

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

The year 2002-2003 has been particularly significant for the Indian economy. The policy initiatives introduced by the Central Government in previous years rejuvenated the economy thereby bringing down inflation rate during the year. The economic policy endeavoured to bring fiscal discipline and structural reforms resulting in overall development of the economy and easing of the balance of payments situation. The growth in industrial output has also reached a modest level and is likely to increase further in coming years.

1.1 Industrialisation in the State of Himachal Pradesh is comparatively a recent phenomenon. The main catalyst of industrialisation particularly in areas where there are severe topographical, geographical and socio-economic constraints is infrastructural development. With the increasing investment in infrastructural facilities through successive Five Year Plans, formulation of a well-defined Industrial Policy and with scientific management and marshalling of scarce resources available in the State, we have been able to off set the locational dis-advantage of this State for the industries to a large extent.

1.2 To-day we have 196 Medium & Large scale units and about 30,000 small-scale units in the state with a total investment of almost Rs.3073 crores employing about 1.59 lacs persons.

1.3 The State Government is laying special emphasis on creation of gainful employment, building an investor friendly climate of mutual trust between the Government and entrepreneurs, encouraging competition to increase quality productivity of Small, Tiny, Khadi/Village Industries & Handloom/Handicraft Sector.

1.4 The focus of our Industrial Policy is on dispersal of industries to the interior areas by grading incentives, depending on backwardness. With a view to exploit the Agro-Horticultural potential, where Himachal has comparative advantage, a special package of incentives has been provided to Fruit, Vegetable & Maize based industries.

1.5 Adequate and good infrastructure is a very important incentive for attracting and making industrial units more viable. Hence, the State Government is laying emphasis on development of Industrial Areas/Estates where basic amenities like Roads, Power, Sewerage, Water and Communication etc. are developed. Presently, 30 industrial area and 10 industrial estates have been developed in the State. One Growth Centre with an estimated cost of Rs.22.77 crores is being developed at Sansarpur Terrace and one Export Promotion Industrial Park with an estimated cost of Rs.20.03 crores is being developed at Baddi and development work of this park has been almost completed.

1.6 In order to develop entrepreneurship, an Entrepreneur Development Centre in collaboration with the Government of India has been set up at Parwanoo. To create more employment opportunities, various employment generation programmes like Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana, Rural Industries/Rural Artisans Programme, Entrepreneurial Development Programmes etc. are being implemented.

1.7 Handicrafts and Handloom Industries in the State have been given due importance by accessing the Central Assistance available for their promotion. Handloom Development Centres have been setup under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana, a centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented w.e.f. 01.04.2000. Under this scheme, financial assistance for availing credit facilities from banks, for purchase of new looms, for training purpose, for design & development, for publicity and marketing incentives are provided to handloom weavers.

1.8 In some pockets of the State, the climatic conditions are congenial for Sericulture Development. Currently some 7000 sericulture families in the State are practicing sericulture as a subsidiary occupation and most of these families belong to poorer section of the society. Therefore, Sericulture has been given the status of a Priority Industry and is admissible for all those facilities, which are being given to priority industries in the State.

1.9 Today, Information Technology is fast becoming an important driver of the Global Economy. Location and climate of Himachal Pradesh is ideally suited for knowledge based activities. The Department has accorded priority status for I.T. industries and I.T. related activities in the State. A package of incentives similar to priority industries will also be provided to such activities.

CHAPTER-2

ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP

2.1 The Industries Minister heads the Department of Industries & IT. Presently there is a two tier structure at the Secretariat level with the Additional Chief Secretary-Cum- Secretary (Industries & IT) and the Secretary (Industries & IT) at the Secretariat level.

2.2 The Directorate is headed by the Director Industries & IT. The Directorate is broadly divided into 6 broad functional categories. These are as detailed below.

(i) **Store Purchase Organisation**

The Store Purchase Organisation is headed by the Additional Controller of Stores. He reports to the Director in the matters concerning Store Purchase Organisation. He is further assisted by Senior Technical Officer (Mech.), Store Inspection Officer (Textile), Deputy Director (HQ.), Superintendent(s) Gr.-II, ministerial and other staff.

(ii) **Administration and Accounts Wing**

The Administrative and Accounts Wings are headed by the Deputy Director. He reports administrative/accounts matters to Director. He is further assisted by Assistant Controller (F&A), Superintendent(s) Gr.-I & II, Tehsildar, Naib Tehsildar and by ministerial and other staff.

(iii) **Industrial Development & IT Wing**

In this wing Industrial Advisor, Senior Technical Officer (Chem.), Deputy Directors, report to the Director for the development of industries in the State. They are further assisted by Industrial Promotion Officer, Superintendent(s) Gr.-II, ministerial and other staff.

(iv) **Sericulture Wing**

The Sericulture Wing is headed by the Joint Director. He reports to the Director for Sericulture development. He is further assisted by Superintendent(s) Gr.-II, ministerial and other staff.

(v) **Handloom Wing**

The Handloom Wing is headed by a Deputy Director who reports to the Director for Handloom works and is further assisted by Superintendent Gr.-II, ministerial and other staff.

(vi) **Geological & Mining Wing**

The Geological and Mining Wing is headed by the State Geologist. He reports to the Director for Geological and Mining works. He is further assisted by Geologists, Assistant Geologists, Superintendent Gr.- I & II, ministerial and other staff.

2.3 The organisational set up in the field offices of the Department of Industries is as under :-

(i) **District Industries Centre**

The District Industries Centre is headed by a General Manager, He is assisted by Managers, Industrial Promotion Officers, Economic Investigators, Extension Officers (Block level), ministerial and other staff.

(ii) **Mining Offices**

The Mining Office is headed by a Mining Officer. He is assisted by Mining Inspectors, Asstt. Mining Inspectors, Mining Guards and ministerial and other staff. Further more, the drilling operation is headed by Drillers who are assisted by Asstt. Driller and Laboratory Assistant.

(iii) **Sericulture Offices**

The Sericulture office is headed by a Deputy Director and Silk Seed Promotion Officer. They are further assisted by Sericulture Officer, Development Officer, Technical Officer (Tassar), Sr. Sericulture Inspectors, Extension Officer (Tassar), Technical Assistants (Tassar), ministerial and other staff.

2.4

ORGANISATIONAL CHART

INDUSTRIES MINISTER

**ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY-CUM-SECRETARY
(INDUSTRIES)**

SECRETARIAT	DIRECTORATE
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SECRETARY	DIRECTOR
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Store Purchase Organisation	Administration	Industrial Development
Addl. Controller of Stores Sr. Tech. Officer Store Inspection Officer	Joint/Deputy Director Assistant Controller(F&A) Supdt.-Gr.-I Tehsildar	Industrial Advisor Sr. Tech. Officer Deputy Director

Geological & Mining	Sericulture	Handloom
State Geologist Geologist Asstt. Geologist	Joint Director	Joint Director

FIELD OFFICES

District Industries Centre	Mining	Sericulture
General Manager Manager Indl. Promotion Officer Economic Investigator Extension Officer (Block level)	Mining Officer Driller Asstt. Driller Mining Inspector Asstt. Mining Inspector Lab. Asstt. Mining Guard	Deputy Director Silk Seed Production Officer Sericulture Officer Development Officer Technical Officer (Tassar) Sr. Sericulture Inspector Extension Officer (Tassar)

		Technical Asstt. (Tassar)
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2.5 The total sanctioned strength of officers & employees in the Department of Industries is given at Annexure - A.

2.6 The following Corporations/Boards are functioning under the administrative control of the Department of Industries:-

1. H.P. State Industrial Development Corporation.
2. H.P. Financial Corporation.
3. H.P. State Handicrafts & Handloom Corporation.
4. H.P. State Electronics Development Corporation.
5. H.P. State Small Scale Industries and Export Corporation.
6. H.P. General Industries Corporation.
7. H.P. Khadi and Village Industries Board.
8. Nahan Foundry Limited, Nahan.

CHAPTER - 3

INCENTIVES TO INDUSTRIAL UNITS

3.1 INDUSTRIAL POLICY HIGHLIGHTS

To spread and speed up the industrialisation process in the State and to woo indigenous and foreign investment so as to generate employment opportunities for local persons, the State Govt. has enacted new Industrial Policy Guidelines, 1999, which have been notified on 31st March, 1999 and made operational w.e.f. 01.04.1999. However, the main highlights & incentives of the policy applicable for the industrial units are as under:

Objectives :

- i) To focus on development of quality infrastructure particularly in the high potential industrial growth centres, to attract more units into the state with the objective of increasing employment and income and to enhance revenue generation for overall development.
- ii) To strive to achieve balanced economic and social growth in all regions of the State through a process of planned industrialisation in different regions particularly the industrially backward areas.
- iii) To attract investment into various sectors of the state's economy through financial institutions at a national and international level and also to encourage NRI investment.
- iv) To encourage and sustain the cottage and tiny industrial sector which employs a large number of persons in the state with low investment and contributes significantly to the States industrial produce.
- v) To encourage the participation of the private sector in infrastructure development like power, roads, transportation, development and maintenance of industrial townships.
- vi) To provide gainful employment opportunities to the unemployed Himachalis both in rural and urban areas.
- vii) To promote and regulate industrialisation in a manner which ensures environmental protection and pollution control.
- viii) To create an environment of mutual trust between the Government and the business persons, industrialists and entrepreneurs.

- ix) To create a supportive environment with transparency and easy access to information technology and financial resources in which the industry can flourish.
- x) Identify thrust areas of industry which would be most suited to the special geographical location of Himachal Pradesh and provide an attractive package of incentives to promote the growth of such thrust industries.
- xi) To take adequate steps in the field of Human Resource Development so as to make available skilled/technical manpower as per the need of industry.

3.2 **INCENTIVES**

The entire State is industrially backward except some development on the periphery of the State. The State has been classified basically into two categories namely "Industrially developing areas" and "Industrially backward areas". The development blocks of Paonta Sahib and Nahan in district Sirmour and Nalagarh, Dharampur & Solan in district Solan, excluding backward panchayats as notified by the Government of Himachal Pradesh from time to time would fall in the category of "industrially developing areas." The rest of the State including backward panchayats in the industrially developing areas referred to above will be in the category of "industrially backward areas". Tribal areas of the State, as notified from time to time have been treated as tax free industrial zones. The eligibility of incentives is also linked with the minimum criterion of employment to Himachalis in the industrial units which is 80% in industrially backward areas and 65% for industrially developed areas.

3.2.1 **PRIORITY SECTOR**

The following categories of industrial units have been kept in the Priority Sector:-

- i) Units based on agriculture/horticulture produce including hops, food products and mineral water bottling except breweries, distilleries, non-fruit/vegetable wineries and bottling plant (both for country liquor and Indian Made foreign liquor).
- ii) Tea factory in the tea plantation area in the State which commenced production on or after 29.11.2000.
- iii) Cold storage units.

- iv) Fruit/vegetable based wineries.
- v) Herbs based industries and aromatic industries.
- vi) Wool (including Angora wool) based industry.
- vii) Sericulture related industrial activities.
- viii) Electronic units except assembling units where value addition is less than 14% and all Information Technology related units including Computer Software, Service units as well as training institutions in Information Technology, which commenced production on or after 29.11.2000.
- ix) 100% export oriented units except breweries, distilleries, non-fruit/vegetable wineries and bottling plant (both for country liquor and Indian Made foreign liquor).
- x) Units set up by Non-resident Indians except breweries, distilleries, non-fruit/vegetable wineries and bottling plant (both for country liquor and Indian Made foreign liquor).

3.2.2 PACKAGE OF CONCESSION, INCENTIVES & FACILITIES TO VILLAGE INDUSTRY, TINY, SSSBE's AND SMALL SCALE UNITS (EXCLUDING UNITS IN PRIORITY SECTOR) :

<u>Sr.No</u>	<u>Concessions, Incentives & Facilities</u>	<u>Period/Nature</u>	<u>Rule No. of the Industrial Policy Guidelines, 1999</u>
i)	a) GST exemption for new village industries with investment upto Rs.10 lacs and wholly assisted by HPKVIB/KVIC.		7.1.1 & 7.1.2
	b) For other new village industries and new Tiny units, GST @ 25% of the applicable rate.		
	GST deferment in case of new SSI units.	8 years	
	Industrially backward areas	5 years	
	Industrially developing areas		
ii)	GST @ 1% on raw material processing	upto	7.1.4

	and packaging material except timber, shale and limestone.	31-03-2009	
iii)	CST @ 1% for new and existing units.	upto 31-03-2009	7.1.5
iv)	Electricity Duty exemption on captive power generated from D.G.Set/ Hydel plant		7.2.3
v)	Price preference upto 15%		7.5
vi)	Subsidised land/shed in industrially backward areas.		6.1
vii)	Subsidy on the cost of preparation of feasibility report.		7.6
viii)	Exemption from payment of State taxes and duties (excluding levies in the shape of cess, fees, royalties etc) in tax free zone.	10 years	9

3.2.3 PACKAGE OF CONCESSIONS, INCENTIVES & FACILITIES TO UNITS IN MEDIUM/LARGE SCALE SECTOR. (EXCLUDING UNITS IN PRIORITY SECTOR) :

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Concessions, Incentives & Facilities</u>	<u>Period/Nature</u>	<u>Rule No. of the Industrial Policy Guidelines, 1999</u>
i)	GST deferment to new units. Industrially backward areas Industrially developing areas.	8 years 5 years	7.1.2
ii)	GST @ 1% on raw material, processing and packaging material except timber, shale and limestone.	upto 31-03-2009	7.1.4
iii)	CST @ 1% both for new and existing units.	upto 31-03-2009	7.1.5
iv)	Exemption from Electricity Duty on captive power generated from D.G. set/hydel plant.		7.2.3
v)	Price preference upto 3%.		7.5
vi)	Subsidised land/shed in industrially backward areas.		6.1
vii)	Exemption from the payment of State	10 years	9

taxes and duties (excluding levies in the shape of cess, fees, royalties etc) in tax free zone.

3.2.4 PACKAGE OF CONCESSION, INCENTIVES & FACILITIES TO PRIORITY SECTOR EXCEPT FRUIT, VEGETABLE & MAIZE BASED UNITS CONSUMING LOCAL PRODUCE AND LOCATED IN INDUSTRIALLY BACKWARD AREAS.

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Concessions, Incentives & Facilities</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Rule No. of the Industrial Policy Guidelines, 1999</u>
i)	GST exemption for new village industries with investment upto Rs.10 lacs and wholly assisted by HPKVIB/KVIC. For other new village industries and new Tiny units, GST @ 25% of the applicable rate. GST deferment to other new industrial unit(s).	8 years	7.1.1 & 7.1.2
ii)	GST @ 1% on raw material processing and packaging material except timber, shale and limestone.	upto 31-03-2009	7.1.4
iii)	CST @ 1% both for new and existing units.	upto 31-03-2009	7.1.5
iv)	Exemption from payment of Electricity Duty. Industrially backward areas Industrially developing areas	8 years 5 years	7.2.1
v)	Exemption from Electricity Duty on captive power generated from D.G. set/hydel plant.		7.2.3
vi)	Interest subsidy to tiny/SSI units in industrially backward areas.	6 years	7.3
vii)	Price Preference of upto 15% to Tiny/SSI sector and upto 3% to Medium & Large sector.		7.5
viii)	Out of turn allotment of land/shed.		6.3
ix)	Subsidised land/shed in industrially backward areas.		6.1
x)	Capital Investment subsidy to tiny units in industrially backward areas.		7.4
xi)	Subsidy on the cost of preparation of feasibility report to tiny and SSI units.		7.6

- xii) Exemption from payment of State taxes and duties (excluding levies in the shape of cess, fees, royalties etc) in tax free zone. 10 years 9

3.2.5 SPECIAL PACKAGE OF CONCESSIONS, INCENTIVES & FACILITIES TO FRUIT, VEGETABLE AND MAIZE BASED UNITS CONSUMING ATLEAST 60% OF THEIR TOTAL CONSUMPTION FROM LOCAL PRODUCE AND LOCATED IN INDUSTRIALLY BACKWARD AREAS (EXCEPT BREWERIES, DISTILLERIES, NON-FRUIT/ VEGETABLE WINERIES AND BOTTLING PLANT BOTH FOR COUNTRY LIQUOR AND INDIAN MADE FOREIGN LIQUOR) :

Sr. No.	<u>Concessions, Incentives & Facilities</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Rule No. of the Industrial Policy Guidelines, 1999</u>
i)	GST exemption.	10 years	8.2
ii)	GST @ 1% on raw material processing and packaging material except timber, shale and limestone.	upto 31-03-2009	8.3
iii)	CST @ 1% for new and existing units.	upto 31-03-2009	8.4
iv)	Exemption from Electricity Duty	10 years	8.5
v)	Electricity Duty exemption on captive power generated from D.G.Set/ Hydel plant.		8.5
vi)	Exemption from Excise Duty to new units.	7 years	8.6
vii)	Interest subsidy on term loan from financial institutions.	6 years	8.8
viii)	Capital Investment subsidy.		8.9
ix)	Price Preference upto 15% to Tiny/SSI and upto 3% to Medium/Large units.		8.10
x)	Allotment of land/Shed on out of turn basis at nominal price/rent.		8.1
xi)	Subsidy on the cost of preparation of feasibility report.		8.10
xii)	Exemption from payment of State taxes and duties (excluding levies in	10 years	9

the shape of cess, fees, royalties etc)
in tax free zone.

3.3 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES

(i) With a view to further accelerate the pace of industrialization in the State and to generate more employment opportunities in the industrial sector in the State, the Government of India has recently announced New Industrial Policy and other Concessions for the State of Himachal Pradesh. The package of incentives includes fiscal incentives of 100% excise duty exemption for 10 years, 100% income tax exemption for 5 years and thereafter reduced rate of taxation, 15% investment subsidy on plant and machinery upto a maximum ceiling of Rs. 30 lacs.

(ii) **Central Transport Subsidy**

Central Transport Subsidy on the transportation cost of raw material and finished goods from the nearest designated railheads to the location of the unit is payable as Central Transport Subsidy to such units. This subsidy is available for a period of the first 5 years from the date of commencement of production. With the efforts of the State Government the Central Government has extended the transport subsidy scheme upto 2007.

CHAPTER - 4

MAJOR PROGRAMMES AND SCHEMES

4.1 SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

4.1.1 The spectrum of industries in the Country extends from the organised large and medium industries to modern small scale industries and unorganised traditional industries. The last two i.e. modern Small Scale Industries and unorganised traditional industries known as Village and Small Industries (VSI) constitute an important segment of the State economy. The Village and Small Industries Sector provides maximum employment which is next only to the agricultural sector in the Pradesh. In terms of value added it is estimated to contribute about 50% of value added in the manufacturing sector. The growth in this sector, besides resulting in self-employment and wider dispersal of industrial and economic activities, ensures maximum utilisation of local resources both human and material.

4.1.2 The definition of Small Scale Industrial Undertaking and ancillary industrial undertaking has undergone change mainly keeping in view the price escalation over the past few years. Small Scale Industries have been defined in terms of the upper ceiling of investment in plant and machinery (original value) alone since 1966. The investment ceiling for Plant and Machinery (original value) which was then fixed at Rs. 7.5 lakhs in the case of SSI Units and Rs. 10 lakhs for ancillary units has been revised six times thereafter as detailed below :-

Description	1966	1975	1980	1985	1991	1997	1999
	Investment ceiling for Plant and Machinery (Rs. in lakhs)						
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Small Scale Industries	7.5	10	20	35	60	300	100
Ancillary Industries	10	15	25	45	75	300	100
Export oriented Small Scale Industries	--	--	--	--	75	--	100
Small Scale Service and Business (Industry related) Enterprises (SSSBE)	--	--	2	2	5	25	25

4.1.3 The Achievements in setting up Small Scale Industries(Both SIDO and Non-SIDO) during the year as compared to previous years:

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2000-2001 Achievement	2001-2002 Achievement	2002-2003 Achievement
	No. of SSI units registered on permanent basis.	686	748	697

4.1.4 At present about 30,000 Small Scale Industrial units have been set up in the Pradesh having capital investment of about Rs. 709.77 Crores and providing employment to about 1.30 lakh persons.

4.2 LARGE AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES

4.2.1 An industrial undertaking in which the investment in fixed assets in Plant & Machinery, whether held on ownership terms, or on lease, or by hire purchase exceed Rs. 100 lakhs classifies as medium/large Scale Unit. At present there are 194 Medium & Large Scale units functioning in the Pradesh having capital investment of about Rs. 2366.69 crores and providing employment to about 29500 persons.

4.2.2 Major National Industrial houses like ACC, Gujrat Ambuja, Birla, Dabur, DCM, Vardhman, Mohan Meakin, Eicher, HFCL etc. have now chosen Himachal Pradesh as an ideal location for units ranging from hi-tech electronics to food processing and Cement. More and more industrial houses have opted for investment in Himachal Pradesh. During the year 2002-2003, 37 new projects were registered in medium & large-scale sector having capital investment of Rs. 385.20 crores and employment potential of 5624 persons.

4.2.3 Achievements during the last three years:

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	No. of units established or that have come into actual production.	--	5	--	3	--	3

4.3 INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

4.3.1 In order to provide infrastructural facilities to the entrepreneurs, industrial areas have been established at Bilaspur, Golthai, Sultanpur, Parel, Hatli, Hamirpur, Nadaun, Nagrota Bagwan, Sansarpur Terrace, Nagri, Dhaliara, Bain Attarian, Shamshi, Rekong Peo, Mandi Chowk, Bhambla, Shogi, Paonta Sahib, Kala Amb, Baddi, Barotiwala, Chambaghat, Parwanoo, EPIP-Baddi, Mehatpur, Amb, Tahliwala & Gagret.

4.3.2 Similarly, industrial estates have been developed with the relevant infrastructure facilities at Holi, Kangra, Dehra Gopipur, Jawali, Keylong, Saigloo, Pandranu, Raighat, Dharampur and Solan.

4.3.3 In addition to this more industrial areas will be set up in future to meet the needs of industrialisation in different regions of the State. All existing industrial areas have been linked with the network of roads, telecommunications, water and electricity.

4.3.4 An industrial corridor of Nahan, Poanta Sahib, Kala Amb, Parwnoo, Baddi, Barotiwala, Nalagarh, Mehatpur, Sansarpur Terrace has been provided with an excellent infrastructure like communication, housing, schools, hospitals, banking facilities etc.

4.3.5 The State Government is also establishing an Export Promotion Park at Baddi. The total area of 176.61 hectares is being developed as an export park. The development work on phase I of this park has been completed and allotment of plots to entrepreneurs has been started. In phase-I, 98 plots have been developed out of which 34 plots have been allotted. In phase-II, 99 plots have been developed out of which 23 plots have been allotted . This park has been planned on modern scientific lines, with provision for communication warehouses, banking, housing, health, shopping and other related facilities. The exporting units which are expected to be set up would be mainly in the field of electronics, gems and jewellery, textile and garments, engineering, leather goods, processed food etc.

4.3.6 Growth Centres

One Growth Centre located at Sansarpur Terrace in District Kangra has been approved by the Govt. of India. The approximate cost of the centre is Rs. 22.77 crores. Land measuring about 464 hectares has been identified. The State Government has released Rs. 8.52 crore (Rs. 4.00 crore Centre share and 4.52 crore State share) for development of the Growth Centre The development work in Phase-I & II has been completed and is in progress in Phase-III. In this centre 320 plots have been developed out of which 125 have been allotted. At present 51 units are working. 30 No. sheds and 3 No. shops have been constructed out of which 29 sheds and 3 shops have been allotted.

4.3.7 Integrated Infrastructure Development Scheme

To offset any adverse impact in the industrialisation of backward areas after the Liberalisation policy initiated by the Govt. of India in 1991, the Govt. of India has approved a scheme called Integrated Infrastructure Development Scheme primarily aiming at development of Industrial Area with necessary

infrastructure. This scheme envisages a grant of Rs. 4.00 crore by Govt. of India and loan from Financial Institutions upto Rs. 1.00 crores. The State Govt. has started the development of IID Centre at Goalthai in District Bilaspur at a total cost of Rs.432 lakhs. 103 plots have been developed out of which 88 plots have been allotted. Besides this the proposal for development of an IID Centre at Amb, Distt. Una and Raja-Ka-Bagh at Kangra is being prepared.

4.3.8 Central Assistance to States for developing Export Infrastructure & Other Allied Activities(ASIDE Scheme)

To create appropriate infrastructure for the development and growth of exports in the State, Baddi-Barotiwala area of Distt. Solan was considered under the Scheme for the year 2002-03. A sum of Rs. 7.00 crore was sanctioned and released by the Department of Commerce, Govt. of India during the financial year 2002-03. At present, 26 projects/works under the Scheme are under implementation.

4.4 HANDLOOM INDUSTRIES

4.4.1 As per National Handloom Census carried out in 1995-96 by the Govt. of India, there are about 45000 Handlooms in the State primarily based on wool. Himachal has already established traditions of handloom in the country. Under handloom industries the following schemes are being implemented in the Pradesh:-

(i) **Grant-in-aid to H.P. Handloom and Handicrafts Corporation**

The State Govt. is providing grant-in-aid to H.P. State Handloom and Handicrafts Corporation from the Year 1973-74 for various development schemes being implemented by the Corporation for the welfare of the handloom weavers in the Pradesh. During the financial year 2002-2003 financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 114.30 lacs was released for undertaking its development activities in the field of Handicraft and Handloom Sector.

(ii) **Market Development Assistance Scheme**

This scheme was introduced by the Govt. of India from the year 1988-89 for boosting the marketing of Handloom products manufactured by Handloom Agencies. This scheme has been discontinued by Govt. of India w.e.f. 1.4.2000 and now the pending liabilities under this scheme are being settled by Central and State Govt. During the financial year 2002-2003 financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 52.58 lacs was provided to various primary weaver Cooperatives Societies of the State.

(iii) **Workshed Scheme for Handloom Weavers**

Under this scheme financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 9000/- per unit is provided to those handloom weavers, for the construction of worksheds who have not proper working place for weaving purpose. During the year 2002-2003 financial assistance of an amount of Rs. 28.00 lacs was sanctioned & released for the construction of 700 units of workshed in the State.

(iv) **Project Package Scheme**

This scheme was implemented in five districts of the State i.e. in Kinnaur, Mandi, Kullu, Kangra and Chamba to cover about 4600 weavers of the State through 40 projects sanctioned by the Government of India for this State. This scheme has been merged into a newly launched scheme titled "DEEN DYAL HATHKARGHA PROTSAHAN YOJANA" w.e.f 1.4.2000 and now the pending liabilities of Central share is being settled by Govt. of India. During the year 2002-2003 financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 28.84 lacs has been sanctioned and released by Govt. of India to various primary weaver Cooperatives Societies of the State.

v) **Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana :**

This centrally sponsored scheme has been launched by Government from 01.04.2000. Under this scheme financial assistance for availing credit facilities from banks, for purchase of new looms for training purposes, design development, for publicity and for marketing incentive is provided to those handloom weavers who are associated with State Handicrafts & Handloom Corporation. Apex Weavers Society, primary handloom weavers co-op. societies, Self Help Groups and N.G.O.'s. During the year 2002-2003 financial assistance to the tune of Rs.107.00 lacs was released for implementation of 49 projects by various Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies of the State.

4.4.2 Achievements during the last three years

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
a.	Production (Value) including Small Co-operative Sector (Rs. in lakhs)	700.00	600.00	500	450	700	500.00

b.	Employment						
	Part Time (No.)	1000	800	700	500	1000	800
	Full Time (No.)	800	700	400	300	1200	600

4.5 **HANDICRAFTS INDUSTRIES**

For the development of handicrafts industries in the Pradesh, following schemes/ production centres are being run by the Handloom and Handicrafts Corporation :-

- (i) Bilaspur Textiles, Bilaspur.
- (ii) Chamba Textiles, Chamba.
- (iii) Tissa Textiles, Tissa.
- (iv) Footwear Factory, Chamba.
- (v) Chamba Rumal Production Centre, Chamba.
- (vi) Sub- Procurement unit, Bharmour.
- (vii) Procurement unit, Hamirpur
- (viii) Jawali Textiles, Jawali.
- (ix) Carpet Production Centre, Jawali.
- (x) Carpet Production Centre, Kangra.
- (xi) Palampur Textiles, Palampur.
- (xii) Furniture Factory, Palampur.
- (xiii) Procurement unit scheme, Kullu.
- (xiv) Kalpa Textiles, Kalpa.
- (xv) Gaybong Textiles, Gaybong.
- (xvi) Kinnaur Textiles, Nichar.

- (xvii) Mandi Textiles, Mandi.
- (xviii) Procurement Unit scheme, Shimla.
- (xix) Dolls Centre, Shimla.
- (xx) Arki Textiles, Arki.
- (xxi) Wood working Production Centre, Paonta Sahib.
- (xxii) Sub Procurement Unit Scheme, Sirmaur.

4.6 **SERICULTURE**

4.6.1 Sericulture is an agro based labour intensive industry. The climatic conditions of Himachal Pradesh are quite congenial for the growth of this industry. At present, it provides subsidiary occupation to about 10,000 families most of whom belong to poorer sections of the society. In the new industrial policy of the State Govt., Sericulture has been given the status of Priority Industry and is admissible for all those facilities, which are being given to priority industries in the Pradesh.

4.6.2 The silk worm rearers are given Silk Seed and Mulberry Saplings at highly subsidized rates.

4.6.3 In addition to this, the State Govt. is also implementing the following Schemes :-

- (i) Mulberry farms.
- (ii) Mulberry Nursery.
- (iii) Chowki Rearing.
- (iv) Preparation of Silk Seeds.
- (v) Imparting technical know-how to silk worm rearers.
- (vi) Training of silk worm rearing.
- (vii) Production and marketing of raw cocoons.
- (viii) Reeling Training to Farmers/Rearers.

4.6.4 District-wise list of Sericulture farm/centres in Himachal Pradesh through which sericulture related activities are being disseminated/propogated, is as follows :-

<u>Name of District</u>	<u>Name of Farm/Centres</u>		
1. Kangra	1. Nurpur		
	2. Nagrota Surian		
	3. Bangoli		
	4. Panchrukhi		
	5. Baijnath		
	6. Rajpur		
	7. Lambagaon		
	8. Saie (Thural)		
	9. Nagrota Bhagwan		
	10. Rajiana		
	11. Ichhi		
	12. Pragpur		
	13. Kangra		
	14. Daulatpur		
	15. Shahpur		
	16. Muhl		
	17. Palampur		
	18. Bharmar		
	19. Bhadwar		
	20. Bharoli		
	21. Dehra		
	22. Peersaluhie		
	23. Shuni (32 Meel)		
	2. Chamba	24. Udaypur	
		25. Hatli	
	3. Una	26. Takarla	
		27. Bahar Jaswan	
	4. Hamirpur	28. Khud	
		29. Nadaun	
		30. Kangoo	
		31. Ladraur	
		32. Bhereri	
		33. Janglebari	
		34. Bejari	
		5. Bilaspur	35. Kothimajher
			36. Barthi
			37. Aur
	38. Ghumarwin		

- | | | |
|------------|-----|---------------------|
| | 39. | Ledda |
| | 40. | anjgain |
| | 41. | Harlo |
| | 42. | Kandarur |
| 6. Mandi | 43. | Sandhole |
| | 44. | Gheera |
| | 45. | Sajaupiplu |
| | 46. | Mohin |
| | 47. | Baldwara |
| | 48. | Dhar |
| | 49. | Bir |
| | 50. | Rajgarh |
| | 51. | Sidhpur |
| | 52. | Dadoh |
| | 53. | Samaila |
| | 54. | Pandoh |
| | 55. | Balichowki |
| | 56. | Narla |
| | 57. | Shivabadar |
| | 58. | Ropari Nalla |
| | 59. | Dadour |
| | 60. | Rewalsar |
| | 61. | Mandi |
| | 62. | Chauntra |
| | 63. | Nagwain |
| 7. Kullu | 64. | Hural (Gia) |
| 8. Solan | 65. | Nalagarh |
| | 66. | Kunihar |
| 9. Sirmour | 67. | Dhaulakuan |
| | 68. | Devinagar |
| | 69. | Puruwala |
| | 70. | Katesan Devi |
| | 71. | Parduni |
| | 72. | Karonda Wali Ghatti |
| | 73. | Sainwala |
| 10. Shimla | 74. | Dutt Nagar |
| | 75. | Palyad |

4.6.5 Achievements during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
a.	Production of reeling cocoons (Kg.)	225000	124718	200000	96962	200000	152678
b.	Distribution of Mulberry Plants (in lakhs No.)	30.00	20.50	25.00	20.50	30.00	21.00
c.	Employment (Mandays)	700000	600000	700000	610000	700000	620000

4.7 **STORE PURCHASE PROGRAMME**

4.7.1 The Store Purchase Organisation is playing a vital role in the industrialisation of the State by providing marketing facilities to the local industrial units for the products being manufactured by them which are being purchased for use in Government Departments and Autonomous bodies, Corporation etc. against rate contracts issued by this Organisation. Besides, the locally manufactured goods the Store Purchase Organisation is also entering into rate contracts for other items, which are not being manufactured within the State with outside parties and local suppliers for arranging purchase of quality products at reasonable rates.

4.7.2 This Organisation ensure bulk purchases of products of local industrial units. It is also giving price preference to ensure their growth and economical viability in future. The Small Scale Industrial Units and Cottage Industries, which are located in this Pradesh are being given price preference upto the extent of 15% on their products and medium and large scale industrial units located in the Pradesh are being given price preference to the extent of 3%.

4.7.3 Achievements during the last three years

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	2000-2001 Achievement	2001-2002 Achievement	2002-2003 Achievement
a.	No. of Rate Contracts finalised.	160	101	54
b.	No. of firms registered for Rate Contract with Industries Deptt.	54	25	38
c.	No. of renewal of registration.	203	180	165

4.8 TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

4.8.1 The new 20 Point Economic Programme was announced by the then Prime Minister on 14th January, 1982. It focused attention on some of the most important social and economic programmes included in the sixth plan and sought to impart greater dynamism to them. The 20 Point Programme is the real agenda for action before the nation and needs to be implemented in letter and spirit, whole heartedly and with dedication. This programme was again revised in the year 1986 in order to implement this programme more efficiently. While the thrust of the new programme continued to be on providing better living conditions for the less privileged sections of the population, it also aimed at all around improvement in productivity. The Department of Industries is implementing two of the points of this programme which are as follows :-

- (i) Point No. 1 (c) - Permanent Registration of SSI (SIDO) Units.
- (ii) Point No. 11 (a) - Assistance to Scheduled Caste families.
- (iii) Point No. 11 (b) - Assistance to Scheduled Tribes families.

4.8.2 Achievements during the last three years

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
a.	No. of SSI Units registered on permanent basis (SIDO)	600	581	600	662	600	648
b.	No. of Scheduled Caste families assisted	1200	1957	1200	1295	1500	1953
c.	No. of Scheduled Tribe families assisted	260	321	260	262	260	253

4.9 TRAINING PROGRAMMES/ EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMMES

In order to inculcate the culture of industry at the grass root level and to make the rural educated unemployed youths aware about the various schemes, relief/concessions provided by the State Government for setting up of industries, training programmes are organized by the Department of Industries. These programmes are conducted for various target groups and are of different durations. The details of the programmes which are organized are as under:-

(a) **Entrepreneurial Development Programme, (EDP)**

Industrialization is closely related to entrepreneurship which plays a significant role in accelerating the pace of industrialization in the State. Emphasis has been laid on the development of entrepreneurship in order to motivate the rural educated unemployed youths to set up their self employment ventures. The duration of an E.D.P. is generally 4- 6 weeks. The main objective of this programme is to create awareness about the setting up of industries in the State.

(b) **Short Term Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDPs)**

The short term Entrepreneurship development programmes are conducted so that the message of industrialization is carried to the general masses especially to the rural educated youth, who are unaware of the self employment out-lets provided by the industries. The duration of short term Entrepreneurship Development Programme is one week.

(c) **Industrial Awareness Programmes (IAPs)**

Industrial Awareness Programmes are organized in different parts of the State with a view to generate industrial/business awareness and to educate the prospective entrepreneurs about the latest incentives and facilities offered by the support system. The duration of each programme is three days.

(d) **H.P. Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (HPCED)**

H.P. Centre for Entrepreneurship Development has been set up at Parwanoo District Solan with an object to locate, motivate and select potential entrepreneurs.HPCED imparts training and orient entrepreneurs in the establishment of industries and create an awareness of appropriate tools and techniques in the fields of management of ventures. During the year 2002-2003 HPCED has organised 24 industrial awareness programmes and 10 short term entrepreneurship development programmes.

4.9.2 Prime Ministers Rozgar Yojana

(i) Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana was announced by the then Prime Minister on 15th August, 1993 to provide self-employment opportunities to one million educated unemployed youth in the country. The scheme was formally launched on 2nd October, 1993. This Scheme relates to the setting up of the self-employment ventures through Industry, Service and Business routes. All activities except direct agricultural operations are now covered under the scheme. Candidates who are within the age group of 18 to 40 years are eligible for getting loan under the scheme. However, upper age relaxation of 10 years is admissible to SC,ST, Ex-Servicemen, Physically Disabled and Women candidates. A candidate should be 8th pass. Preference will be given to those who have been trained in any trade in Government recognised/approved institution for duration of at least 6 months. Neither the income of the beneficiary along with the spouse nor the income of parents of the beneficiary shall exceed Rs. 40,000/- per annum. Eligible persons can get assistance/loan up to Rs. one lakh for business ventures and two lakhs for industries/service ventures and avail subsidy at the rate of 15% (maximum up to Rs. 15,000/-) under this scheme.

(ii) Achievements during the last three years are as under:-

Sl. No.	Programme year	Target	Cases sanctioned.	Amount sanctioned Rs in lakhs	Cases disbursed	Amount disbursed. Rs in lakhs
1.	2000-2001	2500	2534	1796.237	1973	1336.16
2.	2001-2002	3000	3032	2190.35	2433	1670.66
3.	2002-2003	2700	2797	2066.70	2298	1698.90

4.9.3 Rural Industrial Programme/Rural Artisans Programme

(a) The main objective of Rural Industries Programme/Rural Artisans Programme is the Up gradation of skills of rural artisans by providing them required training in improved techniques and tools and settling them in their trades, so that they are able to increase their earnings. The following categories of persons are eligible for assistance under this programme :-

- (i) All Rural Artisans and their family members.
- (ii) All farmers who have less than 5 acres of land and their family members.
- (iii) All landless labourers who are willing to become artisans.
- (iv) All Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes people.

(b) Achievements during the last three years

Sr. No.	RIP/RAP Scheme	2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
a.	No. of beneficiaries	2940	4734	2183	3237	3600	5975

4.10 **EXHIBITIONS**

In order to promote the sale of products being manufactured by SSI units and local artisans, the Department takes part in the State, National and International trades/fairs. Important trade fairs in which the Department normally participates are the India International Trade Fair, New Delhi, Dussehra Fair Kullu, Shivratri Fair Mandi, Lavi Fair Rampur, Minjar Fair Chamba.

4.11 **Mines and Minerals**

4.11.1 Minerals constitute a fundamental component of the State's material and economic base. Himachal Pradesh through its history has been variously called as an "Apple bowl", "A Hydel State", and is now on the thresh hold of becoming the "Cement State" of India as the quality of Limestone which is one of the most important ingredients in the manufacture of grey port-land cement is available in plenty. At present there are three cement plants in Medium and Large Sector, besides the mini cement plants functioning in the State. Three more large scale cement plants have been approved to be set up in the State based on limestone deposits at Sunder Nagar, Alsindi (Mandi district) and Chamba.

4.11.2 The District-wise Mineral Scenario of the State at Present is as under:-

Distt. Bilaspur	Limestone, dolomite, pyrites, silica sand boulders, gold panning.
Distt. Kangra	Limestone, calc-tuff, tuff roofing slate, silica sand boulders, Natural Gas, Hot water spring, saline water spring, Gold panning, mineral water of Sulha.
Distt. Chamba	Limestone, gypsum, roofing slate, magnesite, soap-stone and copper-ore.
Distt. Kinnaur	Gypsum, Beryl, kyanite, Lead silver ore, copper-ore, Hot water springs, Barytes.
Distt. Kullu	Limestone, pyrite, copper-ore, beryl, kyanite, bismuth, lead-silver-ore, mica nickel-cobalt-ore, uranium ore, roofing slate/white slate, hot water spring, iron ore, quartzite crista mineral water, gem stone.
Distt. Lahaul & Spiti	Asbestos, antimony-ore, gypsum, ores of iron, lead & copper, sulphur, limestone.
Distt. Solan	Lime stone, phosphate rocks, dolomite, lead-zinc-ore, coal, mineral water.
Distt. Una	Silica boulders, calc-tuff, gold panning, gas produced due to decaying matter (Methane).
Distt. Mandi	Limestone, rock salt, iron ore, Saline water springs, roofing slate, Gold panning.
Distt. Hamirpur	Silica-sand boulders, uranium-ore, calc-tuff and gas seepage.
Distt. Shimla	Limestone, quartzite, slabs slate, Barytes, Lead, Pyrite.
Distt. Sirmour	Limestone, Marble, Barytes, Gypsum, Rock-phosphate, Bauxite, Iron-ore, Lead-ore, Gold panning.

4.11.3 Achievements during the year 2002-2003

Sr. No.	Item	Achievement
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1.	No. of leases granted	46
2.	No. of River beds auctioned	62
3.	Drilling work done	1179.05 mtrs.
4.	No of illegal cases detected	2014
5.	Penalty on illegal extraction	Rs.897465/-
6.	Revenue received	33,99,70,303/-

Geo-technical/Geo-environmental Investigations:

1. Fragility report of Slapper- Katehru
2. Geotechnical report of parking site near Hotel Holiday Home
3. Geo- technical study of leakage of water from Baspa-II, HRT (Head Race Tunnel) Karchham of M/s Jai Prakash Industries.
4. Construction of Bridge on river Satluj near Bazir Baoli Tehsil Rampur, District Shimla.
5. Fragility studies of hill slopes adjoining to the proposed road alignment from Dodra to Larot in Distt. Shimla.
6. Inspection of Bridge site over Ukhli Khad, Distt. Hamirpur.
7. Construction of Bridge at Jobrang over river Chenab in Lahaul & Spiti District.
8. Investigation of 68.00 mtrs span motorable steel truss Bridge site across river Chenab at Salgran, Distt. Lahaul & Spiti.
9. Investigation of site proposed for 85.00 mtrs. span motorable bridge across river Chandra to village Yangley, Distt. Lahaul & Spiti.
10. Investigation of bridge site proposed for 46.00 mtrs. steel truss bridge over river Bhaga near village Tinoo on Khawalaik-Murti-Tinoo road District Lahaul & Spiti.
11. Construction of foot bridge over river Satluj near Dutt Nagar, District Shimla.
12. Environment Management Plan of Khaniyara area with NCBM.
13. Study of feasibility of underground limestone mining is under progress along with CMRI (Govt, of India Project).
14. Demonstration site has been set at Bagan Dhar under Environmental Management Capacity Building Technical Assistance Project, Activity-II-C Demonstration Project (World Bank Funded, MOEF Project). More reclamation work is under progress & a three days workshop on land use management, thereby erosion & water pollution control in limestone mine of Sirmour was also organised at Paonta Sahib & Bagan Dhar area of District Sirmour.

15. An officer was send for 6 weeks training on Environmental Management Capacity Building Technical Assistance Project to upgrade the knowledge & know-how in planning, design & implementation of environmental benign designs at Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

Mineral Investigations :

i) Cement grade limestone of Guma area of Chopal district Shimla.

3 drill holes have been completed in Gumma block and path is being constructed for 4th hole. One hole is in progress in Sangrothi Block. Core logging of 2 holes has been completed. Detail Physiographic mapping of the area is in progress.

ii) Bagh Limestone deposite, Distt. Shimla (Kothi Area)

During this period, Geology was marked on 0.4 sq. km. area which was contoured during last year. In addition all the drill holes were plotted and 0.25 sq. km. area was topographically mapped during this year. Logging of 200 meters of corwe has been done and samples have been retained after coning & quartering technique for their chemical analysis.

4.12 Information Technology Department :-

4.12.1 LOKMITRA PROJECT

A project named Lokmitra Project has been implemented in Hamirpur District by the Deputy Commissioner, Hamirpur. The total cost of this project is Rs. 40.00 lacs, out of which 36.00 lacs is the loan sanctioned by NABARD under RIDF-VI and balance has been the contribution of the State Government. Total expenditure incurred upto 31-03-2003 is Rs. 35.56 lacs and the balance amount of Rs. 4.44 lacs is to be paid during this financial year (2002-2003) to NIC by the Deputy Commissioner, Hamirpur, who is the implementing agency. This project has been fully completed by the Deputy Commissioner, Hamirpur.

4.12.2. SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY PARK OF INDIA (STPI): -

The State Government with the Software Technology Parks of India, Ministry of Information Technology, Government of India, has set up a Software Technology Park and High Speed Data Connectivity facilities at Shimla. An H-4 Type IBS Earth Station with 3.8 M

Dishcapable of multiple carrier operation and with scaleable configuration has been set up and operationalised on 21-07-2001 in Shimla and has a build up area of about 2360 Sq. mts. Units have been set up to manufacture and export of Software and Call Centre at this park. The total cost of this project is Rs. 5.80 Crores. The detailed UC of Rs. 1.65 Crores for the first installment released to STPI is still awaited from the Director General, STPI, New Delhi and the balance amount would only be released subsequently.

4.12.3. **JAI PRAKASH UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY:** -

Jai Prakash University of Information Technology has been set up at Wakanaghat, in District Solan (H.P.), with high quality education and training facilities in subjects and vocations in demand by the Industry. This University has been set up under the provision of "The Jaypee University of Information Technology Act, 2002 (Act No. 14, of 2002) are passed by the H. P. Legislative Assembly and in accordance to the statutes notified there under (Notification No. IT-F (7)-2/2000-III dated 22-07-2002). This University has been set up to offer courses in those fields of education, which are relevant in the modern context, especially in the field of Information Technology and related area. This University has been set up with an overall investment of about Rs. 100 Crores. At present, it is offering Undergraduate Programmes in the areas of Information Technology, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Computer Science and Bio- Informatics. Classes have already started on July 29th, 2002 and 182 students admitted. This University is the first institution of its kind to be set up in the State. The State Government has been making all out efforts to market the State as an ideal location for setting up institutes of Excellence on the National and International Scale. This necessitates ensuring creation of an environment which can assure such institutes of an environment where they can achieve very high academic standards and strive for excellence in their fields besides attracting and welcoming people from all over the country and abroad. Despite the fact that this is an institute of excellence of international standards and open for national and international students on the basis of an all India Competitive Examination, the State Government has managed to ensure that 5% of its total intake is reserved exclusively for Himachali Students. This will be over and above, the Himachali candidates who make it through the common entrance test.

CHAPTER - 5

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES OF CORPORATIONS/BOARD

5.1 In order to give a boost to Industrialisation in the State, the Government has established a number of autonomous Boards and Corporations. The details of these Corporations/Boards are given in subsequent paragraphs.

5.2 **THE HIMACHAL PRADESH STATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. (HPSIDC)**

5.2.1 The Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (HPSIDC) was incorporated in November, 1966 as a company wholly owned by the State Government. The Corporation is, inter alia, engaged in carrying out activities towards the advancement of industrial development of the State. The Corporation is, in addition to the H.P. Financial Corporation, acting as the State level financial institution under the refinance schemes of the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI).

5.2.2 The main developmental activities of the Corporation are :-

- (i) In furtherance to its primary role of promotion and development of medium and large scale industrial units, the Corporation also encourages promotion of projects in the 'assisted' sector. It provides long term finance upto Rs. 150 lakhs, besides equity participation in selective cases, to industrial units in the medium and large scale sectors. The loan assistance could be over and above the assistance being provided by other State Government Corporations. The Corporation has provided financial assistance to about 203 companies to set up industrial units in the State since inception. Total term loan component about 121.21 crores as on 31.03.2003 has been sanctioned and Rs. 120.34 crores has been advanced by the Corporation to such assisted companies. The Corporation has assisted 49 companies by way of equity contribution and an amount of Rs.8.76 crores had been sanctioned to these companies as equity.
- (ii) During the financial year 2002-2003 the Corporation publicised its

schemes alongwith the policies/incentives of the Government of Himachal Pradesh, in order to attract investment to the State.

- (iii) During the year the Corporation assisted entrepreneurs in identifying viable projects for implementation in the State in line with the Industrial Policy of State.
- (iv) The Corporation has executed works for the development of the industrial infrastructure to the tune of Rs.405.00 lakh (approx) during the year 2002-2003, out of the following works in progress:

Department/ Corporation in Lac.)	Works / Location	Amount(Rs.
HRTC-Bus Stand	Banjar, Nagrota & Jogindernagar	150
HP Khadi Board – Wool Carding Units	Rekong Peo , Sangla , Skibba & CholinginDistt.Kinnaur.	75
Youth & Sports Stadiums	Hamirpur , Taunidevi , Nahan	341
DRDA Bilaspur	Composite mushroom unit at Kandraur	60
Industries Deptt.	ASIDE Baddi , Indl. Areas/ Water Schemes	616
HP Pavillion IITF Delhi	Rennovation – on yearly basis	12
Fishries Deptt.	Tanks & Race ways at Sangla & Chamba	55
Other Deptts.	HPGIC , ITI	17
TOTAL		Rs. 1326 Lac.

- (v) The Corporation reorganised the recovery portfolio with a view to strengthen the recovery aspect. Two divisions headed by Senior Manager have been created at head office through re-organisation of staff. One Deputy Manager in each recovery division along with necessary supporting staff has been provided. Additional recovery work has also been entrusted to another Sr. Manager related to

recovery from cement & steel, hotel & food processing units and BIFR cases. The recovery position is being reviewed regularly.

- (vi) The Indian economy has been facing recession due to which, the number of entrepreneurs desirous of setting up of industrial units has also dwindled. To curb the decrease in non performing assets, the Corporation has made term lending norms a bit more stringent by keeping the debt equity ratio at 1:1 to 1.5:1 instead of earlier practice of 2:1. The Corporation has also started the practice of additionally obtaining collateral security to the extent of 20% to 30% if the amount of loan sanctioned wherever felt necessary. Besides above, the corporation took following steps for the recovery of its over dues & revival of sick/potentially sick units :-
 - (a) Proposal from promoters/directors are invited for the rehabilitation of units and steps are taken to revive these units which are found to be technically & economically viable by giving various concessions to units.
 - (b) In case unit is found non-viable the promoters are advised to submit one time settlement proposal to settle the dues of the Corporation.
 - (c) In case promoters are not in a position to pay their dues of the Corporation the assets of the Company are taken over u/s 29 of SFC's Act and taken over assets are disposed off to recover dues. Recovery suits are also filed against the promoters Directors by evoking personal guarantees.
 - (d) In case where units are running but the assets can not be taken over for any reason, recovery suits under section 30 of SFC's Act are initiated.
 - (e) In case of closed/sick units, change of management proposals are also considered to revive the unit by handing over the management to other financially sound promoters.
- vii) The Corporation has also reviewed its policy of equity participation and dis-investment/buy-back of equity shares. As per the guidelines of the Advisory Committee and decisions of the Board of Directors, stress has been laid for one time settlement of buying back of equity. Similarly, one time settlement is being encouraged with respect to term loans and as a result, the Corporation has been able to succeed reasonably to reach one time settlements in two cases.

5.2.3 Targets and Achievements during the year 2002-2003

Sl. No.	Particulars	Targets (Rs. in lacs)	Achievements (Rs. in lacs)
1.	Term Loan sanctioned	315	138
2.	Term Loan disbursed	268	115
3.	Recovery of principal and interest	962	1087
4.	Execution of Civil works	382	405
5.	Repayment of Loan		
	IDBI/SIDBI	254	268
	Govt. of India	20	20

(The disbursement figure includes units sanctioned term loan assistance in previous years)

5.3 **HIMACHAL PRADESH FINANCIAL CORPORATION (HPFC)**

5.3.1 The H.P. Financial Corporation was established under the State Financial Corporation's Act, 1951 with effect from 1st April, 1967 as a result of re-organisation of the erstwhile Punjab Financial Corporation under section 69 of the Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966. Prior to this the financial needs of the entrepreneurs to establish industrial units located in Himachal Pradesh were being looked after by the erstwhile Punjab Financial Corporation and at the time of re-organisation only three units with outstanding loans of Rs. 12.05 lakhs were transferred to Himachal Pradesh Financial Corporation.

5.3.2 The Corporation is providing medium and long term loans to entrepreneurs for setting up small and medium scale industries in Himachal Pradesh. Financial assistance for expansion, modernisation and rehabilitation of the existing industrial units and loan to small transport operators. The Corporation is also provides soft loans under the National Equity Fund Scheme of Small Industries Development Bank of India and underwrites issue of shares in exceptional cases. (This activity is being carried out primarily by the Himachal Pradesh State Industrial Development

Corporation Limited). The industrial concerns as defined under section 2(C) of the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 are eligible for financial assistance from the Corporation.

5.3.3 The Himachal Pradesh Financial Corporation as a Regional Industrial Development Bank has completed 36 years of operating. During these years, it has made substantial progress in the areas of sanctions, disbursement and loan recoveries. The magnitude of the financial assistance rendered can be gauged from the fact that the total sanctions to small and medium industrial units including transport operators upto 31st March, 2003 amounted to Rs. 430.96 crores. Hotels, chemicals, rubber/rubber products, metal products and transport are the major sectors in which assistance has been provided by the Corporation.

5.3.4 Achievements during the year 2002-2003

The year 2002-03 has been moderate for the Corporation as far as performance in its key areas of operations viz Sanctions, Disbursements and Recoveries is concerned. The Corporation could achieve sanctions of Rs. 813.03 lacs (against previous year's sanctions of Rs. 3798.39 lacs), the disbursements of Rs. 986.98 lacs (against previous year's disbursements of Rs. 2379.34 lacs) and recoveries of Rs. 2888.08 lacs (against previous year's recovery Rs. 3047.17 lacs) as per tentative results available. Achievements of the Corporation during the year 2002-03 in its key areas of operation are given in the following table:-

Sl. No.	Particulars	Achievements (provisional) (Rs. in lacs)	
		<u>Sanctioned</u>	<u>Disbursed</u>
1.	Term Loan	689.07	890.77
2.	Soft Loan	123.96	96.21
3.	Refinance from SIDBI/IDBI	<u>Availed</u> 599.99	<u>Repaid</u> 1087.00
4.	Recovery of Loan	<u>Principal</u> 1265.83	<u>Interest</u> 1622.25

5.4 HIMACHAL PRADESH STATE HANDICRAFTS & HANDLOOM CORPORATION LIMITED

5.4.1 Handloom and Handicrafts industry in India has a glorious tradition of excellent craftsmanship. From the employment point of view it has been playing a very important role in providing the second biggest single avenue next to agriculture. Accordingly the Himachal Pradesh Government formed a Corporation under the name and style of the “Himachal Pradesh State Handicrafts & Handloom Corporation Ltd.” for the development of weavers and artisans etc. remaining out side the gamut of the co-operative fold in 1974.

5.4.2 The main objectives and targets of this Corporation are:

- (i) To promote the growth and development of Handloom & Handicrafts industry in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (ii) To free weavers/artisans from exploitation by the master weaver/artisans/ traders.
- (iii) Impart training to the weavers/artisans in order to improve their skill in weaving etc. and taking other measures for promoting the welfare of weavers/artisans like financial and raw material assistance.
- (iv) To undertake the marketing of Handloom cloth and Handicraft items of the State.

5.4.3 In pursuance of the above objectives the Corporation is having the following activities:

- (i) Revival of extinct crafts.
- (ii) Skill generation.
- (iii) Pre-loom, Loom & Post Loom facilities to weavers and other artisans.
- (iv) Production in workshop.
- (v) Marketing of Handloom and Handicrafts items.

5.4.4 Targets and Achievements during the year 2002-2003(up to February 2003)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Targets	Achievements
---------	-------------	---------	--------------

1.	Production (Rs. in lacs)	76.00	56.53
2.	Sale (Rs. in lacs)	900.00	898.20
3.	No. of persons trained	--	253
4.	No. of persons under training	--	305
5.	No. of training centres	--	31
6.	No. of sales outlets	--	19
7.	No. of production centres	--	22

5.5 **THE HIMACHAL PRADESH STATE ELECTRONICS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (HPSEDC)**

5.5.1 The Himachal Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation was set up in the year, 1984 under the Companies Act, 1956. The main objective of the Corporation is development of electronic industry in the State.

5.5.2 Achievement during the year 2002-2003.

The Corporation had been acting as Nodal Agency for the supply of electronic equipment such as Computer hardware/software, Photo Copiers, Fax Machines, Medical equipment, X-Ray and Ultrasound Machines, Dish antennas, T.Vs, V.C.Rs, Overhead Projectors, P.A. Equipments etc. to all the Govt. Departments/Boards/Corporations in the State up 31-03-2000. With effect from 1.4.2001, though the corporation ceased to be the Nodal Agency yet it has been supplying these equipments to Govt. Departments by participating in the open tenders andt has been able to achieve a turn-over of approximately Rs 5.20 crores (un-audited) against a target of Rs. 5 crores during the period ending 31-03-2003. Some of the important projects undertaken by the Corporation during the year ended 31-03-2003 are as under:-

- a) The Corporation was entrusted the job of preparation of Electors Photo Identity Cards for the left out voters of Himachal Pradesh. The execution of this project by this Corporation was started from July 2002 onwards. The project has now been completed and identity

cards of approximately 6, 50,000 voters who turned up for videography have been prepared and handed over to the concerned Electoral Registration Officers.

- b) The work of computerisation of various results of examinations being conducted by H.P. Board of School Education has also been undertaken by the Corporation.
- c) Internet Telephony facility from Electronica, The Mall Shimla was started during the year in collaboration with MTL (a subsidy of MTNL).

5.6 THE HIMACHAL PRADESH STATE SMALL INDUSTRIES & EXPORT CORPORATION LIMITED (HPSSIEC)

5.6.1 The Himachal Pradesh State Small Industries and Export Corporation Limited was incorporated on 20.10.1966 under the Companies Act, 1956. It undertakes the following activities:-

- a) to aid, counsel, assist, finance, protect and promote the interest of small industries in the State;
- b) to take all necessary steps to utilise the potential productive capacity of plants operated by small industrial concerns;
- c) to promote and operate schemes for development of small industries;
- d) to manufacture, buy, sell, import, export, substance, tools, materials, goods or things of any description which, in the opinion of the Company, may be conveniently dealt with by the Company in connection with any of its objects.

5.6.2 The main activity of the Corporation is procurement and distribution of Iron & Steel to SSI units of the Pradesh.. It is also acting as consignment agent for IPCL products and is carrying on this business from Mehatpur Depot. The Corporation has also constructed and leased out Industrial Sheds to the SSI units at Parwanoo & Paonta Sahib.

5.6.2 Targets and Achievements during the year 2002-2003

Sl. No.	Name of material	Target			Achievements		
		Qty.(in MTs)	Value (Rs. in lacs)	Gross profit (Rs. in lacs)	Qty.(in MTs)	Value (Rs. in lacs)	Gross profit (Rs. in lacs)
1.	Iron & Steel	27000	4118.00	70.20	27561	3927.70	73.18

2.	Commission from Sale of IPCL products under distributorship	800	304.00	4.40	527	247.02	2.01
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(The above figures are tentative and subject to Audit)

5.7 HIMACHAL PRADESH GENERAL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED. (HPGIC)

5.7.1. Himachal Pradesh General Industries Corporation Ltd. (HPGIC) came into being in the year 1988 on the renaming of Himalaya Fertilizers Ltd., (Subsidiary of HPSIDC Ltd). All other manufacturing units of HPSIDC were transferred to this Corporation on 1.4.1988. In September, 1988 the Subsidiary status was done away with and the HPGIC was made an independent undertaking of the State Government.

5.7.2. **SHARE CAPITAL** :The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs.600.00 lacs. The paid up capital as on 31st March, 2003 stood at Rs.510.10 lacs.

5.7.3. **ACCOUNTS**: There are no arrears on this account. The Balance sheet for the year 2001-2002 was placed before the shareholders at their Annual General Meeting held on 27.09.2002. These accounts have since been laid on the table of the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha on 26.03.2003.

5.7.4 **CONTRIBUTION TO STATE EXCHEQUOR:-** The corporation contributes around Rs.400.00 lacs annually by way of Excise duty, Sales Tax, royalty etc. to State Exchaquer.

5.7.5 **ACTIVITIES** :- The Corporation is at present engaged only in manufacturing activity in its various units. The performance of the Corporation during last year is as below:-

Year	Sale (in lacs)	Profit/ Loss (Rs. In lac)
----- 2002-2003	----- 1124.00	----- (-) 54.40*

* The figures are tentative and subject to audit.

5.7.6. The Corporation is running following four units which are engaged in

the manufacturing of Country Liquor, Mining Operation, Wooden/Steel furniture and Silk cloth.

COUNTRY LIQUOR BOTTLING PLANT:

This unit is the main stay of the Corporation and is engaged in the manufacture of country liquor for sale in the State of Himachal Pradesh. It achieved production of 31.73 Pls (proof literes) as against a target of 36.00 lac PLs for the year 2002-2003. The reduced scale of production is due to the reduced sales of the product. The sales of the unit depend heavily on the price of this product which is fixed by the Excise Department. Even though the quality of liquor manufactured by the HPGIC is superior and the brand 'UNA No.1' enjoys a very good reputation yet the sales of this brand have suffered because of its higher price as also due to the fact that the cost of transportation of this liquor to areas situated far of from Una is higher. However despite all constraints and the intense competition in the market, the unit has been able to sell 31.73 lac proof liters by 31st March, 2003.

The production, sale and profit and loss for the year is given below;-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Sale</u>	<u>Profit/Loss</u>
2002-2003	31.79 lac PLs	Rs.951.08 lacs	(-) 3.88 lac

The licenced capacity of this unit is 2400 bulk Kilo litres and installed capacity is 18,26,000 Pls. This unit has given employment to 125 number of persons.

MINING PROJECT, BILASPUR:

a). **Lime Stone:** The activity of mining lime stone and its supply to National Fertilizers Ltd., Naya Nangal has been closed since January,2000 owing to ceasation of demand from them. Out of 24 employees at this mining site, 11 of them have been retired under VRS while two employees retired on superannuation. The remaining ten workers have been got adjusted in Govt. Departments during the course of the year.

b) **Shale :** The shale-mining site is located at Delag (Distt. Bilaspur). During the year 2002-2003 the unit supplied 76,000 MT of shale against the target of 1.20 lac MT to M/s ACC Barmana. The reduced sales are a result of less demand by M/s ACC from our mine.

c) **Quartzite** : The production of quartzite could not be started pending transfer of mining lease. On our request M/s ACC Ltd have agreed to transfer their own mining lease to our corporation and have since given their consent to the Director of Industries for the purpose. This lease is pending renewal and shall be transferred to the corporation after its renewal by the State Govt. The Corporation intends to start working this mine once the lease becomes available.

The production, sale and profit /Loss of the unit is as under:-

Year	<u>Production</u>	<u>Sale</u>	<u>Profit/Loss</u>
2002-2003	76,000 MTs	Rs. 24.60 lac	(+) 8.67 lac

Note: Includes Rs. 12.17 lac being income of previous years.

NURPUR SILK MILLS, NURPUR:-

This is a composite unit for the reeling of silk yarn from cocoon and production of silk fabric. The activity of reeling of silk yarn was closed in March, 2000 as it had become non –viable. Out of 51 workers employed in this section, 19 of them opted for VRS and 4 others retired on superannuation. The remaining 28 surplus workers have been got adjusted in other government departments. At present there is no reeling activity of the corporation.

As regards production of silk fabric, this unit has been traditionally producing chiffon cloth only. In the recent past, efforts have been made to introduce new varieties of silk fabric with a view to produce value added products. The results have been encouraging and the production in the year 2002-03 increased to 19413 meters from 17485 meters in the previous year and the sales also increased to Rs.54.50 lac compared to Rs.40.73 lac in the previous year.

The production, sales and profit/loss during the year was as under:-

Year	Production	Sale (Rs.in lac)	Profit/Loss (Rs. in lac)
2002-03	19413 mtrs	54.50 lac	(-) 2.52 lac

FURNITURE FACTORY, BILASPUR / SALES-SHOP, SHIMLA:-

The Furniture Factory, Bilaspur was initially established as a training-cum-production center by the Department of Industries, Himachal Pradesh. It was transferred to HPSIDC in the year 1971. Ever since the transfer of this unit to this Corporation, it is being run on commercial lines. It mainly caters to the demand from Govt. Departments and has established a name for itself by producing quality products. Two shops purchased at SDA Complex, Kasumpti to cater the requirements of the Govt. Departments located in and around State Capital are doing well.

The sales and Profit/Loss figures during the year 2002-03 are as below:-

	SALE	Profit/Loss
Year		
2002-2003	Rs. 54.50 lac	(-) 1.45 lacs

HIMALAYA FERTILIZERS, MANJHOLI:

This unit has been closed since 1997 after obtaining approval of the State Govt. The machinery and other items of this unit have been disposed off. All Employees of this unit have since been adjusted by the Corporation.

The interest element on soft term loan availed earlier by this unit from Agriculture Department of State Govt. amounting to Rs.297.46 lac as on 31-3-2002 @ 12% in respect of this loan comes to Rs.35.70 lac per year. This liability has resulted in the corporation depicting losses in its Balance sheet to a large extent.

The Corporation has already taken up with the State Govt. the subject of the land/building of this unit in lieu of the outstanding loans/interest of this unit. The decision of the State Govt. is awaited.

5.8 HIMACHAL PRADESH KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD (HPKVIB)

5.8.1 Himachal Pradesh Khadi & Village Industries Board came into existence on 8th January, 1968 under the provision of the Himachal Pradesh Khadi & Village Industries Board Act, 1966. Based on Gandhi ji's ideology, the main aim of the Board is to provide employment in rural areas so as to check the flow of rural youths to the towns for seeking employment. The Board is engaged in setting up of village

Industries (defined as such by the Khadi & Village Industries commission), production, trading, training and service activities. Khadi and Village Industries Commission provides funds to the Board in cash and through Bank finance for setting up of village industries.

5.8.2 In order to fulfil the above aims and objectives, the Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board is implementing the following activities :-

- (i) Village Industries and Production of Khadi.
- (ii) To grant loan for establishing Village Industries.
- (iii) To establish Weaving Centres of Wool/Cotton and Carding Plant and provide facilities of dyeing in some parts of the state.
- (iv) To open the sale shops for marketing the Khadi and Village Industries products.
- (v) To conduct training courses with a view to impart necessary skill and knowledge to carrying on Khadi and Village Industries.

5.8.3 The Board disburses grant and loan for the establishment of Village Industries as per the sanctioned budget received from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Board is rendering financial assistance for setting up of 115 types of Village Industries.

5.8.4 For setting up of each Village Industry, the Board had been providing loan/margin money as per the prescribed pattern and at prescribed rate of interest of the Khadi Commission. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission w.e.f. 1995-96 has changed the entire system of financing. The pattern approach has been replaced by Consortium Bank Credit Scheme. The projects above Rs. 1.00 lakhs are financed on project basis providing 25% of the project cost as margin money out of KVIC funds, 10% promoter contribution and remaining 65% as term loan under the other scheme called margin money scheme, the loan part is provided by the banks and margin money by Khadi and Village Commission.

5.8.5 Achievements during the year 2002-2003

Sr.No. Particulars	Achievements	
	New	Existing

<u>(Under C.B.C. Schemes)</u>		
1.	No. of Village Industries Financed	19 30
2.	Loan provided under Consortium Bank Credit (Rs. in lacs)	53.35 --
3.	Margin money provided under Consortium Bank Credit (Rs. in lacs)	27.95 --
	<u>Under Margin Money Scheme</u>	<u>During the Year 2002-2003</u>
4.	No. of cases sponsored	288
5.	No. of cases sanctioned	186
6.	Amount of margin money provided (Rs. in lacs)	285.00
7.	Amount released (Rs. in lacs)	224.45
8.	No. of Carding Plants	12

5.9 **NAHAN FOUNDRY LIMITED, NAHAN**

5.9.1 Nahan Foundry was established in 1875 by the then Maharaja of Sirmaur State. The company subsequently was made a joint Sector Enterprise of the Government of India. In the year 1952 the Company was taken over fully by the Government of India and it was registered as a Public Limited Company under the Companies Act on 25.10.1952. In September, 1964 its ownership was transferred by the Government of India to Himachal Pradesh Government. This Company was manufacturing items like Sugarcane crushers, Electric Motors and Monoblock pumps, Agricultural Implements, Railings etc., and was also carrying on hiring business of cane crushers and M.S. Juice Boiling pans in its branches spread over Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi.

5.9.2 The Company started running into losses due to old and obsolete plant & machinery. The Government of Himachal Pradesh decided to convert Nahan Foundry Limited into H.P.P.W.D. & IPH State Workshop (Nahan Foundry), Nahan w.e.f. 01.10.88 and transferred operational assets within factory premises, such as plant & machinery, equipments & tools etc. to the above workshop. The staff working in Nahan Foundry Limited (which also is under the Administrative control of Department of Industries) was also transferred to the State Workshop except a skeleton staff retained by Nahan Foundry to legally wind it up. The staff will be repatriated to the State Workshop

after winding up is completed. There are 15 employees at present working in the Company and 1 casual workers kept at Sissana for watch and ward of the properties. Due to closure of commercial activities w.e.f. 01.10.1988 the company is having outstanding loan and other liabilities as on 31.03.2003, as under :-

Share Capital	Rs.387.00 lacs
Grant-in-Aid (Reserve & Surplus)	Rs. 43.00 lacs
Unsecured loans (HP. Coop.. Bank)	Rs.144.99 lacs
Instt. Payable on Govt. Loan	Rs.209.44 lacs
Others	Rs. 13.69 lacs
Excess provision (2001-2002)	Rs.16.69 lacs

	Rs.814.81 lacs

5.9.3 The following properties of the Nahan Foundry Ltd., Nahan are to be disposed off-

In Utter Pradesh:	Raisi, Daurala, Shahpur.
In Haryana:	Ambala, Sisana, Sonapat, Bahadurgarh.
In Punjab:	Ludhiana

CHAPTER – 6

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT **(UNDER DEMAND NO. 18) FOR THE YEAR 2002-2003)**

Sl. No.	Major Head of Accounts	Sanctioned (Rs.'000) (2002-2003)	Expenditure (Rs.'000) (Un-reconciled)
1	2057-Supplies and Disposal- 101-Purchase-01-Estt. of Store Purchase Organisation		
	Non-Plan	4691	4624
	Plan	200	179
	Total - 2057 (Non Plan)	4691	4624
	Plan	200	179
2.	2059- Public works 01- Office Building o53 Maintenance & Repair 16- Maint. Exp. on Ind. Deptt.		
	Non Plan	200	198
	Total Non Plan	200	198
3.	2216- Housing 01 Govt. Residential Buildings 106- General Pool Accommodation 14- Mant. & Repair of Ind. Deptt.		
	Non Plan	200	202
	Total Non Plan	200	202
4.	2851-Village & Small Industries 001-Direction & Administration 001-01-Directorate Non Plan	2336	1886
	001-03-Establishment of Nucleus Cell 100%CSS		

Plan	3312	3025
<hr/>		
Total-001		
Non-Plan	2336	1886
Plan	900	3025
<hr/>		
101-Industrial Estate		
Non-Plan	-	-
Plan-Normal	17318	1213
<hr/>		
Total-101-Industrial Estate		
Non-Plan	-	--
Plan-Normal	17318	1213
<hr/>		
102-Small Scale Industries		
Non-Plan	364	455
Plan-Normal	89374	54806
<hr/>		
Total(102)-Small Scale Industries		
Non-Plan	364	455
Plan	89374	54806
<hr/>		
103-Handloom Industries		
Plan	13448	12163
<hr/>		
Total (103)-Handloom Industries		

Plan	36083	28130

104-Handicraft Industries		
Non-Plan	221	251
Plan	--	--

Total 104-Handicraft Industries		
Non-Plan	221	251
Plan	--	---

105-Khadi Industries		
Non-Plan	2792	2792
Plan	6420	6420

Total Khadi Industries-105		
Non-Plan	2792	2792
Plan	6420	6420

107-Sericulture Industries		
Non-Plan	14130	13453
Plan-Normal	7481	2966

Total 107-Sericulture Industries		
Non-Plan	14130	13453
Plan	7481	2966

Total 2851-Village & Small Scale Industries		
Non-Plan	19843	18837

Plan	159988	100560
<hr/>		
5. 2852-Industries		
80-General-001- Direction & Administration-01-Directorate		
Non-Plan	9377	9236
Plan	1975	1943
102-Incl. Productivity 01-Dev. of Incl. Area		
Non-Plan	1042	1096
Plan-Normal	800	832
02-Incentive to Entrepreneurs in Himachal Pradesh		
Non-Plan	30003	30003
Plan	500	500
05-Central Subsidy to Entrepreneurs in Himachal Pradesh 100% C.S.S.		
Plan	210000	204299
07-Export Promotion Industrial Park		
Plan	500	-
800-Other Expenditure 01-Arts, Product & Exhibition		
Non-Plan	31	38
Plan	1200	3163
<hr/>		
Total 2852-Industries		
Non-Plan	13453	40373

Plan	214975	210737
<hr/>		
6. 2853-Non Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries		
Non-Plan	20525	19324
Plan	6700	8888
<hr/>		
Total-2853		
Non-Plan	20525	19324
Plan	6700	8888
<hr/>		

7. 4851-Capital outlay on Village & Small Scale Industries

02-SOON-DIC Buildings

Plan Normal 700 706

04- Expenditure on Dev. of Ind. Estates

Plan 16105 16105

05- Export promotion Ind. Park

Plan 500 500

Total 4851-S.S.I. (Plan) 17305 17305

8. 6851-Loan for Vill. & small Ind.
103- Hand loom Ind.
01- Loans under hill area woollen Dev. Project under Project Package scheme

Plan 630 630

Total Demand No. 18
(1 to 8)

Non-Plan	85902	113551
Plan	399798	33830

ANNEXURE – A

**Staff position in respect of Industries & Information
Technology Department**

Sl. No.	Category	Sanctioned posts	Vacant Posts
1	Class-I	37	6
2.	Class-II	131	51
3.	Class-III	612	175
4.	Class-IV	463	189
Total		1243	421