

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

FOR

SCHEDULED CASTES

ANNUAL PLAN

1981-82

NIEPA DC



D01281

AND

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

11

1980-85

- 5452
309.24
HIM - S

**Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-B, SriAurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016**
DOC. No.../2-8.1.....
Date.....26/2/84..

CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
I. Introductory ..	1
II. Demographic and Economic Details ..	3
III. Bonded labour in Himachal Pradesh ..	8
IV. Implementation of Minimum Wages Act, 1948, in H.P. ..	10
V. Atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and Enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1976 ..	12
VI. Human Resource Development ..	14
VII. Evaluation Survey of Scheduled Caste Land allottees in Himachal Pradesh ..	16
VIII. Development strategies of Special Component plan for Scheduled Castes during 1980—85 and Annual Plan, 1981-82 ..	18
IX. Sectoral Programmes :	
1. Agriculture ..	22
2. Horticulture ..	24
3. Supporting services to new allottees of Land ..	27
4. Minor Irrigation ..	28
5. Soil Conservation ..	28
6. Animal Husbandry ..	28
7. Dairy Development ..	30
8. Fisheries ..	30
9. Forestry ..	32
10. Rural Integrated Development Department ..	34
11. Co-operation ..	36
12. Medium Irrigation ..	39
13. Flood Control ..	39
14. Power (Rural Electrification) ..	39
15. Industries ..	40

Chapter	Page
16. Roads and Bridges	.. 43
17. Education	.. 44
18. Health—	
(A) Allopathy	.. 46
(B) Ayurveda	.. 47
19. Water Supply	.. 47
20. Housing	.. 48
21. Urban Development	.. 49
22. Labour and Labour Welfare	.. 50
23. Welfare of Backward Classes	.. 50
24. Social Welfare	.. 52
25. Special Nutrition Programme	.. 52
26. Scheduled Castes Development Machinery	.. 53
X. H.P. Scheduled Castes Development Corporation	.. 54
XI. Scheduled Caste families crossing the poverty line	.. 58
XII. Monitoring and Implementation	.. 59
Statements	
SCP-I Outlays for Special component Plan and General Plan, 1980—85 and 1981-82	.. 62
SCP-II Special Component Plan, 1980—85, General	.. 64
SCP-III Special Component Plan, 1980—85 Central Programmes/Centrally-sponsored Schemes (100 % and 50:50 basis)	80
SCP-IV Special Component Plan, 1980—85—Physical targets and achievements (General)	.. 81
SCP-V Special Component Plan, 1980—85—Capital Outlay content (State Plans)	87
SCP-VI Special Component Plan, 1980—85—Number of families crossing the poverty line	.. 88
SCP-VII Special Component Plan, 1980—85—Minimum Needs Programme	.. 92

Annexures	Page
. Scheduled Castes in H.P. as per SC/ST List Modification Orders, 1956 ..	95
-A The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1976..	97
I. Percentage of Scheduled Castes Population to total population in States/ Union Territories (1971 Census) ..	99
II. Total number of Scheduled Caste families in States and Union Territories (1971 Census) ..	100
V. C.D. Blocks having more than 20% S.C. population in Himachal Pradesh— 1971 Census ..	101
V. H.P. Khadi and Village Industries Board ..	102
V-A. Details of schemes for training of weaving, spinning, dyeing and finishing	104
V-B. Details of schemes for imparting training in 4 spindle new model Charkha units ..	105
V-C. Details of schemes (Marketing of Bamboo products) ..	106
V-D. Details of schemes for marketing of leather goods ..	107
VI-A. H.P. State Handicrafts and Handloom Corporation (Carpet production unit) ..	108
VI-B. H.P. State Handicrafts and Handloom Corporation (Leather Embroidery products) ..	109
VI-C. H.P. Handicrafts and Handloom Corporation (Training Centres) ..	110
VII. Copy of letter from the Agriculture Production Commissioner regarding the tie up of government departments/ agencies with the H.P. Scheduled Castes Development Corporation for providing assistance to the Scheduled Castes in Himachal Pradesh ..	111

FOREWORD

Total population of Scheduled Castes in Himachal Pradesh is 7.70 lakhs which constitutes 22.2 % of total population of the Pradesh, according to 1971 census. They account for 1.62 lakh families out of an all India total of 171.47 lakh Scheduled Caste families. Of these 1.62 lakh Scheduled Caste families in the State, about 1.25 lakh families are marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. They mostly follow traditional occupations and constitute the poorer and more vulnerable section of the community. Attempts made in the earlier plans to quantify financial and physical benefits to Scheduled Castes did not achieve the desired results. The concept of Special Component Plan was, therefore, evolved and a modest plan of the size of Rs. 4.61 crores was prepared for the first time in 1979-80 against which Rs 2.98 crores were spent. During 1980-81 Special Component plan outlay was Rs 7.64 crores (State plan: Rs 6.80 crores; Special Central Assistance: Rs 0.83 crore). This much-enlarged plan was implemented for the purpose of reducing the socio economic cleavages between the scheduled castes and other communities.

In the finalised plan size of Rs 560.00 crores and Rs. 101.00 crores for 1980-85 and 1981-82, the Special Component plan flow is Rs 61.60 crores and Rs. 11.12 crores, respectively. Thus around 11 per cent of the State Plan size has been earmarked for the development of Scheduled Castes. Supplementation by way of Special Central Assistance from the Ministry of Home Affairs has been envisaged as Rs. 5.55 crores and Rs. 1.00 crores for 1980-85 and 1981-82, respectively. An attempt has been made to identify such schemes which will help augment the income of the Scheduled Caste families so as to help them cross the poverty line as laid down in the national objective of 50 % such families crossing the poverty line by the end of Sixth Five-Year Plan.

I place on record my thanks for the assistance and advice extended by the Planning department and co-operation given by other departments in making available the requisite details needed for the preparation of the document. I also record my appreciation of the hard work done by Shri D.K. Sharma, Assistant Commissioner, Shri M.L. Kapur, Senior Research Officer, Shri R.S. Verma and Shri M.P. Gupta, Statistical Assistants and Shri Deepak Sharma, Computer for the presentation of this document. Typing work has been done by Shri D.K. Sareen, K. Sharda Kanwar and Shri Padeep Kumar Thakur, Stenographers.

A.N. VIDYARITHI
I.A.S.

Commissioner-cum-Secretary
(Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes),
Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Simla 171002,
2nd April, 1981

CHAPTER I

Introduction

The population of Scheduled Castes in the country is about 10 crores. They suffer from the dual disabilities of severe economic exploitation and social discrimination. They have few assets and are generally dependent on agricultural labour and other low-income occupations. They mostly continue to pursue traditional occupations and are generally unable to avail themselves of the new employment opportunities generated through various economic development programmes.

While Scheduled Castes constitute 15% of the total population of the country, their proportion is much larger in the poverty group of the country; most of the Scheduled Castes are below the poverty line. Most of the Scheduled Castes are agricultural labourers, leather workers, weavers and fishermen. The unclean occupations such as scavenging and sweeping, flaying and tanning etc. are almost exclusively left to the Scheduled Castes. In the urban areas, a large proportion of Rickshaw pullers, Cart pullers, other unorganised non-agricultural waged labourers and civic sanitation workers belong to Scheduled Castes. According to the recent National Survey, Scheduled Castes form 66% of the estimated number of bonded labourers.

The literacy rate among Scheduled Castes according to 1971 census, is only 14.7% as against the all India average of 33.80% (excluding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes). Some of the communities have hardly any educated person among them. The condition of education amongst the women is even more unsatisfactory. The percentage of literacy among scheduled caste women is only 6.44% as against 22.25% among other women excluding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The proportion of scheduled castes enrolment to total enrolment of all communities was 11.8% during 1976-77 as against their population of 15%. This shows that the enrolment of the Scheduled Castes is still below the corresponding population proportion of these communities. There is heavy drop out among the Scheduled Caste students even in the Primary Schools particularly in the 1st two classes and especially at the end of class, I. The situation continues to be increasingly depressing through the Middle Schools to High Schools and beyond.

Notwithstanding this extremely adverse situation, the Scheduled castes contribute significantly to the sustenance and growth of the production system of the country and the nation's economy. Experience of three decades of planning has revealed that the process of economic development and modernisation has not benefited this weaker section to the extent it did the other communities, though growth with social justice has been accepted as the main objective for the planned economic development. The fruits of progress and flow of benefits have not reached the majority of Scheduled castes to the extent these should have.

A State committed to a policy of growth with social justice has necessarily to devise policies and programmes in the manner that should minimise the gap between the rich and the poor. The benefits from all sectors of development should flow in equitable and just manner to all groups and communities for reducing socio-economic cleavages. Article 46 of the Constitution further states that "the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all form of exploitation."

Efforts have been made through the planning process to minimise the growth along with distributive justice to marrow down the inequalities in pursuance of the objectives laid down in the preamble and directive principles of State policy. From the Fifth Plan onwards, strategy of development of Scheduled Castes has been to provide major thrust to the development through schemes under the general sector of development. These were to be supplemented by special programmes under Backward Classes Sector. By the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, it became apparent that attempt to quantify financial and physical benefits to Scheduled Castes had not achieved the desired results. Realising the need for special development which can directly benefit the Scheduled Caste families earmarking provision from the sectoral plans in proportion to the Scheduled Caste population in the target groups ; providing institutional credit and marketing facilities and extending adequate social amenities to the Scheduled Caste families ; particularly to those below the poverty line. All these activities are required to be undertaken in an integrated manner so that each Scheduled Caste beneficiary family receives a package of developmental assistance. The idea got concretised during 1979-80 and this Government for the first time, formulated a Special Component plan for the Scheduled Castes as part of the State Plan.

Considerable importance and emphasis was attached to the formulation and implementation of Special Component plan during the year 80-81 when at the P.M.'s level guidelines were sent to all State Governments to prepare these plans in a manner so that 50% of the Scheduled Caste families cross the poverty line by 1985. The Planning Commission in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs held joint discussions with the representatives of all States and U.Ts. in April 1980 regarding formulation of schemes and programmes, which could expeditiously transform socio-economic condition of the Scheduled castes. In this background Special Component plan 1980-81 was formulated.

The Central Government had instituted a Working Group for evolution of a developmental strategy for Scheduled Castes and the important recommendation of the said group are as under : —

- (i) Family oriented programmes for the Scheduled Castes should be taken up in the required magnitudes so that 50% of the Scheduled Caste families are enabled to cross the poverty line in the Sixth Plan period as indicated by the Prime Minister in her letter of the 12th March, 1980 ; suitable phasing from year to year may be made.
- (ii) These family orientted programmes of economic development should be formulated on the basis of the needs of the Scheduled Castes and should meet the specific problems faced by them ; further there should be composite programmes and it should be ensured that all essential linkages are planned for and organised.
- (iii) The provision of all minimum and basic amenities should be fully incorporated in the Special Component plan ; these would include drinking water, housing, drainage, link roads, supply of essential commodities etc. and in the urban areas also, all services and facilities for the improvement of slums.
- (iv) The educational development of the Scheduled Castes especially at the primary level should be fully reflected in the Special-Component plan ; it is necessary that the lag in the education of the Scheduled Castes is removed and they are brought on a par with the general population in the Sixth Plan period.

These suggestions have by and large been kept in view in the revised plans for 1981-82 and 1980—85 .

CHAPTER II

Demographic and Economic Details

For the purposes of 1971 Census, the Castes and Tribes listed as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for Himachal Pradesh, in the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes List Modification Order, 1956, constitute the Scheduled population. In the case of Himachal Pradesh, two different lists were drawn in the different areas of the Pradesh. Such a source was necessitated in view of the merger of certain areas from the composite State of Punjab, in Himachal Pradesh on the 1st of November, 1966 when three States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh were reorganised. Fifty-two castes in respect of old areas and 36 castes for new areas were notified. These are given in Annexure I. A composite revised list issued in 1976 by Government of India, is at Annexure II. Out of these castes, the major concentration is that of the following five who cover 78.9 per cent of the total Scheduled caste population of the Pradesh—

Name of the Scheduled Caste Community	Population	Percentage to total Scheduled Caste population of the State
1	2	3
1. Chamar, Ravidasi etc.	.. 2,24,574	29.18
2. Doom, Mahasha etc.	.. 39,022	5.07
3. Kabirpanthi, Julaha	.. 64,158	8.33
4. Koli or Kori	.. 2,37,614	30.88
5. Lohar	.. 41,916	5.45
Total	.. 6,07,284	78.91

According to 1971 Census, the total population of Scheduled Castes in Himachal Pradesh is 7,69,572 of which 3,94,690 are males and 3,74,882 are females. The total population of Scheduled Castes according to 1961 Census was 6,43,851 which indicates that the growth rate of the Scheduled Caste population during the decade 1961—71 was 19.53 per cent against the general growth rate of 23.04 per cent in the State and 24.80 per cent in the country as a whole. It is interesting to note that the percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population is higher in Himachal Pradesh than that obtaining in any other State except Punjab.

The State-wise percentage of Scheduled Caste population is given in Annexure II.

The total population of Scheduled Castes in Himachal Pradesh is 7.70 lakhs approximately and it accounts for 1.62 lakh families out of an all India total of 171.47 lakhs families. The State wise position in this behalf is given in Annexure III.

The population of Scheduled Castes is vastly scattered and its district-wise distribution, according to 1971 Census, is indicated in the following table :-

Name of the District	Total Population	Scheduled Caste Population	Percentage of Scheduled Caste Population to total
1	2	3	4
1. Bilaspur	1,94,786	47,655	24.47
2. Chamba	2,51,203	38,156	15.19
3. Hamirpur	2,65,011	5,1,469	19.42
4. Kangra	8,00,863	1,34,871	16.84
5. Kinnaur	49,835	9,669	19.40
6. Kulu	1,92,371	48,361	25.14
7. Lahaul-Spiti	27,568	354	1.28
8. Mandi	5,15,180	1,34,531	26.11
9. Simla	4,19,844	1,12,767	26.86
10. Sirmur	2,45,033	73,949	30.18
11. Solan	23,7,403	70,652	29.76
12. Una	2,61,337	47,138	18.04
Total H. P.	34,60,337	7,69,572	22.24

Out of the total Scheduled Caste population of 7,69,572 in Himachal Pradesh 7,34,080 reside in rural areas and they constitute 95.4 per cent of such population and 22.8 per cent of the total rural population. Only 34,492 Scheduled Castes reside in Urban areas and they constitute 4.6 per cent of the total Scheduled Castes population and 14.7 per cent of the total urban population of the State.

Sex-wise, Rural and Urban population of Scheduled Castes according to 1971 Census is indicated in the following table :-

District	Male			Female			Total Population Sch. Caste	Percentage to total
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Bilaspur	23,012	947	23,959	22,897	799	23,696	47,655	0.62
2. Chamba	18,250	1,606	19,856	16,884	1,416	18,300	38,156	0.50
3. Hamirpur	24,872	239	25,111	26,157	21	26,358	51,469	0.67
4. Kangra	65,529	1,839	67,368	65,942	1,561	67,503	1,34,871	1.75
5. Kinnaur	4,955	..	4,955	4,714	..	4,714	9,669	0.12
6. Kulu	24,219	697	24,916	22,844	601	23,445	48,361	0.63
7. Lahaul-Spiti	209	..	209	145	..	145	354	0.01
8. Mandi	64,450	4,084	68,534	62,814	3,183	65,997	1,34,531	1.75
9. Simla	53,978	4,919	58,897	50,503	3,367	53,870	1,12,767	1.46
10. Sirmur	37,539	2,199	39,738	32,064	1,847	34,211	73,949	0.96
11. Solan	33,921	2,062	36,523	32,096	2,033	34,129	70,652	0.92
12. Una	23,892	732	24,624	21,894	620	22,514	47,138	0.61
Himachal Pradesh	3,74,826	19,864	3,94,690	3,59,254	15,628	3,74,882	7,69,572	100.00

There are 69 Development Blocks in the State. In some Blocks, the population of the Scheduled Castes is relatively more concentrated than in others. There are 26 Blocks where the concentration of the Scheduled Caste population is more than 20 per cent of the total population of the Block. The Blockwise total population and the Scheduled Caste population for these Blocks is indicated in Annexure-IV.

According to 1971 Census the population of various castes as indentified in various traditional occupations in the Pradesh is given below :—

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

The occupational pattern of Scheduled Caste population in Himachal Pradesh is indicated below :—

Occupational Distribution		(1971) CENSUS			
Occupational Pattern of workers |	Total	Scheduled Castes	Percentage to total	Percentage of Scheduled Castes	
1	2	3	4	5	
1. Cultivators ..	9,03,273	2,14,290	70.39	24	
2. Agricultural Labourers ..	53,344	28,446	9.34	53	
3. Livestock, forestry, fishing and plantation of orchards and allied activities ..	34,424	7,646	2.51	22	
4. Mining and Quarrying ..	1,344	566	0.19	42	
5. (a) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (Household Industry) ..	33,199	17,695	5.81	53	
(b) Manufacturing, processing, servicing, repair (other than household Industry) ..	20,176	5,854	1.92	29	
6. Construction ..	51,183	10,562	3.47	21	
7. Trade and Commerce ..	31,748	1,689	0.56	5	
8. Transport, storage and communication ..	15,773	3,165	1.04	20	
9. Other services ..	1,34,168	14,559	4.77	11	
Total ..	12,78,632	3,04,432	100.00	24	

In Himachal Pradesh over 70.39 per cent of Scheduled Caste workers are cultivators and 9.34 per cent are agricultural labourers. These two categories comprising about 80 per cent of the Scheduled Caste workers are dependent on land and constitute the main target group of the 1.62 lakh Scheduled Caste families in the

State, about 1.25 lakhs are marginal and small farmers and agricultural labourers. The abstract of the occupational pattern among the Scheduled Castes obtaining in 1971 census is given below :—

According to 1971 Census the population of various castes as identified in various Traditional occupations in the Pradesh is given below :—

Occupation	Total Number	Percentage to total
1	2	3
1. Leather workers ..	79,187	23.29
2. Weaving and Spinning ..	1,83,187	53.88
3. Toddytapping, tari and liquor making and pig rearing ..	151	0.04
4. Basket, mat and rope making ..	3,682	1.08
5. Washing of clothes, dyers and painters ..	2,356	0.69
6. Sweepers and scavengers ..	23,360	6.87
7. Fine metal works, artisans and ornaments and lac bangles ..	708	0.21
8. Fruit and Vegetable sellers and dealers of milk products ..	105	0.04
9. Gold washers, floating of timbers, catachu makers and masonry works, etc. ..	1,065	0.31
10. Carpenters and Iron smiths ..	46,208	13.59
Total ..	340,009	100.00

LITERACY

According to 1971 Census, literacy amongst the Scheduled Castes in Himachal Pradesh is 18.82 per cent as against 31.96 per cent for the total State. The literacy gap for females is still wider as the literacy amongst the Scheduled Caste females is 9.7 per cent against the State percentage of 20.20 per cent for females.

Literacy among Scheduled Castes according to 1971 Census, is indicated in the following table :—

LITERATES

Educational Levels	Rural		Urban		Total		Grand total (Male and Female)
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Primary or junior Basic	4,78 ⁺	11,365	4,125	1,726	45,505	13,091	58,996
2. Matriculation and above but below Graduate	5,172	368	1,385	326	6,557	794	7,351
3. Graduate and above	170	21	160	10	330	31	361
4. Non-Tech. diploma not equal to degree	..	..	25	1	25	1	26
5. Technical diploma not equal to degree	..	..	17	2	17	2	19
6. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree	..	..	7	..	7	..	7
Total	47,122	11,854	5,719	2,065	52,841	13,919	66,760

CHAPTER III

Bounded labour in Himachal Pradesh

Bonded labour constitutes one of the weakest sections of the society and its abolition was one of the items of the 20-Point Economic Programme announced in 1975. Subsequently, the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance, 1975 was promulgated on the 25th October, 1975, abolishing bonded labour system throughout the country with effect from that date. The Ordinance was later on replaced by an Act on the 9th February, 1976 and Rules were framed under the Act on 28th February, 1976. This Act seeks to provide for abolition of Bonded Labour System with a view to preventing economic and physical exploitation of the weaker sections of the people and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The State Government who is primarily responsible for the enforcement of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, has been given adequate powers. The District Magistrates authorised under the Act by the State Government, are responsible to enquire whether any bonded labour or any other form of forced labour is practised in their jurisdiction and to take necessary action to eradicate such system. The District Magistrates are also required under the Act to promote the Welfare of the freed bonded labourers by securing and protecting their economic interests.

The first case of alleged bonded labour in Kinnaur District came to the notice of the Government on 17th August, 1976, but on enquiry by the Deputy Commissioner it was found that the case was of agricultural indebtedness and the relief was provided to the person under the "Relief and Agricultural Indebtedness Act, 1975".

Two cases of alleged bonded labour in Sirmur district were brought to the notice of the Government in 1978. After enquiry the cases were sent to the Court for trial. However, in one case the accused was acquitted and in the other case he was discharged.

In the year, 1979, 5 more cases of bonded labour were reported in Sirmur District. After enquiry it was found that in 2 cases the allegations were not substantiated. In 3rd and 4th case, the cases were sent to the Court for trial. The 5th case is still under investigation.

Two cases were reported from district Kangra but on enquiry it was found that these were not the cases of bonded labour.

Recently 3 more cases of alleged bonded labour in Sirmur District were brought to the notice. These cases were looked into by the District Magistrate but could not be substantiated.

The matter regarding rehabilitation of bonded labourers was discussed in the 27th Session of the Labour Ministers Conference held on the 11th January, 1976 and it was decided that the State Government would take steps for specifically identifying bonded labour. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes agreed to lend his organisational support for survey to be undertaken for identifying bonded labour. It was also decided that each State Government concerned would prepare and implement schemes for social and economic rehabilitation of the emancipated bonded labour. The State Labour Department would act as the 'nodal' department to coordinate the activities of other departments relating to bonded labour.

There is provision for the constitution of Vigilance Committees in the Districts and Sub-Divisions and the functions of such Vigilance Committees have been assigned in Section 14 and are given below :—

- (a) To advise the District Magistrate or any officer authorised by him so that the efforts made and action taken to ensure that the provisions of this Act, or any rule made thereunder are properly implemented.

- (b) To provide for the economic and social rehabilitation of the freed bonded labourers.
- (c) To coordinate the functions of rural banks and cooperative societies with a view to channelising adequate credit to the freed bonded labourers.
- (d) To keep an eye on the number of offences of which cognizance has been taken under this Act.
- (e) To make a survey as to whether there is any offence of which cognizance ought to be taken under this Act.
- (f) To defend any suit instituted against a freed bonded labourer or a member of his family or any other person dependent on him for the recovery of the whole or part of any bonded debt or any other debt which is claimed by such person to be bonded debt.

It is proposed to constitute Vigilance Committees at District level in Sirmur and Kangra Districts with a view to getting bonded labour identified. Some funds are required to be placed at the disposal of the Vigilance Committee for the following purposes:—

- (a) To provide for the economic and social rehabilitation of the freed bonded labourers ;
- (b) Other Expenses.

The above provision has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1981-82 and the Sixth Plan, 1980—85.

CHAPTER IV

Implementation of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in Himachal Pradesh

The object of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is to provide safeguards for labour in what are called sweated Industries. The Act empowers the State Government to fix the rates of Minimum Wages in the scheduled employments given in the Act. Under Section 27 of the Act the State Government can also add any employment to the schedule by notification in the official Gazette giving not less than 3 months notice so to do.

2. The Himachal Pradesh Government have added the following employments to the schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 during the years 1966, 1972, 1980 and 1981, respectively :—

- (1) Forestry and Timbering Operations— Added in 1966.
- (2) Shops and Commercial Establishments— Added in 1972.
- (3) Engineering Industry— Added in 1980.
- (4) Chemical and Chemical Products— Added in 1981.

3. The Himachal Pradesh Government has fixed the Minimum rates of wages in the following scheduled employments —

- (1) Agriculture.
- (2) Construction or maintenance of roads or in building operations.
- (3) Stone breaking and in stone crushing.
- (4) Forestry and timbering operations.
- (5) Public Motor Transport.
- (6) Tea Plantations.
- (7) Shops and Commercial Establishments.

4. The State Government has also constituted a Minimum Wages Advisory Board, to advise the Government on fixation and revision of minimum rates of wages

5. The Government has revised minimum rates of wages under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 from Rs. 6.25 per day to Rs. 7.25 per day in respect of employments of construction and maintenance of roads or in building operations, stone breaking and in stone crushing etc. w.e.f. 1-1-1981.

6. The Government has also revised the minimum rates of wages for the workers engaged in the Tea Plantations Industry w. e. f. 1-1-1981 on the recommendation of Minimum Wages Advisory Board from Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 5 per day for unskilled labour.

7. The revision of minimum wages have also become due in the following employments and revision was considered in the meeting of Minimum Wages Advisory Board held on 19-12-1980 and the Board recommended to notify the revision proposals for Public objections and suggestions in the following establishments. :—

- (1) Public Motor Transport.
- (2) Shops and Commercial Establishments.

8. Besides this, the Minimum Wages Advisory Board, also considered to fix the minimum rates of wages in the schedule employment of Engineering Industry and Chemical and Chemical Products and recommended to the Government to notify the proposal for public objections and suggestions.

9. The Act is being enforced under the over all supervision of Labour Commissioner. She is being assisted at the Headquarters, by the Joint Labour Commissioner and Deputy Labour Commissioner. The Himachal Pradesh has been divided into two zones and 10 circles each under the charge of Labour Officers/Labour Inspectors, respectively. By and large the implementation of this Act is quite satisfactory as no complaint of payment of less than the minimum wages fixed has been received.

10. Under section 20 of the Act, all the sub-Divisional Magistrates in Himachal Pradesh have been appointed as Authority to entertain the cases for less payments than the Minimum Wages in their respective jurisdictions.

CHAPTER V

Atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and Enforcement of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1976

The expression 'Atrocity on the Scheduled Castes' is capable of different interpretations. The Penal laws do not define the term. However, according to a clarification given by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, 'Atrocities have been taken to mean cases involving grave offences against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, like murder, rape, grievous hurt, serious mischief or arson in respect of their properties, where motive of the offence relates to the caste of the victim.

Figures of such offences, irrespective of the motive, are as following .—

Year	Murder	Rape	Violence	Arson	Other offences under I.P.C.
1978	—	2	4	1	68
1979	2	6	4	1	81
1980	6	2	5	3	65

Figures of offences under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 are as given below :—

Year	No. of cases registered
1978	30
1979	18
1980	14

Even though the number of offences against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not large, the Government is nonetheless concerned about their well being. In order to create a sense of self-confidence and security among the members of this section of society, the Government have taken the following steps. —

- (1) In Himachal Pradesh, offences under Section 506 of the Indian Penal Code have been declared cognizable.
- (2) Special Cells have been established at the Police Headquarters at the State and District level to look into complaints of atrocities against the Scheduled Castes. A similar Cell has also been created in the Home Department.

- (3) Prosecution Agency has been instructed to plead effectively with the Court se for awarding deterrent sentences to culprits in such cases.
- (4) Cases of atrocities on the Scheduled Castes have been brought within the purview of the Committee of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes of the Vidhan Sabha.
- (5) In investigation of such cases, lack of skill and speed is considered as dereliction of duty on the part of the officer concerned. Such cases are also required to be handled personally by the concerned officers.
- (6) The Scheduled Caste employees, in the event of their harassment or intimidation can approach the Home Department direct for redressal of their grievances.
- (7) The district authorities have been instructed to initiate remedial measures to forest all anticipated atrocities, specially on occasions of marriages, fairs, election, demarcations of land etc.
- (8) The Scheduled Castes are entitled to free legal aid in deserving cases.
- (9) A copy of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1976 has been displayed at each of the Police Stations, so that not only the officials of the Police Station, but also the general public are aware of the provisions of the Act.
- (10) Cases of atrocities on the Scheduled Castes can be reported, in addition to the nearest Police Station / Police Posts, also direct to the District Revenue/Civil Officials, State or District Police Headquarters and the Home Department.
- (11) In pursuance to provisions of section 15 A 2(ii) of the protection of Civil Rights Act, the District Magistrates have been appointed 'Supervisor Officers, for initiating and exercising supervision over prosecutions for the contravention of the provisions of the said Act.

CHAPTER VI

Human Resource Development

This is an important aspect of the development strategy for the Scheduled Castes from two points of view:—

(a) It has a direct contribution to make in the shape of skill formation and skill improvement thereby widening the scope for direct employment and self-employment, available for Scheduled Caste families ; and

(b) It can help in the building up of an efficient and relevant developmental delivery system for the Scheduled Caste families by facilitating the development of organisational-cum-managerial capability within the participant family groups.

Further , in view of the special handicaps of the Scheduled Castes it is necessary also be ensure that supporting inputs, which will enable them to come on par with the other non-handicapped groups, are also provided. This would include additional training, assistance in securing employment, access to job opportunities, and help in pursuing their vocations without any day to day handicaps.

In Himachal Pradesh the following Programmes are being implemented to impart new skill to individuals including Scheduled Castes.

I. Craftsmen Training Schemes in Himachal Pradesh

There are twelve districts in Himachal Pradesh namely Mandi, Solan, Chamba, Sirmur, Kangra, Kulu, Simla, Hamirpur, Una, Bilaspur, Lahaul and Spiti and Kinnaur and seven Industrial Training Institutes are functioning at Mandi, Chamba, Shahpur (Kangra), Shimshi (Kulu), Solan, Simla, and Nahan (Sirmur) having the seating capacity of 272, 216, 300, 264, 284, 324, and 204, trainees respectively (total sanctioned strength in 7 I.T.Is. is 1,864) and imparting training in 24 Engineering and non-Engineering trades namely Draughtsman (C), Surveyor, Electrician, Fitter, Motor Mechanic, Turner, Refrigeration, Carpenter, Instrument, Mechanic, Wireman, Mechanist, Motor Mechanic, Electronic, Building construction, Watch and Clock, Tractor Mechanic, Sheet Metal, Welder, Plumber, Upholstry, Cutting and Tailoring, Stenography (Hindi and English) and Fruit and Vegetable Preservation. All the 1864 seats are equally distributed amongst the 12 districts of the Pradesh. 23% seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste and 5% for Scheduled Tribe candidates. At present 319 Scheduled Caste and 91 Scheduled Tribe candidates are getting training in various I.T.Is. in different trades.

Under the Scheme, four agencies are giving stipends to the trainees i.e. Craftsman Training Scheme @ Rs 25 P.M., Welfare Department @ Rs. 45 P.M., to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees, Block Development Officer @ Rs. 25 P.M. and Soldier Beard @ Rs. 50 P.M. for ex-servicemen or their wards.

The H.P. Government has set up the Industrial areas at Solan, Parwanoo, Mehatpur (Una), Bilaspur, Damtal (Kangra), Paonta Sahib (Sirmur) and other districts and the industries in both private and semi-Government sectors are coming up. Also the work of Nathpa Jhakkri Project, is under progress. There is big scope for Employment to the trained personnels in H.P.P.W.D., H. P. State Electricity Board, H.P. State Transport Corporation, etc. Self Employment in Public and Private sectors can also be undertaken in various trades like, cutting and Tailoring, Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Carpentry, Radio, and T. V. Mechanics, Sheet Metal and Wireman etc.

The trained personnels from Industrial Training Institutes normally get Rs. 10 to 18 per day enrolled on daily wages as helper and work charged in public and private sectors and also on regular basis at the pay scales prescribed by the H.P. Government from time to time.

Polytechnic

Two Polytechnics are functioning in the State at Sundernagar and Hamirpur, which are also imparting technical training to the Scheduled Caste candidates, as per reservation rules.

Besides these, the Industries department has proposed a new scheme for exclusive training of Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs who are desirous of setting up Small Scale Industries or start some independent business. All these programmes will definitely improve the existing status of Scheduled Castes.

II. R.I.T.I.

The Department of Industries is imparting training to the urban as well as rural youths /girls of this Pradesh. The facilities being given to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes and Weaker Sections of the Society, both boys and girls in these institutions and the reservation of seats for these categories to the tune of 22% Scheduled Castes : 5% Scheduled Tribes. With the latest instruction of the Government of Himachal Pradesh as a policy matter it is laid down that 90% of the sanctioned seats be given to the rural youths specially those who have no blood relations in Government services and 10 per cent seats are open for the urban youths as well as those who have blood relations serving in the Government. The details of training being imparted in various institutions along-with the sanctioned strength of the trainees etc. are given below:—

Name of Institution	No. of Inst.	No. of Trades	Sanctioned strength	Reservation
1. R. I.T.I's.	8	5	10 trainees per trade	22% for S.C.
2. G.I.T.I's	12	2	15 trainees per trade in all G.I.T. I's except for Simla and Dharamsala. The strength of Simla and Dharamsala is 40 and 20 respectively. In Lahaul Spiti District no G.I.T. I's is functioning	22% for S.C.
3. Tailoring Centres	60	1	10	22 per cent
4. Industrial Training School for Boys Kulu	1	3	10	22 per cent

The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees are being paid stipends
 @ Rs. 30 per month.

CHAPTER VII

Evaluation Survey of Scheduled Castes Land Allottees in Himachal Pradesh

With a view to making an assessment of the benefits which have accrued to the Scheduled Castes under Land Allotment Programme since 1975, an Evaluation study was undertaken on 1 per cent sample basis in all the districts of the Pradesh excluding Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti. The findings of the study as also the suggestions are given below —

Findings

1. The average area allotted per household is 0.76 acre which has increased the average holding size to 0.97 acre. On an average, net area sown is 0.67 acre and the gross cropped area works out to 0.96 acre. In other words, 2/3rd of the available area is under utilisation, and on 50 per cent of the area more than one crop is raised. Area under irrigation is quite negligible which comes to 0.01 acre per household. Thus more area can be brought under plough and irrigation facilities need to be provided.
2. Only 84.2 per cent households were found cultivating the land wholly or partly. However, a majority of them were cultivating the land partially.
3. The largest section of the land allottees could not cultivate their land in the same year in which it was allotted because they had to take preliminary steps for the preparation and reclamation of land.
4. Of the 431 beneficiaries, 86.5 per cent effected improvements on land at an average cost of Rs. 856 per household.
5. The indebtedness per household increased from Rs. 791 to Rs. 1,336 which is mainly due to the fresh borrowings for land development and its utilisation as such.
6. The value of fixed assets in the form of land, house, cattle-shed, livestock and implements showed a three-fold increase from Rs. 4,443 to 13,203. The major constituent in this increase is the newly allotted land.
7. Income per household from all sources at 1979-80 prices increased from Rs. 1,707 to Rs. 2,134, thereby, indicating an increase of 22.9 per cent after the benefits started flowing from the newly allotted land. Since the family size is 5, the per capita income works out @ Rs. 36 per month. This shows that still the average land allottee is below the poverty line.
8. Even after resorting to the cultivation of land, a sizeable section of the beneficiaries (51.5%) continue to depend on manual labour as their primary source of livelihood. However, cultivation is the principal source of livelihood in case of 39.2 per cent beneficiaries. It indicates that the productivity of the distributed lands need to be enhanced.
9. In the opinion of a majority of the land allottees (76.6%) the allotted units were not fertile and productive.

10. In all, 96.8 per cent of the beneficiaries have their own houses. Of the total, 95.1 per cent have a *kachha* house and 75.7 per cent a single living roomed accommodation.

Suggestions

1. The beneficiaries of land be encouraged to bring all the distributed land under plough so that the programme may have a desired impact on their socio-economic condition and the under-privileged class of society is enabled to rise above poverty line.

2. Integrated farming be promoted through the development of animal husbandry, village and cottage industries etc. In this way, the income of these households would be supplemented and they will not be required to depend upon manual labour.

3. Area under irrigation (0.01 per cent) is negligible. Emphasis needs to be laid on the conceiving of more schemes to provide irrigation facilities to the distributed lands.

4. Improvements in the housing conditions are necessitated for providing basic needs to the poorest section of the society.

5. In future, only those lands which can be brought under plough at economic costs and not devoid of fertility should be allotted. Legal formalities for giving quick possessions be completed expeditiously and dispute, if any, be settled without loss of time.

6. In order to enable the cultivators to optimise the benefits, follow-up action is a pre-requisite. The new allottees of land need to be exposed to the latest techniques of land reclamation so that the newly allotted land can be brought under plough with minimum time-lag and at least cost. The Cropping pattern suited to the area and the recommended agricultural practices need to be propagated. In fact, the technical guidance may be dove-tailed with the flow of the finances for bringing about improvements on the land.

CHAPTER—VIII

Developmental Strategies of Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes during 1980—85 and Annual Plan, 1981-82

Growth with Social Justice has been accepted as the main objective for planned economic development. However, experiences of three decades of Planning has revealed that the process of economic development and modernisation did not benefit the weaker sections to the extent as it did the other communities. A State committed to a policy of growth with social justice has necessarily to devise policies and programmes in the manner that should minimise the gap between the rich and the poor. The benefits from all sectors of development should flow in equitable and just manner to all groups and communities for reducing socio-economic imbalances. It was, with this end in view, that the Planning Commission constituted a Working Group for the formulation of the strategy and priorities for the development of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and weaker sections of the society. This Working Group later constituted a sub-group to formulate concrete proposals for the development of the Scheduled Castes during 1980—85 in the context of a ten year perspective and to suggest the phasing of development programmes, indicating financial, physical, legislative and other aspects. The report of the sub-group was approved by the Working Group. Thus the national plan has the following objectives to be achieved within a time frame of 10 years beginning from the year 1980-81, the first year of the Sixth Plan.

- (1) At least 50 per cent of the Scheduled Caste families in the country are able to cross the poverty line in the Sixth Plan period, through comprehensive and integrated family oriented programmes of economic development against a 10 year perspective of similarly enabling all the scheduled caste families;
- (2) The lag in the educational levels of the Scheduled Castes is removed in the Sixth Plan period;
- (3) A significant and tangible improvement in their working and living conditions is brought about by removing the lag in various social services available to the Scheduled Caste families and habitations and *bastees*, in the Sixth Plan period;
- (4) That an element of human resources development, consisting of their constructive and effective organisation and training to develop social awareness and the capability for taking initiative for, and management of their own development is built into every developmental programme and scheme;
- (5) That occupational mobility of the Scheduled Castes should be specifically promoted;
- (6) The middlemen-layers which are responsible for reducing the income of self-employed producers in the primary as well as secondary sectors are eliminated from every economic activity;
- (7) The women and children among Scheduled Castes are given special attention in the developmental efforts.

It is within this frame work, that the State Government has now finalised a revised Special Component Plan, 1980-85 and Annual Plan, 1981-82. The salient features of this new strategy are summarised in the following paras:—

- (i) A time-bound census of all households in H.P. is being conducted during 1981-82 to identify the families living below poverty line. Once this task is accomplished, it will be much easier to devise target group oriented programmes and evolve the packages required to make them economically self-sustaining. In Himachal Pradesh, the Scheduled Caste population constitutes about 22.24 per cent of the total population and 95.4 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population who reside in the rural areas. The Scheduled Castes form a larger segment of the unorganised rural poor class. The weakest link are the landless labourers and the Marginal Farmers who are not in possession of an economically viable land holding and for them it is a compound problem of unemployment, low and uncertain income. In preparing Special Component Plan, efforts have, therefore, been made to take up programmes of a sufficient magnitude so as to enable at least 50 per cent of the Scheduled Castes to cross the poverty line within the Sixth Five Year Plan;
- (ii) of the 1.62 lakh Scheduled Caste families in the state, about 1.25 lakhs are Marginal and Small Farmers and Agricultural Labourers. The programme of land distribution, apart from providing opportunities for gainful employment would enable the rural poor to rise above the poverty line.

In Himachal Pradesh during the year, 1975, a special drive to provide land to landless and to those persons who owned land less than 5 bighas of land was launched. This programme has been continuing since then. The State Government has also conducted an evaluation study of the Scheduled Caste land allottees and the results are given in a separate chapter.

- (iii) 50 per cent coverage of scheduled castes population in various programmes under integrated rural development programmes in favour of Scheduled Castes has been ensured. This would mean that out of 1,64,000 families to be covered under I.R.D. Programmes, 82,000 families would be Scheduled Castes families. Of the total workers among scheduled castes 82.2 per cent are engaged in cultivation, agricultural labour, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation orchards and allied activities and 7.7 per cent in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs according to 1971 census. Keeping in mind the occupational pattern of the Scheduled Castes, due emphasis has been laid on core sectors of the Special Component Plan. While providing irrigation facilities to the villages it will be ensured that priority is given to the coverage of holdings owned by the Scheduled Caste families;
- (iv) The subsidies in Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and I.R.D. Programmes have been raised to 50 per cent from the existing levels of 33.3 per cent and 25 per cent in favour of Scheduled Caste population on the line of the subsidies rates prevailing in the tribal areas of the State;

- (v) Grant of monthly stipends of Rs. 30 for all Scheduled Caste girls from class-VI onwards;
- (vi) Sanctioning of an initial grant of Rs. 100 per child in the above age-group for purchase of stationery, books and uniforms;
- (vii) Massive subsidisation of the programme of rural electrification of the left out scheduled caste households and predominantly Scheduled Caste/bastes;
- (viii) Priority provision of the public hydrants in Predominantly Scheduled Caste localities under all water supply schemes being implemented by the State Government; and
- (ix) Locationing of proportionate number of educational and health institutions in Scheduled Caste localities.
- (x) Free legal aid is being given to the Scheduled Castes whose family income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 3,600 per annum. This assistance has been made admissible under the "H.P. State legal Aid to poor Rules—1980".
- (xi) Margin money will be provided to Scheduled Castes entrepreneurs at the rate of 1 per cent as against 6 per cent and 4 per cent rate of interest in respect of other entrepreneurs.
- (xii) The rate of interest on term loans has been reduced to 4 per cent. The difference between this and the actual rate of interest will be met out of special provisions within the component plan.
- (xiii) The Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs shall be given 90 per cent subsidy on the actual cost of preparation of feasibility reports.
- (xiv) The Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs are also eligible for cent-per-cent subsidy for carriage and installation of machinery.

It is worth mentioning that the Scheduled Castes habitations have lacked in the availability of social infrastructure and unless some reliable identification of the villages/*bastees* is available, the wide spectrum of infrastructural programmes as envisaged above or for 1981-82, can not be put to ground. To facilitate this, a directory of all such villages having 50% and above scheduled castes concentration has been prepared and circulated to all departments.

During 1980-81, the approved outlay of the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes was Rs. 6.81 crores in a total State Plan of Rs. 90 crores. The Special Component Plan for 1981-82 and 1980—85 Plan will be of the order of Rs. 11.12 crores and Rs. 61.60 crores in the total State Plan size of Rs. 101.00 crores and Rs. 560.00 crores, respectively. It would thus be seen that the Plan outlay during 1981-82 has been increased substantially by identifying more schemes from which the direct flows go to the Scheduled Caste families as also expanding the scope of ongoing schemes. Apart from these direct flows from the State Plan. The Special Component Plan also envisages a Special Central Assistance supplementation of the order of Rs. 1.00 crores for 1981-82 and Rs. 5.55 crores for the Sixth Plan, 1980-85.

The new programme envisaged under the Special Component Plan 1981-82 include the following:—

1. Coverage of all Scheduled Caste children at the primary level under the scholarship scheme at the rate of Rs. 5.00 per month for all such children belonging to the families having an annual income of Rs. 6,000 or below;
2. Opening of a pre-coaching centre for such scheduled caste boys and girls who are desirous of appearing in Pre-Medical Test for admission into M.B.B.S course;
3. Complete subsidisation of providing single light point in the homesteads of all such scheduled caste households which are being covered under the scheme of complete subsidisation of electrification of left out harijan *bastees* in such villages which have already been electrified as also the new villages to be electrified. Under this programme, the entire cost of internal wiring, main switch and the meter is to be borne by the government;
4. To wean away Scheduled Castes from unclean occupation like scavenging, a new scheme for 'conversion of dry latrines' has been introduced from 1981-82;
5. A large scale construction of one room tenements for houseless poor is being undertaken during 1981-82 with an investment of Rs 50.00 lakhs. Majority of beneficiaries would be scheduled castes.
6. Linking all scheduled caste villages/*bastees* by roads in a 3- year frame upto 1983-84.

CHAPTER—IX

SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

1. AGRICULTURE

In Himachal Pradesh almost the whole population of Scheduled Castes depend directly or indirectly on agriculture. The average farm holding in Himachal Pradesh is about 0.66 hectare which indicates that small and marginal farmers predominate the peasantry sector. As such major population of the Scheduled Caste farmers belong to the category of marginal farmers. Small and marginal farmers specially the Scheduled Caste farmers, cannot take up long term farm development programmes which generate income in a distant future. They require quick returns from their farms as they cannot wait for long time. Further more, they are conservative, backward and have got the least risk bearing capacity. They cannot take up such farm programmes like monoculture, single crop pattern or depending purely on the cultivation of fruit plantation which are subject to weather vagaries like drought, floods, hail storms etc. If a single crop of fruit bearing capacity of the plants is damaged or destroyed due to weather vagaries, the poor farmer has to wait for full year to get next crop under specialised farming programme.

The only alternative through which the economy of the scheduled caste farmers can be improved is the mixed farming programmes. Under mixed farming, he should grow improved and high yielding varieties of food crops for his domestic use in some part of the farm, cash crops like potato, vegetables, ginger, oilseeds, etc. and pulses as mixed crops in other parts of the farm depending upon agro-climatic conditions. On the periphery of the fields and in the waste lands he should plant some fruit and fodder trees which can supplement his income in the near future. He should also keep one or two high yielding varieties of milch cattle to make best use of his farm by-product and grasses produced at the farm to supplement his income. This pattern of farming would minimize the risk due to weather vagaries.

There are 1.62 lakh scheduled caste families in Himachal Pradesh. The department of Agriculture proposes to cover about 50% such families during the 6th Five-Year Plan period through various agricultural production programmes. The strategy of helping the Scheduled Caste farmers would consist of —

- (a) Imparting of technical know-how through visit and training by the technical experts.
- (b) Demonstrations of improved farm technology including use of seeds of high yielding varieties and fertilizers.
- (c) Technical know-how and demonstrations on cultivation of vegetables potato, ginger and other cash crops depending on agro-climatic conditions.
- (d) Imparting of training in mixed farming programmes including mixed cropping and multiple cropping under irrigated conditions.
- (e) Supply of seeds of farm crops, fertilizers and plant protection material equipment and tools and implements on subsidized rates.
- (f) Soil conservation and Water Management Programmes like land development, land levelling, bench terracing and water storage structure etc.

(g) To organize the marketing of farm produce.

The details of financial outlay for benefiting the Scheduled Caste families under agriculture production programmes are given in Statement No. I. However the programme-wise details are given as under —

Name of the Programme	State Plan 1980—85	Special Central Assistance 1980—85	Annual State Plan 1981-82	Special Central Assistance 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Multiplication and Distribution of seeds ..	15.00	7.50	3.00	1.50
2. Manure and Fertilizer ..	173.00	23.00	31.20	5.00
3. High Yielding Varieties Programme	2.00	2.00	0.40	0.40
4. Plant Protection ..	10.00	5.00	2.00	1.00
5. Commercial Crops ..	23.00	13.00	4.00	2.40
6. Small and Marginal Farmers Agril. Dev. Programme ..	50.00	37.50	9.00	9.30
7. Extension and Farmers Training ..	2.00	2.00	0.40	0.40
Total—Agriculture Production ..	275.00	90.00	50.00	20.00
II. Soil Conservation ..	60.00	5.00	10.00	..
Grand Total ..	335.00	95.00	60.00	20.00

The details of work programme and No. of families etc. likely to be benefited under each programme are given in the following paragraphs —

(i) *Multiplication and distribution of seeds.*—Under this programme, an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs from the State Plan and an amount of Rs. 7.50 lakhs from Special Central Assistance would be incurred during 1980—85 to meet the cost of seed at 50% and its transportation cost at 100%. About 40,000 scheduled caste farmers would be benefited from this programme. During 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs and Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been earmarked as State Plan and Special Central Assistance, respectively. It is proposed to distribute 1,450 tonnes (wheat : 1,200 ; maize : 85 paddy : 165) and 265 tonnes (wheat : 220 ; maize : 15 ; paddy : 30) of high yielding varieties/improved seed during 1980—85 and 1981-82, respectively.

(ii) *Manures and Fertilizers*.—This is a continued scheme of the Department of Agriculture. Under this scheme, it is proposed to subsidise the cost of fertilizer at the rate of 50% in addition to providing 100% subsidy on the transportation cost of fertilizers, to the Scheduled Caste cultivators. About 40,000 Scheduled Caste farmers would be benefited. Under this programme 8,250 tonnes and 1,500 tonnes of fertilizers will be distributed during 1980-85 and 1981-82, respectively. An outlay of Rs. 173 lakhs and 23.00 lakhs during Sixth Plan and Rs. 31.20 lakhs and Rs. 5.0 lakhs for 1981-82 has been provided as State Plan and Special Central Assistance, respectively.

(iii) *High Yielding Varieties Programme*.—About 2 thousand demonstration on high yielding varieties programme would be laid on the holdings of Scheduled Caste farmers. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs as State Plan and an equal amount as Special Central Assistance exists under the Sixth Plan. For 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakh each as Sub-Plan and Special Central Assistance has been made.

(iv) *Plant Protection*.—Under this programme 50% subsidy on plant protection material and equipment would be made available to the Scheduled Caste farmers. About 10,000 such farmers are to be covered under the programme. An area of 260 hectares and 52 hectares would be covered during 1980-85 and 1981-82, respectively. For this purpose Rs. 10.00 lakhs and Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1980-85 and Rs. 2.00 lakhs and Rs. 1.00 lakh for 1981-82 have been provided as State Plan share and Special Central Assistance, respectively.

(v) *Commercial Crops*.—This programme includes development of (i) seed, Potato, (ii) vegetables, (iii) Ginger, (iv) Oil seeds and (v) Pulses. Under this programme about 10 thousand demonstrations would be laid on potato, ginger, off season vegetables, beans and pulses on the holding of scheduled caste farmers in order to encourage them to take up the cultivation of these cash crops to improve their economy. Besides the farmers would also be provided with improved seeds of cash crops on subsidised rates and allied technical know how. It is proposed to bring 10,000 farmers under this programme. An outlay of Rs. 23.00 lakhs and Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been made for Sixth Plan and Rs. 13.00 lakhs and Rs. 2.40 lakhs as Special Central Assistance for 1981-82 as State Plan and Special Central Assistance, respectively.

(vi) *Small and Marginal Farmers Agriculture Development Programme*.—It is proposed to establish mixed cropping and mixed farming units at the holdings of Marginal Scheduled Caste families to demonstrate the technology to them. Besides, about 5 thousand water storage structures and dry farming units are proposed to be established and a subsidy on such structures would be given to the Scheduled Caste farmers. An outlay of Rs. 87.50 lakhs (State Plan : 50.00 lakhs ; Special Central Assistance : 37.50 lakhs) and Rs. 18.30 lakhs (Sub-Plan : 9.00 lakhs ; Special Central Assistance : 9.30 lakhs) has been made for 1980-85 and 1981-82, respectively.

(vii) *Expansion and Farmers Training*.—Under this programme, training camps and study tour for the Scheduled Caste farmers would be organised. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs each for Sixth Plan and Rs. 0.40 lakhs each for 1981-82 exists as State Plan and Special Central Assistance, respectively.

2. HORTICULTURE

The following strategy is to be adopted during the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1980-85 for the development of Horticulture by the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes communities :—

- (i) Greater involvement of Scheduled Caste farmers in the fruit and vegetable production programme-intensification of input supply and extension services.

- (ii) Provision of incentives in the form of liberal subsidies for the development of horticulture.
- (iii) Creation of skilled labour force amongst the scheduled castes by providing training in various skilled Horticultural operations like training in training and pruning of fruit trees, plant protection, grading and packing of fruits etc. so that they are in a position to take up such works in private farms as skilled workers, thus creating additional employment opportunities for them.
- (iv) Training of scheduled castes in ancilliary Horticultural operations like bee-keeping, mushroom farming, vegetable and flower gardening etc. thus helping in the diversification of horticultural economy of the scheduled castes.
- (v) Rehabilitation of the agricultural labourers and landless people amongst the scheduled castes by setting up of community orchards on village or Government common lands.

Financial Outlays :

The total financial outlays for the development of Horticulture by the Scheduled Castes during the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1980-85 and Annual Plan 1981-82 shall be as follows :—

Serial No.	Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1980-85	Annual Plan, 1981-82
1	2	3	4
A. STATE PLAN :			
	(i) Subsidies for the development of Horticulture	.. 112.50	18.00
	(ii) Training Programme	.. 12.50	2.00
	Total	.. 125.00	20.00
B. SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE :			
	(i) Socio-economic survey	.. 1.00	0.50
	(ii) Estt of Garden Colonies	.. 8.50	—
	(iii) Development of Bee-keeping	.. 0.50	0.10
	(iv) Subsidy on rate of interest	.. 1.00	0.15
	(v) Subsidy on transportation of inputs upto V.L.W. Circle Level	.. 1.00	0.25
	Total (B)	.. 12.00	1.00
	Grand Total (A + B)	.. 137.00	21.00

A. STATE SECTOR :

Subsidy for the development of Horticulture :

(i) *Subsidies to individual orchardists for the development and maintenance of fruit Plantation.*—Under this scheme 50% subsidy shall be provided to the orchardists belonging to scheduled caste communities on horticultural inputs/operations for the plantation/maintenance of fruit plantations on individual basis as also for the garden colonies. During the sixth five-year plan 1980—85, in all 2,500 acres additional area shall be brought under fruit trees involving 5,000 Scheduled Caste fruit growers. Similarly during the year 1981-82 in all 500 acres area shall be brought under fruit-trees benefiting 1,000 growers. 50% subsidy on inputs shall also be available to the Scheduled Caste growers for the maintenance of orchards already planted. It is also proposed to provide subsidy for the transportation of fruits at the rate of Rs. 2 per box.

(ii) *Mushroom cultivation.*—Under this scheme subsidy at 50% on cost of compost, 10% outright subsidy on capital cost, 100% on transportation of compost and 3% on rate of interest shall be provided for incentivising the Scheduled Caste farmers for setting up of 100 mushroom units during the sixth five-year plan benefiting 100 farmers. During the Annual Plan 1981-82, in all 10 mushroom units shall be established benefiting 10 farmers.

(iii) *Demonstration on Package of Practices.*—Under this scheme 2,500 demonstration plots on improved package of practices shall be laid out on the orchards of scheduled caste farmers benefiting about 2,500 farmers during the sixth plan and 500 farmers during Annual Plan , 1981-82.

2. Training Programme:

Under this programme incentive training programme shall be implemented in order to create skilled man-power amongst the Scheduled Caste farmer so as to meet the man-power requirement of the Horticultural industry on the one hand and creating more and more employment opportunities to such farmers on the other. The training shall comprise both long-term and short-term training. During the 6th Five-Year Plan 600 farmers shall be provided long-term training in various horticultural operations and shall be paid Rs 150 per month as stipend during training period plus horticultural tools on 50% cost. About 1,000 farmers will be trained in ancillary horticultural activities and 5,000 farmers in short duration training. During short duration training period the farmers shall be given stipends at the rate of Rs 8 per day and to and fro travel expenses. Similarly, during 1981, 100, 150 and 1,000 farmers will be imparted long-term ancillary activities and short-term training, respectively.

(i) *Development of Garden Colonies.*—This scheme aims at incentivizing the Scheduled Caste farmers for the setting up of compact fruit plantations so as to help in reduction of cost of permanent investment like fencing, equipments, irrigation facilities etc. as also for facilitating easy management of the plantation. During the sixth five-year plan it is proposed to establish 50 such colonies on 250 acres of land benefiting about 300 farmers.

(ii) *Bee-keeping.*—For encouraging Scheduled Caste farmers to take up bee-keeping as side business/coitage industry, 50% subsidy shall be given on bee-hives and bee-keeping equipment. During the 6th five-year plan it is proposed to distribute 1,000-500 colonies benefiting about 200 Scheduled Caste farmers. During the year 1981-82, 200-bee-colonies shall be distributed benefiting 40 families.

(iii) *Subsidy on rate of Interests.*—In order to help the Scheduled Caste farmers in availing the credit facilities from the financial institutions, it is proposed to subsidize the rate of interest of loans taken by the Scheduled Caste for the development of horticulture so as to bring the interest rate at the differential rate of interest.

(iv) *Subsidy for transportation of inputs upto the village level.*—In order to help the Scheduled Caste farmers in availing the facilities of subsidy for the development of plantation and scientific management of their orchards it would be necessary to provide necessary inputs upto the village level circle. It is, therefore, proposed to provide 100% subsidy on transportation of horticulture inputs up to the Gram-Sewak headquarters or the nearest road head.

3. Supporting services to new allottees of land :

A special drive to provide land to landless and other eligible persons was launched under 20-point Economic Programme of the Prime Minister. The land was allotted and is being allotted under the following three schemes:—

- (i) The Himachal Pradesh Utilisation of Surplus Area Scheme, 1974;
- (ii) The Himachal Pradesh Village Common Lands (Vesting and Utilization) Scheme, 1975; and
- (iii) The Himachal Pradesh Grant of Nautor Land to Landless and other Eligible Persons Scheme, 1975.

The work of distribution of landless is divided in two phases. In the first phase, landless persons holding no land for agricultural purposes whether as an owner or as tenant and earned their livelihood principally on manual labour on land were taken up. It was found by a survey at that time that there were 17,688 landless persons in the State. All these persons were given 5 Bighas of land before 30th September, 1975. The following is the break-up of various categories of persons and land granted to them:—

No. of persons	..	17,688
Scheduled Castes	..	12,595
Scheduled Tribes	..	709
Others	..	4,384

In the second phase those persons were taken up whose holdings were less than 5 bighas. Land was provided to them to make their holdings of 5 bighas each. Thus in this phase there were 59,134 persons in all who were identified as eligible for the grant of land. Out of 59,134 eligible persons 56,541 persons have been granted land so far, the category-wise break-up is as under:—

No. of eligible persons allotted land	..	56,541
Scheduled Castes	..	25,743
Scheduled Tribes	..	1,925
Others	..	28,873

All the three schemes mentioned above provide that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people shall be given preference to all other categories eligible for the grant of land. The work of allotment of land is still continuing. It is estimated that the beneficiaries will be S/C people roughly to the extent of 60%. A provision of

Rs 2.50 lakhs have been provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82 and Rs 12.00 lakhs have been kept for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 to assist the new allottees of land to the Scheduled Castes so that they can utilise the land in a proper way.

4. MINOR IRRIGATION

Out of total geographical area of 55.67 lakh hectares in the State 5.58 lakh hectares is the net sown area. The economy of the State, mostly depends upon agriculture, and utilisation of irrigation potential. During first three plans, roads received the priority and no emphasis was laid on developing irrigation facilities.

During 1979-80, a sum of Rs 385 lakhs was approved for Minor Irrigation schemes in the State, out of which a sum of Rs 40 lakhs was kept for special component plan for Scheduled Castes. The total coverage in respect of providing assured irrigation in the State was 3364 hectares, and approximately 450 hectares of Scheduled Castes holdings were covered by assured irrigation during the year.

During 1980-81, a sum of Rs 11.50 lakhs had been kept for minor irrigation for special component plan for Scheduled Castes. It is estimated to have covered 130 hectares of land belonging to Scheduled Castes with above outlay during 1980-81.

During 1981-82, a sum of Rs 38.00 lakhs has been earmarked for minor irrigation and it is proposed to cover about 400 hectares of land under assured irrigation.

During 6th Five Year Plan a sum of Rs 220.00 lakhs has been provided for special component plan for Scheduled Castes, and it is proposed to cover 3000 hectares of land under irrigation.

Besides the Public Works Department, minor irrigation schemes involving lower cost are also executed by the Rural Integrated Development Department, largely through Community efforts. For the execution of such schemes a provision of Rs 2.50 lakhs for 1981-82 and Rs 12.50 lakhs for the Sixth Plan period 1980-85 has been made for the Scheduled Caste communities.

5. SOIL CONSERVATION

An outlay of Rs 60.00 lakhs and Rs 10.00 lakhs exists for 1980-85 and 1981-82, respectively, as State Plan besides a provision of Rs 5.00 lakhs as special Central Assistance for the Sixth Plan period for carrying out soil conservation works in the holdings of Scheduled Caste farmers with a view to improving the layout of fields and treat newly allotted lands with soil conservation measures. It is proposed to undertake water harvesting techniques under this programme to increase production from lands under rainfed farming.

6. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The National Commission on Agriculture has recommended that promotion of livestock production through the weaker section of farmers in the rural areas be relied upon as a major instrument of social change by supplementing the income and providing a large scope for employment for these sections of the people in the rural areas. The income elasticity of demand for livestock products, such as milk, eggs and poultry, mutton, wool etc. is also high. Hence the demand for these products is anticipated to grow at a faster rate. With the recent advancement in technology relating to livestock husbandry and product processing, a rapid growth in the production of livestock products can be achieved.

In Himachal Pradesh where agriculture is the mainstay of the people, development of animal husbandry is an essential feature as livestock plays an important role in the rural economy. Taking into consideration the need for diversifying agriculture evolving better land use pattern and assisting the weaker sections of the community, the programmes of animal husbandry have come to occupy a vital place in the economy of the State.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan period, outlays of the order of Rs 185.00 lakhs and Rs 95.00 lakhs out of the State Sector and Special Central Assistance, respectively have been earmarked to uplift the Scheduled Caste families in the Pradesh. For 1981-82 Rs 30.00 lakhs as State Plan and Rs 16.00 lakhs as Special Central assistance have been set apart. The following schemes are to be implemented under the programmes during 1980—85 Sixth Five Year Plan period and during 1981-82 annual plan:—

1. *Supply of Cross bred milch animals, dairy goats, poultry units, sheep units, mules, donkeys and pigs on 50% subsidy*:—The scheduled caste families are to be benefited by supplying upto two milch cross bred cows/buffaloes, sheep units (10 sheep and 1 ram), poultry units (200 birds), dairy goats (4 goats and 1 buck) and a pair of mules and donkeys and pig unit (1+4), each family on 50% subsidy subject to the extent of Rs 5,000 per family on livestock and 100% transportation charges. The beneficiary who will go for selection of live-stock for his use, would be paid bus fare and daily wages as approved by the respective Deputy Commissioners. In all 5,000 and 2,200 families would be benefited under this scheme during 1980—85 and 1981-82, respectively. Under the state plan, Rs 100.00 lakhs have been kept for the 1980—85 plan period and Rs 17.00 lakhs for the annual plan 1981-82 for the successful implementation of this scheme. Besides this an outlay of Rs 65.00 lakhs and Rs 13.00 lakhs have been provided as special Central Assistance for 1980—85 and for 1981-82, respectively.

2. *Supply of feed to milch animals on 50% subsidy*:—In order to maintain these milch animals so supplied to Scheduled Caste families, balanced feed for six months to the extent to Rs 700 will be provided on 50% subsidy. The transportation charge are to be covered under this scheme upto nearest road-head/departmental institution. As many as 800 and 650 families are proposed to be benefited under this scheme during 1980—85 and 1981-82, respectively. A provision of Rs 33.50 lakhs has been made for the plan period 1980—85 and Rs 5.00 lakhs for the annual plan 1981-82. The SCA for the Sixth Plan 1980—85 and Annual Plan 1981-82 are Rs 15.00 lakhs and Rs 2.50 lakhs, respectively.

3. *Improvement of Cattle Sheds and Poultry Pens*:—For the improvement of cattle sheds and poultry pens, these families, will be provided with assistance on 50% subsidy basis. The quantum of subsidy would be restricted to prevailing pattern for similar programme under SFDA/Special Livestock Production programme. In all, 3,000 families and 2,200 families are proposed to be benefited under this scheme during 1980—85 and 1981-82, respectively. A sum of Rs 25.00 lakhs and Rs 4.00 lakhs under the state plan has been kept for the plan periods 1980—85 and 1981-82, respectively. An amount of Rs 5.00 lakhs also exists as Special Central Assistance for the Sixth Plan period, 1980—85.

4. *Supply of equipment like chaff cutters, milking pails, feeding mangers, shearing blades and castrators etc. on 50% Subsidy*:—The Scheduled Caste families who will be provided cross bred milch cows, will be given chaff cutters, milking pails, feeding mangers on 50% Subsidy. The candidates of Scheduled Caste families, who will undergo vocational training in shearing and castration will also be provided shearing blades and castrators on 50% subsidy. During the period 1980—85 and 1981-82, 1,500 and 1,100 families, respectively would be benefited under this scheme. A provision of

Rs 16.50 lakhs has been kept for the 1980—85 plan period and Rs 2.50 lakhs has been kept for the annual plan 1981-82. An amount of Rs 5.00 lakhs has also been provided as Special Central Assistance for the Sixth Plan period 1980—85.

5. *Subsidy on Insurance*:—The milch animals and poultry birds to be provided to the Scheduled Caste families will be insured for first year and total cost in this behalf would be met in full by the department. During 1980—85 and 1981-82, 800 and 680 families respectively, are proposed to be benefited under this scheme. For this scheme Rs 7.50 lakhs have been kept for the 1980—85 plan period and Rs 1.00 lakhs for the annual plan 1981-82. The SCA for Annual Plan 1981-82 and Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 are Rs 0.50 lakh and Rs 2.50 lakhs, respectively.

6. *Award of Scholarship/Stipend to the candidates of Scheduled Castes undergoing training courses in B.V.Sc & A.H., B.Sc. (Dairying), I.D.P. and SA/VC Courses and Vocational training in shearing and castration*:—In order to enable the students from Scheduled Caste families of the Pradesh to take their share in the employment opportunities it is proposed to award them scholarship for studies leading to B.V.Sc. & A.H. B.Sc. (Dairying), I.D.P., and SA-VC courses. It is proposed that this programme should be continued during the 6th Five Year Plan period, so that these families could be helped. Besides vocational training in shearing, castration, cattle management, poultry keeping would be imparted to the educated unemployed youths belonging to the Scheduled Caste families so that they may be in a position to manage their livelihood. The duration of training will be for a period of two weeks. During training period, these candidates will be paid daily allowance at the rate of Rs 8 per day and to and fro bus charges. A provision of Rs 2.50 lakhs has been made for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 and Rs 0.50 lakh has been kept for the annual plan 1981-82. An outlay of Rs 2.50 lakhs has been provided as Special Central Assistance during the Sixth Plan period 1980—85.

As a result of the implementation of the above programme, it is expected that during the year 1980-81, 2,200 families would be benefited, out of which 1,100 families are expected to cross the poverty line and may get an income of Rs 4600 and above per annum. In the entire Sixth Five Year Plan period 5,000 families are expected to be covered under the Animal Husbandry Programmes and are likely to cross the poverty line.

7. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Milk Cooperatives will be formed under operation Flood-II. We have already identified villages of Scheduled Castes concentration in the State. Share capital/Seed money will be made available to these Co-operatives in such villages.

8. FISHERIES

With river resources and many lakes, a vast potential exists for the development of riverine and ponded fisheries in the Pradesh. The development of fisheries in Himachal Pradesh was, therefore, taken up in the right earnest with the following objectives :—

- (a) Management of fisheries wealth ;
- (b) Conservation of riverine fisheries through enforcement of fisheries legislation creation of fish sanctuaries and salvaging of fish fry from the drying and stranded stretches of water ;
- (c) Development of fisheries through culture and propagation including culture of exotic varieties of Mirror Carp and Trout with a view to raising the food potential of the Pradesh ;

- (d) Organisation for exploitation and marketing of fish ;
- (e) Provision of technical assistance and training to Block and Panchayat staff, prospective fish farmers and the subordinate personnel of the Fisheries Department ;
- (f) Attracting the tourists by keeping the trout waters, well stocked with the trout raised at the farms ; and
- (g) Providing employment to the fishing community in order to augment their otherwise meagre earnings.

The Co-operative Department H.P. has also formulated schemes for the development of Fisheries Co-operatives under their special component plan. Besides, the Himachal Pradesh Scheduled Castes Development Corporation has also proposed to implement schemes for economic development of the Scheduled Castes in Pisciculture. There is a good scope of pisciculture in Himachal Pradesh.

The proposed outlay for Fisheries for the year 1980-81 under State Plan is Rs.1.00 lakh and no S.C.A. has been made. The indirect benefits through employment is to the tune of Rs.10.00 lakhs. Thus, the total works out to Rs.11.00 lakhs under the State Plan For 1981-82 there will be a provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs and for the entire Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1980—85, a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs have been proposed. Scheme-wise break-up is as shown below.—

Name of Scheme	Outlay proposed (Rs. in lakhs)	
	1980—85	1981-82
(i) Conservation of riverine fisheries	1.00	0.50
(ii) Processing preservation and marketing	7.00	0.75
(iii) Rural Fisheries Development	7.00	0.75
Total	15.00	2.00

Processing Preservation and Marketing

Presently, about 2,000 persons are engaged in fishing in the reservoir areas, out of which about 400 persons belong to the Scheduled Caste families. These fishermen are using bill nets for fishing in the reservoir and using flat bottom wooden boats as fishing crafts. Moreover, these fishermen have to live out-door in tents at the fishing sites. It is, therefore, proposed to provide assistance to the fishermen belonging to the scheduled caste families for the purchase of fishing equipments, boats and tents etc. Each such unit will cost about Rs.5000. The total outlay proposed under this scheme is Rs. 7.00 lakhs for the Sixth Plan 1980—85 and Rs. 0.75 lakh during 1981-82. With this outlay

280 fishermen are proposed to be assisted during the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85 and 30 fishermen during the Annual Plan 1981-82 as under :—

(Rs in lakhs)

	1980-85	1981-82
Subsidy on the purchase on nets, boats etc. at the rate of Rs 2 500 per unit)	7.00	0.75

Rural Fisheries development—

Fisheries is one of the sector mainly suited to assist the large masses of rural population in self-employment and social regeneration of the rural economy especially among weaker section of the society. Increased fish production will not only help in filling up the gap between the availability and the requirement of the protein food, but also provide means of sustenance to the people engaged in fish culture activities. The small and marginal farmers belonging to the Scheduled Caste community are proposed to be assisted for taking fish culture activities in the rural areas by assisting them in taking up rural ponds on long term lease and to develop these resources for fish production. These fish farmers will also be given subsidy on renovation of ponds, purchase of inputs like fish seed, equipments etc. 90 hectares of rural ponds is proposed to be developed under this scheme for which the total cost of assistance will be as under:—

	(Rs in lakhs)
(i) Renovation of pond areas at the rate of Rs 10,000 per hectare	3.00
(ii) Construction of new ponds at the rate of Rs 20,000 per hectare	3.00
(iii) Cost of fish seed & fish food etc. at the rate of Rs. 2,500 per hectare per annum 4 years	1.00
Total	7.00

These fish farmers will be given necessary training in fish culture activities and it is estimated that 190 M/tonnes of fish valued at Rs. 9.00 lakhs would be produced annually by these fish farmers at the end of the plan period. It is proposed that 50 per cent of the total cost will be given as subsidy to the fish farmers and rest of the amount will be made available through the institutional finance under DRI scheme. As such a provision of Rs. 7.00 lakhs and Rs 0.75 lakh has been made under this scheme for 1980-85 and 1981-82, respectively.

9. FORESTRY

Forests are one of the most important natural resources of Himachal Pradesh. They cover an area of 21,654.91 square Kilometres and form 38.5 per cent of the total Geographical area. The forests of Himachal Pradesh can broadly be classified into two

main categories-coniferous and broad-leaved. Amongst the coniferous forests are chil, deodar, kail, spruce and silver fir, etc. Main amongst the broad-leaved species are sal, ban, oak, kharsu, oak, mehru oak, walnut, maple, bircherry poplar alder, etc.

The forests of Himachal Pradesh protect the catchment areas of five important rivers i.e. Yamuna, Sutlej, Beas, Ravi and Chenab. They thus ensure regular flow of water through these rivers upon which the agriculture and hence the prosperity of plains of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh hinges. Proper management and improvement of land under different uses in such areas is very important. The life of the completed and projected works is intimately connected with the proper management of forests in these catchments.

For the benefit of the Scheduled Castes under Forestry a provision of Rs 20.00 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan 1981-82 and Rs. 90.00 lakhs have been proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

The following three schemes will be implemented for the benefit of persons belonging to Scheduled caste communities:—

Name of Scheme	Outlay for	
	1981-82 (Lakhs Rs)	1980-85 (Lakhs Rs)
1. Introductory plantations of Deodar, Spruce and fir etc.	12.00	52.00
2. Introductory plantation of fast growing species	.. 7.50	35.00
3. Farm forestry	.. 0.50	3.00
Total	.. 20.00	90.00

As far as the afforestation programmes are concerned, except for a couple of small schemes, these are in the public sector. All these programmes whether they relate to raising of economic plantation, reforestation of degraded forests or raising of quick growing species, they have a very heavy wage content and instant benefits can be made accruable to scheduled castes by earmarking certain portion of the wages for them.

Under the scheme relating to introductory plantation of economic species, out of a total provision of Rs. 76.00 lakhs during 1981-82, an amount of Rs. 47.00 lakhs has been set apart for wages besides small capital overheads and materials and supplies provision of Rs. 14.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs in the above wage content has been earmarked for the scheduled caste beneficiaries in the areas where the plantations are to be taken up. Similarly, under the scheme of plantation of quick growing species the wage earmarking for the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries is of the order of Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

10. RURAL INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

The raison d'être of economic planning in rural development is to accelerate the process of economic and social change in a relatively stagnant rural economy and traditional society. The introduction of I.R.D. Programme has been launched with the principle objective of bringing an appreciable rise in the standard of living of poorest section of the people especially Scheduled Castes.

I.R.D.P. which is mainly an individual beneficiary programme so as to make the beneficiary cross the poverty line on a lasting basis, is expected to play an important role toward amelioration of down trodden Scheduled Caste population. Brief details of this programme and other on-going programmes of Rural Development are given below:—

1. I.R.D.P.—This programme covers all the Development Blocks of the State since October 2, 1980. A quick estimate shows that 1,77,000 families would be brought under this programme during the 6th Five-Year Plan. Out of this number about 88,000 families will be from among the Scheduled Castes. The break-up of the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries is given below:—

	Beneficiaries to be assisted	No. likely to cross poverty Line
1980-81	10,000	5,000
1981-82	16,000	8,000
1982-83	20,000	10,000
1983-84	21,000	10,500
1984-85	21,000	10,500
Total	88,000	44,000

The Scheduled Caste beneficiaries under I.R.D.P. get 50 per cent of assistance as subsidy. The difference between normal rate of 25 per cent or 33 1/3 per cent and enhanced rate of subsidy is met out of the special central assistance.

According to the latest available guidelines, per block investment in state and Central shares pooled together has been envisaged at Rs. 6.00 lakhs (1981-82) and Rs 8.00 lakhs (1982-83 to 1984-85). Of this, 50 per cent assistance shall flow to Scheduled Castes according to the decision of the State Government.

The original guidelines for the implementation of I.R.D.P. envisages coverage of 400 families per block per annum. From 1981-82, the programme is to be implemented

in all the blocks of the State. The above projections of the families to be assisted have been worked out accordingly. The instructions of the Government of India envisage that at least 20 per cent of the beneficiaries should belong to the Schedule Castes/Schedule Tribes. In Himachal Pradesh, the State Government have decided that during the Sixth Plan, 50 per cent of all the beneficiaries under I.R.D.P. shall be Scheduled Castes. Accordingly in each block, 200 Scheduled Caste families are to be assisted through various programmes each year and the broad ratio of programme packages to benefit these will be 75 per cent in Agriculture and Allied Services Sector and 25 per cent in the village and Small Industries Sector. The illustrative set of programmes that are to be taken up includes :—

1. Individual minor irrigation works.
2. Community Irrigation Works including Drainage.
3. Water-shed management.
4. Inputs subsidy.
5. Implements subsidy.
6. Subsidy on storage bins.
7. Land development and soil conservation.
8. Soil reclamation and improvement.
9. Distribution of milch cattle.
10. Distribution of other animals like sheep, goats, pigs, poultry birds, mules etc.
11. Fisheries development programme.
12. Subsidy on horticultural development programme.
13. Sericulture.
14. Bee keeping.
15. Farm forestry.
16. Rural industries and artisans programme.
17. Fuel and Small timber plantation programme.
18. Marketing and service sector facilities.

Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Education,
Planning and Administration
17-B, SriAurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110
DOC. No.....2.8.1.....
Date.....2.6/2.8.4

Trysem

This programme will be covered under I.R.D.P. now. This programme concentrates on youth, i.e. persons normally up to 35 years of age and are given training to acquire skills so as to establish themselves after completing the training. A minimum of 40 un-employed youths from each block are to be trained in various trades. During 1980-81 about 1,800 beneficiaries are undergoing the training programme. Out of this number, about 600 belong to Scheduled Castes. Instructions have been issued that 50 per cent of the total trainees should come from amongst the Scheduled Caste families.

The trainees, after they complete the training, get loan and subsidy for starting the trade in which they have acquired skills, thereby trying to establish themselves in the vocation of their choice. During 1980—85 and 1981-82 about 6,000 and 1,000 rural youths belonging to Scheduled Castes will be covered under this programme.

National Rural Employment Programme (N.R.E.P.)

The N.R.E.P. is basically a programme directed towards checking under-employment and supplementing the income of the target group. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and is the restructured version of the earlier "Food for Work" Programme. It is intended to provide some sort of employment to each family during the lean period and this scheme envisages to provide employment to at least one able-bodied person of the rural poor family for a period of 100 days in a year. It is intended to provide employment to about 2 lakhs persons (including Scheduled Castes) under the programme.

An outlay of Rs. 275.00 lakhs and Rs. 33.00 lakhs, has been provided for 1980—85 and 1981-82, respectively under this programme.

Besides the above individual beneficiary programme, the Department runs various programmes on the normal pattern of Community Development. A brief of these programmes is produced below :—

(i) **Community Development.**—These funds are routed through the Panchayat Samitis as grants-in-aid. It has been made a condition while sanctioning these grants-in-aid, that these will be spent according to the following guide-lines under each sub-sector :—

- (a) **Education.**—For the construction of Primary School buildings, etc. the sites will be selected to the extent of 25 per cent in the predominant scheduled castes localities or in the predominantly scheduled castes inhabited areas.
- (b) **Social Education.**—For organising the Youth Clubs, Mahila Mandals, Gram Sahayak Camps etc. 50 per cent coverage will be ensured by holding these camps or establishing these clubs etc. in the Scheduled Castes areas.
- (c) **Communication (Roads).**—Those schemes will be given priority which serve areas having higher percentage of Scheduled Caste population.
- (d) **Agriculture and Land Development.**—Under this programme priority would be given to the identified poorest of the poor Scheduled Caste families.

II. CO-OPERATION

There are in all 108 co-operative societies, having 50 per cent or more membership from Scheduled Caste communities. These include, 60 primary credit societies, 4 fisheries, 20 leather workers, 6 weavers, one poultry and 17 other types of co-operative societies. In addition to it, the membership of Scheduled Caste families are also available in other Cooperative Societies.

The outlay proposed under the Sixth Plan under State Sector and Special Central Assistance schemes is indicated below :—

	State Sector (Rs. in lakhs)	S.C.A. (Rs in lakhs)
1981-82	18.00	.. 3.00
1980-85	100.00	.. 20.00

Under these schemes it is proposed to assist the societies by giving them share capital contribution, managerial subsidy, subsidies for construction of godowns, grant for enrolment of scheduled caste persons as members of cooperative societies. It is also proposed to bring 60,000 Scheduled Caste families within the co-operative fold by enrolling one member from each family, thereby benefiting 60,000 Scheduled Caste persons within the Sixth Five Year Plan and 15,000 persons during the year 1981-82. The assistance being given to the societies would indirectly benefit the members, particularly leather workers, weavers, fishermen and diary workers.

Co-operative Programme in Sixth Plan 1980—85 and Annual Plan 1981-82

1. Share Capital to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies :

There are 60 primary agricultural credit societies which have 50 per cent and above membership from Scheduled Caste communities. In addition, there are one Apex Bank, two Central Co-operative Banks and two Land Development Banks which are providing credit facilities to these societies. A sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been provided for the period 1980—85 and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the year 1981-82 under State sector schemes.

2. Cadre Fund :

Under the scheme, a common cadre is being formed for the Secretaries of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies from the year 1981-82. It is proposed to provide marginal subsidy to these societies for the appointment of trained and whole time Secretaries. A sum of Rs. 4.80 lakhs has been provided for the period 1980—85 and Rs. 1.20 lakhs for the year 1981-82 under State Sector schemes.

3. D.R.I. to Co-operative Credit Societies :

A system of issuing loans on Differential Rates of interest is in vogue in Himachal Pradesh with the Commercial banks. In order to bring co-operative loaning (short-term loans) at par with the loaning of commercial banks, it is proposed to subsidize the interest rate of the Co-operative Banks to the extent prescribed in D.R.I. at 4 per cent. Thus a provision of Rs. 23.00 lakhs for the period 1980—85 and Rs. 3.50 lakhs for 1981-82 has been made.

4. Subsidy for Construction of Rural Godowns :

The Co-operatives are in need of storage capacities. It is therefore, proposed to give assistance to 60 primary agricultural credit societies during the period 1980-85 and for 15 societies during the year 1981-82 for building up of storage capacity. 25 per cent of the total assistance is provided by the Government and 75 per cent share capital (25 per cent loan and 50 per cent subsidy) of the total assistance comes from the National Co-operative Development Co-operation. The State Share to the tune of Rs. 13.00 lakhs for the period 1980—85 and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the year 1981-82 has been provided for in the plan.

5. Share Capital to Consumer Co-operatives :

The Public Distribution System in the Pradesh is functioning through the State level Federation, District Federations, Primary Marketing Societies as well as Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and consumer stores. It is proposed to assist these societies to intensify their consumer activities both in rural and urban areas.

It is, therefore, proposed to provide them assistance in the shape of share capital contribution, managerial subsidy and subsidy for the purchase of furniture and fixture

as well as interest subsidy. The total outlay under the scheme for the year 1980—85 has been kept at Rs. 7.00 lakhs and for the year 1981-82 at Rs. 1.75 lakhs.

6. Share Capital to fisheries Co-operatives :

There are one District Federation and 16 Fishermen Primary Co-operative Societies functioning in this Pradesh. It is proposed to assist the societies with the share capital contribution, managerial subsidy, subsidy for working capital and for the purchase of nets and boats. An outlay of Rs. 5.20 lakhs for the period 1980—85 and Rs. 1.30 lakhs for the year 1981-82 under State Sector has been kept.

7. Training and Education :

Under the scheme it is proposed to provide assistance to the State Co-operative Union for providing necessary training facilities to the Scheduled Caste members/Secretaries of the societies in the procedure and practice of the Co-operaton. It is also proposed to extend the existing training facilities. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs for 1980-85 and Rs. 1.00 lakhs for 1981-82 in the State Sector has been provided under the scheme.

8. Share Capital to Industrial Co-operatives :

There are 20 Leather Workers, 6 Weavers and 17 other types of industrial cooperative societies having 1,460 scheduled caste members. It is proposed to assist the societies by providing share capital contribution, subsidy for the working capital, managerial subsidy and subsidy for the purchase of tools. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs for the period 1980—85 and Rs. 1.50 lakhs for the year 1981-82 under the State Sector and Rs. 11.00 lakhs for the period 1980—85 and Rs. 1.00 lakh for the year 1981-82 under the Special Central Assistance has been proposed under the scheme.

9. Share Capital to Dairy Co-operatives :

There are one Dairy Federation, 6 District Unions and 100 Dairy Co-operatives functioning in this Pradesh. These Societies are also having Scheduled Castes members. It is, therefore, proposed to give assistance to these societies for the appointment of managerial personnel, purchase of testing equipment and materials and working capital. An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs for the period 1980—85 and Rs. 0.75 lakh for the year 1981-82 under the State Sector and Rs. 5.00 lakh for the period 1980—85 and Rs. 1.00 lakh for the year 1981-82 under the Special Central Assistance Programme has been proposed under the scheme.

10. Share Capital to Co-operative Marketing Societies :

Apex level, District Level and Tehsil Level Co-operative Marketing Societies are dealing with the agricultural surplus, cash crops and distribution of essential articles of consumer goods and fertilisers, etc. which has necessitated the augmentation and strengthening of their capital base thereby enabling them to handle these activities since these societies will also provide these facilities to Scheduled Caste members. For these purposes an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs and Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided under the Plan.

11. Grant for the enrolment of Scheduled Caste members :

During the Sixth Plan it is proposed to enrol 50,000 members from the Scheduled Caste communities as members of the Co-operative Societies. It is proposed to provide assistance for the purchase of one share each for these members. Thus, a provision of

Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been made for the period 1980-85 and Rs. 1.00 lakh for the period 1981-82 under the Special Central Assistance Programme.

12. Medium Irrigation

During 1979-80, a sum of Rs. 220.00 lakhs was approved for execution of two Medium Irrigation Schemes, i.e., Giri Irrigation Project and Lift Irrigation Project Bhabour Sahib, and the outlay for scheduled castes component plan was Rs. 30.00 lakhs. Upto the end of March, 1980, 1110 hectares of land was brought under irrigation out of which 70 hectares belonged to Scheduled Caste communities.

During 1980-81, a likely expenditure of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been incurred which is likely to benefit an additional 100 hectares of land belonging to Scheduled Castes.

For 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 21.00 lakhs has been earmarked under the on going medium irrigation projects and it is proposed to cover 220 hectares of land.

During the 6th Five-Year Plan a sum of Rs. 110.00 lakhs has been proposed and it is provided to cover 1,500 hectares of land belonging to Scheduled Castes under irrigation.

13. Flood Control :

There is no major flood control project in the State. However, fast flowing rivers cause considerable damage to agricultural lands and buildings etc. and eroding culturable land along their banks.

During 1979-80, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was earmarked for Scheduled Caste component plan and a sum of Rs. 10.50 lakhs has been proposed during 1980-81. It is proposed to cover approximately 60 hectares of land belonging to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Caste communities by way of constructing embankments.

During 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 11.00 lakhs has been provided for Scheduled Castes and it is proposed to cover about 70 hectares of land.

The total outlay for flood control works during 6th Five-Year Plan is Rs. 400.00 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been provided and it is proposed to cover about 300 hectares of land.

14. Power (Rural Electrification) :

Although Power Sector accounts for about a quarter of gross plan outlay of the State Plan, yet flows for the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes are only possible in the scheme of Rural Electrification. Himachal Pradesh is a State with extremely sparse population and as such the habitations are located at larger distances from one another. Also the Scheduled Castes house-holds which form a part of the same Census Village, are normally located at a significant distance from the main village. Due to this locational handicap, a large number of Scheduled Caste house-holds have been left out of the Rural Electrification Programme implemented so far. A comprehensive survey was conducted to identify such hamlets/groups of house-holds in 1979-80 and it emerged that about 27,000 Harijan house-holds had been left out as such. During 1980-81 the State Government decided that the State Electricity Board shall be subsidized for the entire activity of erecting H.T./L.T. lines up to such hamlets/bastees, since Electricity Board being a commercial concern would not undertake such activity which did not fulfil the economic considerations. The entire cost of the scheme estimated at Rs. 512.00 lakhs has been decided to be provided as 100 per cent subsidy to the State

Electricity Board in a phased manner during the Sixth plan itself. The provision for 1981-82 is Rs. 80.00 lakhs by way of subsidy and Rs. 10.00 lakhs have also been earmarked as flow to Scheduled Caste beneficiaries in the normal Electrification Programme. With these outlays it is estimated that apart from normal coverage 5,000 left out house-holds shall be provided with electricity during 1981-82.

Despite the above efforts of the State Government, a lot many house-holds may not be able to make use of power for the domestic consumption unless some further grant is given to them for getting the provision of internal wiring and meter etc. Accordingly, in addition to a small ongoing scheme of electrifying the Scheduled Castes home-steads in the Welfare Sector, the State Government have decided to completely subsidize the expenses on wiring and meter etc. to provide a single lighting point in each Harijan house-hold in a phased manner. For 1981-82, the scheme has a provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs and this outlay will benefit an estimated number of 5,500 house-holds.

15. Industries

Considerable stress is being laid on the economic development of Scheduled Castes. In order to bring these persons in the mainstream of the economy an amount of Rs. 280.00 lakhs under the State Plan and Rs. 50.00 lakhs as Special Central Assistance to be provided under the 'Industries sector in the Sixth five year Special Component Plan. For 1981-82 the amount earmarked is of the order of Rs. 45.00 lakhs as State Plan and Rs. 10.00 lakhs as Special Central Assistance. The Scheme-wise details are given below :

Medium and Large Industries :

Development of Industrial areas :

Under this scheme a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs and Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been made for 1980—85 and for the Annual Plan 1981-82, respectively for the acquisition and development of Industrial Areas. About 10 per cent of plots in these new industrial areas would be reserved for Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs. It is anticipated that with this investment it would be possible to provide 100 plots to such Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs during 1980—85 .

Incentive and Subsidy :

For the development of industries in this Pradesh and with a view to opening new avenues of employment for the persons belonging to Scheduled Caste communities, a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided for the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980—85 and Rs. 3.00 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1981-82. With this investment the following schemes will be implemented for the benefit of these communities :—

- (i) The Central Government is giving 15 per cent subsidy on capital investment for the Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs and this rate of subsidy would be increased to 25 per cent. This additional subsidy of 10 per cent would be met out of funds available under this scheme.
- (ii) Margin money will be provided to the Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs at the rate of 1 per cent as against 6 per cent and 4 per cent rate of interest in respect of other entrepreneurs.
- (iii) The rate of interest of term loan has been reduced to 4 per cent. The difference between the actual rate of interest chargeable by Financial

Institutions and banks would be met out of this plan provision. The Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs shall be given subsidy to the extent of 90 per cent on the preparation of feasibility reports.

Educated unemployed

For the Annual plan 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided under this scheme with which we want to conduct entrepreneurs development programme exclusively for about 25 Scheduled Caste candidates and as such this scheme would benefit 25 Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs. During the sixth plan period 1980—85 more than 100 Scheduled Castes are expected to derive benefit for which purpose a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided.

Village and Small Industries

(i) *Industrial Estates*.—For the Annual Plan 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been provided under this scheme. We propose to construct 10 sheds which will be exclusively reserved for hiring to the Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs. During Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85, it is proposed to construct 40 sheds at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs which will be exclusively reserved for hiring to such entrepreneurs.

(ii) *Incentives and subsidy*.—For the Annual Plan 1981-82 and Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs and Rs. 15.00 lakhs respectively has been provided under this scheme. With a view to attracting Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs for setting up industries, the following additional incentives will be provided.—

- (i) 100 % subsidy would be provided for carriage and installation of machinery by Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs.
- (ii) Reduction in rate of interest on the term loan and tariff etc. This investment would benefit about 270 Scheduled caste persons over the Sixth Plan period 1980—85.

1. Industrial Loans

This amount has been provided for giving smaller loans for the establishment of cottage and household industries by the Scheduled Caste persons in areas where normal banking facilities are not available. For the Annual Plan 1981-82 and for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 an amount of Rs. 0.10 lakh and Re 1.00 lakh, respectively, has been earmarked.

Investment, Grant-in-aid to H.P. Handicrafts and Handloom Corporation

Under the Handicrafts and Handloom sector, a sum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been provided under the State Plan and Rs. 30.00 lakhs under the Special Central Assistance. Of Rs. 75.00 lakhs, Rs. 30.00 lakhs would be in the shape of investment in H.P. Handicrafts and Handloom Corporation, Rs. 20.00 lakhs as grants-in-aid to this corporation and the balance amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs would be utilized for the setting up of carpet weaving training-cum-production centres. In all about 1500 weavers would benefit under the training programme. The existing handicrafts and handloom development centres would be further strengthened. More training facilities would be made available to the persons belonging to Scheduled Caste communities in the foot wear factory, Chamba, and Bamboo working centre at Daroh in Kangra district. Also schemes with regard to availability of raw materials and marketing of finished goods would be taken up during

the currency of Sixth Five Year plan. About 200 artisans would get opportunities for training in trades like weaving, metal-craft and wood-working. In all, about 2200 Scheduled Caste artisans would benefit during the entire plan period.

Of Rs. 30.00 lakhs as Special Central Assistance, Rs. 20.00 lakhs would be provided as grant-in-aid to the corporation while the balance Rs. 10.00 lakhs would be utilised as supplemental outlay for opening Carpet Weaving Training-cum-production centres.

Sericulture Industry.—For the Annual Plan 1981-82 and Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided under this scheme, respectively. It is proposed to give subsidy to the Scheduled Caste rearers for the construction of rearing huts and for the purchase of rearing equipments. On an average it is anticipated that each beneficiary will get a benefit ranging from Rs 500—3,000 and this scheme is to benefit about 400 silkworm and tassar rearers during 1981-82. The number of such beneficiaries is estimated at 2400 for the Sixth Plan period, 1980—85.

Grant-in-aid to H.P. Khadi Board.—An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs (State Plan: Rs 20.00 lakhs; Special Central Assistance: Rs. 20.00 lakhs) has been set apart during the Sixth Plan 1980—85 for the welfare of Scheduled Caste Artisans. Of this amount Rs. 10.00 lakhs (State Plan: Rs. 5.00 lakhs; Special Central Assistance : Rs. 5.00 lakhs) would be share for the Annual Plan 1981-82. The H.P. Khadi Board contemplates training of about 160 Scheduled Caste artisans like spinners and weavers etc. All these trainees would be absorbed in their respective trades after training. This would enable these artisans to earn an income of Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per month. Also about 100 persons will be trained in the operation of new model khadi spinning charkhas. The Khadi Board has also framed schemes for the training of artisans in cane/bamboo articles in order to enable them to set up their own enterprises and will provide assistance in the marketing of their products through marketing shops set up by the Board. In all, about 5000 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste communities would be covered under the Schemes of the State Khadi Board during the entire plan period.

Opening of raw material depot

Under this scheme the H. P. State Small Industries and Export Corporation will operate raw material depots at places where there is concentration of Scheduled Caste artisans and entrepreneurs. It is envisaged to eliminate the middle men as far as possible with a view to stop exploitation of Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs. Raw materials would be made available through these depots at no profit no loss basis. It is expected that about 1,500 artisans would benefit under this scheme during the entire plan period.

Tea Industry

Under this scheme it is proposed to provide fertilizer, insecticides and pesticides, garden tools and equipment as also fencing material for the fencing of tea gardens at subsidised rates. It is expected that about 300 tea planters would benefit under the scheme for which purpose an allocation of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been made for 1980—85. Of this amount Rs. 0.10 lakh will be utilised during the Annual Plan 1981-82.

District Industries Centres

For this scheme a sum of 10.00 lakhs and Rs. Rs. 62.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82 and for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 respectively. Under this scheme, industrial loans would be given to the Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs

and artisans. It is also proposed to provide training and tools and equipments to such artisans at subsidised rates. In all about 200 and 1,000 artisans and entrepreneurs are likely to benefit under this scheme during 1981-82 and Sixth Plan period 1980—85, respectively.

The number of beneficiaries who are likely to be benefited and expected to cross the poverty line under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes during the year 1981-82 and 1980—85 under Handicrafts and Handloom Corporation, Khadi and Village Industries Board, Sericulture Industries, District Industries Centres and Raw material Depot Scheme are 1797 and 8,520 respectively.

16. ROADS AND BRIDGES

Though Scheduled Castes are spread all over the State, there are some villages which are predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and the communication facilities for the same are to be developed/improved by the Government to bring to them the fruits of development. The roads are, no doubt the life line of all the communities and are used by one and all, but such villages have to be taken up on priority to free them from the feeling of neglect.

There are no railway lines in the Pradesh. Roads alone serve the vital needs of the community more so of scheduled Castes in the villages in the interior which are very backward and require special consideration. So in the Draft 6th Five Year Plan (1980—85) an amount of Rs 1,513.00 lakhs has been earmarked for their benefit, Similarly, in the Annual Plan for 1981-82 Rs. 262.90 lakhs have been provided under Scheduled Castes component plan.

The Scheduled Castes villages and hamlets have normally escaped attention in the matter of connectivity with the main transportation net work. Keeping this in view, the State Government have decided that all Scheduled Caste villages/Basees will be connected by link roads in a time frame of 3 years starting 1981-82. To achieve this objective, an outlay of Rs. 1,513.00 lakhs and Rs. 262.90 lakhs has been earmarked for the Special Component Plan 1980—85 and 1981-82 respectively. Foot bridges, culverts and bridges wherever necessary, will also be constructed.

As a result of the above investments the following road kilometrage are likely to be achieved.

Serial No.	Type of road	Unit	During 1981-82	During 1980-85
1	Single lane	.. Kms.	63.00	300.00
2	Jeepable	.. Kms.	8.00	60.00
3	Tracks	.. Kms.	35.00	160.00
4	Gross Drainage works	.. Kms.	17.00	161.00
5	Metalling and tarring works	.. Kms.	12.00	105.00

17. EDUCATION

Education is the most important single factor in achieving rapid economic development and in creating social order founded on values of freedom, social justice and equal opportunities. Programmes of education lie at the base of effort to forge bonds of common citizenship, to harness energies of the people and to develop natural and human resources. Developments of the past 2-3 decades have created a momentum for economic growth, yet there are still deficiencies in the field of education which need to be removed speedily if progress is to be sustained. It is one of the main objectives of the annual and five year plan for a scheduled castes to expand and intensify the educational efforts and to bring every home within its fold so that from now on in all branches of national life, education becomes the focal point of plan development.

In the field of General Education as distinguished from Technical Education, the main emphasis in the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes for the years 1981-82 and 1980-85 will be on consolidation rather than expansion excepting provision of facilities for education of children in age group 6—14 years. Efforts have been made to make provisions for improvements of teaching of science at the secondary stage. Apart from larger provisions for universalisation of elementary education, the main direction of educational development and investment in this behalf in the state is to be based on these considerations :—

- (i) Accelerating the process of modernization ;
- (ii) Development of human resources ;
- (ii) Increasing access to education ; and
- (iv) Improving the quality of education

The Education sector includes two sectors, viz., (1) Elementary education and (2) Secondary education of the Special Component plan for Scheduled Castes for the year 1981-82 and 1980—85. A brief description of the schemes under annual plan 1981-82 and Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980—85 are given below :—

I. Elementary Education :

Under the Elementary Education Programme, the two schemes identified are :—

- (i) Opening of Primary Schools.
- (ii) Incentives scheme

1. **Opening of Primary Schools.**—During the year 1981-82 and 1980—85, 23 per cent of schools to be opened in habitations/localities predominantly populated by scheduled Castes. Out of Rs. 72.30 lakhs for 1981-82 and Rs. 379.00 lakhs for 1980—85 respectively, Rs. 2.53 lakhs and Rs. 15.00 lakhs would be spent during the year 1981-82 and 1980-85 would be spent on opening of primary schools. In all, 130 primary schools are proposed to be opened in the Pradesh in the areas other than the tribal. The Government has decided that 23 per cent of these schools will be opened in such habitations/localities predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Caste population so as to provide schooling facilities to the children belonging to these communities. It is proposed that about 30 such schools will be started during 1981-82.

2. **Incentive schemes.**—To attract the children of persons belonging to Scheduled Caste communities to schools various incentives are made available to them. In this regard schemes relating to free text books, free writing material, free uniforms attendance scholarships are being implemented. It has also been decided to award scholarships to primary class students (I to V) and scholarships to Scheduled Caste girl students (Class VI to VIII). The schemewise outlay and No. of beneficiaries during the year 1981-82 and 1980—85, is given as under :—

Elementary Education Incentives	1981-82		1980—85	
	Outlay (Lakh Rs.)	No. of beneficia- ries	Outlay (Lakh Rs.)	No. of benefi- ciaries
1. Free Text Book ..	0.46	2,700	1.95	11,500
2. Free Writing material ..	0.12	4,000	0.55	18,000
3. Free Uniforms ..	0.46	2,300	2.07	10,300
4. Attendance Scholarships ..	0.23	800	1.03	3,450
5. Scholarships to Primary Students Class (I to V)	31.50	52,500	163.40	2,72,333
6. Scholarships/grant to SC. girls Classes VI to VIII ..	37.80	8,043	195.00	42,341
Total ..	69.77	70,343	364.00	3,57,924

II. Secondary Education

Under the Secondary education programme the schemes relating to (i) Book Banks and (ii) Scholarship to S.C. girl students will be implemented. Schemewise out-lays and number of beneficiaries under these schemes are indicated below :—

Name of Scheme	1981-82		1980—85	
	Outlay (Lakh Rs.)	No. of benefi- ciaries	Outlay (Lakh Rs.)	No. of benefi- ciaries
(i) Book Banks Class IX—X ..	0.20	400	1.00	2,000
(ii) Award of Scholarships (grant to SC girls Class IX to X) ..	7.50	1,630	40.00	8,695
Total ..	7.70	20,30	41.00	106.95

The Fourth All India Education Survey revealed that there is a gap between the enrolment of boys and girls who are far behind the boys as will be seen from the following table :—

Classes		Boys	Girls
I—V	..	62,366	36,722
VI—VIII	..	18,811	5,091
IX—XI	..	6,969	330

In order to boost up the gap of enrolment and arrest the problem of drop outs in schools, it is proposed to award scholarships of Rs. 30 each to all girl students of middle and Secondary stages and also to give them annual grant of Rs. 100 per child to meet their expenses towards clothing, books and writing material.

18. HEALTH

A. Allopathy

Although it is difficult to quantify direct flows to the Scheduled Castes under the head allopathy yet efforts have been made to identify programmes from some reasonable quantification if possible. Accordingly, it has been planned to utilise the Special Component plan for Scheduled Castes in respect of the following programmes/schemes as per financial implications worked out above during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. Under this head a provision of Rs. 11.00 lakhs has been made for the Annual Plan, 1981-82 and Rs. 50.00 lakhs for the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85.

1. Construction of Sub-Centre Buildings .—

In view of the fact that there is no separate pocket entirely covered with Scheduled Caste population, it has been proposed therefore to construct sub-centre buildings in the reserve constituencies and also in the general constituencies at the places where sub-centres are functioning in the places of Scheduled Caste concentration of more than 20 per cent. Accordingly 60 sub-centres are proposed to be constructed in a phased manner in the reserve constituencies and 10 sub-centres in the general constituencies.

It is proposed to construct 15 sub-centre buildings at a cost of Rs. 6.00 lakhs. The target for 1980-85 has been fixed at construction of 70 sub-centres buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 28.00 lakhs.

2. Anti T.B. Drugs .—

The T.B. Control Programme is a national programme on 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the State Government. However, provision has been kept in the plan for the distribution of anti T.B. Drugs to the Scheduled Caste patients through medical institutions. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been provided for 1981-82. Provision for the Sixth Plan is Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

3. **Training, Stipends and Scholarships:**—Provision has been kept for stipends and scholarships to be paid to the candidates undergoing the training of Radiographers Laboratory and Technician, Pharmacists belonging to the Scheduled Caste community. Thus Re. 0.51 lakh is proposed for the purpose during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

4. **Community Health Volunteers (Rural Health Services):**—This is a programme on 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the State Government. Under the scheme all the 77 Primary Health Centres are proposed to be covered. At present only 3,424 C.H.V are engaged to cover the population of 56 PHCs. Approximately 753 CHVs are Scheduled Castes. Each CHV is paid Rs. 50.00 per month as honorarium. The number of C.H.Vs. is likely to increase when the remaining 21 P.H Cs. as are also covered under the scheme. During the Sixth Five Year Plan Rs. 15.45 lakhs have been proposed to be utilised under the scheme as State share. For 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 3.49 lakhs has been made.

5. **Construction of New Sub-Centres :**—It has been proposed to open 6 sub-centres in reserve constituencies or at the places where scheduled caste population is more than 20 per cent during 1981-82. For this purpose an outlay of Re. 1.00 lakh has been made for 1981-82 and Rs. 4.00 lakhs for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85.

B—AYURVEDA

Under the indigenous system of medicine a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1980—85 and Re. 1.00 lakh for 1981-82 has been kept for providing health care to the persons belonging to Scheduled Caste communities.

19. WATER SUPPLY

Under the Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme in the State Sector a sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs was earmarked for benefit to scheduled caste population in the Pradesh during 1979-80. The Scheduled Caste/Harijan Basties are scattered all over the Pradesh. The total population of H.P. as per 1971 census is 34.6 lakhs out of which 7.7 lakhs or 22.24% are Scheduled Castes. There is no specific concentration of Scheduled Caste population in the various villages. However, while providing water supply, special attention is paid to cover Harijan population.

During 1978-79, 1,356 villages with a population of 2.59 lakhs were provided with safe drinking water supply out of which 52,000 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes stand benefited. Also during 1979-80, 1,301 villages with a population of 3.23 lakhs were provided with safe drinking water, out of which 68,000 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes have been benefited. From these figures it is evident that optional coverage of Scheduled Caste persons has been achieved during 1979-80 itself.

During 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 160.00 lakhs has been provided under the Special Component Plan for providing drinking water to Scheduled Castes (It has been proposed to cover 1,420 villages with a population of 3.5 lakhs during the year). Out of 5,000 new hydrants, 1,000 will benefit approximately 70,000 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste communities, exclusively.

During 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 135.00 lakhs has been provided for rural areas and Rs. 5.00 lakhs for urban areas in order to benefit approximately 60,000 Scheduled Caste persons.

During Sixth Five Year Plan, i.e. 1980—85 a sum of Rs. 720.00 lakhs has been provided for rural areas and Rs. 20.00 lakhs for urban areas under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes. It is proposed to cover approximately 3.73 lakh Scheduled Caste persons under the programme of providing safe drinking water.

In terms of villages of scheduled caste concentration, the plan provision for 1981-82 will cover about 100 villages. More such villages will also be covered under the Central Sector.

Besides, water supply schemes are also executed by the Rural Integrated Development Department. Under this head of development, no specific component for the scheduled castes is possible to be laid down. However, while selecting the villages to be covered, first priority will be given to those villages which have a higher percentage of Scheduled Castes. As such the shelf of projects for water supply schemes will invariably give the percentage of scheduled caste population covered by each one of them. Ten percent of the outlay has been earmarked for such schemes.

20. HOUSING

The Housing Department implements the following schemes under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes ;—

1. Low Income Group Housing Scheme ;
2. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme;
3. Village Housing Project Scheme ;
4. Subsidy for development of House-sites for landless workers in rural areas.

During the year 1979-80 there was no budget provision for the implementation of the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes. However, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been earmarked during the year 1980-81 for the implementation of the said scheme. During the year 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been proposed to be spent under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes.

During the 6th Five Year Plan 1980—85, a sum of Rs. 33.00 lakhs has been proposed to be spent under this scheme.

LOW INCOME GROUP HOUSING SCHEME (LIGH)

During the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 4.50 lakhs has been made under the LIGH scheme. Outlay for 1980—85 has been kept at Rs. 20.21 lakhs. Under this scheme 45 persons will be benefited during 1981-82 and the target for Sixth Plan is 202 beneficiaries. This loan is provided to such persons whose Annual Income does not exceed Rs. 7,200. Minimum amount of loan under LIGH scheme is 14,500.

MIDDLE INCOME GROUP HOUSING SCHEME (MIGH)

A sum of Re. 0.75 lakh is proposed to be spent during the year 1981-82 for the implementation of the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes. Amount earmarked for 1980—85 is Rs. 5.19 lakhs. Under this scheme 3 and 18 persons will benefit during 1981-82 and 1980—85, respectively. This loan is provided to such persons whose annual income is between Rs. 7,200 and Rs. 18,000.

The maximum amount of loan admissible is Rs. 27,500.

VILLAGE HOUSING PROJECT SCHEME

During the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 0.25 lakh will be spent under Special Component plan for Scheduled Castes. Amount provided for 1980—85 is Rs. 2.60 lakhs. Under this scheme 5 and 52 persons will benefit during 1981-82 and 1980—85, respectively.

SUBSIDY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSE-SITES

During the year 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been proposed to be spent for the implementation of the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes. For the Sixth Plan period 1980—85, a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made. Under the scheme 100 and 1000 persons will benefit during 1981-82 and 1980—85.

Apart from these ongoing schemes, the State Govt. have undertaken the construction of one-room tenements for houseless poor. A provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been made in the State Plan 1981-82. It is estimated that about 50 per cent or more beneficiaries would be Scheduled Castes under this programme. Accordingly, an earmarking of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made for S.C. beneficiaries under this scheme.

21. URBAN DEVELOPMENT (L. S. G.)

It is now universally recognised that the progress of man depends upon social planning. Families, cities, economic development, education, in fact, every important phase of social life must be planned to ensure perfect harmony between man and his total environment. It was believed at one time that the human race cannot control and shape its destiny and that man makes matters worse by interfering with the natural order of things and the natural scheme of social evolution. Today, this belief is utterly discredited. Already a great deal has been done to adapt the physical environment to man-needs and to overcome the difficulties created by floods, drought, deserts, hostile climate, rigidity of natural vagaries of the weather, fuel shortage and paucity of industrial raw materials. The world today is rapidly changing, more rapidly changing than most of us imagine and are intellectually and morally prepared for. We must learn to plan the change or at least to anticipate the effects of the change and to plan adjustments to them. Till comparatively recently, men lived in village communities and their culture, mode of living, food and social organisations were adjusted to their surroundings. Modern urban life has produced a new environment creating new problems of adaptation. Unfortunately, most modern cities are haphazard growth, the effects of living in big cities have not been fully considered and the steps which should have been taken to bring about an adjustment between man and his new environment have not been forthcoming in ample measure. This is particularly true in the case of under-developed regions.

For the development of urban areas in the Pradesh a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made under the special Component Plan for 1981-82 and Rs. 3.00 lakhs for the Sixth Plan period 1980—85. The work programme under this head of development will include (i) construction of urinals, drains, (ii) Undertaking of drinking water supply schemes, etc. (iii) Construction of roads, bridges, (iv) Pavement of streets, (v) Construction of parks, rain shelters, (vi) Construction of mule sheds and cattle sheds, warehousing and labour hostels, (vii) Erection of street light points, (viii) Construction of vegetable and meat markets, (ix) Construction of shops and stalls, (x) Construction of bus stands, (xi) Construction of slaughter-houses, etc.

Apart from the ongoing activities under M.N.P., the State Government have introduced a scheme for "Conversion of dry latrines" during 1981-82 in order to wean away the people engaged in the unclean occupation of scavenging. Shortly, liaison will be established with the *Sulabh, Shouchalaya Sansthan*, Patna for adaptation of a right kind of model suiting to local conditions in Himachal Pradesh. If the adaptability and response of the people is positive, large scale programme will be built into the 1982-83 annual plan and onwards. This scheme is to be implemented by the Simla Municipal Corporation.

22. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

For the protection of labour against occupational hazards and also for ensuring the best possible utilization of available manpower in any region ; it is inescapable to set up a competent machinery capable of harmoniously synchronising the demand for labour on the one hand and availability of this important factor of production on the other hand. When viewed in the context of persons belonging to Scheduled Caste Communities, these activities magnified in view of their economic and social status which is at the lowest ebb in the society. For achieving this cherished goal, the schemes relating to identification of bonded labourers in Himachal Pradesh and special employment cell for Scheduled Caste applicants are being implemented during the Sixth Five-Year Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes. For implementation of these schemes a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been earmarked for 1980—85, that for 1981-82 being Rs. 0.60 lakh. Details about these two schemes are described below :—

Identification of Bonded Labour in Himachal Pradesh

The existence of bonded labour in any society is a stigma which needs to be effaced as quickly as possible. Section 4 of the H.P. Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness Act, 1976 provides that all types of bonded labour has been put an end to. All the District Magistrates in H.P. were requested to intimate as to whether the system of bonded labourers exists in their respective districts and they have since confirmed non-existence of this menace. For extending a helping hand to the identified bonded labourers vigilance Committees, are being set up at the district level in Sirmur and Kangra districts. It is envisaged to provide for the economic and social rehabilitation of the freed bonded labourers and to meet other related expenses. A provision of Rs. 0.30 lakh has been made for the plan period.

Special Employment Cells for Scheduled Caste Applicants

In order to acquaint the unemployed persons belonging to Scheduled Castes with available employment opportunities, a special cell for Scheduled Castes has been set up at the State Headquarters. A provision of Rs. 2.70 lakhs has been made in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1980—85 and that for 1981-82 is Rs. 0.30 lakh.

23. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

A large number of Schemes exclusively for the benefit of Scheduled Castes are implemented by the State Welfare Department under the Programme of Welfare of Backward Classes Sector. The summary of the various schemes alongwith the plan outlay for the Annual Plan 1981-82 and Sixth Plan 1980—85, in favour of Scheduled Castes is given below :—

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES]

1. **Award of Scholarship.**—Pre-Matric scholarships at the rate of Rs. 8/- Rs. 12/- and Rs. 15/- per month per student of Primary Middle and High Classes respectively, will be allowed to the Scheduled Caste students. In this scheme Rs. 2.00 lakhs and Rs. 12.00 lakhs have been provided for the annual plan 1981-82 and 6th Plan 1980—85, respectively.

2. **Follow-up Programme.**—For the trainees coming out of the I.T.Is. and other similar centres and other local trained artisans tools and equipments of the trades in which they have got training shall be given to them to enable them to follow the

trades and earn their livelihood. The distribution will be made according to rules which have already been framed. The outlays of Rs. 1.85 lakhs and Rs. 10.00 lakhs have been provided for the purpose for the annual plan 1981-82 and the Sixth Plan 1980—85, respectively.

3. **Aid for setting up of Small Scale Industries.**—To enable the poor scheduled castes to set up small scale industries for improving their economic conditions it is proposed to provide subsidy upto Rs. 1,000 per family. Outlay provided for the annual plan 1981-82 and Sixth Plan 1980—85 are Rs. 1.30 lakhs and Rs. 5.00 lakhs respectively.

4. **Housing Subsidy.**—Though the Department had been providing Housing subsidy to the Scheduled Castes, yet it could not have visible impact upon these communities due to their poverty and backwardness vis-a-vis the subsidy given so far. They need to be helped suitably to enable them to have a house of their own. The rules under this scheme have already been finalised under which subsidy upto Rs. 3,000 in areas subject to heavy snowfall and upto Rs. 2,000 in other areas, is allowed for repair purposes. Outlay provided under this scheme for the annual plan 1981-82 and Sixth Plan period 1980—85 is to the tune of Rs. 9.00 lakhs and Rs. 50.00 lakhs respectively.

5. **Inter-caste marriages.**—With a view to eradicating the evil of untouchability, inter-caste marriages are to be encouraged for which such couples who may enter into inter-caste marriages, may be given awards upto Rs. 500. Under this scheme outlays of Rs. 0.30 lakh and Rs. 1.00 lakh have been provided for 1981-82 and 1980—85, respectively under the State Plan.

6. **Legal Aid.**—It is proposed to provide legal aid to the Scheduled Castes for various cases like ejection from land and correction of khasra girdawari etc. in accordance with the rules which have been notified. A sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been provided for the annual plan 1981-82 and Rs. 2.00 lakhs in Sixth Plan period 1980—85.

7. **Cosmopolitan hostels for those engaged in unclean occupation.**—A sum of Rs. 0.15 lakh has been provided for 1981-82 and Rs. 1.00 lakh for Sixth Plan period, for running and maintenance of cosmopolitan hostels for those engaged in unclean occupation like sweeping, scavenging etc.

8. **Drinking Water Supply Scheme.**—In a number of villages the P.W.D. and R.I.D. Departments have not been able to provide a safe drinking water supply scheme in accordance with the Government Policy. In all such villages, which have predominance of Scheduled Castes, it is proposed to provide drinking water supply schemes which will cater to the needs of both Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Castes. This will also help elimination of untouchability in the rural areas. In order to achieve the cherished objective, Rs. 0.35 lakh for 1981-82 and of Rs. 3.50 lakhs, for 1980—85 have been set apart under the State Sector.

9. **Electrification of Houses/Colonies.**—With a view to provide electricity in the houses of poor Scheduled Castes it is proposed to allow a subsidy upto Rs. 200 per family for electrification of their houses. The implementation of the Scheme is expected to cost Rs. 0.30 lakh during 1981-82 and Rs. 1.00 lakh during the Sixth Plan period 1980—85.

10. **Pre-examination Coaching Centres.**—A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs and Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been provided for the annual plan 1981-82 and the Sixth Plan period 1980—85, respectively for running and maintenance of a pre-examination coaching centre for the candidates of scheduled Castes. On this scheme 50% share is to be borne out of the State Budget and 50% share is to be provided by the Government of India.

11. **Maintenance of Girls Hostels for Scheduled Castes.**—Rs. 1.00 and Rs. 5.00 lakhs have been provided respectively for the annual plan 1981-82 and Sixth Plan period 1980—85, for maintenance of girls hostels, which have been constructed under Centrally-Sponsored Scheme for Scheduled Castes.

12. **Matching Grants for other Centrally-Sponsored Schemes.**—A sum of Rs. 0.40 lakh and Rs. 2.50 lakhs have been proposed for annual plan 1981-82 and Sixth Plan period 1980—85, respectively for matching grant for other Centrally-Sponsored Schemes.

13. **Scheduled Castes Development Corporation.**—A Scheduled Castes Development Corporation has been established under the provisions of the Scheduled Castes Development Corporation etc. A sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided under the annual plan 1981-82 and like-wise a sum of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been provided under the sixth Five-Year Plan 1980—85 in order to undertake various programmes directed towards the welfare of persons belonging to Scheduled Caste Communities.

24. SOCIAL WELFARE

An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs for 1981-82 and Rs. 25.00 lakhs for 1980—85 has been provided under this head of development for the fulfilment of the objectives laid down and include schemes relating to (i) pension to widows, (ii) Bal and Balika Ashrams, (iv) Craft training and (v) International Year of Children (ix). The details of amount provided and targets fixed scheme-wise are given below :—

Name of Scheme	Outlay provided during		No. of beneficiaries	
	1981-82	1980—85	1981-82	1980—85
	(Lakh Rs)	(Lakh Rs)	No.	No.
1. Pension to widows ..	2.00	10.00	335	1,500
2. Community and Child Welfare Centres	0.50	2.00	5	25
3. Bal and Balika Ashrams ..	0.30	1.50	1	5
4. Craft Training ..	0.20	1.50	150	750
5. I.Y.C. ..	3.00	10.00	2	5
			Projects	Projects
Total ..	6.00	25.00	x	x

25. SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME

A. Welfare Department

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, an amount of Rs 49.50 lakhs has been proposed to be utilised under special component plan for special nutrition programme. For the

year 1981-82 an amount of Rs 7.00 lakhs has been proposed to be utilised under component plan and 1,650 children below 6 years and expectant and nursing mothers will be covered under this programme.

During the VIth Five-Year Plan, 8,250 Scheduled Caste children, expectant and nursing mothers will benefit under the special component plan.

B. Education Department

For providing mid-day meals to school going children in the primary classes a provision of Rs 15.00 lakhs has been made during the Sixth Plan period, 1980—85 and an amount of Rs 3.50 lakhs has been set apart for the annual plan, 1981-82.

C. Rural Integrated Development Department

The Programme mainly comprises the setting-up of poultry units, raising of kitchen gardens and supply of supplemental protein food like eggs, etc., in the selected Blocks. The programme will be oriented towards the localities predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and in any case 50 per cent coverage for the Scheduled Castes is proposed to be assured. Moreover, for the selection of Blocks to be covered under A.N.P., blocks with a higher percentage of Scheduled Caste population will be given primacy.

26. SCHEDULED CASTES DEVELOPMENT MACHINERY

For the implementation of Scheduled Castes Development Plan, a provision of Rs 5.00 lakhs has been made for the year, 1981-82 and Rs 20.00 lakhs for the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 1980—85 out of Special Central Assistance. Besides the staff at the headquarters, it is also proposed to provide some staff at the district level in 10 districts leaving the 2 districts of Lahaul-Spiti and Kinnaur which are wholly tribal districts.

CHAPTER—X

H. P. SCHEDULED CASTES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The economic progress of poor Scheduled Caste families is undoubtedly a major factor in their social well-being. The number of scheduled caste families living below the poverty line in this hilly state is proportionately larger and their lot extremely hard. It was observed that by and large the governmental departments and financial institutions engaged in the task of providing finances to this target group for their projects were not fully able to motivate this vast section of the population or some of its own workers in the field.

The Himachal Pradesh Government set up Himachal Pradesh Scheduled Castes Development Corporation with the authorised share capital of Rs. 5.00 crores with the participation of Government of India in the ratio of 51:49. It was intended that this Corporation should act as co-ordinating agency between the various Government Developmental Departments, banks and the beneficiaries, viz target group of scheduled caste families living below the poverty line. The Corporation which was set up in the month of November, 1979, started full scale functioning with the appointment of a whole-time Managing Director in April, 1980. Although the Corporation is of recent origin, it has completed its preliminary task of formulation of various rules, regulations, printing of forms registers etc. and has established a tie up with the lead banks of the State. The salient features of tie up with the banks are :—

- (1) There will be a single application form for the Corporation and the bank advancing loan.
- (2) There will formally be no re-appraisal of an application for loan, which is received in the Corporation and is processed by its own District Managers.
- (3) The bank makes the payment of entire amount of the loan sanctioned on the application and subsequently the adjustment of 25 per cent of margin money by way of loan from the Corporation is made.
- (4) Repayments are also at one point viz. the financing branch advancing the loan. Other non-lead banks are also falling in line with this arrangement with the lead banks.
- (5) The loanees' repayments in the bank will be apportioned between the Corporation and the bank in the ratio of 1:3 i.e. in the same ratio that the margin money of the Corporation will bear to the bank loan. This will make the funds available for ploughing back into the programmes of the Corporation.

The Government is setting up district level committees with the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman and consisting of District level Officers of Development departments representatives of the banks and the Scheduled Castes etc., in order to monitor and review the progress of the activities of the Corporation at the district level.

As a spill-over during the year 1980-81, a sum of nearly Rs. 86 lakhs is available for margin money participation in respect of modest schemes where non-recurring outlay does not exceed Rs. 6,000 in each case. Nearly 10,000 beneficiaries are proposed to

be covered by this year. Break-up of the funds proposed to be utilised by this Corporation during the year 1980-81 on the action plan formulated is as follows :—

1. Agriculture including horticulture	.. Rs. 6.00 lakhs
2. Animal Husbandry	.. Rs. 28.00 lakhs
3. Cottage and Village Industries	.. Rs. 37.00 lakhs
4. Avocations and Small Business	.. Rs. 10.00 lakhs
5. Miscellaneous Sectors	.. Rs. 5.00 lakhs
Total	.. <u>Rs. 86.00 lakhs</u>

The Corporation is moving ahead to achieve the target of 10,000 families during the current financial year with banks participation. It is expected that economic activity worth Rs. 356 lakhs i.e. four times of the margin money will be generated with the above-said margin money assistance. Besides this another sum of Rs. 58.82 lakhs (Rs. 30 lakhs State share and 28.82 lakhs Central Government share) will also be available for this programme as the funds budgeted for year 1980-81.

Bankable schemes in the core Sector of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Pisciculture, Cottage and Village Industries, Small Business and avocation are envisaged to be given coverage under the programmes of this Corporation, where up to 25 per cent margin money assistance not exceeding Rs. 1,500 is available to the beneficiaries to raise bank loan for the remaining 75 per cent of the funds requirement.

Some of the schemes to be covered are as under :—

I. Agriculture:

1. Land levelling and shaping.
2. Dug Wells.
3. Purchase of Bullocks.
4. Vegetable cultivation.

II. Animal Husbandry :

1. Dairy Farming Purchase of Milch Animal.
2. Goat Rearing.
3. Pigs Rearing.
4. Poultry Keeping.
5. Purchase of pack Animals.

III. Pisciculture

Fish rearing in small ponds.

IV. Cottage and Village Industries :

1. Handloom weaving.
2. Cane and Bamboo Industry.
3. Leather Industry.
4. Lime Industry.
5. Bee Keeping.
6. Black Smithy.
7. Carpentry.
8. Silkworms rearing.
9. Fibre Industries.
10. Bee Keeping.
11. Processing of Cereals and pulses.
12. Gur and Khandsari-Bullock driven crusher.

V. Small Business and Avocation.

1. Tea Stall.
2. Cigarettes and pan shop.
3. Cobbling.
4. Door to door food/vegetable service.
5. Newspaper, Magazine and book shop.
6. Modern Laundry.
7. Tailors shop.
8. Embroidary work.
9. Knitting Machine.
10. Misc. other activity coverable with Rs. 6,000 non-recurring limit.

Elegibility Criteria :

All assistance is subject to the fulfilment of following eligibility criteria :-

1. The applicant should be a bona-fide resident of Himachal Pradesh and produce documentary evidence to this effect.

2. The applicant should belong to a scheduled caste recognised and notified by the H.P. Government and furnish prescribed certificate issued by competent authority.
3. Age of the beneficiary should not be less than 18 years.
4. The applicant should not be defaulter in respect of any Government assistance received previously.
5. Income of beneficiary family should not exceed Rs. 3,500 if residing in rural areas and Rs. 1,300 if living in an urban locality.
6. All Agricultural labourers, marginal farmers, small farmers, Non-agricultural labourers other than those regularly employed in large and medium scale industries, which are presumed to be within the eligibility criteria mentioned at serial No. 5 above and no income certificate will be required.
7. In case of Scheduled castes educated un-employeds (Matric and above) who do not fall within the categories of income specified in serial No. 5 above income prescribed for post-matric scholarship will apply.

During the year 1980-81, in the State annual plan an approved outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs for investment in the Corporation has been provided. Coupled with the matching participation of Rs. 28.82 lakhs from the Central Government, the total outlay for 1980-81 will be Rs. 58.82 lakhs. With this amount and other resources, the Corporation proposes to extend 25 per cent margin money assistance to more than 6,000 families of scheduled castes. During the year 1980-81, about 6,000 families are expected to cross the poverty line with the exclusive financial efforts of the Corporation. During the entire Draft Sixth Plan 1980—85, State Plan outlay will be of the order of Rs. 2.00 crores while proportionate matching share of Rs. 1.92 crores will come from the Central Government. In all Rs. 3.92 crores will be spent by way of 25 per cent margin money loan assistance to benefit about 35,000—40,000 beneficiaries during 1980—85. By 1981-82, another 5,000 families will earn income between Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 4,500 per annum and, in entire plan period of 1980-85, a figure of 25,000 families is expected to be achieved independent of tie-up with other departments/agencies. It is proposed that SCA of Rs. 10.99 lakhs during 1980-81 and a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 may be made available to the Corporation. This amount will be utilised for giving grant-in-aid to the Corporation and interest subsidy and some other concessions to the scheduled castes after getting approval of the Board of Directors. This will not change the number of beneficiaries. The tie-up arrangements of Government Departments agencies with the Scheduled Castes Development Corporation for providing assistance to the Scheduled Castes is given at Annexure (VI).

CHAPTER—XI

SCHEDULED CASTE FAMILIES CROSSING THE POVERTY LINE

According to 1971 census there are 1.62 lakhs scheduled caste families in Himachal Pradesh. Of these, 1.25 lakh families are marginal and small farmers and agricultural labourers. 70.39 per cent of scheduled caste workers are cultivators and 9.34 per cent are agricultural labourers. These two categories alone constitute 80 per cent of the scheduled caste families who are wholly dependent on land. Allowing for about 20 per cent growth in population in the intervening decennium, the projected number of scheduled caste families works out to 1.94 lakhs.

As mentioned in earlier paragraphs the State Government has already initiated complete census of all families alongwith their economics status. In the absence of any detailed survey, it will not be possible to indicate categorically as to how many families are there below the poverty line in this State. With the provision of reservation in Government services Scheduled Castes are joining services. According to the evaluation study conducted by the State Government about 20 per cent of the households who were given land have crossed the poverty line.

Keeping the objectives of the Sixth Plan in view approximately 0.86 lakh families are to be economically rehabilitated so as to make them self-sustaining during the 1980—85 Plan period. It is only through beneficiary oriented schemes in Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, R.I.D., Industries and Scheduled Castes Development Corporation that would enable the Scheduled Caste families to earn income thereby ultimately come above the poverty line. Statement S.C.P. VI indicates as to how many beneficiary families are being covered in those sectors and out of them how many will cross the poverty line during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1980—85. The figures shown therein are on the conservative side so that unnecessary optimistic picture is not presented. There is enough cushion to cover any margin of error in the statements. These figures are independent of each other and double counting has been avoided. For instance many schemes are identical in I.R.D. and agriculture sector but the figures indicated are those which would be achieved by the respective departments independently. Similarly, the families covered by the Scheduled Castes Development Corporation with a tie-up arrangement with R.I.D. Department have not been counted while estimating the families who would cross the poverty line under the schemes of the Corporation. Figures given in statement S.C.P. VI indicate that it will be possible to achieve the national objective that 50 per cent of Scheduled Caste families in the State will be helped to cross the poverty line by the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

CHAPTER—XII

MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION

It is absolutely essential that schemes planned should be properly implemented in order to achieve the physical targets. The Special Component Plan being a new programme, the follow up has to be assiduously pursued both administratively and technically. It is necessary to have a Special Cell with the primary objective of formulation and monitoring the implementation of the various programmes under the Component Plan at the State Headquarters on the pattern of Tribal Sub-Plan. This Cell would help achieve the optimal level of development of scheduled castes in the State. The Government of India has already allowed setting up of such a Technical Cell in the office of the Commissioner for Tribal Development under the Tribal Sub-Plan essentially with the objectives in view and the entire expenditure is being booked to the Special Central Assistance. The implementation of the Plan Programmes of the Special Component Plan would receive an impetus if such a cell is established without further delay.

The Staff Structure proposed for the purpose is as shown below :—

Headquarters Staff—

1. Commissioner for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the pay scale of Rs. 2,500—2,750 .. One
2. Assistant Commissioner Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the pay scale of Rs. 1,200—2,000 .. One
3. Senior Research Officer in the pay scale of Rs. 825—1,700.. One
4. Research Officer in the pay scale of Rs. 825—1,580 .. One
5. Technical Assistant in the pay scale of Rs. 700—1,200 .. One
6. Stenographer in the pay scale of Rs. 480—880 .. One
7. Computer-cum-Typist in the pay scale of Rs. 400—660 .. One

Field Staff—

8. Statistical Assistants in the pay scale of Rs. 570—1,080 .. Ten
9. Computer-cum-Typists in the pay scale of Rs. 400—660 .. Ten

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT S.C.P.I
(General)

OUTLAYS FOR SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN AND GENERAL PLAN
1980—85 and 1981-82

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	1980—85		1981-82	
		General Plan	Special Component Plan	General Plan	Special Component Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture	1634.00	275.00	315.00	50.00
2	Horticulture	1355.00	125.00	255.00	20.00
3	Land Reform—				
	(a) Supporting Services	25.00	12.50	5.00	2.50
4	Minor Irrigation —				
	(a) P.W.D.	1975.00	220.00	355.00	38.00
	(b) R.I.D.D.	125.00	12.50	25.00	2.50
	Sub-Total—Minor Irrigation	2100.00	232.50	380.00	40.50
5	Soil Conservation				
	(a) Agriculture Department	405.00	60.00	90.00	10.00
6	Animal Husbandry	675.00	185.00	126.00	30.00
7	Dairying and Milk Supply	425.00	10.00	85.00	2.00
8	Fisheries	180.00	15.00	30.00	2.00
9	Forests	2900.00	90.00	525.00	20.00
10	Special Programmes				
	(a) I.R.D.P. & Area Planning for full employment	1000.00	500.00	200.00	100.00
	(b) N.R.E.P.	520.00	275.00	66.00	33.00
	Sub-Total—Special Programmes	1520.00	775.00	266.00	133.00
11	Co-operation	675.00	100.00	130.00	18.00
12	Medium Irrigation	1045.00	110.00	210.00	21.00
13	Flood Control	335.00	60.00	60.00	11.00
14	Power	13968.00	512.00	2310.00	90.00
15	Large and Medium Industries	800.00	80.00	145.00	5.00
16	Village and Small Industries	905.00	200.00	175.00	40.00
17	Roads and Bridges	10000.00	1513.00	1800.00	262.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
18	Education	.. 1525.00	420.00	347.00	80.00
19	Health and Family Welfare—				
	(a) Allopathy	1050.00	50.00	275.00	11.00
	(b) Ayurveda	.. 100.00	5.00	24.00	1.00
	Sub-Total—Health and Family Welfare	.. 1150.00	55.00	299.00	12.00
20	Water Supply				
	(a) P.W.D.	.. 4765.00	740.00	800.00	140.00
	(b) R.I.D.D.	.. 135.00	22.00	25.00	5.00
	Sub-Total—Water Supply	.. 4900.00	762.00	825.00	145.00
21	Housing—				
	(a) P.W.D. Housing	.. 1048.00	50.00	40.00	20.00
	(b) Housing Department	.. 550.00	33.00	115.00	6.00
22	Urban Development—				
	(a) L.S.G.	.. 175.00	30.00	35.00	5.00
23	Labour and Labour Welfare	.. 70.00	3.00	11.00	0.60
24	Welfare of Backward Classes	.. 220.00	100.00	37.00	19.00
25	Scheduled Caste Development Corporation	.. 230.00	200.00	40.00	40.00
26	Social Welfare	.. 150.00	25.00	30.00	6.00
27	Nutrition—				
	(a) Welfare Department	.. 97.00	49.50	20.00	7.00
	(b) Education Department	.. 30.00	15.00	7.00	3.50
	(c) R.I.D.D.	.. 115.00	62.50	20.00	10.00
	Sub-Total—Nutrition	.. 242.00	127.00	47.00	20.50
	Grand Total	.. 49207.00*	6160.00	8733.00**	1112.00

*This excludes outlays of the order of Rs. 67.93 lakhs for non-participating sectors.

**This excludes outlays of the order of Rs. 1367 lakhs for non-participating sectors.

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN,

Serial No.	Sector/Major Head of Minor Development	Head of Development/Scheme	Actual Expenditure during 1979-80		
			S.P.	S.C.A.	
1	2	3	4	5	
I. Agriculture and Allied Services—					
1	Agriculture	1. Improved Seed Programme	..	0.20	..
		2. Manure and fertilizers	..	4.31	..
		3. High-yielding varieties	..	..	..
		4. Plant protection	..	0.48	..
		5. Commercial Crops—			
		(i) Development of seed potato	..	5.61	..
		(ii) Development of vegetables	..	0.30	..
		(iii) Development of ginger	..	0.10	..
		(iv) Oil seeds and pulses	..	..	..
		6. Scheme of Small and Marginal Farmer Agriculture Development Programme (including mixed farming)	..	5.00	..
		7. Extension of farmers trainings (Multiple cropping)	..	0.08	..
		Total Agriculture	..	16.08	..
2	Horticulture	(i) Subsidies for the Development of Horticulture	..	..	..
		(ii) Training programme	..	..	..
		(iii) Social/Economic Survey on Scheduled Castes	..	..	..
		Total Horticulture	..	..	..
3	Land Reforms	(i) Supporting Services	..	..	..
		Total Land Reforms	..	..	..
4	Minor Irrigation—				
	(a) P.W.D.		..	40.00	..
	(b) R.I.D.D.		..	..	..
		Total Minor Irrigation	..	40.00	..

STATEMENT S.C.P. II (GENERAL)

1980-85 (GENERAL)

Approved Outlay for 1980-81		Anticipated Expenditure for 1980-81		Approved Outlay for 1980-85		Approved Outlay for 1981-82	
S.P.	S.C.A.	S.P.	S.C.A.	S.P.	S.C.A.	S.P.	S.C.A.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0.20	..	..	10.00	15.00	7.50	3.00	1.50
4.00	4.12	3.65	4.00	173.00	23.00	31.20	5.00
0.10	0.25	0.10	0.25	2.00	2.00	0.40	0.40
0.20	0.25	1.00	1.00	10.00	5.00	2.00	1.00
0.05	0.05	0.05	0.70	12.00	6.00	2.00	1.00
0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	5.00	3.00	1.00	0.60
0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	3.00	2.00	0.50	0.40
0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	3.00	2.00	0.50	0.40
20.00	4.00	20.00	1.62	50.00	37.50	9.00	9.30
0.25	0.25	..	0.25	2.00	2.00	0.40	0.40
25.00	9.12	25.00	9.12	275.00	90.00	50.00	20.00
9.44	2.78	9.44	2.78	112.50	11.00	18.00	0.50
..	..	..	..	12.50	..	2.00	..
..	..	..	..	..	1.70	..	0.50
9.44	2.78	9.44	2.78	125.00	12.00	20.00	1.00
..	..	..	..	12.50	..	2.50	..
..	..	..	..	12.50	..	2.50	..
11.50	..	11.50	..	220.00	..	38.00	..
2.50	..	2.50	..	12.50	..	2.50	..
14.00	..	14.00	..	232.50	..	40.50	..

1	2	3	4	5
5	Soil Conservation	(i) Agriculture Department	5.70	..
		Total Soil Conservation	5.70	..
6	Animal Husbandry	(i) Supply of cross bred milch animals, Buffaloes, Dairy Goats, Poultry units, Sheep units, Mules, Donkeys and Pigs on 50% subsidy	..	..
		(ii) Supply of feed to milch animals on 50% subsidy	..	..
		(iii) Improvement of Cattle Sheds and Poultry pens	..	..
		(iv) Supply of equipments like chaff cutters, milking pails, feeding mangers, shearing blades, etc. on 50% subsidy	..	..
		(v) Subsidy on insurance	..	..
		(vi) Award of Scholarships/Stipends to the Candidates of Scheduled Castes undergoing training courses in B.V.Sc. B.Sc. (Dairy) I.D.D. and S.A./V.C. Courses and vocational training in shearing and castration	..	..
		Total Animal Husbandry	..	..
7	Dairy and Milk Supply	(i) Dairy and Milk Supply	..	..
		Total Dairy and Milk Supply	..	..
8	Fisheries	(i) Subsidy to riverine fishermen	..	..
		(ii) Subsidy to reservoir fishermen	..	..
		(iii) Subsidy for Rural Fisheries Dev. Prog.	..	..
		Total Fisheries	..	..
9	Forests	(i) Introductory plantation of Deodar, Fur, Spruce etc.	..	..
		(ii) Introductory plantation of fast growing species	..	..
		(iii) Farm forestry	..	..
		Total Forests	..	..
10	R.I.D.D.		..	..

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6.00	0.83	6.00	0.83	60.00	5.00	10.00	..
6.00	0.83	6.00	0.83	60.00	5.00	10.00	..
16.50	8.00	16.50	8.00	100.00	65.00	17.00	13.00
4.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	38.50	15.00	5.00	2.50
3.00	..	3.00	..	25.00	5.00	4.00	..
1.50	..	1.50	..	16.50	5.00	2.50	..
0.50	..	0.50	..	7.50	2.50	1.00	0.50
0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	2.50	2.50	0.50	..
26.00	11.00	26.00	11.00	185.00	95.00	30.00	16.00
..	..	..	..	10.00	..	2.00	..
..	..	..	..	10.00	..	2.00	..
..	..	..	..	1.00	..	0.50	..
0.70	..	0.70	..	7.00	..	0.75	..
..	..	..	..	7.00	..	0.75	..
0.70	..	0.70	..	15.00	..	2.00	..
..	..	..	..	52.00	..	12.00	..
..	..	..	..	35.00	..	7.50	..
..	..	..	..	3.00	..	0.50	..
..	..	..	..	90.00	..	20.00	..
5.35	..	5.35	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
11 Special Programmes—				
	(i) I.R.D.P. and Planning for full employment	..	..	..
	(ii) N.R.E.P.	..	..	..
	(iii) T.R. Y.S.E.M.	..	..	..
	Total Special Programmes	..	..	..
	Total (i)—Agriculture and Allied Services		61.78	..
II. Co-operation				
12 Co-operation—				
	(i) Credit Cooperatives	(i) Share Capital to Primary Agr. Credit Societies	..	..
		(ii) Cadre Fund/Managerial Subsidy to Credit Societies	..	..
		(iii) DRI to Cooperative Credit Societies	..	..
		(iv) Grant for enrolment of Scheduled Caste members	..	..
		Sub-Total	..	..
	(ii) Ware Housing/ marketing/Storage	(i) Share Capital to Cooperative Marketing Societies	..	..
		(ii) Subsidy for Construction of Rural Godown	..	..
		Total	..	..
	(iii) Consumer Cooperatives	(i) Share Capital to Cooperative Consumers Societies	..	..
		(ii) Managerial/furniture Fixture and Interest Subsidy to Consumer Cooperatives	..	..
		Total	..	..
	(iv) Fishermen Cooperatives	(i) Share Capital to Fishermen Cooperative Societies	..	..
		(ii) Managerial Subsidy to Fishermen Cooperatives	..	..
		Total	..	..
	(v) Industrial Cooperatives	(i) Share Capital to Industrial Cooperatives	..	..
		(ii) Managerial Subsidy/Working Capital Subsidy to Industrial Cooperative Societies	..	..
		Total	..	..

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
184.00	33.78	184.00	33.78	500.00	188.00	100.00	35.00
..	..	..	..	275.00	..	33.00	..
5.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
189.00	33.78	189.00	33.78	775.00	188.00	133.00	35.00
275.49	57.51	275.49	57.51	1780.00	390.00	310.00	72.00
..	..	..	..	8.00	..	2.00	..
..	..	..	..	4.80	..	1.20	..
2.00	..	2.00	..	23.00	..	3.50	..
..	..	..	..	..	4.00	..	1.00
2.00	..	2.00	..	35.80	4.00	6.70	1.00
..	..	..	..	4.00	..	1.00	..
..	..	..	..	13.00	..	2.00	..
..	..	..	..	17.00	..	3.00	..
..	..	..	..	6.00	..	1.50	..
..	..	..	..	1.00	..	0.25	..
..	..	..	..	7.00	..	1.75	..
..	..	..	..	4.00	..	1.00	..
..	..	..	..	1.20	..	0.30	..
..	..	..	..	5.20	..	1.30	..
..	..	..	..	3.00	..	0.50	..
0.50	3.50	0.50	3.50	5.00	11.00	1.00	1.00
0.50	3.50	0.50	3.50	8.00	11.00	1.50	1.00

1	2	3	4	5
(vi) Dairy Cooperatives	(i) Share Capital to Dairy Cooperative Societies	..	..	..
	(ii) Managerial Subsidy to Dairy Cooperatives	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..
(vii) Training and Education	Grant-in-aid	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..
(viii) Direction and Administration	(i) Staff and Contingencies	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..
	Total Co-operation	..	..	..
III. Water and Power Development				
13	Medium Irrigation	..	30.00	..
14	Flood Control	Flood Control Works	..	5.00
15	Power	Rural Electrification (Electrification of Harijan Houses)	..	30.00
	Total III—Water and Power Development		65.00	..
IV. Industry and Minerals				
16	Large and Medium Industries	(1) Industrial area	..	..
		(2) Incentives and Subsidy	..	..
		(3) Educated Un-employed	..	..
	Total Industry and Minerals		..	..
17	Village and Small Industries	(1) Industrial Estates	..	..
		(2) Incentives and Subsidy	..	..
		(3) Industrial Loans	..	..
		(4) Investment in HP Handicrafts and Handloom Corporation	..	..
		(5) Grant-in-aid to HP Handicrafts and Handloom Corporation	..	..
		(6) Opening of Carpet Centres	..	..
		(7) Sericulture Industry	..	..

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
..	3.00	..	0.25	..
..	8.00	5.00	0.50	1.00
..	11.00	5.00	0.75	1.00
..	8.00	..	1.00	..
..	8.00	..	1.00	..
..	8.00	..	2.00	..
..	8.00	..	2.00	..
2.50	3.50	2.50	3.50	100.00	20.00	18.00	3.00
8.00	..	8.00	..	110.00	..	21.00	..
10.50	..	10.50	..	60.00	..	11.00	..
80.00	..	80.00	..	512.00	..	90.00	..
98.50	..	98.50	..	682.00	..	122.00	..
2.00	..	2.00	..	10.00	..	1.50	..
4.00	..	4.00	..	20.00	..	3.00	..
0.50	..	0.50	..	2.00	..	0.50	..
6.50	..	6.50	..	32.00	..	5.00	..
1.00	..	1.00	..	20.00	..	2.50	..
2.00	..	2.00	..	15.00	..	5.00	..
0.10	..	0.10	..	1.00	..	0.10	..
3.00	..	3.00	..	30.00	..	3.00	..
1.50	7.50	1.50	7.50	20.00	20.00	3.30	..
2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	25.00	10.00	5.00	5.00
4.00	..	4.00	..	25.00	..	4.00	..

1	2	3	4	5
		(8) Grant-in-aid to Khadi Board	..	..
		(9) Subsidy for opening of Raw Material Depot	..	..
		(10) Tea Industry	..	..
		(11) District Industries Centres	..	..
		Total Village and Small Industries	..	..
		Total IV Industry and Minerals	..	..
	V. Transport and Communications			
18.	Roads & Bridges	..	..	..
	Total V—Transport & Communication	..	..	..
	VI. Social & Community Services			
19.	Education	A—Elementary Education—		
		1. Expansion of facilities—		
		(i) Opening of Primary Schools	..	..
		2. Incentives—		
		(i) Free Text-books I to VIII	..	1.20
		(ii) Free writing materials I—II	..	0.16
		(iii) Free uniforms I to VIII	..	0.98
		(iv) Attendance Scholarships I to VIII	..	0.38
		(v) Scholarships/Grants to Scheduled Caste girls VI—VIII	..	..
		(vi) Scholarships to primary students I—V	..	..
		Total Elementary Education	..	2.72
		B—Secondary Education		
		(1) Book Banks IX—XI	..	0.31
		(2) Free Uniforms IX—XI	..	0.18
		(3) Scholarships/Grants to Scheduled Caste girls IX—XI	..	..
		Total Secondary Education	..	0.49
		Total Education	..	3.21

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4·00	..	4·00	..	20·00	20·00	5·00	5·00
1·00	..	1·00	..	10·00		2·00	..
2·00	..	2·00	..	20·00	..	0·10	..
9·00	..	9·00	..	62·00	..	10·00	..
30·10	10·00	30·10	10·00	248·00	50·00	40·00	10·00
36·60	10·00	36·60	10·00	280·00	50·00	45·00	10·00
..	..	..	..	1513·00	..	262·90	..
..	..	..	..	1513·00	..	262·90	..

1·00	..	1·00	..	15·00	..	2·53	..
1·20	..	1·20	..	1·95	..	0·46	..
0·16	..	0·16	..	0·55	..	0·12	..
1·00	..	1·00	..	2·07	..	0·46	..
0·34	..	0·34	..	1·03	..	0·23	..
32·00	..	32·00	..	195·00	..	37·00	..
..	..	..	..	163·40	..	31·50	..
35·70	..	35·70	..	379·00	..	72·30	..

0·20	..	0·20	..	1·00	..	0·20	..
0·10	..	0·10	..	..	..	..	..
8·00	..	8·00	..	40·00	..	7·50	..
8·30	..	8·30	..	41·00	..	7·70	..
44·00	..	44·00	..	420·00	..	80·00	..

1	2	3	5	5
20. Health & Family Welfare				
	(a) Allopathy	(i) Construction of Sub-Centre buildings	..	..
		(ii) Opening of new Sub-Centres	..	..
		(iii) Rural Health Services	..	..
		(iv) Stipends and Scholarships	..	..
		(v) Anti-T.B. drugs	..	..
		Total Allopathy	..	..
	(b) Ayurveda		..	..
		Total Health & Family Welfare	..	..
21. Water Supply				
	(a) P.W.D.—			
	(i) Urban	Water Supply Schemes	..	..
	(ii) Rural	Water Supply Schemes	..	100.00
		Sub-Total P.W.D.	..	100.00
	(b) R.I.D.D.		..	..
		Total Water Supply	..	100.00
22. Housing				
		1. P.W.D. Housing	..	..
		(1) L.I.G.H. Scheme	..	..
		(2) M.I.G.H. Scheme	..	..
		(3) V.H.P. Scheme	..	..
		(4) Subsidy for development of house sites for landless workers in rural areas	..	..
		Total Housing	..	..
23. Urban Development (L.S.G.)				
		L.S.G.	..	..
		Total L.S.G.	..	..
24. Labour & Labour Welfare				
		(1) Special employment exchange Cell for Scheduled Castes	..	..
		(2) Identification of Bonded Labour	..	..
		Total Labour & Labour Welfare	..	..

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2.00	..	2.00	..	28.00	..	6.00	..
..	4.00	..	1.00	..
4.49	..	4.49	..	15.45	..	3.49	..
0.01	..	0.01	..	0.05	..	0.01	..
0.50	..	0.50	..	2.50	..	0.50	..
7.00	..	7.00	..	50.00	..	11.00	..
..	5.00	..	1.00	..
7.00	..	7.00	..	55.00	..	12.00	..
..	20.00	..	5.00	..
160.00	..	160.00	..	720.00	..	135.00	..
160.00	..	160.00	..	740.00	..	140.00	..
2.00	..	2.00	..	22.00	..	5.00	..
162.00	..	162.00	..	762.00	..	145.00	..
..	50.00	..	20.00	..
1.70	..	1.70	..	20.21	..	4.50	..
0.45	..	0.45	..	5.19	..	0.75	..
0.35	..	0.35	..	2.60	..	0.25	..
0.21	..	0.21	..	5.00	..	0.50	..
2.71	..	2.71	..	83.00	..	26.00	..
..	30.00	..	5.00	..
..	30.00	..	5.00	..
0.15	..	0.15	..	2.70	..	0.30	..
..	0.30	..	0.30	..
0.15	..	0.15	..	3.00	..	0.60	..

1	2	3	4	5
25 Welfare of Backward classes—				
(a) Welfare of Backward classes				
	1. Award of pre-matric Scholarships	..	..	..
	2. Follow up programme	..	4.10	..
	3. Legal aid	..	0.05	..
	4. Inter-cast marriage	..	0.10	..
	5. Hostels for Scs engaged in unclean occupation	..	0.20	..
	6. Aid for Setting up Small Scale Industries		0.10	..
	7. Electrification of houses & Colonies of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes	..	10.15	..
	8. Maintenance of girls hostels	..	0.20	..
	9. Pre-examination coaching centres	..	..	..
	10. Housing Subsidy	..	14.00	..
	11. Drinking Water Supply Scheme	..	10.15	..
	12. Matching grant for other centrally Sponsored Schemes		..	..
	Total	..	19.05	..
(b) S.C. Development Corporation				
	Margin money assistance to poor Sch. Castes to enable them to raise bank loan for income generating Small Schemes/projects & approved by govt./Board of Directors	..	45.00	..
	Total welfare of backward classes	..	64.05	..
26 Social Welfare				
	1. O.A.P.	..	..	..
	2. Pension to widows	..	3.69	..
	3. Community & Child Welfare Centres	..	..	..
	4. Bal & Balika Ashram	..	..	..
	5. Craft training	..	..	..
	6. I.Y.C.	..	..	..
	Total Social Welfare	..	3.69	..

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0.40	2.00	0.40	..	12.00	10.00	2.00	2.00
0.15	..	0.15	..	10.00	..	1.85	..
0.02	..	0.02	..	2.00	..	0.10	..
0.03	..	0.03	..	1.00	..	0.05	..
0.10	..	0.10	..	1.00	..	0.15	..
0.10	..	0.10	..	5.00	..	1.30	..
0.10	..	0.10	..	1.00	..	0.30	..
0.10	..	0.10	..	5.00	..	1.00	..
0.10	..	0.10	..	7.00	..	2.50	..
4.25	..	4.25	..	50.00	..	9.00	..
0.15	..	0.15	..	3.50	..	0.35	..
..	2.50	..	0.40	..
5.50	2.00	5.50	..	100.00	10.00	19.00	2.00
30.00	8.99	30.00	8.99	200.00	50.00	40.00	5.00
35.50	10.99	35.50	8.99	300.00	60.00	59.00	7.00
0.75	..	0.75	..	..	15.00	..	3.00
0.95	..	0.95	..	10.00	..	2.00	..
..	2.00	..	0.50	..
..	1.50	..	0.30	..
..	1.50	..	0.20	..
..	10.00	..	3.00	..
1.70	..	1.70	..	25.00	15.00	6.00	3.00

1	2	3	4	5
27	Nutrition—	(i) Welfare Deptt.	..	..
		(ii) Education Deptt.	..	..
		(iii) R.I.D. Deptt.	..	..
		Total Nutrition	..	..
Total VI	Social & Community Services		..	170.95
VII-Economic Services			..	..
VIII. General Services—				
28 Scheduled Caste Development Machinery			..	..
	Total General Services		..	..
Grand Total (I—VIII)			..	297.73

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6·00	..	6·00	..	49·50	..	7·00	..
..	..	..	..	15·00	..	3·50	..
9·00	..	9·00	..	62·50	..	10·00	..
15·00	..	15·00	..	127·00	..	27·50	..
268·06	10·99	268·06	8·99	1755·00	75·00	334·00	10·00
..
..	1·00	..	1·00	..	20·00	..	5·00
..	1·00	..	1·00	..	20·00	..	5·00
681·15	83·00	68·15	81·00	6160·00	555·00	1112·00	100·00

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN—1980—85

CENTRAL PROGRAMMES/CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (100% AND 50 : 50 BASIS)

Sr. No.	Head of Development	Actual Expenditure during 1979-80		Approved Outlay for 1980-81		Anticipated Expenditure for 1980-81		Approved Outlay for 1980-85		Approved outlay for 1981-82		
		State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	State share	Central share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1. Special Programmes—												
	(i) Rural Integrated Development Programmes and area planning for full employment	..	..	184.00	..	184.00	..	500.00	500.00	100.00	100.00
	(ii) National Rural employment Programme	..	..	..	..	..	..	275.00	275.00	33.00	33.00
	iii) Trysem	..	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Special Programmes	..	..	189.00	..	189.00	..	775.00	775.00	133.00	133.00
Health and Family Planning—												
	(i) C.H.V. (Rural Health Services)	..	..	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49	15.45	15.45	3.49	3.49
	(ii) Anti T.B. Drugs	..	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.50	2.50	0.50	0.50
	Total Health and family planning	..	..	4.99	4.99	4.99	4.99	17.95	17.95	3.99	3.99
3. Sch. Castes Development Corporation—												
	(i) Investment in share capital in the ratio of 51 : 49	..	45.00	43.00	30.00	28.82	30.00	28.82	200.00	192.00	40.00	38.43
	Total Sch. Castes Development Corporation	..	45.00	43.00	30.00	28.82	30.00	28.82	200.00	192.00	40.00	38.43
	Grand Total	..	45.00	43.00	223.99	33.81	223.99	33.81	992.95	984.97	176.99	175.42

STATEMENT S.C.P. IV

Special Component Plan 1980—85—Physical Targets and Achievements (General)

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Level achieved up to the end of 1979-80	Targets for 1980-81	Anticipated achievement for 1980-81	Targets for 1980—85	Targets for 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Agriculture							
1. Production—							
	(a) Food-grain	.. '000 M.T.	140.00	165.00	165.00	990.00	180.00
	(b) Potato	.. Do	15.70	16.5	16.5	100.00	18.00
	(c) Ginger	.. Do	2.50	2.70	2.70	16.50	3.00
	(d) Vegetables	.. Do	17.00	20.00	20.00	121.00	22.00
2. H.Y.V.I. Improved seeds to be distributed—							
	(a) Wheat	.. M.T.	100	150	150	12.00	220
	(b) Maize	.. Do	7	10	10	85	15
	(c) Paddy	.. Do	12	18	18	165	30
	(d) Pulses	.. Do	..	..	..	55	10
3. Area to be covered under H.Y.V.I. Improved varieties—							
	(a) Wheat	.. '000 Hect.	10.00	15.00	15.00	120.00	22.00
	(b) Maize	.. Do	0.70	1.00	1.00	8.50	1.50
	(c) Paddy	.. Do	1.20	1.80	1.80	16.50	3.00
4. Fertilizer to be distributed in terms of nutrients—							
	(a) Nitrogenous	.. M.T.	130	250	250	4,950	900
	(b) Phosphatic	.. Do	35	60	60	1,650	300
	(c) Potassic	.. Do	35	60	60	1,650	300
5. Area to be covered under plant protection measures—							
	(a) Food Crops	.. '000 Hect.	25.00	30.00	30.00	200.00	40.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(b) Commercial Crops	%CU Hect	7.00	8.00	8.00	60.00	12.00
	(c) Pesticides to be distributed	M.T.	9.00	10.00	10.00	75.00	15.00
6.	Demonstrations to be laid on pulses and oil-seeds	Numbers	..	..	..	760	140
2 Horticulture							
1.	Additional area to be brought under plantation	Acres	625	250	250	2,500	500
2.	Mushroom units to be established	No.	..	8	8	100	10
3.	Demonstration plots to be laid out	No.	..	300	300	2,500	500
4.	Farmers to be trained—						
(a)	Long duration training	No.	..	100	100	600	100
(b)	Training in ancilliary activities like bee-keeping etc.	No.	..	100	100	1,000	100
(c)	Short duration professional training for development of Semi-skilled work force	No.	..	1,000	1,000	5,000	1,000
5.	Garden Colonies to be established	No.	..	..	..	50	15
6.	Bee-keeping Units to be established	No.	..	200	200	1,000	200
7.	Farmers to be benefited	No.	..	1,798	1,798	14,750	2,480
3 Land Reforms							
(a)	Supporting Services						
(i)	Supporting services to new allottees of land	Persons	..	..	..	375	75
4 Minor Irrigation							
(a)	P.W.D.						
(i)	Area to be brought under Irrigation	Hect.	450	330	330	3,000	400
5 Soil Conservation							
(a)	Agriculture—						
(i)	Additional area to be covered under Soil Conservation measures on agricultural land	Hect.	190	200	200	1,800	280

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6 Animal Husbandry							
1.	Providing of Cross-bred milch animals, Buffaloes, dairy goats, poultry units, Sheep units, mules, donkeys and pigs on 50% subsidy	Numbers of beneficiaries	N.A.	2,000	2,000	5,000	2,200
2.	Providing of feed to milch animals on 50% Subsidy	Do	Do	550	550	800	650
3.	Improvement of Cattle Sheds and Poultry Pens	Do	Do	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,200
4.	Providing of equipment like Chaff Cutters, Milking Pails, feeding mangers, shearing blades and Castrators etc. on 50% subsidy	Do	Do	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,100
5.	Subsidy on Insurance Charges	Do	Do	550	550	800	650
6.	Award of Scholarship/Stipend to the candidates of Scheduled Castes under going training Courses in B.V.Sc. and A.H. (Dairy) I.D.D. & S.A./V.C. Courses and Vocational Training in Sheep Shearing and Castration	Do	Do	50	50	50	50
7 Fisheries							
1.	Riverine Fishermen assisted	No.	..	..	..	200	200
2.	Reservoir Fishermen assisted	No.	..	28	28	30	30
3.	Rural Fish Culturist assisted	No.	..	..	..	15	15
4.	Area of water renovated	Hect.	..	..	..	15	15
5.	Fish Production (Additional) Forestry	M.T.	..	..	..	30	30
8	(1) Introductory plantation of Development, Fir, Spruce etc.	Hect.	..	..	..	480	480
	(2) Introductory plantation of fast growing Species	Hect.	..	..	..	290	290
	(3) Farm forestry	.. Hect.	..	..	..	150	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9 Special programme (R.I.D.)							
(1) I.R.D.P. and area planning for full employment	No. of families	..	10,000	10,000	88,000	16,000	
(2) Tryse m	No. of trainees	..	600	600	6,000	1,000	
10 Medium Irrigation							
(i) Area to be irrigated	Hect.	..	70	100	100	1,500	220
11 Flood Control							
(1) Area to be covered	Hect.	..	60	60	300	70	
12 Power							
(1) Harijan Houses to be electrified	Numbers	..	2,000	2,000	27,000	5,000	
13 Large and Medium Industry							
(1) Incentives and Subsidy	No. of Persons	N.A.	100	100	800	120	
(2) Educated un-employed							
14 Village and Small Industries							
(1) Investment and grant-in-aid to HP Handicrafts and Handloom Corporation	Do	N.A.	1,870	1,870	12,000	2,200	
(2) Grant-in-aid to H.P. Khadi and Village Industries Board							
(3) Sericulture							
(4) Tea							
(5) District Industries Centre							
15 Roads and Bridges							
(1) Single Lane	.. Kilometers	..	..	..	300.00	63.00	
(2) Jeepable	.. "	..	..	..	60.00	8.00	
(3) Track	.. "	..	..	..	160.00	35.00	
(4) C/d Works	.. "	..	..	..	161.00	17.00	
(5) M/T Works	.. "	..	..	..	105.00	12.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16. Education—							
(a) Elementary Education							
(1) Expansion of facilities							
(i) Opening of primary Schools	No.	..	30	13	150	30	
(2) Incentives							
(i) Free Text books I—VIII	.. No. of children		7,500	7,500	7,500	11,500	2,700
(ii) Free writing material I—II	.. Ditto		5,330	5,330	5,330	18,000	4,000
(iii) Free uniforms I—VIII	.. Ditto		4,900	5,000	5,000	10,300	2,300
(iv) Attendance Scholarships I—VIII	Ditto		1,300	1,300	1,100	34,50	800
(v) Scholarships/Grant to S.C. girls classes VI—VIII	.. Ditto	..	6,956	6,956	42,341	8,043	
(vi) Scholarships to primary Students I to V	.. Ditto	..	..	..	2,72,333	52,500	
(b) Secondary Education							
(i) Books bank VI to VIII	.. No.		620	400	400	2,000	400
(ii) Free Uniforms IX to XI	.. ..		900	500	500	..	..
(iii) Scholarships/grants to S.C. girls classes IX to XI	.. ..		..	1,739	1,739	8,695	1,630
17. Health and Family Welfare							
(a) Allopathy							
(1) Construction of Sub-Centre buildings	.. No.	..	5	5	70	15	
(2) Stipends and Scholarships	.. No. of trainees	..	14	14	Not yet fixed	Not yet fixed	
(3) Opening of New Sub-Centres	.. No.	..	..	..	6	6	
18. Water Supply							
(a) P.W.D.							
(1) Population to be benefited	.. No. of Souls		3,60,531	70,000	70,000	3,73,549	60,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19. Housing							
(a) Housing Department							
(1)	Low income Group housing Scheme	No. of houses	..	17	17	202	45
(2)	Middle income group housing scheme	Ditto	..	2	2	18	3
(3)	Village housing scheme	Ditto	..	7	7	52	5
(4)	Subsidy for Development of house-sites for landless workers in rural area	No. of Workers	..	42	..	1,000	100
20. Welfare of Scheduled Castes							
(1)	Award of Scholarships	No.	..	400	400	8,500	1,400
(2)	Follow up programme	No.	1,283	150	150	3,500	700
(3)	Aid for S.S. Industries	No.	19	40	40	500	65
(4)	Inter Caste marriages	No.	9	6	6	200	40
(5)	Cosmopolitan hostels for S.C. engaged in unclean occupation	No. of Hostels	..	1	1	5	1
(6)	Electrification of houses/colonies of Scs.	No. of Colonies	71	20	20	500	50
(7)	Legal aid	No.	11	7	7	250	50
(8)	Housing Subsidy	No.	1,282	215	215	2,500	450
(9)	Drinking Water Supply Scheme	No.	7	10	10	20	5
(10)	Girls Hostels	No.	..	..	..	5	2
(11)	Pre-examination Coaching Centres	No.	1	..	..	100	25
(12)	Matching grant for other C.S.S.	No. of agencies	..	..	..	5	3
21. Social Welfare							
(1)	Old age pension	No.	..	125	125	..	..
(2)	Pension to widows	No.	1,454	160	160	1,500	335
(3)	Community child Welfare Centres	No.	..	..	..	25	5
(4)	Bal and Balika Ashrams	No.	..	..	..	5	1
(5)	Craft Training	No.	..	..	..	750	150
6	I.Y.C.	No.	..	..	..	5	2
22. Nutrition							
(a) Welfare							
(i)	Special nutrition programme	No.	..	..	..	8,250	1,650
(b) Education							
(i)	Mid day meals programme	No.	..	..	..	37,500	8,750

STATEMENT SC. P-V

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN 1980—85]

CAPITAL OUTLAY CONTENT (STATE PLAN)

(Rs. in lakh)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Anticipated Expenditure during 1979-80	Approved outlay 1980-81	Anticipated Expenditure 1980-81	Approved Outlay 1980—85	Approved Outlay 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Minor Irrigation	40·00	11·50	11·50	220·00	38·00
2	Co-operation	..	..	..	28·00	6·25
3	Medium Irrigation	30·00	8·00	8·00	110·00	21·00
4	Power	30·00	80·00	80·00	512·00	90·00
5	Flood Control	5·00	10·50	10·50	60·00	11·00
6	Roads and Bridges	..	..	..	1513·00	262·90
7	Health & Family Welfare Allopathy	..	2·00	2·00	28·00	6·00
8	Water Supply P.W.D.	100·00	160·00	160·00	740·00	140·00
	Grand Total	205·00	272·00	272·00	3211·00	575·15

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN 1981-82 AND 1980-85

NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTE FAMILIES CROSSING THE POVERTY LINE

Sl. No.	Category of Scheduled Caste families	Programme Coverage						Department/Scheme	Estimated income level likely to be achieved
		1980-81		1981-82		1980-85			
		No. of Scheduled Caste families to be covered	No. of Scheduled Caste families likely to cross poverty line	No. of Scheduled Caste families to be covered	No. of Scheduled Caste families likely to cross poverty line	No. of Scheduled Caste families to be covered	No. of Scheduled Caste families likely to cross poverty line		(Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Cultivators and agricultural labourers	51,50	1,965	55,85	2,275	32,725	11,450	—: Agriculture (i) Land levelling, (ii) multiplication of see farms, (iii) Manure and fertilizers, (iv) high yielding varieties programme, (v) plant protection, (vi) Commercial crops, (vii) schemes under marginal and small farmers, (viii) agri- cultural marketing	4,600
		500	—	600	125	3,500	1,000	(i) Soil Conservation on Agricultural lands	
		1,873	308	2,375	1,710	14,400	7,750	Horticulture:— (i) Subsidies on Indi- vidual orchards (ii) Bee Keeping, (iii) development of garden colonies, (iv) development of mushroom cultivation (v) training of schedu- led caste workers in horticultural pro- grammes	4,650

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		1,000	500	1,500	750	8,000	4,000	Rural Integrated Development	
								(i) Land and Land development	4,600
		1,000	500	1,100	550	2,500	2,500	Animal Husbandry —	
								(i) supply of cross bred milch animals	4,700
								(ii) supply of buffaloes, mules and donkeys,	
								(iii) Improvement of cattle sheds,	
								(vi) subsidy of miscellaneous equipment	
								Scheduled Castes Development Corporation	
		900	550	900	550	3,600	3,250	(i) Land leveling,	
								(ii) purchase of bullocks, (iii) Vegetable cultivation	4,600
	Sub-total cultivators and agricultural labourers	10,415	3,823	12,060	5,960	64,725	28,950		
2	Dairy Farmers, poultry farmers, sheep, goat and pig rearers	6,000	3,000	10,000	5,000	50,000	25,000	Rural Integrated Development—(i) cattle and dairy development, (ii) distribution of milch animals, (iii) distribution of sheep, goats, piggery and poultry units	4,600
		1,000	500	1,500	750	8,000	4,000	(i) Land and land development	
		1,000	500	1,100	550	2,500	2,500	Animal Husbandry—	4,700
								(i) Supply of dairy goats, sheep units and piggery units,	
								(ii) Improvement of poultry pens, (ii) subsidy on insurance charges	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		50	50	200	200	1,200	1,200	Cooperation—	
								(i) assistance to scheduled castes through dairy co-operatives and primary Agricultural societies having 50% and more members of scheduled caste communities	4,700
		2,500	1,500	2,500	1,500	10,000	6,250	Scheduled Caste Development Corporation— (i) dairy farming, (ii) goat rearing, (iii) pig rearing and (iv) poultry keeping	4,600
	Sub-total diary farmers, poultry farmers, sheep, goat and pig rearers	10,550	5,550	15,300	8,000	71,700	38,950		
3	Oldage pensioners	285	..	335	..	1,500	..	Social Welfare—	
								(i) old age pension They will continue to draw pension as admissible from time to time	
4	(a) Handloom Weavers	2,000	1,200	2,000	1,200	8,000	5,000	Scheduled Castes Development Corporation—(i) margin money to handloom weavers	4,600
		15	15	30	30	160	160	Co-operative—(i) financial assistance to weavers co-operatives	4,600
		310	310	725	725	4,705	4,705	Industries—(i) weaving of shawls, (ii) manufacture of carpets, caps, gudmas and durries etc.	4,700
	(b) Spinners	145	145	145	145	900	900		
	Sub-total Handloom weavers and spinners	2,470	1,670	2,900	2,100	13,765	10,765		
5	Leather workers	155	155	425	425	1,540	1,540	Industries—(i) Manufacture of shoes and others leather goods	4,700
		1,000	600	1,000	600	2,500	2,500	Scheduled Casts Development Corporation—(i) margin money to leather industry units	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	15
		10	10	20	20	140	140	Co-operative—(i) financial assistance to leather works through leather co-operatives having 50% and above members from Scheduled Caste communities	4,600
	Sub-total leather workers	1,165	765	1,445	1,045	4,180	4,180		
6	Cane and bamboo artisans	45	45	475	475	950	950	Industries—(i) Cane and bamboo works	4,700
		500	300	500	300	2,000	1,250	Scheduled Castes Development Corporation—(i) margin money to cane and bamboo units	4,700
	Sub-total Cane & bamboo artisans	545	345	975	775	2,950	2,200		
7	Fishermen ..	25	25	50	50	300	300	Co-operative—(i) Financial assistance to fishermen through fishermen co-operatives	4,600
		28	—	245	28	770	380	Fisheries (ii) Fish farming by Scheduled Castes in rural ponds	4,700
	Sub-total fishermen	53	25	295	78	1,070	680		
8	Persons engaged in small industries	2,000	1,000	3,000	1,500	22,000	11,000	Rural Integrated Development—(i) Tertiary and rural Industries (ii) I.S.B. programme	4,700
		3,100	1,850	3,100	1,850	12,400	7,750	Scheduled Castes Development Corporation—(i) margin money to scheduled castes for tea stalls, cloth shops, cigarette and pan shops, newspapers, laundry, charcoal depots, embroidery shops etc.	4,600
		35	35	27	27	105	105	Industries—(i) Financial assistance for setting up of small Industries units	4,700
	Sub-Total for persons engaged in small industries	5,135	2,885	6,127	3,377	34,505	18,855		
	Grand total (1 to 8)	30,618	15,063	39,437	21,335	1,94,395	1,045,80		

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN 1980—85

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No.	Head of Development	Approved Outlay 1980—85	Approved Outlay 1981-82
1	2	3	4
1	Power	512.00	90.00
2	Roads and Bridges	525.00	100.00
3	Education	379.00	72.30
4	Health and Family Welfare	47.45	10.49
5	Water Supply—		
	(a) P.W.D.	720.00	135.00
	(b) R.I.D.D.	22.00	5.00
	Sub-Total—Water Supply	742.00	140.00
6	Housing	..	..
7	Nutrition —		
	(a) Welfare Department	49.50	7.00
	(b) Education Department	15.00	3.50
	(c) R.I.D.D.	62.50	10.00
	Sub-Total—Nutrition	127.00	20.50
	Grand Total	2,337.45	433.70

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE—I

Scheduled Castes in Himachal Pradesh as per S.C./S.T. List Modification Order,
1956

Old Areas:

1. Ad-Dhartmi.
2. Badhi or Nagalu.
3. Bandhela.
4. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi.
5. Bangali.
6. Banjara.
7. Bansi.
8. Barad.
9. Barar.
10. Batwal.
11. Bawalia.
12. Bazigar.
13. Bhanjra.
14. Chamar, Mochi, Ramdasi, Ravidasi or Ramdasia.
15. Chanal.
16. Chhimbe.
17. Chuhre.
18. Dagi.
19. Daole.
20. Darai or Doryai.
21. Daule.
22. Dhaki or Toori.
23. Dhaogri or Dhuai.
24. Doom or Dooma.
25. Dumne.
26. Hali.
27. Hesi.
28. Jogi.
29. Julahe.
30. Kabirpanthi, Julaha or Keer.
31. Kamoh or Dagoli.
32. Karoack.
33. Khatik.
34. Koli.
35. Lohar.
36. Mazhabi.
37. Megh.
38. Nat.
39. Od.
40. Pasi.
41. Phrera.
42. Rehar.
43. Rehara.
44. Sansi.
45. Sapela.
46. Sarde, Satare or Siryare.
47. Sarehde.
48. Sikligar.

49. Sipi.
50. Sirkiband.
51. Teli.
52. Thathiar or Thathera.

Merged Areas :

1. Ad-Dharmi.
2. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi.
3. Bangali.
4. Barar, Burar or Berar.
5. Batwal.
6. Bauria or Bawaria.
7. Bazigar .
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi or Ravidasi
10. Chanal.
11. Dagi.
12. Darain.
13. Dhanak.
14. Dhogri, Dhangri or Siggri.
15. Dumna, Mahasha or Doom.
16. Gagra.
17. Gandhila or Gandil, Gondola.
18. Kabirpanthi or Julaha.
19. Khatik.
20. Kori or Koli.
21. Marija or Marecha.
22. Mazhabi.
23. Megh.
24. Nat.
25. Od.
26. Pasi.
27. Perna.
28. Pherera.
29. Sanhai.
30. Sanhal.
31. Sansi, Bhedukit or Manesh.
32. Sansoi.
33. Sapela.
34. Sarera.
35. Sikligar.
36. Sirkiband.

ANNEXURE I-A

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976

(No. 108 of 1976)

(This Act has come into force w.e.f. 27th July, 1977)

(Extracts of Parts VI)

PART VI—Himachal Pradesh (Scheduled Castes)

1. Ad-Dharmi.
2. Badhi, Nagalu.
3. Balmiki, Bhangi, Chuhra, Chura, Chuhre.
4. Bandhela.
5. Bangali.
6. Banjara.
7. Bansi.
8. Barad.
9. Barar, Burar, Berar.
10. Batwal.
11. Bauria, Bawaria.
12. Bazigar.
13. Bhanjra, Bhanjre.
14. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehagar, Rajgar, Ramdasi, Ravidasi, Ramdasia, Mochi.
15. Chanal.
16. Chhimbe, Dhobi.
17. Dagi.
18. Darain.
19. Darai, Daryai.
20. Daule, Daoie.
21. Dhaki, Toori.
22. Dhanak.
23. Dhaogri, Dhuai.
24. Dhogri, Dhangri, Siggii.
25. Doom, Doomna, Dumna, Dumne, Mahasha.
26. Gagra.
27. Gandhila, Gandil, Gondola.
28. Hal.
29. Hesi.
30. Jogi.
31. Julaha, Julahe, Kabirpanthi, Keer.
32. Kamoh, Dagoli.
33. Karoack.
34. Khatik.
35. Kori, Koli,
36. Lohar.
37. Narija, Narecha.
38. Mazhabi.
39. Megh.
40. Nat.
41. Od.

42. Pasi.
43. Perna.
44. Phrera, Pherera.
45. Rehar, Rehara.
46. Sanhai.
47. Sanhal.
48. Sansi, Bhedkut, Manesh.
49. Sansoi.
50. Sapela.
51. Sarde, Sarera, Saare, Saryare, Sarehde.
52. Sikligar.
53. Sipi.
54. Sirkiband.
55. Teli.
56. Thathiar, Thathera.

ANNEXURE—II
Percentage of Scheduled Caste Population to Total Population in States/Union Territories
(1971 Census)

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Percentage of Scheduled Caste Popu- lation to total
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	.. 13.3
2	Assam including Mizoram	.. 6.1
3	Bihar	.. 14.1
4	Gujarat	.. 6.8
5	Haryana	.. 18.9
6	Himachal Pradesh	.. 22.2
7	Jammu and Kashmir	.. 8.3
8	Kerala	.. 8.3
9	Madhya Pradesh	.. 13.1
10	Maharashtra	.. 6.0
11	Manipur	.. 1.5
12	Meghalaya	.. 0.4
13	Karnataka	.. 13.1
14	Nagaland	.. —
15	Orissa	.. 15.1
16	Punjab	.. 24.7
17	Rajasthan	.. 15.8
18	Tamil Nadu	.. 17.8
19	Tripura	.. 12.4
20	Uttar Pradesh	.. 21.0
21	West Bengal	.. 19.9
22	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	.. —
23	Arunachal Pradesh	.. 0.1
24	Chandigarh	.. 11.3
25	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	.. 1.8
26	Delhi	.. 15.6
27	Goa, Daman and Diu	.. 19.3
28	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindiv Island	.. —
29	Pandicherry	.. 15.5
	All-India	.. 14.6

ANNEXURE—III

Total No. of Scheduled Caste Families in States and Union Territories (1971 Census)

Serial No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Scheduled Caste families as per 1971 Census (In lakhs)
1		2
STATE		
1	Andhra Pradesh	11.63
2	Assam	1.82
3	Bihar	16.77
4	Gujarat	3.78
5	Haryana	3.79
6	Himachal Pradesh	1.62
7	Jammu and Kashmir	0.76
8	Karnataka	8.55
9	Kerala	4.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	11.50
11	Maharashtra	12.88
12	Manipur	0.03
13	Orissa	6.62
14	Punjab	6.70
15	Rajasthan	8.43
16	Sikkim	0.02
17	Tamil Nadu	14.68
18	Tripura	0.39
19	Uttar Pradesh	38.19
20	West Bengal	17.80
UNION TERRITORIES		
21	Chandigarh	0.06
22	Goa, Daman and Diu	0.03
23	Delhi	1.27
24	Pondicherry	0.15

ANNEXURE—IV
C. D. Block having more than 20 per cent Scheduled Caste Population in Himachal Pradesh—1971 Census

Serial No.	Name of Block	Total population of the Block	Scheduled Caste Population of the Block	Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to the Total population
1	2	3	4	5
1	Gehrwin	61,096	16,212	24.34
2	Mehla	36,520	11,834	32.40
3	Pangi	13,284	9,202	66.57
4	Salooni	35,173	9,310	26.47
5	Baijnath	49,049	11,244	22.92
6	Lambagaon	54,521	12,282	22.53
7	Panch Rukhi	64,730	16,665	22.75
8	Pragpur	76,997	18,012	23.39
9	Kalpa	19,217	4,023	20.93
10	Nichar	14,205	5,372	37.82
11	Ani	28,464	7,938	27.88
12	Nirmand	26,592	10,516	39.55
13	Chacho	32,549	12,755	39.19
14	Gopalpur	52,710	16,082	30.51
15	Mandi Sadar	80,281	29,872	37.21
16	Dharampur	36,536	17,438	37.47
17	Rewalsar	37,789	10,172	27.06
18	Jagjit Nagar	45,827	13,495	29.45
19	Nalagarh	77,095	17,069	22.14
20	Dhundla	39,468	9,233	23.39
21	Una	82,477	16,496	20.00
22	Paonta	81,157	16,616	20.47
23	Pachhad	50,538	20,551	40.66
24	Chopal	46,745	14,290	30.57
25	Kasumpti	71,890	21,077	29.32
26	Rampur	55,544	18,810	33.87
Total for H.P.		12,80,789	3,04,566	23.78

Source.—Page 15 of the Planning Commission Publication: "Community Development Blocks with 20 per cent and above Scheduled Castes Population Concentration brought out in October, 1978.

ANNEXURE V

H. P. KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD

The Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board is running a Departmental Centre of Leather Footwear Training Centre at Mehatpur in Una District. The target of production and sale for the current year is Rs 2.50 lakhs and Rs 3.00 lakhs respectively. Presently, the Board is providing employment to 30 workers belonging to Scheduled Caste Community but still there is a vast scope for the covering of more artisans under Leather Industry and a large number of cobbler artisans are available within the vicinity of Mehatpur Centre. The Board, therefore, proposes to impart training under Leather Trade to 25 workers and after the completion of training, the Board proposes to provide them loan and grants for setting up their units as per pattern of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission under Leather Industry from its regular budget. After setting up their respective units, the individual artisan will be able to earn wages at the rate of Rs 20 to Rs 25 per day. The leather products, so manufactured by the proposed units, will be purchased by the Board to provide marketing facilities to the cobbler artisans. The Board has its Emporias at all the District Headquarters of the State and there is no problem for marketing the products of the trained artisans. Designs and specifications will be given to the trained artisans by the Experts of the Board so as to maintain the standard of the products. The duration of the course will be one year. The details of expenditure under this scheme will be as under :—

Serial No.	Particulars	Amount
1	2	3
		Rs
1	One post of Supervisor (Leather) in the pay-scale of Rs 510—940 ..	18,000
2	One post of Master-Craftsman (L) in the pay-scale of Rs 400—660 ..	15,000
3	One post of Mistry (Leather) in the pay-scale of Rs 325—495 ..	12,000
4	One Post of Peon in the pay-scale of Rs 300—430 ..	11,500
5	One post of Chowkidar in the pay-scale of Rs 300—430 ..	11,500
6	Raw Material ..	50,000
7	Tools and Equipments ..	12,500
8	Stipend to 25 Trainees at the rate of Rs 150 per month per trainee for one year ..	45,000

Serial No.	Particulars	Amount
1	2	3
		(Rs.)
9	Hot and Cold Weather Charges	.. 5,500
10	Chemicals, etc.	.. 5,000
11	Furniture and Fixture	.. 5,000
12	Rent, Electricity and Water Charges	.. 6,000
13	Stationery and Postage	.. 1,000
14	Miscellaneous Charges	.. 2,000
	Total	.. 2,00,000

ANNEXURE V-A

Details of Scheme for Training in Weaving, Spinning, Dyeing and Finishing

The Board is running Weaving, Spinning, Dyeing, Finishing and Carding Centre at Mandi. About 40 looms are installed in the Weaving Centre. At the first instance 30 artisans will be admitted and they will be imparted complete training in Weaving, Spinning and Finishing etc., for a period of one year. Most of these trained artisans will be employed by the Board at Mandi and others will be provided loans etc. to start their weaving work. After the completion of the training each trainee will be able to earn Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per month. The financial implications of the scheme are as under :—

Serial No.	Particulars	Amount per annum
1	2	3
		Rs.
1	One post of Demonstrator in the scale of Rs. 510—940.	18,000
2	One post of Asstt. Tech. in the scale of Rs. 450—800	15,000
3	One post of Weaving Master in the scale of Rs. 400—660	15,000
4	One post of Dyeing Master in the scale of Rs. 400—600	12,000
5	One post of Finisher in the scale of Rs. 400—600	12,000
6	One post of Spinning Organiser in the scale of Rs. 400—600	12,000
7	One post of Peon in the scale of Rs. 300—430	11,500
8	One post of Chowkidar in the scale of Rs. 300—430	11,500
9	Stipend to 30 trainees at Rs. 150 each per month for one year	54,000
10	Raw Material	60,000
11	Chemicals	5,000
12	Furniture and Fixture	10,000
13	Hot and Cold Charges	5,000
14	Unforeseen and Misc.	10,000
	Total	2,51,000 or say Rs. 2.50 lakhs

ANNEXURE V-B

DETAILS OF SCHEME FOR IMPARTING TRAINING IN 4 SPINDLE
NEW MODEL CHARKHA UNITS

Previously spinning was done on traditional Charkhas by the spinners and due to old models they were not able to produce sufficient yarn, resultantly the daily wages earned by the spinners were not adequately remunerative.

The All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission has introduced 4 spindle New Model Charkhas and has allocated to this Board two units comprising of 50 New Model Charkhas. The Board has proposed to start New Model Charkha Centre at Haripur, district Kangra. The Board will provide training to 10 artisans (6 month's training to each batch of 10 artisans), which will help the artisans to earn Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month. The financial implications of the scheme are as under :—

Serial No.	Particulars	Amount per annum
1	2	3
		Rs.
1	Stipend to 20 trainees at Rs. 120 per mensem ..	18,000
2	One post of Spinning Organiser in the scale of Rs. 400—600 ..	12,000
3	One post of Chowkidar in the scale of Rs. 300—430 ..	11,500
4	Rent of building ..	2,500
5	Hot and cold charges ..	3,000
6	Furniture and Fixture ..	2,000
7	Raw Material ..	10,000
8	Misc. ..	2,000
	Total ..	60,000

ANNEXURE V-C

DETAILS OF SCHEME (MARKETING OF BAMBOO PRODUCTS)

The Board has set up one co-operative, two institutions and 158 individual units so far in the Pradesh and has provided employment to 277 artisans under Cane and Bamboo Industry. During this year the Board is going to set up 100 individual units and will provide employment to 200 artisans (full time and part time). During the year 1980-81, 25 trainees will be trained and Loan and Grant will be provided to them by the Board to start individual Cane and Bamboo Units. During the year 1979-80 the target of Rs. 4.02 lakh production and Rs. 4.47 lakhs of sales was achieved under the Industry. The target for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs of production and Rs. 5.50 lakhs of sale. The Board is running one Departmental Centre at Kangra.

Keeping in view the increased targets of production and sale, and the non-availability of market for Bamboo products in the Pradesh, it is proposed that artisans will be persuaded to produce good quality and Board will purchase their products and market them through Emporia of the Board and Exhibitions etc. outside the Pradesh. There is a vast scope of sale of these products outside the Pradesh. The financial implications of the scheme are as under :-

Serial No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3
1	One post of Sales man in the scale of Rs. 400—600	12,000
2	One post of Peon in the scale of Rs. 300—430	11,000
3	Working Capital to be rotated twice	50,000
4	Misc. and Handling Losses (including marketing promotion and publicity etc.)	10,000
5	Contingent & unforeseen charges	7,000
	Total	90,000

ANNEXURE V-D

DETAILS OF SCHEME FOR MARKETING OF LEATHER PRODUCTS

The Board has set up 20 co-operatives, 19 institutions and 659 individual units so far in the Pradesh and has provided employment to 694 artisans under Leather Industry. During this year the Board is going to set up 4 institutions and 250 individuals units. The target of employment during this year is 400 full time and 200 part-time artisans. During the year 1980-81, 25 trainees will be trained and loans and grants will be provided to them by the Board to start individual footwear units. The production under the industry is Rs. 36.03 lakhs and sale of Rs. 43.81 lakhs during the year 1979-80. The target for 1980-81 is Rs. 40.00 lakhs production and Rs. 45.00 lakhs sale. The Board is running 5 footwear centres as 2 tanning centres departmentally. The infrastructure is available with the Board.

Keeping in view the increased targets of sale and production, the artisans are facing great difficulty in marketing their products as they are not able to bring their products to city from the villages. It is, therefore, proposed that the artisans will be persuaded to manufacture standard products and Board will purchase the products and market them through Emporia of the Board and exhibitions etc. This marketing scheme will help approximately 700 artisans. The financial implications of the scheme are as under —

Serial No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
1	One post of Manager (Purchase) in the scale of Rs. 570—1,080	16,000
2	One post of Peon-cum-Packer in the scale of Rs 300—425	11,500
3	Unforeseen charges	2,000
4	Working Capital to be rotated twice a year.	50,000
5	Misc. and Handling Losses (including marketing promotion and publicity etc.)	20,000
	Total	1,00,000

ANNEXURE VI-A

H.P. STATE HANDICRAFTS AND HANDLOOM CORPORATION (CARPET PRODUCTION UNITS)

The H.P. State Handicrafts and Handloom Corporation is running various carpet production units in the Pradesh. It is now proposed to start 5 carpet training centres under the Scheduled Caste Component Plan during the year 1980-81. After training of one year these centres will be converted into production centres and the trainees will be provided employment against piece rate wages. The daily earnings of a weaver will range from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10.00 per day. These five centres will train 175 persons. During the training, the trainees will be given a stipend of Rs. 60.00 per month. Thus after one year's training 175 Scheduled Caste persons will be able to earn their livelihood and cross the poverty line. The details of expenditure under this scheme will be as under :—

Scheme for one Carpet Training Centre

	(In rupees)
1. Cost of loom and equipment	.. 11,000.00
2. Furniture and fixture	.. 2,500.00
3. Stipend to 35 trainees at Rs. 60.00 (35 × 60 × 12)	.. 25,200.00
4. Wages to one Master Craftsman for 13 months at Rs. 900	.. 11,700.00
5. Salary for 12 months of—	
(i) One Peon-cum-Chowkidar (Rs. 70—95)(300—450)	} 12,000.00
(ii) Storekeeper-cum-Accounts Clerk (Rs. 400—600)	}
6. Raw-material at Rs. 75 per trainee per month (75 × 35 × 12)	31,500.00
7. Contingencies & other charges	.. 6,100.00
Total	.. 1,00,000.00
Funds required for 5 centres	.. 5,00,000.00
Funds required for 8 centres	.. 8,00,000.00

ANNEXURE VI-B

H.P. STATE HANDICRAFTS AND HANDLOOM CORPORATION
(LEATHER EMBROIDERY PRODUCTS)

The H.P. State Handicrafts and Handloom Corporation proposes to start a Leather Embroidery Products production Centre at Chamba to provide gainful employment to the local artisans belonging to Scheduled Castes. The unit will be started during the year 1981-82. In the first year it will provide employment to about 15 craftsmen who are at present below the poverty line. A worker shall be able to earn a monthly wage of about Rs. 250.00 and thus cross poverty line and be able to earn his livelihood. The details of expenditure under this scheme is as under —

SCHEME FOR LEATHER EMBROIDERY PRODUCTS PRODUCTION
CENTRE AT CHAMBA

	(In rupees)
1. Cost of tools and equipment	.. 5,000.00
2. Furniture and fixture	.. 2,500.00
3. Salary of one Master Craftsman for 12 months at Rs. 800.00	.. 9,600.00
4. Salary for 12 months of Peon-cum-Chowkidar (300—450)	.. } 12,000.00
5. Salary for 12 months of Storekeeper-cum-Accts. Clerk (400—600)	.. }
6. Raw material	.. 60,000.00
7. Wages	.. 45,000.00
8. Contingences	.. 5,000.00
9. Rent of the work-shed at Rs. 400 per month	.. 4,800.00
Total	.. <u>1,43,900.00</u>

The requirement of funds for raw materials will be to the tune of about Rs. 1.00 lakh during the year but provision of only Rs. 60,000.00 has been made in the scheme as the sales of the unit will be ploughed back in the unit to purchase the raw material.

ANNEXURE—VI-C

H.P. HANDICRAFTS AND HANDLOOM CORPORATION (TRAINING CENTRES)

There is scope for the development of handicrafts and handloom industries in the Pradesh. The Corporation is already running training centres in handicrafts and handlooms. Under the Scheduled Caste Component Plan, 1981-82, it is proposed to start four handicrafts/handloom training centres in the Pradesh for the Scheduled Castes in weaving, metal craft, wood craft, etc. In each centre 10 persons will be trained. After one year's training the trainees will be provided work under the procurement units schemes of the Corporation against piece wage rate system. A person after training shall be able to earn a daily wage of Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.00. Thus the training centres after one year enable 40 persons to earn their livelihood and cross the poverty line. The details of expenditure under this scheme will be as under :—

Scheme for a Handicraft/Handloom Training Centre

1. Duration of training per centre	..	One year
2. No. of trainees to be trained	..	10
3. Recurring expenditure (Rs. 69,600.00)—		
(a) Staff—		(In Rs.)
(1) Mastercraftsman — 1 — at Rs. 800 P. M. (12 × 800)	..	9,600.00
(2) Storekeeper-cum-Accounts Clerk—1—at Rs. 600 P.M. (12 × 600)	..	7,200.00
(3) Chowkidar—1 (400 × 12)	..	4,800.00
(4) Helper-cum-Peon— at Rs. 400.00 P.M. (400 × 12)	..	4,800.00
(b) Stipend of 10 trainees at Rs. 60 P.M. (10 × 60 × 12)	..	7,200.00
(c) Rent of the building at Rs. 200.00 P.M. (200 × 12)	..	2,400.00
(d) Raw Material (200 × 10 × 12)	..	2,400.00
(e) Miscellaneous expenses (Rs. 9,600.00)—		
(a) Hot and cold weather charges.	..	2,000.00
(b) Printing, Stationery etc. at Rs. 200 p. m. (200 × 12)	..	2,400.00
(c) T.A./D.A. of the staff	..	3,600.00
(d) Unforeseen expenses at Rs. 100 p. m. (100 × 12)	..	1,200.00
		69,600.00
4. Non-recurring (Rs. 20,000.00)—		
(a) Tools & equipment	..	10,000.00
(b) Furniture, fixture, etc.	..	10,000.00
		20,000.00
Total Expenditure	..	89,600.00

ANNEXURE VII

No. RID-I-A(9)9/80

GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

RURAL INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

From

The Agriculture Production Commissioner,
Himachal Pradesh.

To

1. The Director (R.I.D.), H.P., Simla.
2. The Director, Animal Husbandry Department, H.P., Simla.
3. The Director, Horticulture Department, H.P., Simla.
4. The Director (Fisheries), H.P., Bilaspur.
5. The Director, Agriculture Department, H.P., Simla.
6. The Registrar, Cooperative Societies, H.P., Simla.

Subject.—Tie-up arrangements of Government departments/agencies with the H.P. Scheduled Castes Development Corporation for providing assistance to the scheduled castes in Himachal Pradesh.

Sir,

The Himachal Pradesh Government, have established the Himachal Pradesh Scheduled Castes Development Corporation to undertake the task of economic uplift of poor families of Scheduled Castes in the Pradesh. The Corporation provides loans in association with the Banks (Upto Rs. 6,000 for each scheme) to scheduled castes for productive schemes to enable them to earn a better living and help them to improve their standard of living. Any of the recognised scheduled caste who fulfil the following eligibility criteria can avail of the loan assistance on low interest and repayable in easy instalments :—

- (1) Age of the applicant should not be less than 18 years.
- (2) Applicant should not be a defaulter in respect of any loan advanced by Government/any financial institution.
- (3) Applicants from rural and urban areas should have family income from all sources below Rs. 3,500 and Rs. 4,300 per annum, respectively.
- (4) All agricultural labourers, marginal farmers, small farmers and non-agricultural labourers other than those regularly employed in large and medium scale industries shall be presumed to be within the income eligibility criteria and they will be given loan without the production of any income certificate.

2. The Corporation have established its offices under the District Managers in the districts of Simla, Kulu, Mandi, Una, Hamirpur, Sirmur, Solan, Kangra, Bilaspur and Chamba. It has been decided by the Government to avail of the funds and services of the Corporation for implementation of various schemes for the economic upliftment of the poor scheduled castes.

3. With a view to securing close and full co-ordination between the Departments and Government, special agencies like SFDA on the one hand and the H.P. Scheduled Castes Development Corporation on the other hand, the following arrangements have been decided upon by the Government :—

- (1) It is desirable that the Village Level Workers and other extension staff in the Blocks, should help the identified scheduled caste families in need of financial assistance to undertake viable schemes/projects and in filling in their loan applications to the Corporation.
- (2) The district officers and their extension/field staff and the specialised agencies like SFDA should refer all cases where they grant subsidy or grant-in-aid for productive schemes for the Scheduled Castes to the District Manager of the Corporation so that he could arrange loan component of such schemes in association with the banks. The loan and subsidy for the schemes could thereby be linked and allowed simultaneously.
- (3) The R.I.D. Department is implementing the scheme whereunder they will select 200 scheduled castes families in each R.I.D. Block for 50 per cent subsidy on schemes for their upliftment. These cases should be referred to the District Manager of the Corporation for providing loan component in association with the Banks. Thus the identified families selected under R.I.D. programme would get subsidy and loan as joint venture of the R.I.D. Department and the Corporation.

4. The Welfare Department is shortly setting up District Committees under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioners wherein district officers of the departments are being given adequate representation. These Committees will provide a forum for removing all hurdles coming in the way of effective co-ordination between the departments/specialised agencies like S.F.D.A. and the Corporation.

5. I am to request that these decisions of the Government may be brought to the notice of all concerned for strict compliance.

Yours faithfully,

B.C. NEGI,

Agriculture Production Commissioner.

No. RID-1-A(9)/9/80, dated Simla, the 11th November, 1980

Copy forwarded to :—

- (1) All the Deputy Commissioners in Himachal Pradesh.
- (2) All the Project Officers of SFDA/MFAL.
- (3) All the Project Officers of ITDP.
- (4) The Managing Director, H.P. Scheduled Castes Development Corporation, Simla.

B.C. NEGI,

~~Chief National Systems~~ Commissioner,
Agriculture
**National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration**
17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016
DOC. No....12.81

195 P4

NIEPA DC



D01281

Chd.