rescue work. The services of these centres are also being utilized by

the district authorities for providing rescue coverage to Mountaineering Expeditions during accidents and to local people during heavy snow in winter. Rescue posts on either side of the Rohtang Pass are established at Marhi and Koksar to provide assistance to the people crossing over the Rohtang pass during winter; similar rescue post is also set up at Bharmour which provides rescue coverage during the Manimahesh fair. There is a proposal to establish Mountaineering and Skiing centre at Sangla in Kinnaur District. Main object to open this centre at Sangla is to promote Adventure Tourism in Kinnaur District and involving of local youth through formation of self-help groups in promotion of tourism to provide them viable source of income and self-employment.

6. HEALTH

(A) ALLOPATHY

Delivery of adequate Health care to the people irrespective of caste and creed is a basic task before the nation. This is a pre-requisite for the poor to become employable productively. According to SRS-2014 and NFHS-4, the health indicators of Himachal Pradesh are better than the national average. Past experience suggests that the health delivery system has to become a part of a package programme in which other social services, such as education and women's programme are also brought under this programme, it has been decided to provide:—

1. One Primary Health Centre for the population of 30,000 in plains and 20,000 in tribal and hilly areas.
2. One Health sub-Centre for a population of 3000 in Tribal and Hilly area.
3. One community Health Centre for population of one lakh or to cover the population of 4 PHCs.

Number of Health institution in tribal areas:—

INSTITUTION	Nos.
1. Hospital	6
2. CHC/RH	7
3. PHC	45
4. Sub-Centre	105

Objectives of the department are:

1. To ensure availability of quality healthcare on equitable, accessible and affordable basis throughout the state with special focus on tribal, remote and backward areas and marginalised groups.
2. To strengthen primary healthcare delivery system with well functioning linkages to secondary & tertiary healthcare
3. To reduce the incidence of communicable diseases and putting in place a strategy to reduce the burden of non-communicable diseases.
4. To reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio
5. To improve overall sex ratio in the state.
6. Efficient and prompt emergency medical response and treatment
7. Strengthening, Promotive and Preventive Health for the Young.
8. To improve availability of trained human resources in health sector and promote research works.
9. Develop and explore scope of PPP model
10. Private sector involvement in health delivery system.

Schematic description are as under :-

1. **Opening of Primary Health Centres:-**The Necessary provision for the staff salaries, material and supply , machinery and equipment etc. have been made under TSP.
2. **Opening of Community Health Centres:-**As per new policy of the Government of India Community Health Centres are being opened in the state by upgrading the existing Primary Health Centres/Civil Hospitals to cover the population of 4 Primary Health Centres or cover the population of one lakh. These Community Health Centres in the State are having 2 specialists in Medicines and Surgery so that the patients get the better medical aid at door steps.
3. **Continuation of Expenditure on Multipurpose Workers Scheme (MPW):**The Health Sub-Centres are being opened under Family Welfare Programme for which Male Health Workers/Female Health Workers are being provided. But as per the norms of Government of India, two workers each male/female are to be posted at the Health Sub-Centres for its smooth functioning. Therefore, the salaries of male/female health workers is being charged under this scheme.

4. Construction of Hospital/District Hospital and Civil Dispensaries:-

The following buildings are under construction in the tribal areas:-

Sr.No. Name of Works

1. Health Sub-Centres
2. Primary Health Centres/R.H.
3. Community Health Centres
4. Civil Hospitals/Hospitals
5. PHC/CHC with staff quarters
6. CHC with staff quarters

5. Strengthening of Services at District Hospitals:- In order to provide better health services in the district hospitals of the tribal areas an outlay of the additional posts have been proposed .

6. Minor Works:- The minor works shall also be carried out if required out of available budget.

7. Continuation of expenditure on National Programme for control of blindness:- The scheme has been transferred to State Plan w.e.f. 1.4.1990 from 100% CSS. Under this scheme the district mobile units are holding eye camps within the districts.

8. Audio-visual services in Tribal Sub-Plan areas:- The audio-visual services are being provided in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas by posting of projectionists with the headquarter at Reckong Peo and Keylong. They tour the respective districts and give audio-visual service shows to the people.

9. Providing of Special Incentives under Family Welfare Programme:- The Himachal Pradesh Government floated a scheme to provide additional incentives to the couples adopting one male/female Family Planning methods

10. Indira Gandhi Balika Suraksha Yojana:-

- (i) The Block (Health) having the best child sex ratio will be awarded the cash prize of Rs. 5.00 lakh for the developmental activities.
- (ii) Cash incentive of Rs. 10000/- to any person providing information about illegal female foeticide.

(iii) Incentive of Rs. 25000/- and Rs. 20000/- to the couples adopting permanent terminal methods after one girl and two girl children respectively.

11. Bio-Medical Waste:

Health institutions need to be equipped with the proper disposal of bio-medical and other hospital wastes. The provisions for equipments and disposal procedures need to be supported by the plan.

12. National Health Mission (NHM)

After the success of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), it has been converted into a National Health Mission (NHM) for covering towns also apart from villages so as to ensure universal coverage under this programme. National Health Mission focuses on decentralized implementation of the activities and funnelling of funds. It sets the stage for district management of health and active community participation in the implementation of health programmes. Under this programme, following activities have been targeted:-

(i) Maternal & Child Care:

- Free Treatment for Pregnant ladies & infants upto 1 year of age.
- Strengthening of 116 Health Institutions as Matri Seva Kendra by ensuring setting up of NBCC/SNCU in all of them.
- Establishing of two Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres in the Medical Colleges.
- At present 125 No. of 102 ambulances (Janani Express) have been providing dedicated services for drop back of mothers and new borns.

(ii) Young Population:

- Cadre of School Health Nurse/Health Educators.
- De-addiction centers in each district hospitals.
- Dedicated 24X7 counseling centers and phone in service.
- Providing Referral Support to all children diagnosed with critical/congenital illness during school checkups.

- **RBSK** : started in the State in April, 2013. Under this programme all the children 0-18 years examined & screening in Govt. Health institutions, Anganwari centre and Govt. added school will be provided free treatment.
- **NBCP** : under this programme contract operations targets allotted to districts will be increased from 25000 to 27000 and the targets of providing free spectacles from 3200 to 3500 @ Rs.400/- per specs will be increased.
- **NCDs Clinic** : will be established at each Distt. Hospitals in the State Screening for NCDs will be done up to Health Sub-Centre level.
- Weekly Iron Folic Supplement throughout the State.
- Free Sanitary Napkins to all adolescent girls under MPH.
- Regular radio & TV Shows for the young.
- Convergence with NYK/NGO/WCD for non-school going young people.

(iii) Promoting Better Sex Ratio

- The sex ratio in the State is reported to be 972 females per thousand males in the year 2011. The child sex ratio 896 in 2001 has increased to 909 in 2011.
- The state has already formulated an incentive strategy for the improvement in sex ratio.
- The Block (Health) which will have the best sex ratio will be awarded the cash prize of Rs. 5.00 lakh for the development activities.
- Female will be given Rs. 35000/- Rs. 25000/-, if the couple goes for family planning method (permanent) after first girl child and second girl child, respectively. Informer who informs the department about the sex selection activities will be awarded the cash prize of Rs. 10000/-.
- There will be regular interstate meeting and inter district meeting at the border areas to implement the PC&PNDT Act effectively.

(iv) Manpower Policy:

- Recruitment of Doctors: The gap of about 418 Medical Officers would be bridged and govt. has accorded permission to fill up 100 posts of MOs in the various health institution in the State.
- Walk-in interviews will also take place on every Tuesday at State & District level.
- Similar gap filling would be done for para-medics, para lab-technicians, radiographers and employees working under various societies will be regulated/work in Govt. contract in phased manner.
- To make services condition more lucrative appropriate rise in contractual emoluments of MOs would be done and incentive is being given for MOs working in difficult Tribal and Hard areas.
- Capacity building through induction training at the time of recruitment and after wards in service training for all major categories.

13. National Ambulance Scheme: Government of Himachal Pradesh signed an agreement with GVK-EMRI leading service provider to provide ambulance service (108) and a toll free number 108 can be used in emergency in the state. Under the project, 199 ambulances had been provided in all the districts, however, 8 petrol driven (4x4 gear) Gypsies have been added for snow bound areas. The services are free of cost to the people and the entire expenditure is borne by the National Health Mission and government jointly.

14. Emergency Services : Trauma Centres: Emergency care via Trauma Care facilities is being provided in the State. at present two Trauma Centres (Level-III) are functional at RH Kullu and RH Bilaspur. Under 12th Five year Plan, GOI has approved 5 more Trauma Centres for the State i.e. Level-II for Dr. RPGMC Tanda and Level-III for ZH Mandi, RH Hamirpur, DH Chamba and MGMSC Khaneri (Rampur). Proposal to establish Trauma Centres (Level-III) at 9 health institution has been submitted to Govt. of India. these institutions are RH Una, RH Nahan, RH Reckong Peo, RH Keylong, CHC Dharampur (Solan), CH Nurpur, CH Nalagarh, CH Joginder Nagar and CH Palampur. The scheme is being executed on sharing pattern of 90:10.

15. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY): Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana was started in Himachal Pradesh from 2008-09 to provide the health insurance facilities to BPL families of Shimla & Kangra districts which was further extended throughout the state w.e.f. 01.03.2010, so as to cover the entire BPL families. The scheme was further extended to other categories i.e. MNREGA workers, Street Vendors, Domestic Workers, Building & other Construction workers and persons with more than 70% disability w.e.f. 01.01.2013. Presently the Govt. is providing the health cover of Rs. 30,000/- for the basic package and Rs. 1.75 lakh for critical care package on per year per family basis to all the existing RSBY card holders. The short listing of insurance provider has been completed and the rate of per family premium for RSBY inpatient is Rs. 275/- and RSBY outpatient is Rs. 90/- which is to be shared by Govt. of India and State in the ratio of 90:10.

16. CSS on 50:50 sharing basis-TB control programme:-Under this scheme TB drugs are being supplied by the Government of India for free distribution to the TB patients in the tribal areas. The State Government keeps 50% provision cost of these drugs. TB has been brought under control with more than 88% cure rate in the State.

17. Centrally sponsored scheme (State share).—The provision is for State share against the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of TB control and medical institutions under UNFPA projects.

18. National Leprosy Control Programme.—Under this scheme leprosy control units are being established. For speedy distribution of leprosy drugs, adequate funds are being provided.

19. Continuation of Exp. on Health Guide Scheme.—Under this scheme the Govt. of India provides honorarium @ Rs. 50/- per month to the Health Guides posted in the Tribal Areas.

(B) AYURVEDA:

Indian system of Medicine and Homoeopathy play a vital role in the Health care system of the State, because of the variety of climatic conditions. The State has traditionally been a rich repository of medicinal plants used in various Indian System of Medicine namely Ayurveda, Tibetan, Bhot system, Unani and Yoga flourished in its cradle since times immemorial. In the tribal areas Tibetan systems of Medicine under the name of Bhot Chikitsa Padhati continuously are popularising among the tribals. There is

at present 3 Ayurvedic Hospitals, 1 Homeopathic dispensary, 73 Ayurvedic Health centres, in the tribal areas.

The herbal resources of the State are fast depleting and there is an urgent necessity to preserve and rejuvenate them. The State Government has, therefore made the department of ISM & Homeopathy a nodal agency for this work.

Keeping in view the requirement of tribal area, the State Govt. has opened new Amchi Clinics based on Tibetan systems of Medicine besides opening of new Ayurvedic health centres in tribal area, so that people of the tribal belt may get health facilities through this traditional system.

BHOT CHIKITSA PADHATI:

In Spiti Valley, the senior most Ayurvedic doctor is provided with supervisory powers in respect of all dispensaries and to regulate the medicines supply. One vehicle as Ambulance is also provided. It is also proposed to impart training to the Traditional local practitioners knowing Bhot Chikitsa padhati through Research in ISM to know about the National Health Programmes. This training programme will be launched with the help of doctors of ISM and Tibetan system.

Establishment of Herbal Garden in Tribal Areas:

As per decision of the Government new herbal gardens are to be established in the Pradesh. It is also proposed to develop Agro-technology for medicinal herbs and transfer it to the farmers for cultivation on commercial sale. To give extensive publicity to develop medicinal herbs in the Pradesh including Tribal Areas the department is imparting training to the farmers. The expenditure under the scheme shall be borne under Tribal Sub-Plan funds allocated to the department.

7. WATER SUPPLY & SEWERAGE:

1. Water Supply.—Water verily is life. During the 6th Plan, a massive programme for providing drinking water facility to rural areas was undertaken under the MNP and 89% of the villages had been covered by the end of the 6th Plan period. All the villages in tribal area (as per 1991 census) have been provided with safe drinking water facilities upto March 1994. In the process of covering balance habitations, as per survey status

1991-93 there were 204 (N.C) habitations and all the habitations have been covered by 2001. After 2001 the targets indicated only scattered population.

2. Sewerage.—For providing sewerage in Reckong Peo, Kaza, Tabo, Keylong, Udaipur and Bharmour towns sufficient funds provision has been made.

8. Housing:

a) PWD.—Outlays under this sub-head are being utilised for rental housing scheme under which housing units are constructed for the State Government employees. Housing satisfaction among Government employees in Himachal Pradesh is merely about 15% and employees posted in the remote and difficult areas are facing acute problem and discomfort for want of accommodation. Accordingly separate funds for housing in tribal area are earmarked and programme for construction of houses has been taken in hand according to the outlays.

Requirement of Housing (PW).—As per norms laid down by the Government of India, housing satisfaction of at least 40% at State Capital Shimla, 45% in district towns and 70% in remote areas has to be provided necessitating construction of more-than 4,000 units requiring an outlay of Rs. 1000.00 crore at the present day cost. The present level of satisfaction in housing sector in tribal areas is far below the above norms.

b) Police Housing.—Housing facilities for Police personnel of various ranks in the State are grossly inadequate at present. Keeping in view the requirement of 24 hours service, availability of the Police and the need to maintain high level of dedication and morale either barrack or residential accommodation needs to be provided on priority basis. As per Police Rules barrack accommodation is required for 60% and family accommodation is required for 40% of the sanctioned strength of Constable and Head Constables. ASIs to Inspector are entitled for 100% residential accommodation. Keeping in view the Housing problem the department is of the view to accord top most priority for the construction of residential accommodation.

9. Town & Country Planning.—With a view to regulate haphazard and unplanned growth of a particular Area/Town, there is provision to create Special Area Development Authority (SADA) under Section 67(I) of H.P. Town and Country Planning Act 1977. As per provisions of the Town and country Planning Act,1977, certain functions of Special Area Development Authority have been defined. These functions are as under:—

1. Preparation of Development Plans and its implementation.
2. For implementation of Plan development, authority has to acquire the land and develop the same and further dispose of the plots and their property.
3. Carrying out the construction activities to provide basic amenities such as water, sewerage, electricity drainages and roads network etc.
4. To provide Municipal Services such as street light, disposal of Garbage etc.

In order to provide civil amenities at the ITDP headquarters and at the same time retaining their rural character, Reckong Peo, Keylong Kaza, Killar, Bharmour, Tabo and Udaipur have been declared as Special Areas under section 66 of the Himachal Town & Country Planning Act, 1977. The Special Area Development Authorities have been constituted for administering the same with numerous functions like planning, development, civic administration, etc. Funds proposed under the scheme are to be spent on civic amenities such as metalling of roads, improvement of sewerage, street lights, parks, and beautification of ponds, construction of shopping complexes and other developmental activities.

10. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY:

Information and Publicity.—In a democratic set-up, information and publicity serve the twin requirement of keeping the public informed of Government policies and programmes and feeding back the people's reaction thereto for applying timely correctives. Tribal areas also constitute the border belt along with Tibetan Region remain inaccessible for over five months in a year as they remain snow bound and as such poses more challenging task for public relation works as well as in establishing the man to man contact. With a view to undertake both intensive and extensive publicity in the remote and sensitive areas, it is intended to duly make use of the traditional and modern media of publicity by way of taking up different publicity programmes in these areas.

Broad Activities of the Department:

- (i) To disseminate and ensure the flow of information to the public on the policies, programmes and developmental activities initiated for the people of the State at large. At the same time assess reactions of the people, take the feedback from different quarters and apprise the Government about the same.

- (ii) To identify the source from where the information emanates and arrange to gather such information.
- (iii) To identify the targeted audiences to whom such message and information must reach.
- (iv) To initiate required and positive steps which could earn goodwill for the Government.
- (v) Action to safeguard the image of the Government and raise its level to the expectations.
- (vi) Relationship Building.
- (vii) To explain the concept of a democratic government and its functions.
- (viii) To organise and coordinate the Public Relations Activities of Government in various sectors and at various levels.
- (ix) Identify the factors, which necessitate the practice of public relationing keeping in view the requirements of the Government.
- (x) Understand the media and methods that are used for disseminating information and to equip the department with latest technology to keep abreast with the fast changing scenario of the media world and to take steps to maintain close liaison with the media and keep on feeding the media with developmental and constructive stories in order to fill in the blank, generally seems to be covered with anti-stories, in the absence of such truly deserving stories.

In addition to it, the following activities are proposed to be undertaken:—

1. Ensuring wide publicity of Government policies and programmes of State Government in the Tribal Areas.
2. To purchase/replace PA equipments, digital cameras etc. for coverage of Govt. programs.
3. Creating awareness regarding prohibition and other social evils amongst the people of Tribal Areas.
4. Computerization to facilitate print and electronic media due to easy access of information through internet.
5. To strengthen the press clubs in Tribal areas.

11. WELFARE OF SCs/STs/OBCs& Minorities Affairs:

In Himachal Pradesh, according to 2011 Census, out of the total population of 68,64,602, the SCs constitute 25.20%, STs 5.71% and Minorities 4.44%. The Social Justice and Empowerment Department of the State is also engaged in the Socio-economic upliftment of STs on the basis of economic criteria. The Govt. of India have declared 57 castes as Scheduled Castes and 10 communities as Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, 52 other castes have been declared as Backward Classes.

The Welfare Department is mainly engaged in the social economic upliftment of SC/STs. The main programme under this head include (i) follow-up programme (ii) ashram schools; (iii) housing subsidy; and (iv) Schemes of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation etc. The Schematic description is as under:—

- 1. Follow-up Programme (Economic betterment).**—The trainees undergoing vocational training in the ITIs etc. and also the trained artisans of STs in the villages are to be provided implements and tools, sewing machine costing upto Rs. 1800/- per beneficiary enabling them to earn their livelihood. This assistance encourages the beneficiary to adopt the trades in which they obtain training. Further loans are made available by the SC/ST Development Corporation on easy terms.
- 2. Housing Subsidy.**—Provisions of suitable shelter to SCs/STs/OBCs, need top priority especially in this hilly State. Subsidy for the construction and repair of houses is provided to such SCs/STs who do not have any house of their own or whose house needs repair. For new construction in tribal areas, the department provides Rs. 1,30,000/- as subsidy for house construction and for house repair Rs. 25,000 to those whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 35,000/-.
- 3. Award for Inter caste Marriage.**—Incentives are to be provided to such couples who have inter-caste marriages, so as to remove the practice of un-touchability from the society. A cash award of Rs.50,000/- per couple is being provided as incentive money under this scheme.
- 4. Improvement of Harijan Bastis.**—The funds for street pavement, drainage and construction of bowdies/ drinking water supply schemes etc. upto the estimated cost of Rs. 1.00 Lakh are provided to the Panchayats to ensure the improvement of Harijan Bastis.

5. Publicity campaign.—The Social Justice and Empowerment Department has number of programmes to improve the social and economic conditions of the tribal population but it does not have any agency or programme to undertake extensive publicity especially in far flung and interior areas. Therefore, to undertake extensive publicity campaign activities like distribution of pamphlets, posters, small booklets and holding of camps etc. are being arranged.

6. Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act.—Under this scheme, the deptt. is getting 50 % assistance from Govt. of India for propagation of PCR Act, 2005 and also to organize the awareness camps in rural areas.

7. Compensation to victim of Atrocity.—A compensation/monetary relief amounting to Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5.00 Lakh is being provided to the members of family of SCs/STs on becoming victim of Atrocities committed by the members of other communities due to caste considerations under SC/ST(Prevention of Atrocities) Rule,1995.

8. Training & proficiency in Computer Application and allied services.—The tribal candidates shall be provided training in Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Application(One Year), DOEACC ‘O’ level (one year), DOEACC ‘A’, ‘B’, ‘C’ level(one year each), Diploma in Computer Application (Six Month), DOEACC Bio-informatics ‘O’ level(one year) and other allied courses. The deptt. shall bear the training cost not exceeding of Rs. 1200/- per month and provide stipend of Rs. 1000/- per month per candidate whose annual income is less than Rs. 60,000/-.

9. Mukhyamantri Adarsh Gram Yojna (MMAGY).—From the year 2011 the govt. of Himachal Pradesh has launched a new scheme “Mukhyamantri Adarsh Gram Yojna” in place of improvement of Harijan Bastis. The objective of the scheme is to ensure integrated development of selected villages having more than 40% scheduled castes and scheduled tribe population. The requisite infrastructural facilities in terms of road network, water supply, sanitation and street lights etc. are developed in a coordinated manner. Under this scheme two villages having the highest concentration of SCs/ STs population with a minimum of 40% and a minimum of 200 person is selected for development into model village (Adarsh Gram) every year in each constituency, except Shimla urban Vidhan Sabha constituency where infrastructural facilities are already available and eight Vidhan Sabha constituencies of district Sirmour and Solan where the centrally sponsored scheme (PMAGY) is in operation.

SCHEUEDL CASTE/SCHEDULED TRIBE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:

Introductory.—The Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation has been set up on 14.11.1979 for economic upliftment of SCs/STs with emphasis on those families who are living below poverty line. The Share Capital of the Corporation is contributed by the State and the Centre Governments in the ratio of 49:51.

Objective & Functions.— In the HP Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Act, functions of the Corporation have been laid down as ‘to undertake the tasks of economic upliftment of the members of the SCs and STs in the State’. The Corporation is discharging this function through various schemes which are mainly related to easy finance for income generating activities, training and assistance for higher education.

SCHEMES OF THE CORPORATION:

(i) Swarojgar Yojna (Self Employment Scheme).—Under the Swarojgar Yojna i.e. Self-Employment Scheme, the Corporation provides loan to the poor Scheduled Tribes families whose income is below the poverty line for setting up their income generating avocations. Under this scheme, the Corporation provides loans upto Rs. 50,000/- through commercial banks. The Corporation provides 25% of the project cost as Margin Money Loan/Deposit. Besides the Margin Money Loan/Deposit, the Corporation also provides 50% of the project cost maximum upto Rs. 10,000/- per family as Capital Subsidy. The whole of the loan, whether from the Corporation or from the commercial banks, is made available @ 4% rate of interest. The margin between the normal rate charged by the Bank on bank loan portion of the project cost and 4% rate of interest is subsidized by the corporation by way of interest subsidy the funds for Capital Subsidy and Interest Subsidy are drawn from the Special Central Assistance (SCA), 25% of the project cost is provided as Margin Money Loan/Deposit out of the Share Capital of the Corporation.

(ii) Himswablamban Yojna (NSTFDC Schemes).—For higher cost schemes, the cost of which exceeds Rs. 50,000/- the corporation provides loan to the Scheduled Tribes families in collaboration with the National Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporation (NSTFDC). These loans are provided for purchase of various types of transport vehicles, agriculture implements, dairy farming, hotel-dhaba, Guest House and Cottage and Small Scale Industries.

The loan for the project cost of which does not exceed Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided at the rate of 6% and the loan for the project cost of which exceeds Rs. 5.00 lakh, is made available @ 8% rate of interest. The National Scheduled tribes Finance and Development Corporation provides upto 85% of the project cost as loan depending upon the nature of the project. This Corporation provides advance upto 10% of the project cost as Margin Money Loan and the loanee has to contribute only upto 5% of the cost as his margin.

(ii) Interest Free Study Loan.— The Interest Free Study Loan is provided for post matric studies in approved technical/professional courses. The students whose family income is below Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum are eligible to avail loan under the scheme of “Interest Free Study Loan” from the Corporation. The maximum loan limit is Rs. 75,000/- for whole of the course and Rs. 15,000/- per year.

(iii) Hast Shilp Vikas Yojna (Working Capital Assistance to artisans).— Under this scheme the Corporation provides working capital assistance to artisans. The artisans are required to form a group/society or association for availing working capital assistance from the Corporation. The Corporation provides working capital loan upto Rs. 5,000/- per artisan at 2% rate of interest per annum. The working capital assistance/loan is made available for two years and it is free of interest.

(iv) Laghu Vikray Kendra Yojna(Shop Shed Scheme).—Under this scheme, the Corporation provides loan to the Municipal Committees/Notified Area Committees/Block Samities and Gram Panchayats in tribal areas for construction of shop/sheds at @ 4% rate of interest per annum. Such shops/sheds constructed with the help of financial assistance from the Corporation are only rented out to the scheduled tribe families at concessional rate of rent. There is a binding on the Local Body concerned that the rental charges from the SCs and STs allottee would not be more than 60% of the prevailing market rent. Maximum loan is Rs. 50,000/- per shop/shed in difficult areas and under special circumstances, it is Rs. 60,000/-.

12. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

1. Labour and Labour Welfare.—For the protection of labour against occupational hazards & exploitation and also to ensure the best possible utilisation of available manpower; it is rather imperative to setup a competent machinery capable of matching the demand for labour on the one hand and supply of important factor of production on the

other. For the achievement of this objective, the scheme for opening labour offices, employment offices, vocational guidance units and collection of employment market information is being executed. The welfare of labour is ensured by enforcing various labour laws in the tribal areas. District Lahaul is being looked after by the Labour Inspector stationed at Kullu. Kinnaur and Spiti are being looked after by the Labour inspector posted at Rampur in addition to his own duties. As a number of Hydel Projects are coming up in the tribal area especially in Kinnaur district, it is, therefore imperative to setup separate machinery. In view of this, the Govt. has already created one labour circle for Project area in Kinnaur district. At present there is only one post of Labour Officer (Project) for tribal areas with headquarter at Rampur and one post of Labour Inspector at Karchham. These posts have been created to take care of welfare of the workers by enforcing of labour laws in tribal area.

A. LABOUR:

IMPLEMENTATION OF LABOUR LAWS IN TRIBAL AREA

This scheme was previously known as Industrial Relations, Enforcement of Labour Laws in Tribal Area. At present one post of each Labour Officer, Labour Inspector and Driver are existing under this scheme. The Labour Officer (Project) and Driver for Tribal Area with headquarter at Rampur. The expenditure on salary etc. under this scheme will be charged under Non-Plan.

B. EMPLOYMENT SERVICES IN TRIBAL AREAS

For rendering employment assistance and Vocational Guidance services to the job seekers in the tribal area. 2 District Employment Exchanges at Reckong-Peo and Keylong and six sub-office Employment Exchanges at Pangi, Bharmour, Udaipur Kaza, Nichar and Pooh are functioning under this scheme.

13. SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITION

1. SOCIAL WELFARE

The Schematic details are as under:—

1. Scholarships to disabled.—The main purpose of the scheme is to assist the disabled students so as to ensure such education, academic, technical or professional

training to enable them to become useful member of the society. This scheme is applicable to all categories of disabled students having disability of 40% or above without considering their family income @ Rs. 500/- to Rs. 3000/- per month.

2. Marriage Grant to Disabled.—It has been felt that the marriage of persons with disability is a big problem for the parents and in order to promote such marriages, incentives @ of Rs. 5000/ per case was being provided by the department up to 2006. Now as per amended norms the marriage grant @ Rs.8000/- is admissible for 40% to 74% disability and Rs.40000/- for 75% and above disability. Under this scheme, if any, disabled person marry to another disabled person then both the disabled persons are eligible for marriage grant.

3. Old Age/Widow Pension.—The old age pension scheme was originally inherited from erstwhile composite State of Punjab on its re-organization in 1966. The Scheme was revised and re-titled as “Himachal Pradesh Old Age Pension and Relief to Disable Rule” and widow pension scheme was also introduced w.e.f. 1.4.1979. Under this scheme, old age pension is granted w.e.f. 1.4.2016 @ Rs.650/- per month to such persons whose age is 60 to 79 years and having individual annual income below Rs. 35,000/- per year. Besides Rs. 1200/- per month to persons whose age is 80 years and above irrespective of any income criteria.

Similarly, under NSAP Indira Gandhi National Old age pension scheme, the old age pension is being granted to persons belonging to BPL families @ 650/- per month w.e.f. 1.4.2016 (Rs. 200/- GOI Share) whose age is between 60 to 79 years and @ Rs. 1200/- per month (GOI share Rs. 500/-) to persons whose age is 80 years and above.

Under State Widow and Handicapped pension schemes there is no age bar and pension is being provided w.e.f. 1.4.2016 Rs. 650/-PM for widow and persons with disability of 40% to 69%, whose individual annual income is Rs. 35,000/- per year. There is no income criteria for 70% and above disabled persons and are being provided Rs. 1200/- per month subject to the condition that applicant should not be in Govt. Service/Semi Govt. Service/Board/Corporation and should not be in possession of any kind of pension.

However, under NSAP Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension scheme, the pension is being provided to the widows of BPL families between the age Group of 40 to

79 years @ 650/- per month w.e.f. 1.4.2016 (Rs. 300 GOI Share). Similarly, Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension is being provided to the disabled persons between the age group of 18 to 79 years belonging to BPL family having disability of 80% and above @ 1200/- per month w.e.f. 1.4.2016 (Rs. 300/- GOI Share).

4. National Family Benefit Scheme.—This scheme was transferred to state plan during the year 2002. Under this scheme, the whole amount is being reimbursed to state govt. by the Govt. of India under ACA. Under this scheme, an assistance of Rs. 20,000/- is given to the family in case of death of bread earner of family who dies between the age group of more than 18 years and below 65 years.

5. Annapurna Scheme.—Annapurna scheme is being implemented w.e.f. 01-04-2000. This scheme has been introduced with a view to provide food security to senior citizen of above 65 years and who are not getting any old age pension under national old age pension scheme (NOAPS.) Under this scheme, 10 Kgs of food grain is provided to the identified persons free of cost.

2. Women and Child Development Deptt.:

Department of Social Justice & Empowerment was bifurcated into two departments and a new department of Women and Child Development has been created in August, 2011. Main objectives of the department are :

- Socio-economic empowerment of marginalized women and implementation of laws enacted for elimination of discrimination against women.
- Empowering adolescent girls through nutrition, health-care and life skill education.
- To lay the foundation for physical, social, emotional and mental development of children below 6 years of age with a focus on supplementary nutrition, non-formal pre-school education in Anganwadi Centres and enhance the awareness and capability of mothers about nutritional and health needs of the children.
- To provide a safe and secure environment for overall development of children who are in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law.

The Schematic details are as under :—

1. Mukhya Mantri Bal Udhara Yojana.—This scheme was introduced to provide integrated package of services to the orphan/destitute children. With a view to provide

shelter and educational facilities etc. to orphan/destitute children between the age group of 6-18 year, the department is running 20 Bal/Balika ashram in Govt. /NGOs sector. The inmates in the ashrams are provided free boarding, lodging, clothing facilities upto 10+2 level. During the stay of inmates in the ashram, the department does take care of the subsistence needs of children and attempt to provide an enabling atmosphere.

2. Beti Hai Anmol Yojana.—With a view to change negative attitude of family and community towards girl child at birth and her mother and to improve enrolment / retention of girl children in schools, Beti Hai Anmol scheme is being implemented in the state w.e.f. 05.07.2010. Under the scheme 2 girls from each BPL family are eligible for getting benefit of the scheme. A post birth grant of Rs. 10000/- (from 02.06.2012) is deposited in an interest bearing account to be opened in the name of the girl beneficiary and an officer of the State Govt. designated in this behalf. On attaining adulthood (18 years) the beneficiary can withdraw the amount from her account. Annual scholarship ranging between Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,500 per annum up to 10 + 2 standard is also provided to these girls when they start going to school.

3. Awareness Campaign: To highlight the schemes/programmes and to create awareness among women in far-flung and interior areas an extensive publicity/awareness camps are organised under this programme.

4. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS).—Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme is being implemented in all the CD blocks of the state through 78 ICDS projects. Expenditure under this programme is shared by the central and the state government on 90:10 basis w.e.f. 01.04.2009.

Main objectives of the programme are :—

- i) To improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group of 0-6 years.
- ii) To lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of children.
- iii) To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, mal-nutrition and school dropout.
- iv) To enhance the capability of mothers to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of child through proper nutrition and health education.

Under ICDS 567 Anganwari Centres are functioning in the tribal areas. ITDP wise detail is :

ITDP	Kinnaur	Lahaul	Spiti	Pangi	Bharmour	Total
No. of Anganwari Centre	234	70	23	66	124	567

5. Rehabilitation of Inmates of Bal/Balika Ashrams.—The inmates coming out of the Bal/Balika Ashrams in the State, if not properly rehabilitated in the society, are likely to go astray with the result that the very purpose of providing of Social security to these children and their bringing up in suitable atmosphere would be defeated. Therefore, children at their release from Bal/Balika Ashrams are proposed to be provided assistance for their rehabilitation including higher studies and vocational training.

6. Mukhya Mantri Kanya Dan Yojna—Under this scheme a grant of Rs. 40,000/- per beneficiary is given to the parents/guardians of the girl or the girl herself for her marriage. In case of inmates of Nari Sewa Sadan this assistance is Rs. 51,000/- per beneficiary w.e.f 01.04.2016.

7. Widow Re-marriage.—This scheme is started in 2004-05 for rehabilitation of widows by encouraging men to enter into wedlock with widows by providing some monetary incentive/grant of Rs. 50000/- only to couple out of which cash grant of Rs. 20000/- will be given to widow at the time of marriage and Rs. 30000/- will be kept in form of NSC/FD jointly at least for five years subject to the condition that both men and women should be bonafide Himachali and above the age of 21 years and 18 years respectively but not above the age of 50 years at the time of wedlock.

8. Mother Teresa Asahay Matri Sambal Yojna.—Under this scheme, annual grant of Rs. 3000/- upto 2 children till the completion of 18 year of age is being provided to all widows, divorces and deserted women belonging to BPL families or having income less than Rs. 35,000/-for upbringing of their children in addition to widow pension and excluding the income from MNREGA.

9. Women Commission: - For providing awareness to women, the Government is provided the financial assistance to Women Commission in the State.

10. Vishesh Mahila Uthan Yojna :-The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in a criminal appeal No. 135 of 2010 titled Budhadev Karmaskar versus State of West Bengal had issued directions to Union of India and all the States and Union Territories to formulate schemes for rehabilitation of physically and sexually abused women through technical

and vocational training. In pursuance of the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, a rehabilitation scheme for sex workers namely "Vishesh Mahila Uthan Yojna" has been prepared and under this scheme two programmes are being implemented in the state:

(a) Scheme for providing alternative opportunities to women in moral danger.

(b) Financial Assistance to victims of rape.

11. C/o Anganwari Centres: Presently 18925 Anganwari Centres has been sanctioned for the state against which construction work in 1841 AWCs has been sanctioned. The Government plans to create its own infrastructure by constructing its own AWCs/departmental buildings.

12. Supplementary Nutrition Programme : This is an important head of minimum need programme. Under this scheme supplementary nutrition containing the prescribed calories and proteins is provided to the children below 0-6 years of age and to nursing and expectant mothers belonging to the poor sections of the society. Initially programme was started in the Dev. Block Pooh and was later extended to other areas i.e. Pangi, Bharmour, Spiti, Nichar, Lahaul and Kalpa. The ICD Projects are providing following services :—

1. Supplementary Nutrition
2. Nutrition and health education
3. Immunization
4. Health check-up,
5. Referral services,
6. Non-Formal Pre-school education.

At present 78 ICDS projects are functioning in the State under Centrally Sponsored Scheme out of which 7 are in tribal areas. Presently children and expectant/nursing mothers are being provided necessary nutrition under this scheme.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme is shared on 90:10 basis between Central and State Govt. Under this programme 500 calories and 12-15 grams protein to the children and 600 calories and 18-20 gram protein to the lactating mothers, pregnant ladies & BPL adolescent girls and 800 calories and 20-25 gram protein to the malnourished children is required to be supplemented, daily. Therefore, supplementary nutrition is provided to the beneficiaries on 300 days in a year in Anganwari Centres on following rates:—

The rates per beneficiary per day are as under:

1. Children Rs. 6.00
2. Pregnant / Lactating Mothers and adolescent girls Rs. 7.00
3. BPL Adolescent Girls Rs. 5.00
4. Severely Mal-Nourished children Rs. 9.00

C.GENERAL SERVICES

XII. GENERAL SERVICES

1. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME (Public Works):

Building (PW) Non Residential: 43% of the total area of Himachal Pradesh constitutes tribal area under districts of Lahaul & Spiti, Kinnaur and partly under Chamba District. For Administrative needs suitable public buildings for various departments at the District, Sub-Divisional and Tehsil Head Quarters are essentially required in difficult mountainous tribal areas. Separate funds under various plan heads are earmarked and public building construction programme has accordingly been taken in hand to meet out needs of the tribal area.

The scheme of construction of functional buildings was included as a plan programme from the beginning of the Fifth Plan to provide office-like accommodation at all levels. Building of General Administration, judiciary, Public Works Department, District Administration, Land Revenue Department, Excise & Taxation, Police, Jails etc. are covered under the Head Buildings (PW). Demand for proper office buildings throughout the tribal area has increased since large numbers of offices are functioning in improper and hired accommodation.

2. TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT MACHINERY: The Tribal Development Department came into existence on 9th June, 1976 after separation from the Planning department with the objective/ purpose to give special focus on the social and economical upliftment of most deprived class of society i.e Scheduled Tribes with its Headquarter at Shimla and also to handle the work relating to the Single Consolidated Demand- Tribal Sub Plan (Demand No. 31). In the field level i.e. in Scheduled Areas of Himachal Pradesh five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) had been opened viz. ITDP

Kinnaur at Reckong Peo, ITDP Lahaul at Keylong, ITDP Spiti at Kaza, ITDP Pangi at Killar and ITDP Bharmour.

Schematic detail is :-

(i) NUCLEUS BUDGET FOR TRIBAL AREA: This scheme was introduced in 1979-80 with the provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh for each ITDP but in 1991-92 this amount was raised to Rs. 15.00 lakh to ITDP Kinnaur having 3 CD Blocks, since then Rs. 5.00 lakh was available for such CD block rather than each ITDP (the limit was revised to Rs. 10.00 lakh each CD block vide HP Nucleus Budget Rules for Tribal Areas, 1995 till 31.03.2008) which is further revised vide Govt. letter No. TBD(C)2-15/99-II dated 05.05.2008 keeping in view the population/habitations of ITDP Lahaul and Bharmour, (which is more than double of Spiti and Pangi) as under:—

1. ITDP Kinnaur	Rs. 30.00 Lakhs @ Rs. 10.00 Lakhs per Development Block.
2. ITDP Spiti	Rs. 10.00 Lakhs
3. ITDP Lahaul	Rs. 20.00 Lakhs @ Rs. 10.00 Lakhs for Civil Sub-Division Keylong and Rs. 10.00 Lakhs for Civil Sub-Division Udaipur.
4. ITDP Pangi	Rs. 10.00 Lakhs
5. ITDP Bharmour	Rs. 20.00 Lakhs @ Rs. 10.00 Lakhs for Bharmour Tehsil and Rs. 10.00 Lakhs for Holi Sub-Tehsil.

Funds under this scheme are available for local development works as have no recurring liability and for which adequate normal and specific budget provision is not available. The maximum limit of expenditure per scheme would be Rs. 1.00 lakh subject to the condition that it would benefit at least five different families living in the area.

Besides this, for ensuring effective people's participation towards fulfilling their developmental needs in terms of infrastructure at the grass root level as well as to supplement govt. efforts/resources the another scheme VIKAS MEIN JAN SAHYOG is also in operation in Tribal areas

(ii) VIDHAYAK KSHETRA VIKAS NIDHI YOJNA: This scheme has been introduced for implementation as a State Sector scheme from the financial year 1999-

2000. The objective of the scheme is to authorise the Members of Legislature Assembly to recommend small works of capital nature such as constructions of school rooms, Ayurvedic dispensaries, Animal Husbandry dispensaries, Primary health centres, Handpumps, link roads, community Bhawans, Health equipments, foot bridges etc. as demanded by their constituents. Under this scheme each MLA has the choice to suggest the Resident Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners, Additional Deputy Commissioner and Addl. Distt. Magistrate of the area to carry out specific works.

3. FIRE SERVICES: One Fire Station at Rekong Peo in Distt. Kinnaur and 2 Fire Posts i.e. Keylong in Lahaul & Spiti and Kharamukh in Tehsil Bharmour Distt. Chamba in functioning in Tribal areas under H.P. Fire Service Department. The funds are being provided for construction of Departmental buildings in tribal areas.

4. BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME: In view of persistent demands and considering the overall situation in the border areas of Himachal Pradesh, the Planning Commission, Govt. of India decided to extend Border Area Development Programme to Himachal Pradesh for the three blocks viz. Kalpa and Pooh Blocks of Kinnaur District and Spiti Block of Lahaul-Spiti Districts having borders with China from 1998-99. The basic objective of the scheme is to meet the special needs of the people living in remote, inaccessible areas situated near the border. The emphasis is to be laid on schemes for employment promotion, production oriented activities and schemes which provide critical inputs to the social sectors. As per guidelines, the funds under Special Central Assistance has been made available to border blocks of the State considering the length of the border area and population of the bordering blocks. The Planning Commission Govt. of India and Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India has provided Rs. 3547.00 lakh during the period of 9th Five Year Plan beginning from 1998-99 to 2001-02 and Rs. 4573.86 lakh during 10th Five Year Plan 2002-2007 as Special Central Assistance under this programme. An outlay of Rs. 15575.00 lakh is proposed for comprehensive development plan for Himachal Pradesh during 12th Five Year Plan 2012-17 under Border Area Development Programme for these three Blocks. An Action Plan for Rs.21.00 Crore has been approved for financial year 2015-16 for various infrastructural developments relevant to these border blocks.

Area & Population of Border Blocks: The area and population of the BADP blocks having border with China is as under:—

District	BADP Block	Geographical area(sq.km.)	Population as per 2011 census
1. Kinnaur	i) Kalpa	1674	33232
	ii) Pooh	3378	23206
2. Lahaul & Spiti	i) Spiti	7591	12457
Total: Border Blocks		12643	68895
Himachal Pradesh		55673	6864602

Plan Allocations (Rs. in lakh)				
District	Border Block	Allocations under BADP		
		During 9th Plan	During 10th Plan	During 11th Plan
1. Kinnaur	i) Kalpa	1129.00	1447.43	5772.28
	ii) Pooh	1144.63	1326.21	5944.09
2. Lahaul & Spiti	i) Spiti	1273.37	1744.22	6959.25
Total:		3547.00	4573.86	18675.62

The above allocation of funds among three blocks has been made 60% on the basis of population and 40% on area as general principle adopted by the Tribal Development Department of the State for the allocation of funds under decentralized planning programmes. The Border areas constitute about 23% of the geographical area of the State inhabited by about 1% of the total State population.

The Kalpa and Pooh Blocks of the District Kinnaur and Spiti Block of the District Lahaul & Spiti constitute the parts of the tribal areas (Scheduled Area) in Himachal Pradesh. These parts of tribal areas of the State is situated between north latitude $31^{\circ} 05' 50''$ and $32^{\circ} 59' 57''$ and east longitude $77^{\circ} 45' 00''$ and $79^{\circ} 00' 35''$. It is bounded by Tibet in the east and Ladakh District of Jammu & Kashmir in the north. These areas are amongst the remotest and most inaccessible areas in Himachal Pradesh with average altitude being 3281 meter above the mean sea level. The most distinguishing mark of these tribal areas is that they are very vast in area but extremely small in population with the result per unit cost of infrastructure is very exorbitant.

The Border areas of Himachal Pradesh fall in the outer Himalayas and hence the terrain and the climatic conditions are highly inhospitable. Border Blocks are high altitude cold condense having scanty rainfall. The agriculture activities are possible under assured irrigation conditions. The villages are located in remote and far-flung area requiring huge network of roads to connect them. Hence the cost of development of infrastructure is enormous and within the limited resources available in the State Plan, we are unable to keep pace to meet the desired objective within a reasonable time frame. Needless to say that the core infrastructure line roads, irrigation, agriculture, electrification and institutional infrastructural development lead to sustainable development in the long run and hence these sectors require speedy development by way of mobilizing additional resources. In addition to develop educated manpower to generate indigenous entrepreneurship, it is also imperative to improve the quality of schools and college infrastructure including the hostels. Hence under the Border Area Development Programme major focus is proposed to be given on the infrastructure activities like roads, irrigation, agriculture/horticulture, electrification, education and health sectors.

Objectives:

As the main objective of the programme is to meet the special needs of the people living in remote, inaccessible areas situated near the border and the emphasis is to be laid on the schemes for employment promotion, production oriented activities and schemes which provide critical inputs to the social sectors, as such the infrastructure and economic development activities will be the main focus of the development strategy of the Border Area Development Programme in Kalpa and Pooh Blocks of the Kinnaur district and Spiti Block of the District Lahaul & Spiti.

Administrative Framework for Programme Implementation: All the three Border Blocks in Himachal fall in the Scheduled Area. For development of Scheduled Area, the concept of Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) is in operation. Pooh and Kalpa Blocks of Kinnaur District, comprising of total of three Blocks, form part of ITDP. Kinnaur and Spiti Block is an independent ITDP. For the administration of Scheduled Area, Single Line Administration has been introduced.

Since all the 3 Border Blocks are part of Scheduled Area of the State, therefore, BADP is also implemented by Tribal Development Department under the single line administration as mentioned above. The BADP provisions are part of Tribal Sub Plan and

it is the responsibility of Tribal Development Department to ensure releases from Government of India as per allocations made by Government of India. The utilization of funds under BADP had been satisfactory within the guidelines of the programme and as a result State had been able to get additional allocations from Ministry from year to year.

The State Level Screening Committee headed by Chief Secretary is already in place and the Committee meets from time to time for approval of Plan as well as monitoring and as a result, State have been able to submit the annual proposals to the Ministry with the prescribed schedule.

Investment Priority for habitations located along the Border: In the mountains the criteria of distances of habitations from the Border for investment prioritization is not wholly objective hence. Combination of proximity to border in terms of distance and geographical delineation by natural boundary has been taken into account. The Indo-China border is towards the east of Border Blocks and hence the areas located on left bank of River Spiti and River Sutlej has been identified for priority investment, particularly for Community Centres and conservation of heritage monuments. Maps and the listing of priority habitations have been detailed in the subsequent pages.

As per guidelines, the funds under Special Central Assistance have been made available to the Border Blocks of the State considering the length of the Border area and population of the bordering area. The Planning Commission Govt. of India provided Rs. 400 lakhs as Special Central Assistance under this programme for the year 1998-99 and 1999-2000 respectively. These funds were made available as an additive to normal Central Assistance to the Himachal Pradesh for meeting the special problems faced by the people of the border areas. Hence these funds are not to be used to replace normal state plan flows. Contrary to these instructions the State Planning Department has earmarked Rs. 416 lakh for the Border Area Development programme for 2003-04 within the 9% allocation of the Annual Tribal Sub-Plan 2003-04 out of the total State Plan. Year-wise release is as under:—

Year	Amount (in Lakh)
1. 1998-99	400.00
2. 1999-2000	400.00
3. 2000-01	816.00
4. 2001-02	1931.00

5.	2002-03	1097.85
6.	2003-04	416.00
7.	2004-05	982.00
8.	2005-06	642.05
9.	2006-07	1269.00
10.	2007-08	1119.00
11.	2008-09	1297.00
12.	2009-10	1297.00
13.	2010-11	1297.00
14.	2011-12	2000.00
15.	2012-13	2320.00
16.	2013-14	2100.00
17.	2014-15	2100.00
18.	2015-16	2100.00

The Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India has decided to implement the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) on sharing pattern of 90:10 by centre/state Govt. from 2016-17 onward and accordingly funds provided as under :-

Year	Centre Share (90%)	State Share (10%)	Total (100%)
2016-17	3100.00	344.44	3444.44
2017-18	2500.00	278.00	2778.00

The works under BADP shall be carried out as a deposit work through the concerned executing agencies in the area falling under the Border Area Development Blocks.

Skill Development Programme under BADP: From the year 2012-13, Ministry of Home Affairs, GOI, Department of Border Management has started earmarking of funds out of allocation under Border Area Development Programme for the purpose of Skill up-gradation. Skill development training activities are being undertaken in the field of traditional art & craft, short term skill up-gradation programmes which lead to attain self-employment at local level through HIMBUNKAR, HP State Handicraft and Handloom Dev. Corporation, HP Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (HPCED) and PHD Chamber of commerce and Industry (PHDCCI).

Year-wise details of Skill Development Programme activity under BADP are as under :-

Year	Total allocation under BADP	Exp./ Allocation for Skill dev.	Activity Details	Executing Agencies	No. of trainees covered/to be covered
1	2	3	4	5	6
2012-13	2100.00	102.00	Training on Handicraft and Handloom and short term Entrepreneurship Dev. programme	HIMBUNKAR, HP State Handicraft and Handloom Dev. corp. HP Centre for Entrepreneurship Dev.(HPCED)	460 covered in Kalpa, Pooh and Spiti Border Blocks.
2013-14	2100.00	108.78	Training on Handicraft and Handloom and short term Entrepreneurship Dev. programme	-do- (except HIMBUNKAR)	430 under training
2014-15	2100.00	109.99	Training in Handloom Weaving, Thanka Painting, Carpet Weaving	HP State Handicraft and Handloom Dev. corp.	240
			Entrepreneurship Development programmes on computer fundamentals, MS Office and Internet, Soft Toy Making, Mobile repairing, School bag/carry bag manufacturing	Phd. Chamber of Commerce and Industry Shimla	250

2015-16	2100.00	105.00	Training in Handloom Weaving, Carpet weaving, Wood Carving, Metal Craft, Thanka Painting, Short term entrepreneurship development programmes	HP State Handicraft and Handloom Dev. Corporation HP Centre for Entrepreneurship Dev.(HPCED),HI MBUNKAR, PHDCCI or any other agency finalized by the Authority	450
2016-17	2500.00	113.87	Proposed Activities Training in Handloom Weaving, Carpet weaving, Wood Carving, Metal Craft, Thanka Painting, Short term entrepreneurship development programmes	HP State Handicraft and Handloom Dev. Corporation HP Centre for Entrepreneurship Dev.(HPCED),HI MBUNKAR, PHDCCI or any other agency finalized by the Authority	460 Proposed
2017-18	2778.00	105.00	Activities are being finalized.		

Provision for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, only those schemes, where funds are routed through treasury, have been taken which have consistency in fund receipt and of reasonable size. An outlay of Rs. 93.48 crore has been earmarked and approved within Plan ceiling for Centrally Sponsored Schemes under Tribal Sub Plan 2017-18 and Rs. 255.86 crore has been kept separately under funds from the “Centre Plan outlay” of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE

Resource inadequacy affecting implementation of various programmes undertaken under the Tribal Sub-Plan had prompted the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India to supplement the efforts of the State Govt. by extending Special Central Assistance as an additive to the State Tribal Sub-Plan in 1977-78 and this constitutes part of the overall strategy of the Tribal Sub-Plan. The objective and scope of Special Central Assistance to the Tribal Sub-Plan which was originally meant for filling up of the critical gaps in the family based income generation activities of the Tribal Sub Plan has now been expanded to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities and the infrastructure incidental thereto not only family based but also run by the Self Help Groups/ Community. The ultimate objective of extending Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan is to boost the demand based income generation programme for raising the economic and social status of schedule tribes. Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India has revised the guidelines for Intra-State allocation of funds and implementation of programmes/ activities under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan during 2016-17 and onwards.

The proposed allocation under SCA to TSP shall be allocated/ utilized as per revised guidelines of SCA to TSP as under:

- (i) 66 ^{2/3} % on population and
- (ii) 33 ^{1/3} % on Area (i.e. on 2:1 proportion based on population: Area).
- (iii) As per revised guidelines funds released under SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) shall be utilized on the following Sectors as per allocation norms given below :

Sr. No.	Sector	Fund Allocation norms
(i)	Education	40-50%
(ii)	Health	10-15%
(iii)	Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry(AH), Fisheries, Dairy & Others in Primary Sector	20-30%
(iv)	Other income generating schemes to augment Tribal household economy	10-15%
(v)	Administrative Structure (incl. manpower)/Institution framework & Research studies	<5-10%
	Total	100%