

Himachal Pradesh Economic Survey 2020 - 21



Important Highlights



Part II

Chapter 4 to Chapter 6



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CHAPTER 4: SDGS AND INITIATIVES FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE

Kofi Annan, former Secretary General of the United Nation: “Good governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development.”



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), officially known as “**Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**”, are the inter-Governmental set of **17 aspiration goals** with **169 targets** and more than **300 indicators**. The SDGs have come into existence on **1st January, 2016** and will end by **31st December, 2030**.

The agenda for Sustainable Development-2030, aims at ‘**Leaving No One Behind**’ in sharing the benefit of development.

NITI Aayog, the Nodal Agency for the implementation of SDGs in India, has **selected 62 priority indicators** for **SDG India Index** and assessing the progress of all States in institutionalization of SDGs in their policy and planning. **Himachal Pradesh** has been progressing very well in the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals and achieved **1st rank** along with **Kerala** during the **SDG index report 2018-19** whereas, in **SDG India Index 2.0, 2019-20 report** the State held the **2nd rank** in the country.

Planning Department is the Nodal Department in the State to facilitate implementation of the SDGs framework in Himachal Pradesh and published a State vision document i.e., “**Drishti Himachal Pradesh-2030 Sustainable Development Goals**” to implement & monitor the progress of SDGs in the State. The progress on 17 identified SDGs indicators is being monitored and is further being updated every 3 years. This document has identified indicators achievable by 2022.

Drishti Himachal Pradesh -2030 Sustainable Development Goals:

Sustainable Development Goal	Goal	Nodal Department
Goal No. 1	No Poverty	Rural Development
Goal No. 2	Zero Hunger	Agriculture
Goal No. 3	Good Health and Well-being	Health
Goal No. 4	Quality Education	Education
Goal No. 5	Gender Equality	Social Justice & Empowerment
Goal No. 6	Clean Water and Sanitation	I&PH
Goal No. 7	Affordable and Clean Energy	MPP & Power
Goal No. 9	Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure	Industries
Goal No. 11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Urban Development
Goal No. 12 & 13	Sustainable Consumption & Production, Climate Change	Environment, Science & Technology
Goal No. 14	Save Oceans, Seas, Marine World	Forest
Goal No. 15	Save the Forests & Biodiversity	Home
Goal No. 16	Peace and Justice Strong Institutions	Finance
Goal No. 8 & 10	Decent Work and Economic Growth Reduced Inequality	Planning

SDGs to be Achieved by Himachal Pradesh Government by 2022:

SDG 01: No Poverty

- To reduce the percentage of population living below poverty line from the existing level of 8.1 per cent to 2 per cent.
- 100% households will be covered under health insurance.
- 8.14 lakh beneficiaries (children, pregnant and lactating women) will be covered under health insurance.
- Setting up 20,000 Self Help Groups with ` 1,750 crore bank credit.
- Universal coverage of eligible population under Maternity benefit.
- All senior citizens will have institutional assistance funded by the Government.
- 100 per cent of the rural population will have access to drinking water @ 70 LPCD (National Standard) from improved sources.
- Open Defecation Free (ODF) status to be maintained.
- 30 per cent of the urban population will have access @ 135 lpcd drinking water from improved sources.
- 90 per cent of the urban population will have managed sewerage services
- 24x7 power supply for all with required voltage will be ensured (the State has already achieved 100 per cent electrification long back)
- 100 per cent households have already been linked with banks and this status will be maintained.
- 100 per cent population will have access to telephone.
- (Mobile/landlines) with improved access to internet.
- Minimizing the casualties, preferably no casualties, due to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disaster.
- Out of total government spending, 38 per cent is being spent on essential services (education, health and social protection). The current level of spending will be maintained with improved service quality

SDG 02: Zero Hunger

- Reduction of stunting to 15.78 per cent and reduction of wasting to 8.22 per cent among children under 5 year.
- Reduction of anemia to 30.12 per cent percentage in pregnant women aged 15-49 years and reduction of anemia to 32.2 per cent in children 37 aged 6-59 months.
- Enhancing agricultural productivity of food grains to 2.4MT/ha; vegetables to 24MT/ha; and fruits to 15 MT/ha; from the current level.
- 100 per cent of the farmers will have Soil Health Cards.
- 22,000 ha. Area will be brought under Organic Farming.
- 18 lakh Sq.m. area will be under protected cultivation (crop resilient agriculture).
- The current level of expenditure (2 per cent share of Plan expenditure) on R& D will be maintained with an objective of improving the quality of research.
- 70 per cent of the total Mandis will be enrolled in e-Market.

SDG 03: Good Health and Wellbeing

- 100 per cent institutional deliveries, 100 per cent immunization and reduce TB incidence to < 70/lakh.
- Reduction in maternal deaths in the absolute numbers to <40
- Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate to 23 from the existing level.
- Zero transmission of HIV from mother to child.
- Reduced prevalence of NCD risk factors by 1/3.
- Dedicated trauma care services up to PHC level.
- Reduction in unmet need by 8 per cent
- 100 per cent coverage of the entire population under Health Insurance scheme.
- Reduction in tobacco use among aged 15 yrs and older from current level (22 per cent) to 17 per cent.

SDG 04: Quality Education

- Maintaining 100 per cent net enrolment ratio at primary and upper primary levels.
- Enhance computer use for pedagogical purpose 25 per cent at Primary, 30 per cent upper primary 100 per cent secondary and sr. secondary level.
- Increasing net Enrolment Ratio to 70 per cent at Secondary and to 60 per cent at Higher Secondary level.
- Enhance proportion of female-male enrolment in higher education from current level to 40 per cent, and 100 per cent in vocational education.
- Enhance gross enrolment ratio for tertiary education to 37 per cent from the current level.
- Enhance internet use for pedagogical purpose 70 per cent at Secondary, and Sr. Secondary level.
- Enhance availability of toilets for Children with Special Needs to 50 per cent from the current level.

SDG 05: Gender Equality

- Increase child sex ratio (0-6) to 915 per 1000 male child.
- Amendments in customary laws to ensure property Rights to all Women and girls.
- 190 days maternity benefit to all women tin organized and unorganized 38 sectors and 90 days paternity leaves.

- Women's Helpline and One Stop Centres in three more district for women who are victims of violence.
- 100 per cent enrolment and retentions of girls in schools at elementary level.
- Women police stations in the entire district.
- Increase in number of women drivers and conductors in HRTC buses to 3 per cent.
- 100 per cent night buses with CCTV Cameras.
- Except Kinnaur, Lahaul & Spiti, operational Anti Human Traffic Units in all the districts.
- Increase the number of women representatives in the State Legislative Assembly.

SDG 06: Clean Water and Sanitation

- 30 per cent of the urban population will have access to drinking water @ 135 lpcd (CPHEEO standard) from improved sources and 70 per cent households will have piped water supply.
- 100 per cent of the rural population will have access to water @ 70 LPCD (National standard) from improved sources and 100 per cent rural households will have connections.
- 90 per cent of urban population (ULBs) will be using safely managed sewerage services.
- 70 per cent of waste water generated by household economic activities in the urban areas will be safely treated.
- 44 per cent of total solid waste will be managed scientifically in all ULBs of the State.
- All 3,226 Gram Panchayats will be free of solid-liquid waste.
- 70 per cent connections on volumetric tariff in urban areas reduced water losses in irrigation sector to 25 per cent from the current level.
- Data and delineation of aquifers used for regulation and control of extraction of ground water.
- Completion of 5 Wetlands under the National Wetland Conservation & Management Program (NWCMP) for development.

SDG 07: Affordable and Clean Energy

- 24x7 power for all with required quality voltage.
- Bring down T and D losses to 11 per cent from the current level.
- 8.9 per cent capacity addition through hydro power from current level of 10,400 Mw.
- 100 per cent use of energy efficient domestic bulbs.
- 30 per cent energy efficient equipment penetration

SDG 08: Decent work and economic growth

- Increase annual growth rate of GSDP to 8.5 per cent.
- Increase per capita real GSDP per employer person to 8 per cent.
- Enhance GVA by 8% from the current level of 7.1%.
- Increase LFPR for person aged 15 years and above up to 50%.
- Reduce total unemployment of the state below 6% from current level of 10.6%.
- Reduction of CO2 emission by 10% of 2012 level.
- Increase WPR of Women to 30%.
- Increase Worker population of person with disability up to 60 % from the current level of 44.37 %.
- 100% elimination of all kind of human trafficking.
- Elimination of all form of child labour practiced in the state and some will be sustained by effective enforcement of laws.

- 10 % increase in tourist from the current level.
- Increase employment in tourism sector to 12% of the total employment generation in the state.
- Increase the tourism share to the state GSDP to 8.5%.
- 100% coverage under PMJDY and 100% household linked with the bank.

SDG 09: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure

- 4.40% enhancement in rural road connectivity for the population who live within 2 Km. of an all season road from the current level.
- 16% increase in passenger buses and 14.9% increase in good carriage from current level.
- 30 per cent increase in employment in MSME and L&M.
- 20% growth in development of additional marketing yard from current level.
- 67.64% increase in banks financing/loan to small scale industries form the current level.
- 20% reduction in CO2 emission from the current level.
- 30% reduction in discharge of industrial effluence.
- 0.5% to total GSDP as expenditure in R&D.
- 5.58% increase in broadband user from current level.

SDG 10: Reduce inequality

- Redistribution of income in favor of poorer segment of the population and bringing the Gini coefficient down by at least 0.150 percentage points.
- Increase sex ratio to 980/1000 from 972 (Census 2011).
- 5 points improvement in overall gender parity index and greater improvement in sex ratio in 0-6 years.
- Reduce the crime against women to 25% from current level.
- Reduce the rate of crime against SCs to minimum level preferably zero level.
- Reduce poverty among SCs population in rural area to 2%.
- Amendments in the provision of discriminatory laws, policy and practices and scheme pertaining to SCs/STs/Women and introduced more relevant provision.
- Increase rural labour force participation rate (LFPR) To More than 75 per cent and Urban LFPR up to 65 per cent.

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

- Redistribution of income in favor of poorer segment of the population and bringing the Gini coefficient down by at least 0.150 percentage points.
- Increase sex ratio to 980/1000 from 972 (Census 2011).
- 5 points improvement in overall gender parity index and greater improvement in sex ratio in 0-6 years.
- Reduce the crime against women to 25% from current level.
- Reduce the rate of crime against SCs to minimum level preferably zero level.
- Reduce poverty among SCs population in rural area to 2%.
- Amendments in the provision of discriminatory laws, policy and practices and scheme pertaining to SCs/STs/Women and introduced more relevant provision.
- Increase rural labour force participation rate (LFPR) To More than 75 per cent and Urban LFPR up to 65 per cent.

SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production

- Reduction in CO2 emission by 10 per cent of 2012 levels.
- Increase LPG user by 10% of 2012 levels.
- Increase 10% of Solar Wind renewable energy production and consumption from the current level.
- 10% growth in hydro power harness capacity from current level.
- Soil testing labs at district level for the promotion and adoption of organic farming.
- 10% reduction in pesticides used in agriculture/horticulture.
- 10% increase in covered storage for food grains at micro level.
- Setup 30 FPOs.
- Produce 5 MW of energy from Municipal waste.
- Increase wastewater recycling in industrial areas by 10% from 2012 levels.
- Updated education curriculum for dissemination of information about sustainable development and lifestyle in harmony with nature.
- Build model green roads for 10 Kms length.
- Develop training modules for green jobs and traditional knowledge.

SDG 13: Climate change

- Climate change vulnerability assessment (CCVA) of the six districts with Hydrological modeling.
- Implementation of climate smart eco villages guidelines in 5 village of state.
- 1000 water harvesting structure made functional and restoration of 500 springs.
- 1 lakh farmers covered under climate resilient livelihood technology.
- Flood prone villages of Kullu District situated along Beas and Parvati rivers to be equipped with early warning system.
- Implementation of recommendation of SAPCC in all upcoming development scheme of state and centre.
- Gender focused adoption training programs in each blocks in 78 camps.

SDG 15: Save the Forests & Biodiversity

- Plantation over 48000 hectares land.
- Setup central and model nurseries, one in each circle.
- Reduction in silt load in river and stream by bringing the catchment area under vegetation in cold desert by planting trees, shrubs herbs/grasses.
- Development of 1000 hectare area under improvement of alpine pasture and grazing lands.
- Restoration of three wetland and 10 traditional water resources in 41 mountain areas.
- Development of two national parks and five wild life sanctuaries to increase in the population of species.
- Rehabilitation of 16,000 hectares of areas infested with invasive alien species.
- 25 per cent reduction in wildlife poaching and offences from the current levels.

SDG 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions

- Anti Human Trafficking units (ATHU) functional in all district except Kinnaur, Lahul & Spiti districts.
- Maintaining the current level of police population ratio (278/1,00,000) and strengthening the quality of policing by making investments on trainings, infrastructure and IT.
- Achieve parity in terms of equal representation of male and females in police force.
- Concurrent monitoring to minimize incidence on offences
- Universal coverage of civil registration.

SDG 17: Partnership for all

- Increase ratio of tax revenue and non tax revenue collection to 25 per cent from the current level of 21.21 per cent.
- Availability of high-quality data disaggregated by income, gender, age, migratory status, SC/ST, disability, geographic locations.

Districts Good Governance Index (DGGI)

Himachal Pradesh is the first State to pioneer the Districts Good Governance Index for measuring Governance performance on **7 Themes, 18 Focus Subject and 45 Indicators** as a self-evaluation mechanism.

Himachal Pradesh, announced to take up the exercise of assessment of the governance to sub-state level and proposed to award the top three ranked Districts i.e., **1st - 50 lakh, 2nd - 35 lakh and 3rd - 25 lakh** on Good Governance Index in order to promote competition among districts to perform better.

Table 4.2**DGGI-2019**

Districts	Score	Rank
Bilaspur	0.758	1
Mandi	0.702	2
Hamirpur	0.645	3
Una	0.633	4
Kinnaur	0.625	5
Kullu	0.621	6
Kangra	0.612	7
Sirmaur	0.575	8
Solan	0.573	9
Shimla	0.568	10
Chamba	0.559	11
Lahaul-Spiti	0.555	12

Districts	Rank	Prize (₹)
Bilaspur	1 st	50,00,000
Mandi	2 nd	35,00,000
Hamirpur	3 rd	25,00,000

Source: DGGI-2019, Economic and Statistics Department, Govt. of H.P.

CHAPTER 5: INSTITUTIONAL AND BANK FINANCES

- The Lead Bank responsibility in the State has been allocated amongst three banks viz. **PNB** in 6 districts, namely Hamirpur, Kangra, Kinnaur, Kullu, Mandi and Una; **UCO Bank** in 4 districts namely Bilaspur, Shimla, Solan and Sirmour and **State Bank of India** in 2 districts namely Chamba and Lahaul-Spiti.
- **United Commercial Bank (UCO)** is the Convenor Bank of State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC).
- The State has a network of 2,195 bank branches of which, more than 77 per cent branches are in rural areas.
- As per 2011 census, the average population per branch in the State comes to **3,129** against National average of **11,000**.
- **Punjab National Bank (PNB)** has the largest network of 372 branches followed by **State Bank of India (SBI)** with 324 branches and UCO with 173 branches.
- Private Sector Banks have 176 branches with largest presence of **HDFC** with 69 branches followed by **ICICI** with 32 branches.

- There is a Regional Rural Bank (RRB) sponsored by PNB namely **Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank (HPGB)** with a branch network of 265 as of September 2020.
- The Cooperative Sector Banks have 545 branches. The State Apex Cooperative Bank i.e. Himachal Pradesh Co-operative Bank (HPSCB) has 218 branches and Kangra Central Cooperative Bank (KCCB) 217 branches.
- In terms of district-wise spread of bank branches, **Kangra** district has the highest number of 423 bank branches and **Lahaul-Spiti** the lowest number of 23 branches.

Financial Inclusion initiatives:

- **Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY):** This scheme was launched throughout the country to bring the excluded sections of our society in formal banking system. This special campaign has completed more than six years. Banks in the State have covered all the households with at least one Basic Saving Deposit Account of each household. Banks have 16.03 lakh Basic Saving Bank Deposit Accounts (BSBDA) under the scheme up to September 2020.
- **Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana- (PMSBY):** This scheme is providing renewable one-year accidental death cum special ability cover of `2.00 lakh (`1.00 lakh for partial and permanent special ability) to all the saving bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 70 years for a premium of `12.00 per annum per subscriber and renewable from 1st June every year. Banks have 14.24 lakh subscribers under PMSBY up to September, 2020. The Insurance Companies have settled nearly 779 insurance claims under the scheme up to 18th December, 2020.
- **Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana- (PMJJBY):** This scheme is providing a renewable one-year life cover of `2.00 lakh to all the saving bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 50 years, covering death due to any reason for a premium of `30.00 per annum per subscriber and renewable from 1st June every year. Banks have 4.07 lakh subscribers under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) upto September,2020. The Insurance Companies have settled nearly 1,445 insurance claims under the scheme upto 18th December ,2020.
- **Atal Pension Yojana (APY):** Atal Pension Yojana is focused on the unorganized sector and it provides subscribers a fixed minimum pension of `1,000, `2,000, `3,000, `4,000 or `5,000 per month starting at the age of 60 years, depending on the contribution option exercised on entering at the age between 18 and 40 years. A fixed minimum pension is guaranteed by the Government, if regular contribution is made for 20 years. The State Government has also contributed in the APY. The cocontribution from State Government toward subscribers of APY is made in eligible accounts subject to 50 per cent of the total contribution by the subscriber or `2,000 whichever is lower.
- **Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY):** Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) was rolled out in the country including Himachal Pradesh. It is responsible for developing and refinancing all Micro-enterprise sectors by supporting the financial Institutions which are in the business of lending to micro / small business entities engaged in manufacturing, trading and service activities. All advances granted on or after 08th April, 2015 falling under this category are classified as MUDRA loan under the scheme. As on September, 2020, banks in Himachal Pradesh have sanctioned fresh loans to the tune of `304.18 crore to 20,317 new micro entrepreneurs under the Scheme in the current financial year 2020-21. For this period, a cumulative total of disbursed loans is `2,598.04 crore covering 1,66,096 entrepreneurs.
- **Stand-Up India Scheme (SUIS):** Stand up India scheme has been formally launched throughout the Country that aims to encourage entrepreneurial culture among unserved and underserved segments of the society represented by SC, ST and Women. The Scheme facilitates loans of `10.00

lakh to `1.00 crore from Banks to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one-woman borrower per bank branch for setting up of a new enterprise in the field of construction, business or service sector (also termed as green field enterprise). Banks have sanctioned `94.23 crore to 494 new enterprises set up by SC/ST and Women entrepreneurs under the scheme up to September 2020.

- **Financial Awareness and Literacy Campaigns:** Financial Literacy and Awareness campaign plays a significant role in reaching the target groups. Banks are conducting financial Literacy campaign through the Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) and through its Bank Branches in Himachal Pradesh.

Implementation of Government Sponsored Schemes:

- **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM):** The Ministry of Rural Development, launched flagship program of Government of India for promoting poverty reduction through building strong institutions of the poor, particularly women and enabling these institutions to access a range of financial services and livelihoods services. This scheme is implemented in the State through **HP State Rural Livelihood Mission (HPSRLM), Rural Development Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh**. Banks in the Himachal have been allocated the annual target of `91.30 crore covering 10,270 beneficiaries under this Scheme.
- **National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM):** The Government of India, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), restructured the existing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and launched the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM). NULM has been implemented in Himachal Pradesh by Urban Development Department. Banks have disbursed loans to the tune of ` 3.33 crore under NULM as on 31st October 2020.
- **Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):** Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a credit linked subsidy programme administered by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is the nodal agency at national level for implementation of the scheme. At State level the scheme is implemented through KVIC, KVIB and District Industries centre. In financial year 2020-21, a target of financing 1,215 new units under the scheme was allocated to Banks. The implementing agencies have been targeted to provide margin money disbursement to the tune of ` 36.43 crore under the Scheme.
- **Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS):** The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare, Government of India is implementing the Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS) through NABARD for Dairy sector activities. The capital subsidy under the scheme is administered through NABARD. Banks have sanctioned 356 proposals involving `4.76 crore up to September, 2020 under the DEDS. 51
- **Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs):** Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) are an initiative of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) to have dedicated infrastructure at district level to impart training and skill up-gradation of rural youth geared towards entrepreneurship development. **The Lead Banks i.e. UCO Bank, PNB and SBI have set up RSETIs in 10 districts of the State (except Kinnaur and Lahaul & Spiti).** These RSETIs are conducting EDPs under various Government sponsored programmes for poverty alleviation and to develop entrepreneurship under PMEGP Schemes.

NABARD:

- NABARD has strengthened its association with the developmental process substantially for Integrated Rural Development in the recent years by the initiatives encompassing a wide range of activities viz. Development of Rural Infrastructure, Micro Credit, Farmer Producer Organizations, Rural Farm and Non-Farm Sector, skill development, increased Refinance, besides strengthening the rural credit delivery system in the State. In addition, NABARD is also implementing or is associated with certain Centrally sponsored credit linked subsidy schemes of Government of India.
- **Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF):** RIDF has played an important role in development of diversified sectors like irrigation, roads and bridges, flood protection, drinking water supply in addition to primary education, 52 veterinary services, watershed development, IT infrastructure etc. In recent years, innovative project for development of Polyhouses and Micro Irrigation Systems and Solar irrigation have been supported. Financial assistance of ₹8,886.17 crore has been sanctioned under RIDF for implementation of 12,151 projects as of 31.12.2020 to the state including rural roads/bridges, irrigation, rural drinking water, education, animal husbandry etc. An amount of ₹326.20 crore has been disbursed up to 31.12.2020 to the State Government. After the implementation/completion of the sanctioned projects, 11,790 km road will become motorable, 25,743 metre of bridges will be constructed, and 1,58,030 hectares land will benefit through irrigation projects. In addition, 2,921 rooms in Primary Schools, 64 Science Laboratories in Secondary Schools, 25 IT Centres and 397 Veterinary Hospitals have been constructed.
- **Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF):** NABARD has sanctioned ₹418.02 lakh to the State Government for the financial year 2019-20. One Controlled Atmosphere (CA) Store Project at **Churah, Chamba** with 500 MT capacity is being implemented by HPMC. For Modernization and Upgradation of Cold Stores into CA stores ₹ 855.00 lakh at **Rohru, Oddi and Patlikuhail** with capacity of 3,480 MT has been sanctioned as of 31.12.2020.
- **NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS) :** NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS) is a wholly owned subsidiary promoted by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and is engaged in providing consultancy in all spheres of agriculture, rural development and allied areas. NABCONS leverages on the core competence of the NABARD in the areas of agricultural and rural development, especially multi-disciplinary projects, banking, institutional development, infrastructure, training, etc. NABCONS is involved in the following major assignments during current financial year: i) Project Management Consultancy for Integrated Cold Chain Project at **Parala and Kharapathar**. Feasibility Report of Post-Harvest Management Infrastructure under JICA for H.P. State Agricultural Marketing Board. ii) Comprehensive Study of Kisan Credit Card Scheme and Handloom Sector.55 iii) NABCONS is now Central Technical Support Agency for DDU-GKY in the State. iv) Third party survey of Toilets Constructed by SJVN. v) Third Party inspection of Border Area Development Programme.
- **NABARD's Initiatives for climate Change in H.P.:** NABARD has been designated National Implementing Entity (NIE) for Adaptation Fund(AF),Green Climate Fund(GCF) set up under United Nation's Framework convention on Climate Change (UNFCC) and National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) set up by Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change. NABARD has sanctioned `20.00 crore for the project on "Sustained livelihoods of Agriculture Dependent Communities in Drought Prone District of Himachal Pradesh through Climate Smart Solutions". For **Sirmaur district** an amount of `14.56 crore has been released by NABARD as on 31.12.2020.

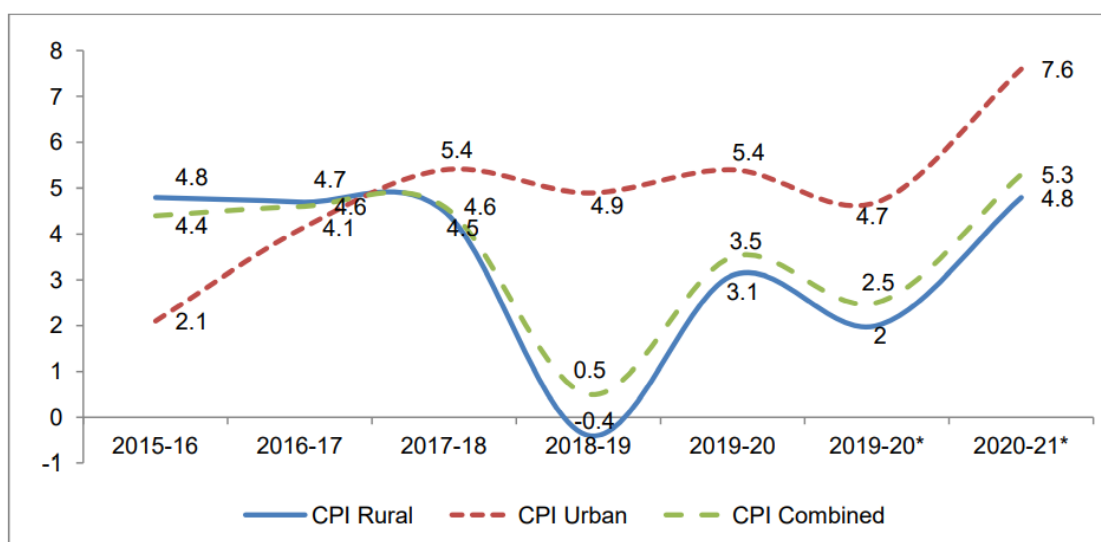
CHAPTER 6: PRICE MOVEMENT AND FOOD MANAGEMENT

Inflation in India:

Table 6.1: General inflation based on different price indices (in per cent)

indices	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2019-20*	2020-21*
WPI(All India)	-3.7	1.7	3.0	4.3	1.7	1.5	-0.1(P)
CPI Rural	4.8	4.7	4.5	-0.4	3.1	2.0	4.8
CPI Urban	2.1	4.1	5.4	4.9	5.4	4.7	7.6
CPI Combined	4.4	4.6	4.6	0.5	3.5	2.5	5.3
CPI-Industrial worker	4.4	4.7	4.1	3.1	4.9	4.7	5.0
CPI-Agricultural Labour	4.4	4.8	2.7	1.2	4.3	3.6	4.8
CPI-Rural Labour	4.2	5.6	2.6	1.3	4.3	3.7	4.8

CPI in Himachal Pradesh:



Why is there decline in Inflation in Himachal Pradesh?

- Adoption of more resilient monetary and Fiscal Policy framework, structural reforms of labour and product markets that strengthen competition, and adoption of Monetary Policy framework for targeting inflation.
- Twenty-four emerging markets and developing economies have been witnessing moderation in inflation since 2014 backed by low food inflation.
- During the current financial year, however fuel & power, non-food manufactured products inflation has been trending differently. Food inflation has been on an upward trend, mainly backed by rising vegetables and pulses prices. One of the dark horses of inflation is under and overproduction.
- Over-regulation of market forces also leads to inflation. Inflation has been declining in most of the States; however, the variability of inflation has been increasing.

Implementation of National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA):

- Under the task and responsibilities assigned by the Government of India to States for implementation of National Food Security Act 2013, the **Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation** is playing a major role in implementing the scheme through timely procurement, storage and supply of allocated food grains through its 118 wholesale centres to Fair Price Shops for

further distribution among the beneficiaries of the State. 59,936 MT of Rice and 441 MT of Wheat at the rate of ₹3.00 and ₹2.00 per kg per month respectively have been distributed to the identified beneficiaries during the financial year 2020-21 up to December 2020.

- In addition to the above, in the absence of the separate Warehouse Corporation of the State Government, the Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation is managing storage capacity itself through 22,095 MT owned and 37,848 MT hired godowns in the State. In view of the successful implementation of the NFSA, 2013 additional Storage Capacity is being created and efforts are being made for constructing godowns. Three godowns with a capacity of 550 MT in **Nerwa, District Shimla, 1000 MT at Siddhpur Sarkari, District Kangra and 300 MT in Rajgarh, District Sirmaur** have been completed and possession has been taken from the executing agency.

SAIL Yard:

- During the current financial year, as per the initiatives taken by the Corporation, Steel Authority of India Ltd. has entrusted SAIL Yard at **Bhatta Kuffar** in Shimla for the supply of quality Steel to various Government Department/ Board/ Corporations and other Government institutions and up to December 2020, a total quantity of 425.34 MT of Steel has been supplied.



CivilsTap Himachal