

Himachal Pradesh Administration



FIRST
FIVE YEAR PLAN
AN APPRAISAL

ISSUED BY THE
DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS,
HIMACHAL PRADESH ADMINISTRATION, SIMLA.

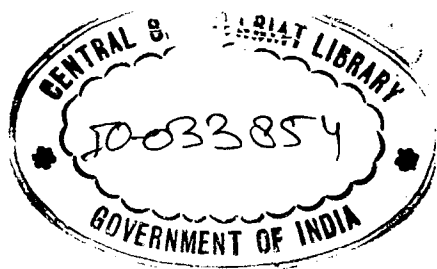
With the Compliments of
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FIRST
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AN APPRAISAL

1951-56

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HIMACHAL PRADESH FIGURES AT A GLANCE

Area

Total	}	Surveyor General: 10,904 Sq. miles	Hospitals and dispensaries (1955-56)	164
		or	Beds available (1955-56)	988
		6,977.50 Th. acres	Veterinary hospital and	
		Village Papers .. 3,601 Sq. miles	dispensaries (1955-56)	33
		or	Colleges (1955-56)	3
		2,304.60 Th. acres	High Schools (1955-56)	45
		Cropped(Gross)—1955-56 1,047.33 Th. acres	Lower Middle and Middle	
		Sown (Net)—1955-56 .. 678.89 Th. acres	Schools (1955-56)	122
<i>Irrigated (1955-56)—</i>			Primary Schools (1955-56)	809
Gross		162.45 Th. acres	Co-operative Societies .. (1955-56)	754
Net		94.97 Th. acres	Members of Co-operative	
			Societies (1955-56)	50,595
		Under Forests (1955-56) .. 4,025 Sq. miles	Gram Panchayats .. (1955-56)	468

Population (1951 Census)—

Total	11,09,466
Rural	10,64,320
Urban	45,146
Male	5,79,503
Female	5,29,963

Livestock (1956)—

Total	27,39,172
Cattle	11,70,761
Buffaloes	2,05,964
Sheep	6,97,176
Goats	6,51,623
Others	13,648

Number of—

Districts	5
Tehsils	24
Sub-Tehsils	(1951) 3
Towns	(1951) 11
Villages	(1951) 8,384
Police Stations	(1956) 29
Police Outposts	(1956) 33
Post Offices	(1955-56) 314
Telegraph Offices	(1955-56) 20

C.D./N.E.S. Blocks—

Total	14
Community Development	7
National Extension Service	7

Production (1955-56)—

Foodgrains	224.23 Th. tons
Potatoes	21.94 Th. tons
Fish	5,800 Maunds

Power Generated (1955-56)— 520 kW

Motor Vehicles (1955-56)—

Total	251
Buses	104
Trucks	126
Others	21

Roads (1955-56)—

Total	Miles	1,700
Motorable		465
Jeepable		431
Others		804

FOREWORD

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has done valuable work in bringing out this publication on the working of the First Five Year Plan in Himachal Pradesh. Though its publication has been delayed, this review will prove useful in assessing both what was and what could not be achieved. It will help us in placing our past performance in its correct perspective and will thus serve as a valuable guide for future. The value of the publication has been enhanced by including maps and diagrams which the reader will find interesting.

Bajrang Bahadur Singh
Lieutenant Governor,
Himachal Pradesh Administration.

Simla-4:
the 5th June, 1958.

PREFACE

Periodical assessment of the progress and achievements under the Plan serves as a guide to the Government in taking such action at various levels as may be necessary to ensure timely fulfilment of the development programmes in hand. Such assessment is also of significance to the planner inasmuch as it enables him to re-analyse his thinking and to consider modification of the past approach for achieving better results from the future Plans.

Barring a few pamphlets brought out in Himachal Pradesh in the past for depicting concisely a qualitative appraisal of the progress of the First Five Year Plan in various sectors, it has not so far been possible to undertake a quantitative assessment of the achievements of the Plan as a whole. This has been due partly to the late institution of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics itself and partly to the lack of systematic maintenance of records by some of the Departments concerned with the execution of the Plan.

In this volume, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics has endeavoured to set forth an objective appraisal of the execution of the development programmes in various sectors and present a balanced account of the results achieved under the Pradesh's First Five Year Plan including erstwhile Bilaspur State Plan. Despite the time-lag with which this publication is being brought out, it is hoped that the facts and figures incorporated in it will prove as a guide for such action as might be necessary to ensure timely and successful completion of the projects in hand under the Second Five Year Plan in this Pradesh. Besides, it should, in the long run, prove very useful for inter-Plan comparison as also for taking an account of the achievements, at any stage of development, under the Plan as a whole or in respect of any particular sector in which the public, the planner or the administrator might be interested.

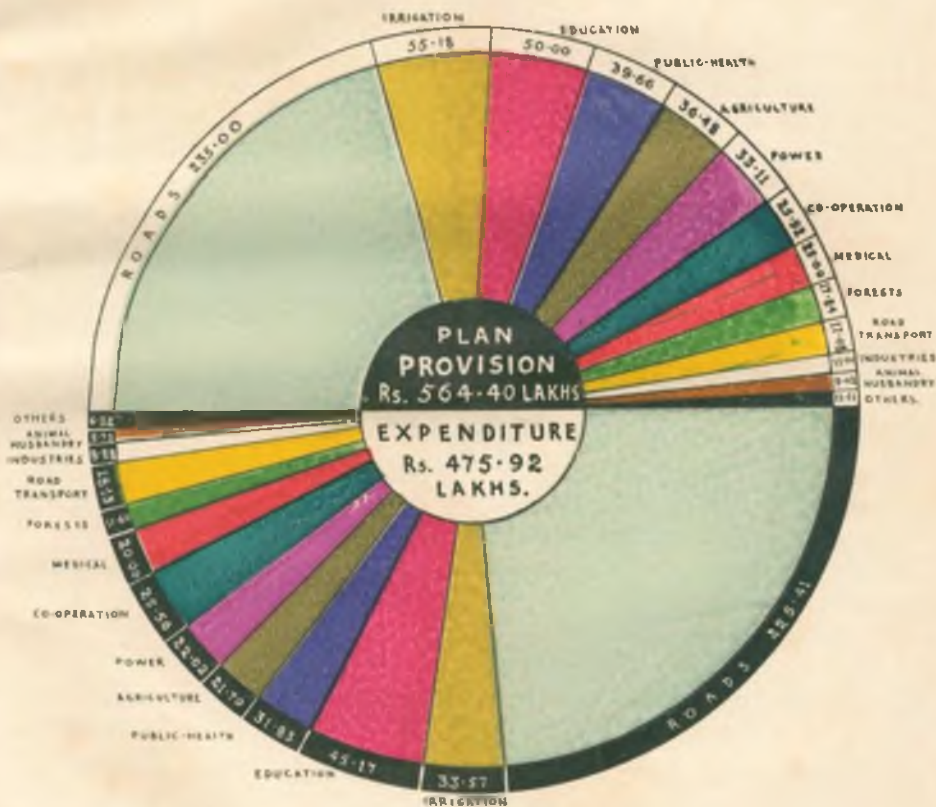
The Directorate acknowledges with gratitude the active co-operation of the Departments concerned in supplying the information required. Acknowledgment is also made of the valuable assistance rendered by Shri Karam Chand Suri, M.A., in bringing out this useful publication. Although this is the publication of a Government Department, the Himachal Pradesh Administration are in no way responsible or committed to the views expressed in it.

K. N. VALI,
Director of Economics and Statistics,
Himachal Pradesh.

HIMACHAL PRADESH FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

1951-56

PLAN PROVISION AND EXPENDITURE.



CHAPTER I

THE PLAN—A GENERAL REVIEW

As in other parts of the country, the First Five Year Plan marked the beginning of the attempts at National Reconstruction in Himachal Pradesh also. In brief, the central objective of the Plan was “to initiate a process of development which will raise living standards and open out to people new opportunities for a richer and varied life”.

Consequent upon the integration of erstwhile Bilaspur State with Himachal Pradesh in 1954, the Pradesh's First Plan comprised (1) The Plan for Himachal Pradesh excluding erstwhile Bilaspur State and (2) the Plan for erstwhile Bilaspur State. While taking an account of achievements under the Plan, mention has to be made of the background in which the First Five Year Plan was drawn up in this Pradesh. In this context it will be of relevance to describe the state of socio-economic conditions as obtaining in the constituent units (erstwhile States) of the Pradesh at the time of their integration. On account of their meagre resources, many of these erstwhile States were much under-developed. In some, even the basic amenities were a dream for the people. Obviously, therefore, Himachal Pradesh at the time of its formation in 1948, started with a scratch and inherited a number of problems in regard to the economic and social development of the area. Although the Administration, even in the face of many a hurdle including lack of resources and trained personnel, ventured to undertake a few development programmes in the pre-Plan period *i.e.* between 1948 and 1950, it has to be admitted that launching of the First Five Year Plan was the first venture towards the economic development of the Pradesh.

The first and foremost problem which required immediate attention was food-shortage prevailing in many parts of the Pradesh. Accordingly, the programme of increasing agricultural production received priority under the Plan. Looking to other important and pressing needs of the Pradesh, it was imperative to lay emphasis on the development of roads and road-transport, provision of medical and public health facilities, improvement of livestock, expansion and improvement of existing educational facilities, land reforms and cottage industries etc.

The First Five Year Plan of the Pradesh envisaged a total outlay of Rs. 564.40 lakhs, including Rs. 57.10 lakhs in respect of erstwhile Bilaspur State Plan. Broadly, the programme* of development incorporated in the Plan was made up as follows:—

(a) Agriculture and Rural Development: Rs. 99.11 lakhs, (b) Irrigation and Power Projects: Rs. 88.29 lakhs, (c) Industries (Small-Scale): Rs. 11.00 lakhs, (d) Roads and Transport: Rs. 252.08 lakhs, (e) Social Services: Rs. 112.66 lakhs, and (f) Miscellaneous: Rs. 1.26 lakhs. In terms of percentages, roads and transport shared 44.6 per cent of the total plan provision, social services 20.0 per cent, agriculture and rural development 17.6 per cent, irrigation and power projects 15.7 per cent, and industries and miscellaneous items 2.1 per cent.

The total expenditure incurred during the First Plan was to the tune of Rs. 475.92 lakhs which was 84.3 per cent of the total Plan provision *i.e.* the total short-fall was Rs. 88.48 lakhs.

The relative importance, from the point of view of financial allocation and expenditure, of principal sectors covered by the development programme during the Plan is depicted in the following table:—

S. No.	Sector	Allocation		Expenditure	
		Actual (Rs. lakhs)	Percentage of total	Actual (Rs. lakhs)	Percentage of total
1	2				
1.	Roads	235.00	41.6	225.41	47.4
2.	Irrigation	55.18	9.8	33.57	7.0
3.	Education	50.00	8.9	45.17	9.5
4.	Public Health	39.66	7.0	31.83	6.7
5.	Agriculture	36.50	6.5	21.70	4.6
6.	Power Projects	33.11	5.9	22.02	4.6
7.	Co-operation	25.92	4.6	25.56	5.4
8.	Medical	23.00	4.1	20.00	4.2
9.	Forests	17.84	3.2	11.60	2.4
10.	Road Transport	17.08	3.0	18.13	3.8
11.	Industries	11.00	1.9	8.88	1.9
12.	Animal Husbandry	9.03	1.6	5.73	1.2
13.	Panchayats	7.60	1.3	4.30	0.9
14.	Others	3.48	0.6	2.02	0.4
Total: Plan		564.40	100.0	475.92	100.0

* Details are given in Appendix I

For assessing the extent of short-fall in the attainment of financial targets fixed in respect of different sectors, corresponding figures of outlay and expenditure incorporated in the above table can be exploited. It will be observed that among the first ten sectors, which in terms of financial allocation constitute 94·6 *per cent* of the Plan, maximum short-fall of Rs. 21·61 lakhs was in Irrigation Sector, followed by Agriculture (Rs. 14·80 lakhs), Power (Rs. 11·09 lakhs), Roads (Rs. 9·59 lakhs), Public Health (Rs. 7·83 lakhs) and so on.

While taking an account of the achievements under the Plan, the extent of actual expenditure is, however, not as important a factor as the attainment of physical targets set forth in the Plan. A short-fall of about 16 *per cent* in expenditure should no doubt be of concern to the planner, but for a place like Himachal Pradesh, with a difficult hilly terrain and lacking in resources, trained and technical personnel for undertaking a maiden venture like the Plan, it has to be admitted that the Pradesh, despite unavoidable shortfalls in certain sectors, has made spectacular advances in various spheres during the First Plan. Whereas the achievements are given in sufficient details in subsequent chapters, highlights of achievements in respect of certain important sectors, which occupied a prominent place in the development programme undertaken during the First Plan, are given below:—

1. Agriculture.—Increases in agricultural production were envisaged to be achieved by wider use of manure, fertilizers and improved seeds, by adopting new and better methods of cultivation, by providing greater irrigation facilities and by the consolidation of holdings. The spread of the National Extension Service and the Co-operative Movement was also contemplated to go a long way towards promoting the development of agriculture by mobilizing local resources and providing more capital.

A start was given to the above programme by distributing 20 thousand maunds of improved seeds, besides 200 tons of amonia sulphate and 140 tons of super phosphate, distributed in different parts of the Pradesh. Among other important measures for stepping up agricultural production, mention has to be made of 12 thousand acres of additional cultivated area brought under irrigation, besides improvement of existing irrigation facilities in 15 thousand acres.

(i) *Foodgrains.*—As a result of above measures, the production of foodgrains in the Pradesh touched the level of 227.72 thousand tons during 1954-55 as against 209.11 thousand tons produced in 1950-51. The corresponding production at the end of the Plan was, however, 224.23 thousand tons.

(ii) *Potatoes*.—The production of potatoes as a result of vigorous drive rose to 21.94 thousand tons. Owing to their exquisite quality of ensuring higher yields seed potatoes gained popularity all over the country.

(iii) *Horticulture*.—In view of limited agricultural land and costly agricultural operations in Himachal Pradesh, development of horticulture, for which the Pradesh is best suited, was another important feature of the Plan in respect of agriculture.

Besides, opening of research sections on various subjects like Botany, Agronomy, Plant Pathology, Entomology, Soil Science and Chemistry etc. were among many other steps taken for the promotion of agricultural development in the Pradesh.

2. Animal Husbandry.—The highlight of achievements under this sector was the reorganisation of the Department of Animal Husbandry, besides opening of 18* new veterinary hospitals with a view to ensuring greater curative facilities for the livestock in the Pradesh. Further, for promoting scientific breeding, 12 Key Village (Scheme) Centres, 2 Artificial Insemination Centres and 2 Breeding Farms, one each for poultry and sheep, were opened during the Plan period.

3. Co-operation.—The Co-operative Movement gathered a momentum under the Plan and by now even the remotest areas are covered by this Movement. The number of Co-operative Societies and members at the end of the Plan stood at 754 and 50,595 as against 843 and 24,604 during 1950-51. The reduction in the number of Co-operative Societies was, however, due to the amalgamation of smaller and uneconomic units into bigger and economic ones.

4. Forests.—Realising the importance of demarcation of forests as a step to avoid encroachment and disputes resulting in unnecessary litigation between Forest Department and private owners of land adjoining the forests, demarcation of forests and fixation of pucca boundry-pillars was carried out in Suket, Nahan and Rajgarh Forest Divisions. Besides, with a view to providing access to inaccessible forest areas for tapping the unexplored forest resources, 258 miles long forest roads and paths were constructed. Another important feature of development was the propagation of *bhabbar* grass, widely used as raw material for paper manufacture, in Sirmoor District.

5. Fisheries.—With a view to imposing a check on illicit and uncontrolled fishing, adequate steps for the conservation of riverine fisheries were taken. Propagation of trout fish at Barot (Mandi District) and at Chirgaon (Mahasu District)

*Includes one opened under National Extension Service Programme.

was also undertaken. Mirror Carp rearing was introduced at Sarol (Chamba District) and Nahan (Sirmoor District). The quantity of fish-catch increased from 2,300 maunds during 1950-51 to 5,800 maunds during 1955-56.

6. Panchayats.—In recognition of the role played by the Panchayats as a foundation of the entire administrative structure for National Reconstruction, considerable development of Panchayat system was undertaken under the Himachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act enforced in 1953. At the end of the Plan, 468 Gram Panchayats, 112 Naya Panchayat circles, 24 Tehsil Panchayats and 4 Zilla Panchayats were functioning and constituted the federal structure of the Panchayat system of the Pradesh. In the context of rural development, panchayats did commendable work. Mention has to be made of the construction of 25 miles of motorable roads, 50 miles of bridle paths, besides the construction of 4 tanks, 5 miles of irrigation channels, 8 school buildings, 2 bridges, 5 *bowalies* and 1820 manure pits undertaken during the Plan period.

7. Irrigation.—Among the important programmes of development undertaken in the Pradesh during the First Five Year Plan for removing food shortage, development of irrigation occupies a prominent place. In this connection, major achievements were (i) improvement of existing irrigation facilities covering an area of 15 thousand acres and (ii) extension of irrigation, through the construction of new *khuls*, to 12,368 acres. While taking an account of achievements under this sector in the right perspective, the difficulty experienced by the Administration, both of administrative and technical nature, shall have to be borne in mind. These difficulties coupled with other procedural hurdles, should be a sufficient justification for the rather slow progress of the development of this sector during the First Plan.

8. Power.—At the end of First Plan, the quantum of power generated from both the hydel and diesel generating sets was to the tune of 520 *k.w.* The difficulties experienced by the Administration in planning and undertaking of the power projects in a difficult hilly terrain were rather insurmountable and resulted in slow progress of development as envisaged under this sector.

9. Industries (Small-Scale).—Realising that the Pradesh has vast potentialities in the shape of raw material for the development of much-needed cottage and small-scale industries, in the context of raising the standard of living of improverished agriculturists of the Pradesh, development of cottage industries received priority among the development programmes envisaged to be implemented during the First Five Year Plan. Although,

a beginning could only be given to this programme during the First Plan, setting up of production-cum-training centres in respect of (i) textiles, (ii) wood work, (iii) sports goods, (iv) pottery articles, (v) basketry-ware, (vi) match production, (vii) oil-milling, (viii) manufacture of leather goods, and (ix) blacksmithy and utensil making, has paved a way for the cottage and small-scale industrial development of the Pradesh.

10. Roads and Road Transport.—Economic development in a mountainous tract like Himachal Pradesh, can hardly be visualized without an efficient road system. In view of the lack of developed road links, development of roads was, therefore, the first need of the Pradesh and it was rightly allotted as high as 41.6 per cent of the total outlay of the Plan. Despite the bottle-necks in the implementation of this programme including (i) short-span of time available for work at higher altitudes, (ii) suspension of work due to rains and snowfall, (iii) paucity of trained and experienced labour etc., the construction or improvement of 790 miles of roads, excluding construction and the improvement of 200 miles of Hindustan-Tibet Road, was made possible during the First Plan.

As an adjunct to the road development programme, the development of road transport also received adequate attention. The highlight of programme in this respect was the addition of 25 vehicles and other measures taken for the development of Kulu Valley Transport and Bilaspur Transport Services.

11. Education.—During the First Plan, the system of basic education was introduced for the first time in the Pradesh. A start was also given in respect of audio-visual education, establishment of N.C.C. and A.C.C. Divisions in the different parts of the Pradesh. The development of education in the Pradesh, apart from having the expansion of educational facilities as its main objective, aimed at creating additional employment potential with a view to removing educated unemployment in the Pradesh. A bird's-eye-view of the progress of education can be had from the following figures:—

Period	Number of institutions	Number of scholars		Number of teachers
		Male	Females	
1951-52	625	38,161	4,027	1,665
1952-53	731	43,293	6,032	2,64
1953-54	777	46,027	7,274	2,529
1954-55	856	57,562	9,654	3,069
1955-56	978	64,135	10,593	3,033

12. Medical and Public Health.—In the field of Medical and Public Health, the Pradesh inherited a number of problems from its constituent erstwhile States. The existing hospitals and dispensaries were too inadequate in number to meet even the minimum curative needs of the people. Besides, most of these institutions were ill-equipped and badly designed. Under the First Plan, sufficient attention was, therefore, paid to the improvement of Medical and Public Health facilities in the Pradesh. The advances made in the medical sector can be assessed from the following figures:—

Number of:	1950-51	1955-56
Hospitals and Dispensaries ..	91	164
Beds	455	988
Doctors	58	161
Vaids	27	69
Nurses and Mid-wives	30	153
Patients treated (Indoor and Outdoor) ..	5,27,035	20,24,569

Public Health Organisation was established for the first time in the Pradesh during the Plan period. Systematic approach was made to combat effectively various infectious diseases, A start was also given to solve the long standing problem of drinking water supply in the Pradesh.

13. Public Relations.—In this sector the Plan envisaged to popularise the development activities undertaken in connection with the National Reconstruction aiming at the economic development of the Pradesh. For this purpose a Department of Public Relations and Tourism was set up under which a number of publicity campaigns were launched all over the territory. Another highlight of the programme was the distribution of 756 community listening sets in the Pradesh.

CHAPTER II

AGRICULTURE

Himachal Pradesh is predominantly an agricultural tract, with more than 94 *per cent* of the people depending directly or indirectly on agricultural pursuits for their livelihood. The farming conditions in the Pradesh are altogether different from those in the plains. In order to stand the vagaries of nature and to make full use of his often uneconomic holding the farmer has to put in persistent efforts and has to fight against very heavy odds. Despite the obvious impoverished plight of the agriculturists in the Pradesh, the great pressure of population on land cannot be lowered at a rather rapid pace for the reason that there are no immediate prospects to establish large-scale industries which could divert a sizeable part of the bulk of agricultural population towards industrial sector. Even cottage and small-scale industries with adequate development can only ensure an additional source of income to the poor agriculturists of the Pradesh. It can, therefore, be rightly remarked that agriculture will continue to be the mainstay of the economy of Himachal Pradesh for sometime to come and will, therefore, occupy an important place in so far as its contribution to the State income of the Pradesh is concerned.

In the context of planning for agricultural development in Himachal Pradesh, it will be of relevance to mention that most of the cultivable land was possessed by big landlords before the Pradesh came into being. In these circumstances, together with other problems created by feudalism that prevailed in the erstwhile States which merged into Himachal Pradesh, any scheme of improvement, especially relating to agriculture, was, therefore, to start from land. Agrarian reforms were introduced through legislation. For the overall welfare of the tenants, various Acts were enforced. Further, the Pradesh before the start of the First Five Year Plan was not self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains. This was due to the poor fertility of land resulting in comparatively lower crop yields. Other reasons for low production were the occurrence of soil erosion, meagre irrigation facilities, non-propagation of right type of seed and fertilizers, damage done by wild animals to crops, scattered and uneconomic holdings, primitive farming practices and excessive pressure on land etc.

In the above background, one of the major objective of the First Five Year Plan was, therefore, to improve the agricultural standards with a view to making the Pradesh self-sufficient in food and to raising the standard of living of a bulk of agricultural population. Rightly, therefore, a big chunk *i.e.* Rs. 36.50 lakhs or 6.5 per cent of the total outlay was earmarked for the improvement of agriculture.

The total expenditure during the entire Plan period on agricultural schemes was to the tune of Rs. 21.70 lakhs against the target of Rs. 36.50 lakhs. This, however, excludes the share of expenditure amounting to Rs. 3.57 lakhs incurred by the Central Government on jointly sponsored schemes in the Pradesh against their share of provision of Rs. 4.83 lakhs for such schemes. In regard to agriculture, the Plan recorded sizeable achievements in various fields. The highlights of the achievements are detailed below:—

(1) Cereal Multiplication Farms.—For the provision of improved and disease-free seeds, 13 cereal and seed multiplication farms were set up in different districts of the Pradesh during the Plan period. Of these 13 farms, four each were established in Mahasu and Sirmoor Districts, 2 each in Chamba and Mandi Districts and only one farm was established in Bilaspur District. The scheme was sponsored under Grow More Food Programme and a sum of Rs. 3.52 lakhs was spent against the Plan provision of Rs. 7.73 lakhs.

(2) Potato Development.—Potato is the most important cash crop on which the economy of the people of the Pradesh depends. In order to increase the yield per acre which was rather low, steps were taken for the improvement of both quality and the yield per acre of potatoes. The improvement in the seed-potato industry was planned not only to raise the average yield in the Pradesh but also to ensure higher yields in other States where Himachal potato-seed was put to use. This was done with a view to increasing the demand of seed-potato all over the country. A sum of Rs. 6.70 lakhs was spent for the development of potato industry in the Pradesh against the Plan provision of Rs. 7.17 lakhs.

During the Plan period, 6 potato research and development stations were established at the following places:—

<i>District</i>	<i>Place where established</i>
Mahasu	Shiloroo and Khadarala
Sirmoor	Kwag Dhar and Rajgarh
Mandi	Niri
Chamba	Ahla (Dalhousie)

Much progress was made under Seed-Certification Scheme, which is the first of its kind in India. A system of inspection of growing potato crops in the holding of approved and certified growers was evolved during the Plan period.

3. Vegetable Multiplication.—To increase the vegetable cultivation in the Pradesh, vegetable multiplication scheme was implemented during the Plan period at a cost of Rs. 18 thousand against the Plan provision of Rs. 15 thousand.

The scheme aimed at:

- (a) selecting high yielding types of vegetables to suit different climatic regions of the Pradesh;
- (b) multiplying those types of vegetables which, as a result of above selection, would be found suitable for multiplication.

Under this programme, 1,10,797 lbs. of vegetable seeds were distributed and 350 samples of vegetable seeds were collected for laying out the trials. Besides, a survey of vegetables grown in Solan tehsil was conducted.

(4) Compost and Manuring Schemes—(a) *Compost Scheme.*—The aim of the scheme was to educate the cultivators in the adoption of the improved methods of manure preparation with a view to increasing the quantity and improving the quality of farm yard manure made in the villages. Under the scheme, the system of preparation of manure in trenches was advocated by the field staff of the Agriculture Department. During the Plan period, 39,40,777 cft. compost was prepared in the urban areas as against 1,20,805 cft. in the rural areas. The scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 91 thousand against the target of Rs. 1.03 lakhs. The scheme was financially assisted by the Government of India.

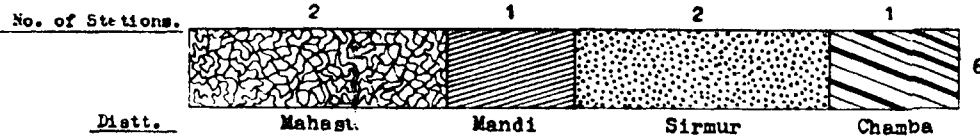
(b) *Manuring Schemes.*—The low crop yield per acre had been due to the inadequacy and poor quality of the manure used by the cultivators. Soil fertility improvement and restoring practices like the use of fertilizers and green manuring were given due priority under the Plan programme.

To provide fertilizers at cheap rates, the internal transport charges were subsidised by the Department, thus ensuring the supply of the fertilizers to the cultivators on an all-India pool price. For the distribution of fertilizers, 45 fertilizer depots and sub-depots were organised through the Co-operative Societies during the Plan. Two hundred tons of ammonia sulphate and about 140 tons of super phosphate were distributed against the targets of 600 tons and 307 tons, respectively.

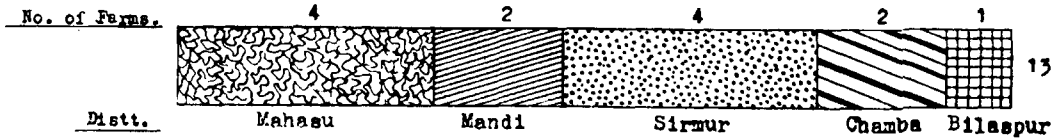
AGRICULTURE

ACHIEVEMENTS.

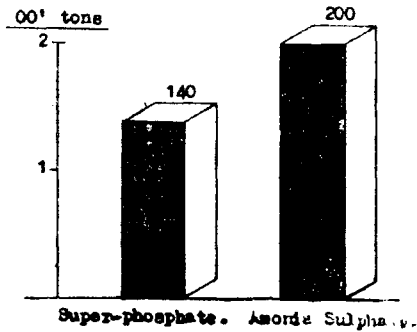
Potato Research and Development Stations.



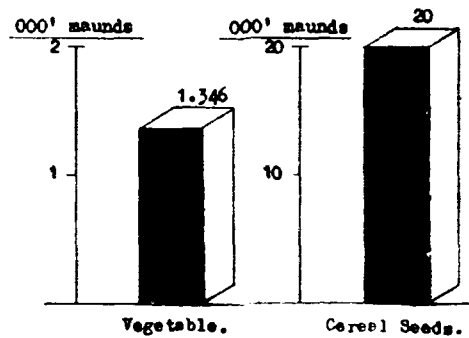
Cereal Multiplication Farms.



Distribution of Fertilizers.



Distribution of Seeds.



Growing of green manuring crop is necessary for recouping fertility of the soil. The seeds of these crops are imported from other States, and in order to popularise their cultivation in the Pradesh, the total cost was subsidised to the extent of 50 per cent during the First Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 6 thousand was earmarked and utilised for encouraging the green manuring crops.

(5) **Plant Protection.**—In the Pradesh, need of introducing suitable plant protection measures, as an essential pre-requisite for increasing yield of agricultural crops and horticultural plants, was being constantly felt. At the beginning of the Plan period, such measures were not operating on a uniform basis. Organisation of plant protection policy on a sound and uniform footing was, therefore, an important problem that deserved priority. For undertaking the programme drawn up in this respect under the Plan, a sum of Rs. 1.04 lakhs was provided, against which only Rs. 87 thousand were spent. The scheme was financed jointly by the Pradesh Government (now Administration) and the Government of India. Plant protection organisations were organised in all the districts of the Pradesh. Insecticides in 1,800 acres of land were used to control the potato-betteri. For the control of Sanjose-scale and wooly aplus, 17,000 trees were sprayed covering an area of 1,700 acres.

(6) **Survey and Control of Weeds.**—One of the major problem of Himachal peasants is the control of weeds, particularly in *kharif* crops like potato and maize, which take away a good extent of soil nourishment. A scheme in regard to the survey and control of weeds was drawn up and put to operation at different elevations in the Pradesh and chemicals were experimented for destroying the weeds. The expenditure of Rs. 10 thousand incurred on this account was in accordance with the target.

(7) **Demonstration and Propaganda Schemes.**—There was no effective publicity machinery attached with the Agriculture Department in the pre-Plan period. With the financial assistance of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research, multilith printing press has been established for the publication of exhibition leaf lets in respect of agricultural development. Besides, a programme for laying out demonstration trials in cultivator's fields to demonstrate the use of fertilizers and of improved seeds was also implemented. A sum of Rs. 51 thousand was spent on these schemes against the Plan provision of Rs. 1.10 lakhs.

(8) **Improvement of Indigenous Agricultural Implements.**—The poor bullock power in the hills and terraced nature of small fields present difficulties in the way of utilization of the improved types of agricultural implements. A scheme was

drawn up to survey and study the local types of agricultural implements, with a view to devising such implements as would be useful in hilly areas. Against a provision of Rs. 18 thousand, only Rs. 8 thousand were spent on this scheme.

(9) **Seed Stores.**—A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was set aside for the establishment of 20 seed-stores. Although the work was taken in hand during the Plan period, construction of no store building could be completed. The expenditure incurred on this preliminary work was Rs. 74 thousands only.

(10) **Agricultural Education.**—A sum of Rs. 4.65 lakhs was earmarked for opening of one Basic Agricultural School in the Pradesh. The school was started at Charabra in Mahasu district with the provision of training of 120 trainees at a time. The total expenditure on this account was to the tune of Rs. 3.67 lakhs.

(11) **Distribution of Improved Seeds.**—For increasing the crop yield, distribution of improved seeds also received due attention. The low yield per acre was due to the use of poor and indifferent quality seeds by the peasants. During the Plan period, about 20 thousand maunds of improved seeds were distributed through the agency of Community Development and National Extension Service.

Steps were also taken for popularising the Japanese method of rice cultivation for ensuring rich dividends to the agriculturists in the shape of additional production.

(12) **Other Schemes.**—A sum of Rs. 1.37 lakhs was spent on agricultural development in Bilaspur district before its merger into the Pradesh against the outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

No expenditure could, however, be incurred on the schemes relating to (i) development of marketing schemes (ii) staff-scheme of the markets and (iii) refresher courses for young farmers. The reason for their non-implementation was the late receipt of sanction.

(13) **Fruit Research and Development Schemes.**—In a hilly terrain, it is admitted that, on account of limited agricultural land and costly agricultural operations, agriculture generally is not as much a profitable occupation as horticulture. Owing to large variations in climate and soil-types in Himachal Pradesh horticulture industry has considerably developed. Further extension of this industry on scientific lines will improve the economic position of the people. A scheme envisaging research, on fruit plants in this tract was drawn up and implemented during the Plan in various regions of the Pradesh. A sum of Rs. 3.88 lakhs was provided for the same, out of which only Rs. 1.64 lakhs could be spent.

Under the above scheme, three fruit research stations were established, two in Mahasu district and one in Sirmoor district. Mashobra Research Station in Mahasu district started work connected with temperate fruits like apples, pears etc. At Chini in Mahasu district, the potentialities of producing dry fruits were explored and necessary research work carried out for the development of the industry. At Dhaula Kuan in Sirmoor district, research work was carried out on sub-tropical fruits like mangoes, *illichies* etc.

In the pre-Plan period there was no system for regulating, collecting and utilization of bud-wood used for raising various fruit trees. The scheme intended to establish progeny orchards where ~~the~~ suitable varieties of fruits would be propagated under expert supervision. Under this scheme, 4 progeny orchards were opened as against the target of 5 orchards, besides the establishment of 22 nurseries in different districts of the Pradesh. A sum of Rs. 76 thousand was spent on this account against the Plan provision of Rs. 74 thousand.

(14) Applied Research and Advisory Services.—The following advisory and research sections were established during the First Plan for carrying out research work in various fields:—

- (i) *Botany and Agronomy Sections.*—For carrying out work connected with varietal and manurial trials.
- (ii) *Plants Pathology Section.*—For undertaking work connected with study and survey of diseases of crops and their control measures.
- (iii) *Entomology Section.*—For conducting a survey of plant pests and devising control measures thereof.
- (iv) *Soil Science and Chemistry Section.*—For conducting surveys of hill soils and providing facilities for analysing samples of soils and rendering advice regarding manurial requirements of different crops and plant.
- (v) *Agricultural Statistics Section.*—To plan and co-ordinate the experimental work in the department on a sound statistical basis and to undertake interpretation of the data from the experiments conducted on the different farms.

Out of the budgetted amount of Rs. 98 thousand for the institution of the above sections, only a sum of Rs. 70 thousand was spent during the Plan period.

(15) Apiculture.—Bee-keeping is an important cottage industry of the agriculturist throughout the Pradesh. The entire area of the Pradesh is suitable for bee-keeping. For want of

improved methods of bee-keeping, honey extraction and lack of proper standards for marketing, the entire industry is in a disorganised state. A scheme for the development of apiculture was drawn up and implemented at a cost of Rs. 39 thousand against the outlay of Rs. 47 thousand, as proposed under the Plan. Besides, one central apiary was set up at Sarol in Chamba district in which 40 bee-colonies were established as against the target of 36. One hundred and twenty-five bee-hives were also distributed at subsidised rates.

CONCLUSION

Realising that the Pradesh was not self-sufficient in foodgrains, much emphasis was laid on raising the tempo of foodgrain production. For this purpose attention was focussed on schemes having a direct or an indirect bearing on production of crops *e.g.* improvement of seeds, supply of fertilizers, improvement of implements and extension of irrigation facilities. At the end of the Plan period, production of foodgrains was estimated at 224.23 thousand tons. Development of vegetable cultivation and horticulture industry also received priority under the First Plan.

CHAPTER III

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

In a predominantly agricultural tract like Himachal Pradesh, importance of cattle for supplying the main motive power for agriculture needs no emphasis. The utility of cattle is even more pronounced when we look at the quantum of essential protective food for the people and productive manure for the fields provided by them. Equally important from the point of view of economy are 12 lakhs sheep and goats which provide wool, milk and other raw materials. Looking to the size and shape of terraced fields in the hilly terrain, where there are no possibilities for the introduction of mechanised system of cultivation, it can rightly be remarked that cattle will continue to play a very vital role in the economy of the Pradesh for a long time to come.

Having cognizance of low yield of milk and wool in the Pradesh, improvement of livestock received adequate attention of the Government under the First Five Year Plan. Besides, there were only 14 Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries at the time of formulation of the Plan as against a total cattle population of 11·2 lakhs. In other words, it meant that there was only one veterinary hospital or dispensary for every 80,000 cattle heads. Expansion of veterinary aid was, therefore, an essentiality.

The First Five Year Plan development programme of Animal Husbandry Sector in the Pradesh, estimated to cost Rs. 9·03 lakhs, envisaged:—

- (1) Expansion of curative and preventive measures, including opening of veterinary hospitals and providing training facilities etc., and
- (2) Improvement of livestock through scientific breeding etc.

The total expenditure on this development programme during the Plan was to the tune of Rs. 5·73 lakhs which was only 63·5 *per cent* of the Plan provision. The yearly break-down of the expenditure is given below:—

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of total expenditure
1951-52	·15	2.6
1952-53	·14	2.4
1953-54	·84	14.7
1954-55	1.53	25.7
1955-56	3.07	53.6
Total	5.73	100.0

The above figures reveal the slow pace of expenditure during first two years of the Plan. The manner in which pace of development of this sector, was speeded up in later years would, however, be clear from the corresponding expenditure figures.

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Expansion of Curative and Preventive measures.—While furnishing details of development under this head, it appears necessary to repeat that at the beginning of the Plan there were only 14* hospitals and dispensaries in the Pradesh, each serving roughly 600 villages. The sphere of duties of Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, incharge of an institution, was so large that it was very difficult for him to attend promptly to the outbreaks of contagious diseases among the livestock in his *ilaqua*. This often resulted in high livestock mortality. Keeping this in view, it was proposed to open 17 new hospitals and dispensaries in the Pradesh at a cost of Rs. 4.88 lakhs during the First Five Year Plan. The target in this respect was achieved at a cost of Rs. 3.14 lakhs only. These institutions are rendering useful service in controlling the outbreak of commonly prevailing cattle diseases like Rinderpest, Anthrox and 'Foot and Mouth' etc. Undertaking of these measures have brought about general improvement in overall condition of the livestock. The district-wise break-up of the 17 newly opened veterinary hospitals or dispensaries is given below:—

District	No. of Veterinary Hospital and Dispensaries
Mahasu	6
Bilaspur	4
Sirmoor	2
Mandi	2
Chamba	3
Total	17

*Excluding one in Bilaspur District.

Mention has also to be made of the method evolved for reporting quickly cattle diseases, especially their outbreaks in the shape of an epidemic, by the village community through the headman to the nearest veterinary hospital or dispensary. With the introduction of this method, it has become possible for the veterinary authorities to take, even more efficiently and expeditiously, necessary preventive and curative measures during such outbreaks.

2. Veterinary Education.—Keeping in view the appalling shortage of technical personnel in the Pradesh, a sum of Rs. 43 thousand was earmarked during the First Five Year Plan for affording financial aid to the Pradesh students desirous of acquiring veterinary training in institutions outside the Pradesh. By the end of the Plan, this amount was utilized in full.

3. Improvement of Livestock—(i) *Cattle Breeding.*—For the improvement of cattle, it is essential that all the scrub bulls, which stand in the way of upgrading of the stock, should be eliminated by castration. Accordingly, Cattle Improvement Act was enforced in the Pradesh in 1953. The Act envisages the improvement of cattle on the lines of (a) Key Village Scheme Programme, (b) Cross breeding, and (c) *Gosadan* for the old and useless cattle. In order to evolve a utility type of breed suitable for the hills, a cattle breeding farm was planned to be opened at Mandi Sadar at a cost of Rs. 55 thousand. The farm could not be established due to non-availability of a suitable site. In this connection it would be of relevance to mention that till such time as cattle breeding schemes are not initiated on a large-scale, selective breeding amongst the indigenous breeds will have to be resorted to.

(ii) *Sheep Breeding.*—In Himachal Pradesh sheep not only provide wool, but also mutton, manure, pelts, milk and serve as pack animals to carry essential commodities like foodgrains etc. across the precipitous hills where other means of transport are not possible to be used. Realising that there are great potentialities for improving the quality and quantity of wool of the indigenous sheep by cross breeding which could go a long way towards the economic emancipation of a good number of sheep breeders of the Pradesh, a sum of Rs. 1.05 lakhs was set aside for establishing a Sheep Breeding Farm in Mahasu district. The farm was set up at a cost of Rs. 99 thousand only.

(iii) *Key Village Scheme.*—The Key Village Scheme aims at systematic multiplication of the available superior germ-plasm in selected areas for country-wide distribution with an ultimate aim of increasing milk production and the working capacity of the cattle population. Under the scheme a Key Village Block consists of one Artificial Insemination centre and a number

of Key Village Units attached to it. Each Key Village Unit is a compact area of contiguous villages having a population of about 500 cows and/or she-buffaloes fit for breeding and milk supply. In Himachal Pradesh during the First Five Year Plan, 12 Key Village Scheme Centres and two Artificial Insemination Centres were initiated at a cost of Rs. 1.06 lakhs against the plan provision of Rs. 1.34 lakhs. Much, however, remains to be done in connection with the development of cattle through scientific breeding.

(iv) *Poultry Development.*—There are great a venues for the improvement of poultry farming in the Pradesh which is generally undertaken by a few who are unaware of the technique of poultry farming. To stimulate poultry development as a subsidiary occupation for people in the rural areas, a sum of Rs. 78 thousand was set aside during the Plan. On this account a sum of Rs. 12 thousand only was spent for the establishment of a poultry farm in Mahasu district.

CONCLUSION

At the end of the Plan period there were in all 33 veterinary hospitals or dispensaries in the Pradesh, including one started under C.D./N.E.S, Programme. The district-wise break-up of the institutions is given below:—

<i>District</i>				<i>No. of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries</i>
Mahasu	..	..	..	11
Bilaspur	..	..	..	6
Chamba	..	..	..	5
Mandi	..	..	..	6
Sirmoor	..	..	..	5
Total	..	..	..	<hr/>33 <hr/>

The success of the curative veterinary programme during the Plan can be reviewed from the following figures:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Animals treated</i>
1950-51	28,265
1951-52	32,629
1952-53	44,465
1953-54	38,927
1954-55	1,25,182
1955-56	1,65,761

Much, however, remains to be done to improve various species of livestock which play an important role in the economy of the Pradesh.

CHAPTER IV
CO-OPERATION

Co-operation signifies a new social philosophy and a new outlook of life. The Planning Commission has recognised the co-operative form of organisation as “an indispensable instrument of planned economic action in a democracy”. Himachal Pradesh at the time of its formation in 1948, did not compare favourably with other States in so far as the co-operative development was concerned. Whereas, other States had made commendable progress in this direction through 44 years of trial and error and had overcome the inherent short-comings of the co-operative movement transplanted in the Indian soil, the Pradesh had marked only a beginning of the systematic development of the movement. The Pradesh inherited 663 co-operative societies from its constituent units (erstwhile States), of which 614 were in Sirmoor, 35 in Chamba, 12 in small hilly States comprising the present Mahasu district and 2 in erstwhile Mandi State. These societies were not well organised and required re-orientation.

The central objective of the co-operative movement in the Pradesh was to ameliorate the indebted cultivators in the rural areas and economically backward artisans in the urban areas. A sum of Rs. 25·92 lakhs was earmarked for the development of co-operative movement during the First Five Year Plan, of which Rs. 25·56 lakhs were actually spent. The year-wise break-up of the expenditure incurred is given in the table below:—

Period	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of total expenditure
1951-52	—	—
1952-53	0·03	0·1
1953-54	4·04	15·8
1954-55	7·72	30·2
1955-56	13·77	53·9
Total	25·56	100·0

A review of achievements in the sphere of co-operative development is given below:—

(1) Strengthening of Administrative Machinery.—For the proper administration of the existing and newly established societies, additional staff was provided under the Plan and a sum of Rs. 5.70 lakhs was set aside for the same, out of which Rs. 5.59 lakhs only were spent. Additional staff was provided at the headquarters and also at the field level. In order to circumvent the paucity of trained personnel, provisions were made for the training of subordinate officials in and outside the Pradesh. One subordinate staff training school was started in April, 1954, and by the end of the First Plan period 140 officials received training at this school. Besides, 25 persons received training from institutions situated in other States. The auditing machinery was strengthened and the Chief Auditor too, was appointed in November, 1953.

(2) Grant of subsidies.—Subsidies were also granted to various co-operative institutions. During the Plan period, co-operative societies received subsidies amounting to Rs. 12 lakhs.

(3) Investment in share capital of Apex Bank and in Pilot Project Scheme.—A sum of rupees one lakh was invested in the share capital of the co-operative Apex Bank and a sum of Rs. 7.22 lakhs was proposed to be spent on the Pilot Project Scheme, out of which Rs. 6.97 lakhs were actually spent. The scheme envisaged (i) strengthening of the share capital of the existing societies, (ii) purchase of trucks for facilitating the transportation of the agricultural produce and (iii) construction of godowns.






(4) State Co-operative Bank.—The establishment of Himachal Pradesh State Co-operative Bank in 1954, was given effect with a view to filling up an important gap in the banking structure of the co-operative movement. This also envisaged the increase in the flow of finances to the co-operative societies by forging a link with the Reserve Bank of India. The paid-up share capital increased to Rs. 10 lakhs in 1955-56. By the end of the Plan period, the total Government contribution towards share capital amounted to Rs. 8 lakhs. The Bank advanced both short and medium term loans to the co-operative societies. The advances to co-operative societies amounted to Rs. 16.30 lakhs by the year ending June, 1956, showing a marked increase when compared with the corresponding figure *i.e.* Rs. 7.22 lakhs last year ended with June, 1955. Correspondingly the number of borrowing societies increased from 296 on 30th June, 1955, to 364 on 30th June, 1956.

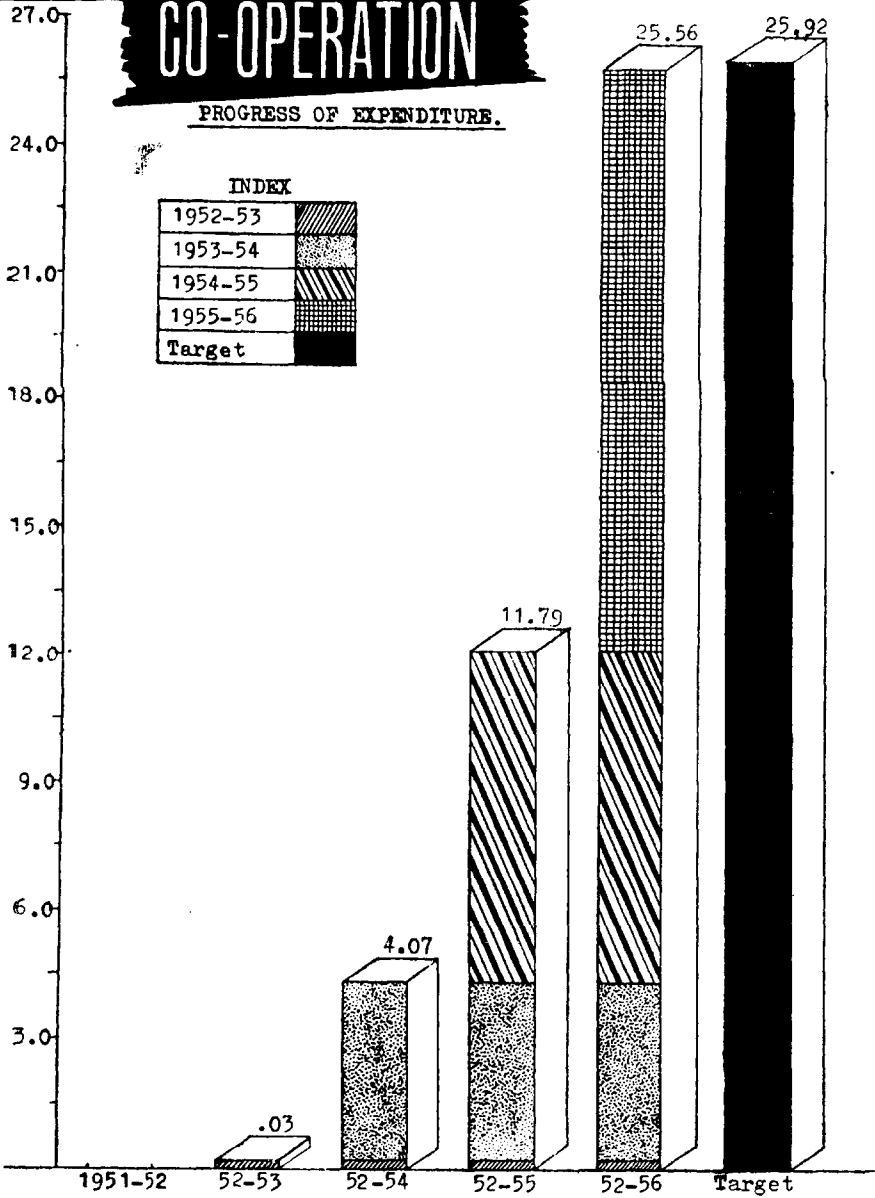
Rs. in lacs

CO-OPERATION

PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE.

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1952-53	
1953-54	
1954-55	
1955-56	
Target	



By:- S. Uberoy.

(5) **District Co-operative Federations.**—It was proposed to establish District Co-operative Federations with a view to co-ordinating the business activities of its affiliated institutions e.g. (i) to arrange marketing of agricultural produce, bulk supplies of controlled and uncontrolled goods for trading purposes and (ii) to further the economic interests of the member institutions in particular and co-operative principles in general. Five District Co-operative Federations, one in each District, were opened during the Plan period. These Federations act as a sort of liaison between the primary societies and tehsil unions on the one hand and the Apex Federation on the other. The membership of these Federations in 1955-56 was 581, out of which 367 were individuals and 214 co-operative societies. During the same period the working capital and share capital amounted to Rs. 17.24 lakhs and Rs. 1.55 lakhs, respectively.

(6) **Tehsil Unions.**—In the Plan programme it was proposed to establish 26 Tehsil Co-operative Unions. Upto the end of the First Five Year Plan period, only 20 such tehsil unions were opened. The target fixed and achieved in respect of each district is given below:—

District	Tehsil Unions	
	Proposed	Opened
Mahasu	11	11
Mandi	6	3
Sirmoor	4	4
Chamba	3	2
Bilaspur	2	—
Total	26	20

By the year ending 30th June, 1956, the membership, share capital and working capital amounted to 603, Rs. 97 thousand and Rs. 6.04 lakhs, respectively.

(7) **Agricultural Societies**—(a) *Agricultural Credit and Thrift Societies.*—The main feature of these types of societies was the unlimited liability of its members. The pre-requisites of unlimited liability societies are the intimate knowledge of the financial position of the members and compactness of area of its working. The number of such societies showed a downward trend and were 86 in 1955-56 as against 684 societies in 1951-52. The decrease in number of these purely credit societies was due to the amalgamation of the smaller and uneconomic units into

bigger, economic and multipurpose co-operative units. The membership was 3,315 in 1955-56 against 13,408 in 1951-52. The working capital amounted to Rs. 2.15 lakhs in 1955-56 against Rs. 5.31 lakhs in 1951-52. The rate of interest charged on the loans advanced by these societies was 9-3/8 per cent.

(b) *Multipurpose Agricultural Co-operative Societies.*—In addition to the credit facilities provided to the farmers, it was found desirable to effect improvements also in the channels of distribution, including not only better transportation facilities but also in marketing methods etc. It was proposed to establish 330 additional multipurpose co-operative societies in the different districts of the Pradesh. By the end of the Plan period, 334 such societies were established and in all 470 societies of the type were functioning in the Pradesh. Their district-wise distribution is given below:—

District	Target fixed (No. at the end of the First Plan)	Target Achieved
Mahasu	152	160
Mandi	116	104
Chamba	85	73
Sirmoor	73	96
Bilaspur	40	37
Total	466	470

The membership of these societies increased from 9,117 to 36,092, with corresponding increase in working capital from Rs. 7.28 lakhs to Rs. 26.03 lakhs.

(c) *Fruit Growing Co-operative Societies.*—Geographically, Himachal Pradesh is eminently suited for fruit culture and, therefore, the prospects of growth and multiplication of fruit growing co-operative societies are very encouraging. In 1955-56, there were 20 such societies with Rs. 0.54 lakh as working capital and membership of 486.

(d) *Dairy Farming Co-operative Societies.*—Milk supply is one of the lines of activity which can run on a co-operative basis. The co-operative dairying in the Pradesh was started more with the object of improving the breed of cattle than with any commercial purposes. The number of such societies increased from 2 in 1951-52 to 6 in 1955-56. The total membership of these societies increased from 48 in 1951-52 to 155 in

1955-56. During the same period the working capital rose from Rs. 0.14 lakh to Rs. 0.46 lakh.

(e) *Dehat Sudhar Co-operative Societies.*—By the end of the First Plan period, there were 12 *Dehat Sudhar Co-operative Societies*. Looking after the sanitation and hygiene is one of the several objects of these societies. Among other objects, reform of bad customs prevalent amongst the members, the inculcation of thrift and the prevention of waste by discouraging extravagant ceremonial expenditure etc., are important. The membership of these societies stood at 1,106 in 1955-56, while working capital was only Rs. 2 thousand during the same period.

(f) *Purchase and Sale Co-operative Societies.*—The object of organising these societies is to grant loans to members of the credit societies, which are recovered out of the sale proceeds of their produce, as decided by the societies in advance. The number of such societies in 1951-52 was 20 which increased to 23 in 1952-53. As a result of continuous decline in successive years, the number of such societies was only 13 in 1955-56, with membership of 2,240 persons and Rs. 4.12 lakhs as working capital.

(g) *Other Co-operative Societies.*—There were 27 other agricultural co-operative societies with membership of 799 persons and working capital of Rs. 0.15 lakh in 1955-56.

(8) Non-Agricultural Co-operative Societies—(a) Co-operative Credit Societies.—The non-agricultural co-operative thrift and credit societies are mostly located in urban and semi-urban areas and are largely participated by Government employees, traders and artisans. The number of such societies stood at 23 in 1955-56 as against 21 in 1951-52. The working capital rose from Rs. 1.68 lakhs in 1951-52 to Rs. 2.18 lakhs in 1955-56. Membership also increased by 260 and stood at 1,248 by the end of the First Five Year Plan.

(b) *Multipurpose Co-operative Societies.*—Much progress was made in respect of non-agricultural multipurpose societies. The number of such societies increased from 10 in 1951-52 to 25 in 1955-56. The membership increased from 288 to 1,375 and the working capital increased from Rs. 0.52 lakh to Rs. 1.29 lakhs during the same period.

(c) *Industrial Co-operative Societies.*—The development of primary industrial co-operative societies showed a progressive

increase during the Plan period. The number of societies increased from 4 in 1951-52 to 25 in 1955-56. Correspondingly, the membership of these societies increased from 107 to 728. The working capital also showed a continuous increase during the same period and amounted to Rs. 2.48 lakhs in 1955-56 against Rs. 0.19 lakh in 1951-52.

It, however, needs mention that against a target of 100 by the year 1955-56, only 25 such societies were functioning in the Pradesh.

(d) *Housing and Trading Co-operative Societies.*—During the Plan period, a beginning was made for the improvement of housing accommodation and tackling the problem of housing on co-operative basis in the Pradesh. At the end of the First Plan there were only 2 such societies with total membership of 81 and Rs. 0.26 lakh as their working capital.

(e) *Urban Co-operative Bank.*—Facilities for advance of credit in the urban and semi-urban areas of the Pradesh are still inadequate. By 1955-56, there was only one urban Co-operative Bank at Solan with 11 members and Rs. 0.09 lakh as working capital. The bank, besides, providing credit facilities to its members, also transacts in commercial bills. The members are mostly commission agents and deal in potatoes and foodgrains.

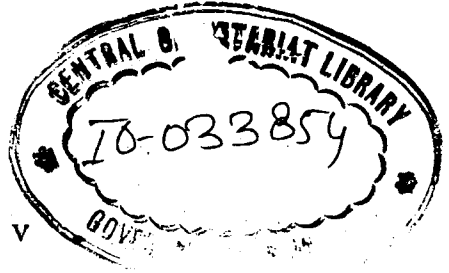
(f) *Other Co-operative Societies.*—There were 16 other societies in 1955-56 with total membership of 1,142 persons and working capital of Rs. 0.47 lakh against 6 societies with total membership of 217 and working capital of Rs. 0.14 lakh in 1951-52.

CONCLUSION

The progress of the Co-operative Movement during the Plan period can be assessed from the table given below:—

Period	No. of societies	Membership	Working capital (Rs. in lakhs)	Loans issued (Rs. in lakhs)
1951-52	.. 967	30,252	34.75	6.12
1952-53	.. 936	32,523	47.66	7.95
1953-54	.. 671*	36,560	54.76	3.67
1954-55	.. 700	42,649	106.93	28.56
1955-56	.. 754	50,595	146.08	182.98

*The reduction in the number of societies is due to the amalgamation of smaller societies into economic units.



CHAPTER V

FORESTS

Forests occupy an important place in the economy of the Pradesh. The area under forests is 4,025 sq. miles (including private forests) which is about 37 percent of the total geographical area. The importance of forests lies in the fact that they provide timber, fuel, fodder and various kinds of raw materials for some of the important industries. They serve as very useful means of conserving soil and water resources, besides yielding valuable medicinal herbs and *bhabbar* grass used for paper manufacture.

Most of the erstwhile States, which merged into Himachal Pradesh, did not possess any forest administration in the sense in which it is visualized at present. In these States, forests were managed by the Revenue Department and were treated merely as revenue yielding and no attention was paid to the maintenance and development of much-needed tree growth. The private owners usually exploited their forest wealth indiscriminately and in an unplanned manner which resulted in an undersirable change on the face of the earth from green to naked barrenness. On the formation of the Pradesh in 1948, the Forest Department was organised under administrative control of the Chief Conservator of Forests. All forest lands in the Pradesh are now divided into circles under the Conservators of Forests, the circles are further sub-divided into divisions, sub-divisions, ranges and sub-ranges.

In accordance with the local problems connected with forest development and other allied subjects, following schemes were drawn up under the First Five Year Plan:—

- (i) Demarcation of Forests in Suket, Nahan and Rajgarh Forest Divisions.
- (ii) Soil Conservation and Afforestation.
- (iii) Propagation of *Bhabbar* grass in Sirmoor district.
- (iv) Construction of roads, paths, bridges and buildings in the forest areas.

(v) Expansion and improvement of tourist traffic facilities in the Pradesh.

For forest development schemes, against a revised allotment of Rs. 17.84 lakhs only a sum of Rs. 11.60 lakhs, including expenditure incurred in erstwhile Bilaspur State, was spent during the Plan period. The year-wise break-up of expenditure (excluding expenditure incurred in erstwhile Bilaspur State) is given below:—

Period		Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of total expenditure
1951-52	..	0.49	4.3
1952-53	..	0.51	4.5
1953-54	..	1.04	9.1
1954-55	..	3.11	27.2
1955-56	..	6.28	54.9
Total	..	11.43	100.0

Scheme-wise details of physical achievements and of expenditure in relation to the outlay are given below:—

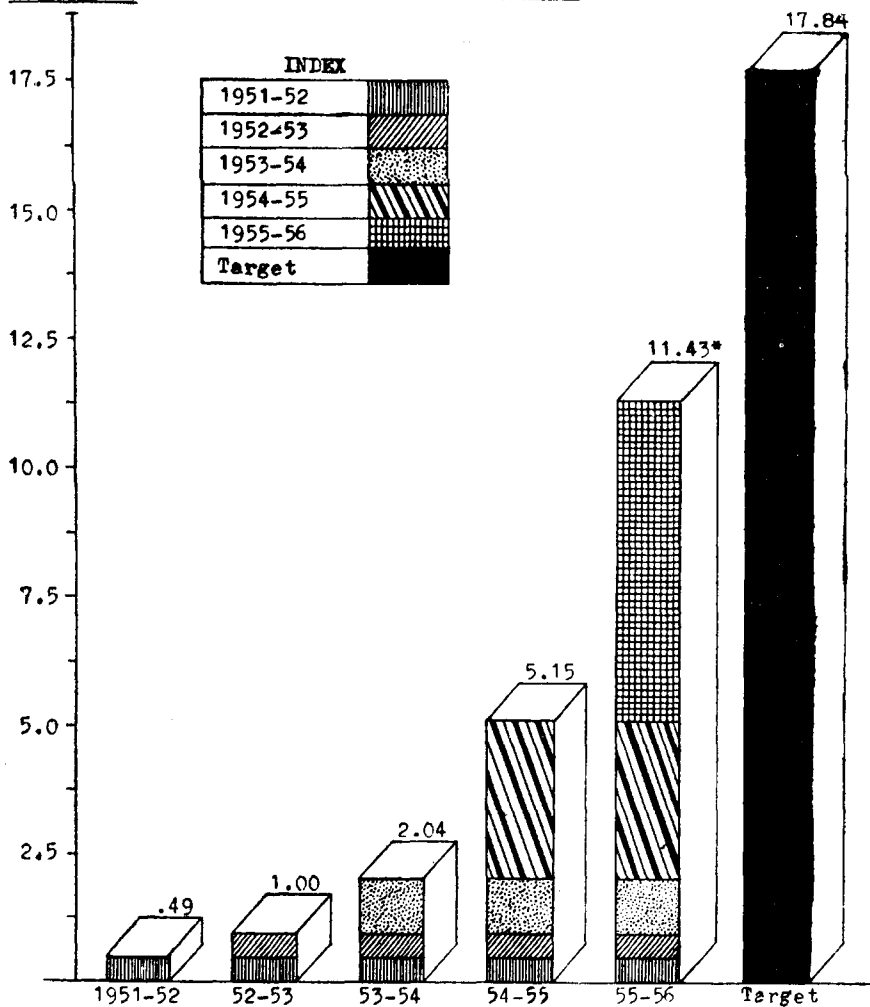
(1) Demarcation of Forests—(a) Suket Forest Division.—Before the start of the First Five Year Plan, the boundaries of forests were not well-defined. They were honeycombed with cultivation, village grazing grounds and demarcated and undemarcated lands were jumbled together resulting in unauthorised encroachments on forest areas. It was, therefore, very desirable to put the management on a more satisfactory footing. The first requisite was the demarcation of forests. Under this scheme, boundary pillars in an area of 12,816 acres were constructed. Final checking of 60,182 acres of forest area was undertaken against the target of 81,601 acres. Delimitation of 81,601 acres was done, besides the conduct of a survey for proper classification of the forest land in an area of 33,829 acres as against a target of 81,601 acres. The expenditure on this scheme was Rs. 1.19 lakhs as against the planned outlay of Rs. 1.55 lakhs.

(b) Nahan and Rajgarh Forest Divisions.—In these Divisions, against the target of 12,000 boundary pillars, 10,451 pillars were constructed. A sum of Rs. 1.16 lakhs was earmarked for this purpose out of which Rs. 1.11 lakhs were spent during the Plan period.

FORESTS

₹. in lacs.

PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE.



*Excluding that incurred in erstwhile Bilaspur State.

By:- S.Uberoy.

(2) **Soil Conservation and Afforestation.**—The Pradesh constitutes the catchment areas of the Jamuna, Sutlej, Beas, Ravi and Chenab rivers. The proper soil conservation in the catchments of these rivers ensures regularity in hydro-electric engineering works and the steady and equitable flow of water in these rivers. Soil conservation and afforestation in an area of 100, 106 and 40 acres, respectively, was made in the Chamba, Churah and Mandi Divisions, as against the targets of 2,100, 2,106 and 840 acres. A sum of Rs. 1.07 lakhs was spent during the Plan period on this scheme.

(3) **Propagation of Bhabbar Grass.**—*Bhabbar* is an important raw material used in the manufacture of paper. In the Plan programme it was proposed to improve and stock the following areas of Sirmoor district with *bhabbar* grass:—

- (i) 3,605 acres of forest land with low percentage of *bhabbar* growth, and
- (ii) 5,795 acres devoid of *bhabbar* but suitable for *bhabbar* cultivation.

The plantation work in 2,955.5 acres was completed during the Plan period against the target of 9,400 acres. The total cost on this scheme was Rs. 68 thousand during the entire Plan period.

(4) **Construction of Roads, Paths, Bridges and Buildings.**—In the absence of adequate communications *viz.* paths, roads in the forest areas of the Pradesh, most of the valuable forests are not still susceptible to proper exploitation as also the movement of necessities of life from one place to another across such forest areas is rendered very difficult. To provide for the long felt need of communications in the forests area of the Pradesh, a scheme for the construction of roads and paths was drawn up and implemented during the Plan. The length of forest roads and paths constructed in the various forest divisions was 258 miles against the target of 1,152 miles. Besides, 5 bridges were constructed during the Plan period. These works involved an expenditure of Rs. 2.88 lakhs. The construction of roads, over and above its usefulness as described above, will also attract the tourists to various healthy and scenic places in the hills and will thus prove a good means to the economic development of the Pradesh.

The Pradesh forest area also lacks in roofed shelter for the tourists as also for the officials who work in the forests. During the Plan period, 68 buildings were constructed in the various

forest divisions. The scheme costed Rs. 4.35 lakhs during the Plan period.

(5) **Tourist Traffic.**—To provide an incentive to tourist for visiting the Pradesh, a beginning was made during 1950-51 when a publicity poster was printed and distributed to the various institutions in the country. The scheme for development of tourist traffic in Lower Bushahr and Simla Forest Divisions was drawn up and implemented during the First Plan at a cost of Rs. 15 thousand. The scheme made a modest start by providing desirable amenities to the tourists in the Rest Houses. The provisions for blankets, bed-sheets and tinned food at these places were also made.

(6) **Development in Bilaspur.**—A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was provided for development of forest resources in erstwhile Bilaspur State. During the Plan period, only a sum of Rs. 17 thousand was spent. The amount was utilized for completing the working Plan of Bilaspur forests and for strengthening and training of the staff of the Forest Department in that State.

CONCLUSION






At the end of the First Plan 3,588 sq. miles of forests were under the forest management. Two hundred and fifty eight miles long forest roads and paths were constructed to provide an access to, hitherto, inaccessible forest areas and thereby making it feasible to tap the unexplored forest resources. Besides, 68 buildings were constructed for the officials working in the forest areas. The work connected with demarcation of forests was taken up in Suket and Rajgarh Forest Divisions. The plantation work relating to the propagation of *bhabbar* grass in 2,955 acres was completed in Sirmur district during the Plan period.

MAP SHOWING AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Scale 1"



INDEX

- POTATO DEVELOPMENT STATION 
- FRUIT RESEARCH STATION 
- AGRICULTURE SCHOOL 
- VETERINARY HOSPITAL & DISPENSARY 
- FISHERY LABORATORY 

CHAPTER VI

FISHERIES

The development of fisheries in Himachal Pradesh envisaged the implementation of schemes, involving an outlay of Rs. one lakh, on the following topics:—

- (i) Conservation of Riverine Fisheries;
- (ii) Development of Fisheries by culture and propagation;
- (iii) Development of Trout Fisheries (a) in Mandi district and (b) at Chirgaon in Mahasu district;
- (iv) Development of Fisheries in Bilaspur, and
- (v) Training programme.

Broadly, the aim of above schemes was to develop fisheries through conservation and cultural practices in the Pradesh and allowing their exploitation only under a rational licensing system. The schemes were implemented at a cost of Rs. 0.60 lakh during the Plan period. The year-wise break-up of expenditure is given below:—

Period	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of total Expenditure
1951-52	0.20	33.3
1952-53	—	—
1953-54	0.06	10.0
1954-55	0.13	21.7
1955-56	0.21	35.0
Total	0.60	100.0

Details of the achievements are given below:—

(1) **Conservation of Riverine Fisheries.**—With a view to ensuring that no illicit fishing took place and adopting such measures as would conserve fish, additional staff appointed during the Plan period at a cost of Rs. 42 thousand against the Plan provision of Rs. 44 thousand. In view of an enormous increase in the catch of fish through the development of fisheries, there was a rising tendency of fishing offences from 17 detected

in 1950-51 to 90 offences in 1955-56. The tendency towards illicit fishing was also believed to be due to low economic and educational standards of the fishermen. Besides, this pointed to the way in which the supervisory staff was showing vigilance in detecting fishing offences. The number of licensed fishermen increased from 506 in 1950-51 to 1,293 in 1955-56. Year-wise details are given below:—

Year	No. of licensed Fishermen	No. of fishing offences detected
1950-51	506	17
1951-52	668	28
1952-53	879	62
1953-54	1,095	44
1954-55	1,276	78
1955-56	1,293	90

(2) **Development of Fisheries by Culture and Propagation.**—The Fisheries Department carried out work of surveying of ponds and tanks for fish culture and during the Plan period about 543 miles of length of the rivers of the Pradesh were surveyed. Besides, the scheme aimed at stocking with fish one tank at Sarol, with an area of 100 x 10 ft., in Chamba district and 4 tanks at Nahan with an area of 16.5 acres. This stocking scheme was estimated to yield 50 to 70 maunds of additional fish every year. The tanks were in delapidated condition and, therefore, required necessary repairs. In accordance with the target, the Sarol tank was fully developed and mirror carp fish is now being reared there. One *pucca* tank was developed at Nahan whereas the remaining three tanks, as planned earlier, could not be developed for fish culture because of the religious sanctity attached to them.

To study chemico-physical conditions of the water in which fish cultural operations could be carried out and for determining suitable water for the various species of fish, a fishery laboratory was established at Barot in Mandi district. The laboratory was also envisaged to conduct research work on suitability of food for fish.

The total expenditure on the scheme was to the tune of Rs. 12,284, which was in excess by Rs. 1,764 when compared to the total outlay *i.e.*, Rs. 10,520.

(3) **Development of Trout Fisheries at (1) Barot in Mandi district and (2) Chirgaon in Mahasu district.**—A sum of Rs. 2

thousand was set aside for the development of trout fisheries by the addition of 4 rearing ponds with a view to increasing the potentiality for producing 50 thousand trout ova annually.

Development of trout fisheries had also to be considered from the point of view of the set-back caused to trout fisheries in Mandi district as a result of heavy floods in 1947. At that time a large number of trout died in Uhl and Lamber Dhag rivers and it caused their depletion. In this context it was proposed to rear trout-fry in the natural fry-rearing ponds for at least 6 to 9 months and then releasing them into the small tributaries to the trout stream. For this purpose, four natural fry-rearing ponds were constructed at a cost of about Rs. 2 thousand during the Plan period, which yielded 45,000 additional trout ova in 1955-56. The programme was in consonance with the targets.

It was also proposed to establish a trout farm at Chirgaon in Mahasu district, at a cost of Rs. 41 thousand and expected to yield 50,000 trout ova annually. Owing to late sanction, the scheme was only in its initial stages at the end of the Plan period.

(4) Training of personnel.—For demonstrating modern technique of fish farming and fish methods in the Pradesh, an Assistant Warden of Fisheries was sent for training in Inland Fisheries at Calcutta. The training costed Rs. 2,200.

(5) Miscellaneous schemes.—A sum of Rs. 7,000 was proposed to be spent on the development of fisheries in Bilaspur district. For this purpose no regular scheme could be drawn up and no progress was, therefore, possible.

CONCLUSION

The extent of development in Fishery Sector, brought about during the First Five Year Plan, can be assessed from the figures incorporated in the following table:—

Period	Production (Mds.)	Total value (Rs.)	Revenue yielded (Rs.)
1950-51 (Pre-Plan)	2,300	92,000	3,951
1951-52	3,100	1,24,000	5,121
1952-53	4,000	1,60,000	6,722
1953-54	4,900	1,96,000	7,852
1954-55	5,000	2,00,000	10,127
1955-56	5,800	2,12,000	9,100

Efforts still remain to be made to organise and develop Fishermen Co-operative Societies to improve the lot of fishermen.

CHAPTER VII

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

One of the problems faced in undertaking efficiently any programme of improvement in agriculture in the country, is the existence of fragmentary and scattered holdings. The evil of sub-division and fragmentation of holdings has been brought about by a number of factors. Principally, this is the product of terrific pressure of population on land as a result of growing numbers and the un-balanced occupational distribution of the population. Another equally important factor is the law of inheritance which permits the division of ancestral land amongst the heirs. Agriculture, on thus created tiny and fragmented bits of land, is rendered uneconomic resulting in low agricultural productivity and poverty of agricultural population.

While planning for agricultural development, it is often felt that no tangible increase in agricultural production can be possible unless the fragmented land of the farmer is suitably consolidated at one place. In Himachal Pradesh, the conditions are quite different from those in the plains. The territory being largely mountainous, potentiality for bringing more land under plough is much restricted. Moreover, in view of terraced shape of fields in hilly regions, chances for large-scale farming with improved methods of cultivation are very remote. Any Plan to improve agriculture for increasing the crop yield as also for raising the standard of living of 94 *per cent* agricultural population of the Pradesh before its launching has, therefore, to a great measure look for the possibility of consolidation of sub-divided and fragmented land to ensure speedy and favourable results.

With a view to counteract the evil of fragmentation of holdings in the Pradesh, the Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953, was enforced in 1954, having been assented by the President of India on the 9th April, 1954. Owing to the late enforcement of the Act, the work relating to consolidation of holdings could be taken only as late as in 1954-55. The target of the total area to be consolidated during the First Plan period was fixed at 16 thousand acres and the budgeted demand for this purpose was rupees one lakh. However, under the revised estimates, a sum of Rs. 66 thousand was earmarked for this purpose. The total expenditure incurred during the entire Plan period was

to the tune of Rs. 61 thousand or 93 *per cent* of the revised planned outlay. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 14 thousand (24 *per cent*) and Rs. 47 thousand (76 *per cent*) was spent during 1954-55 and 1955-56, respectively.

The total area consolidated by the end of the Plan period was 4,184 acres *i.e.* 26 *per cent* of the physical target fixed at the beginning of the Plan. Consolidation operations were carried out on an experimental basis in the areas covered by the Community Development Blocks in three districts *viz.* (1) Sirmoor, (2) Mahasu and (3) Mandi. Of the total area consolidated, 2,029 acres (48.5 *per cent*) and 1,509 acres (36.1 *per cent*) comprised the land consolidated in Paonta Tehsil of Sirmoor district and Arki Tehsil of Mahasu district, respectively. The consolidation of remaining 646 acres (15.4 *per cent*) was undertaken in Mandi Sadar Tehsil of Mandi district. It will thus be obvious that the maximum area consolidated was in Sirmoor district and no operations were carried out in Bilaspur and Chamba districts.

Under the Act, there exists a provision to charge consolidation fee from the owners by levying acreage rate on the consolidated area which is to be determined by the Government from time to time and which may vary according to the nature of land. During the First Five Year Plan, no fee on this account was, however, charged from the landowners covered by the consolidation operations.

CONCLUSION

Consolidation operations in the Pradesh could not be undertaken in accordance with the target *i.e.* consolidation of 16 thousand acres with a revised ceiling of Rs. 66 thousand. This has been due partly to the long time taken in completing the preliminaries for starting consolidation operations in the Pradesh and partly to the dearth of trained and qualified personnel for undertaking this work. The difficulty was, however, partially overcome by arranging practical training of the field staff in the Punjab. Among other important reasons for the non-achievement of targets, mention has to be made of the Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Act, 1953, under the provisions of which proprietary rights were conferred upon the occupancy and non-occupancy tenants and thereby delaying the determination of the right ownership of land and consequent undertaking of consolidation operations. By the end of the Plan, 4,184 acres were consolidated at a cost of Rs. 61 thousand, covering parts of three districts *viz.* Sirmoor, Mahasu and Mandi. Of the total area, 2,029 acres or 49 *per cent* were consolidated in Paonta Tehsil of Sirmoor district.

CHAPTER VIII

PANCHAYATS

Village Panchayats existed in India even in the ancient past and formed the units of administration at the village level. A Village Panchayat has, of late, come to be recognised in this country as an active organisation representing the village community and possessing the capacity of bringing the people together for voluntary undertaking of any programme of rural development. In the context of planning, panchayats are now regarded as the foundation of entire administrative structure for national development in the country.

In the erstwhile States, which merged into Himachal Pradesh, there was no organised panchayat system under any legislation, except for a few panchayats which were functioning under the Punjab Village Panchayats Act, 1939. Most of the Panchayats inherited by the Pradesh from the erstwhile States had their membership based on nomination and not on election. Everywhere, there was a demand, therefore, for the elected Panchayats. These were the circumstances which necessitated the passing of Himachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, which was enforced in 1953.

Since no organised panchayat system existed in the Pradesh at the time of the formulation of the First Five Year Plan, development programme in regard to the panchayats did not find a place in the Plan. However, with the enactment of the Panchayat Act, and evolution of the panchayat system late in 1954, a scheme involving an outlay of Rs. 7.60 lakhs was drawn up for the development of panchayats in the Pradesh. Financial allocation for the programme was sanctioned as late as in 1955-56. Against the envisaged outlay of Rs. 7.60 lakhs, the total provision was to the tune of only Rs. 4.30 lakhs. Besides, Rs. 50 thousand were allotted for undertaking Rural Development in the erstwhile Bilaspur State.

The progress of various schemes implemented during the Plan is detailed below:—

(I) Construction of Panchayat Ghars.—An allotment of Rs. ~~5 thousand~~ ^{1 lakh} was made for the construction of 20 Panchayat

Ghars. This scheme was proposed to be financed jointly by the Government and the Panchayats, the contribution (cash or kind) of the Panchayats being 50 *per cent* of the total cost. By the end of the Plan period, 13 Panchayat *ghars* were constructed at the cost of Rs. 81 thousand, in which the people's contribution amounted to Rs. 16 thousand only.

(2) **Purchase of Tools and Implements.**—For undertaking various development works in the villages, Panchayats need a variety of tools and implements. Under the Plan, it was proposed to supply tools and implements to 120 Gram Panchayats in Block areas at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakhs. The target in this respect was fully achieved.

(3) **Grant of subsidy to Panchayat Staff.**—It was realized that the Panchayats with their limited resources at initial stages of development were not in a position to bear the expenditure to be incurred on the appointment of staff. It was, therefore, proposed to subsidize the total expenditure to be incurred on the salaries of Panchayat Secretaries of the Gram Panchayats at Rs. 50 per month each. A sum of Rs. 1.53 lakhs was spent for this purpose during the Plan period.

Another noteworthy feature of the programme was that all the Panchayat Secretaries were imparted training during the year 1955-56, at the respective district headquarters in order to make them familiar with the Panchayat Rules, preparation of panchayat budgets and the maintenance of prescribed records and registers etc.

(4) **Purchase of Library Books.**—Books worth Rs. 40 thousand were purchased and supplied to the Panchayats.

(5) **Prizes and Awards.**—In order to inculcate a spirit of sportsmanship among the people and to make them alive about their responsibilities in the accomplishment of development activities, it was proposed to hold exhibitions, cultural programmes and tournaments etc. in the panchayat areas. A sum of Rs. 45 thousand was utilized for this purpose during the Plan period.

(6) **Miscellaneous Schemes**—(a) *Starting of Clubs, Parks and Akharas.*—In view of their obvious advantages, sufficient number of clubs, parks and *Akharas* were started in the Panchayat areas during the Plan period.

(b) *Establishment of Ayurvedic Dispensaries.*—It was proposed to establish 8 ayurvedic dispensaries under the

panchayat administration. Only 2 dispensaries could be started under this scheme, owing to its subsequent transfer to the Medical and Public Health Department.

(7) **Rural Development in Bilaspur.**—A sum of Rs. 50 thousand was provided for rural development in the erstwhile Bilaspur State. The entire amount was spent on strengthening and expanding of the panchayat activities there.

Main Achievements.—During the Plan period, 25 miles of motorable road and 50 miles of bridle paths were constructed, besides repair work carried out on 500 miles of village roads. Among other achievements, mention has to be made of the construction of 4 tanks, 5 miles of *Kuhls* (irrigation channels), 8 school buildings, 2 bridges, 5 *bowalies* and 1,820 manure pits. Besides these commendable achievements, Panchayats did considerable work in improving sanitation of villages and promoting adult education by opening night schools.

CONCLUSION

By the end of the First Five Year Plan, there were 468 Gram Panchayats, 112 Nayaya Panchayat Circles, 24 Tehsil Panchayats and 4 Zila Panchayats which formed the federal structure of the Panchayat system of the Pradesh. By the end of the Plan period, 380 whole-time Panchayat Secretaries were appointed and thereby the efficiency of the working of Panchayats enhanced considerably.

CHAPTER IX

IRRIGATION

In a place like Himachal Pradesh, development of irrigation assumes a significant importance in the context of increasing the crop production. The Pradesh, at its formation in 1948, inherited the problem of food shortage prevailing in parts of many of the erstwhile States which merged into it. Principally, this was the product of the lack of an adequately developed irrigation system even on a small percentage of area that was available for cultivation. In 1950-51 *i.e.* before the formation of the First Five Year Plan, 93 thousand acres received perennial or seasonal irrigation, mostly from *kuhls*, out of the total area of 6.4 lakh acres available for cultivation from the total geographical area of 69.8 lakh acres of the Pradesh. Any programme for removing food shortage had, therefore, to take cognizance, *inter alia*, of bringing more and more rain-fed area under irrigation with a view to placing the agricultural production, from a rather restricted cultivable area of the hilly terrain mostly infested with forests, on a surer foundation.

In view of the fact that the cultivated areas of the Pradesh are widely scattered at heights ranging from 1,000 to 12,000 ft. above sea level, it has been estimated that it is possible to irrigate only about 3.2 lakh acres of the cultivated area or 40 per cent of such area. Under the First Five Year Plan, however, provision for the development of irrigation in an area of about one lakh acres of land was made. Of this, 60 thousand acres of the area was envisaged to be covered by the improvement programme in respect of existing *kuhls*, whereas in the remaining area new *kuhls* were proposed to be constructed. The total outlay for both these programmes was to the tune of Rs. 55.18 lakhs. The year-wise break-up of the expenditure is given below:—

Period	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of total expenditure
1951-52	0.27	0.8
1952-53	3.63	10.8
1953-54	11.24	33.5
1954-55	9.78	29.1
1955-56	8.65	25.8
Total	33.57	100.0

Details of achievements are given below:—

1. Improvement schemes.—The major work to be done under these schemes was the improvement of existing *kuhls* constructed by the cultivators. These *kuhls* were generally unsafe structurally, thus allowing huge wastage of water in transit. Besides, they were subject to damages by land-slides and cross-drains. The improvement as envisaged under the First Plan, therefore, included strengthening of banks, provision of drainage crossings, blasting and cutting work on the hill-side to ensure that the working of the channels was safe and permanent. As a result of this improvement effected under the Plan, irrigation of an area of 15 thousand acres was ensured.

2. New schemes.—By the end of the Plan period, the irrigation facilities could be extended to only 12,368 acres and the work in regard to irrigating another 27,124 acres of land was in the process of completion. The district-wise distribution of newly irrigated area is given in the following table:—

District	Development of Irrigation under the Plan	Irrigation under CD/ NES Blocks	Total
Chamba ..	5,169	—	5,169
Mandi ..	2,589	400	2,989
Sirmoor ..	1,018	1,498	2,516
Mahasu ..	1,369	325	1,694
Bilaspur ..	—	—	—
Total ..	10,145	2,223	12,368

From the data incorporated in the above table, it is obvious that the maximum area brought under irrigation was in Chamba district, followed by Mandi, Sirmoor and Mahasu districts.

CONCLUSION

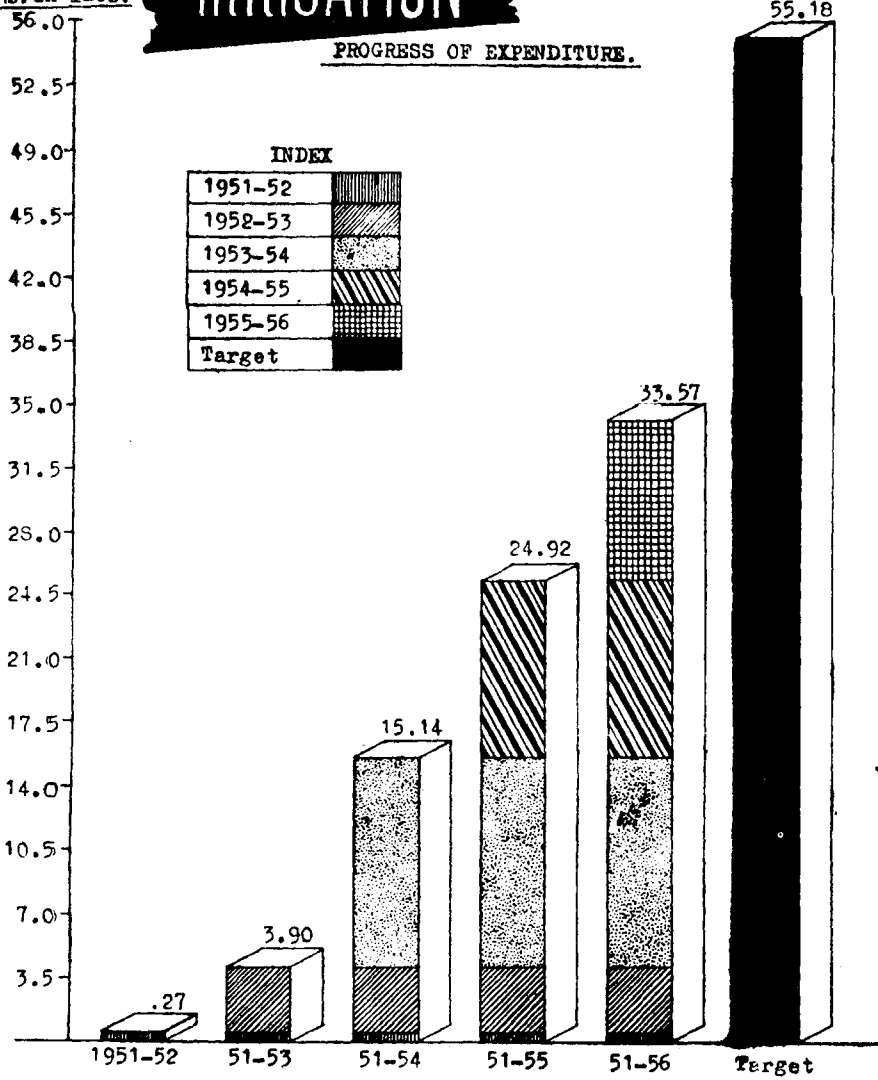
From the details given above, it will no doubt appear that the progress of development schemes relating to irrigation has not been very encouraging. While making such an assessment, the difficulties, both of administrative and technical nature, which the Government had to face in implementing the programmes of work, have to be borne in mind. Firstly, the State Government had to undertake this programme when the Irrigation Deptt. itself was not adequately developed.

IRRIGATION

Rs. in lacs.

PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE.

INDEX	
1951-52	[Diagonal lines]
1952-53	[Dotted pattern]
1953-54	[Cross-hatch pattern]
1954-55	[Vertical lines]
1955-56	[Horizontal lines]
Target	[Solid black]



By:- S. Uberoy.

This, coupled with other procedural hurdles faced in obtaining timely Governmental approval to certain types of works, proved a great set-back to the progress of the programme as a whole. Secondly, the reluctance of beneficiaries in sharing the percentage of cost of the works, in accordance with the policy as laid down by the Government, was the other handicap in completing the programme in accordance with fixed targets. Mention has however, to be made of the Himachal Pradesh Minor Canal Bill, 1955, which now guarantees systematic examination and gradual development of the cultural areas and irrigation in the hills. The Bill, perhaps passed for the first time in this part of the country, also enables the authorities to levy the betterment charges on land brought under irrigation and to prescribe the water rates.

CHAPTER X

POWER

In the development of agriculture and industry on scientific lines, power plays an important role. Besides, it is indispensable for providing present-day amenities to the people.

It was in the case of only a few princely States, which later merged into Himachal Pradesh, that their rulers had the resources to instal small electric plants for providing electricity to their palaces. There were, thus very few chances for the general public to use surplus power in a substantial measure with the result that, before the formation of Himachal Pradesh, only a few places could boast of having electricity.

Due to high mountain ranges running across the Pradesh, the entire region lies divided into isolated valleys with large inhabited tracts at high altitudes. In such a situation it has not been considered economical to set up a central station for the distribution of power all over the Pradesh. A more practical and economical approach to the problem has, however, been made by treating the upper valleys and lower valleys separately. The lower valleys lying near the plains of the Punjab and the Uttar Pradesh left to be fed by big power projects in these States and for the upper valleys the streams flowing down from the snow lines were proposed to be harnessed for power generation. In remote interior areas where high costs of transmission were involved, local hydel stations were planned to be set up to cater to the needs of the rural population living in and around such places.

The First Five Year Plan envisaged an expenditure of Rs. 33.11 lakhs for the development of power in the Pradesh. The actual expenditure incurred was, however, Rs. 22.02 lakhs only, of which a sum of Rs. 6.71 lakhs was spent during the first four year period *i.e.* 1951-55 and Rs. 15.31 lakhs spent during the fifth year (1955-56). The progress of schemes implemented during the Plan is indicated below:—

- (1) The work regarding the electrification of Solan and its suburbs and extension of electricity from Mandi

to Sundernagar was completed during the Plan period at a cost of Rs. 7.86 lakhs.

- (2) Investigation work for the electrification of Nahan-Paonta Valley, Theog and rural areas of Jogindernagar was taken up during the Plan period. Much headway could not, however, be made in this direction due to the late sanction of the scheme.
- (3) The scheme regarding the extension of electricity from Jogindernagar to Chauntra was at its initial stage at the end of the Plan period.
- (4) Electrification of Rampur and its surrounding areas was at the stage of completion.
- (5) Sanction for power generation in Rohru was received late and, therefore, no substantive work could be done.
- (6) Load surveys for hydel schemes were conducted throughout the Pradesh at a cost of Rs. 2.25 lakhs, which exceeded the provision of Rs. one lakh made in this respect under the Plan.
- (7) Since no contractor was available for undertaking the execution of schemes in this hilly terrain, the development work had, therefore, to be undertaken departmentally which entailed the purchase of a large variety of tools and vehicles. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 1.19 lakhs was spent against the Plan provision of rupees one lakh.
- (8) During the Plan period, 7 diesel generating sets were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1.42 lakhs against the Plan provision of Rs. one lakh. No installation was, however, undertaken during the Plan.
- (9) A sum of Rs. 0.29 lakh was spent for canvassing and enlightening the ignorant public about the increased use of electricity. 'Load-requirement' Survey for assessing the power requirements of a particular area as a guide for installation of generating sets also formed a part of this programme.

During the Plan period, 23 villages in Mandi district and 5 villages in Mahasu district were electrified. Electricity facilities were extended to suburban areas of Nahan and Chamba towns. Besides, 88 miles of electrical line were erected in different places of the Pradesh.

CONCLUSION

At the end of the First Five Year Plan, the quantum of power generated from both hydel and diesel generating sets was of the order of 520 kW. This excludes 230 kW purchased from the Punjab. The development that has been planned in this direction and the progress made during the First Plan points towards early possibilities of the much needed expansion of the cottage and small-scale industries in the Pradesh.

CHAPTER XI

INDUSTRIES (SMALL-SCALE)

Himachal Pradesh is predominantly an agricultural tract, with more than 94 *per cent* of the population depending on agriculture for its livelihood. The increasing pressure on land and relatively low productivity of land have rendered agriculture an uneconomic occupation in the Pradesh. The most effective measure for the economic emancipation of the agriculturists would have been the organisation and setting up of large-scale industries which could divert a substantial proportion of the population from agriculture to industry. But, owing to the conditions peculiar to the Pradesh, chances for starting large-scale industries in the near future are very dim. Development of certain cottage and small-scale industries for which the Pradesh has potentialities in the shape of raw material has, therefore, been the long-felt need of the Pradesh for providing at least a subsidiary source of income to a fairly good proportion of the impoverished agricultural population. Such development would envisage the extension of work opportunities, raising of incomes and thereby the standard of living of the people and to bring about a more balanced and integrated rural economy. A start was given to this programme during the First Five Year Plan with the following objects:—

- (i) Utilising the raw materials available locally;
- (ii) Providing employment and thereby improving the economic condition of the people, especially in the rural areas; and
- (iii) Increasing the Pradesh's production potential for meeting the basic needs of the people.

For undertaking the above programme of work, a sum of Rs. 11.00 lakhs was provided under the Plan, out of which Rs. 8.88 lakhs were spent. The year-wise break-up of the expenditure is given in the table below:—

Period	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of total expenditure
1951-52	—	—
1952-53	0.14	1.6
1953-54	0.49	5.5
1954-55	2.62	29.5
1955-56	5.63	63.4
Total	8.88	100.0

The scheme-wise details of the achievements during the Plan are summarised below:—

(1) **Direction (augmentation of staff).**—Under this scheme, additional staff both at the Headquarters and at the district level was appointed during the Plan period. It involved an expenditure of Rs. 48 thousand against the outlay of Rs. 84 thousand provided in the Plan for this purpose.

(2) **Development of Textile Industry—(a) Production-cum-Training Centres.**—Under this scheme it was proposed to establish 4 production-cum-training centres, one each at Mandi, Rampur, Chamba and Bilaspur. This target was achieved and during 1954-55, 46 students were receiving training in wool spinning, weaving and dyeing at Mandi and Rampur centres. One of the high-lights of the achievements was that in Mandi centre cloth worth Rs. 40 thousand was manufactured.

(b) **Spinning Centres.**—Besides, in accordance with the Plan programme, 8 spinning centres were established at different places in the Pradesh.

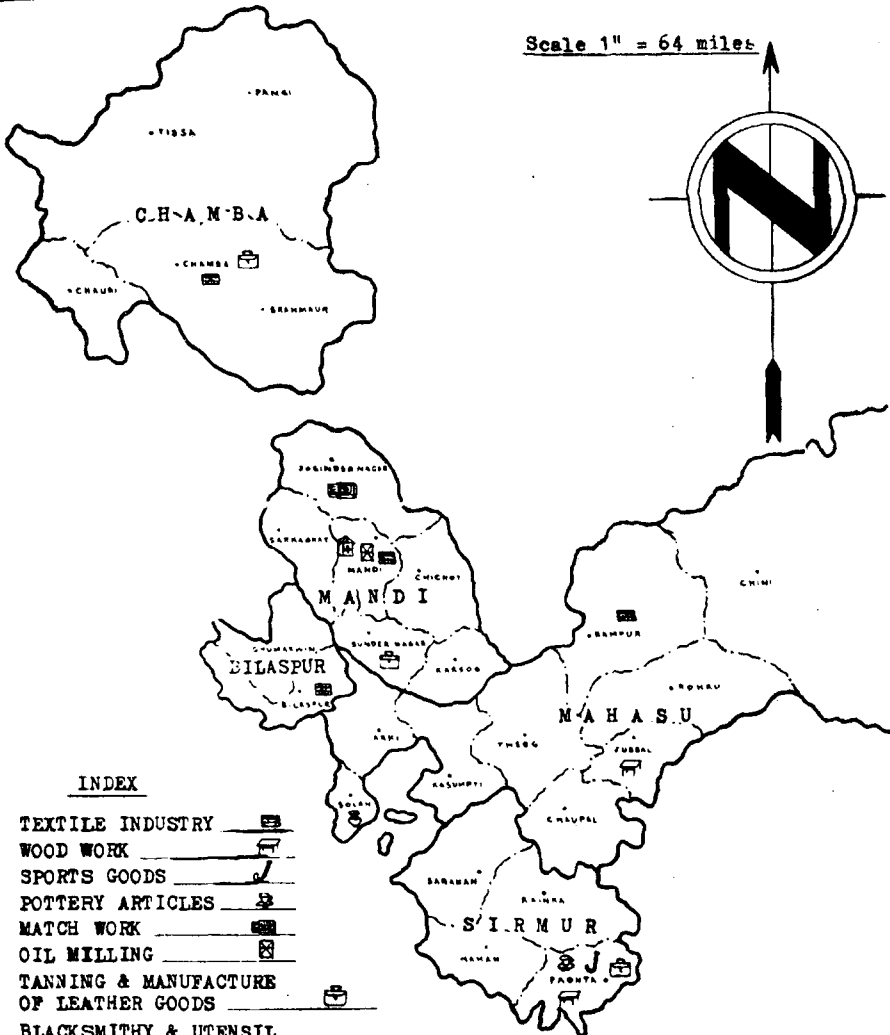
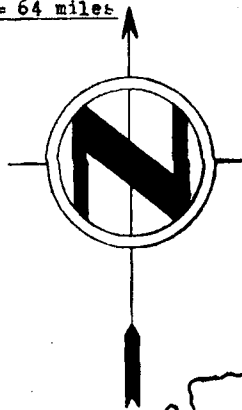
(c) **Spinning and Finishing Plant at Jogindernagar.**—It was proposed to instal a spinning and finishing plant at Jogindernagar but later on the scheme had to be dropped due to certain technical and financial difficulties.

For the development of Textile industry in the Pradesh on the above lines, a sum of Rs. 3.88 lakhs was spent against the total provision of Rs. 3.91 lakhs.

(3) **Wood Work.**—To utilise the raw material available from the local forests, it was proposed to establish two wood-working production-cum-training centres in the Pradesh. Two centres, one at Jubbal in Mahasu district and the other at

MAP SHOWING PRODUCTION CUM TRAINING CENTRES.

Scale 1" = 64 miles



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INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION INSTITUTION	

By:- S. Uberoy.

Paonta in Sirmoor district, with a provision of providing training to 24 trainees at a time, were established at a cost of Rs. 45 thousand against the Plan provision of Rs. 78 thousand.

(4) **Sports Goods.**—The sports goods industry has bright prospects for its development in the Pradesh, in view of the availability of willow wood in abundance from willow trees which is best suited for the manufacture of sport goods. One production-*cum*-training centre at Paonta in Sirmoor district was established, with the provision of providing training in sports-goods manufacturing to 12 trainees at a time, at a cost of Rs. 16 thousand against the Plan provision of Rs. 45 thousand.

(5) **Basketary Ware.**—The Pradesh has vast potentiality in the shape of raw material for basket making. In accordance with the Plan programme, one production-*cum*-training centre was set up in Nahan Tehsil of Sirmoor district, with the provision of providing training to 12 trainees at a time, at a cost of Rs. 7 thousand against the total outlay of Rs. 21 thousand.

(6) **Pottery Articles.**—A pottery production-*cum*-training centre was established at Paonta in Sirmoor district at a cost of Rs. 98 thousand which was in accordance with the Plan provision. This training centre is so equipped as to provide training to 12 trainees at a time. The production of red-clay pottery articles had been started. Steps for the production of china clay products were under way.

(7) **Match Industry.**—In view of the availability of raw material in the Pradesh required for match industry, a sum of Rs. 35 thousand was set aside in the Plan provision for the establishment of production-*cum*-training centre for match industry at Jogindernagar with a provision of providing training to 25 students. By the end of the First Five Year Plan, the construction of the training centre was in the process of completion and by then a sum of Rs. 25 thousand had been spent.

(8) **Oil Milling.**—An oil-milling expert was appointed during 1954-55 who, after completing a preliminary survey of Mandi district for the development of oil-mill industry in the district, proposed to open 3 production-*cum*-training centres at Jogindernagar, Mandi and Sundernagar. During the Plan period, only one such centre at Mandi Sadar was established at a cost of Rs. 14 thousand against an outlay of Rs. 28 thousand for this purpose.

(9) **Tanning and Manufacture of Leather Goods.**—Two training-*cum*-production centres, one at Paonta in Sirmoor district and the other at Chamba, were started under this scheme with a provision of providing training to 24 students at a time. The leather goods manufacturing sections of these centres started production of holdalls, attachecases, bags, shoes and *chappals* etc. The selection of premises for the tanning sections were finalised and the construction of tanning pits were undertaken. The scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 98 thousand.

Besides, under the Community Project and National Extension Service Programme, a training-*cum*-production centre for tanning and manufacture of leather goods was started at Sundernagar in Balh Block.

(10) **Blacksmithy and Utensil Making.**—In the Plan programme, it was envisaged to establish 2 training-*cum*-production centres in respect of blacksmithy and utensil making at a cost of Rs. 86 thousand. By the end of the Plan period, only one centre at Solan could be started at a cost of Rs. 53 thousand. The second centre could not be started due to non-availability of trained staff.

(11) **Industrial Education.**—To impart technical and industrial education, I.T.C. Silver Jubilee Technical Institute was instituted at Mandi and started functioning in 1954. The Institute is being run with the joint financial assistance of the Central Government and provides training facilities for 160 trainees. The training facilities exist in respect of the following technical and vocational trades:—

- (i) Black-smithy;
- (ii) Carpentry;
- (iii) Fitters;
- (iv) Draftsmanship;
- (v) Cutting and Tailoring.

As against the State's (now Administration) share of outlay of Rs. 16 thousand, the expenditure incurred by the local Government was only Rs. 12 thousand.

(12) **Sericulture.**—According to the reports of the Central Silk Board (India), the Pradesh is well suited for the establishment of a sericulture industry. Steps to implement these recommendations of the Board have since been taken. Development of sericulture industry is being undertaken both by the

Development Department under the Five Year Plan and by the Department of Industries under its regular programme. The scheme envisaged the establishment of mulberry farms, production of disease-free cellular silk-seed, reeling of cocoons, production of silk yarn etc.

By the end of the Plan period, 6 nurseries were set up in the Pradesh. One hundred ozs. of silk seed were imported from France and supplied to these nurseries and 242 ozs. of silk seed were produced in the silk-granage of the Department. These achievements were over and above the cocoon harvesting done by private cultivators. Besides, one weaving unit and two reeling units were established to reel out raw silk yarn from the cocoons. Four persons were trained in the reeling section.

During the First Plan, a sum of Rs. 72 thousand was spent ^{on} ~~for~~ the development of sericulture industry against the outlay of Rs. 90 thousand provided for this purpose.

(13) Slate Industry.—The original scheme for the establishment of training-*cum*-manufacturing centres for the manufacture of school slates in Chamba and Mandi districts had to be dropped in accordance with the report of the Slate Inspector, based on preliminary experiments, to the effect that slate available in Mandi and Chamba districts was unsuitable for the manufacture of school slates. Later on, however, a scheme for the production of roofing slates was drawn up and undertaken at a cost of Rs. 4 thousand against the provision of Rs. 8 thousand for this purpose.

(14) Miscellaneous Industries.—A sum of Rs. 15 thousand was set aside for the development of miscellaneous industries e.g. making of ropes, exploitation of gypsum etc. During the Plan period, only one rope making centre was established against the target of establishing ~~of~~ ^{of} 3 such centres at a cost of Rs. 4 thousand.

(15) Marketing.—With a view to popularising the products of the cottage industries, it was proposed to place for show and sale the local manufactures at various exhibitions held from time to time in the country. For this purpose, show-rooms were set up in various exhibitions held within and outside the Pradesh at a cost of Rs. 4 thousand. Besides, in order to patronize the local cottage industrial products *i.e.* cloth, boots, office requisites etc. the local Government (now Administration) gave a start by using these products for all official purposes.

CONCLUSION

For balancing the economy of the Pradesh, a well-knit Plan for the development of cottage and small-scale industries was drawn up and implemented during the First Plan. The setting up of production-cum-training centres in respect of various industries has proved to be a sound foundation and paved way for the much-needed cottage and small-scale industrial development of the Pradesh. Much, however, remains to be achieved in regard to (i) finalization of sites for industrial units, (ii) encouraging small-scale industrial undertakings, (iii) providing financial and other facilities to those interested in running such industrial units etc. These are among many other measures which will prove a forerunner to the industrial expansion of the Pradesh and to the right step towards ensuring a better living for a vast majority of the people of this Pradesh.

CHAPTER XII

ROADS

Before their merger into Himachal Pradesh, many of the constituent erstwhile States had hardly any well-developed communications system. Construction of roads in a mountainous tract was, of course, a problem for these States due to their very meagre resources. Lack of developed road-links to a very large extent, has been responsible for the economic and social backwardness of the people of the Pradesh. In the context of planning, lack of an efficient road system in the Pradesh was felt to be a big hurdle in undertaking development programmes on a large-scale. With a view to opening up of more and more inaccessible areas for economic development, construction and development of roads received adequate attention under the First Five Year Plan.

The total provision for the road development programme in the Pradesh was to the tune of Rs. 235.00 lakhs or 41.6 *per cent* of the total outlay of the Plan. The physical target fixed in this respect was the development and construction of 1,500 miles of roads. This included the improvement of 255 miles of the existing motorable roads which did not conform to any standards and were ill maintained. Broadly, the development programme connected with roads had the following objectives:—

- (i) Opening up of inaccessible and backward areas of the Pradesh;
- (ii) Improvement and reorientation of the existing roads to meet the changed administrative requirements and economic development of the area; and
- (iii) Linking of district headquarters and other important towns with the State headquarters.

The total expenditure on road development during the Plan period was of the order of Rs. 225.41 lakhs which constituted about 96 *per cent* of the total provision. The year-wise break-up of the expenditure is given below:—

Period		Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of total expenditure
1951-52	..	10.19	4.5
1952-53	..	31.03	13.8
1953-54	..	66.98	29.7
1954-55	..	41.10	18.2
1955-56	..	76.11	33.8
Total	..	225.41	100.0

ACHIEVEMENTS

(1) **Under the Plan.**—Of the proposed target of 1,500 miles, only 790 miles of jeepable and motorable roads were constructed and improved in the Pradesh.

(2) **Outside the Plan.**—Besides the above development programme, construction and improvement of 200 miles of Hindustan-Tibet Road as a part of the National Highways construction programme was undertaken. In this new construction, 81 miles long road was fit for motor vehicles and 25 miles for jeeps only. As a part of road-link construction programme, it was envisaged to construct 100-120 major bridges, of which 20 were constructed by 1955-56.

Some work in regard to the construction of unsurfaced roads to serve mainly as village roads and link roads of local importance, was undertaken by the Local Bodies. Owing to their weak financial position, construction of only 25* miles of motorable roads and 50 miles of bridle paths could be undertaken by these Bodies.

CONCLUSION







The bottle-necks in the implementation of road development programme in a hilly terrain like Himachal

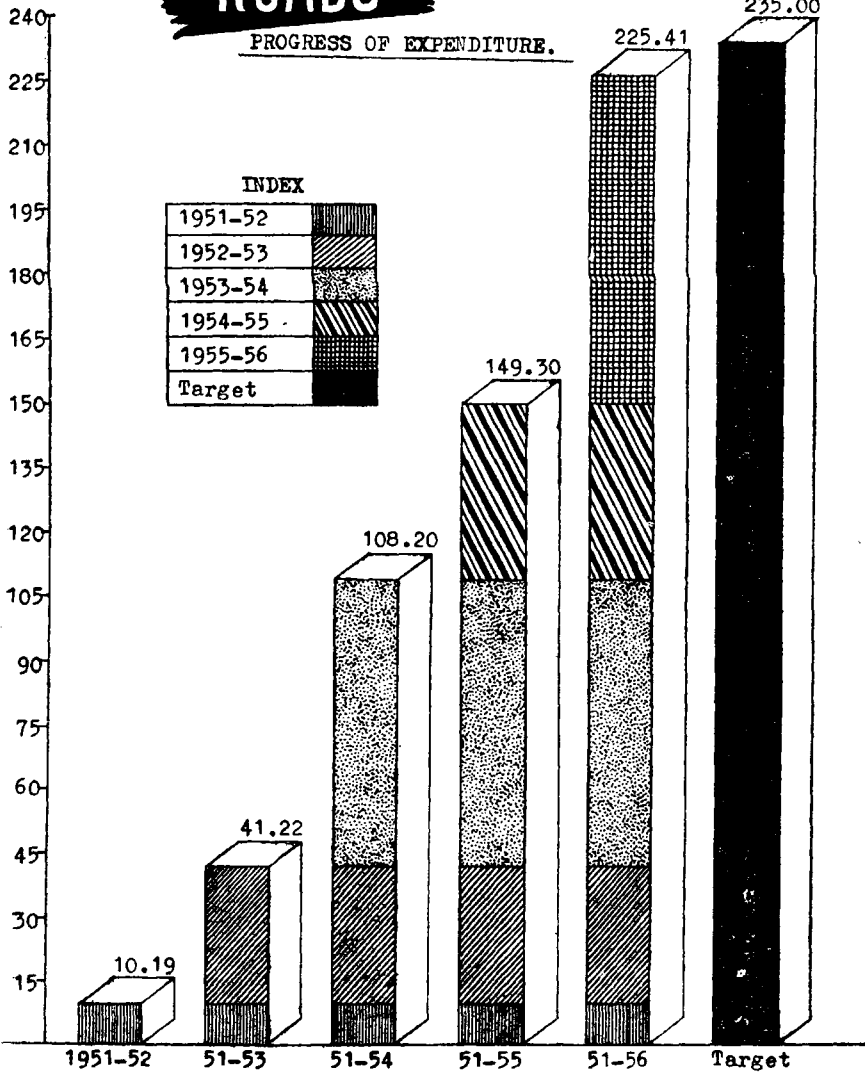
*Since the construction was partly financed from the Plan provision, the mileage has been included in the achievements under the Plan.

ROADS

Rs. in lacs

PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE.

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1951-52	
1952-53	
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Target	



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Pradesh including (i) short-span of time available for work at higher altitudes, (ii) suspension of work due to rains and snow fall, (iii) paucity of trained and experienced labour etc., were responsible for the shortfall in the physical achievements. Against a target of 1,500 miles, only 790 miles of roads were either constructed or improved during the First Plan. With a joint drive either under or outside the Plan in regard to road development, the position of roads, including National Highways, in the Pradesh at the end of the First Plan was:—

<i>Kind of Roads</i>			<i>Miles</i>
1. Motorable	..	..	465
2. Jeepable	..		431
3. Others	..	..	804
Total	..	..	1,700

CHAPTER XIII

ROAD TRANSPORT

Owing to very little possibilities for the establishment of railways for transportation, importance of a well developed road transport system, as a means to the economic development of the Pradesh, hardly needs any emphasis. Prior to the nationalisation of transport in Himachal Pradesh in 1949, motor vehicles used to ply on 307 miles in the Pradesh and the means of transport in a larger area in the interior of the Pradesh were mules, sheep and goats. As a result of very limited facilities for transportation, there was little economic activity in the Pradesh. The chances for the development of economy of the Pradesh were, therefore, very dim so long as the trade operations were allowed to continue through head-loads and pack animals. On motorable roads too, the transport arrangements were inadequate. The transport services, ~~were~~ being run by the private bodies who had insufficient number of vehicles mostly old and ill suited for hill roads. This resulted in lack of facilities for the traders as also of amenities for the travelling public. Having cognizance of these untoward circumstances, the local Government took a bold step by way of nationalisation of the transport system in the Pradesh. Thus in Mahasu, Mandi and Chamba districts, transport was nationalised in the year 1949. In Sirmoor, the transport had already been nationalised by the Sirmoor Darbar before the merger of this State into Himachal Pradesh.

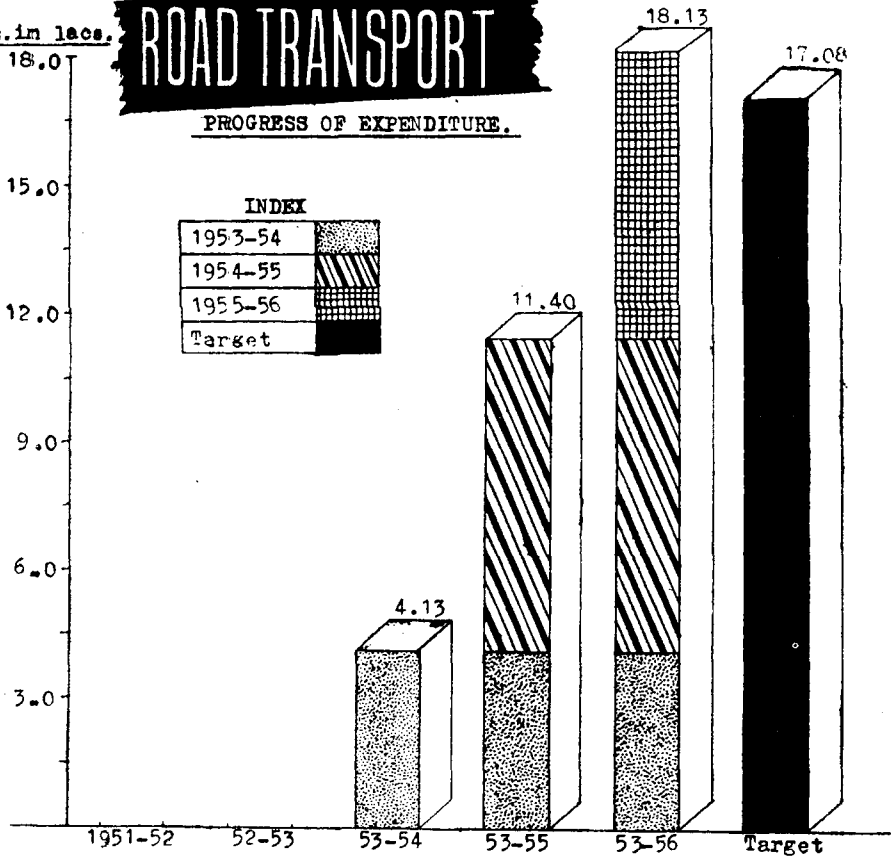
A sum of Rs. 17.08 lakhs was provided for the development of nationalised transport under the First Five Year Plan. Despite the late sanction of the schemes and consequent initiation of the programme in 1953-54, the actual expenditure of Rs. 18.13 lakhs during the Plan period was in excess by Rs. 1.05 lakhs over the Plan provision. The year-wise break-up of the expenditure is given in the table below:—

Period	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of total expenditure
1951-1952	—	—
1952-1953	—	—
1953-1954	4.13	22.8
1954-1955	7.27	40.1
1955-1956	6.73	37.1
Total	18.13	100.0

Rs. in lacs.

ROAD TRANSPORT

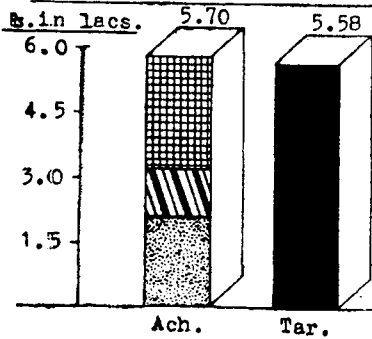
PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE.



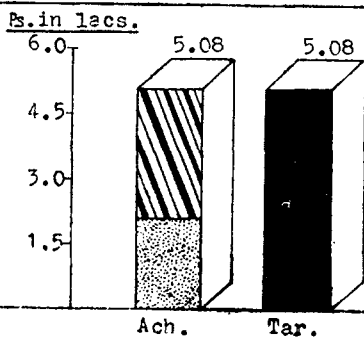
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1953-54	
1954-55	
1955-56	
Target	

IMPORTANT SCHEMES.

Purchase of Vehicles.



Investment in Kulu Valley Transport.



By:- S. Uberoy

(5) **Development of Transport in Bilaspur.**—Besides, a separate scheme for the development of transport in Bilaspur was implemented at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

CONCLUSION

An overall appraisal of the achievements under the development of transport, as envisaged in the First Plan can be made from the following table:—




Period	No. of Buses	No. of trucks	No. of employ- ed persons	No. of routes under operat- ion	Total mileage covered (’000 miles)
1951-52	.. 69	75	202	26	1,793
1952-53	.. 87	85	399	37	1,967
1953-54	.. 100	95	425	40	2,189
1954-55	.. 109	99	540	45	2,418
1955-56	.. 104	126	720	45	2,384

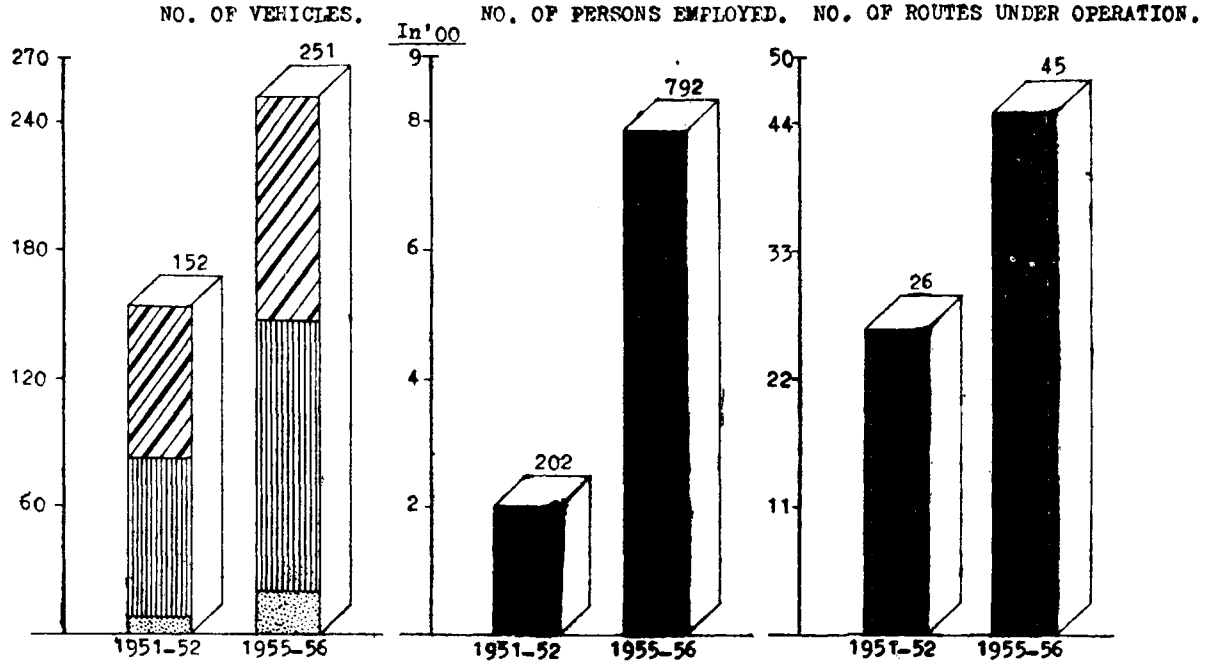
Despite commendable achievements during the First Plan, much remains to be done to develop the transport system in the Pradesh on such lines as to ensure availing of the transport facilities by all the interests even with meagre resources. Progress of the system with this aim in view will go a long way towards the economic emancipation of the people in, hitherto, neglected hills of this Pradesh.

ROAD TRANSPORT

ACHIEVEMENTS.

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Buses	
Trucks	
Others	



By:- S.Uberoy.

CHAPTER XIV

EDUCATION

Capacity of an ordinary citizen to participate in public affairs with proper understanding and decorum constitutes an essential pre-requisite for the success of democracy. The role of education in training the individual for achieving this end hardly needs any emphasis. Development of education in this era of planning in the country has assumed even greater importance in so far as it enables the commoner (i) to rightly assess the significance of National Re-construction Programme, (ii) to realise his responsibility and the role he is required to play in making this Programme a success and (iii) to avail and utilize to the best, the achievements of the Programme in efficient and speedy economic development of the country.

In Himachal Pradesh, development of education has received foremost attention ever since its formation in April, 1948 *i.e.*, even before the start of the First Five Year Plan. Such action was necessitated owing to the lack of a developed and organised educational system. Development of education in various constituent units (erstwhile States of the Pradesh) was not uniform. Whereas, some units were much ahead, others had very little educational facilities. In places wherever such facilities existed, these were unevenly distributed between urban and rural areas, generally to the disadvantage of the latter. There was no provision of University education in any of the erstwhile States. Education of women was sadly neglected. Adequate arrangements for schooling, even for a small number of scholars, generally did not exist. Educational institutions were mostly ill equipped and poorly staffed. It was as a result of these deplorable conditions that the percentage of literacy, in the Pradesh was found as low as 5 *per cent* at the time of 1951 Census, which did not compare favourably with the corresponding percentage in many of the States.

In the above background, the First Five Year Plan took cognizance of much-needed educational development in the Pradesh. Of the total Plan, provision of Rs. 564.40 lakhs, Rs. 50.00 lakhs, or 8.9 *per cent*, were set aside for this purpose. Broadly speaking, the development of education in Himachal

Pradesh envisaged:—

- (i) Introduction of basic education,
- (ii) improving existing educational institutions by raising their standard and providing more facilities in regard to laboratory equipment, and
- (iii) awarding scholarships for giving a fillip to the vocational and technical education in the Pradesh.

As a result of late initiation of various schemes, the progress of expenditure (shown in the table below) during the first two years of the Plan was rather slow and constituted only 13 per cent of the target:—

Year	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of total expenditure
1951-52	0.42	0.9
1952-53	5.83	12.9
1953-54	7.06	15.7
1954-55	13.37	29.6
1955-56	18.49	40.9
Total	45.17	100.0

A review of the progress of the schemes implemented during the First Five Year Plan is given in subsequent paragraphs:—

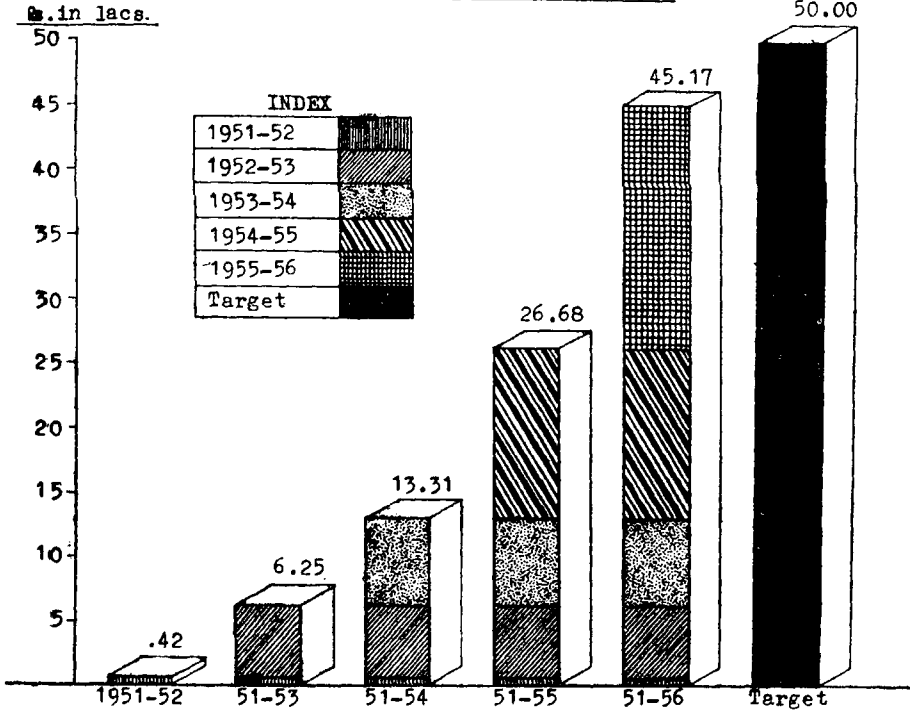
(1) Primary and Junior Basic Education.—The development of this type of education as brought about by the implementation of schemes under the Plan and by the efforts outside the Plan is discussed below separately:—

(i) *Under the Plan.*—Introduction of basic education *i.e.* community and physical education and diversification of the courses, to suit the needs and capability of the students, constituted an integral part of the development of education in this Pradesh. It was proposed to open 145 basic schools, besides 22 primary schools. By the end of Plan period 154 (145 basic and 9 primary) schools had been opened; there being a short-fall of 13 primary schools. Of the total basic schools, 108 were opened during 1951-52 and the remaining 37 schools during 1952-53, over and above 9 primary schools all opened in Bilaspur district.

As against 63 in Mahasu district and 52 in Chamba district, 30 basic schools were opened in Mandi district. In Bilaspur

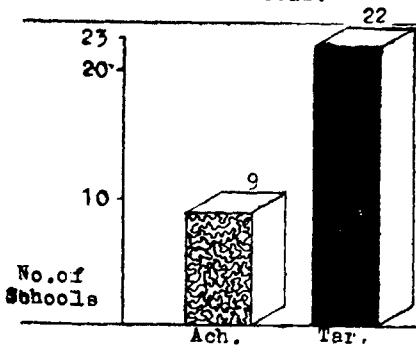
EDUCATION

PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE.

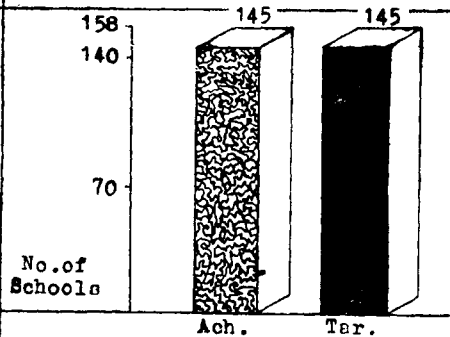


IMPORTANT SCHEMES : ACHIEVEMENTS.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.



BASIC SCHOOLS.



By:- S.Uberoy.

district, all the 9 newly opened schools were of the primary type. No such school was opened in Sirmoor district. The district-wise distribution of targets and achievements in this respect is given below:—

District	Target (No. of schools)	
	Fixed	Achieved
Mahasu ..	63	63
Chamba ..	52	52
Mandi ..	30	30
Bilaspur ..	*22	*9
Sirmoor ..	..	..

For each one of the above institutions, 3 teachers were provided by the Government. With regard to school buildings, Rs. one thousand per building was contributed by the Government and the rest was contributed by the community in the shape of land, labour etc.

(b) Another important feature of the Plan was that the Local Government, in conjunction with the Government of India, sponsored a scheme for relieving educated unemployment in the Pradesh by opening 100 Primary Schools at a cost of Rs. 1.12 lakhs. The target fixed was fully achieved but the total cost incurred was only a little over Rs. 64 thousand. Of the newly opened schools, 30 were shared by Mahasu, 25 by Mandi and 15 each by Sirmoor, Chamba and Bilaspur districts.

(c) For the introduction of compulsory primary education in the Pradesh, Rs. 50 thousand were set aside for the provision of additional staff and for meeting the contingent expenditure. In this connection, 25 primary schools were opened at an expenditure of Rs. 48 thousand.

(d) Yet another note-worthy feature of development of primary education was the augmentation of 170 single-teacher primary schools by one teacher each. According to the Plan of having 34 teachers every year, the target was fully achieved by the end of the First Five Year Plan.

(ii) *Outside the Plan.*—Besides the schemes implemented during the Plan period, 40 primary schools were opened under C.D./N.E.S. Programme. 12 primary schools were started by the

*All Primary schools.

private organisations. The Government also started one nursery school.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Increase in the number of pupils was estimated by comparing corresponding figures in 1951-52 and 1955-56. It was found that whereas the number of school-going boys had increased from 19,250 to 34,067, the number of school-going girls had increased from 1,337 to 4,168, showing an increase of 85.8 *per cent* in the total number of school-going children. During the same period, the number of teachers in these institutions increased from 765 to 1398.

(2) Secondary Education—(a) Middle Schools.—It was proposed to provide one middle school in the jurisdiction of every judicial panchayat. During the Plan period, 46 lower-middle and primary schools were up-graded to middle standard and five new middle schools, one in Mahasu district and four in Bilaspur district, were started. Ten-acre agricultural farm, as initially planned, could not be provided to these schools because of the paucity of suitable agriculture land.

During the Plan period, it was found that corresponding to an increase in the number of school-going boys from 10,004 to 14,928, the number of school-going girls had increased from 846 to 2,562. Thus there was an increase of 61.2 *per cent* in the total number of school-going children. During the same period, the number of teachers in these institutions increased from 427 to 852.

(b) High Schools.—In the Plan programme, it was proposed to up-grade 15 middle schools to high school standard (ordinary and agricultural) and to open two new high schools. Besides, it was also proposed to supply laboratory equipment to the existing and to the newly converted high schools. Of the fifteen middle schools converted into high schools, 4 each were in Mahasu and Mandi, 3 in Bilaspur and 2 schools each in Sirmoor and Chamba districts. The required laboratory equipment was supplied to these schools. The agricultural schools could not, however, be started for want of suitable agricultural land. On the actual implementation of the Plan, it was not found feasible to open the two new high schools as initially planned due to insufficient number of students. The total expenditure incurred on this up-grading programme was to the tune of Rs. 7.78 lakh against the Plan provision of Rs. 8.45 lakhs.

Besides the above, the Education Department took over one high school from the Community Development and National Extension Service Organisation.

The number of boys attending high schools increased from 8,695 in 1951-52 to 14,695 in 1955-56. The number of school-going girls also increased from 1,828 to 3,812 during the same period. On the basis of these data the percentage increased in the overall number of school-going students was worked out to be 76. During the same period, the number of teachers in these institutions increased from 458 to 745.

(3) College Education.—The long felt need of the people of the Pradesh for a degree college was met by opening a degree college at Mandi in 1948. Under the Plan programme it was envisaged to start B.Sc. classes at Mandi college and to raise the Bilaspur high school to Intermediate College standard.

In 1952-53, B.Sc. classes in Physics and Chemistry were started at Mandi College, whereas classes in Botany and Zoology could not be started due to insufficient number of students. The Bilaspur High School in keeping with the Plan programme, was, however, raised to Intermediate standard. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 3.89 lakhs was spent against the Plan provision of Rs. 4.04 lakhs.

Besides, one degree college was started at Nahan by a private organisation during the Plan period.

Corresponding to an increase in the number of students attending colleges from 228 (212 boys and 16 girls) in 1951-52 to 496 (445 boys and 51 girls) in 1955-56, the number of teachers in these colleges increased from 15 to 38 during the same period.

(4) Awarding Scholarships for giving fillip to Vocational and Technical Education.—For the promotion of vocational and technical education, a sum of Rs. 70 thousand was set aside for awarding scholarships to poor and deserving students. During the Plan period, 46 scholarships could be awarded to the persons with ability and aptitude for undertaking higher studies and research work in and outside the Pradesh, against the target of awarding 185 scholarships. Besides, 763 scholarships were awarded to poor and deserving students in the schools. A sum of Rs. 69 thousand was spent on this scheme during the Plan period.

(5) Development of N.C.C. and A.C.C.—With the object of developing character, comradeship, ^{spirit}idea of service and leadership in the youth, fifteen junior Divisions of N.C.C. and A.C.C. were organised—6 in Mahasu district, 4 in Mandi district,

2 each in Sirmoor and Chamba districts and 1 in Bilaspur district. The expenditure on this account was to the tune of Rs. 1.68 lakhs as against the planned provision of Rs. 1.81 lakhs.

(6) **Miscellaneous Schemes**—(a) *Teacher's Training*.—Availability of adequate number of trained teachers constitutes an essential pre-requisite for proper development of education. The Pradesh, before the implementation of First Five Year Plan, was confronted with acute shortage of trained teachers. The difficulty was overcome partly by making provision for the continuation of 3 existing Teachers' Training Institutes and partly by starting of a B.T. College at Auhar in Bilaspur district. The number of trainees in these institutions increased from 182 (158 men and 24 women) in 1951-52 to 352 (312 men and 40 women) in 1955-56.

(b) *Audio-visual Education*.—The audio-visual education, which is an important constituent of social education, had a modest start during the First Plan. A sum of Rs. 3 thousand was spent against the Plan provision of Rs. 13 thousand for this purpose.

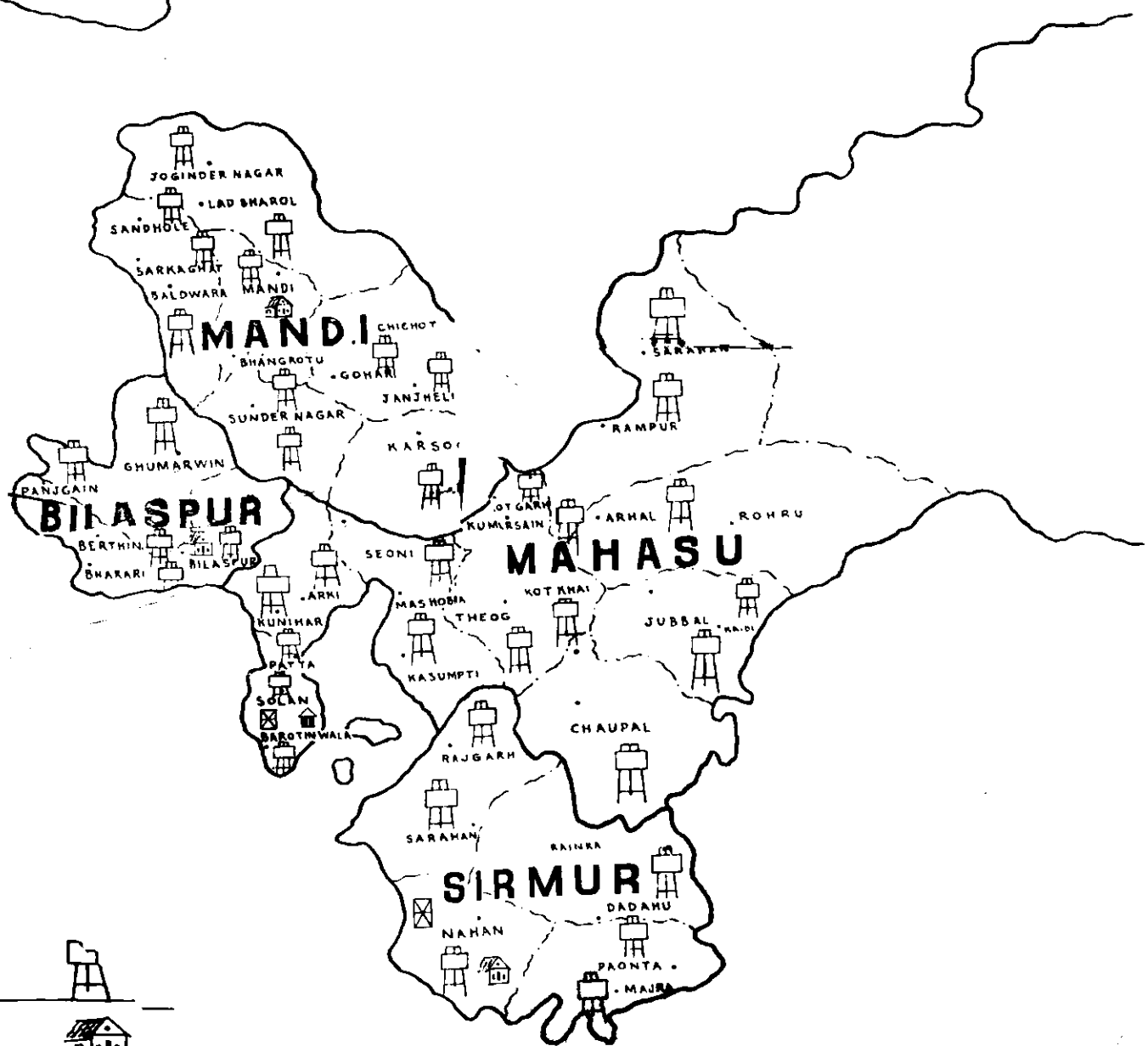
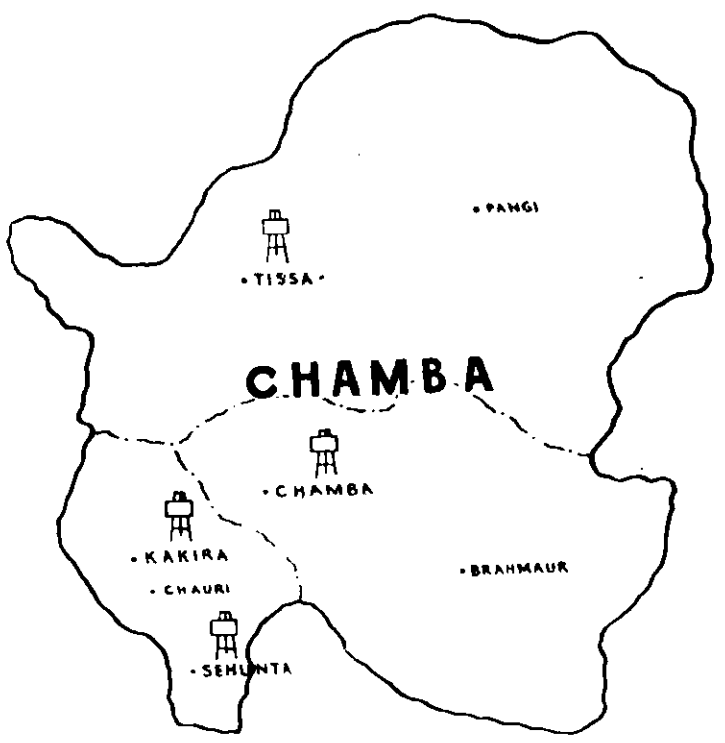
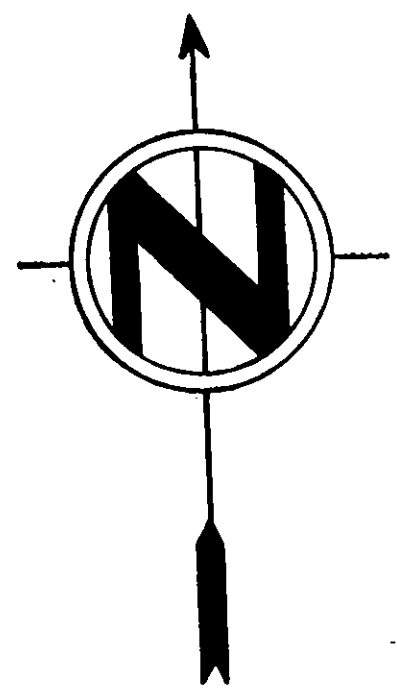
(c) *Opening of a Library and Adult Education Centres in Bilaspur*.—Mention has also to be made of the progress made in the institution of libraries and the promotion of adult education in Bilaspur district. Whereas, one central library, as envisaged under the Plan, was set up at Bilaspur, the number of adult education centres established was only 4 against the target of 9. The total expenditure on this account was to the tune of Rs. 73 thousand as against the planned outlay of Rs. 78 thousand.

(d) *Pre-school Education*.—In recognition of the importance of pre-school education, a sum of Rs. 30 thousand was set aside for the establishment of pre-school centres. Accordingly, two pre-school centres at Mandi and Bilaspur were opened which involved an expenditure of Rs. 11 thousand.

(e) *Social Education*.—Social education programme was undertaken as a part of Community Development programme on 2nd October, 1952. Under this programme, 5 Community education centres and 568 adult education centres were established in the Pradesh. Besides, at the end of the Plan, a number of compact areas were selected for an intensive adult education drive with a view to making education available to as large a number of adult illiterates as could be possible. To overcome

MAP SHOWING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH.

Scale 1" = 16 miles



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- HIGH SCHOOL
- COLLEGE
- B.T. COLLEGE
- TRAINING SCHOOL (TEACHERS)

the dearth of teachers for these centres, a group of primary school teachers was sent to Allahabad in February, 1955, for a short literacy course. Two Officers were also deputed to receive training in the Janta College, Delhi, to assist the local Government in prescribing suitable syllabus and books required for this new system of education.

CONCLUSION

During the Plan period, the system of basic education was introduced for the first time in the Pradesh. A start was also made in respect of audio-visual education and the establishment of N.C.C. and A.C.C. Divisions in the Pradesh. As to how far the Pradesh progressed in the field of education can be assessed from the record of achievements given above. However, a bird's-eye-view of the development can be had from the figures given below:—

Period	Number of Institutions				Number of Scholars				Number of Teachers			
	Colleges	High Schools	Middle and Lower-Middle Schools	Primary and Junior Basic	Colleges	High Schools	Middle and Lower-Middle Schools	Primary and Junior Basic	Colleges	High Schools	Middle and Lower-Middle Schools	Primary and Junior Basic
1951-52	1	29	89	506	228	10,523	10,850	20,587	15	458	427	765
1952-53	1	31	98	601	249	11,897	10,405	26,774	20	472	603	1,069
1953-54	1	35	103	638	224	13,063	12,217	27,797	20	565	708	1,236
1954-55	3	43	114	696	403	17,238	15,731	33,844	20	698	819	1,532
1955-56	3	45	122*	808	496	18,507	16,490	38,235	38	745	852	1,398

*Includes 3 Senior Basic Schools.

CHAPTER XV

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Physical health is an essential pre-requisite for the prosperity of a nation. Health of the people is the best measure of their energy and capacity for productive work in any field of activity.

The standard of health of the people of Himachal Pradesh, at the time of its formation, did not stand a favourable comparison with that prevailing in many of the States in India. The causes of ill health were low standard of living of the masses and lack of adequate medical facilities. In fact, the abject neglect in the matter of providing medical and public health facilities was the legacy left over by the erstwhile States now forming constituent units of the Pradesh. The existing hospitals and dispensaries were too inadequate in number and were ill equipped and badly designed. Besides, a public health set-up was not even in existence any where in these States. In view of appallingly under-developed medical and public health system, it was imperative for the Administration to pay adequate attention to the development of these two sectors on proper lines. Under the First Plan, a sum of Rs. 62.66 lakhs was earmarked for this purpose. This allocation formed 55.6 *per cent* and 11.1 *per cent* respectively, of the total Plan provision for Social Services and for the Plan as a whole.

A record of achievements in respect of medical and public health development programmes is given below separately:—

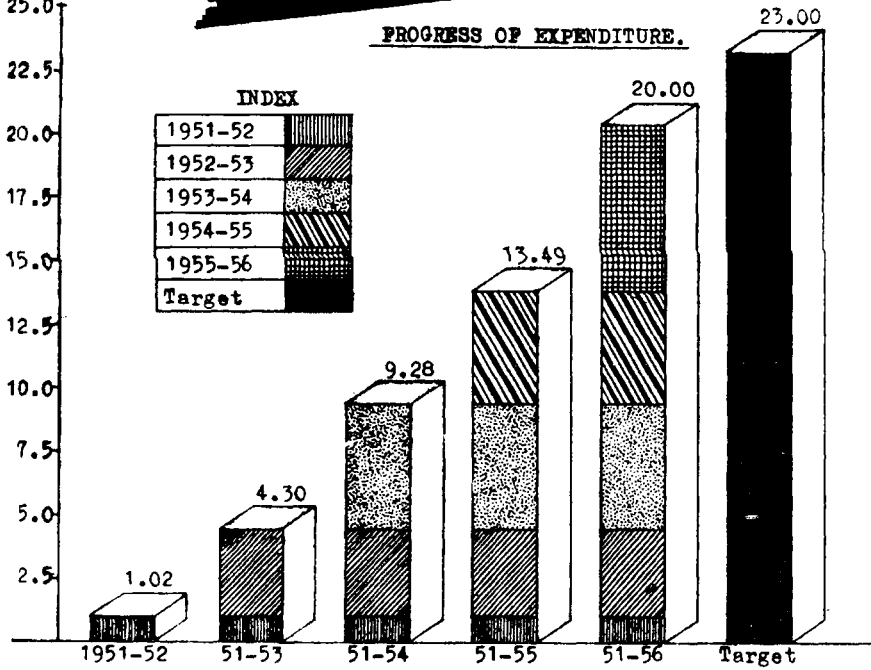
A. MEDICAL

For the expansion of medical facilities, a sum of Rs. 23.00 lakhs, excluding Government of India share of Rs. 0.22 lakh, was set aside during the Plan. The main objective of the schemes implemented in this sector, was to intensify curative as well as preventive measures in order to bring down, as far as possible, the incidence and virulence of the commonly prevailing diseases *e.g.* venereal diseases, tuberculosis, leprosy etc. in the Pradesh. The curative measures included extension and improvement of medical facilities by opening new hospitals and

MEDICAL

Rs. in lacs.

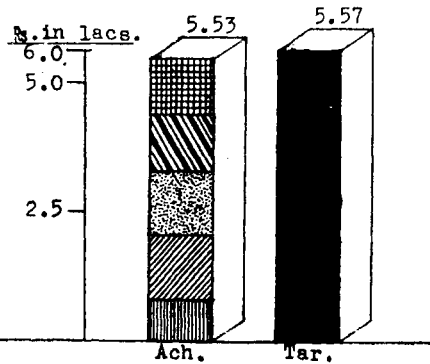
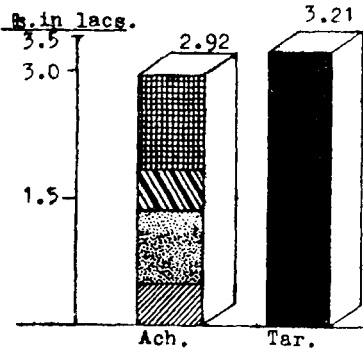
PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE.



IMPORTANT SCHEMES

Upgrading of Hospitals.

Venereal Diseases.



By:- S. Uberoy.

dispensaries and the up-grading of the existing ones in accordance with the local needs. Among the preventive measures, the most important were B.C.G., and anti-Malaria Campaigns and the opening of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

The total expenditure on schemes relating to medical development was to the tune of Rs. 20.00 lakhs, short-fall being Rs. 3.00 lakhs. The year-wise break-up of the expenditure is given below:—

Period	Expenditure (Lakh Rs.)	Percentage of the total expenditure
1951-52 ..	1.02	5.1
1952-53 ..	3.28	16.4
1953-54 ..	4.98	24.9
1954-55 ..	4.20	21.0
1955-56 ...	6.51	32.6
Total ..	19.99	100.0

Details of physical achievements are given below:—

1. Up-grading of Hospitals and Dispensaries.—For providing adequate medical facilities, seven hospitals and dispensaries were up-graded during the Plan period at different places in the Pradesh. Besides the augmentation of the staff, these institutions were equipped with modern laboratory facilities. The scheme was actually taken in hand in 1952-53. The expenditure on the scheme was Rs. 292 thousand against the outlay of Rs. 321 thousand envisaged in the Plan. The year-wise break-up of the expenditure is given below:—

Period	Expenditure (Thousand Rs.)	Percentage of the total expenditure
1951-52 ..	—	—
1952-53 ..	48	16.4
1953-54 ..	81	27.7
1954-55 ..	52	17.9
1955-56 ..	111	38.0
Total ..	292	100.0

The distribution of the up-graded hospitals is not even. Three hospitals were up-graded in Mahasu district and up-grading of one hospital each was done in Chamba, Mandi and

Sirmoor districts. Besides, general improvement of the hospital at Bilaspur was made during the Plan period.

2. Extension of Medical-aid Facilities.—(a) *Opening of Allopathic Dispensaries.*—A scheme was drawn up under the Plan to open 16 allopathic dispensaries in the interior of the Pradesh. This target was fully achieved at a cost of Rs. 3.18 lakhs against the Plan provision of Rs. 3.81 lakhs. Of these, 5 dispensaries were opened in Mahasu district, 4 in Mandi district, 3 in Chamba district and 2 dispensaries each in Bilaspur and Sirmoor districts.

(b) *Opening of Ayurvedic Dispensaries.*—In the rural areas where allopathic treatment does not find much favour with the public, development of ayurvedic system was felt necessary. For this purpose, it was proposed to open 10 ayurvedic dispensaries during the First Plan. Of the total outlay of 23 thousand earmarked for this scheme, only a sum of Rs. 2,524 was spent on starting nucleal dispensaries. Three such dispensaries were opened in Mahasu district, 2 each in Mandi, Sirmoor and Bilaspur districts and one was started in Chamba district.

(c) *Mule-mobile Dispensaries.*—The urgency of opening mule-mobile dispensaries was long felt to provide medical aid in those parts of the Pradesh which are not easily accessible due to lack of communications, especially in the winter and rainy seasons. Therefore, under the Plan, a sum of Rs. 1.08 lakhs was set aside for starting such dispensaries. During the Plan, four mule-mobile dispensaries, one in each district except Bilaspur, were set up at a cost of Rs. 0.88 lakh.

(d) *Motor-mobile Dispensaries.*—Another important step in medical expansion was the establishment of motor-van dispensaries. Five dispensaries, one in each district, were set up at a cost of Rs. 79 thousand. These dispensaries have proved to be of great utility in promptly providing medical facilities to the people living in distant areas connected by motorable roads.







(e) *Up-grading of Snowdon Hospital.*—At the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, there was no hospital at the State level in the Pradesh. Snowdon hospital at Simla was, therefore, up-graded during the First Plan so as to ensure its functioning as a State hospital.

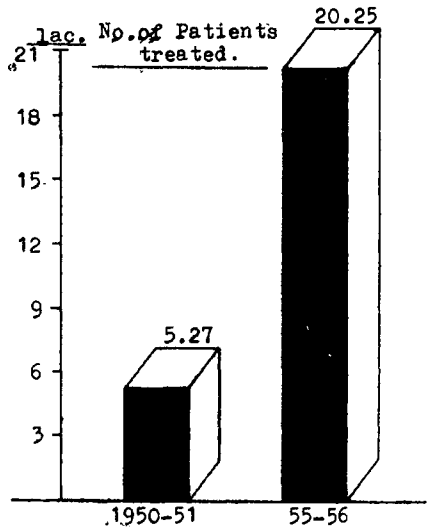
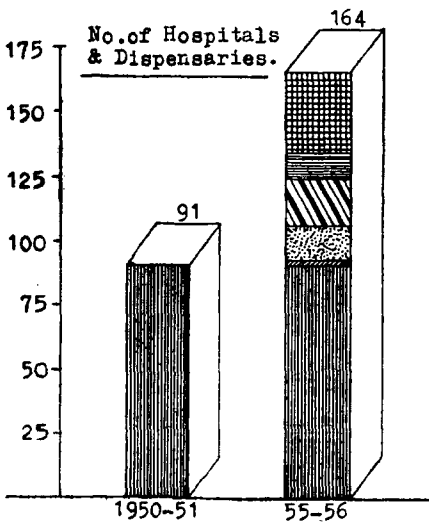
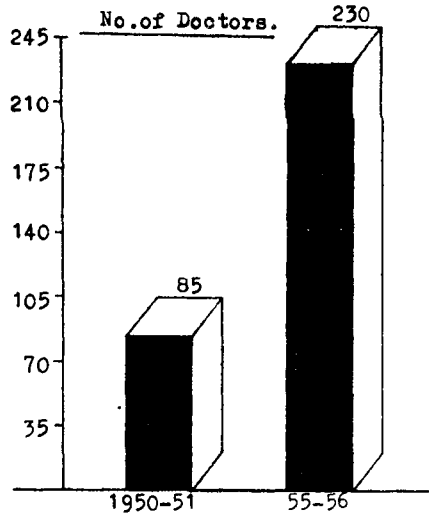
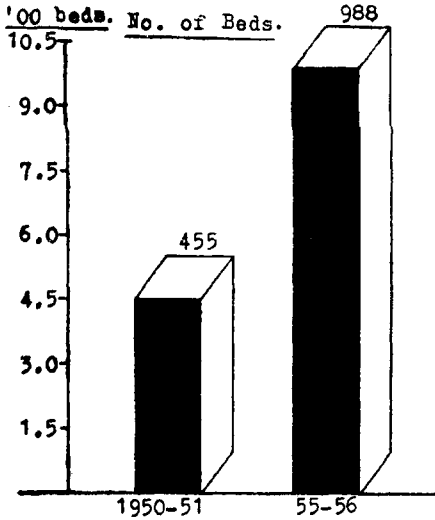
(f) *Dental Clinics.*—Another important and neglected sphere which required development was dental service. Practically, there was no dental facility available to the public

MEDICAL

ACHIEVEMENTS.

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1950-51	
1951-52	
1952-53	
1953-54	
1954-55	
1955-56	



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before the First Five Year Plan. To fill up this gap, four dental clinics, one in each district (except Bilaspur) were opened. This involved an expenditure of Rs. 90 thousand against the Plan provision of Rs. 92 thousand.

(g) *Leprosy Clinics.*—Combating Leprosy is regarded as one of the major problems in medical development of Himachal Pradesh. It has been estimated that, on an average, there are 2-3 thousand leprosy cases detected in the Pradesh in a year. The first leprosy home was started in the erstwhile Chamba State, followed by the opening of a leprosy clinic in erstwhile Mandi State. Realising the importance of the problem, it was proposed to open four such clinics in the districts with an estimated outlay of Rs. 32 thousand. Four leprosy clinics, one each in Mahasu, Mandi, Chamba and Sirmoor districts, were opened at a cost of Rs. 12 thousand. The short-fall in the expenditure was due to the incompleteness of the construction of buildings for such clinics.

(h) *V. D. Clinics.*—Incidence of venereal diseases has been found to be the highest in the Pradesh by the World Health Organisation Venereal Diseases Demonstration Team. To keep down such high incidence was apparently a major problem in the field of medical development. For this purpose, therefore, a sum of Rs. 5.57 lakhs or 24.3 per cent of the total outlay for the development of medical-aid facilities was set aside for the opening of four V.D. clinics in the districts and for the establishment of a V.D. Organisation at the State level. This target was achieved in full. The V.D. Organisation, in collaboration with the World Health Organisation, surveyed a major part of the infested areas of the Pradesh and has by now cured a pretty high number of patients. The working in each district has been so arranged that besides routine work at the respective clinics, the local teams go out into the interior of the Pradesh for field work in order to ensure systematic coverage of the population within a fixed period. During the field trips, people are given informative talks on venereal diseases and hand-bills in this respect are also distributed. The total cost of the scheme was to the tune of Rs. 5.53 lakhs. The year-wise break-up, thereof, is given below:—

Period	Expenditure (Thousand Rs.)	Percentage of total expenditure
1951-52	78	14.1
1952-53	120	21.7
1953-54	132	23.9
1954-55	109	19.7
1955-56	114	20.6
Total	553	100.0

3. Staff Schemes.—A sum of Rs. 2.18 lakhs was provided under the Plan for the augmentation of the staff of Hospitals, dispensaries and for the appointment of inspectional staff, with a view to ensuring effective supervision over the working of ayurvedic dispensaries in the Pradesh. During the Plan, the number of doctors increased from 65 in 1951-52 to 161 in the year 1955-56. During the same period, the number of *Vaids* increased from 34 to 69 and the number of nurses and mid-wives increased from 34 to 153.

5. Miscellaneous.—(a) *T.B. Sanatorium.*—In severe winters the people are compelled to huddle up in badly ventilated houses. Such conditions, coupled with their stark poverty and malnutrition causes the incidence of tuberculosis at a large scale which takes a heavy toll of life in the Pradesh. Among the measures taken for combating this disease, mention has to be made of one doctor deputed for training in T.B., attachment of small T.B. wards to the 4 District hospitals and opening of a 20-bed clinic at Mashobra in 1951. The existing arrangements were inadequate to accommodate even the urgent and curable cases. In 1953, a T.B. Sanatorium was, therefore, set up at Mandhodhar near Dharmpur. Besides, the T.B. ward at Nahan and the clinic at Mashobra were merged into this Sanatorium. This was, however, accomplished outside the Plan programme.

(b) *Training in Maternity and Child Welfare.*—In this direction a start was given by deputing a lady doctor for receiving training in maternity and child-welfare operations and a sum of Rs. 2 thousand was provided under the Plan provision for this purpose.

(c) *Laboratory Assistants' Training.*—A sum of Rs. 2,382 was earmarked for the training of Laboratory Technicians as a step towards circumventing the shortage of trained persons.

(d) *Medical Education.*—The shortage of trained doctors, compounders and nurses has been a great bottle-neck in the implementation of development programmes in medical sphere in the Pradesh. The problem has become insurmountable owing to the absence of a Medical College in the Pradesh and non-existence of facilities in the teaching of science subjects in colleges, except at the Degree College in Mandi. As a first step towards meeting this appalling shortage of trained personnel, a sum of Rs. 22,600 was set aside for awarding scholarships and stipends to a good number of persons of outstanding ability and with aptitude for undertaking research work in and outside the Pradesh. The Departmental candidates for scholarships and

stipends were selected on seniority-cum-merit basis. A sum of Rs. 13,026 was spent on this scheme during the Plan period.

CONCLUSION

An overall assessment of the development brought about in medical sector by the end of the Plan period as compared to the pre-Plan period can be made from the following figures:—

Number of	1950-51	1955-56
Hospitals and Dispensaries ..	91	164
Beds	455	988
Doctors	58	161
Vaids	27	69
Nurses and Mid-wives	30	153
Patients treated (Indoor and outdoor)	5,27,035	20,24,569

On the basis of above figures, it is worked out that at the end of the First Plan there existed one medical institution for every 66.5 Sq. miles covering a population of 7,358 persons as compared to 120 and 12,192, respectively, before the Plan.

B. PUBLIC HEALTH

The development programme in the field of Public Health during the First Plan in Himachal Pradesh comprised the undertaking of certain ameliorative and preventive measures. For this purpose, a substantial financial allocation was made. Whereas a sum of Rs. 12.96 lakhs was set aside for the development of Public Health sector, a provision of Rs. 26.70 lakhs was made for the establishment and improvement of drinking-water supplies in the Pradesh. The total outlay of Rs. 39.66 lakhs formed 36.1 per cent of the total provision made for Social Services.

I. PUBLIC HEALTH

As against the outlay of Rs. 12.96 lakhs, the total expenditure incurred on this sector was to the tune of Rs. 10.86 lakhs. The yearly break-up of the expenditure is given below.—

Period	Expenditure incurred (Rs. lakhs)	Percentage of the total expenditure
1951-52 ..	0.24	2.2
1952-53 ..	1.24	11.5
1953-54 ..	3.19	29.3
1954-55 ..	2.89	26.6
1955-56 ..	3.30	30.4
Total ..	10.86	100.0

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Organisational Set-up.—With a view to ensuring that programme of work in Public Health Sector is carried out on sound and efficient lines, a separate Health Organisation was set up at a cost of Rs.1.89 lakhs against the Plan provision of Rs.2.02 lakhs made for this purpose.

2. Opening of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.—Attention was also paid to lower down rather high rate of maternal and infantile mortality in the Pradesh. In this connection, a start was given by allocating a sum of Rs. 2.85 lakhs for the establishment of 15 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. During the Plan period, sixteen such centres were opened at different places in the Pradesh at a cost of Rs. 2.36 lakhs.

There was another scheme for setting up of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the tribal and backward areas. Four such Centres were opened in these areas at a cost of Rs. 28 thousand against the Plan provision of Rs. 58 thousand.

The health visitors and mid-wives, in addition to attending the maternity cases in these centres, were required to visit the neighbouring areas and give necessary guidance to the needy. Fresh milk, skimmed milk, cod liver oil, fish oil and multi-vitamin tablets were also distributed through these centres. The district-wise distribution of the newly established centres during the Plan is given below:—

District	No. of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres started for		Total
	Tribal and Backward areas	Other areas	
Mahasu	1	5	6
Mandi	1	2	3
Sirmoor	1	2	3
Chamba	1	3	4
Bilaspur	—	4	4
Total	4	16	20

3. Control of Infectious diseases—(a) T.B.— Measures undertaken during the First Plan to control T.B. in the Pradesh included B.C.G. vaccination, establishment of Clinics, provision of beds for isolation and setting up of demonstration programmes.

During the Plan period, B.C.G. team carried out vaccination work in almost all the districts of the Pradesh under the supervision of the Vaccination Superintendents, Medical Officers (Health) and the District Medical Officers. A sum of Rs. 63 thousand was spent during the Plan period on this account against the Plan provision of Rs. 60 thousand, showing an excess of Rs. 3 thousand.

(b) *Malaria*.—In the Pradesh, malaria is prevalent in an epidemic form along the river-basins and in areas infested with forests besides in the low-lying marshy areas. A scheme for putting a check on malaria costing Rs. 97 thousand was, therefore, drawn up under the First Plan.

As a pre-requisite to the preventive measures, a Malaria Survey on scientific lines in Community Project areas was conducted. Steps were also taken to fill in the pits which serve as breeding centres of the mosquitoes. Under the Plan, three Medical Officers received training in Malariology at the Malaria Institute of India, Delhi, and were, thereafter, posted to undertake anti-malaria operations in the Pradesh.

For killing the breeding ova, D.D.T. spraying work was undertaken in all the malarious regions for which extra temporary staff was recruited. Free supply of the D.D.T. powder was made to Local Bodies on their request where the spray work was undertaken by the Local Bodies themselves. Out of planned amount of Rs. 21 thousand, a sum of Rs. 19 thousand was actually spent during the Plan period under this scheme.

(c) *Leprosy*.—Leprosy surveys are a necessary pre-requisite for detecting the extent of incidence of leprosy. During such surveys opportunity was also taken to give the necessary instructions to the people about the means to check this disease. Under the First Plan, one Leprosy Subsidiary Centre at Mashobra was established with a view to conduct surveys regarding the types and intensity of leprosy prevalent in different areas. With the evaluation of the results of these surveys, it is the intention to administer treatment on a mass scale. Besides, carrying out health education is also envisaged under this Centre. A sum of Rs. 1.70 lakhs was provided in the Plan budget, out of which Rs. 1.47 lakhs were actually spent during the Plan.

(d) *Infectious-disease wards*.—No hospital in the Pradesh, before the First Five Year Plan, was equipped with a ward for infectious-disease patients. It was, therefore, proposed to

attach an infectious-disease ward to each district civil hospital. A sum of Rs. 96 thousand was budgetted for this purpose, out of which Rs. 87 thousand were actually spent on the establishment of 4 infectious-disease wards in the district hospitals, except for the Bilaspur hospital.

4. School Children Survey.—(a) *Medical Examination.*—Prior to 1950-51, no arrangement existed for medical examination of school children. Such examination of school children was conducted during the Plan throughout the Pradesh, at a cost of Rs. 8 thousand against the provision of Rs. 11 thousand. The medical examination revealed that majority of the students suffer from malnutrition and required regular medical advice and attention in this connection.

(b) *Dental Examination.*—Medical examination of school children also revealed that the majority of the students had defective teeth and, therefore, required regular examination by Dental Surgeons. In this context it was proposed that a dental health survey of school children should be conducted, providing necessary treatment also, as far as possible, at the same time.

5. Key Village Schemes.—Many of the remote villages are not even accessible to mobile dispensaries. Such villages are required to be regularly visited by the medical personnel posted in the nearest hospitals or dispensaries. Under this scheme, 17 dispensaries were established in the Pradesh during the Plan period. Each doctor was required to visit four key villages twice a month and some other additional villages within a radius of five miles from his headquarters. The medical officer, besides providing medical relief to the needy, looked after Public Health measures also. Five such dispensaries were opened in Chamba district and 4 dispensaries each in Mahasu, Mandi and Sirmoor districts.

6. Family Planning Centres.—The First Five Year Plan directed measures towards family planning as an essential pre-requisite for ensuring better health for the mothers and better care in bringing up of children. The main aim of the programme was to bring about fall, as far as possible, in the birth-rate with a view to stabilizing the population at a level consistent with the resources of the Pradesh. A start was given by providing a sum of Rs. 37 thousand for opening of 8 Family Planning Centres in the Pradesh. During the Plan period, only 5 Family Planning Centres at the district level were opened at a cost of Rs. 4 thousand. The main functions of

these centres is to organise training courses in Family Planning for nurses, health visitors and social workers.

7. Training Facilities.—The Pradesh Administration was facing acute shortage of trained nurses and mid-wives. With a view to circumventing this shortage, two training institutions for nurses and mid-wives were started, one each at Mandi and Nahan, during the Plan at a cost of Rs. 34 thousand, against the Plan provision of Rs. 46 thousand.

II. DRINKING-WATER SUPPLY

Organisation of 'drinking-water supply' on scientific lines, as one of the essential pre-requisite for ensuring sound health of the people, hardly needs any emphasis. The state of drinking-water supply was far from satisfactory in almost all the parts of the Pradesh before the formulation of the First Plan. In fact, water problem was one of the legacies left by the erstwhile States which lacked adequate resources for tackling this problem effectively.

Under the First Five Year Plan, a financial outlay of Rs. 26.70 lakhs was envisaged for water-supply undertakings in the Pradesh. The programme of work embraced:—

- (i) Installation of drinking-water supplies with suitable storage and distribution facilities in urban areas;
- (ii) Improvement of existing supplies in towns, where necessary;
- (iii) Water supply undertaking in groups of villages, suitably grouped, on a priority basis to be determined from their capacity to come forward with contribution fixed from time to time by the Administration for this purpose; and
- (iv) To arrange for drinking water-supply in villages lying along the supply-mains from the source to the storage tanks to be constructed for feeding the cities.

In a hilly terrain like Himachal Pradesh, high costs are bound to be involved in respect of undertakings of the above nature. Besides, the weak financial position of the masses, resulting in their inability to come forward with monetary contribution, for new works or for the maintenance of the existing ones, has been another main reason for slow progress of this programme. A few schemes were finalised for improvement and expansion of drinking-water supply in 20 towns and

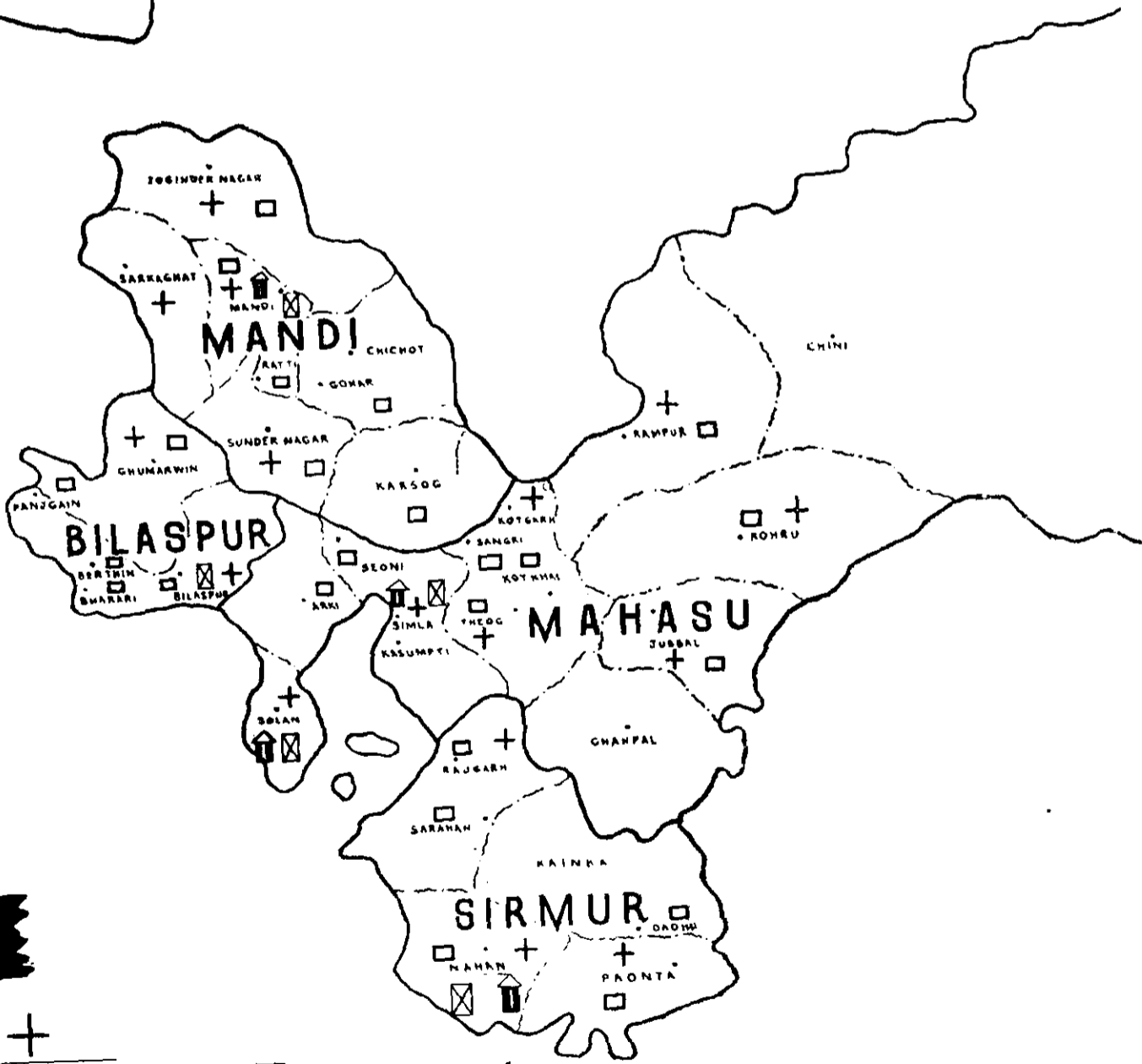
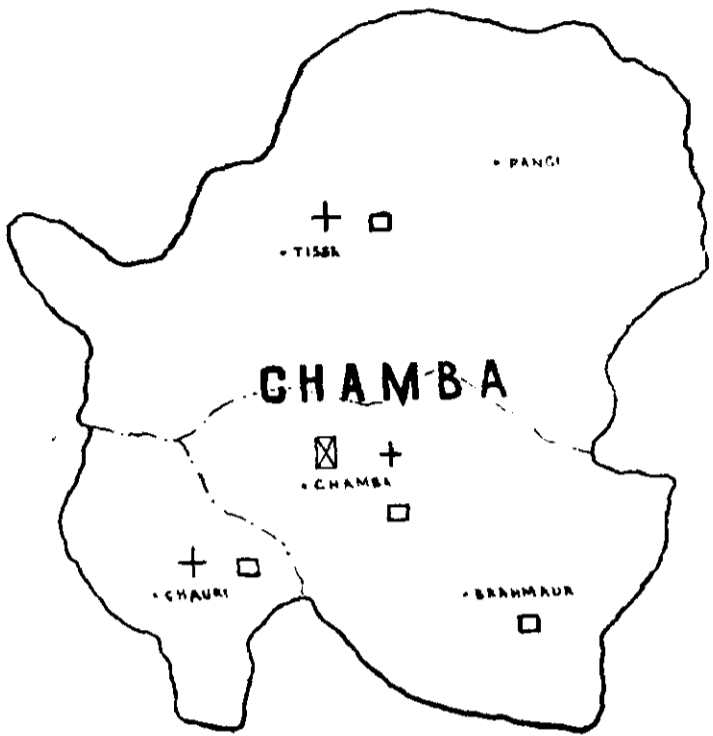
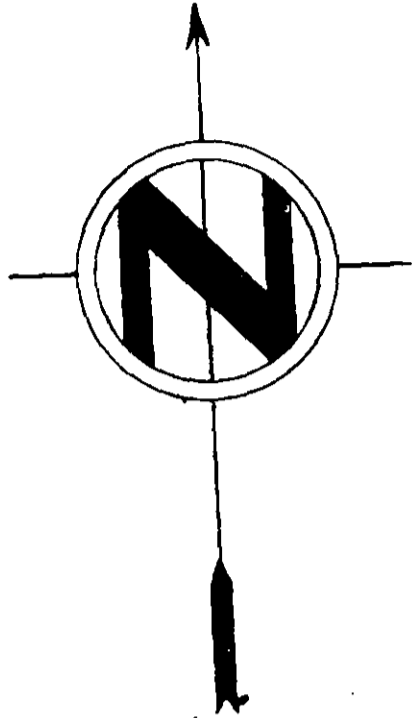
80 villages. A major portion of the programme was accomplished during the First Plan at a cost of Rs. 20.97 lakhs. The left-over of these undertakings in the said towns and villages will be completed during the Second Plan.

CONCLUSION

Public Health Organisation was established during the Plan period. Systematic approach was made to combat infectious diseases. Besides, 5 Family Planning Centres were established for the first time in the Pradesh. A start was also given to solve the long-standing problem of drinking-water supply in the Pradesh.

MAP SHOWING MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH.

Scale 1" = 16 miles



INDEX

- CIVIL HOSPITAL +
- FAMILY PLANNING CENTRE ☒
- NURSES & MIDWIVES TRAINING CENTRE 🏠
- MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE CENTRE □

BY:- S.UBEROY:

CHAPTER XVI

PUBLIC RELATIONS

In democratic planning people's participation is the backbone of the success of the development programmes. The Government has, therefore, to put in constant and strenuous efforts to educate and enlighten the public with the object of the Plan so as to secure their full co-operation in the successful implementation of the Plan projects. In this context, the Himachal Pradesh Government (now Administration) felt the urgency of setting up of a separate Department that could undertake this job efficiently even in the remote rural areas of the Pradesh. Accordingly, in 1953 a department with the name 'Public Relations and Tourism Department' was set up with nucleal staff. This Department acts as a liaison between the Government and the public and aims at inculcating the spirit of responsibility and self-help among the people with a view to strengthening the democratic machinery for the execution of the Plan. To start with, the Department was entrusted with the task of conducting regular compaigns mobilising all the media of publicity, including issue of literature and holding of fairs and meetings for publicising the developmental activities of the Government (now Administration) under the First Five Year Plan.

To carry out the above programme of work, a sum of Rs. 1.26 lakhs was provided under the First Plan, including the outlay envisaged for the establishment of the Department itself. Owing to the late establishment of the Department, only a sum of Rs. 32,117 was spent. This expenditure was incurred only in 1955-56.

A review of the activities of the Department is given below:—

(1) Publicity Compaigns.—For popularising the development activities under the Plan, films were exhibited in the rural areas. Publicity through literature included the distribution among the public of news-letters, pamphlets, leaf-lets, posters, handbills etc. Another notable feature of the publicity compaign was the publication of certain journals in Hindi

script and starting of drama parties by the Department of Public Relations with the object of publicising all major programmes and achievements of the Plan in various sectors. Besides, arrangements were made to broadcast from the A.I.R., Simla, series of talks on subjects relating to the development of Agriculture.

(2) Supply of Community Listening Sets.—To keep the people, even in the remote areas of the Pradesh, informed about the development taking place around them in the Pradesh as also elsewhere in the country with a view to making them Plan-conscious, a beginning was made in this direction during the Plan period by distributing 750 Community Listening Sets. The distribution was confined mostly to the rural areas.

CONCLUSION

During the First Five Year Plan, attempts to popularise the Plan among the people of the Pradesh were very fruitful. Much, however, remains to be done in securing even a larger measure of public co-operation and participation in the implementation of Second and subsequent Plans.

APPENDIX I

PROGRAMME OF DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

<i>Head of Development</i>	<i>Sectors covered</i>
1. Agriculture and Rural Development.	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Forests, Fisheries, Consolidation of Holdings, Panchayats.
2. Irrigation and Power Projects	Irrigation, Power Projects.
3. Industries (Small-Scale)	Industries (Small-Scale).
4. Roads and Transport	Roads, Road Transport.
5. Social Services	Education, Medical, Public Health.
6. Miscellaneous	Public Relations.

APPENDIX II

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN, HIMACHAL PRADESH SCHEME-WISE PROVISION AND EXPENDITURE

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Provision (Rs. lakhs)	Expendi- ture (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4
I. Agriculture and Rural Development			
<i>A. Agriculture</i>			
1.	Opening of Cereal Multiplication Farms	7.73	3.52
2.	Potato Development	7.17	6.70
3.	Fruit Research and Fruit Development	4.62*	2.40
4.	Construction of Seed Storage	4.00	0.74
5.	Continuation of Basic Agricultural School	4.65	3.67
6.	Compost Scheme	1.03	0.91
7.	Plant Protection	1.04	0.87
8.	Vegetable Improvement	0.15*	0.18
9.	Survey and Control of Weeds	0.10*	0.10
10.	Improvement of Green Manuring Crop	0.06	0.06
11.	Extension Service	0.09	0.09
12.	Survey of indigenous Agriculture implements	0.18**	0.08
13.	Refresher Courses for Young Farmers	0.18*	—

*Partly financed by the Government of India.

**Financed entirely by the Government of India.

1	2	3	4
14.	Demonstration and Propaganda of improved Cultural practices ..	1.10	0.51
15.	Applied Research and Advisory Services	0.98	0.70
16.	Development of Apiculture ..	0.47	0.39
17.	Development of Agriculture in erstwhile Bilaspur State (before merger)	3.00	1.37
18.	Development of Agricultural Marketing	0.40	..
19.	Staff for Markets	0.32	..
20.	Grow More Food Schemes ..	4.04*	2.98
	TOTAL: Agriculture ..	41.31	25.27
	<i>Share of:</i>		
	(i) Government of India ..	4.83	3.57
	(ii) Pradesh	36.48	21.70
	<i>B. Animal Husbandry</i>		
21.	Veterinary Education	0.43	0.42
22.	Opening of new Hospitals ..	4.88	3.14
23.	Cattle Breeding	0.55	—
24.	Sheep Breeding	1.05	0.99
25.	Key Village Scheme	1.34	1.06
26.	Poultry Development	0.78	0.12
	TOTAL: Animal Husbandry	9.03	5.73
	<i>C. Co-operation</i>		
27.	Subsidies to Co-operative Societies	12.00	12.00
28.	Staff Scheme	5.70	5.59

*Financed entirely by the Government of India.

1	2	3	4
29.	Investment in share capital of Apex Bank	1.00	1.00
30.	Pilot Project Scheme	7.22	6.97
	TOTAL: Co-operation	25.92	25.56
<i>D. Forests</i>			
31.	Demarcation of Suket Forests	1.55	1.19
32.	Demarcation of Rajgarh and Nahar Forests	1.16	1.11
33.	Soil Conservation and Afforestation	1.27	1.07
34.	Propagations of <i>Bhabbar</i> grass	0.68	0.68
35.	Construction of Roads and Paths	3.41	2.88
36.	Construction of Buildings	4.39	4.35
37.	Tourist Traffic	0.17	0.15
38.	Forest School for training in Soil Conservation	0.21	—
39.	Development in erstwhile Bilaspur State (before merger)	5.00	0.17
	TOTAL: Forests	17.84	11.60
<i>E. Fisheries</i>			
40.	Conservation of Riverine Fisheries	0.43	0.42
41.	Development of Fisheries by culture and propagation	0.11	0.12
42.	Development of Trout Fisheries in Mandi	0.02	0.02
43.	Training of one Assistant Warden of Fisheries in Inland Fisheries	0.02	0.02
44.	Trout Farm at Chirgaon	0.41	0.01

1	2	3	4
45.	Development of Fisheries in erstwhile Bilaspur State (before merger)	0.07	—
	TOTAL: Fisheries	1.06	0.59
<i>F. Consolidation of Holdings</i>			
46.	Consolidation of Holdings	0.66	0.61
	TOTAL: Consolidation of Holdings	0.66	0.61
<i>G. Panchayats</i>			
47.	Construction of Panchayat Ghars	1.00	0.65
48.	Opening of Parks and Akharas	0.36	0.20
49.	Supply of Library Books	0.40	0.40
50.	Panchayat Dispensaries	0.19	0.06
51.	Supply of tools and implements	1.00	1.00
52.	Appointment of Overseers	0.20	0.01
53.	Prizes and Awards	0.45	0.45
54.	Pay of Panchayat Secretaries	3.00	1.53
55.	Construction of Village Roads	1.00	..
	TOTAL: Panchayats	7.60	4.30
<i>H. Rural Development</i>			
56.	Rural Development in erstwhile Bilaspur State	0.50	0.50
	TOTAL: Rural Development	0.50	0.50
	GRAND TOTAL: Agriculture and Rural Development	99.09*	70.59*

*Excludes the share of the Government of India.

1	2	3	4
II. Irrigation and Power Projects			
<i>A. Irrigation</i>			
57.	Construction of minor Irrigation Projects	55.18	33.57
	TOTAL: Irrigation	55.18	33.57
<i>B. Power</i>			
58.	Electrification of Nahan and Paonta Valleys	5.50	4.51
59.	Electrification of Solan and its subarbs	4.50	3.36
60.	Electrification of Theog	2.00	1.00
61.	Extension of Electricity from Jogindernagar to Chauntra	2.50	0.70
62.	Electrification of Rampur and surrounding areas	5.10	2.44
63.	Electrification of Rohru and surrounding areas	0.50	0.18
64.	Extension of electricity from Mandi to Sundernagar	6.51	4.50
65.	Installation of 100 kW set at Tissa	0.50	0.17
66.	Installation of 100 kW set at Bharmour	0.50	0.01
67.	Tools and Plants required for the establishment of a workshop	2.00	—
68.	Investigation for drawing up new schemes	1.00	2.25
69.	Purchase of Tools and Plants (special)	1.00	1.19
70.	Purchase of stand for Diesel alternator set	1.00	1.42

1	2	3	4
71.	Convassing for Load	0.50	0.29
	TOTAL: Power	33.11	22.02
	GRAND TOTAL: Irrigation and Power Projects	88.29	55.59

III. Industries (Small-Scale)

Setting up of a production-*cum*-training
centre in respect of:—

72.	Textile Industry	3.91	3.88
73.	Tanning and Manufacture of leather goods	0.98	0.98
74.	Wood working	0.78	0.45
75.	Blacksmithy and Utensil Making	0.86	0.53
76.	Pottery	0.98	0.98
77.	Sports Goods	0.45	0.16
78.	Basketry Ware	0.21	0.07
79.	Match Industry	0.35	0.25
80.	Oil Milling	0.28	0.14
81.	Direction (augmentation of staff)	0.84	0.48
82.	Grant of subsidy to Small Indus- trial Power Units	0.01	0.01
83.	Slate Industry	0.08	0.04
84.	Miscellaneous Industries	0.15	0.04
85.	Sericulture	0.90	0.72
86.	Arts and Products Exhibition ..	0.04	0.04
87.	Industrial Education	0.16	0.12
	GRAND TOTAL: Industries (Small-Scale)	10.98	8.89

1	2	3	4
IV. Roads and Transport			
<i>A. Roads</i>			
88.	Construction and improvement of Roads	235.00	225.41
	TOTAL: Roads	235.00	225.41
<i>B. Road Transport</i>			
89.	Establishment of Central Work- shop	1.50	3.35
90.	Tools and Plants for Central Workshop	2.17	1.25
91.	Setting up of Mobile Workshop	0.75	0.75
92.	Purchase of vehicles	5.58	5.70
93.	Investment in Kulu Valley Transport	5.08	5.08
94.	Investment in Bilaspur Transport	2.00	2.00
	TOTAL: Road Transport ..	17.08	18.13
	GRAND TOTAL: Roads and Transport	252.08	243.54
V. Social Services			
<i>A. Education</i>			
95.	Up-grading of Lower Middle and Primary Schools to Middle Standard	26.89	26.50
96.	Opening of 5 new Middle- Schools in Mahasu and Bilaspur districts		
97.	Provision of 10 acres of agri- cultural farms to the Middle Schools		
98.	Opening of 167 (145 Basic and 22 Primary) Schools		
99.	Provision for one-more teacher in 170 existing Primary single teacher Schools		

1	2	3	4
100.	Expansion of Primary educational facilities to relieve educated unemployment	1.12	0.64
101.	Additional staff and other contingent expenditure required for the introduction of Primary Education	0.50	0.48
102.	Continuation of staff and other contingent expenditure for Urban Basic Schools in Bilaspur ..	0.30	0.04
103.	Starting of pre-school education in Bilaspur	0.30	0.11
104.	Up-grading of Middle Schools to High Standard	8.45	7.78
105.	Opening of new High Schools		
106.	Supply of laboratory equipment to State-aided private Schools and existing Government High Schools		
107.	Up-grading of Bilaspur High School to Intermediate Standard	4.04	3.89
108.	Opening of B.Sc. classes at Mandi College		
109.	Awarding scholarships for technical and vocational education	0.70	0.69
110.	Formation of N.C.C. and A.C.C. Divisions	1.81	1.68
111.	Opening of adult Education Centres and Central Library in erst-while Bilaspur State	0.78	0.73
112.	Opening of 5 Community Centres	0.12	0.12
113.	Augmentation of staff in the Inspector's office at Bilaspur ..	0.22	0.21
114.	Continuation of staff of training Schools at Solan and Mandi	0.95	0.79

1	2	3	4
115.	Continuation of staff for Junior Basic Schools	0.08	0.04
116.	Continuation of staff and other contingent expenditure in respect of Basic Training College for Junior Basic teachers in Bilaspur (Auhar)	0.69	0.27
117.	Continuation of Junior Basic Schools for practice and demonstration	0.30	0.09
118.	Continuation of staff taken over from District Board Sirmoor ..	1.38	1.04
119.	Continuation of staff and other contingent expenditure for integrated library in Bilaspur ..	1.23	0.01
120.	Starting of Audio-visual Education in the Pradesh	0.13	0.03
	TOTAL: Education ..	49.99	45.17

b. Medical and Public Health

1. Medical

121.	Up-grading of existing Hospitals	3.21	2.92
122.	Opening of Allopathic Dispensaries	3.81	3.18
123.	Opening of Ayurvedic Dispensaries	0.23	0.03
124.	Opening of Dental Clinics ..	0.92	0.90
125.	Opening of Leprosy Clinics ..	0.32	0.12
126.	Setting up of V.D. Organisation and opening of V.D. Clinics ..	5.57	5.53
127.	Starting of Mule-mobile Dispensaries	1.08	0.88
128.	Starting of Motor-mobile Dispensaries	1.61	0.79

1	2	3	4
129.	Training in Leprosy	0.02	—
130.	Training in T.B.	0.04	0.02
131.	Training in Maternity and Child Welfare Operations	0.02	—
132.	Training in Nutrition	0.03	—
133.	Training of Laboratory Technicians	0.02	0.01
134.	Staff for Hospitals and Dispensaries	1.14	1.04
135.	Staff for Ayurvedic Dispensaries	0.56	0.67
136.	Inspection Staff for Ayurvedic Dispensaries	0.48	0.51
137.	Opening of Ayurvedic Pharmacy	1.51	1.43
138.	Research in Indigenous and other system of Medicine	0.34	0.22
139.	Awarding of scholarships and stipends	0.23	0.13
140.	Development in erstwhile Bilaspur State (before merger)	2.04	1.84
	TOTAL: Medical	23.18	20.22
	<i>Less</i> Government of India's share	0.22	0.22
	NET share of the Pradesh	22.96	20.00
2. Public Health			
141.	Staff required for the Public Health Organisation	2.02	1.89
142.	Opening of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in Backward and Tribal areas	0.58	0.28
143.	Opening of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in other areas..	2.85	2.36

1	2	3	4
144.	Leprosy Survey	1.71	1 1.47
145.	Leprosy Subsidiary Unit	0.46	0 0.26
146.	Anti-Malaria Organisation	0.85	0 0.45
147.	Anti-Malaria Measures	0.97	1 1.43
148.	D.D.T. Squads	0.21	0 0.19
149.	B.C.G. Vaccination	0.60	0 0.63
150.	Opening of Infectious Disease Wards	0.96	0 0.87
151.	Nutrition Survey of School Child- ren	0.11	0 0.08
152.	Dental Health Survey of School Children	0.03	—
153.	Key Village Scheme	0.17	0.16
154.	Staff for training Schools of Mid- wives at Mandi and Nahan	0.46	0.34
155.	Family Planning Centres	0.36	0.04
156.	Development of Public Health facilities in erstwhile Bilaspur State (before merger)	1.26	1.05
	TOTAL: Public Health	13.60	111.50
	<i>Less</i> share of Government of India	0.64	0.64
	NET Himachal Pradesh share	12.96	110.86
3. Drinking Water Supply			
157.	Drinking Water Supply	26.70	220.97
	TOTAL: Medical and Public Health	62.62	51.83
	GRAND TOTAL: Social Services	112.61	97.00

1	2	3	4
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VI. Miscellaneous

Public Relations

158.	Expansion of Community Listening scheme	1.26	0.32
	TOTAL: Public Relations and Tourism	1.26	0.32

C O R R I G E N D A

<u>Page Number</u>	<u>Line Number</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
3	35	200 tons	181 tons
3	36	140 tons	125 tons
6	20	Roads	Roads and tracks
10	26	39,40,777	1,00,000
10	27	1,20,805	14,00,000
10	41	two hundred tons	one hundred and eighty one tons
10	42	140 tons	125 tons
11	22	potato-bettri	potato bettle
11	23	17,000 trees	5,00,000 trees
11	23	1,700 acres	5,000 acres
12	44	Rs.3.88 lakhs	Rs.74 thousand
12	44	out of which only	against which
12	45	Rs.1.64 lakhs	Rs.76 thousand
13	17	Rs.76 thousand	Rs.1.64 lakhs
13	18	Rs.74 thousand	Rs.3.88 lakhs
14	35	Rs.65 thousand	Rs.1.00 lakh
15	5	Rs.81 thousand	Rs.65 thousand
19	9	bill	act
19	11	Bill	Act
	11	areas was at the stage of completion	areas and installation of H.T. lines were nearing completion
	31	establishment of	establishing
Under 1 & 2 the Plan)		Achievement figures exclude the length of other roads of less than 9' in width either constructed or improved	
	5		---do---
	18	Rs.3.50 lakhs	Rs.3.35 lakhs
	17	social education	educational development
	11	the	this

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