



FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

A DRAFT OUTLINE

GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

F I F T H
F I V E - Y E A R P L A N

A D R A F T O U T L I N E

G O V E R N M E N T O F H I M A C H A L P R A D E S H
P L A N N I N G D E P A R T M E N T

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P R E F A C E

This Draft Outline, which envisages a Plan outlay of Rs. 323.29 crores, is a blue print, setting out in broad terms parameters of development of the Pradesh during the period 1974-79. A Draft Plan which essentially contains broad contours has necessarily to be supplemented with detailed Annual Plans conforming to the physical and financial parameters contained in the Draft Plan. Except for the Annual Plan 1974-75 which has been included, at the instance of the Planning Commission itself, in the present Draft, Annual Plans for the remaining years will be prepared as and when due.

Himachal Pradesh's Fourth Five-Year Plan is of Rs.115.02 crores. The State Government have been informed by the Planning Commission that the size of the State's Fifth Five-Year Plan will be of the order of Rs. 220.00 crores inclusive of the Basic Minimum Needs Programme, for which a sum of Rs. 44.03 crores has tentatively been approved by the Planning Commission. At the time of the preparation of the State's Approach to the Fifth Five-Year Plan, it was found that an investment of nearly Rs.600.00 crores which included Rs. 136.50 crores for the Basic Minimum Needs Programme, will have to be made during the Fifth Five-Year Plan to accelerate the pace of development in the Pradesh. The reduction in the size of our requirement for the Basic Minimum Needs Programme necessarily entails that at least in some of the programmes our targets will have

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to be phased out to be achieved, during the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods. Taking into consideration the overall constraints of resources in the country a plan size of Rs. 323.29 crores is considered an absolute minimum for the State. This Plan size includes some of the programmes which have hitherto been implemented either through Centrally Sponsored schemes or through the non-Plan budget of the State. This outlay is also inclusive of Rs. 44.03 crores earmarked for the Basic Minimum Needs which is going to be the first charge on the Plan resources. With the inclusion of the above mentioned programmes in the State Plan it is felt that unless a plan size of Rs. 323.29 crores is implemented, the State Government will not be able to keep up the tempo of development which would be achieved by the end of Fourth Five-Year Plan.

The main objective of planning is to stimulate economic development consistent with social justice. In the context of Himachal's topography, economy and agro-climatic conditions, emphasis is proposed to be laid on creating adequate infrastructure, particular in the matters of road construction, generation of power, to meet the growing needs of our neighbouring States, the provision of essential social services like elementary education, good drinking water supply, medical facilities, adequate support to the weaker section of our society, etc.

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In the field of agriculture, there is a growing consciousness in the State that utmost efforts should be made to reduce our dependence on the central pool or on the neighbouring States for our requirements of foodgrains. To achieve this objective, a fairly large area is proposed to be brought under assured irrigation through mostly minor irrigation schemes and one medium irrigation scheme. Horticulture which has been the pride of the State will get its due share in the plan especially with regard to extension of marketing facilities of its produce. Under forests, regeneration will be accorded a high priority alongwith progressively increased take-over of exploitation of forest produce by the department. It is also proposed to build up an active and sound cooperative structure which apart from meeting the requirements of the agriculturists will be able to play its rightful role in the field of take-over of the whole-sale trade in foodgrains by the State Government. Industrial growth of the State which remained neglected in the past for want of necessary infrastructure will be specially attended to during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

The Fifth Five Year Plan represents a crucial stage in the development of our State as it aims at the twin objective of removal of poverty and building up self-reliant economy. Economic Planning being a total

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social process, its successful implementation depends on the devotion and efficient discharge of duties by the functionaries, the motivation behind the plan and above all, on the unstinted cooperation of the people and their representatives. A beginning in this regard has already been made in the shape of the formulation of the district plan for each district in which progressive farmers, entrepreneurs and the representatives of the people have been associated in its formulation.

The State Government embarked on the work of formulation of the State's Fifth Five Year Plan sometime in the middle of August, 1972 which began with the preparation of State's Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan. The entire exercise of preparing the State's Approach to the Fifth Five-Year Plan and the Draft Plan itself has been highly exciting and educative. The State Government constituted as many as seven Working Group covering all the sectors of the economy in which technical experts, knowledgeable persons, economists etc. available within the State were associated. Their contribution which has been highly stimulating and purposeful is greatly appreciated and acknowledged.

B. C. NEGI
SECRETARY (PLANNING) TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

Simla-171002, the
17th July, 1973.

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SECTION-I- OBJECTIVES S-TRATEGY & RESOURCES1.1 Socio-economic situationState and per Capita income

The State Domestic Product (SDP) of old Himachal Pradesh increased from Rs.26.49 crores in 1950-51 to Rs.40.20 crores in 1965-66 at constant prices. According to the trend growth rate worked out for this period covering all the years it has been observed that the average growth rate in this period was 4.6 percent per annum. The population of the Pradesh has also risen substantially and has tended to erode this growth rate. Thus the per capita income during this period has increased at a rate of only 1.8 per cent per annum. The estimates of State Domestic Product and per capita income are given in the following table:-

Item	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1964-65	1965-66
1.State dome-						
stic product						
(State						
Income)						
i)At current prices.	Rs.crores	26.49	30.21	47.81	62.71	65.09
ii) at 1950-51 prices	Rs.crores	26.49	28.39	35.16	41.96	40.20
2.Per capita						
income						
i)At current prices	Rs.	240	258	359	396	389
ii)At 1950-51 prices	Rs.	240	243	264	265	240

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2. During 1966-67 certain areas of erstwhile Punjab were merged with this Pradesh. As such a new series of State Domestic Product was developed for the years 1966-67 onwards. According to these estimates the trend growth rate of economy of present Himachal Pradesh was 3.3 per cent per annum during the period 1967-68 to 1969-70. In terms of per capita income, this rate was only 1.3 per cent per annum. The estimates of State Domestic Product and per capita income for these recent years are given below:-

Item	Unit	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1. State Domestic product (State Income)						
i) At current prices	Rs. crores	137.88	168.76	179.35	187.23	197.40
ii) At 1960-61 prices	Rs. crores	90.58	100.33	105.44	107.03	112.25
2. Per capita Income						
i) At current prices	Rs.	440	528	550	563	576
ii) At 1960-61 prices	Rs.	289	314	323	322	323
<u>All India</u>						
3. Per capita Income						
i) At current prices	Rs.	483	561	555	589	-
ii) At 1960-61 prices	Rs.	308	329	330	339	-

3. The substantial economic growth rate achieved by this Pradesh is further substantiated by the fact that the Pradesh now ranks around fifth or sixth position in the

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ranking of all the States on the basis of per capita income. During the Fifth Plan period an investment of Rs.323.29 crores is tentatively proposed with the investment of this order, it is expected that the the national growth rate 5.5. per cent would be realised in the Pradesh as well.

AGRICULTURE

4. The significance of agriculture in the economy of Himachal Pradesh is amply borne out by the fact that it is by far the largest single 'industry' in the State and the main occupation of the people. In Himachal Pradesh agriculture provides direct employment to about 76 percent of the total working population. As a matter of fact, agriculture here is not merely an occupation, but an established tradition and an accepted way of life. Agriculture happens to be the premier source of state Income (State domestic product) also, According to the available estimates for Himachal Pradesh, agriculture alone (excluding animal husbandry, forestry and fishery) accounts for nearly 40-45 per cent of the total State domestic product. If these sub-sectors of agriculture are also taken into consideration, this percentage will go up to more than 60. According to 1971 Census, 36.9 per cent of the total population of Himachal Pradesh has been classified as workers as against 33.5 per cent for the country as a whole. With such a large percentage of population depending upon agriculture, there is naturally an excessive pressure on land and consequently sub-marginal land is also being brought under the plough. The menacing problem of soil erosion is rampant and

every year an unestimated volume of valuable soil is washed away by rains. The per capita holding of arable land is less than one hectare and to stretch the land for cultivation under mountainous conditions is extremely difficult, if not impossible. Under these circumstances the return from agriculture to farmers is meagre. Of course, areas which have taken recourse to horticulture and production of specialised seeds and vegetables have great economic potential but on account of general lack of means of communications and other infra-structure facilities, it has not so far been possible to develop Himachal Pradesh into a self-generating economy. Under the circumstances except in valley areas, there is limited scope of extensive cultivation and agricultural production can only be stepped up by intensive methods by adopting scientific cropping pattern.

5. The all-time high production of rabi cereals during 1971-72 has boosted up the overall index of agricultural production to 154.5 as against 143.1 in 1970-71, whereas the index number of area under all crops remained constant at 107.8 during these two years. The index numbers of area under principal crops, agricultural production and productivity are given below:-

Years	Index numbers (1956-57 =100)					
	Area		Production		Productivity	
	Foodgrains	All crops	Foodgrains	All crops	Foodgrains	All crops
1967-68	106.1	107.6	136.7	135.5	128.8	125.9
1968-69	106.3	107.2	146.9	148.7	138.2	138.7
1969-70	104.4	105.8	139.8	145.3	133.9	137.3
1970-71	106.9	107.8	144.7	148.1	135.4	137.4
1971-72	107.2	107.8	157.6	154.5	147.0	143.3

6. It may be worthwhile to mention here that according to the compound growth rates of production computed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture Government of India, Himachal Pradesh has achieved the highest compound growth rate in the production of foodgrains (12.4) among all the States and Union Territories during 1960-61 to 1970-71. One of the reasons for this higher growth rate is the continuous extension of area under high-yielding varieties in this Pradesh. The area under such varieties was 99.95 thousand hectares in 1969-70 and it increased to 201.00 thousand hectares during 1971-72.

7. The total production of foodgrains is likely to go up to 11.00 lakhs tonnes during 1973-74; thereby leaving a deficit of 1.16 lakh tonnes which will be wiped out during the Fifth Plan period.

8. The agro-climatic conditions of Himachal Pradesh

are ideal for the production of several cash crops like seed potato, ginger, vegetable seeds, etc. Seed potato produced in this State is of high quality and disease-free. Himachal Pradesh is the largest supplier of seed potato in the country. Because of favourable weather during this year, the estimated production of seed potato was 95,000 tonnes as against 49,526 tonnes during the previous year i.e. kharif 1971. Himachal Pradesh also produces high-quality ginger and this State is the second largest producer of this crop in the country. So far its cultivation had been limited to Sirmur and Solan districts only but now it is being extended to Mandi and Kangra districts also. About 800 tonnes of dry ginger was exported out of this State during the last year.

Vegetables, especially temperate type of vegetables are produced in the State when these are not grown in the plains. These so-called off-season vegetables, namely tomato, peas, cauliflower, beans, etc. find ready market all over the country and bring attractive return to the farmer. Special efforts are being made to increase their production and explore new markets.

HORTICULTURE

9. With the added emphasis on fruit production in Himachal Pradesh, it is estimated that the apple production will multiply manifold by 1974. This is bound to impart a new look to the planning in so far as the

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establishment of a net work of cold storages in the principal markets all over India is concerned. One cold storage each at Delhi and Bombay have been constructed and steps are also being taken for construction of more cold storages at different commercial centres. Setting up of fruit processing industries on a large scale in the State as well as export of apples to foreign markets will also have to be stepped up. In 1950-51, total area under horticulture in Himachal Pradesh was 792 hectares which is expected to go up to 57,105 hectares in 1973-74. Almond growing is also receiving due attention of the orchardists in Himachal Pradesh. There is also an abundant growth of a large variety of inferior fruits like wild pear, wild peach, wild apricot, wild olive, etc. in the Pradesh. With a view to converting these trees into superior variety, top-working with the superior variety has also been undertaken..

10. In order to help the orchardists and farmers of the State, an Agro-Industries Corporation was set up during 1970-71. The Corporation renders assistance in the marketing of agricultural and horticultural produce and also in setting up industries based on these items. The Corporation has been able to procure 233 tractors of which 186 have been distributed among the farmers during 1971-72. The Corporation has also rightly taken up the work of transit and forwarding of apple boxes in collaboration with the Himachal Pradesh Fruit Development Board. A world Bank Project for the marketing and processing of

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apples in Himachal is also under investigation. The project envisages the establishment of marketing and processing infra-structures viz., mechanised packing stations, cable ways for transportation of fruits, cold storages, warehouses, etc. All these are steps which would ultimately benefit the farmers. However, in the field of horticulture, the imperative need is to provide adequate marketing facilities and to completely eliminate the intermediaries who fleece the poor producer.

FORESTS

11. Among the natural resources in the State, forests are decidedly the most important. Out of the total Pradesh revenue, more than one-third comes from forests alone. The following table gives the income generated from forestry and logging and percentage to the net domestic product at current prices during 1967-68 to 1969-70

(Rs. in Lakhs)			
Year	Net domestic product (State Income)	Contribution from forestry	Percentage to total domestic product
1967-68	16,876	1,250	7.4
1968-69	17,935	1,261	7.0
1969-70	18,723	1,214	6.5

I.1(9)

12. Forests in Himachal Pradesh cover an area of 21,585.27 square kilometres and form about 38.5 per cent of the total geographical area of this Pradesh. This percentage falls short of the directive of the National Forest Policy, according to which 60 per cent of the area of this Pradesh should be under forests. All-out efforts are, therefore, being made to increase the area under forests. Chil, deodar, Kail, Spruce, silver fir, sal, ban oak, mohru oak, kharsu oak, etc., are some of the important species grown in the Pradesh.

13. The total outturn of major and minor forest produce during 1967-68 to 1970-71 in Himachal Pradesh is given in the following table:-

Items	(cubic metres)			
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1. Timber	5,85,900	6,15,274	6,80,600	4,91,981
2. Round Wood	59,845	59,353	81,979	32,707
3. Fire Wood	1,55,259	1,33,546	1,18,639	1,35,524

14. Besides the tree wealth, our forests have a large number of medicinal herbs and aromatic plants which are in great demand by pharmaceutical and perfumery industries. Medicinal herbs like dioscorea, belladonna, banafsha, mushakbala, patish, kasru are ~~xxx~~ already being exploited in large quantities from these forests.

FOREST-BASED INDUSTRIES

15. Forests serve as a source of raw material for a number of wood-based industries viz., newsprint, paper-pulp, rayon, etc. A newsprint mill of 200 tonnes per day capacity is proposed to be set up at a suitable place based on the forest resources of spruce and silver fir in the Sutlej and Beas basins. This mill, when in full production, will manufacture about 60,000 tonnes of newsprint annually and will save foreign exchange of about Rs.7.00 crores. Possibilities of the establishment of a Pulp mill are also being explored.

16. With the Commissioning of the Bilaspur Rosin and Turpentine Factory, there are now two rosin and turpentine factories in the Pradesh. The factory at Nahan is engaged in the production of rosin, turpentine and subsidiary products like varnishes, phenyle, etc. The production figures for the last five years of these products, net sale and profits are given as under :-

Year	Rosin (tonnes)	Turpentine ('000 litres)	Varnishes ('000 litres)	Phenyle ('000 litres)	Sales (Rs in lakhs)	Net profit (Rs. in lakhs)
1966-67	3,239	672	206	64	42.61	0.24
1967-68	2,891	726	200	24	55.39	4.52
1968-69	3,324	740	147	51	66.14	8.83
1969-70	2,832	751	166	37	72.66	17.61
1970-71	2,899	761	165	42	89.10	21.88

The Bilaspur rosin and turpentine factory started its commercial production and regular operations from July, 1969. The factory has an installed capacity of processing 7,400 tonnes of rosin annually, The performance of the factory during the pas two years is given in the following table:-

Year	Rosin processed (tonnes)	Rosin produced	Turpentine oil produced (litres)	Sale of finished products (Rs.in Lakhs)	Revenue (Rs. in lakh)
1969-70	4,277	3,195	7,43,856	70.29	46.49
1970-71	6,336	4,749	11,67,885	131.65	119.45

ROADS.

17. Roads which are the life-lines of our economy have been the special care of our government right from the day Himachal Pradesh came into existence. In the year 1948, a total kilometreage of road available in Himachal Pradesh was nearly 300 kms, mainly fair-weather. By the end of Fourth Five-Year Plan, the State would have 8974 kms of surfaced and unsurfaced roads giving a density of 16.11 kms of road per 100 sq. kms of area. Though a lot needs to be done in future yet a sound foundation of infrastructural facilities has been laid in the Pradesh which augurs well for its economic growth in the years to come.

18. Himachal Pradesh, which abounds in hill streams, has a huge hydro-electric potential. While the total installed capacity at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan was 359 kat. a number of major and minor electric

generation schemes were taken up. It is estimated that Himachal Pradesh has hydel power potential of about 8 million kw. There is, therefore, immense scope for the development of the water resources of the Pradesh for generation of power for industrial, agricultural and domestic purposes and at cheap rates. On the basis of present cost of equipment, material and civil construction it is estimated that the hydel potential of Himachal Pradesh can be exploited to deliver power at approximately 4 to 6 paise per kwh. The major and medium hydel schemes which have been investigated partly or fully, their power potential and costs are listed below:-

Name of the project	Installed capacity (MW)	Likely cost (Rs. in crores)
Parbati Hydel Project	1,900	300
Nathpa Jhakri Project	1,000	130
Bhaba Hydel Project	150	14
Baspa Hydel Project	400	40
Kol Dam Project	1,250	200
Chamera Hydel Project	400	70
Barla Dam	200	67.30
Dadahu Dam Project	100	45
Malana Hydel Scheme	75	12.50
Bassi Augmentation	15	2
Total	5,490	860.80

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19. In the first Plan period about Rs.21.59 lakhs were spent on electrification programmes. The work of rural electrification was taken up more vigorously in the Second Plan period during which 670 villages were electrified. In the Third Plan period the Nogli hydel scheme (first stage) with a generation capacity of 500 kw. was completed and work on the Mebar and Rukti hydel schemes in Kinnaur district was taken in hand. Also 1,046 villages were electrified. The entire programme cost the exchequer Rs. 186.36 lakhs. By the end of October, 1972 as many as 3,474 towns and villages were electrified. The generation and consumption of electricity during the last four years is given in the following table:-

Item	(in '000' kwh)			
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1. Electricity generated.	3,699	4,806	3,858	52,841
2. Electricity consumed:				
(a) Domestic consumption.	9,955	13,973	14,105	15,171
(b) Commercial light and small power	6,729	10,099	8,909	9,935
(c) Industrial power	6,896	15,714	12,850	12,399
(d) Street Lighting	673	1,173	858	884
(e) Irrigation and agriculture	168	532	636	756
(f) Public Water Works and sewage pumping	170	906	1,423	1398
(g) Others	27,023	28,068	66,153	71,416
Total	61,614	70,465	1,04,934	1,11,959

INDUSTRIES AND MINING

2. Though from industrialisation point of view, Himachal Pradesh is one of the most difficult area in the country, yet it is endowed with vast natural resources, cheap power and labour and excellent industrial climate and other opportunities for setting up traditional as well as non-traditional industries in the State. For creating a well-knit and sound infrastructure to speed up the tempo of industrialisation in the Pradesh, the Government has set up four Corporations. In order to co-ordinate the working of these Corporations, an Industrial Development Council, headed by the Chief Minister, has been set up. This Council will also advise the Government in matters of industrial policy and specific problems of industries.

21. In order to give further fillip to industries, especially those based on local raw material, the Government framed a new Forest Policy, according to which forest management and development was to be in a manner to meet requirements of the projected forest industries. The need closer co-ordination between forestry and the forest industrial sector is being stressed. To overcome the hurdles such as high cost of transport, difficulties of housing, marketing and the initial problems of power etc; which place the entrepreneurs in the Pradesh at a disadvantage vis-à-vis those in the plains, the Government has decided to grant a number of facilities and concessions to old and new industries in the Pradesh. According to these rules an industrial concern is entitled for (1) contribution towards cost

of preparation of feasibility/project reports in case of selected industrial projects with an investment exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs to the extent of 75 per cent, (ii) the Industries Department will acquire land on behalf of selected industries and lease it for 95 years on 'no profit no loss' basis. Ten per cent of the price and cost of development, if any, will be charged as premium and the balance recovered in 15 equal instalments, (iii) priority is given to new industries in the matter of procuring building material and a separate quota for this purpose is maintained by the Civil Supplies Deptt: (iv) under-writing/participating in share capital upto 25 per cent of paid up capital of selected private industrial undertakings either directly by Government or through the various Corporations set up for the purpose, (v) relief from incidence of certain taxes, duties and rates electricity tariff, sales tax, purchase tax, octroi duty, etc., no sales or purchase tax will be charged on new eligible industries for a period of five years and those already established for a period of three years. This concession is available only to small-scale industries. New small-scale industries will also be exempted from the payment of octroi duty on raw materials as well as finished products for a period of five years, (vi) 17½ per cent price preference is given by Government departments on products purchased from industrial Units located in the small-scale sector. A similar price preference of 5 per cent is given to medium and large-scale industrial units and (vii) concession is given upto 20 per cent on freight charges for

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transport of raw material by the Government Transport Undertaking. A similar concession is given for the export of finished products upto 10 per cent.

22. Among the major industrial units in the Pradesh are (i) Nahan Foundry Ltd. Nahan (ii) Rosin and Turpentine Factories at Nahan and Bilaspur in Government Sector and the Nahan Meakin Breweries and Distilleries in the private sector. A cement factory with a production capacity of 600 tonnes a day is also being set up at Rajban near Paonta Sahib. A newsprint plant in the Sutlej-Beas Basin with a production capacity of 200 tonnes a day is also going to be established in the near future. Negotiations are also going on for setting up of a cement factory in Kangra district in the private sector. Besides a tea processing factory is being set up at Palampur in the Co-operative sector. In addition, a few more industrial projects are also in progress viz., (i) Steel re-rolling mills at Solan, Saproon (Solan district), Kandori (Kangra district) and Gagret (Una district), (ii) a flour mill in Kangra district. Some other forest and mineral-based industries like rayon grade chemical pulp, camphor and pine oil, lime kilns, cement plants in Kangra and Bilaspur districts are also under active consideration.

EDUCATION:

23. Himachal Pradesh has made a phenomenal progress in the field of education. The literacy percentage in the Pradesh which was 7.7 per cent during 1950-51 has risen to 31.3 per cent (according to 1971 census) which is higher than the all-India average. Total institutions which were functioning

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in 1948 in various hill states were 316 against which our figures at the end of Fourth Five-Year Plan will be 22 degree colleges, 480 High/Higher Secondary Schools, 890 middle schools and 3880 primary schools in the Pradesh. It is expected that by the end of the current plan period 86 per cent of the children in the age-group of 6-11 will be attending primary classes and over 54 per cent in the age group of 11-14.

PUBLIC HEALTH:

24. Himachal Pradesh which inherited only 88 hospitals and dispensaries, mostly illequipped and under-staffed, from the erstwhile princely states at the time of its birth has now 689 medical institutions looking after both preventive and curative aspects of Public Health. With a view to providing adequate medical facilities within an easy reach of the people, efforts will be made to increase the number of sub-centres with each primary health centre which would cater to a population of about ten thousand per sub-centre.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY.

25. So far 3454 villages covering a population of 7.57 lakhs forming 23.51 per cent of the total rural population has been provided piped drinking water facilities in the Pradesh. It is estimated that by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, piped drinking water would be provided to about 17 lakh people.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

26. Under its various schemes students belonging to scheduled caste and tribes are being given scholarships for studying in schools and colleges both in technical and non-technical institutions. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, scholarships would be given to 33,491 students and technical scholarships to 1179 trainees belonging to scheduled castes; 3450 students and 122 trainees belonging to scheduled tribes will also be given scholarships during this period. Ten Cosmopolitan Hostels and 4 Ashram Schools will be opened during the current plan period. Members of these communities are eligible for housing subsidy at the rate of Rs.1500 per family in the areas having heavy snowfall and upto Rs.1200 in other areas provided at least 25 per cent of the cost is borne by the beneficiary.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

27. According to 1971 Census, 36.8 per cent of the total population of the Pradesh has been classified as workers as against 33.5 per cent for the country as a whole. The percentage of women workers is 21.4; which is quite high as compared to 13.2 for the country. Majority of these workers are engaged in agriculture as revealed by the following figures:-

I.1(19)

Class	Percentage distribution of 1971 population					
	Himachal Pradesh			All India		
	Male %	Female %	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total %
1. Workers;						
(i) As cultivators and agricultural workers.	36.1	19.5	27.9	35.4	9.7	23.0
(ii) All other professions	15.7	1.9	8.9	17.1	3.5	10.5
Total workers:	51.8	21.4	36.8	52.5	13.2	33.5
II. Non-Workers	48.2	78.6	63.2	47.5	86.8	66.5
Total:-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

28. Average daily employment in registered factories in Himachal Pradesh during 1970 was of the order of 11,214. This employment is constantly increasing as revealed by the following table:-

Industry	1967	1968	1969	1970
1. Sugar	-	-	-	-
2. Distilleries and Breweries	741	703	790	732
3. Woollen textile	50	165	96	264
4. Machinery	1,409	1,408	1,673	2,034
5. Turpentine and rosin.	102	103	198	241
6. Tea plantations and factory	252	164	151	155
7. Transport equipment	1,670	2,102	3,026	3,166
8. Gun manufacturers	84	115	85	90

9. Ayurvedic pharmacy	20	56	56	53
10. Metal products	211	264	471	653
11. Photographic and other optical goods	35	35	35	31
12. Scientific instruments	27	26	19	66
13. Electrical workshops	373	392	381	322
14. Canning and preservation of fruits	37	39	34	33
15. Others	2,191	2,507	2,598	3,374
Total:	7,202	8,079	9,613	11,214

29. At the end of December, 1971, there were about 2.02 lakh persons employed in the public and private sectors in Himachal Pradesh. A comparative picture of the employees is given below:-

Sector	1968	1969	1970	1971
A Public Sector	1.53	1.54	1.68	1.89
(i) State Government	1.18	1.15	1.27	1.37
(ii) Central Government.	0.27	0.31	0.33	0.37
(iii) Semi Government	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.11
(iv) Local Bodies	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
B. Private Sector	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13
Total (A+B)	1.65	1.67	1.81	2.02

30. The absence of regular and reliable series of estimates of unemployed has been a major handicap for a realistic assessment of the employment situation in the Pradesh. As such a composite picture of employment market conditions prevailing in the Pradesh had to be built up at regular intervals on the basis of employment exchange statistics. A comparative picture of the employment situation in the Pradesh during the last few years is given below. According to these figures there were 54 thousand unemployed persons

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in December, 1972. Out of these, 21 thousand were educated un-employed (18 thousand matriculates and the rest others):-

Item	1967	1968	1969	1970.	1971	1972
1. No. of candidates registered.	59,132	48,799	50,638	50,431	65,702	76,267
2. No. of placements	8,885	8,687	11,380	8,291	10,368	15,681
3. No. of vacancies notified	14,136	15,944	17,700	13,322	17,159	22,844
4. No. on live registers	24,052	52,888	50,904	44,344	45,273	54,204

31. To tackle the problem of educated un-employed in the Pradesh, the Planning Commission has approved 32 schemes for Himachal Pradesh under the "half a million jobs for educated unemployed programme" of the Union Government for 1973-74.

For this purpose, a sum of Rs.60 lakhs was provided for this Pradesh out of Rs. 100 crores earmarked for the entire country for 1973-74. Out of this, Rs.5 lakhs were for the creation of employment opportunities to young craftsmen in Himachal Pradesh. A target of creating jobs for 6,000 educated unemployed has been fixed for the Pradesh under this programme.

32. In all, a sum of Rs.3.59 crores has been provided during 1973-74 for removal of unemployment as per following details:-

	(Rs. crores)
(i) Continuing schemes for educated unemployed	1.62
(ii) Crash scheme for rural employment.	1.20
(iii) Half a million jobs programme.	0.60
(iv) Special employment programme.	0.17
Total:	<u>3.59</u>

PRICE SITUATION

33. Prices in Himachal Pradesh rose at a faster rate as compared to the neighbouring States and that on the all India level, according to the price indices compiled by the Government of India. The indices, which covered the seven year period beginning from 1965, reveal that in Himachal Pradesh the prices went up by 61 percent while the increase in all India price level was 47 per cent. The upward trend noticed in Haryana (Yamunanagar) during the period was 58 and Punjab (Amritsar) 55 per cent. In another neighbouring state viz, Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar registered the lowest increase viz., of 36 per cent during the period, possibly because of statutory control on prices of wheat and rice, which contribute mostly towards the food price index .

34. A detailed study of rise in index shows that while during 1966 upward trend of prices in Himachal was keeping in pace with trends all over the country as also in neighbouring States, the year 1967 witnessed a very steep rise viz., 23 per cent which was the outcome of abnormal rise in food prices following exclusion of the state from Punjab food zone.

35. The commodity wise study shows that while index for food stuffs went up from 100 in 1965 to 165 seven years later, fuel and light rose by 46 per cent, housing by 23 per cent, in toxicants, pan, supari, tobacco registered maximum rise, i.e. from 100 to 201. The trend of the consumer price index numbers for industrial workers of

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(old) Himachal Pradesh is given below:-

Year	Consumer price index number for Himachal Pradesh (Base: 1965=100).	
	General	Food
1965	100	100
1966	111	114
1967	136	150
1968	138	151
1969	138	145
1970	145	149
1971	152	154
1972	161	164

I.2 - FOURTH PLAN EXPERIENCE

The initial outlay of the Fourth Five Year Plan, as approved by the Planning Commission, is Rs. 101.40 crores to be fully financed by the Central assistance. Subsequently a decision was taken by the Government of India that since Himachal Pradesh has become a fullfledged State on 25th of January, 1971, additional resource mobilisation raised thereafter during the Plan period alongwith the institutional finance will be additive to the State plan. It has now been estimated that the total size of the State's plan consisting of central assistance, states own resources and the institutional finance will be over Rs. 115.02 crores. Our experiences during the Fourth Five Year Plan under some major sectors, in brief, have been as follows:-

Himachal Pradesh being mostly mountainous, road construction has been accorded the highest priority in the State ever since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan. It is obvious from the fact that as against the normal allocation of 6 to 8% on road construction in ^{the} rest of the country, in Himachal Pradesh we have been spending anything between 20 to 30% of the total plan outlay for this purpose. By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, it is expected that we will have : about 16 Kms of

roads per 100 Sq.^k meters of ~~area~~ in the Pradesh against 64 Kms per 100 Sq.Kms prescribed for the hill States like ours. Compared to what was obtaining, in terms of total mileage, at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, there is absolutely no doubt that Himachal Pradesh has made a fairly substantial progress in the field of road construction. There is, however, still a great need for consolidating the gains made so far besides opening more areas which are still inaccessible. The main difficulties which have normally been faced in the construction of roads are the short working season, nonavailability of labour and contractors and the non-availability of materials such as iron, cement etc for the construction of bridges. Apart from these there are inherent difficulties both for construction as well as maintenance of roads due to geophysical conditions of the State. Quite often alignments have to be changed keeping in view the stability of area through which the road has to pass. In difficult areas first a trace has to be cut and then widened to more than 4 feet before compressors etc. could be put under operation. All these contribute towards escalation of cost of construction in the Pradesh.

Since 1963, a major step has been taken in the State for the generation of hydel power from the rivers flowing through this Pradesh. At present, the Giri Bata project is under construction. There has been a

considerable escalation in the cost of its construction, which is attributable to rise in cost of material and increased wages. It has also not been possible to stick to construction schedule due to change in alignment of the tunnel and the re-siting of the power plant because of certain unavoidable geophysical reasons. There has been some labour trouble also in the past. This project which was expected to be completed by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan will now be completed sometime in the early part of the Fifth Five Year Plan. State Electricity Board which is constructing the Giri-Bata and some other micro-Hydel schemes in the State has been facing great difficulty in procuring turbines, generators and micro-Hydel sets from the authorised manufacturers within the country. If possible, it is felt, that there should be a provision for importing such items if we are to stick to time schedule of the project under construction. Similarly, there had been difficulties about the non-availability of cement in the past due to overall shortage of cement in the country. Since this shortage is likely to continue even in future it is felt that the construction of cement factory at Rajban should be expedited so that its cement is available for meeting the growing requirements of the State.

There has been difficulties with regard to

procuring steel and explosives. These are essential items for any construction activity and unless they are adequately and timely available, they will continue hampering the progress of our projects in future. There is a need for the Government of India to pay special attention to these items.

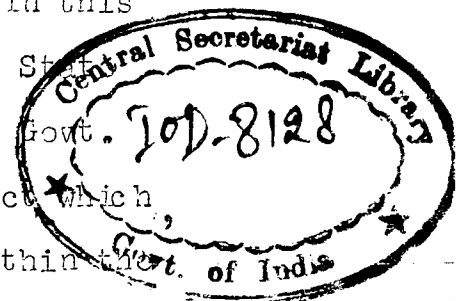
Some difficulties were also experienced in obtaining funds from the Rural Electrification Corporation on account of their viability criteria for rural electrification in the Pradesh. Since most of the valley areas where energisation of tube-wells etc. which make the project viable, stand provided for, it is apprehended that unless funds are made available by the State Government from its plan funds, the work on rural electrification in the interiors of the Pradesh which constitute its 3/4th area will be adversely affected.

It It may sound rather strange but it is a fact that despite growing unemployment amongst the various categories of engineers in the country, both the State Government and the State Electricity Board have not been able to get adequate number of engineers for their department/projects partly because of the non-availability of local engineers and partly due to inherent difficulties in serving in difficult conditions of the State. It is anticipated that same state of affairs are likely to continue even during the Fifth Five Year Plan. It is, therefore, proposed

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to meet our additional requirement of Overseers by increasing seats in the I.T.Is. located within the State, and that of engineers by deputing our own boys to various colleges where seats have been reserved for the State. Even inspite of this, it is felt that there will be shortage of engineers during the Fifth Five Year Plan in the Pradesh. Any assistance from the Government of India in this respect will be welcome.

Because of the agro-climatic conditions of the Pradesh which are admirably suited for the production of fruit, Himachal Pradesh has been laying special emphasis in the field of horticulture. The progress made so far in apple production has been acknowledged by all the knowledgeable persons. The production of apples alongwith other fruit have increased considerably which has posed a major problem of transportation and marketing. With a view to avoid flooding of markets at places like Delhi, Bombay, Himachal Pradesh Government have established cold storages which would be made available to the producers for storing their produce. This will enable them to regulate the market and ensure adequate price to the m. This, however, touches the problem very marginally and there is a need for something substantial to be done in this regard during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The State Government through the good offices of the Govt. of India is negotiating a world Bank Project which, if it comes through, will be implemented within the first three years of the Fifth Five Year Plan.



The infra-structure facilities envisaged in this programme will go a long way in improving the packing, transportation, processing and the marketing of the apple produce. Our experience has shown that unless there is some sort of an understanding between the 3 major apple producing areas of the country namely Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and U.P. Hills, we would be undercutting each other to the detriment of the producers in these areas. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to work out some sort of a mechanism which would ensure proper and adequate coordination between these apple growing areas.

Forests which are the main source of revenue for the State exchequer have a special significance for us in the Pradesh. During the Fourth Five Year Plan due attention could not be paid with the result that there has been a shortfall of **Rs. 1.71 crores** in its plan outlay. This shortfall is due to the meagre outlays that were made right from the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan under head "Forests". Our neglect of forest regeneration got aggravated because of unprecedented forest fires during the Fourth Five Year Plan which forced us to carry out some excessive felling within the Pradesh, which is much more than what is normally prescribed in the Working Plans. There is, therefore, a need to step up afforestation during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

For a State like Himachal Pradesh which has tremendous potentials for tourism, the efforts made so far had been far from adequate. Based on our experience of the Fourth Five Year Plan, we feel that there is a need for making an integrated approach in this respect in the Pradesh. In our State, there are some clearly identifiable areas which have great tourist potentials. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to develop these tourist complexes on an integrated basis so that we could optimise our return from the investment that we make for the development of tourism in our State.

It was for the first time during the Fourth Five Year Plan that we started making use of the institutional finance in the State. To increase this investment substantially, various Corporations have been established within the State and it is expected that through them we will be able to utilise fully the institutional finance during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

There is a need to strengthen planning machinery in the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan. There will be have to be done in the Secretariat, in the Directorates and in the district offices if planning has to be made more meaningful and realistic. There is an acute shortage of data at all the levels. Collection of data; its sifting and analysis will have to be improved. Planning Cells will have to be created in all the departments and in the districts whose cost should be met by the Government of India, if not in full, at least to the extent of 2/3rd.

INTER SECTORAL IMBALANCES

The State Planning Board carried out a mid-term appraisal of the State's Fourth Five Year Plan in August, 1971, with a view to detecting bottle-necks, sectoral imbalances and initiating remedial measures. The main objective of this exercise was to reset our priorities in such a manner as to give preference to those sectors of economy as are meant to improve the basic needs of the people and those that have less gestation period and are labour intensive/employment oriented or have special significance for the State because of its agro-climatic condition or any other relevant consideration. After reckoning under individual sectors of the development the pace of expenditure during the first three years of the Plan, the annual plan outlay under the heads 'General Education, Water Supply, Housing, Urban Development, Welfare of Backward Classes, Roads, Power, Industries, Tourism, Transport and Horticulture' were stepped up during the last 2 years of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Roads, of course, because of their special significance for the Pradesh, have been getting the highest priority so far. Unfortunately, the investment in transport has not been commensurate with those in the roads with the result that some sort of imbalances have crept up between the two. This needs to be attended to so that the returns from the investment

made on roads could be optimised. Apart from providing additional vehicles to the Himachal Government Transport, the working of the Mandi-Kulu Road Transport Corporation will have to be streamlined.

In the field of horticulture, the emphasis so far has been to bring more and more area under horticulture with the inevitable consequence of some sort of an imbalance developing between the production and the facilities available for marketing. It is proposed to attend to this during the Fifth Five Year Plan for which special efforts are being made to enter into an agreement with the World Bank for the implementation of a project, which would facilitate the transportation, processing and marketing the apple produce in the Pradesh.

Though the State Government has given very high priority to the rural electrification programme for very good reasons, yet the Transmission and distribution Lines Programme has been slow in the past. In view of the ambitious Rural Electrification programme which the State Government desire to execute, it is necessary that adequate attention is paid to transmission and distribution lines during the Fifth Plan.

There has been a phenomenal growth in the sphere of education in the Pradesh which is obvious from the fact that our rate of literacy is higher than the all India average. This quantitative expansion has been unfortunately at the cost of qualitative improvement. Inadequate attention seems to have been paid in matters

relating to the girls education, adequate residential accommodation, properly equipped libraries and laboratories. These will naturally have to be attended to during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Progress on the Medical College at Simla has been slow, both the building construction programme as well as the recruitment of Medical staff has lagged behind. This naturally affects the proper training of the students.

In agriculture and allied sectors. The programme in respect of warehousing, marketing and storage were found to be lagging. Some sort of lack of coordination was also detected in minor irrigation and drinking water schemes on the one hand minor irrigation and agricultural programme on the other. Multiple cropping, consumption of chemical fertilizers and soil conservation on agricultural lands has been behind the schedule. All these need to be attended to during the Fifth Five Year Plan otherwise inter-sectoral imbalances noticed now may assume unmanageable proportion later on.

We do not have very many Large and Medium industries in the State. Few that we have efforts are in the offing to ensure that their rated capacity is fully utilised. In irrigation too we propose utilising every ounce of water that flows through our irrigation channels.

INTRA STATE IMBALANCES.

In any economic development programme, due to combination of factors which may be historical, territorial and sometimes even natural some areas are bound to lag

formulation of area plans for them. An area plan, however, implies formulation of integrated development programmes on the basis of the assessment of resources endowment and the quality and coverage of existing infra-structural facilities. In these programmes high priority has to be given to creation and expansion of basic economic and social infra-structure covering irrigation, communications, credit, marketing, power, education, health and administrative improvements. Such an integrated plan is possible for an area which has a respectable size and population. Most of the areas identified backward recently are not amenable to area development as is being visualised by the Planning Commission because of the small size and the population involved. Himachal Pradesh whose population is slightly over 34 lakhs, which is spread over in twelve districts, objectively speaking each district plan could be considered an area plan for that district especially when they are being formulated after taking into consideration the level of development down to the Panchayat level. In the context of Himachal's topography, the main problem of the areas identified as backward is absence of means of communication.

The so called critical minimum development effort, that is needed for the development of these areas, is the construction of roads as it has rightly been observed in the country's Fourth Plan while discussing

behind unless there is a conscious effort on the part of the planners to attend to the needs of such areas on priority basis. What is true of Himachal Pradesh is equally true in respect of the rest of the country, that is why successive Five Year Plans have shown a growing concern over regional imbalances in development. As a countervailing measure, Himachal Pradesh Government took a decision to prepare and implement separate plans for the two border and backward districts of the Pradesh during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Recently following new areas too have been identified as backward in the Pradesh, which need special attention of the State and the Central Governments for development purposes:-

1. Bharmour & Pangi		Chamba District
2. Chhota & Bara Bhangal		Kangra District
3. Dodra Kwar, Pandra-Bish, Kashapat		Simla District
4. Manali-Ujhi, Outer Seraj (Ani & Nirmand)		Kulu District
5. 5. Trans-Giri tract		Sirmur District
6. Chohar Valley		Mandi District.

Since the problem of backward areas should normally be a problem of area development one would very easily be tempted to put forth an argument for the

widening regional imbalances that because of intrinsic linkages between the infra-structural facilities, growth and diversification of economic activities, it would not be possible to bring about reduction in regional disparities unless attention was paid to large scale expansion of the infra-structure. Once this is attended to all other infra-structural facilities could be very easily provided to these areas which will go a long way in improving the economic lot of the people residing in these areas. Instructions have been issued to the Deputy Commissioners who are incharge of preparation of the district plans to ensure that adequate attention is paid to such areas as have been identified backward in their respective districts. Separate allocations of funds under various sectors for these areas have been proposed during the Fifth Five Year Plan, which may be seen at Annexure-II (Statement-II).

It is, however, doubtful

whether the State Government because of its financial constraints will be able to do something positive in the field of providing infra-structural facilities in view of the colossal cost involved. It is here that the Government of India can lend a helping hand by providing adequate funds in addition to the plan for the construction of roads in these areas.

PROGRAMMES TARGETS AND RESOURCES FOR THE DISTRICTS.

It has been widely acknowledged that plan formulation undertaken exclusively at the State level does not fully take into account the variety of conditions existing in the different physico-geographical and economic regions

of the State. Hence greater emphasis is proposed to be laid on grass-root planning during the Fifth Five Year Plan in the State. Earlier during the Fourth Five Year Plan, District Plans with respect to only two districts namely Lahaul Spiti & Kinnaur had been prepared. With a view to ensuring integrated development of every part of the district, Government of Himachal Pradesh took a decision to prepare separate plans for each of its twelve districts. District plans based on analysis of the emerging trends in economic activities, the pattern of facilities and services already available will facilitate considerably the preparation of a well balanced and integrated development plan for the entire State.

The district plans had to be formulated keeping in view two important objectives namely (i) a long-term perspective plan extending over 15 to 20 years indicating the economic activities to be undertaken in different blocks/areas of the district to build up infra-structural facilities and social services and to increase the growth of regulated markets, etc. and (ii) an integrated programme of action for the next five years on the basis of careful analysis of the existing conditions and the realistic assessment of the problems and available resources. Since the time at the disposal was very short it was decided that second objective of preparing an integrated development plan for duration of next five years should be undertaken first by the district

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collectors through the agency of District Development Councils. In this case too there were options; either to go in for need-based plan for the districts or work it out on the basis of tentative outlays communicated to them out of the State's divisible pool of resources. The latter option was preferred as it was felt that no useful purpose will be served by getting a plan prepared which may not be capable of being implemented. It was, however, emphasized that while formulating the Five-Year Plan care should be taken, to the maximum possible extent, that it fits in the overall strategy of the perspective plan. Each district was communicated the outlays that would be available during the Fifth Five-Year Plan on the basis of a plan size of Rs.280.00 crores; of which the divisible pool was Rs.130.06 crores. In the light of the detailed exercise, the plan size increased to Rs.323.29 crores. The share of the districts works out at Rs.153.02 crores. The table given below indicates the district-wise outlays:-

District	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	On the basis of a plan size of Rs.280.00 crores (divisible Rs.130.06 crores).	On the basis of a plan size of Rs.323.29 crores (divisible Rs.153.02 crores)
1. Simla	1,873.97	2,404.11
2. Solan	876.16	1,099.33
3. Mandi	1,495.30	1,756.06
4. Shimla	893.79	1,019.19
5. Bilaspur	618.40	671.59
6. Sirmaur	1,085.75	1,350.65
7. Kangra	1,133.13	1,376.75

1.	2.	3.
8. Kangra	2,289.89	2,589.47
9. Hamirpur	1,005.55	1,114.80
10. Una	842.56	956.35
11. Kinnaur	449.90	528.13
12. Lahaul & Spiti	381.16	436.84
Total:-	<u>13,005.61</u>	<u>15,302.27</u>

Targets to be achieved in each district have been shown under the respective sectoral head in the Plan document. The district draft plans received so far seem to have, by and large, been prepared on the basis of the guidelines issued by the State Govt. from time to time. Levels of development right down to Panchayats have been ascertained alongwith their developmental requirements. These draft plans which aim at having an integrated development plan for the district have been prepared on the basis of detailed discussions that took place with progressive farmers, prospective entrepreneurs, representatives of Cooperatives, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads. In this way, efforts have been made to achieve involvement of the people's representatives in the formulation of the Plan. These plans will, however, have to be redrafted after the State's Fifth Five-Year Plan is finally approved by the Planning Commission.

CHAPTER I.3 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY OF THE FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN
INTRODUCTORY

The basic objectives of planned economic development in the country are best stated in the Directive Principles of the Constitution. These enjoin upon the State to ensure to all its citizens " the right to an adequate means of livelihood" and " to so distribute the ownership and control of material resources of the community as best to subserve the common good". The Constitution further emphasizes that the State " shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation". The planning, therefore, aims at subserving these basic objectives.

2. Removal of poverty and attainment of economic self-reliance are the two major tasks which the country has set out to accomplish during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. Self-reliance naturally calls for increased production whereas removal of poverty emphasises the need to evolve a redistributive mechanism designed to ensure benefits of development even to the weakest of the weak. It is this latter part which somehow did not get adequate attention in the past with the result that despite two decades of economic planning we still have a substantial number of people who are

I.3(2)

below the poverty line. There is hardly any improvement in the lot of the under-privileged, unorganised labour, small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Because of the high cost of living, the problem of those who are below the poverty line in Himachal Pradesh is far more acute than that of their brethren in the plains. These poor people cannot be expected to wait indefinitely for the benefits of economic growth to percolate down to them. It is, therefore, proposed to launch a massive drive to ensure growth with social justice in the Pradesh during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. Under its Fifth Five-Year Plan, the State Government intends implementing the following Basic Minimum Needs programme for which an outlay of Rs. 44.03 crores has tentatively been approved by the Planning Commission, Government of India.

- (i) Elementary education for children upto the age of 14;
- (ii) Minimum public health facilities integrated with family planning and nutrition for children;
- (iii) Rural water supply;
- (iv) Home sites for landless labour;
- (v) Rural roads;
- (vi) Rural electrification ; and
- (vi) Slum improvement in the larger towns.

3. Despite the fact that our financial requirements for the implementation of the Basic Minimum Needs programme have considerably been reduced, State Government feels that these items of public consumption will go a long way in ameliorating the lot of the poor in the State to a large extent.

Plan investment and priority sectors

4. The First Five-Year Plan of the Pradesh was a moderate one but the subsequent Plans have witnessed a rising achievement in public sector. During all these Plans, a very high priority was given to road construction and agriculture. From the Fourth Five-Year Plan, emphasis has also been laid on hydro-electric generation projects in the Pradesh. The Fifth Five-Year Plan of the Pradesh envisages an outlay of Rs.323.29 crores as against Rs.115.02 crores during the Fourth Plan. The sector-wise distribution of Plan outlays during the various five-year plans in the Pradesh has been as given below:-

Sector	I Plan	II Plan	III Plan	IV Plan	V Plan	% age to total (V Plan)
1. Agricultural Programmes	73.81	251.27	769.15	2,832.61	5,394.70	16.7
2. Cooperation and C.D.	74.13	238.27	350.45	383.22	775.30	2.4
3. Irrigation and Power	21.59	150.69	240.14	2,349.28	5,623.00	17.4
4. Transport and Communication	243.54	595.22	1,191.10	3,339.01	8,035.00	24.9
5. Industry and Mining	8.88	39.50	84.16	509.12	2,000.00	6.2
6. Social Services	104.98	308.36	716.27	2,036.90	9,032.00	27.9
7. Miscellaneous	0.32	19.29	33.20	51.61	1,469.12	4.5
Total	527.25	1,603.60	3,384.47	11,501.75	32,329.12	100.0

I.3(4)

5. It will be seen from the above table that 'Transport and Communications' and 'Irrigation and Power' and 'Agricultural Programmes' will take away 59 percent of the total Fifth Plan outlay. Needless to say that these are all priority sectors in Himachal Pradesh. The roads have been considered as the life-lines in hill areas. The development of roads is indispensable as an infrastructural facility for opening up the economy on the fronts of horticulture, agriculture, power generation, industrial or tourist activity. Since we are far behind the norm prescribed for the hill areas it is proposed to accord once again the high priority to the construction of roads in the Pradesh. Emphasis, however, will be laid on completing the on-going schemes and providing adequate rural roads under the Basic Minimum Needs programmes in the Pradesh. In addition adequate provision will be made for ensuring that both the HGT and the MKRTC have required number of vehicles to meet the demands of the growing traffic. Next priority is proposed to be accorded to hydel generation both for ensuring that adequate power is made available to our neighbouring states where there has been near power famine recently to augment the resources of the State. The Pradesh is now making every effort to harness its power potential to produce cheap electricity. A number of large hydro-power projects have already been taken in hand. These included Giri-Bata, Nogli Power House,

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Rukti Micro-Hydel and Sissu Micro-Hydel. It is proposed to take up the construction of the Bhaba alongwith some other Micro-Hydel schemes during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

6. In the field of agriculture our objective would be to reduce our dependence on the Central pool for food grains. To achieve this objective an ambitious plan of bringing nearly 28 thousand hectares of land under irrigation is proposed to be implemented during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. In Horticulture which has been the pride of this State it is proposed to lay greater emphasis on marketing the produce to ensure maximum profit to the growers. It is also proposed to find a substitute for the present packing material which is causing great strain on our forest resources at present. Regeneration of forests which unfortunately got neglected in the past will be given adequate attention. More and more government felling in preference to private contractors will be resorted to for exploiting the State's forest resources.

7. Amongst these three sectors i.e. Construction of Roads, Power projects and Agriculture and its allied sectors they will meet the needs of creating employment both to the educated and the uneducated unemployed in the state to a considerable extent. In addition, general programmes for expanding employment opportunities will be supplemented and coordinated with specific programmes to tackle the problem of the

I.3(6)

employed. Productive employment thus created educated ~~un~~ income to the people. It is, however, felt that will bring income by itself at least in the lower income accural ~~of~~ not be enough to ensure minimum level of groups with unless prices of essential goods are consumption. In the wake of foodgrain take over by the ~~state~~ government it is proposed to streamline the procurement and distribution systems by strengthening the concerned organisation.

8. With a view to optimising returns from development, inter-sectoral and infra-state imbalances that were detected during the midterm appraisal of the Fourth Five -Yea |Plan will be specially attended to. District Plans are being prepared to ensure an integrated development of the entire district, Problems relating to lack of coordination between various interdependent sectors such as agricultural production and irrigation will be sorted out so that Agricultural production and irrigation plans are prepared and implemented as complementary to each other.

9. In the industrial sector, it is proposed to set up industries for which either the raw material is available in the State or due to geographical reasons Himachal is ideally suited for the same. The natural resources of the State are discussed, in brief, herein after.

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10. Important minerals of the Pradesh include salt, slate, limestone, gypsum, byrites, dolomite and pyrite, etc. while Mandi district is known for rock salt deposits, gypsum is found in Sirmur district and good quality slates quarries are found in Mandi and Chamba districts. Similarly, copper, iron ore, lead phosphates and several other minerals are available in the Pradesh which deserve proper investigation and surveys so as to form the basis for future development of connected industries. For this purpose a Geological Wing was established in 1966 which has undertaken detailed investigations of gypsum deposits in Sirmur district, dolomite and limestone deposits in Bilaspur district, and preliminary investigations of silica sand in Bilaspur district and of clay deposits in Kangra district. Based on these mineral deposits, a cement plant at Rajban in Sirmur district has been sanctioned by the Government of India. This plant with a capacity of 600 tonnes of cement per day will be in the public sector. During the year 1971, total production of major and minor minerals in the Pradesh has been about 37,170 tonnes and 2,00,000 tonnes, respectively.

11. Livestock population in Himachal Pradesh is about 42 lakhs according to the 1966 census. But from the qualitative aspects the position is not very encouraging as the milk yield per milch cattle is significantly low as compared to other parts of the country. Efforts are being made to develop the local cattle by crossing them with pedigree bulls which have to be even imported from abroad. Under the Intensive

Agricultural Development Programme which was launched in Mandi district in the year 1962 in collaboration with the Federal Republic of Germany a dairy plant with a capacity of 10,000 litres per day has been established near Mandi town. Similarly, steps are also afoot to develop the 10.5 lakh sheep of different breeds in this Pradesh. Sheep are the backbone of woollen household industry as the Pradesh is known for shawl making according to its traditional art. Kulu shawls which have their district design have won a market of their own on the country. For the development of sheep, five sheep breeding farms are presently functioning in the Pradesh. Various breeds of sheep such as Polwarth, Spanish Merino, Rambouillet and Russian merino have been imported from abroad in order to improve the local breeds of sheep like Rampur Bushahri and Gaddi. There is, thus, vast scope for making animal husbandry a profitable industry which is bound to ameliorate the economic conditions of the people in the Pradesh.

12. Forests also form an important natural resource of this Pradesh. About 38.5 per cent of the total geographical area of the Pradesh is covered under forests which is not very encouraging if viewed in the background of National Policy of the country which lays down that hilly tracts like that of this Pradesh, 60 per cent of the total geographical area should be covered under forests. Efforts are, therefore, being made to bring more and more areas under forests so as to come up to the level laid down in the National Policy.

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13. On the basis of composition, the forests of the Pradesh can be broadly classified into coniferous forests and broad-leaved forests. Deodar, Kail, Chil, spruce, silver fir and neoza pine are the coniferous species. Neoz a pines which produce edible nuts grow in the border district of Kinnaur which are the only forests of neoz a in India. Resin is also an important product from the State forests. At present two Rosin and Turpentine factories are running in the Pradesh in the public sector, Among the broad-leaved species, sal, han, oak, mohru oak, walnut, mapple, birdcherry, horse chestnuts, poplar, seemal, tun and shisham are the important species which grow in these forests. Coniferous forests provide wood which is an excellent raw material for the manufacture of a number of wooden products and there is a large growing stock of some of the important species in the Pradesh.

14. Forests are also rich in medicinal herbs and aromatic plants which have a good market and are in great demand by pharmaceutical and perfumery industries. Important medicinal herbs include dioscorea, belladonna, banafsha, mushakbala, pattish, harsu white skimia lowreola oil, valeriana wallichu, kuth and cedar wood oil.

HORTICULTURE.

15. It is expected that by the end of Fourth Five-Year Plan State would cross the mark of 1 lakh tonnes of apple production which is going to increase considerably during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. Even in

a normal season over 20 per cent of the fruit cannot be utilised for table purposes which is going waste at the moment. There is a considerable scope for canning and processing in this regard. Our strategy will be to tackle this problem as effectively as possible during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

HYDEL GENERATION.

16. Himachal Pradesh has vast hydro-power potential in the state which need to be exploited for the benefit of the Northern region. It is estimated that the rivers flowing through this Pradesh have a power potential of 8000 MW which is roughly 1/5th of the total hydel power available in the country. In matters of hydel generation our strategy will be to take up comparatively smaller projects which are most economical and can be completed in the shortest possible time. For bigger projects like Nathpa-Jakhri or Parbati we would like them to be executed preferably by the Central Government failing which the state government would execute the Projects provided funds are forthcoming for the same from the Central government.

Intra-State imbalances

17. Backward pockets in the state which are in need of accelerated pace of development have been identified and separate allocation of funds under various sectors during the Fifth Five-Year Plan have been proposed

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The basic problem common to most of these areas is lack of means of communication for want of roads. Because of severe constraint of resources with the State Government, it is doubtful whether any thing substantial will be possible in the field of road construction during the Fifth Five-Year Plan, because of the huge cost involved. It is here that the State Government will anxiously look forward to adequate financial assistance from the Government of India in addition to the funds included in the State Plan.

Involvement of the people

18. In the formulation of District Plans, on which great emphasis is being laid in the State, representatives of the people in the Samitis, Zila Parishads and the State legislature along with progressive farmers and entrepreneurs have been associated. At the state headquarters, Working Groups for various developmental sectors were constituted in which technical experts, economists and knowledge able persons available within the state have been associated. Their association has been of great assistance in drawing up the Fifth Five-Year Plan for the State.

I.4 Financial Resources for the Fifth Plan.

The Fifth Five Year Plan of the State calls for an outlay of Rs. 323.29 crores. Prior to the attainment of Statehood, Himachal's entire plan used to be financed through Central assistance. Now this will have to be found through State's own resource mobilisation, institutional finance and Central assistance. Even during the remaining years of the Fourth Five Year Plan after the grant of Statehood, Himachal Pradesh raised its own resources and availed of institutional finance, thereby, raising the ceiling of its Fourth Five Year Plan from Rs.101.40 crores to over 115 crores as these were additive to the plan size. The Fifth Plan is proposed to be financed as follows:-

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Additional Resource mobilisation by the State Government.	14.00
2. Small Savings	10.00
3. Market borrowings	22.50
4. Credit from other institutional finance agencies.	15.00
5. Central assistance.	261.79
Total:RS.	<u>323.29</u>

ADDITIONAL RESOURCE MOBILISATION

Himachal Pradesh being a deficit State on the non-plan, additional resource mobilisation made by the State Government during the Fifth Five Year Plan will be available for the augmentation of the Plan size provided it is not diverted towards meeting the State's overall non-plan deficit. The Government of India's earlier

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decision of allowing the entire proceeds of State's additional resource mobilisation during the Fourth Five Year Plan period for expenditure on the development schemes, should hold good even during the Fifth Five Year Plan as it is felt that unless additional resource mobilisation undertaken by the State was allowed to be utilised for augmenting the size of the State Plan there would be little to induce the public to put up with the additional tax burden and it would be difficult for the State Government to introduce additional measures of taxation and resource mobilisation contemplated by it. Its necessary corollary is that State's non-plan gap should be met by the Centre by extending special accommodation. Himachal Pradesh Government is, however, very keen that it should make its rightful contribution towards building up its resources for the Plan for which following measures are proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Plan period:-

Measures of resource mobilisation.	Additional Receipts (Rs. in crores)					Total
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	
1. Steep surcharge on revenue	0.80	0.83	0.85	0.87	0.90	4.25
2. Increase in Transport fares	0.35	0.38	0.41	0.45	0.50	2.09
3. Increase in sales tax	0.45	0.50	0.55	0.61	0.67	2.78
4. Imposition of electricity duty and increase in electricity tariff.	0.70	0.77	0.84	0.92	1.02	4.25
5. Increase in passenger and goods tax.	-	-	-	0.30	0.33	0.63
Total:	2.30	2.48	2.65	3.15	3.42	14.00

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE

Consequent upon the attainment of Statehood by Himachal Pradesh on 25th January, 1971, the pattern of Central assistance for financing the Plans of the States became applicable to this State also. Barring the two border districts of Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti, where the pattern of Central assistance is 90 percent grant and 10 per cent loan, for the remaining districts it was fixed at 30 per cent grant and 70 per cent loan.

The pattern of Central assistance approved for hill areas of the country during Fourth Five Year Plan is as follows:-

I. (i) Jammu and Kashmir	Ladakh	
(ii) Assam	United Mikir and North Cachar Hills.	90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan.
(iii) Meghalaya	United State Garo Hills, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	
(iv) Nagaland		
(v) Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur & Lahaul-Spiti	
II. (i) Uttar Pradesh	Districts of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal and Almora	50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan.
(ii) Tamil Nadu	Nilgiri district	
(iii) West Bengal	Darjeeling	

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In Himachal Pradesh because of its low density of population and its rugged mountainous terrain, the cost per capita for providing efficient social services such as schools, hospitals, roads, transport, irrigation and various other inputs both for industry and agriculture is comparatively very high. The comparative per capita cost in the field of education is Rs. 235 in Himachal Pradesh as compared to Rs. 112 in Punjab and Rs. 118 in Haryana. The corresponding figures for college education are Rs. 616 for Himachal Pradesh, Rs. 470 for Punjab and Rs. 309 for Haryana. The cost of construction per km of road in Himachal Pradesh varies from Rs. 1,30,000 in the foot-hills and valleys to approximately Rs. 2 lakhs in high hills. In Haryana, on the other hand, the cost varies from Rs. 60,000 to 70,000 only. Besides this the cost of providing maintenance service because of weather hazards also is very high.

The high cost of expenditure for ensuring an efficient level of social services comparable to our neighbouring States naturally makes incumbent on the State to make huge investment for the development of the State. For a State like Himachal Pradesh which heavily depends upon Central Government for meeting its huge non-Plan expenditure, large investment on development, which is inevitable, cannot be undertaken unless Central Government comes to its assistance on the Plan side also. Since the level of development in Himachal Pradesh is in no way higher than the hill districts of Assam, Meghalaya

and Nagaland, which are being given Central assistance in the form of 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan, our Fifth Five-Year Plan should also be financed by the Central Government in the same manner.

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

The State government is very keen to augment its financial resources for the Plan by making use of the institutional finance as far as possible. It is proposed to go in for market borrowing to the extent of Rs.10 crores and Rs.12.50 crores by the State Government and the State Electricity Board respectively, making a total of Rs.22.50 crores during the plan period. The Working Group on resources set up by the state government had assumed an amount of Rs. 30 crores as market borrowing, 15 crores each for the state government as well as the state electricity Board. Subsequently during the discussions in the Planning Commission held in November, 1972 it was indicated by the Commission that market borrowings will be allowed to be raised only by 10 percent per year on the base level reached by the end of the Fourth Plan. On this basis the State Government can raise only Rs. 10.00 crores and the State Electricity Board Rs. 12.50 crores. The figure of market borrowings/credit from commercial banks has, therefore, been revised to Rs.22.50 crores from the earlier figure of Rs. 30.00 crores.

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In addition, following loans are also proposed to be raised during the Fifth Five Year Plan:-

(Rs. in crores)

(1) LI.C	Rs.2.50 State Electricity Board.
(2) LIC.	Rs.2.50 Simla Corporation.
(3) R.E.C.	Rs.3.75 State Electricity Board.
(4) HUDCO.	Rs.5.00 Housing Board.
(5) NCDC.	Rs.0.50 Cooperative
(6) R.B.I.	Rs.0.75 Share capital participation by Cooperative Deptt:
	<u>Rs. 15.00</u>

AGRICULTURE

I. INTRODUCTORY:

Agriculture is by far the major occupation of the inhabitants of the Pradesh. According to 1971 Census, the percentage of workers engaged in agriculture is as high as 75.35. The agricultural land because of the topographical conditions is slopy and untterraced, holdings are small and scattered, yield of crops is generally lower than in the plains and scope for increasing the outturn of food crops except in the valley areas is rather limited. However, the agro-climatic conditions of the Pradesh are most suitable for growing a wide variety of cash crops like temperate fruits, disease free seed potatoes, vegetable seeds, ginger, soyabean, edible mushrooms off-season vegetables, etc; Since the scope for extensive methods of cultivation is limited, the increased production is to be achieved by maximising output per unit of area and per unit of population.

II. REVIEW OF PROGRESS UNDER FOURTH PLAN:

During the Fourth Plan, a sum of Rs.822.25 lakhs was provided. As against this, an amount of Rs.717.35 lakhs was utilised. The programme-wise outlays and expenditure are given below:-

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Fourth Plan. Outlay	Likely Exp.
1. Agricultural Education and Research.	170.10	146.69
2. Extension, Training and Education.	22.05	16.20

	2.	3.
3. Improved seed Programme.	50.62	36.15
4. Manures and Fertilizers	235.32	207.14
5. Plant Protection.	18.55	21.82
6. Agricultural implements	34.40	6.03
7. Intensive cultivation programme.	181.26	183.55
8. Commercial crops	36.50	25.50
9. Agriculture Admn.	9.66	5.45
10. Agricultural Marketing	34.78	15.27
11. Miscellaneous Works Buildings and land.	23.87	53.55
Total:-	822.11 or say 822.25	717.35

As a result of strenuous efforts, the upward trend of achievements during the Fourth Plan was maintained except shortfalls in the production of foodgrains. The production of maize continued to rise upto 1970-71 while there was decrease in 1971-72 ^{due to heavy rains.} During 1972-73 the sowing of maize crop is reported to be normal whereas paddy crop received a set-back due to scanty rains. The drought also affected other crops like pulses, millets, ragi etc; In order to make-up the losses, intensive efforts have been made to cover more areas under high yielding varieties during Kharif 1973. It is hoped that the production of foodgrains during 1973-74 would be about 11.00 lakhtonnes. The achievements under important programmes are discussed below:-

1) Agricultural Extension and Training:-

A Farmers' Training Centre was started at Sundernagar

in 1971-72. It has proved quite useful in educating the farmers in the latest techniques of agricultural production. Demonstration of various improved varieties of seeds and fertilizers were laid out on farmers' fields. As a result of these efforts, the area under multiple cropping rose from 5,200 hectares to 13,500 during the Fourth Plan.

ii) Improved Seeds:-

The works undertaken under this programme related to mechanisation of Seed Farms, production of high-yielding varieties of seeds at Govt. Seed Farms and distribution of seeds to the growers. The likely production of seed of different varieties on the existing Farms is expected to be 2,000 tonnes during 1973-74. Area under-high-yielding varieties rose from 0.31 lakh hectares to 3.15 lakhs hectares during the Plan period.

III) Manures and Fertilizers:- During the Plan period 27,070 tonnes of nitrogenous, 11370 tonnes of phosphatic and 5,140 tonnes of potassic fertilizers were distributed. Further, the area under green manuring increased from 12,450 hectares to 28,340 hectares. The Soil Testing Laboratories at Solar, Sirma, Sundernagar, Kangra and Chamba were maintained.

iv) Plant Protection:- In order to avoid losses from the animals, a new scheme for the control of flying foxes, parrots, monkeys and other wild animals was included in the Fourth Plan. The area under food crops covered by plant protection measures increased from 1.20 lakh.

hectares to 1.80 lakhs hectares. As far commercial crops, the target of 40,000 hectares was achieved in full. During 1973-74, 2850 sprayers and dusters were distributed.

v) Agricultural Implements:- The scheme includes demonstration and distribution of improved agricultural implements, maintenance of workshops under Intensive Agricultural District programmes at Mandi and Kangra. During the Plan period 10,000 improved agricultural implements and tools were distributed.

vi) Commercial Crops:- Among the important commercial crops are potato, ginger, vegetables and soyabean. The production of potato increased from 0.72 lakh tonnes to 0.97 lakh tonnes and that of vegetables touched a level of 83,000 tonnes. The green ginger production increased from 970 tonnes to 5,340 tonnes. The cultivation of soyabean was introduced in Kangra Valley. Further, experiments on the cultivation of this crop as inter-cropped with maize proved successful. This experiment of inter cropping is catching the imagination of the progressive orchardists also.

vii) Agricultural Marketing:-

The Marketing Intelligence Scheme is likely to cover 11 markets by the end of Fourth Plan. The Grading and Marketing of commercial crops, viz. potato, apple was taken up. The seed potato costing Rs.29.75 lakhs and apple boxes numbering 18,974 were graded under Agmark Scheme. The construction of Regulated market at Kandrori in

Kangra District is in progress.

viii) Small Farmers' Development Agency:-

During the year, 1970-71 the project was started on a pilot basis in Sirmur District where more than 75% farmers possess a holding of less than one acre. The Agency provides financial assistance to the extent of 25-33% subsidy to the small and marginal farmers for carrying out development schemes. Among the main achievements recorded by the Agency were the distribution of 809 tractors, tools and implements, construction of godowns costing Rs.3.30 lakhs, distribution of 573 poultry units, 315 milch cattle and 104 piggery units. Under the scheme 50 rural artisans were also benefited.

ix) Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers:

The project was put in operation during 1971. Since then, 20,000 marginal farmers and about 3,000 agricultural labourers have been indentified. Among the main achievements are the distribution of 8,500 improved agricultural implements, 466 milch cattle, 20 sheep breeding units and 8 poultry units. An area of 215 hectares belonging to 76 beneficiaries was brought under irrigation. The Agency has so far spent an amount of Rs.31.30 lakhs.

The selected physical targets and achievements under the Fourth Plan are tabulated below :-

Item	Unit	Base Level 1968-69	Fourth Plan	
			Target	Achievement
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<u>1. Foodgrains:</u>				
a) Area	000' Hect.	815.38	877.00	861.20
b) Production	000' Tonnes	950.00	1350.00	1100.00
<u>2. Potato.</u>				
a) Area	000' Hect.	15.97	18.80	18.30
b) Production	000' Tonnes	71.73	96.82	97.00
<u>3. Vegetables.</u>				
a) Area	000' Hect.	-	7.44	7.44
b) Production	000' Tonnes.	-	83.00	83.00
<u>4. Ginger.</u>				
a) Area	000' Hect.	1.51	2.32	2.32
b) Production (Green)	000' Tonnes.	0.97	5.34	5.34
<u>5. Area under High yielding varieties.</u>				
i) wheat	000' Hect.	23.00	80.00	200.00
ii) Maize	000' Hect.	3.00	60.00	60.00
iii) Paddy	000' Hect.	5.00	40.00	55.00
<u>6. Fertilizer distribution</u>				
i) Nitrogenous (N)	000' Tonnes.	3.52	30.00	27.07
ii) Phosphatic (P)	000' Tonnes.	0.87	12.00	11.37
iii) Potassic (K)	"	0.13	6.00	5.14
7. Urban Compost	"	4.00	6.00	6.00
8. Rural Compost	"	1480.00	1500.00	1600.00
9. Green Manuring	000 ^m Hect.	12.45	28.34	28.34
10. Multiple cropping	"	5.20	18.50	18.50
11. Plant Protection	"	139.28	440.00	220.00

III. OBJECTIVE TARGETS AND STRATEGY FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

The State, on a rough estimate, is deficient in foodgrains to the extent of 1.16 lakh tonnes. Most of this deficiency is at present being met from the reserves of the central pool. Accordingly, the main objectives during the Fifth Plan would be to reduce our dependence on the central pool by rapidly bridging the gap between our production and our requirements of the foodgrains. A new strategy which would involve maximising production in valley areas where assured irrigation is available will have to be adopted if we are to achieve results over a short span of time. Improved package of practices such as improved seeds, chemical fertilisers, pesticides, improved implements and multiple cropping will have to be resorted to. Efforts will also be made to increase the production of indigenous cereals such as buck wheat, etc. Keeping in view the present gap and increased demand on account of growing population the target of food production for the Fifth Plan has been kept at 13.50 lakh tonnes against the base level of 11.00 lakh tonnes. Because of the ideal agro-climatic conditions of the Pradesh, the cultivation of cash crops some of which could be used as a subsidiary food would be taken up on a more extensive scale. At the end of the Fifth Plan, we would be touching a level of 1,30,000 tonnes of vegetables, 1,25,000 tonnes of potatoes and 8,000 tonnes of ginger. The proposed two pronged drive of maximising foodgrain production in valley areas and increased production of cash crops will go a long way in improving the economic conditions of the

farmers. Hop cultivation which has successfully been experimented, is proposed to be taken up on a fairly large scale, in Kinnaur district of the Pradesh. The crop-wise production during the Fifth Plan is indicated below:-

Sl.No. Item.	('000 tonnes)	
	Fifth Plan (Level)	
	1973-74	1978-79
<u>1. Foodgrains:</u>		
a) Rice	120.00	140.00
b) Wheat	445.00	545.00
c) Maize	412.00	507.00
d) Millets	12.00	20.00
e) Ragi	10.00	12.00
f) Barley	63.00	73.00
g) Gram	20.00	29.00
h) Other pulses	17.10	24.00
Total foodgrains:-	1100.00	1350.00
2. Potato	97.00	125.00
3. Vegetables	83.00	130.00
4. Ginger	5.34	8.00

For achieving this level of production, the on-going schemes pertaining to various types of inputs would be intensified for raising the productivity per unit. To accomplish this task, the following selected targets would be achieved:-

Item	Unit	Baselevel (Anticipated 1973-74)	5th Plan Targets.	Annual Plan 1974-75
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<u>1. Foodgrains</u>				
a) Area	000' Hect.	861.20	900.00	862.00
b) Production	000' Tonnes	1100.00	1350.00	1150.00
<u>2. Potato</u>				
a) Area	000' Hect.	18.80	20.00	19.00
b) Production	000' Tonnes	97.00	125.00	100.00
<u>3. Vegetables</u>				
a) Area	000' Hect.	7.44	10.00	8.00
b) Production	000 Tonnes	83.00	130.00	91.00

<u>1.</u>				
4. <u>Ginger</u>				
a) Area	000 Hect.	2.32	2.80	2.40
b) Production	000 Tonnes.	5.34	8.00	5.60
5. <u>Area under H.Y.V</u>				
i) Wheat	000 Hect.	200.00	300.00	220.00
ii) Maize	"	60.00	85.00	60.00
iii) Paddy	"	55.00	80.00	60.00
6. <u>Fertilizer Distribution</u>				
i) Nitrogenous (N)	000 Tonnes	8.90	60.00	10.00
ii) Phosphatic (P)	"	4.40	30.00	5.00
iii) Potassic (K)	"	2.50	15.00	2.50
7. <u>Urban Compost</u>	"	6.00	36.00	6.40
8. <u>Rural Compost</u>	"	1600.00	10500.00	1700.00
9. <u>Green manuring</u>	" Hect.	28.34	34.00	30.00
10. <u>Multiple Cropping</u>	"	188.50	30.00	20.00
11. <u>Plant Protection</u>	"	220.00	822.00	616.00

For executing a programme of this order an amount of Rs.1544.15 lakhs has been proposed for the Fifth Plan. It includes an amount of Rs.53.18 lakhs for tribal and Backward areas. The outlay proposed for 1974-75 is Rs.216.62 lakhs. In order to push up the agricultural production programmes in the Backward areas, apart from free internal transport, a subsidy to the extent of 50% of the cost is proposed to be extended on the distribution of all agricultural inputs. In addition, a profitable programme of Hop cultivation would be started in Kinnaur District. The programme-wise distribution of outlays is

indicated below:-

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Fifth Plan outlay.	1974-75 Proposed.
1.	2.	3.
A. Agricultural Education & Research.	250.00	40.00
B. Extension, Training and Education.	94.92	21.22
C. Improved seed Programme	67.42	13.83
D. Manures and Fertilizers	289.02	51.49
E. Plant Protection.	97.58	14.31
F. Agricultural implements.	36.46	4.91
G. Intensive Cultivation Programme.	156.95	27.86
H. Commercial crops.	174.12	18.29
I. Agricultural marketing	70.55	13.75
J. Agricultural Statistics	22.53	2.38
K. Agricultural Administration	24.60	3.58
L. Construction of Buildings.	10.00	5.00
M.S.F.D.A. & M.F.A.L.	250.00	--
Total:-	1544.15	216.62

IV. SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES PROPOSED FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The brief resume of the schemes/Programmes to be implemented during the Fifth Five Year Plan is given as under:-

A. Agricultural Education and Research (Rs. 250.00 lakhs)

This amount has been kept for advancing to Himachal Pradesh University as grants-in-aid for carrying out Agricultural Research and Educational programmes.

B. Extension & Training of Farmer's Education:
(Rs. 94.92 lakhs):

1) Agriculture Information Service (Rs. 39.04 lakhs)

Agriculture information is considered to be as good an input as any other for increasing agricultural production. With this consideration in view, it is proposed to publish pamphlets and magazines etc. for distributing to the farmers for propagating modern scientific methods. Under this scheme, at least 50,000 people are likely to be benefited.

2) Farmer's Training and Education (Rs. 9.23 lakhs):

There exists a Farmer's Training and Education Centre at Sundernagar in Mandi district which was hitherto covered under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. This centre is proposed to be transferred to the State Sector during the Fifth Five-Year Plan for which the necessary provision has been kept.

3) Development of Fodder and Pasture (Rs. 2.15 lakhs)

As to produce green fodder for the cattle and to make it available throughout the year, there is an imperative need for the introduction of relay and multiple cropping and fodders in valley areas. It is, therefore, proposed to distribute 30 tonnes of fodder crop seeds consisting of 20 tonnes berseem, 5 tonnes lucern and 5 tonnes clovers. Further, 250 demonstrations would be laid out in the pasture lands.

4) Multiple Cropping Programmes (Rs. 25.83 lakhs):

This was a Centrally Sponsored scheme during the Fourth Five-Year Plan, and is to be transferred to the State Sector in the next Plan. By the end of the Fourth Plan 18,500 hectares would have been covered under multiple cropping. The scheme is proposed to be extended to 30,000 hectares during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

5) Strengthening of Gram Sewak Training Centre (Rs. 17.97 lakhs):

The Gram Sewak Training Centre is running at Mashobra in Simla district. In order to upgrade and expand the training facilities with a pronounced bias towards the promotion of agriculture and allied subjects, it is proposed to strengthen the Centre during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

C. IMPROVED SEED PROGRAMMES (Rs. 67.42 lakhs):1) Seed Multiplication Farms (Rs. 49.17 lakhs):

For the multiplication of improved seeds there are 36 Seed Farms in existence in the State where the production of foundation seed of different varieties is undertaken for further propagation among the farmers. It is proposed to strengthen these facilities and to undertake mechanisation of 3 farms at Jach (Kangra), Pekhubela (Una) and Dhaulakuan (Sirmur).

By way of reclamation, it is further proposed to extend the cultivated areas of the existing Farms from 223 hectares to 500 hectares at the end of the Fifth Five Year- Plan. The expected yield in respect of wheat, maize and paddy and other crops would be to the tune of 750 tonnes, 300 tonnes, 300 tonnes and 100 tonnes, respectively. Even then the requirements of seeds would not be fully met. It is, therefore, visualised to develop a number of seed villages where multiplication of seed would be carried out under the guidance of the agencies managing the farms. In the Backward Areas the seed would be distributed at a subsidised rate to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost and the transport charges would be met by the Government in full.

2. Construction of Seed Stores (Rs. 12.00 lakhs):

At present there are only 78 seed-cum fertilizer stores in the Pradesh. Since the existing stores are not in a position to cope up with the requirements, it is proposed to construct 20 seed stores during the Fifth Five-Year Plan at different places. In addition to this, 10 stores at the cost of Rs. 20,000 each would be constructed in the Backward Areas.

3. Seed Testing and Certification Laboratory (Rs. 5.25 lakhs).

One Seed Testing and Certification Laboratory was set up at Solan during the Third Five Year Plan. The work of testing the samples of seed is phenomenally on the increase. Accordingly, it is proposed to suitably strengthen the laboratory at Solan.

D. MANURES AND FERTILIZERS (Rs. 289.72 lakhs) :

1. Distribution of Fertilizers (Rs. 219.73 lakhs) : the

The use of fertilizers has gone up from 20 grams in the First Five -Year Plan to 6.25kgs. per hectare in the Fourth Five Year Plan in so far as nitrogen fertilizers are concerned.

Similarly, the consumption trend of phosphatic fertilizers has been on the increase and necessary consciousness has been developed among the farmers about the utility of the fertilizers. It is, therefore, proposed to distribute 60,000 tonnes Nitrogenous (N) 30,000 tonnes Phosphatic (P) and 15,000 tonnes Potassic (K) fertilizers during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. In order to maintain the uniformity of rates throughout the Pradesh, transportation charges would be subsidised in full. However, fertilizer would be distributed in the Backward Areas, at 50 percent subsidy of the cost. The scheme includes an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs as taccavi loans to be distributed among the cultivators.

for the purchase of fertilizers. For augmenting the storage capacity to the extent of 20,000 tonnes, a provision amounting to Rs.8,00 Lakhs (1) I-II has been kept for the construction of Fertilizer Stores at suitable places.

2. Development of Local Manurial Resources
(Rs. 15.74 Lakhs)

Having regards to the requirements and potentiality of local manurial resources, it is envisaged to produce 105 lakh tonnes rural compost, 6.00 lakh tonnes urban compost and to cover 34,000 hectares under green manuring during the Fifth Year Plan. For this purpose, it is intended to appoint Agriculture Inspectors (Manures) and Manure Supervisors at district level and in the Blocks where they are not presently in position. Necessary assistance will be extended to the Municipal Committees for enabling them to promote the production of urban compost.

3. Soil Testing Centre (Rs. 21.03 lakhs)

At present 5 Soil Testing Laboratories at Simla, Palampur, Dhaulakuan, Chamba and Sundernagar are functioning; besides a Soil Testing Mobile Van was put in operation during the current plan. In order to expand Soil Testing facilities to a larger number of farmers, it is proposed to strengthen the

land resources. Besides, preparing maps etc. 5 Soil Science and Chemistry Laboratories are proposed to be set up.

5) Quality Control and Fertilizers (Rs. 7.83 lakhs):

In order to guard against adulteration in inputs like fertilizer pesticides, it is proposed to exercise quality control by way of testing the inputs by drawing samples from dealers at various stages.

6) Fertilizer Promotion (Rs. 3.25 lakhs):

For substantially stepping up the consumption of fertilizers, balanced use of fertilizers would be demonstrated by having 350 controlled demonstrations during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

E. Plant Protection (Rs. 97.58 lakhs):

1) Plant Protection Measures (Rs. 74.42 lakhs):

Pests ~~xxxxxxx~~ and diseases are responsible for substantial losses. The coordinated trials under taken by the I.C.A.R. have demonstrated that under the high yielding varieties, the losses may exceed even 50 per cent. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen

the plant protection agencies right from the block level. With the expanded activities, it is expected that the area to be covered under these measures would increase from 2.20 lakh hectares in 1973-74 to 8.22 lakh hectares by the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

2. Control of Flying Foxes and Wild Animals etc.
(Rs. 3.16 lakhs.):

The various types of animals and birds such as flying foxes, parrots, monkeys and other animals cause heavy damage to crops. In order to control this menace an area of 20,000 hectares is to be covered under this scheme.

F. Agricultural Implements: (Rs. 36.46 lakhs.)

During the Third Plan a Research-cum-Testing and Training Centre for improved agricultural implements and farm machinery was started at Bhangrotu (Mandi Distt.). It has proved quite useful in devising implements and farm machinery for hill areas. It is, therefore, proposed to set up 4 new centres during the Fifth Plan. These centres would operate for popularising the use of agricultural implements and machines and would also provide training and repair facilities. It is further expected that 65,000 hand tools and implements would be manufactured and distributed. These implements are to be distributed at 50% subsidy in the Backward areas.

agreement will expire in December, 1974. Necessary provision has therefore been made to ensure that the present tempo of activities is not only maintained but is also accelerated during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The main items of expenditure to be met are the import requirements of inputs, machinery and other requisite accessories.

2) Intensive Agriculture Area Programme: (Rs. 7.50 lakhs)

In Himachal Pradesh increased production depends upon maximising productivity per unit of area. It is, therefore, proposed to take up a pilot scheme in Sirmur district for promoting the use of improved farm techniques and balanced inputs to get the maximum return.

3) S.F.D.A. Sirmur and M.F.A.L. Solan: (Rs. 42.10 lakhs)

The two important projects S.F.D.A. in Sirmur district and M.F.A.L. in Solan district are in operation as Central programmes. In order to make these projects a success it is proposed to put adequate staff in position so that the programme is executed more effectively.

H.Commercial Crops (Rs.174.12 lakhs):1) Development of Seed Potatos:(Rs.49.18 lakhs)

Himachal Pradesh is famous for supplying disease free potato seed to different part of the country. About 10 per cent demand of seed potato in the country is met by the State. It is proposed to meet at least 20 per cent requirements of the country by raising production of 97,000 tonnes in 1973-74 to 1,25,000 tonnes by the end of Fifth Five-Year Plan. The production of foundation seed at the Seed Farms would go up from 1396 tonnes during the Fourth Plan to 1860 tonnes in the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The existing Farms would be strengthened and a new Farm is to be set up in Kinnaur for catering to the requirements of the local farmers.

2) Potato Seed Certification (Rs.11.59 lakhs).

In the growers' fields where certified seeds would be grown, necessary after-care operations would be taken up so that the disease free varieties of seeds are produced.

3) Virus Testing and Applied Survey of Potatos(Rs.13.76 lakhs)

For controlling the spread of various diseases of potatoes, it is proposed to set up a Laboratory for which the necessary staff would be put in position.

4. Development of Vegetables including Multipli-
cation Fa-rms (Rs.40.20 lakhs):

Himachal Pradesh is ideally suited for growing off-season vegetables and the vegetable seeds. Seed produced in this part of the country has enabled to conserve foreign exchange. The scheme aims at bringing larger acreage under vegetables and thus increasing the production of vegetable seeds. Two vegetable farms would be set up for the production of foundation seed. The seed would be distributed at a subsidised rate in Backward areas. With these efforts, it is expected that vegetable production would be raised from 83,000 tonnes in 1973-74 to 1,30,000 tonnes by the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

5. Production Certified Seed of Vegetable
(Rs.20.72 lakhs):-

The foundation seed produced at the Seed Farms would further be multiplied on cultivator's holdings. By way of incentive to the farmers, the seed thus produced would be marketed through the National Seed Corporation and necessary extension services, would be arranged for the farmers.

6) Development of Oil Seeds etc. (Rs.17.86 lakhs)

The shortage of pulses has necessitated special efforts even at the national level. It is, therefore, proposed to undertake intensive programmes in potential areas for raising

the productivity of pulses and oils including soyabean and sunflowers. The production of pulses (excluding gram) is expected to rise from 17,100 tonnes in 1973-74 to 24,000 tonnes in 1978-79. Similarly the area under soyabean would increase to 3000 hectares and under sunflower to 500 hectares, by the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

7) Development of Ginger and other Species (Rs.16.45 lakhs)

Ginger which is one of the foreign exchange earners is mostly confined to Sirmur district. The production of ginger is being extended to almost all the districts where its cultivation is possible and the production level by the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, is expected to rise to 8000 tonnes. Similarly, the cultivation of other minor species like chillies, Corriander and black zira plays an important role in improving the economic conditions of small and marginal farmers. As such pronounced efforts would be made to boost the production of minor species.

8) Development of Hops (Rs.4.36 lakhs)

At present, a sizeable quantity of hop is being imported for utilizing in Breweries and for other fermented products. Since temperate zone is suited for its cultivation, the scheme would be taken up in the Border districts of Kinnaur district.

I.AGRICULTURAL MARKETING (Rs.70.55 lakhs)1.Regulation of Markets:- (Rs.13.75 lakhs).

It is a continuing Scheme from the Fourth Five Year Plan to regulate functionaries, market charges, marketing practices and to provide active participation of the growers in the management of the agricultural produce markets; besides providing amenities to the growers, traders and customers for efficient and orderly marketing.

It is proposed to regulate agricultural markets and to constitute Market Committees consisting of growers, traders and Government nominees to manage the Markets under the Act/Rules and Bye-laws. Model Market Yards with modern marketing amenities are proposed to be constructed at suitable places.

2. Grading Service Scheme: (Rs.1.16 lakhs)

The importance of grading and standardisation of agricultural produce before marketing needs no emphasis as the uniformity in grading creates a trade language to economise the marketing cost of the growers, traders and customers; besides commanding uniform price.

The Grading Service Scheme is also a continuing Scheme from the Fourth Five Year Plan and it is proposed to follow the uniformity of all-India standard/International standard for the cash crops like seed potatoes, ginger, ghee and honey e-tc.

The grading facilities are proposed to be provided at the producers' level. As the grading operations are required to be undertaken on a very large scale simultaneously in all the Districts of the State, a bare minimum staff has been proposed under the Scheme. It is also proposed to charge some nominal grading fee in lieu of the service rendered and thus this Scheme would be a revenue Scheme.

3. Marketing Extension & Training:-(Rs.1.88 lakhs)

Improved marketing methods evolve and marketing practices recommended require minimum training of the personnel who in turn are required to undertake publicity, propoganda, demonstration and training of the growers in the field to help the cultivators in increasing their cash gains by curtailing the wasteful marketing cost. It is a service scheme continuing from the Third Five Year Plan and some staff has been proposed for strengthening the existing personnel.

4. Regulation of Seed Potatoes Marketing:-(Rs.13.04 lakhs)

Besides the general overall regulation of Markets, the marketing of seed potatoes has always been commanding special attention due to its hitherto virtual monopoly in the country. With the re-organisation of the State, the cultivation and marketing of seed potatoes are no more confined only to one District. With the introduction of new disease resistant and high yielding varieties; besides the increased acreage, the marketable surplus of seed potatoes is bound to increase on one

hand while on the other the seed plot technique of growing seed potatoes in the plains and development of cold stores are given tough competition to the Himachal Pradesh seed potato industry.

In view of the above, a uniform standardization grading, procurement, financing, pricing and marketing system in all the districts is required to be adopted to assure reasonable prices to the growers. For the implementation, a State Level single Agency is proposed to be created for coordination and marketing of seed potatoes.

5. Establishment of Kandrori Market:- (Rs.5.00 lakhs)

It is a continuing Scheme from the Fourth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to construct a Marketing Complex for providing modern amenities for the marketable surplus in the Pradesh. This Market would be located on the border of Punjab and Himachal near Pathankot and would serve the import, and export purpose besides acting as a Check-Post to prevent smuggling.

6. Rural Marketing Centres: (Rs.23.34 lakhs)

The permanent and sub-urban Markets are proposed to be covered under the Regulated Market Programme. In Himachal Pradesh, during the marketing season of the cash crops, a very large number of seasonal markets spring up and these seasonal Markets continue functioning for more than three months; sometimes in severe weather also.

It is, therefore, proposed to provide the facilities for collection assembling, concentration, grading, packing, transit storage, marking and transport etc. Hence, it contemplates to construct 24 Rural Marketing Centres with modern facilities to the growers and traders.

7. Administration Organisation: (Rs.2.38 lakhs):

The position of the Marketing personnel is as it was before the re-organisation. No Marketing personnel was allocated from Punjab. It is found difficult to initiate the agricultural marketing activities in all the districts simultaneously. Besides, the present quantum of all the marketable surplus is increasing fast, it is therefore necessary to re-organise the administrative set-up on the lines of neighbouring States like Punjab and Haryana as also recommended by the Government of India, Central Team for the closer coordination, supervision and speedy implementation of the Marketing Programme. The staff proposed is on the pattern of Punjab State yet the number of posts of different categories have been kept to be minimum.

J) AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS (Rs.22.53 lakhs):

The availability of reliable statistics for the formulation of policies and programmes can never be over emphasised. Up-till-now crop cutting experiments have been conducted on 4 major crops, viz. maize, wheat, rice and barley. During the

Fifth Five -Year Plan , it is proposed to conduct such experiments on almost all the crops. Further, the studies on cost of cultivation would be taken up. For this purpose, it is a dire necessity to strengthen the present organisation which, at the moment, is quite skeleton in nature.

K) AGRICULTURE ADMINISTRATION (Rs.24.60 lakhs).

For the efficient execution, implementation and monitoring of various production programmes, it is proposed to strengthen the headquarter organisation. Such a need acquires an added importance in view of the fact that how-so-ever brilliantly a scheme may have been conceived, it will fail to achieve the desired objective unless it is properly executed.

I. Construction of Buildings (Rs.10.00 lakhs).

The meagre provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been kept for completing the incomplete work and this provision is in the nature of spill-over programme.

(M) S.F.D.A.Sirmur and M.F.A.L .Solun (Rs.250.00 lakhs)

As per guide-lines, existing S.F.D.A. and M.F.A.L. projects, which got off the ground during the second half the Fourth Plan, will be continued and funded from the Central Plan for the first two years of the Fifth Plan. As such, these projects would have to be provided within the State Plan from 1976-77 and onwards. In order to continue these projects an amount of Rs.250.00 lakhs - Rs.150.00 lakhs for S.F.D.A. Sirmur and Rs.100.00 lakhs for M.F.A.L. Solan - would be required during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

HORTICULTUREI. INTRODUCTORY .

The geographical features and agro-climatic conditions obtaining in the Pradesh are very congenial for the development of horticulture in general and **temperate** fruit cultivation in particular. Accordingly, there has been a rapid proliferation of orchards and the area under fruits increased from 792 hectares in 1950-51 to 34,572 hectares in 1968-69, the coverage by the end of the Fourth Plan is anticipated to touch the level of 57,105 hectares. Correspondingly, the production rose from 1200 tonnes in 1950-51 to 81,080 tonnes in 1968-69; the level expected to be reached by the end of 1973-74 is 2,40,570 tonnes. The rate of progress in plantation and production during the Fourth Plan works out to 65% and 197%, respectively. The ~~accelerated~~ production of fruits in the State has well earned the Pradesh the name of Apple State in India. The State has also made good progress in selecting and spotting out good strains of many fruits especially of walnut and almonds.

A part from significantly supplementing the low income of the people in the Pradesh, it has manifold impact of the economy like the provision of nutritious diet to the people, checking up of soil erosion in the catchment areas of national river valley projects like Bhakra Dam, Pong Dam and Beas-Sutlej link, etc., increasing employment potential in horticulture-based industries and proper utilisation of lands which

otherwise cannot be put to agricultural uses. In fact, the development of horticulture is the king-pin in the economy of the Pradesh and will go to promote the twin objectives of removal of poverty and attainment of economic self reliance.

II. REVIEW OF PROGRESS UNDER FOURTH PLAN:

The strategy of Fourth Plan has been primarily for the development of cash crops like fruits, vegetables and potatoes in areas where cereals can not be grown. In pursuance of this strategy and in view of the vast potential of Horticulture, separate Department of Horticulture was created in September, 1970. This gave boost to the Horticulture programme and now the state occupies an eminent place on the horticultural map of India. Production level showed a sharp rise from a low level of 0.80 lakh tonnes in 1968-69 to 1.78 lakh tonnes in 1971-72. The 1972-73 was lean period in respect of Horticultural produce due to unfavourable weather conditions. Even then, the target of 2.41 lakhs tonnes for the Fourth Plan is likely to be realised in full.

An outlay of Rs. 278.75 lakhs was originally approved for the Fourth Plan. This Plan outlay was, however, considered to be insufficient and the same was subsequently increased to Rs. 393.37 lakhs. As against this, the likely expenditure is estimated at Rs. 404.75

lakhs. The programme-wise outlay and expenditure are indicated as under:-

S. No.	Name of the Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Approved Outlay	Likely exp.
1.	Horticultural Training, Extension & Administration.	49.48	124.96
2.	Horticultural Credits	87.50	51.19
3.	Horticultural Marketing	81.99	141.71
4.	Special Area Programme	9.78	14.89
5.	Agro-Industries Corporation	50.00	72.00
Total		278.75	404.75

The salient achievements during the Fourth

Plan are listed below:-

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Base level (1968-69)	Fourth Plan Targets	Likely Achievements
1.	Area under Fruits	Lakh hectares.	34.57	58.96	17.10
2.	Fruit Plants distributed (gross)	Lakhs Nos.	1.00	72,000	14,700
3.	Progeny orchards established.	Nos.	1	2	3
4.	Farmers Trained	Nos.	-	3300	9000
5.	Fruit Products manufactured	Tonnes	80.00	50,000	1,960
6.	Persons trained in fruit canning and preservation.	Nos.	50	25,000	1,000
7.	Cold Storages established	Nos.	-	3	-

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
8.	Warehouses established	Nos	-	2	2
9.	Transshipment of apple cases at State Warehouse	Lakh Nos.	-	10.00	21.55

III. OBJECTIVES TARGETS AND STRATEGY FOR THE FIFTH PLAN:

The objective of horticultural development in the Fifth Five Year Plan is to consolidate the gains already made and to strive for a balanced development based on the scientific and planned plantation, efficient production management, creation of efficient marketing infrastructure including fruit utilization and a strong research programme. The emphasis has to be on intensive area programmes through demonstrations for introduction of new technology including proper planting, fertiliser use and plant protection measures. Equal importance has to be attached to the raising of institutional finance and modernisation of marketing. The thrust of efforts would not only be on production but also on processing including use of cheaper packing materials, for enabling the producers to obtain a better price for their produce. One of the most important aspects would be to improve scientific

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management and production capacities of the existing orchards to maximise production per unit of area

Another important aspect would be to give an integrated approach to the Horticultural Development and marketing. Marketing is a necessary adjunct to the production and needs greater attention in the wake of increasing marketing problems arising out of the increased production. The Marketing problems involve two aspects viz Advisory service and Commercial infrastructure. While the former will be the responsibility of the Department of Horticulture, the commercial aspects viz establishment of Cold Storages, Packing Houses, Fruit Canning Units and transport infra-structure like popeways and roads, are contemplated to be provided under the auspices of a special project to be financed by IBRD and executed through a subsidiary of Himachal Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporation and H.P. Public Works Department. The project is estimated to involve a total financial outlay of about 17 crores, and contemplate on expenditure of about 8 crores on commercial components. While the funds for this may be available through Institutional finances,

the expenditure on roads, bridges etc. will have to be met from Government funds. Already an allocation of Rs.3 crores for such facility has been made under state PWD plan.

The selected targets laid down for the Fifth Five Year Plan are enumerated as under:-

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Fourth Plan level	Fifth Plan targets.
1.	Area under Fruits	Hectares	57105	69105
<u>2. Production of Fruits</u>				
a)	Apple	000Tonnes	173.06	310.60
b)	Other Temperate Fruits.	"	30.83	49.29
c)	Nuts & Dry Fruits	"	2.98	5.32
d)	Citrus Fruits	"	22.11	30.66
e)	Other Sub-Tropical Fruits.	"	11.59	15.62
Total			240.57	411.49
3.	Progeny Orchards	Nos.	83	88
4.	Live Stations	"	3	5
5.	Area to be covered under inter-cropping	Hect.	-	2000
6.	Top working of fruit trees	Lakh Nos	43.42	14.50
7.	Farmers trained in orchard management	Nos	19,000	30,000
8.	Area to be covered under plant protection annually.	Hect.	40,000	46,032
<u>9. Storage and Warehousing:</u>				
a)	Owned capacity in State Warehouses	Tonnes	300	1500
b)	Owned capacity of Cold Storage	"	5000	30,000

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<u>1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>5.</u>
10.	Fruit Canning Units	Nos.	10	15
11.	Flower Nurseries	"	1	7
12.	New Bee-Keeping Stations	"	-	26
13.	Grading Units	"	-	8
14.	Fruit plant Nutrition Laboratories.	"	-	1
15.	Quality Control Laboratories	"	-	1
16.	Tractors to be distributed.	"	535	550
17.	Agro Services Centres (Nos. in operation)	"	4	4

For realisation of the above targets, an outlay of Rs.800.00 lakhs has been proposed on the following programmes

Sl.No. Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Fifth Plan	Annual Plan 1974-75
	Outlay proposed	outlay proposed
<u>3.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>1.</u>
A. Horticultural Training, Extension & Administration	436.50	81.72
B. Horticultural Credit	65.00	12.00
C. Horticultural Marketing and Fruit utilisation.	115.00	21.40
D. Programme for Border and Backward areas	40.00	3.93
E. Special Programme for Promotion of Horticultural Development	2.00	0.47
F. Garden Colonies	14.00	2.63
G. Agro Industries Corporation	127.50	25.00
TOTAL	800.00	147.55

The tentative proposals of Rs.800.00 lakhs include a foreign exchange component of Rs.14.50 lakhs and the outlay for 1974-75 is indicated at Rs.147.05 lakhs.

IV. INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES/PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THE FIFTH PLAN:

A. HORTICULTURAL TRAINING EXTENSION & ADMINISTRATION
(Rs.436.50 lakhs)

1. Establishment of Horticultural Training Centre (Rs.30.00 Lakhs):

At present, there is no centre for the training of orchardists in Himachal Pradesh. It is, therefore, aimed to establish an horticultural training centre at a central place and it would be equipped with expertise in the main branches of horticulture for imparting training to selected orchardists and for arranging short-term refresher courses to the field level extension workers.

2. Training of Horticultural Personnel in India and Abroad (Rs.5.00 lakhs):

It is proposed to depute 10 Subject Matter Specialists for short duration training to horticulturally advanced countries and 43 graduates to the various universities in India.

3. Apprenticeship of New Horticultural Inspectors and Graduates (Rs.2.50 lakhs).

The fresh Agriculture graduates, in the absence of field experience, lack self confidence and requisite practical skill and as such it is aimed at giving intensive training in Horticulture and allied pursuits to such graduates so that

they may prove useful to the industry. Implementation of the scheme shall be beneficial to the Government and the prospective employees alike. While the trainees will gain self confidence for undertaking various responsibilities with regard to Horticultural advisory service and orchard management, the Government will not have to spend full pay on such untrained graduates during the period of apprenticeship as they will be paid stipend only. Every year 14 apprenticeship trainees would be deputed for undergoing training for a period of one year. The scheme will help in generating self-employment to the educated unemployed.

4. Development of Fruit Production (Rs. 175.00 lakhs)

In addition to the existing 83 progeny-cum-demonstration orchards, 5 more such orchards would be set up during the Fifth Plan. The nursery production work in the existing units would further be strengthened. In all 30 lakh fruit plants of different kinds shall be produced and of these 21 lakh plants would be made available for new plantations.

The packing sheds would be set up in those orchards which have entered full-bearing stage and allied facilities of irrigation ~~elec~~trification etc. would be provided in order to enhance their demonstration value.

The wild olive trees presently yielding no income would be top-worked into income yielding patches, with economical superior varieties. It will go to conserve the foreign exchange by way of cutting down the import of olive oil.

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5. Intensification of Horticultural Advisory and Extension Services (Rs. 65.00 lakhs):

The increasing demand of fruit industry is hardly being met by the existing staff and other facilities. It is, therefore, proposed to supplement the staff both at the Directorate and field levels. It is visualised to bring an additional area of 12,000 hectares under fruit trees and 34 lakh fruit plants shall be distributed to the orchardists for new plantations during the Fifth Plan. With the strengthened extension services, the unutilised potential areas would be tapped. Proper check would be exercised on the private registered nurseries for the production of pedigree fruit plants which are expected to touch a level of 13 lakh plants. In order to demonstrate to the farmers benefits of the package of practices, 5000 demonstration plots are proposed to be laid out in all the fruit-growing areas. Seeds for the promotion of inter-cropping programme in the orchards would be subsidised as these crops would lead to increase in soil fertility through the nitrogen fixing bacteria present in the roots of leguminous crops. Under the scheme, 8 additional administrative and 3 technical hands would be employed.

6. Project for Advisory Service in Fruit Plant Nutrition (Rs. 27.00 lakhs):

Mineral nutrition is one of the most important aspects in commercial fruit production.

Adequate facilities of leaf analysis have, therefore, to be made available to the fruit growers as leaf analysis is considered a valuable tool for assessing the nutritional requirements of fruit plants. For this purpose, it is envisaged to establish a 'Fruit Plant Nutrition Laboratory' with a capacity to analyse about 75,000 leaf samples per year. It will enable the farmers to derive maximum production of high quality fruit with minimum investment. After preparation of manurial and fertilizer schedules for individual orchards.

7. Creation of Horticultural Information Service (Rs. 20.75 lakhs)

The main object is to disseminate scientific information through various media of mass communication so that the cultivators may adopt scientific methods and maximum use is made of the scientific research and technical knowledge. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the Horticultural Information Service by publication of literature, organisation of fairs and competitions, setting up of museums and information centres and preparing films on Horticultural development. It will require the services of one editor one Art Executive, one Librarian and 2 other personnel at various levels.

8. Scheme for the Organization of Orchard/Bee-keeping/Land Scaping/Gardening Competition and Fruit/Flower Shows/Exhibitions. (Rs.2.50 lakhs)

This scheme aims at organizing orchard, bee-keeping and gardening competitions and also the organization of Fruit/Flower Shows and Exhibitions at various levels. This will create a sense of healthy competition amongst the growers/farmers, and will benefit the State by locating varieties of outstanding merit and scientific practices being followed by the leading farmers/fruit growers. One fruit show and one flower show at the State level, six fruit shows at the District levels and three gardening competitions shall be organised annually under this programme.

9. Establishment of Mobile Units (Rs.30.00 lakhs)

In order to facilitate timely action and to undertake the orchard operations on campaign basis, two mobile units were set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan. These units also undertake the programme of training of farmers through practical demonstrations so that they could themselves take up orchard management operations on scientific lines. Besides, there are vast stretches of areas full of inferior trees which need to be converted into superior varieties. For increasing the efficiency, it is proposed to strengthen these mobile units so as to enable them to cover some 30 lakh fruit trees under the spraying and pruning programmes, to top-work 14.50 lakhs wild fruit trees and to organise 700 farmers training camps for training 30,000 orchardists.

10. Development of Floriculture Ornamental Gardens and Landscaping (Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Development of floriculture, besides providing aesthetic value to the house and the country side, can be a very good economic proposition for the farmers of Himachal Pradesh and it requires to be given special attention during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

It is proposed to set up 6 flower nurseries for raising 22.50 lakhs seedlings and production/distribution of 48,000 packets of flower seeds. Advisory visits would be arranged as and when required. Beautification of important towns and places of tourist importance would be undertaken and efforts would be made for marketing of off season hill flowers in the plains.

11. Intensification of Apiculture development (Rs. 18.50 lakhs)

The pollination in case of apple and other temperate fruits is mainly carried out by honey bees and fruit set is directly proportional with the activity of honey bees in the orchards. The apiculture has, therefore, to be developed at a fast rate for the proper development of fruit industry in Himachal Pradesh. With this objective in view, the Bee-keeping Stations established earlier will be maintained and twenty six new bee-keeping station would be set up. Besides pollination in fruit trees, honey production would also be stepped up and some 38,000 kgs of honey would be produced and 5,000 persons would be trained in modern methods of bee-keeping by organising training camps. In all 7600 bee colonies would be

maintained at the Government stations and 13500 colonies would be looked after with the private bee-keepers.

12. Strengthening of Plant protection Service (Rs.26.25 lakhs)

The fast expansion of the area under fruit plants has simulataneously increased the spread of various insects and pests. The pests and diseases are estimated to inflict losses to the extent of 10-20 per-cent. It is, therefore, a formidable task to arrange plant protection facilities as dozes of new potent chemicals have to be supplied at proper hour. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the present organisation which cover 2.05 lakh hectares under temperate fruits and 0.49 lakh hectares under sub-tropical fruits. Further, weed control programme would be taken up over 1315 hectares with the help of weedicides. The scheme would generate employment for 72 persons including a senior Plant Protection Officer, One Assistant Virus Pathologist and Meteorologist.

13. Tackling of Horticultural Problems/on Project Basis (Rs.24.00 lakhs)

The horticultural industry in Himachal Pradesh is beset with many formidable problems right from production to marketing and needs a strong research base to solve the same. Though the Agricultural complex of Himachal Pradesh University would primarily be responsible to carryout various reserch programmes relating to Horticulture, yet it may find it difficult with its exist- ing funds and man-power to take up new problems of emergent nature from time to time. In order to supplement the

research programme of University and to get the problems of emergent nature solved on project basis through the University or through any other competent institution, a special provision has been made.

B. HORTICULTURAL CREDIT (Rs. 65.00 lakhs)

Orcharding needs a lot of capital investment for the success of the avocation. Orchardists require money firstly to start the plantation, fencing of the area and labour charges etc. secondly to subsidize their own living as they may not expect any income from orchards for about 8-9 years till the orchards come into bearing. Capital requirements may even inflate at the harvesting stage for financing the marketing operations. There being large scale damage to the fruit crops due to hails etc. in the past few years, the economy of the orchardists has suffered a big jolt and special efforts to mobilise Agricultural credit to augment their resources have to be made. Special schemes for providing free flow of credit on subsidised rates of interest have been prepared. Special efforts are also being made to ensure a substantial increase in the flow of institutional credit to small farmers. The two schemes mentioned below are proposed to be implemented during the Fifth Plan:-

- i) Intensification of apple, other fruits and grape-vine cultivation (Rs. 40.00 lakhs)
- ii) Subsidization of interest on Horticultural loans (Rs. 25.00 lakhs).

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Under the former scheme, it is visualised to advance loans to small farmers in areas where ARC schemes are not in operation, as well as to subscribe towards debentures to formulate and execute various ARC special loaning schemes through Himachal Pradesh Cooperative Land Mortgage Banks etc.

As for the second Scheme, the financial institutions and commercial banks charge very high rate of interest from the orchardists. It is, therefore, proposed to subsidise the present rate of interest so that loaning through these institutions is made popular with small farmers and thus the Government funds are saved. However, loans for purchasing anti-hail nets etc. which need to be advanced at much cheaper rate of interest are visualised through Departmental funds.

C. HORTICULTURAL MARKETING AND FRUIT UTILIZATION
(Rs. 115.00 lakhs)

1. Horticultural Marketing (Rs. 35.00 lakhs):

Effective marketing of produce is essential for the success of Horticultural Development programme in Himachal Pradesh. The ever increasing marketable surplus of Horticultural produce in the last two decades has posed formidable challenge to the industry and to meet the same, the marketing cell in the Deptt. of Horticulture would be further strengthened by the addition of 99 personnel and following schemes are proposed to be implemented.

(i) Marketing Intelligence Scheme (Rs. 6.05):

It is intended to start a Marketing Intelligence Scheme to study market conditions, collect data on

production, marketable surplus, sales, despatches and stocks in important Markets, disseminate market information to the producers, make suitable marketing management on the basis of crop forecasts and publish weekly bulletins on Market Intelligence for which a Control Room would be established in Delhi which would be engaged in communicating the above information from important markets to the Simla Control Room for onward transmission to the growers through the A.I.R.

(ii) Picking, Handling, Grading and Packing Service (Rs. 9.06 lakhs):

Quality of fruit is determined by the stage of picking maturity and its handling during the harvesting and post-harvest operations accompanied by proper handling, grading and packing. It is, therefore, aimed at strengthening the Picking, Handling and Packing **Service** to fix picking maturity standards, to train the farmers in proper handling of fruit, introduce grading at producers' level and create confidence in the trade by periodical advise and checking of graded stocks. Fixation of picking maturity standards will be handled by the Assistant Post-Harvest Physiologist and grading would be controlled by an Assistant Horticultural Marketing Officer with a net work of 8 grading units to be set up during the Plan period.

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(iii) Scheme for Substitute Packing Cases
(Rs. 12.39 lakhs):

It is anticipated that 166 lakh wooden boxes for packing fruit during the Plan period would be required which will be a heavy charge on our forests. Therefore, packing cases, made of corrugated card board shall be required to replace the present system of packing. However, the card board box cost Rs. 6/- each which is much higher than the cost of a wooden box. It is, therefore, intended to extend subsidy to the growers at the rate of Rs. 2.50 per such box so as to save them from extra charges in substitution.

(iv) Market Surveys Scheme (Rs. 2.50 lakhs):

Almost whole of the marketable surplus flows to the markets outside the Pradesh and for want of proper data on qualitative and quantitative demand of a particular market, the prices have to face shocking repercussions. It is, therefore, necessitated to conduct surveys of markets to save the growers from low prices.

(v) Horticultural Economics and Statistics
(Rs. 5.00 lakhs):

A Horticultural Economics and Statistics Division is proposed to be set up to make available reliable data on area, production and productivity of various fruits. Surveys and studies would also be conducted by this Division on cost of production of

fruit and impact of various package practices which will be helpful in future realistic planning. The Cell would be manned by a Horticultural Economist, 2 Statistical Asstts., 12 Investigators and other allied staff.

2. Fruit Utilization (Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

(i) Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Unit (Rs. 55.00 lakhs):

Presently, 20-25 per cent of fruit produce goes waste due to lack of proper processing. For avoiding the loss, 10 processing units established during the 4th Five Year Plan are proposed to be strengthened for standardising the formulae for manufacture of fruit products, provide community canning services and undertake semi-commercial manufacture of fruit products for the utilisation of unmarketable fruits. In all 2,500 tonnes of finished fruit products are estimated to be manufactured and the same quantity of unmarketable fruit would be utilized for processing. In addition, fruit preservation training camps would also be organised to impart training in fruit processing.

(ii) Strengthening of Fruit Utilization (Rs. 25.00 lakhs):

The processing infra-structure is required to be strengthened to increase the capacity of utilisation of fruit. For the purpose, 5 new Canning Units are proposed to be set up in the districts where no

arrangements exist so far. In these units 750 tonnes of fruit products shall be manufactured by utilizing 750 tonnes of unmarketable fruit. These canning units would be supplemented by sale promotion organisation to ensure reasonable prices of fruit products manufactured in these units. In order to formulate standard specification and guidelines for setting up fruit processing plants, procure raw materials and evolve process and products, a Quality Control and Product Development/Standardisation laboratory is proposed to be established. Furthermore, Advisory Services such as technical knowhow and Development of new products etc. would be provided to various perspective entrepreneurs in the establishment of fruit processing industry.

D. PROGRAMME FOR BORDER AND BACKWARD AREAS (Rs. 40.00) lakhs):

Reduction in intra-State disparities with regard to the level and rate of development amongst the different regions is a challenging task besetting the country. With a view to overcome the problem, special area programmes are proposed to be designed for Kinnaur and Lahaul & Spiti districts, Pangi & Bharmour area of Chamba district and other relatively backward areas to boost up the horticultural development in these areas.

Necessary provision has, therefore, been made exclusively for these areas in addition to their due share in the overall general Plan to back up plantation of orchards by way of providing them planting and fencing material, plant protection equipments and pesticides. Accordingly, 2,50,000 plants, 100 sprayers/dusters and 1000 horticultural sets are proposed to be given to the orchard ists in these areas on subsidized rates to cover 1,000 hectards of area under fruit trees.

E. SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR PROMOTION OF HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (Rs. 2.00 lakhs):

1. Incentives to the Fruit Growers/Scientists for new inventions and research (Rs. 0.50 Lakh)

In order to sustain the tempo and to inculcate the spirit of research, even among the farmers, it is imperative that the contributions towards horticultural improvement made by the fruit growers and research scientists are creditably recognised by the State. It is, therefore, proposed that innovators, whether growers or scientists, are properly awarded for their work, so as to give impetus to the research work. Under the present scheme, one award each is proposed to be given to the growers and scientists annually.

2. Scheme for Solving Important Horticultural Problems on Fellowship Basis (Rs. 1.50 lakhs):

It is intended to give 10 Post-

Doctoral and 10 Post-Graduate Fellowships during the Plan period tenable for 2-3 years at the rate of Rs.300/- per month per science post-graduate and at the rate of Rs.400/- per month per candidates of post-doctoral fellowship through the various Universities/Institutions for undertaking research work on specific horticultural problems.

F.GARDEN COLONIES (Rs.14.00 lakhs):

At present, the annual rate of out-turn of Agricultural Graduates/Post-Graduates from the existing two Agricultural Colleges in the State is estimated at 75 which is supplemented by 25 such additional graduates/post-graduates of Himachal origin qualifying from outside the Pradesh. About 60 per cent of this total out-turn is likely to be absorbed in the Agriculture and Horticulture departments, Agro-Industries Corporation and Commercial Banks, but the remaining 40 per cent will be left un-employed. It is, therefore, aimed at setting up garden colonies to be looked after by these technically trained persons. It is assumed that about 100 persons would be rehabilitated in garden colonies during the Plan period. The Horticulture Department would provide them credit for plantation alongwith

The H.P. Agro-Industries Corporation Limited was established during the year 1970-71 with a view to accelerating agricultural production and marketing and contributing to the production of subsidiary foods. The authorised share capital of the Corporation was Rs.1.00 crores at the time of its registration which was later on raised to Rs.2.00 crores. Keeping into consideration the momentous role of the Corporation, it is proposed to raise its share capital so as to strengthen its capacity for undertaking the gigantic tasks in future.

The present activities undertaken by the H.P. Agro Industries Corporation are the procurement and sales of Agricultural Machinery and equipments, setting up of Workshop and service centres, Marketing and storage of fruits, handling of inputs, setting up of cold storages and warehouses etc. All these activities shall be expanded during the Fifth Five Year Plan for the benefit of a large number of farmers. Besides new programmes viz. establishment of Units for the manufacture of

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packing cases, granulated fertilizers, cattle and poultry feeds, fruit products, wines and distillery project, auction houses, Units for manufacture of small tractors, anti-hail nets, fruit packing houses and food grain storages etc are proposed to be initiated during the 5th Five Year Plan. The H. P. Agro Industries Corporation could be the executing agency for the establishment of various Commercial Horticultural infrastructures proposed under the World Bank Project.

The financial requirements for the implementation of above cited activities are estimated to be as follows:-

Sl. No.	Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)		
		Capital	Revolving	Total
		expenditure		
1.	Expansion of existing activities.	191	176	367
2.	New activities.	242	107	349
3.	activities under the World Bank Project.	550	201	751
	Total	983	484	1467

While funds to be extent of Rs.550 lakhs as capital expenditure for the activities under the World Bank Project shall be available from the IBRD, the balance of Rs.917.00 lakhs would be arranged from Institutional Finances. For enabling the Corporation to borrow this amount from the financial institutions, the share capital of the corporation shall have to be increased to Rs.4.00 Crores

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The subscribed share capital of the corporation at the end of 4th Plan is expected to be Rs.1.50 crores and as such an additional amount of Rs.2.50 crores shall have to be subscribed during the Fifth Plan period. As the H.P. Government has 51% of the total shares, a sum of Rs.1.275 crores (51% of Rs.2.50 crores) has been kept in the plan of Horticulture Department for the State contribution in the share capital of the corporation.

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'Land to the Tiller' has been the main plank in the scheme of land reforms in our country. Like the rest of the country, Himachal Pradesh too when it came into existence on 15th April, 1948, enacted progressive legislation to do justice to the tiller. Upon the reorganisation of the erstwhile state of Punjab, in November, 1966, when the hill areas of the then Punjab were merged with Himachal Pradesh; we have at present three sets of land legislation in operation in the Pradesh. Steps have been initiated to bring about uniformity so that uniform land legislation becomes applicable throughout the Pradesh.

Land reforms is an integral part of agricultural production programme as it aims at providing security of tenure to the tiller which enables him to obtain various aids and inputs, apart from providing necessary psychological stimulus for maximising agricultural output. The system that we inherited from the past either smacked of exploitation and social injustice or lacked proper motivation, and was full of impediments against increase in agricultural productivity.

A. LAND RECORDS

I-INTRODUCTORY

In Himachal Pradesh where 93% of the people depend for their sustenance directly or indirectly on agriculture, it is imperative that more reliable and comprehensive data are available on tenancy, tenures, land use, cropping pattern, crop yield, rotation of

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crops and impact of developmental activities on agriculture. The wave of rising expectation that has been thriving in the minds of landless labour in the wake of proposed land legislation may turn out to be a frustrating experience if not to all, at least to a substantial number of them because of the absence of reliable statistics about land holdings, etc., in the country. Any projection in the field of agricultural production and computation of agricultural income is bound to be wide of the mark unless based on land records which are reliable and properly maintained. All these factors lead to the incontrovertible conclusion that there is an urgent need to ensure that our land records are kept upto todate and are reliable.

II. REVIEW OF PROGRESS UNDER FOURTH PLAN:

'Strengthening of Primary and Supervisory Land Records Agencies' is mainly a staff oriented scheme and its entire expenditure is incurred on the pay and allowances of the staff appointed under it. During the Fourth Plan , an amount of Rs. 45.00 lakhs was provided under the above scheme against which an amount of Rs. 27.29 lacs is expected to be spent on the appointment of 273 kanungos patwaris. etc. During 1973-74, an additional number of 60 hands would be employed. The shortfall in expenditure is mainly attributable to the non-availability of staff during the first two years of the Plan period. This difficulty is expected to be overcome during the Fifth Plan right from the beginning.

III. OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGY FOR THE FIFTH PLAN.

Land is the basic means of production for agriculture and allied activities and there is innate land hunger in our Indian villages on account of the prestige that one gains once one joins the category of land owners. At present there are 54000 landless persons in our Pradesh. In order to bring about egalitarian order, it is but natural that the surplus land, that is likely to be found after the proposed legislation comes into operation, is properly distributed amongst the landless in the State. In the absence of reliable statistics, it cannot be said with any amount of exactitude as to what would be the amount of land that would be available once the new land ceiling comes into operation under the proposed land legislation. Proper maintenance of land records should be accorded the highest priority in any scheme of things which envisages a just agrarian society in the Pradesh. One of the greatest impediments that have been encountered in this respect has been the unwieldy nature of the patwar circles as a basic reporting agency in the Pradesh. At the beginning of the Fifth Plan, a patwari will be looking after on an average, about 9000 khasra numbers which is almost double of the norm prescribed in the Land Records Manual. The difficulties of the patwari in maintaining his records properly have to be appreciated in the light of firstly multifarious duties that he has to attend to off and on and secondly terrain of the Pradesh in which he has to discharge his functions. It is felt that unless khasra numbers to be looked after

by him are considerably reduced, our revenue records will continue to be in the same condition that they have been so far. Our objective and strategy for the Fifth Five Year Plan will be to make a positive dent in the sphere of proper maintenance of our records by accelerating the tempo that has been built up in this respect during the Fourth Plan period. This will naturally call for strengthening of the primary and supervisory land records agencies in the State.

IV. INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE FIFTH PLAN

Strengthening of Primary and Supervisory Land Records Agencies (Rs. 45.00 lakhs)

For proper maintenance of land records through the existing Agency in the State, an amount of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been proposed to be spent on the 'Strengthening of Primary and Supervisory Land Records Agencies' during the Fifth Plan period. of this outlay, an amount of Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1974-75.

B- CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

I- INTRODUCTORY:

Fragmental structure of our land holdings has been the bane of agriculture in our country. The scheme of 'Consolidation of Holdings' aim at consolidating the fragmented and scattered holdings into compact blocks to increase productivity per unit of area/ per man. Every right holder will be given a compact area equivalent in value to what he holds before in a scattered lot. At present, the holdings are not only too small, but also deplorably fragmented. It is estimated that in Himachal Pradesh Ordinarily a farming family is cultivating an

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average holding of one to two hectares scattered in small patches. With the above considerations in view, it was thought imperative that the holdings, whatever available with us, be brought under one unit of command and span of work be confined to that unit so as to get the optimum out-put.

II. REVIEW OF PROGRESS UNDER FOURTH PLAN

The total geographical area by village papers in 1968-69 was 29,13,987 hectares; of which 6,08,256 hectares was cultivated. Of this cultivated area, 1,77,057 hectares had been brought under consolidation by 1968-69 against the total area of 19,82,961 hectares fit for consolidation. During the Fourth Plan period an additional area of 44,805 hectares is expected to be consolidated; thereby bringing the total consolidated area to 2,21,862 hectares by the end of 1973-74. For the execution of the above programme, an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs was provided and the expenditure is likely to be of the order of Rs. 35.21 lakhs.

III. OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

The programme of consolidation of holdings has so far been considered in isolation and disjointed. But the past experience has shown that the proper irrigation and soil conservation schemes etc. are the sister schemes without which consolidation operations cannot have a perceptible impact on the economy. Therefore, an integrated approach is required to be adopted which would yield much better results.

Previously, only those areas which were below the height of 2,500 feet were to be undertaken for consolidation. Now the Government are veering round the idea that this programme should be expanded to the maximum extent administratively feasible. Earlier consolidation was being undertaken only on demand by not less than 75 per cent of the right holders residing in the village, which was now been reduced to 51 per cent since 1972 so as to cover as much more land as possible by the consolidation operations.

IV. INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE FIFTH PLAN.

For covering an area of 60,000 hectares under consolidation, a provision of Rs. 55.00 lakhs has been made for the Fifth Plan; of which Rs. 11.00 lakhs have been proposed for 1974-75.

" MINOR IRRIGATION "I. INTRODUCTORY

A successful agricultural operation which is based on improved seeds, modern implements and chemical fertilizers will fail to yield the desired production unless there is an adequate provision of assured irrigation. The harnessing of the available water resources for irrigation purposes has, therefore, to be accorded high priority in any scheme of agricultural planning. According to land utilisation statistics for 1968-69, the net sown area in the State works out to 5.49 lakh hectares; of this only 0.88 lakh hectares was under irrigation, which forms about 16% of the net areas sown. In Himachal Pradesh, which has a predominantly agricultural economy, there is an urgent need to bring more and more areas under assured irrigation, if we have to reduce our dependence for foodgrains on our neighbours.

Himachal Pradesh being mostly hilly, the possibility of executing major irrigation projects are limited. However, there is a great scope for providing kuhls and lift irrigation schemes in the hill areas and tubewells in the foot-hills. Progress made during the first three Plans in this respect was rather tardy. Fairly satisfactory progress has been made during the Fourth Plan period. It is proposed to make a positive dent by substantially increasing area under assured irrigation for which both medium and minor irrigation schemes would be implemented during the Fifth Plan period.

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II. REVIEW OF PROGRESS UNDER FOURTH PLAN

An amount of Rs.255.00 lakh was provided in the Fourth Plan for bringing an additional area of about 100000 hectares under irrigation. In the initial stages some difficulty was experienced as the farmers did not evince interest in taking loans for lift irrigation schemes. Even then the Plan targets are likely to be exceeded as an amount of Rs.272.18 lakhs is to be utilised by the end of the Plan. It includes Rs.210.00 lakhs by the P.W.D. and Rs.62.18 lakhs by the C.D. Organisation. The likely area to be benefited is 10,010 hectares including about 5,000 hectares by the C.D. Organisation.

III. OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND STRATEGY FOR THE FIFTH PLAN.

Apart from substantially increasing the area under assured irrigation the main objective during the Fifth Five Year Plan would be to consolidate the gains so far made in respect of irrigation in the Pradesh. To achieve this objective, it is proposed to irrigate an additional area of about 19,700 hectares through tubewells, lift irrigation schemes and flow schemes to be undertaken by the P.W.D. Of the above, an area of about 14,700 hectares would be irrigated by means of minor irrigation and rest by a medium irrigation scheme which is proposed to be executed by making use of the tail-race waters of the Giri Bata Project in Sirmour district. Further, 8000 hectares would be benefitted under C.D. Programme. It is also proposed to carry out detailed ground water surveys, besides tapping water resources of

the Gobind Sagar Lake and other rivers flowing in the Pradesh. Special efforts would be made to extend these facilities, as far as possible, in the backward areas. A proper coordination between the minor irrigation and drinking water supply schemes would be maintained so that the two programmes do not overlap and that the minor irrigation schemes may also serve the requirements of drinking water for the local population to the maximum extent possible.

The requirements of funds for carrying out this programme during the Fifth Plan are indicated below:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Outlay	
	<u>Fifth Plan.</u>	<u>1974-75</u>
1. P.W.D...	435.00	80.00
2. C.D.....	100.00	20.00
Total	<u>535.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

IV. INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR THE FIFTH PLAN.

1. PWD Schemes (Rs. 435.00 lakh)

It is proposed to extend irrigation facilities to about 14,7000 hectares through the construction of kuhls for utilising gravity flow, installing lift irrigation pumps at the Gobind Sagar and Pong Dam and other places and concentrated efforts would be made to dig tubewells where large flat areas are available. In order to store surplus water in the rainy season, check dams would be provided on nallahs for providing irrigation during dry season. The organisation connected with the investigation, construction and

maintenance of irrigation works would be strengthened. An amount of Rs.42.00 lakh has been included for the purchase of rigs, trucks and jeep compressors and other T&P equipments.

The district-wise break-up of ^{the physical and} the financial ^{and} targets for the Fifth Five Year Plan would be as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of district.	Physical target (in hectares).	Financial Outlay (Rs.in lakhs)
1.	Sirmour	1453	32.20
2.	Solan	1312	32.00
3.	Simla	345	11.00
4.	Bilaspur	930.	22.90
5.	Mandi	770	22.70
6.	Kinnaur	240	10.00
7.	Chamba	2950	15.00
8.	Kangra	4590	95.00
9.	Hamirpur	47250	40.00
10.	Una	3790	80.00
11.	Kulu	2000	12.60
12.	Lahaul & Spiti	410	19.60
		<u>14700</u>	<u>393.00</u>
	Purchase of T&P etc. (i.e. indivisible)	Total	<u>42.00</u> <u>435.00</u>

As the work on investigation, construction and maintenance of irrigation schemes in the Pradesh is likely to be further increased during the Fifth Five Year Plan,

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the following additional staff would be required for proper handling of the same:-

- i) One Circle This will also look after one Division for medium irrigation and another division for Flood Control.
- ii) 2 Divisions With staff as per yardstick for minor irrigation works.

There will, in all, be eight Divisions for which two Circles are needed.

2.C.D.Schemes (Rs.100.00 lakhs)

The C.D. Organisation would utilise the available water in the kuhl/ channels and would take up schemes costing up to Rs.25,000. It is expected that during the Fifth Plan 500 schemes covering an area of 8000 hectares would be completed.

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SOIL CONSERVATIONI. INTRODUCTORY

The Soil Conservation and Water Management in Himachal Pradesh is of great significance both from the point of view of the state as well as the country. The peculiar topographical features of the state and the lack of proper soil management have accelerated soil erosion. Besides adversely affecting agricultural production, erosion leads to silting of hydel projects thereby, reducing their effective life span of storage. Therefore, in the interest of the nation as a whole and the Pradesh, in particular, it is imperative that all-out efforts are made to conserve the soil and to adopt scientific methods of water management.

In Himachal Pradesh both Agriculture and Forest Departments are implementing schemes relating to soil conservation. The main schemes of the Forest Departments in the state sector are protective afforestation and rehabilitation of degraded forests. Whereas soil conservation in river valley projects of Sutlej and Beas catchments has so far been done as centrally sponsored scheme by the Forest Department. Activities of the Agriculture department is confined to agricultural lands and river valley areas.

II. REVIEW OF FOURTH PLAN PROGRESS.A- Agriculture.

For carrying out soil conservation operations on

agricultural lands, an amount of 151.00 lakhs was provided during the Fourth Plan for benefiting 9,600 hectares. It is expected that by the close of the plan an amount of Rs.129.45 lakhs would be utilised for carrying out soil conservation operations over 6,319 hectares.

B. Forests - Under the State Sector an amount of Rs.149.00 lakhs was provided against which the likely expenditure is reported at Rs.135.60 lakhs. During the Plan period, it is expected that afforestation would be undertaken over 9,738 hectares and grass-land area to the extent of 1,145 hectares would be developed. Rehabilitation of 784 hectares of degraded forests was done and 1,987 hectares of seriously eroded areas were tackled. Soil conservation training was imparted to 631 persons and chos running over a length of 35 kms. were trained. Under the Central Sector, soil conservation works were carried out in the catchments of Sutlej and Beas rivers.

III. OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND STRATEGY FOR THE FIFTH PLAN.

The strategy during the Fifth Five-Year Plan would be to discourage the erroneous land use, to prepare proper inventory of land resources together with their treatment needs, to intensify afforestation and grass-planting, to take up pilot works in the important watershed areas of the tributories of the main rivers. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.413.55 lakhs has been

proposed for the Fifth Plan as per details below.

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	<u>Fifth Plan 1974-75 outlay</u>	
1. Agriculture Department	213.55	38.28
2. Forest Department	200.00	40.00
Total	<u>413.55</u>	<u>78.28</u>

IV. INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR THE FIFTH PLAN.

A. Soil Conservation on Agriculture Lands
(Rs. 213.55 lakhs):

It is proposed to start a Soil Conservation Sub-Division in Chamba district in view of the magnitude of the problem in the district. In all, an area of 12,360 hectares is proposed to be treated during the Fifth Plan by the Agriculture Department. The detailed break-up is as under:-

i) Critically eroded areas	1,236 Hectares
ii) Bench Terracing	9,270 "
iii) Contour strips	618 "
iv) Water use Management	1,236 "
Total:-	<u>12,360 Hectares</u>

B. Soil Conservation of Forest Land (Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

1. Soil Conservation Training (Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to provide specialized training in soil conservation to 10 Officers, 20 Forest Rangers and 480 Deputy Rangers/Foresters/Forest Guards.

2. Strengthening of Soil Conservation Organisation (Rs. 15.00 lakhs):

It is intended to set up a specialised Soil Conservation Organisation at State level for implementing

the schemes effectively. This would provide employment to 36 supervisory and 18 ministerial staff.

3. Treatment of Govt. Lands (Rs. 155.00 Lakhs):

Erosion is rampant all over the Pradesh, but in view of the financial difficulties the programme cannot be taken up on a desirable scale. However, within the present limitations it is proposed to concentrate on Government lands which are not likely to receive adequate attention under the Centrally-sponsored Schemes. It is proposed to take up minor engineering works and construction of dams, buildings and roads etc. The physical targets for the Fifth Plan are enumerated below:-

<u>Programme</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Target</u>
i) Afforestation	Hect	10,000
ii) Treatment of seriously eroded areas	"	6,000
iii) Control of landslips	No.	6
iv) Construction of silt detentation/ water storage dams.	"	100
v) Construction of buildings	"	20
vi) Construction of roads	Kms	20

4. Chos Training Works (Rs. 15.00 lakhs):

Fertile areas is washed away by floods when the chos khads in Una and Hamirpur districts and Swan Nadi in Una District come in spate during rainy season. The large tract

of land has ~~already~~ been rendered useless and the damage has been on the increase from year to year. Accordingly, it is proposed to take up training of chos over a length of 50 kms.

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AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMEI. INTRODUCTORY:

On account of lack of coordination between irrigational facilities and agricultural services, area development has come to be accepted as a pre-requisite with a view to take proper timely steps for narrowing down the gap between potential created and its utilization. It aims at making adequate provision for distribution system and drainage under the irrigation projects much in advance of the implementation and the execution of the projects.

In Himachal Pradesh no Major and Medium irrigation scheme has so far been executed. However, there is a proposal during the Fifth Five-Year Plan to utilize the tail race water of the Giri Water Project in Sirmur district at a cost of Rs. 105.00 lakhs. The substantial mode of irrigation is by gravity system and in some valley areas lift irrigation is also being practised; though on a limited scale. Thus, there is an immediate need to make the best use of the available irrigation potential by avoiding, to the possible extent, losses on account of seepages of kuhl water by making the kuhl pucca ones. The farmers need to be educated to make best use of the available water for irrigation. Besides providing suitable retaining walls, laying hume pipes and concrete and metal troughs in the areas prone to land slides, diversion schemes are a desirability. These steps would result in increasing efficient use of fertilizers which has so far been lacking

behind on account of adequate supply of irrigation facilities.

II. REVIEW OF PROGRAMMES IN THE FOURTH PLAN

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh was provided. The amount is likely to be utilised in full Minor works like retaining walls, laying home pipes etc; are expected to be carried out. The programme is further to be intensified during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

III. OBJECTIVES, TARGETS, OVERALL OUTLAYS AND STRATEGY IN THE FIFTH PLAN.

In order to ensure maximum return from the irrigation water, modern techniques in the distribution of water, its frequencies and depths of application would be planned for each field and every crop in those areas which are likely to be benefited by irrigation schemes. The high yielding varieties would be propagated on a massive scale for boosting up the agricultural production. It is, therefore, of utmost importance that proper water use and management is ensured. For this programme an outlay of Rs.10.00 Lakhs has been proposed during the Fifth Plan which includes an amount of Rs. 0.37 lakh for 1974-75.

IV. PROGRAMMES PROPOSED FOR THE FIFTH PLAN (Rs.10.00 Lakhs)

It is proposed to provide a minimum Water Use and Management staff at the State level which would be responsible for ensuring optimum utilization of the irrigation potential and maximum productivity per unit of area by application of the doses of agricultural inputs in requisite proportions.

It will necessitate the employment of the following staff:-

- | | |
|------------------------------|----|
| (i) Water Management Expert. | 1 |
| (ii) Irrigation Engineer. | 1 |
| (iii) Soil Scientist. | 1 |
| (iv) Other staff. | 10 |

ANIMAL HUSBANDRYI-Introductory

In Himachal Pradesh where 94 per cent of the people depend for their subsistence on Agriculture, the role of animal husbandry for providing motive power and supplementing subsidiary food especially proteins and augmenting meagre incomes of the agriculturists for ameliorating their economic lot can never be over-emphasised. It is, therefore, desirable that the productive potential of the livestock should be improved by resorting to scientific breeding, disease control and development of feed and fodder resources. The agriculturists should be encouraged to take up subsidiary occupations like rearing of milch cattle, sheep, goats and poultry to supplement their incomes. Above all, the development of animal husbandry should be envisaged as an integral part of a sound system of diversified agriculture. Both the agriculture as well as the animal husbandry should be developed in such a manner so that there is optimum utilisation of soil fertility, full employment for the agriculturists and last but not the least augment the incomes of the agriculturists.

Country at the moment is facing shortage of wool for the worsted sector which is estimated to be of the order of 32 million kgs. by the end of 1978-79. Most of it is proposed to be met by resorting to imports. Himachal Pradesh with its alpine pastures, which are admirably suited for rearing sheep and goats, can make a substantial contribution in reducing our dependence on imports and thus enable the country to take ^a positive step towards the avowed objective of self-reliance as envisaged in the

'Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan' prepared by the Government of India. The development of sheep breeding will also go a long way in the removal of intra-regional imbalances as the population of sheep is mainly concentrated in the winterlands of the Pradesh viz. in the border and backward areas.

The total livestock strength of the Pradesh is 42,01,298 heads (excluding poultry population of 2,06,623) scattered all over the State. The density of population of livestock works out at 753 livestock per Sq. K.M. as per 1966 Census. The district-wise livestock strength in relation to respective areas of the district is indicated below:-

District	Area in Sq.K.M.	Livestock population including poultry.
1. Sirmur	2,836	4,11,424
2. Solan	1,938	
3. Simla.	5,188	9,27,778
4. Kinnaur.	6,520	1,18,422
5. Bilaspur.	1,161	1,80,718
6. Mandi	3,945	8,99,135
7. Kulu.	5,455	3,22,700
8. Lahaul & Spiti.	12,210	53,020
9. Kangra.	5,294	
10. Hamirpur	1,561	
11. Una.	1,524	8,26,582
12. Chamba.	8,124	6,68,450
Total:	55,756	44,07,926

In the absence of mechanised farming on account of terraced cultivation and due to the lack of dependable means of communications in the interior areas of the Pradesh, animals such as bullocks, yaks etc., are not only used for ploughing the fields but are also made use of as beasts of burden. Thus, keeping in view the vast utility and usefulness of various species of livestock in the Pradesh, a number of development schemes were executed in the previous plans for the qualitative and quantitative improvement of the livestock.

II. REVIEW OF PROGRESS UNDER
FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan, the emphasis

has been mainly on encouraging the farmers to take up cattle breeding, sheep rearing and poultry as a subsidiary occupation in addition to improving the breed. Stress has also been laid on the improvement of animal health and fodder development.

For this, an outlay of Rs.175.00 lakhs was originally provided during the Fourth Five Year Plan. As against this, the likely expenditure is estimated at Rs.181.92 lakhs. The schematic break-up of the outlay and expenditure thereunder, is given below:-

S.No. Name of the Sub-head.	Fourth Plan (Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Approved outlay.	Likely Expenditure
1. Cattle Development.	14.25	24.92
2. Feed & Fodder Development	7.00	6.84
3. Poultry Development	5.00	12.25
4. Sheep & Wool Development	78.00	52.86
5. Veterinary Aid.	29.00	29.14
6. Staff Schemes.	5.55	8.38
7. Miscellaneous schemes.	2.20	1.85
8. Capital Outlay	34.00	45.68
	175.00	181.92

REVIEW OF THE PHYSICAL PROGRAMMES.

i) Cattle Development.

The Cattle Development Programme provides for taking up consolidation and expansion of cattle breeding activities on the existing farms. The cattle breeding farms, one at Kamand in Mandi District and the other at Kothipura in Bilaspur district have been expanded, by importing 96 Jersey Cows and 4 Bulls from Australia and 36 Jersey animals purchased from Government Livestock Farm, Hissar, upto the end of 1972-73. During 1973-74, a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been provided for import of Jersey animals and liquid nitrogen containers. Both these farms have now been converted into

pure exotic Cattle Breeding Farms where selection to improve the herd average has been undertaken so that the bulls of high pedigree could be produced and supplied for artificial insemination throughout the Pradesh. For facilitating the breeding operations, these improved bulls have been located in various veterinary hospitals and Key Village Centres. Artificial Insemination is being conducted through 245 centres and for inaccessible areas where semen supply is not feasible, natural service is undertaken through 95 bull centres. Jersey breed has been widely accepted for large scale cross breeding programmes in this Pradesh, though Holstein Friesian have also been introduced in certain areas where stall feeding is practised. The Yak Breeding Centre at Sangla in Kinnaur District also continues to function and carry out experiments to collect different data about this rare species. The scheme is being handed over to the Himachal Pradesh University.

The Fourth Plan target was to attach 4 Key Village Units with the existing Key Village Blocks and Establishment of one new Key Village Block in Una District with six Key Village Units. The targets fixed for the Fourth Five Year Plan have been achieved as now 48 Key Village Units have been attached with the existing Key village Blocks. Key Village Scheme is in operation in the Districts of Simla, Solan, Sirmur, Una and Bilaspur.

Hill Cattle Development Programme is in operation in Kangra, Hamirpur, Una, Chamba, Kulu, Solan, and Simla Districts through 34, 2, 7, 5, 11, 2 and 2 centres/sub-centres, respectively. At these centres Jersey Semen is being utilised for artificial insemination purposes. In order to meet the demand for pure Jersey and graded bulls, four Jersey Cattle Breeding Farms

are functioning at Kamand, Kothipura, Palampur and Bagthan.

The total Fourth Plan outlay for the programme is Rs.14.25 lakhs and the likely expenditure would, by the end of the Plan period, be Rs.24.92 lakhs. Thus the original target fixed would be exceeded on account of the import of a large number of exotic cattle.

ii) Feed and Fodder Development.

The work of land reclamation and preparation of terraces at Feed and Fodder Development Station, Benuri in Kangra District was taken up to bring additional land under cultivation for improved grasses. Lift irrigation facilities were also provided at Government Livestock Farm, Kamand, where nearly 6 Hectares of new land has been brought under irrigation. Silo-pits were also popularised in order to make available nutritious green fodder for the cross-bred animals. Besides, three small sized hay baling machines were imported from abroad for the purpose of popularising their use. The following progress has been recorded under the Feed and Fodder Development Programme:-

Year	Seed Produced	Seed distributed.	Napier roots distributed.	Hay Produced.	(In Kgs.) Green Grass produced.
1969-70	2328.800	1724.000	3800	787.85	150.03
1970-71	2913.006	2752.150	18275	450.00	1042.60
1971-72	2635.500	2141.500	16175	300.00	7049.02
1972-73	2996.050	NA	33110	2229.96	NA

The total Plan Outlay for the purpose is Rs.7.00 lakhs against which likely expenditure would be Rs.6.84 lakhs.

iii) Poultry Development.

At present, 15 poultry farms and extension centres are functioning in the State. During the year 1973-74, it is proposed to continue Poultry Development work in 18 Blocks under the Applied Nutrition Programme. Under this Programme,

training is imparted to the Poultry Farmers and they are also supplied birds on subsidized rates. The total number of persons trained or likely to be trained by the close of the Fourth Five Year Plan would be 2,512. The existing Poultry Farms have been suitably expanded to meet the increasing load of distributing breeding birds to the farmers. Poultry feed is also supplied to the farmers on no profit no loss basis.

The following year-wise progress has been made during the Fourth Five Year Plan:-

Year	Average No. of layers maintained.	Eggs Produced.	Eggs. used for hatching.	Chicks produced.	No. of birds distributed.	No. of farmers trained.	Poultr feed distributed (in kgs.)
1969-70	4,606	6,53,322	1,04,313	61,196	31,219	514	77,644
1970-71	2,775	5,03,376	1,50,779	78,506	65,139	1099	1,50,000
1971-72	3,369	5,44,271	1,72,550	1,02,637	66,029	563	6,117

Against an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs the likely expenditure would be of the order of Rs.12.25 lakhs. Thus the financial target would be exceeded by 145 per cent.

iv) Sheep and Wool Development.

At present the country's demand of fine wool is being met largely by importing about 20 million kgs. of wool for worsted sector. Himachal Pradesh according to 1966 Census has a Sheep population of nearly 1.1 million. Sheep Farming has been an important occupation of the inhabitants of this Pradesh specially those living in the border districts of Kinnaur and Lahaul and Spiti Districts and backward areas of the Pradesh viz. in the high hills of Pangi and Bharmour of Chamba District and Chhota and Bara Bhangal area of Kangra District. Dodra Kwar area of Simla District, inner Saraj of Kulu District, Chohar valley of Mandi District and Tehsil Pachhad of Sirmur District. Thus, this program has an important role to play in the removal of inter-regional imbalances. Moreover, it can also help in reducing the import of fine wool required for worsted sector. Being aware of all these

factors, the State Government launched schemes of cross-breeding with exotic rams which have given encouraging results. The cross-breeding programme has been successful to a great extent in improving both the quality and quantity of wool. For this purpose 5 Sheep Breeding Farms and two Wool Analysis Laboratories have been established in the Pradesh. Under this programme 1,349 Rambouillet Sheep from U.S.A. and 590 Russian Merino Sheep from U.S.S.R. have been imported during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The entire exotic stock has been located at the existing sheep breeding farms where now pure breeding is undertaken. During the Fourth Five Year Plan period it is expected to distribute 2810 hoggets to the farmers.

Two Sheep Shearing, Wool Grading and Marketing Centres have also been established with the help of experts from New Zealand and 55 persons have been trained in Sheep Shearing and Wool grading.

The marketing of wool has been taken up in collaboration with the Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board. The likely production of wool by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan would be 1,400 tonnes.

The Fourth Five Year Plan outlay for the purpose is Rs.78.00 lakhs. The likely expenditure by the close of the Plan would be Rs.52.86 lakhs. Thus, there would be short-fall in respect of financial targets for the reason that the import of 100 ewes and 20 rams of mutton type through the Government of India during the year 1972-73 did not materialise. Moreover, during the Fourth Five Year Plan the Department had envisaged to import 3,000 ewes and 200 rams of fine wool but keeping in view the absence of facilities available for location of more sheep at the farms and the present rate of production of hoggets from the existing imported sheep, the programme was dropped.

A Sheep Breeding Farm at Tal (Hamirpur) has been established by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research as an All India Coordinated Research Project for fine Wool from 1st January, 1972. Thus, it has also been of help in bringing down expenditure on such schemes.

v) Animal Health and Disease control.

The target of the Fourth Plan is the establishment of 50 Veterinary Dispensaries; out of which 32 Veterinary Dispensaries have since been established and the remaining 18 are likely to be established during the year 1973-74. Seven Veterinary Dispensaries have been already upgraded into regular Veterinary Hospitals against the Plan target of 10. Three Veterinary Dispensaries are likely to be upgraded into Veterinary Hospitals during the year 1973-74. An idea of the facilities extended by these institutions can be had from the table given below:-

Year	Cases treated in Hospital/ Dispensaries.				(On tour)	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Castra- tion.	Inoculat- ion.	Cases Treated	Castration.
1969-70	191	421489	79008	28724	287677	30010
1970-71	344	286385	50255	49793	154718	20351
1971-72	437	364324	63640	29500	250211	36300

Out of the financial outlay of Rs.29.00 lakhs, by the close of the year 1973-74, the likely expenditure would be Rs.29.14 lakhs. Thus the target laid down both in physical and financial terms would be achieved.

VI) Education and Research.

For research work an amount of Rs.2.200 lakhs had been provided during the Fourth Five Year Plan and against this amount a sum of Rs.1.85 lakhs is likely to be utilised. The research work has been entrusted to the Himachal Pradesh University who are given grants-in-aid by the State Government for the purpose.

vii) Staff Schemes

Under this sub-head a provision was made during the Fourth Plan for providing additional staff at headquarters and in the field to cope with the increased volume of work. The total outlay provided for this scheme was Rs.5.55 lakhs and the likely expenditure would be Rs.8.38 lakhs.

The likely Fourth Five year Plan achievements are given below:-

Item.	Unit.	Base level 68-69	Fourth Plan	
			Target	Likely achievement
1. Milk	'000 Tonnes	59	64	64
2. Wool	'000 Kgs.	1,100	1,800	1,400
3. Eggs.	Lakhs No.	60	90	90
4. Key Village Blocks.	Nos.	6	1	7
5. Cattle Breeding Farms.	Nos.	3	-	3
6. Sheep Shearing Wool Grading & Marketing Centres.	Nos.	-	2	2
7. Sheep Breeding Farms.	Nos.	5*	1	5
8. Poultry Breeding Farms.	Nos.	5	-	5
9. Veterinary Hospitals.	Nos.	101	10	111
10. Veterinary Dispensaries.	Nos.	161	50	211

* One Farm at Sainj in Kulu District has been closed during the Fourth Plan period.

III. OVER-ALL OBJECTIVES, STRATEGY AND
OUTLAYS FOR THE FIFTH PLAN.

The livestock population of Himachal Pradesh according to 1966 Census is 42.01 lakhs. The Sheep population alone is nearly 11 lakhs. The main problem, as far as animal husbandry is concerned, has been both qualitative and quantitative improvement. Being aware of this problem during the previous plan periods, efforts have been made to improve both quality and quantity of production of all types. To achieve this objective, cross-breeding programme with imported strains has been taken up in the Fourth Plan. A significant success in this behalf has been already achieved by introducing imported strains of Jerseys, and Bambouillet Sheep and Merino sheep from U.S.A. and Russia respectively. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to consolidate these efforts and to make a direct attack on the coverage of more livestock population under the cross-breeding programme to ensure increase in the quantity and quality of production. Thus the schemes during the Fifth Five Year Plan are mainly production oriented which will help in raising the economic conditions of the rural population specially in the tribal and backward areas. In this way it is also envisaged to narrow down the gap to the extent possible between the demand and supply of fine wool which at present is being met by imports.

Cross Breeding Programme in Cattle.

The maximum number of breeding cows would be extended the artificial insemination facilities except in the inaccessible areas where it is proposed to locate bulls in the interior for natural service. It is also proposed to provide door service facilities for artificial insemination to progressive farmers. It is hoped that by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan the artificial insemination facilities would cover 8.3 per cent of the population of cows and buffaloes of breedable age as against the present coverage of 3.5 per cent. In this way, it is estimated that the cross-bred progeny would rise from 60,000 to 1,10,000 by the end of the Five Five Year Plan of which some 80,000 cross-bred shall be contributing to the increased milk production.

Sheep Husbandry.

A similar effort would be made in the sphere of Sheep Industry. At present, 13 per cent of the sheep population in breedable age is being covered under the cross-breeding programme. By the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan it is proposed to cover 25 per cent sheep population in order to raise the production of wool from the present level of 1,400 tonnes to 1,900 tonnes. Of this, the fine wool of worsted type is likely to account for 600 tonnes by the end of the Five Five Year Plan.

Poultry.

In the field of poultry development, the department has so far been able to replace 40 per cent of the indigenous birds and rearing programme is, by and large, concentrated around big towns. In the Fifth Plan, emphasis would be laid on the distribution of high laying strains to the farmers and

arrange marketing facilities particularly for remote areas. It is expected that by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan the improved poultry population would yield a turn out of 120 lakh eggs per annum as against 90 lakhs by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan. The Feed & Fodder Development programme would also receive adequate attention so that nutritive fodder is ensured to the farmers for maintaining their stocks and the vast stretches of ghansis and pastures make available nutritive hay for the live-stock wealth.

Intra-State Imbalances.

Reduction of regional imbalances and accelerated development of backward areas is an important objective of the Fifth Plan. Keeping in view this objective special care has been taken to provide adequate outlay within the financial constraints for the development of animal husbandry in these areas. Fortunately, the sheep population is mostly concentrated in the tribal and backward areas. Thus, it is proposed to provide additional veterinary aid in these areas with the addition of more veterinary institutions by relaxing the standard norms laid down for opening of such institutions. Efforts would also be intensified towards the distribution of graded livestock on subsidized rates in these areas so as to induce the people to take up animal husbandry as an important subsidiary occupation. Besides, students from these areas will be given financial assistance in getting training for B.V.Sc.(Dairying), I.D.D. and Veterinary Compounders and Stock Asstt: Courses.

Animal Health Service.

For the successful implementation of various schemes envisaged during the Fifth Five Year Plan and for the continuance of the Schemes in operation, an efficient health cover is absolutely essential for obtaining the desired results.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to have 50 new Veterinary Dispensaries and to Upgrade 25 existing Veterinary Dispensaries into Veterinary

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Hospitals. It is further visualised to provide additional mobile dispensaries under this programme.

To carry out the above programmes an outlay of Rs.350.00 lakhs has tentatively been provided including Rs.50.80 lakhs in terms of foreign exchange. The schematic break-up the outlays is given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
		Proposed Outlays.	
		<u>Fifth Plan</u>	<u>1974-75.</u>
A.	Cattle Development	101.00	38.18
B.	Feed & Fodder Development	22.00	3.61
C.	Sheep & Wool Development	34.00	14.70
D.	Poultry Development	20.00	5.36
E.	Veterinary Aid.	57.50	5.46
F.	Veterinary Education and Training	5.25	1.32
G.	Grant-in-aid to H.P. University	5.00	1.00
H.	Staff Schemes	15.00	1.66
I.	Capital Outlay.	65.00	17.00
J.	Development of Border areas	15.25	2.41
K.	Development of Backward areas.	10.00	1.98
Total Animal Husbandry:		<u>350.00</u>	<u>92.63.</u>

The important physical targets laid down for the Fifth Five Year Plan are as under:-

Sr. No.	Item	Unit.	Base level 1973-74.	Target 1978-79
1.	Milk	'000 tonnes	64	80
2.	Wool	'000 kgs.	1,400	1,900
3.	Eggs.	Lakh No.s	90	120
4.	Meat.	'000 Kgs.	2,050	2,500
5.	Veterinary Hospitals	Nos.	111	140
6.	Veterinary Dispensaries.	Nos.	211	277
7.	Key Village/Blocks.	Nos.	7	8
8.	Fodder and Seed Production Farms	Nos.	-	2
9.	Sheep, Shearing Wool Grading-cum- Marketing Centres.	Nos.	2	10

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IV. INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES
INCLUDED IN THE FIFTH PLAN.

A. Cattle Development (Rs.101.00 lakhs)

In order to accelerate the tempo of cattle development Programme in the Pradesh an outlay of Rs.101.00 lakhs has been proposed for the eleven schemes discussed below:-

1. Expansion of existing Four Key Village Blocks
(Rs.2.00 lakhs).

It is proposed to attach four additional Key Village Centres one each to the Key Village Blocks located at Solan, Ghanahatti, Una and Bilaspur. With implementation of the scheme, it is anticipated to benefit 2,800 cattle with artificial insemination and to perform castration on 1,700 cattle and vaccination is to be done in 20,000 cases. The expected progeny to be born is 2,500.

2. Establishment of One Key Village Block
(Rs.4.00 lakhs).

It is proposed to augment the net-work of Key Village Blocks with the addition of one Key Village Block for Sirma District. The new Key Village Block, besides covering the breeding population of 5,000 cows, will enhance the average milk yield per cow from 0.7 kg. to 3.5 kg by improving the breed of cattle.

3. Establishment of two new Intensive Cattle
Development Project (ICDP) in Himachal
Pradesh (Rs.32.00 lakhs).

Two Projects are proposed to be set up, one in Sirmur and the other in Kangra District. It will benefit a population of about 50,000 breedable cows/she buffaloes each and simultaneously attend to all other aspects of cattle development. Each project will be effectively tied-

up with a major dairy project. Increase in milk production to the extent of 20% is envisaged.

4. Expansion of existing cattle Breeding Farm at Kamand, Palampur, Kothipur and Bagthan and opening of small Jersey Cattle Breeding Unit at Jeori (Rs.10.00 lakhs).

It is proposed to augment the present nucleus stocks of 100 Jerseys by importing 50 pure jersey/Holstein cows to be located in the existing farms. Besides, nucleus herd of 20 Jersey cows would be stationed at Jeori Farm.

5. Establishment of three Semen Banks and Regional Centres (Rs. 12.00 lakhs).

The proposed Semen Banks envisage systematic and planned methods for the extensive utilization of superior germs-plasm. These banks will be centrally located in Simla, Una and Mandi Districts.

6. Intensification of Cross Breeding Programme through Natural Services (Rs.2.00 lakhs).

In order to cater to the requirements of inaccessible areas, it is intended to add 20 institutions to the existing lot of 95 institutions for cross-breeding programmes through natural services by locating breeding bulls in the interiors. It is expected that 4,500 natural services would be performed at these centres during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

7. Import of 400 Cattle to strengthen the State Breeding Farms (Rs. 30.00 lakhs).

It is contemplated to import a bulk of 400 exotic cattle for use at the existing farms as well as to make them available to the progressive breeders. It is estimated that out of this new herd strength, 625 male and female each are likely to be born during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

8. Import of liquid Nitrogen Containers
(Rs.4.00 lakhs).

The Deep Frozen Semen supplies are procured from Bangalore, which prove quite un-economical, With the import of 100 liquid Nitrogen containers the technique of Deep Frozen Semen, which is showing promising prospects will not only prove to be economical but will also be feasible in the far-flung areas. These containers are expected to facilitate artificial insemination in 45,000 cases.

9. Training Programme of the Farmers
(R.1.00 lakh).

It aims at imparting training to 250 farmers in Dairy Farming so as to prepare them for establishing small unit of dairy cattle. The training programme will run for 10 days where, besides practical training, farmers would be taken round the model Dairy Farms.

10. Intensification of Artificial Insemination Service in the Hospitals (Rs. 3.00 lakhs).

The artificial insemination services are presently available at 111 Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries. This Programme is proposed to be intensified in these areas where no cattle development scheme is in operation. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.0.25 lakh per district has been kept for providing equipment, telephone connection and it will result in additional artificial insemination of over 36,000 cattle.

11. Calf Rallies and Shows (Rs.1.00 lakh)

In order to popularise the cross breeding operations and to give incentive to cross-bred progeny, it is proposed to

arrange 200 calf rallies and shows in various districts.

This will go a long way in pushing up the artificial insemination work.

B. Feed and Fodder Development (Rs.22.00 lakhs).

In Himachal Pradesh, the feed and fodder resources are estimated to be inadequate to the extent of about 60 per cent in the supply of concentrates and about 40 per cent in the case of fodder for meeting the growing requirements of the improved livestock. To do away with the shortage of these resources, five schemes costing Rs.22.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

1. Establishment of Fodder Seed Production Farm. (Rs.8.50 lakhs)

In order to divert the farmers from the habit of depending mainly on their low yielding ghasnis, the cultivation of high yielding nutritious fodder crops has become a dire necessity. With this end in view, it is proposed to set up 2 Seed production Farms one to be located in lower hills and the other in high hills. These farms would produce sowing material of improved seeds for increased fodder production, to the extent of approximately 600 kgs. which will be sufficient for covering about 900 hectares of cultivable land.

2. Demonstration of Silo-pits. (Rs.5.00 lakhs).

It is contemplated to set up 1000 silo-pits for conservation of the green fodder in air-tight form to be used in the lean season.

3. Demonstration of Hay Baling by procurement of suitable sized Hay Making Machines (Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to obtain 2 small size Hay Baling Machines, one for Simla and the other for Solan districts where large areas under ghasnis are available. It is quite useful as the hay in the baled form becomes economical for transportation and can be preserved for a much larger duration while keeping nutritives value in tact.

4. Development of Panchayat Grazing Area and Ghasnis (Rs. 4.00 lakhs).

With a view to create an awakening among farmers for developing their Panchayat areas and shamlat ghasnis, it is proposed to develop 200 units of ghasnis for demonstration purposes. It will induce the farmers to take up the development of ghasnis and Panchayat grazing areas extending over 11.65 lakhs hectares.

5. Staff for Feed and Fodder Development (Rs. 2.50 lakhs).

For popularising the raising of improved fodder, it is proposed to instal a regular machinery by providing Extension Officers at the district level. In the first instance, these Extension Officers are to be appointed in Sirmur, Solan, Mandi, Kangra, Simla and Una Districts where large milk shed areas are available. The additional area under improved fodder cultivation is likely to be covered to the extent of about 500 hectares.

(C) Sheep and Wool Development (R.34.00 lakhs).

In Himachal Pradesh the sheep population is estimated at about 11 lakhs which provides an important occupation to the inhabitants of the Pradesh, especially those living in the high hills. The Government undertook Sheep Development Programme by importing well known exotic breeds of sheep for cross breeding trials at the State Sheep Breeding Farms. The cross-bred progeny led to the increase in the production of fine wool to the extent of 100 to 150 per cent. Further to ensure remunerative prices to the sheep breeders the Government created a steady market for wool in collaboration with the Himachal Pradesh Village Industries and Khadi Board. In order to maintain the tempo of Sheep Development Programme, 8 Schemes costing R.34.00 lakhs have been proposed for Fifth Five Year Plan.

1. Reorganisation and Extension of Existing Two Sheep Farms. (R.10.00 lakhs).

The two Farms located at Jeori and Chamba are proposed to be reorganised and expanded by upgrading the posts of Research Officers and providing Fodder Development Officers for efficient and scientific rearing of the nucleus stock maintained for breeding. The expansion is expected to result in an additional production of lambs numbering 1700.

2. Establishment of Sheep Shearing, Wool Grading and Marketing Centres. (R.5.00 lakhs).

The production of wool in Himachal Pradesh is approximately estimated at 11 lakh kgs. of which marketable

surplus is 2.50 lakh kgs. of which marketable surplus is 2.50 lakh kgs. to ensure reasonable prices to the Sheep Owners, wool has to be effectively sheared, properly graded and profitably marketed. For handling 675 tonnes of wool during the Fifth Five Year Plan funds are proposed to be provided in the nature of contingent charges etc.

3. Introduction of Sheep in Mixed Farming Economy
(Rs. 2.00 lakhs).

It is contemplated to establish 200 units each comprising 10 pure graded sheep in the nature of mixed farming. The pure graded sheep would be distributed on subsidized basis.

4. Mass Drenching of Sheep (Rs. 2.00 lakhs).

The mass drenching operations would be carried out throughout the State to eradicate the endoparasitic infestation. It will improve upon the animal health and would check deterioration in the quality of wool.

5. Importation of Exotic Sheep (Rs. 10.00 lakhs).

The requirement of pure lambs is not being fully met by the present sheep breeding farms. It is, therefore, contemplated to import 200 sheep of pure Merine breed and distribute them to the enthusiastic sheep breeders as well as to keep them on Government Farms for replacing the stock.

6. Establishment of Disease Investigation Laboratory for Sheep (Rs. 2.00 lakhs).

For protecting the graded sheep from the diseases, it is visualised to establish a Disease Investigation Laboratory to study the incidence of various sheep diseases so as to render diagnostic services to the field staff.

7. Sheep Rallies and Prize Money (Rs.2.00 lakhs).

It aims at laying out 400 sheep rallies for demonstrating the proper maintenance of sheep.

8. Training Programme of Farmers in Sheep Husbandry (Rs.1.00 lakhs).

It is proposed to arrange one month training to 250 farmers at the Sheep Breeding Farms. The training will acquaint these farmers with the modern sheep husbandry practices.

(D) Poultry Development(Rs.20.00 lakhs).

The object of poultry development is to bring about orientation in the dietary habits of the rural population which is still imbalanced due to lack of sufficient protein content. The main consideration is to intensify poultry rearing in the villages around the towns. Further, co-ordinated Poultry Breeding Farms would be set up. In all 3 schemes have been proposed during the Fifth Five Year Plan at a cost of Rs.20.00 lakhs.

1. Setting up of Intensive Poultry Development Projects(Rs.11.00 lakhs).

It is proposed to launch 2 Intensive Poultry Development Projects one in Kangra and the other in Una district. It is contemplated to select 200 poultry units with 100 to 150 layers per unit. The farmers will be provided with quality chicks and poultry feed upto the laying stage. The total production from these units is expected to the order of 80 lakhs.

2. Expansion of two Main Existing Poultry Farms. (Rs.8.00 lakhs).

Of the existing 15 Poultry Farms and Poultry Extension Centres, it is proposed to expand the main Poultry Farms for meeting the increased demand of superior breeding stock etc.

The strength of the layers would be raised from 1000 to 4000 at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

3. Training of Farmers. (Rs. 1.00 lakh).

The scheme aims at imparting training in Poultry Farming to 250 enthusiastic farmers in various districts of the Pradesh. The training programme will last for one month.

(E) VETERINARY AID. (Rs. 57.50 lakhs).

In order to protect livestock from the hazards of various diseases, a net-work of 108 Veterinary Hospitals and 193 Veterinary Dispensaries and 48 Outlying Dispensaries are scattered throughout the Pradesh. For providing Veterinary facilities at the rate of one dispensary per 5,000 animals the Pradesh is short by 398 Veterinary Dispensaries. But in view of the limited resources, it is not possible to come up to the requisite standard. However, 5 schemes costing Rs. 57.50 lakhs have been proposed for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

1. Opening of new Veterinary Dispensaries.
(Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to open 50 new Veterinary dispensaries in various districts. The dispensaries would be distributed over different districts in accordance with the livestock population area and number of existing Veterinary Institutions in a particular district. The additional cases to be treated by the new dispensaries are estimated at 3.75 lakhs.

2. Up-gradation of Existing Veterinary Dispensaries into Veterinary Hospitals (Rs. 20.00 lakhs).

It is proposed to upgrade 25 existing Veterinary dispensaries into Veterinary Hospitals.

The districtwise break-up is as under:-

<u>Name of District.</u>	<u>Hospitals to be up-graded.</u>
Sirmur.	3.
Solan	2
Simla.	3
Kinnaur.	1
Bilaspur.	1
Mandi.	2
Kulu.	3
Lahaul & Spiti.	1
Kangra.	3
Hamirpur.	2
Una.	1
Chamba.	3
Total:-	<u>25</u>

3. Setting up of Mobile Veterinary Units.
(Rs. 3.00 lakhs).

In order to undertake timely coverage of contagious diseases in the far-flung areas, it is proposed to set-up two Mobile Veterinary Units operating at Solan and Kangra. Necess provision has been made for the Stock Assistants and the allied staff.

4. Establishment of Clinical Laboratories.
(Rs. 1.50 lakhs).

It is considered imperative to attach clinical laboratories to the main Veterinary Hospitals for proper diagnosis of diseases. With this background, five laboratories located in Solan, Simla, Hamirpur, Kangra and Chamba districts are proposed to be set-up during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

5. Setting up of Veterinary Check - posts.
(Rs. 3.00 lakhs).

In order to do away with the contagious outbreak thus brought about by the migratory stocks, it is proposed to open 6 Veterinary Check-posts at the conventional routes in Sirmur, Solan, Bilaspur, Kangra, Una and Chamba Districts.

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(F) VETERINARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING
(Rs. 5.25 lakhs.)

With the changing technology, the training of Farmers, breeders and of those engaged in the task of executing development programmes has assumed special importance. Hence 3 Schemes have been proposed for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

1. Award of scholarships (Rs. 1.20 lakhs).

In order to attract deserving candidates for manning the milk-supply schemes at Mandi, Nahan, Simla and Kangra, it is proposed to depute 20 candidates for the B.Sc. Dairy Course and 10 candidates for the I.D.D. Course in Dairy Technology.

2. Award of Scholarships to the candidates from Scheduled Casts/Scheduled Tribes/Backward Classes (Rs. 1.00 lakh).

To enable the students from backward areas/classes to take their due share in the employment opportunities, it is proposed to award scholarships for B.Sc. Dairy, B.V.Sc. and A.H. Degree Course for four or five years duration to 10 candidates. Similarly, 30 candidates would be deputed for stock assistants/Veterinary Compounders Course of one Year's duration.

3. Training of Farmers (Rs. 3.05 lakhs).

With a view to acquaint the farmers in modern animal husbandry techniques, it is visualised to hold training camps one week's duration where training would be imparted to 4,000 trainees.

(G) GRANT-IN-AID TO H.P. UNIVERSITY (Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

In order to enable the University to take up

research work in various faculties of the livestock industry, an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs would be advanced as grants-in-aid during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(H) STAFF SCHEME (Rs. 15.00 lakhs).

With the expansion of developmental activities it has become a dire necessity to create necessary infrastructure in terms of manpower. Hence, additional staff for implementing the Plan schemes effectively would be provided at the State, Divisional and District Headquarters. The total number of persons to be employed at the headquarters during the Fifth Plan works out at 44.

(I) CAPITAL OUTLAY (Rs.65.00 lakhs).

In order to provide both office and residential accommodation for various new schemes to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan, the minimum requirements of funds work out at Rs.65.00 lakhs. This amount would be placed at the disposal of Public Works Department for taking up the construction work speedily so that the implementation of the various schemes is taken up in right earnest.

(J) DEVELOPMENT OF BORDER AREAS (Rs.15.25 lakhs).

The development of border and inaccessible areas has got to be given special attention during the Fifth Five Year Plan so that areas which have so far been lagging behind may come up to the level of other areas of the State. With this consideration in view, 3 schemes have been drawn up.

1. Opening of Veterinary Dispensaries
(Rs.10.00 lakhs).

As the border areas with sparse human and livestock population do not get their due share in the

normal developmental activities, it is contemplated to open 6 new Veterinary Dispensaries and 4 Veterinary Hospitals in the border districts of Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti.

2. Subsidy for supply of Cross-Bred Progeny.
(Rs.5.00 lakhs).

The farmers residing in border areas would be provided with improved grass seeds, graded cattle, poultry and sheep on subsidized rates to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost. In all, 660 cattle, 10,000 poultry birds and 2,000 sheep are proposed to be provided.

3. Training of Farmers. (Rs.0.25 lakh).

It is proposed to impart one week's training in modern animal husbandry techniques to 300 farmers residing in border areas. The training programme will be arranged when the farmers are relatively free from their farming engagements.

(E) Development of Backward Areas (Rs.10.00 lakhs)

The Government has so far identified 11 backward regions in six districts of Sirmur, Simla, Kulu, Kangra, Chamba and Mandi. Special efforts are required to be made to bring these areas at par with other areas in the Pradesh. Since these areas have so far been denied adequate share of veterinary institutions on account of the standard norms of population fixed for opening new institutions, it is proposed to specifically reserve 10 new Veterinary Dispensaries for these areas in addition to their share in over-all Plan of the State.

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DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY1. INTRODUCTORY

The problem of malnutrition in our country has assumed gigantic proportions in the recent past due to over growth of population, more so in Himachal Pradesh where despite its preponderant bovine population and vast stretches of grassy lands, the per capita availability of milk works out to 64 grams per day, which is almost half of the present per capita per diem availability of 112 gms milk in the country. Our deficient intake of calories is, obvious from the fact that we are far behind the minimum nutritional requirement of milk consumption which has been worked out at 210 grams per capita per diem. Therefore, the programme of development of Dairying and Milk Supply is of paramount importance to this Pradesh both from the point of view of increasing milk production and ensuring remunerative prices to the producers. The efforts made in the past, which started with a few Cooperative Societies engaged in milk supply schemes, had been only marginal with the obvious result of our inability to make any appreciable dent in the production of milk in the Pradesh. It was during the Third Five Year Plan for the first time a conscious step was taken in this direction by installing a few milk chilling centres and distributing units in the important towns of the State, which was augmented during the Fourth Plan. Setting of these promotional activities have created a consciousness amongst the agriculturists to take up animal husbandry as a subsidiary occupation and thus augment their meagre incomes.

In the nature of inter sectoral linkages, the programme of Animal Husbandry development includes a number of schemes for cross breeding to improve both quality and quantity of animal yield coupled with an aggressive programme of fodder production in the milk shed areas of the Pradesh. This way, foundation would be laid for the proper development of Dairying & Milk Supply in the towns of Mandi, Simla, Nahan and Dharamsala in Himachal Pradesh.

II. REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS UNDER FOURTH PLAN.

The Fourth Five Year Plan envisages originally an outlay of Rs. 63.00 lakhs for Dairying and Milk Supply Programme. The likely expenditure by the end of the year 1973-74 would be Rs. 77.08 lakhs. During the period under review, besides continuing the spill over programme of milk supply schemes of Mandi and Nahan, two new Milk Supply Schemes-one for Simla and the other for Kangra districts-have been taken up. The milk supply scheme for Simla has already been started w.e.f. 1st January, 1972, while the stage has been set for initiating the Kangra Milk Supply Scheme during the year 1973-74.

1) Milk SUPPLY SCHEME, MANDI.

The scheme was started in the year 1964-65 under Package Programme. The milk is collected from various milk pockets in Mandi district which is chilled, processed and further distributed in the towns of Mandi, Sundernagar, Slapper, Pandoh and Kulu in polythene packs. During the period under review, a dairy factory at Chakkara was

established on 21st September, 1972. To feed the dairy plant, 5 milk collection-cum-chilling centres were setup at Kataula, Kunnu, Kotli, Bhambla & Sidhiani. Of these four have since been commissioned and the remaining one is likely to be started shortly. During the year 1972-73, 13,21,777 litres of milk was handled. For bringing the Cooperative Sector gradually in picture efforts have already been made by advancing loans to the tune of Rs. 3.82 lakhs to the Cooperative Societies for the purchase of milch cattle. The outlay provided for the scheme is Rs. 36.50 lakhs against which the likely expenditure by the close of the Fourth Plan would be Rs. 38.79 lakhs.

ii) Nahan Town Milk Supply Schemes.

This scheme was taken up in September, 1965 and was continued during the 4th Plan period. Collection of milk is primarily handled by the Primary Milk Producers Societies. When fully established, it is estimated to handle 6,000 litres of milk per day. During the Fourth Plan period, a milk collection-cum-chilling centre has been established at Nahan with a capacity to handle 2,000 litres of milk per day. A Milk Chilling plant is also proposed to be established at Ba-gthan. Under the SFDA programme, this network is further proposed to be strengthened by the establishment of three milk chilling units at paonta, Sarahan and Rajgarh in Sirmur district for which preliminary steps have already been taken. Under SFDA 315 jersey graded cows/buffaloes have been distributed in the milk shed areas to feed these chilling plants. During the year 1972-73,

3,07,448 litres of milk was handled under this scheme. The total outlay provided for the scheme is Rs. 12.00 lakhs against which anticipated expenditure by the end of the 4th Plan would be Rs. 13.19 lakhs.

iii) Simla Milk Supply Scheme.

This scheme came into operation on the 1st January, 1972. During the year 1972-73, 3,88,862 litres of milk was handled under this programme. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, four milk collection-cum-chilling centres have been envisaged; of which two have already been set up at Darl-aghata and Simla. The preliminaries for remaining two at Kunihar and Maryog have since been completed and these would come up by the close of the year 1973-74. To further supplement this programme, two chilling centres are proposed to be set up one each at Kandaghat and Nalagarh under the Marginal Farmer's and Agricultural Labourers Agency scheme. The buildings are under construction and the machinery and the equipment have already been received. These two centres would also be commissioned during the year 1973-74. Advance action has already been taken to set up a dairy plant at Totu for which the land has already been acquired. The buildings and machinery are proposed to be constructed and set up during the early period of the Fifth Five Year Plan. To augment the supply of milk to the chilling plants, 444 milch animals have been supplied under the Marginal Farmers' and Agricultural Labourers scheme. The outlay for the scheme was Rs. 11.00 lakhs against which the estimated expenditure would be

Rs. 17.09 lakhs. The only difficulty in the implementation of this programme was the paucity of funds. On this account, the machinery and the equipment for the dairy plant could not be purchased.

iv) Kangra Milk Supply Scheme.

The milk supplied to the important towns of Dharamsala, Palampur and Kangra in Kangra district was being arranged by a Cooperative Milk Supply Society which has been operating since September, 1969. Due to meagre resources, this Society could arrange the supply of only 900 litres of milk a day. For providing assistance to the Society towards augmenting and arranging regular supply of milk, a vehicle under the Indo German Project had been supplied which now stands withdrawn. A Central Team who visited Kangra district in July, 1972, prepared a Milk Conservation Project costing Rs. 225.00 lakhs. Like the Simla Milk Supply Scheme, this scheme too could not be taken up in the right earnest for want of adequate funds. In order to launch the scheme as prepared by the Central Team in the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to commission two milk chilling plants at Darkata (near Ranital) and Kotla during 1973-74 for which buildings have been constructed out of counterpart funds.

The table given below indicates the targets

and achievements during the Fourth Five Year Plan:-

Item	Base level 1968-69	Target 1973-74	Anticipated Achievement 1973-74
1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Milk plants (including composite milk plants in operation).			
(a) Nos.	Nil	1	1
(b) Capacity in litres per day	Nil	10,000	8,000
2. Dairy Cooperatives			
(a) Primary Societies No.	10	20	20
(b) Total membership No.	500	1000	1000
3. Quantity of milk handled	2,500	20,000	15,000
		(4 milk supply schemes)	(Mandi 8,000 Nahar 2,000 Simla 3,000 Kangra 2,000)

III STRATEGY, OVERALL TARGETS AND OUTLAYS FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

The daily per capita availability of milk in Himachal Pradesh has been estimated at 64 grams. Thus, there is an acute shortage of this nutritious food. Being fully conscious of the problems of mal-nutrition during the Fourth Five Year Plan, the State Government implemented such schemes which aimed at arranging milk supply to the main towns having population above 10,000 souls by tapping local resources. These towns are Simla, Mandi, Nahar, Dharamsala complex, Palampur and Kangra. Keeping in view the administrative and financial capabilities in taking up

these programmes, the cooperatives have been assigned their due role. It is further proposed to consolidate the efforts already made under Dairying and Milk Supply Schemes so that optimum benefits could be derived during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Since cattle development is a basic necessity for ensuring regular supply of milk, all out efforts would be made to upgrade the local species by intensively and extensively taking up the schemes of cross-breeding with suitable exotic strains. The Feed and Fodder Development Programme have also been accorded due priority.

The Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers are being encouraged by providing loans and subsidy for the purchase of milch cattle through cooperatives and other agencies. The net work of collection and Chilling centres is proposed to be further strengthened and expanded to give wider coverage to the rural population as also to arrange the requisite quantity of milk from hitherto untapped pockets. It is contemplated to handle 40,000 litres of milk per day as against the likely capacity of 15,000 litres of milk by the close of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Cooperative structure would be strengthened by enhancing the enrolment from 1,000 to 2,500 in 1978-79. The number of societies would go up from 20 to 50.

The total financial outlay proposed for this programme has been anticipated at Rs. 150.00 lakhs as per

details given below:-

Name of Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Total Fifth Plan outlay	1974-75 Outlay
1. Strengthening of Mandi Milk Supply Scheme.	12.00	2.73
2. Strengthening of Nahar Town Milk Supply Scheme	9.00	3.67
3. Continuation of Spill Over Milk Supply Scheme, Simla	50.00	8.93
4. Continuation of Milk Supply Scheme at Kangra	50.00	6.43
5. Token, provision for building up Dairy Corporation	5.00	1.00
6. Capital Outlay under Dairy and Milk Supply Schemes	24.00	9.00
	TOTAL 150.00	31.73

IV. INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES/PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THE FIFTH PLAN

For utilising the under utilised potential already created and for extending the Milk Supply Schemes to new areas and to provide buildings for the schemes under operation, six schemes have been proposed. The scheme-wise resume is as under:-

1. Strengthening of Mandi Milk Supply Scheme (Rs. 12.00 lakhs)

It is expected that the present capacity of 6,500 litres would be raised to 8,000 litres daily by the end of the Fourth Plan. The capacity is expected to be raised to 20,000 litres by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan. In order to achieve this goal, 12 additional micro-chilling units are proposed to be installed in the milk shed pockets of Mandi district. It is also proposed to establish a Milk spray Drier during the year 1974-75.

2. Strengthening of Nahan Town Milk Supply Scheme (Rs. 9.00 lakhs).

The milk procurement from Himachal Area is expected to rise from the present level of 1,200 litres of milk per day to over 5,000 litres per day and 3 additional chilling plants at Sarahan, Paonta Sahib and Rajgarh would be set up during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Under the Small Farmers Development Agency Programme, it is envisaged to distribute 800 milch animals every year on 85 per cent s-subsidy.

3. Continuation of Milk Supply Scheme, Simla (Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

A pilot Milk Supply Scheme which was initiated in January, 1972, has already touched a peak collection of 1950 litres per day and milk is processed through the two milk chilling plants. It is proposed to spread a net work to 10 chilling plants for feeding the main dairy plant during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The capacity to handle milk would be raised to 10,000 litres daily. The entire quantity of milk would be collected from within Himachal area and this will resultantly go to improve the economic condition of the producers. Under the MFAL Programme operating round Simla, 2 chilling plants and vehicles would be purchased and 1,000 milch animals per annum are expected to be distributed at 33-1/3 per cent s-subsidy.

4. Continuation of Milk Supply Scheme at Kangra (Rs. 50.00 lakhs).

At present a Cooperative Society at Balug-
loa in Kangra district is engaged in the milk collection

and sale of about 900 litres of milk for the town of Dharamsala, Palampur etc. In view of the pressing demand for increased milk supply in these towns and to develop milk pockets, it is planned to have a milk supply scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan with a net work of 10 chilling plants and a dairy factory with a capacity to handle 10,000 litres of milk per day. Preliminary steps in the nature of an advance action have already been initiated during the current year viz. 1973-74.

5. Token Provision for building up for Dairy Corporation (Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Presently, all the activities under the Milk Supply schemes are being executed under the Public Sector. As such, the limited availability of funds does not permit to tap the potential to the maximum. It is, therefore, proposed to set up a Dairy Corporation which can take advantage of institutional finance for the Milk Supply Schemes. Hence a token provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the Fifth Plan. However, the ancillary services and other technical guidance in respect of breeding and animal health shall continue to be facilitated by the Department of Animal Husbandry.

6. Capital Outlay (Rs. 24.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to construct buildings for chilling centres and Dairy plants alongwith staff quarters at a cost of Rs. 24.00 lakhs during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

The distribution of outlay under various Milk Supply Schemes is as under.-

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Milk Supply Scheme.</u>	<u>Rs. in lakhs.</u>
1.	Milk Supply Scheme, Mandi	3.00
2.	Milk Supply Scheme, Nahark	1.00
3.	Milk Supply Scheme, Simla	10.00
4.	Milk Supply Scheme, Kangra	10.00
	Total	<u>24.00</u>

I. INTRODUCTORY

Forests have a special significance for a State like Himachal Pradesh, where about one third of the Total Revenue of the State Exchequer is contributed by it. Forest in Himachal Pradesh cover an area of 21,585 square kilometers and form 38.5 percent of the total area which is far below the directive of the National Forest policy, according to which 60 per cent of the area of the Pradesh should be under forest. The effective area under forest which is much less than 38.5 per cent has, of course bountiful lush green trees of different varieties depending upon the altitude of the area. Under the forest at the top come the alpine pastures which are the back-bone of Sheep husbandry as they provide rich grazing during Summer. The forests in the middle ranges consist of pines, deodar, fir and spruce. These forest resources bear a rich potential for industries like newsprint rayon grade pulp, art paper, chip and hard board joinery mills and textile accessories etc. In addition, large number of medicinal and aromatic herbs can be exploited in the pharmaceutical and ayurvedic medicine industry. The Chil pine trees yield resin and two rosin factories in the public sector have been set up at Nahan and Bilaspur. In order to utilise the turpentine oil produced by these factories, industries are being set up in the private sector. Moreover, there is a big scope for export of the surplus resin being produced by the Govt. Factories.

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in the interiors as an un-economical proposition. Moreover, the afforestation programme did not yield the desired results as in the earlier plans it was taken up without reliable and scientific data about the suitability of a particular soil and specie. The achievements under important programmes are discussed below:-

i) Farm Forestry cum-Fuel wood Plantations:-

It was aimed at raising fuel plantations in non-forest lands over an area of 1,500 hectares at an estimated cost of Rs.9.40 lakhs. The likely achievement is 530 hectares with an expenditure of Rs.5.08 lakhs. The programme received a set back for want of adequate irrigation facilities in Kinnaur and Lahaul & Spiti districts. For tiding over this difficulty, assistance is now proposed to be extended to the local people for the construction of kuhls for raising plantations.

ii) Economic Plantation for Industrial and Commercial Uses:

The approved outlay is Rs.139.40 lakhs and the physical target is to cover 20,800 hectares with plantations. It is expected to cover 19,000 hectares under tree plantation and 1,500 hectares with bhabhar grass at a cost of Rs.170.01 lakhs. The financial target has exceeded as the actual cost of plantation per hectare works out to Rs.650/- per hectare for tree plantations and Rs.500/- per hectare for bhabhar grass as against the norm of Rs.309/- per hectare adopted in the Plan

iii) Plantation of Quick-growing species:

It aims at raising quick-growing species capable of producing a minimum of 10 cubic metre per hectare per annum. Under this scheme, chil and kail are being planted. During the Fourth Plan an outlay of Rs.202.30 lakhs was approved for tackling 25,600 hectares. The likely area to be covered by the end of the Plan comes to 16,700 hectares with an expenditure of Rs.153.98 lakhs. The shortfall is mainly due to inadequate allotments.

iv) Timber Operation and Forest Utilisation:

It is intended to improve the utilization of timber by reducing wastage through modern methods of logging. The scheme remained in operation at Kulu and Chhachpur where improved techniques were applied, but the scheme could not achieve economic viability as the work so far carried out was mostly experimental in nature. Difficulty was encountered on account of procurement and maintenance of logging equipment which is not indigenously available. However, the expenditure during the Fourth Plan would be Rs.274.02 lakhs against the approved outlay of Rs.269.40 lakhs.

v) Promotion of Wood Based Industries:

It is proposed to increase the utilisation percentage of the various species and to introduce the marketing of hitherto non-commercial woods after processing their suitability at Shanshi Centre in Kulu district of the plan provision of Rs.95.30 lakhs, an amount of Rs.25.51 lakhs

is likely to be spent and the balance amount is visualised to be utilized for establishment of a Forest-corporation converting Shamsi Centre into a subsidiary of National Textile Corporation of India for the manufacture of shuttles and bobbins.

vi) Consolidation of Forests including Survey and Demarcation:

Consequent upon the declaration of the waste lands as 'Protected Forests' in 1952, these areas were to be properly demarcated. The demarcation programme could not make much headway on account of the apathy on the part of the public and other administrative difficulties. However, the financial outlay of Rs.21.00 lakhs would be exceeded as the likely expenditure would be Rs.24.63 lakhs.

vii) Nature Conservation Including National Himalayan Zoological Park:

Against the provision of 14.10 lakhs the likely expenditure is Rs.9.99 lakhs. This shortfall is due to the delay in acquiring suitable site for the establishment of a Zoo at Sinla.

viii) Development of Pastures and Grazings:

The Scheme aims at improving the quality and quantity of fodder by the introduction of better fodder species and other improved grazing practices. Against the plan target of 500 hectares the likely achievement is expected to be 700 hectares. The main work related to the eradication of weeds. Out of the plan provision of Rs.5.10 lakhs, the expenditure is expected to be Rs.4.12 lakhs.

ix) Forest Protection:-

Against the Plan provision of Rs.5.40 lakhs the likely expenditure by the end of the Fourth Plan is anticipated at Rs.6.60 lakhs. With the limited funds the work pertaining to the establishment of check-posts and installation of small length telephone lines could only be taken up.

x) Communications:

For throwing open the inaccessible forest areas, 440 kms. of forest roads and paths have been constructed, due to meagre allocations, an amount of Rs.34.94 lakhs is likely to be utilised out of the original outlay of Rs.72.70 lakhs.

xi) Construction of Buildings:

In order to overcome the difficulties of office and residential buildings mainly in Simla it was proposed to construct 300 buildings and to carry out improvements to 20 buildings at a cost of Rs.51.60 lakhs. The physical target is likely to be achieved to the extent of 200 buildings at an expenditure of Rs.45.16 lakhs.

III. OBJECTIVES TARGETS AND STRATEGY FOR THE FIFTH PLAN.

Hitherto, the formulation of the forestry programmes has been very much on an ad-hoc basis. In the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to put forestry on a sounder footing with the detailed forest surveys and adequate evaluation. Efforts would be made to achieve progressively higher yields till the optimum productive potential in terms of quality and quantity is realised. Forest

Corporations would be set up to attract institutional finances. An increased emphasis would be laid on man-made forestry. The pasture development would receive higher priority and experiments on the introduction of higher yielding nutritious grasses would be conducted. Similarly, the protection of forests would be given due attention. Undemarcated protected forests constituting about 55 per cent of the total forest areas still remain unmeasured and rights remain to be settled. As such, a high priority has been laid on the demarcation, survey and settlement of rights in the undemarcated protected forests. Further, intensification of the scientific management of existing forests including private forests would be taken up. However, emphasis would be laid on the following programmes:-

1. Intensification of management of about 7,408 square kms. reserved and protected forests to secure improved protection/conservation and raising the production level commensurate with the potential of the area;

2. Complete utilisation of the Forest produce for industrial and agriculture purposes;

3. demarcation and settlement of wooded areas under the Indian Forest Act to be brought under intensive scientific management in line with the demarcated and reserved forests and

4. identification of such areas in undemarcated protected forests, as are capable of supporting economic plantations and raising plantations with quick growing

species in as concentrated a manner as possible to secure industrialisation in the long run.

For the Fifth Five-Year Plan, an amount of Rs.1,400.00 lakhs has been proposed for taking up development works in the forests. Of this, an amount of Rs.280.00 lakhs is earmarked for 1974-75. The Fifth Plan includes an amount of Rs.71.32 lakhs for border districts and other backward areas so far identified by the State Government. The important targets to be achieved ^{are} enumerated as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Unit	Base level 1973-74	Targets for the Fifth Plan.
1.	Economic Plantation for industrial and commercial uses	'000 hect	5.57	30.00
2.	Preparation of Bhabhar grass	-do-	1.00	2.50
3.	Farm Forestry-cum-fuel wood plantation	-do-	0.09	8.70
4.	Communications			
	(i) Roads & Paths	'000 kms.	0.01	0.32
	(ii) Telephone	'000 kms		0.31
5.	Consolidation of Forests including demarcation and settlement.	'000 hect	68.98	350.00
6.	Timber operation and Forest Utilisation:			
	a) Kulu Scheme	'000 cu.m.	14.62	90.00
	b) Pabar Valley Scheme	" "	16.38	153.00
7.	Construction of Buildings	Nos.	72	260

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1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
8. Plantation of Quick growing species.	'000 hect.	8.90	43.00	II.1(9)-8
9. Forest Resources Survey	'000 Sq.Kms.	0.26	85.65	

IV. INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES INCLUDED IN THE FIFTH PLAN.

A. COMMERCIAL PLANTATIONS (Rs. 367.00 lakhs).

1. Economic Plantation for industrial and Commercial Uses: (Rs. 255.00 lakhs)

It envisages the raising of extensive plantations of industrially important timber species in compact blocks. In the higher elevations fir and deodar and in the lower elevations khair and bamboos over 15,000 hectares each would be raised. Bhabhar grass is proposed to be planted in the commercially exploitable areas of Nahan and Bilaspur for feeding the Paper Mills.

2. Intensification of Management in the Existing Forests (Rs. 55.00 lakhs):

The stocking in the existing forests is too low and vast blanks are in existence. Further, the secondary species of low value are grown over large tracts. In order to remedy this situation, it is proposed to raise plantations over 6,800 hectares

3. Development of Private Forest (Rs. 7.00 lakhs):

Of the about 1,100 Sq.kms. of privately owned forests about 20 per cent is estimated to be suitable for economic regeneration; the rest being under heavy grazing pressure. It is, therefore, proposed to afforest 800 hectares during the Fifth Plan.

Himachal Pradesh is the biggest producer of coniferous timber in India which is in short supply and the existing gap in timber and timber products is being met by imports which run in crores of rupees. Considering in relation with the national objectives laid down in the "Approach to Fifth Five-Year Plan", the development of forestry is of paramount importance. It will ensure to some extent self-reliance by way of increasing the timber, which in turn would result in conserving foreign production of coniferous/exchange. The exploitation of forests on scientific lines would also help in narrowing down the intra State disparities besides helping removal of poverty among the weaker sections of the society; mostly inhabiting the inaccessible forest areas.

A part from direct benefits, forests are also essential to conserve soil and to regulate the flow in the rivers and thereby, to ensure the longevity of Multipurpose and Hydro-electric Projects which have great potential in the Pradesh. Planning in forestry has, therefore, to take into account all the above factors and a balanced plan of development aims to accord due weightage to the productive and protective aspects in the light of the national demands and State's requirements.

II. REVIEW OF PROGRESS UNDER THE FOURTH PLAN.

For the development of forestry, a provision of Rs. 980.00 lakhs was made during the Fourth Plan. As against this, the likely expenditure is Rs. 808.51 lakhs, the main reasons for short-fall have been the absence of forest roads and inaccessibility which made the exploitation of forests

1. Rehabilitation of Degraded Forest (Rs. 50.00 lakhs):

The forests which are capable of rendering high yield but have been degraded due to maltreatment, they need to be rehabilitated by raising plantations. It is, therefore, proposed to take up plantation work over 6,000 hectares in such areas.

B. FARM FORESTRY AND FUEL WOOD PLANTATION (Rs. 70.00 lakhs):

In order to meet the growing demand of fuelwood of rural and urban areas it is proposed to raise plantations on 8,700 hectares in uncultivable lands, village wastelands, road sides and field bunds which are devoid of tree growth. The main work would be confined to the dry areas in inner Himalayas comprising Lahaul & Spiti and Kinnaur districts and other areas in the Pradesh.

C. RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND TRAINING (Rs. 65.00 lakhs):

1. Research (Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

For intensifying forest management and afforestation programmes, forest research for solving technical problems is quite important. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed to be placed at the disposal of the H.P. University in the nature of grants-in-aid.

2. Training (Rs. 15.00 lakhs):

Forestry being a highly technical subject, it is essential that the additional staff at every level is suitably trained. It is, therefore, proposed to augment the present training facilities for imparting training to 10 officers, 30 forest

rangers, 200 foresters and other staff.

3. Regional Research Centre (Rs.20000 lakhs):

Intensive research needs to be geared up to study the local flora and fauna. It is, therefore, proposed to provide basic infra-structural facilities at the Regional Research Centre at Solan for carrying out forest research in the State.

4. Development of Minor Forest Produce (Rs.15.00 lakhs)

There are great potentialities of evolving high-yielding strains of important medicinal and aromatic plants for propagating their cultivation. Resin, Katha, bamboo and grasses are important minor forest products in the State. Hence research work on minor forest products is proposed to be expanded.

D. PLANNING AND EVALUATION (Rs.12.00 lakhs):

1. Statistical and Planning Cell (Rs.5.00 lakhs):

Hitherto, formulation of the forestry programmes has been very much on an ad-hoc basis due to lack of basic information. In order to put forestry on a sounder footing, it is proposed to carry out forest surveys. To fill up this gap a Planning and Statistical Cell is to be set up in the Department.

2. Establishment of Evaluation Cell (Rs.7.00 lakhs):

For drawing lessons from the past experience, it is of utmost importance to assess the extent of success, reasons for failures and the changes needed in the contents of the various programmes. This can be possible on the basis of scientific and

systematic evaluation studies to be carried out from time to time. For this purpose, an Evaluation Cell is proposed to be created during the course of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

E. COMMUNICATION & LOGGING (Rs. 608.00 Lakhs):

1. Construction of Roads (Rs. 130.00 Lakhs):

For efficient management and exploitation of forest, communications are a pre-requisite. It is intended to construct 150 kms. truckable and 70 kms. jeepable roads. This programme is to be supplemented by the addition of bridle and inspection paths running over 50 kms. each. For expeditious communications and prevention of fires and thefts, it is further visualised to purchase a jeep and instal telephone lines running over 310 kms.

2. Construction of Building (Rs. 85.00 Lakhs):

The forest staff is required to work and live in far-flung areas where the provision of official and residential accommodation, rest houses and inspection huts is a dire necessity. It is proposed to construct 260 buildings during the fifth Plan period provision has been made.

3. Timber Operation and Forest Utilisation (Rs. 393.00 Lakhs):

The introduction of mechanised methods of logging can result in lowering the conversion wastage from 40-70 per cent by about 20 per cent. Hence, this scheme aims at improving utilisation of timber by reducing wastage through modern methods of

in carrying out scientific study and research on various species including their census.

2. Development of National Himalayan Zoological Park (Rs. 10.00 lakhs):

The Western Himalayan region is rich in the varieties of hill species. For displaying the fauna of this region, a high altitude zoological park is in the process of being set up at Summer Hill, Simla for which the necessary provision has been made.

H. OTHER SCHEMES (Rs. 188.00 lakhs):

1. Consolidation of Forests Including Demarcation & Settlement (Rs. 70.00 lakhs):

Without proper settlement, management cannot be enforced. However, more than half of the forest area remains to be settled. It is, therefore, proposed to combine Forest Settlement Operations with Revenue Settlement work. The settlement work in Chamba and Mandi districts would be completed and the same would be taken up in Kangra, Hamirpur and Una districts. Further, rights in the newly demarcated forests would be settled.

2. Preparation of Survey Maps (Rs. 25.00 lakhs):

The undemarcated protected forests are still unsurveyed and unmapped. The maps would be completed in respect of Solan, Kunihar, Bilaspur, Hamirpur and Rajgarh Forest Divisions.

logging. During the Fifth Plan, the existing two units at Kulu and Chhachpur would be continued and made financially viable by increasing production and reducing cost of extraction through replacement of old and worn-out machinery. The proposed targets are to extract 90,000 cubic meters under Kulu Scheme and 1,53,000 cubic metres under Pabar Valley Scheme and the establishment of a timber depot at Paonta Sahib.

F. ORGANISATION OF FOREST CORPORATION (Rs. 70.00 lakhs):

It is proposed to constitute a Forest Corporation for managing the two Rosin and Turpentine factories at Nahan and Bilaspur on commercial lines and to enable them to take advantage of the institutional finances. The establishment of a corporation to manage commercial plantations has not been found a feasible proposition so far as these species are grown on a long rotation.

G. CONSERVATION OF WILD LIFE (Rs. 20.00 lakhs):

1. Nature Conservation including Wild Life Sanctuaries (Rs. 10.00 lakhs):

It is proposed to develop Solang Valley in Kulu, Renuka area in Sirmur and Gangul area in Chamba District for protecting those species in their own habitats which are on the verge of extinction. It will create public consciousness about the importance of wild life and would help

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3. Site Quality Survey (Rs.7.00 lakhs):

For the success of plantations and choice of species, classification and site quality survey is a pre-requisite. It is, therefore, proposed to survey 47,000 hectares mainly in Sutlej and Beas catchments where intensive soil conservation work is to be undertaken.

4. Preparation of Working Plans (25.00 lakhs):

For intensive management of existing reserved and demarcated protected forests, wooded areas of the undemarcated protected forests, degraded areas in potentially valuable areas and industrial development plans for forest based industries, it is proposed to prepare Working Plans and to renew where the existing Plans have been rendered obsolete.

5. Establishment of a Photo Interpretation Cell (Rs.5.00 lakhs):

Under this scheme it is aimed to extend the use of modern techniques and equipment for assessing available forest resources with the help of aerial photographs.

6. Grass Land Grazing (Rs.10.00 lakhs):

In hills where livestock has a significant role to play in the economy of the State, proper conservation, development and utilisation of fodder resources acquires added importance for feeding the cattle population and to improve their quality. In

Himachal Pradesh, the extensive pasture lands are in the process of deterioration due to over-grazing. It is, a dire necessity that positive steps for the development and improvement of forest pastures and closures of grazing are taken extensively. This programme has to be backed by research to tackle problems peculiar to the area. It will be supplemented with the introduction of high-yielding nutritious grasses and legumes, application of fertilisers, eradication of weeds and regulating grazing operations.

7. Amenities to Staff and Labour (Rs. 11.001 lakhs)

At present no satisfactory arrangement in respect of accommodation, water-supply and sanitary fittings etc. for the labour working in the forests are in existence. For attracting labour to work in the forests, it is proposed to extend these facilities including the construction of 50 labour hutments and 50 water supply schemes.

8. Publicity (Rs. 15.00 lakhs):

A well informed public opinion is the most effective safeguard against the destruction of the limited forest resources. The advantages of imposing regulations and restrictions would be brought home so as to generate public awareness so that necessary public cooperation is enlisted. A Public Relation Unit would be set up for educating the public for making them

understand and appreciate the necessity of proper conservation and management of forests.

9. Forest Protection (Rs.20.00 lakhs):

The object of the scheme is to facilitate protection of forests against illicit felling, encroachment and fires, which of late, have become a serious problem. Among other programmes, it is proposed to set up 3 Armed Flying Squads, to acquire 6 Fire Fighting Equipments and extend telephone lines over a length of 100 Sq.kms.

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I. INTRODUCTION:

In Himachal Pradesh where the heavy pressure of population on culturable land restricts its per capita availability, fisheries assume a special significance as something supplemental towards making up the deficiency between the production and consumption of the food-grains and also providing a balanced diet for its people. What is true of this Pradesh is equally applicable to the rest of the country for the per capita consumption of fish per annum in the country is only 1.09 kgs. as against 38.5 kgs. in Japan, 31.7 kgs. in Burma and 7.2 kgs. in Ceylon. Like the rest of the country Himachal too has been bountifully endowed by nature for taking up fisheries on a fairly extensive scale. It has a net-work of hill streams which are mostly perennial and are inhabited by typical fish fauna of hill streams, viz., Mahseer, Dero and other minor carps (which are not economical species for culture and propagation). The two exotic varieties of fish, i.e. Trout and Mirror Carp have been found suitable for culture in the snow-fed streams and impounded waters respectively. Fisheries have an added significance for the Pradesh as an attractive sport for the tourists. Annual production of fish at the beginning of First Five-Year Plan was 120 tonnes which rose to 1119 tonnes by the end of the Second Five -Year Plan. In the field of pisciculture, Third Five- Year Plan marks an important land mark as it saw the introduction of Mirror Carp culture in the famous Gobind

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Sagar Reservoir, which has opened up new vistas for the development of fisheries in the Pradesh. The new Reservoirs which are coming up at Pandoh and Pong Dam will further enhance the State's resources to culture Mirror Carp and other suitable species for upland waters.

Himachal, therefore, offers vast potentialities for developing pisciculture both for enriching the diet and in the nature of a special attraction for the tourists. Finally, the development of fisheries is intimately related to the improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the under-privileged sections of the society as the fishermen - the primary producers of fish-- by and large, come from that stock. As to serve an encouragement to the fishermen the licence fee has been kept quite nominal ranging from Rs.10/- to Rs.50/- per annum according to the richness of fisheries and the gears employed. The department would be deriving a direct income of Rs.12.5 lakhs during the Fifth Five-Year Plan by way of fishing licence fee and sale of fish exploited from the stocked waters departmentally. Further, the development of fisheries will result in bringing an indirect income to the tune of Rs.1.4 crores by way of producing 7010 tonnes of fish. Though the revenue coming to the State from the fishing licences is small yet the benefits accruing to the public in general and the fishing community in particular are immense.

II. REVIEW OF PROGRESS UNDER FOURTH PLAN.

In order to tap the potentialities created in the earlier Plans, an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs was originally provided in the Fourth Plan. Against this,

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the likely expenditure is reported at R.42.27 lakhs.

The programme-wise Fourth Plan outlays and likely expenditure are tabulated below:-

Sl.No.	Name of Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Outlay	Likely Expenditure
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Management and Development of Reservoir Fisheries	34.07	26.15
2.	Management and Development of Sport Fisheries	7.73	9.52
3.	Management and Development of Riverine Fisheries	1.00	0.74
4.	Management and Development of Pond Fisheries in Rural Areas	5.93	5.45
5.	Training and Education Programme	1.27	0.41
TOTAL:-		50.00	42.27

With these funds, the production of inland fish is likely to increase from 500 tonnes in 1968-69 to 800 tonnes in 1973-74; thus realising the target in full. The fingerlings to be distributed are estimated to touch a level of 2.00 million during 1973-74. During the Plan period, 6 Fish Seed Farms would be set up and the nursery area would increase from 27 hectares in 1968-69 to 50 hectares in 1973-74. However, the important achievements

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are listed below:-

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme (items)	Unit	Base Level 1968-69.	FOURTH PLAN.	
				Target	Likely achievement
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Mechanised Boats.	No.	-	5	4
2.	Cold Storages.	"	-	1	1
3.	Freezing Plants.	"	2	6	6
4.	Fry /fingerlings produced.	Million.	1.10	2.00	2.00
5.	Fish Seed Farms Established.	Nos.	-	6	4
6.	Nursery Area.	Hect.	27	50	50
7.	Development of Reservoirs.	"	16000	44,000	16,000
8.	Fish Production (Inland)	'000: Tonnes.	0.50	0.80	0.80

The achievements under the important programmes are discussed below:-

i) MIRROR CARP: The Mirror Carp fry production remained stabilized at 1.1 million upto 1972-73 as no Farm could be set up on account of the difficulties encountered in the acquisition of land. However, with the coming up of two Farms at Kangra and Alsu the production went up and the target is expected to be achieved in full.

ii) TROUT:- The position remained no better as Trout ova production could not be improved upon over the level of 4.60 lakhs reached in 1968-69. With the coming up of Katrain Farm in 1973-74, the target is expected to be realised.

iii) CONSERVATION. During the year 1968-69 the licensed fishermen were 6,540 who produced fish weighing 550 tonnes valued at Rs.8.25 lakhs. It is expected to enrol 7,500 fishermen producing 800 tonnes of fish valued at Rs.12.00 lakhs.

iv) INTENSIFICATION OF FISH/PRODUCTION IN NEW CD & NES BLOCKS.

Two Regional Fish Seed Multiplication-cum-Demonstration centres have already been set up and one is likely to come up during 1973-74. The area under mirror Carp culture would be extended from 27 hectares in 1968-69 to 50 hectares in 1973-74.

v) TRAINING PROGRAMME. Upto 1972-73, 4 Fisheries Officers and 1 Sub-Inspector were deputed for training at the institutions run by the Government of India at Barrackpore and Agra respectively. It is further proposed to send 2 Officers.

vi) Fish Marketing:- The fish sold departmentally during 1968-69 was only 16.50 tonnes which is likely to touch a level of 70 tonnes by the end of the Plan.

vii) RECLAMATION OF DERELICT PONDS AND SHALLOW AREAS:

The target of reclaiming 10 hectares of water area is likely to be realised in full by the close of 1973-74.

III. OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND STRATEGY FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

The present per capita consumption of fish in Himachal Pradesh is 400 grams per annum which roughly

works out to just above one gram per day, as against the intake of 25 grams of fish or meat per capita per day recommended for a balanced diet. It will be a far cry to think of this standard. Even if we have to reach a modest level of 4 to 5 grams a day, the annual production of fish will have to be raised to 2230 tonnes. Hence, in view of the resources available it is visualised to increase the fish production from 800 tonnes to 2230 tonnes per annum by the end of the Fifth Plan. To achieve this objective, intensive fish culture practices would be adopted on waters which are already under fish culture. The reservoir development would be accorded the highest priority as an area of 44,000 hectares would be available from the Gobind Sagar, Pong, Pandoh and Giri-Bata Reservoirs. Since the experience in the sphere of pond fisheries has not been very encouraging, it is proposed to organise a strong private piscicultural forum to make the programme a success. For boosting up the production of Trout fisheries, more seed Farms would be set up. The selected targets to be achieved during the Fifth Five Year Plan are tabulated below:-

Sr.No.	Name of Scheme	Unit	Base Level 1973-74	Fifth Plan Targets 1973-79.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Boats Mechanised	Nos.	4	14
2.	Cold Storages	"	1	2
3.	Ice Plants	"	-	2
4.	Freezing Plants	"	6	10
5.	Production of fry/ Fingerlings	Million	2.00	10.00

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<u>6. Fish Seed Farms</u>				
a) Number		Nos.	4	6
b) Area		Hect.	3	20
7. Nursery Area		Hect.	50	60
8. Dev. of Reservoirs.		-do-	16,000	44,000
9. Fish marketed through Coop.		Tonnes	-	1,500
10. Fish Production (INLAND)		'000 Tonnes	0.80	2.20

For achieving the above targets, an amount of Rs.92.00 lakhs has been suggested for the Fifth Five-Year Plan which includes an amount of Rs.5.44 lakhs for 1974-75. Of this amount, the Schemes costing Rs.4.25 lakhs would be executed in specially backward Areas.

The Scheme-wise split-up is indicated below:-
(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Fifth Plan Outlay.	Annual Plan 1974-75 Outlay.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Management and Development of Reservoir Fisheries	47.00	2.00
2.	Management and Dev. of Sport Fisheries.	11.50	0.80
3.	Management and Dev. of Riverine Fisheries.	6.50	0.53
4.	Management and Dev. of Pond Fisheries in rural Areas.	6.00	0.46
5.	Training & Education	1.00	0.10
6.	Administrative-cum-Technical Staff and facilities.	20.00	1.55
TOTAL:-		92.00	5.44

IV. INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE FIFTH PLAN:1. Managements and Dev. of Reservoir Fisheries
(Rs.47.00 lakhs):-

In view of the existing potential in the Pradesh this programme has been accorded the highest priority. At present, the Pradesh has a reservoir area of 16,000 hectares which would be stocked by the end of the Fourth Plan. The total area likely to be available from the various reservoirs in the beginning of the Fifth Plan is 44,000 Hectares. In order to meet with the requirements of fingerlings for stocking the additional area, it is proposed to set up two big Farms having 3 to 4 units each and these Farms would raise the production capacity to 10 million mirror Carp fry/fingerlings annually by the end of the Fifth Plan. The biological & ecological studies would be taken up. The rehabilitation of fishermen by imparting training, organising Co-operative Societies, arranging marketing and other requisites would be given special attention. The production of reservoir fish would be raised from 400 tonnes in 1973-74 to 1500 tonnes in 1978-79. The Scheme also provides for a processing plant for the manufacture of fish fingers, sausages and ham on pilot basis.

Management and Development of Sport Fisheries
(Rs.11.50 Lakhs)

The Development of Trout in high hills and Mahaseer in low regions is being undertaken for serving as an inducement to tourist traffic. It is proposed to raise the annual production of Trout Ova from 8 lakhs to 12 lakhs

during the Fifth Plan. The development of Mahseer would be concentrated, in river Giri. For protecting the fish from the vagaries of nature river improvement works would be undertaken.

3. Management and Development of Riverine Fisheries (Rs.6.50 lakhs).

The extensive net-work of 2,400 Kms. of rivers & streams would be controlled against incidence of illicit fishing and dynamiting which is responsible for depleting the fisheries wealth. Among other activities, salvaging of fish spawn would be carried out, fish sanctuaries would be established and spawning grounds would be located. As a result of these conservancy measures, the fish production from rivers would rise from 300 tonnes in 1973-74 to 700 tonnes in 1978-79.

4. Management and Development of Pond Fisheries in Rural Areas (Rs.6.00 Lakhs).

Since the experience in this sphere has not been encouraging, it is proposed to revise the policy of distributing fish seed free of cost and a strong private pisci-culture forum would be organised so that the farmers devote their full attention to fish rearing. In addition to the extension work, about 25 hectares of village impoundments would be improved for pisciculture.

5. Training and Education (Rs.1.00 Lakh)

In order to popularise the pisciculture programme, it is proposed to create a small unit at the State headquarters for publicity and propaganda. Further, one Senior Officer would be sent abroad for advanced training in the latest techniques on Trout culture and Reservoir fisheries development. 38 Officers would be deputed for training to Bombay, Barrackpore, Agra and Cochin. In addition, 320 fish farmers would be trained locally.

6. Administrative-cum-Technical Staff and Facilities (Rs.20.00 lakhs).

In order to cope up the expanded activities, it is proposed to strengthen the Headquarter and divisional Officers with the addition of one Deputy Director at the headquarters, four gazetted Officers and 50 non-gazetted Officers to be posted at various places in the State. Provision has also been made for constructing office and residential buildings and for purchasing four Jeeps.

CO-OPERATIONI. INTRODUCTORY :

The Co-operative movement has been recognised as an important tool of socio-economic development in forging a socialist pattern of society in the country. In a country the economic structure of which has its roots in the villages, co-operation is something more than a series of activities organised on co-operative lines. Its basic purpose is to evolve a system of co-operative community organisation which touches upon all aspects of human life. It has essentially come to be known as a movement for the betterment of the economic conditions of the weaker sections of the society, through self-help and co-operative effort in a variety of ways, such as provision of timely credit at reasonable rates, co-operative marketing of the agricultural produce and supplementing the resources of income of the under-privileged sections of our agriculturists and land-less labour. In this way, a break-through in the rural economy would be made possible.

II. REVIEW OF PROGRESS UNDER FOURTH PLAN.

The development of cooperative movement in the Pradesh virtually commenced with the launching of the First Five -Year Plan, when a concentrated effort was made to recognise the movement after liquidating the

large number of defunct and morbid units.

During the Second and Third Plan, stress was laid on strengthening of the Primary Agricultural Credit societies and to build up necessary infrastructure for marketing, storage and supply of agricultural inputs and consumers goods to the villagers. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan the main objective has been to revitalise the movement at the primary-level. In order to achieve this objective emphasis was laid on strengthening the grass-root structure of cooperative credit by providing managerial subsidy to cooperative credit societies and by State participation in their share capital. Similarly, in the field of Co-operative marketing and processing of agricultural produce stress has been laid on strengthening the financial base of these co-operatives as well as building up an adequate storage capacity at the village as well as tehsil and district levels. The other major schemes related to the training and education of official and non-official personnel involved in the movement in the principles and practice of co-operation, development of industrial co-operatives, supply of consumer goods and distribution of chemical fertilizers through the cooperatives.

During the Fourth Five -Year Plan a provision of Rs.125.00 lakhs was made under this sector. As against this the likely expenditure is Rs.143.50 lakhs. The Sub-

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head-wise break-up of the approved outlay and anticipated expenditure is given below:-

Sl.No.	Programme	(Rs.in lakhs)	
		Fourth Plan	
1.	2.	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure.
		3.	4.
1.	Agriculture Credit.	64.50	76.33
2.	Marketing	17.35	16.55
3.	Cooperative Storage	21.00	27.36
4.	Distribution of consumer articles in rural areas.	1.35	4.35
5.	Training and Education	12.30	16.21
6.	Cooperative Administration.	1.50	2.69
Total:-		125.00	143.50

The achievements in respect of major activities are discussed below:-

i) Co-operative Credit

At present, dual system of credit is prevalent in the State in such a fashion that the Himachal Pradesh State Co-operative Bank is functioning in the old areas. Further the Kangra Central Cooperative Bank Ltd. and the Jogindra Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. are catering to the needs of new areas. The coverage of rural population with the Co-operative movement by the end of 30th June, 1969 was 69 per cent and it is expected that this coverage would increase to 75 per cent by the close of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The target for advancing short-term and medium term loans to the extent of Rs.6.00 crores is likely to be achieved

in full. However, the likely achievement in respect of long-term loans is 1.80 crores against a target of Rs.2.50 crores. In this field, the problem of mounting overdues to the extent of 65 to 69 per cent has caused a set-back. As such, a vigorous campaign has been launched to tone up the recovery of these loans. There has been a considerable increase in the deposits mobilized by the banks and the cooperative societies. It will be interesting to note that the average deposit per society and per member in the year 1970-71 amounted to Rs.17,118/- and Rs.100/- respectively as against the All-India average of Rs.4,320/- and Rs.22/- correspondingly.

ii) Co-operative Marketing Processing, Supplies and Storage:-

The Fourth Plan target of marketing agricultural produce through co-operative societies is likely to be exceeded as the produce marketed during 1971-72 amounted to Rs.1.10 crores which increased to Rs.1.20 crores during 1972-73. In the sphere of cooperative processing a notable achievement is the organization of a Marketing and Processing Society for apples and stone fruits; the area of operation being the entire State. The Society has already taken preparatory steps for setting up of a fruit processing plant. For supplying agricultural inputs and other essential commodities the cooperatives handled agricultural requisites costing Rs.136.94 lakhs. The storage capacity of cooperatives would go up to 41,750 tonnes by the end of 1973-74.

iii) Consumer Co-operatives.

There were about 1,500 Primary Village Societies functioning as consumer co-operatives during the year ending 30th June, 1972. It included 43 co-operatives stores functioning in urban areas. The measure of success achieved in this sphere is evident by the fact that out of about 2,000 fair price shops functioning in the State as many as 1,654 shops are presently being run by the Primary Co-operatives. The total value of consumer goods handled by the consumer co-operatives during 1971-72 amounted to Rs.4.91 crores.

iv) Co-operative Training and Education.

The training, presently, is being arranged at the Co-operative Training Centre, Washobra and in 21 peripatetic units functioning in the different areas of the State. By October, 1973, 387 departmental and 333 institutional junior level employees would have been trained. In peripatetic camps 2,332 Secretaries/Managers of Village Level Societies, 36,976 Managing Committee members and 13,680 members of the Cooperatives are likely to receive training.

The salient physical achievements during Fourth Plan are tabulated below:-

Sl.No.	Item	Unit	Fourth Plan		
			1968-69 Level.	Target	Likely Achievement
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

I. COOPERATION

i) Primary Agri. Credit

Societies	No.	2556	--	2500
Membership	No. in lakhs	4.07	0.90 (Addl)	4.97

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Share Capital of Members		Rs.in crores	1.80	0.56 (Add)	2.70
Deposits of Members		"	3.16	1.36 (Addl)	6.00
<u>II. AGRICULTURAL CREDIT</u>					
<u>a) SHORT AND MEDIUM TERMS (Crores)</u>					
i) Advance during the year		Rs.in crores	3.28	6.00	6.00
ii) Amount outstanding at the end of the year		"	5.37	9.00	9.00
<u>b) LONG TERM</u>					
i) Advance during the year		"	0.28	2.50	1.80
ii) Amount outstanding at the end of the year		"	0.79	2.50	2.00
<u>III. PRIMARY MARKETING SOCIETIES</u>					
i) Number		No.	38	--	--
ii) Business handled during the year (total Coop. Marketing).		Rs.in crores.	1.12	1.00	1.25

III. STRATEGY AND OVERALL PHYSICAL TARGETS AND FINANCIAL OUTLAY DURING FIFTH PLAN.

The main objective in the Fifth Plan would be to consolidate and strengthen the co-operatives as a viable structure responsive to the needs of the farmers, workers and the consumers. Concentrated efforts would be made to design policies and procedures so as to reduce regional disparities which exist at present in the various spheres of cooperative movement. It will also aim at meeting the specific needs and problems of the small farmers/marginal

farmers and other weaker sections as also of the agricultural backward areas and tribal areas.

To facilitate the achievements of the above objectives, it is intended to consolidate the functioning of the credit structure at the primary as well as higher levels with marked emphasis on viability and enrolment of an increased number of marginal and small farmers as members of the cooperatives. The number of Cooperative credit societies would be reduced from 2,500 to 2,000 viable units by amalgamating/liquidating the morbid societies. For bringing the marketing cooperatives to a reasonable level of performance, emphasis would be placed on the building of their capital base and storage capacity. For achieving a measure of stabilization in prices all-out efforts would be made to tone up the functioning of consumer cooperatives at all levels. In pursuance of the policy of the Government for strengthening the mechanism of public distribution, increasing responsibilities would devolve on the cooperatives. Consequent upon the take over of the whole sale trade in wheat the retail distribution in most areas of the State has been taken over by the Cooperative Societies. The whole sale trade in rice is likely to be taken over shortly. Apart from other steps, there is a pressing need for strengthening the administrative machinery at various stages

augmenting the storage capacity to a larger extent.

The salient physical targets proposed for the Fifth

Five-Year Plan are enumerated below:-

Sl.No.	Item	Unit	Base level (1973-74)	FIFTH PLAN TARGET	
				Total	1974-75
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<u>I.COOPERATION</u>					
i)Primary Agri.Credit Societies					
	Number	No.	2500	2000	2400
	Membership	No.in lakhs.	4.97	5.72	5.12
	Share capital of Members	Crores	2.70	0.50	0.10
	Deposits of Members (in additive terms)	"	6.00	3.00	0.40
<u>II.AGRICULTURAL CREDIT</u>					
a)SHORT AND MEDIUM TERMS					
i)Advance during the year					
	(a)short term loan	Rs.in crores	6.00 (ST)	9.00) 7.20
	(b)Medium term loan.		9.00 (MT)	3.00	
	ii)Amount outstanding at the end of the year	*	9.00	15.00	11.00
b)LONG TERM					
	i)Advance during the year	"	0.50	4.00	0.50
	ii)Amount outstanding at the end of the year	*	2.00	3.00	2.10

In order to achieve the above targets, an amount of Rs.390.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Fifth Five-

Year Plan as detailed below:-

Sub-head	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Fifth Plan outlay	Outlay 1974-75
1.	2.	3.
A. Co-operative Agricultural Credit.	91.00	23.00
B. Co-operative Marketing, Processing, Supplies and Storage.	222.00	38.60
C. Consumer Cooperatives	5.00	2.00
D. Training and Education.	25.00	4.35
E. Co-operative Administration	47.00	7.05
Total:-	390.00	75.00

IV. INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

A. Co-operative Agriculture Credit (Rs. 91.00 lakhs):

1. Managerial subsidy to Potentially Viable Societies (Rs. 17.00 lakhs):

It is envisaged to reduce the number of primary cooperative credit societies from 2500 to 2000 viable societies to enable them to attain the volume of business of Rs. 1.00 lakh per year so that they are in a position to meet the cost of full time Paid Secretary and other reasonable establishment cost out of its own earning. By the close of the Fourth Plan all the 1520 potential viable societies would have been brought under the purview of the scheme. In the nature of spill-over expenditure these societies would continue to receive assistance during the first four years of the Fifth Plan.

2. Share Capital contribution to
Primary Cooperatives (Rs.15.00 lakhs)

During the Fourth Plan the share capital contribution was advanced at the rate of Rs.2500 per society which is considered far too inadequate. It is, therefore, proposed to enhance the rate of contribution to Rs.5,000 per society in respect of 300 societies.

3. Subsidy to Central/Apex Bank
(Rs.6.00 lakhs)

In order to arrest the deteriorating position of overdues, it is proposed to strengthen the supervisory recovery staff by appointing about 30 Recovery-cum-Extension Officers.

4. Share Capital e Contribution to Apex/
Central Co-operative Banks
(Rs.20.00 lakhs):

It is proposed to contribute to the share capital of the Himachal Pradesh State Cooperative Bank to the extent of Rs.10.00 lakhs and Rs.5.00 lakhs each to Kangra Central.Cooperative Bank and Jogindra Central Co-operative Bank, Nalagarh.

5. Out-right Grant to Primary/Banks
(Rs.10.00 lakhs):

In order to ensure that the Small and Marginal farmers and other weaker societies of the community derive the maximum benefit of co-operative credit, it is proposed to provide assistance by way of incentive to the societies/banks. The assistance would be 12 per cent to the Primary

Societies and 4 per cent to the Central/Apex Banks for that portion of their advances which are made by them in excess of their previous level of achievement.

6. Subsidy to Central/Primary Land Mortgage Banks (Rs. 3.00 lakhs):

For scaling down the overdues, it is proposed to employ 15 supervisory personnel in the Central and Primary Land Mortgage Banks.

7. Share Capital to Central Cooperative L-and Mortgage Bank (Rs. 10.00 lakhs):

Though the State Government has already contributed an amount of Rs.7.50 lakhs as share capital to this institution yet it is facing difficulty on account of paucity of funds due to mounting overdues. It is, therefore, proposed to further strengthen the share capital to the extent of Rs.10.00 lakhs.

8. Share Capital to Primary Land Mortgage Bank (Rs. 5.00 lakhs):

In order to enable the bank to cater to the increasing demand for long term credit in the merged areas, it is further proposed to invest a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs as share capital.

9. Relief and Guarantee Fund (Rs.5.00 lakhs):

It is intended to supplement the Credit Stabilization Fund to enable the Co-operative Credit Institutions to write off their irrecoverable arrears occassigned by crop failures and other natural calamities.

B. Co-Operative Marketing Processing, Supplies and Storage (Rs.222.00 lakhs):

1. Share Capital Contribution to Processing Societies (Rs.20.00 lakhs):-

While the production of fruits is on the increase from year to year, no satisfactory arrangements exist for marketing and processing.

It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the capital base and consequent turn over of the fruit marketing and processing societies in the State.

2. Additional Share Capital to Marketing Societies/District Federations (Rs.46.00 lakhs)

With a view to make a positive dent toward achieving the stabilization of the price structure, it is proposed to strengthen the capital base of the marketing societies.

3. Additional Share Capital to Primary Marketing Societies under the Normal Programme (Rs.10.00 lakhs):

In order to gear up the over-all mechanism of Co-operative Marketing in the State, an amount of Rs.25,000 per society would be advanced as share capital to 40 Primary Marketing Societies.

4. Share Capital to Apex Federation (Rs.30.00 lakhs):

The Apex Institution has not only to redistribute and procure wheat and other foodgrains but is also likely to undertake the function of the State Nominee for distribution of fertilizers and other agricultural inputs in the State. It is also proposed to start the Dairy Plant to ensure the

supply of wholesome milk to the consumers in Simla and other towns. With these consideration in view, it is proposed to advance Rs.30.00 lakhs as share capital over and above an amount of Rs.5.42 lakhs made available to the Apex Federation by 31st March, 1973.

5. Managerial Subsidy to Marketing/ Processing Society (Rs.5.00 lakhs):

It is proposed to advance managerial assistance to the extent of Rs.1.00 lakh per annum to the newly organised Fruit Processing Society.

6. Establishment of a Pool of personnel at the State level (Rs.3.00 lakhs):

For handling marketing and other multifarious works, it is proposed to establish a pool of personnel at the state level by recruiting qualified and efficient persons. For managing this pool, assistance at the rate of Rs.60,000 per annum is proposed to be advanced.

7. Price Fluctuation Fund (Rs.16.00 lakhs).

In the event of the declaration of the support price by the State Government it becomes binding for the marketing societies to go in for out-right purchases of the agricultural produce. Hence, in order to starve off slump in the market, a price fluctuation fund needs to be created.

8. Godowns for Marketing Societies (Rs.18.00 lakhs):

In view of increasing emphasis being laid on building up of storage capacity in the Cooperative Sector for creating an efficient system of public distribution,

an amount of Rs.18.00 lakhs is proposed for meeting the subsidy portion for constructing 112 marketing godowns of uniform capacity of 250 tonnes. These would be over and above 55 Marketing Godowns constructed by the close of the Fourth Plan.

9. Rural Godowns (Rs. 42.00 lakhs):

By the close of the Fourth Plan, the number of Rural Godowns is expected to rise 466. In order to enable the Village Level Credit Societies to undertake increasing responsibilities, we would be needing approximately 2,000 godowns by the end of the Fifth Plan; thereby requiring the construction of 1534 additional godowns. But in view of the constraint on resources, it is proposed to make necessary provision for the construction of 660 godowns; thus achieving a goal of 1126 godowns by the end of Fifth Plan.

10. Large-Sized Godowns (Rs. 32.00 lakhs):

In addition to the rural godowns and the marketing godowns, large-sized godowns would be required primarily for the storage of food-grains at six selected points in the State. From these godowns food-grains would be distributed to the retailers. It is felt that a total capacity of at least 50,000 tonnes would be required for the purpose. However, in view of the constraint of resources, it does not seem possible to provide for this capacity in the near future. It is, therefore, proposed to construct six large-sized godowns of a total capacity of 10,000 tonnes in the Fifth Plan period. Two of these godowns would be ^{of} a capacity of 3,000 tonnes each and the remaining four of 1,000 tonnes each. For the construction of these godowns, it is proposed to give financial assistance to the Apex Cooperative

Marketing Federation and the District Cooperative Marketing and Supply Federations in the districts of Simla, Mandi, Kulu and Kangra. The pattern of financial assistance is proposed to be the same as applicable in the case of rural and marketing godowns.

It is to be mentioned that as per the norm adopted in the case of rural/marketing godowns, financial assistance at the rate of Rs.170/- per tonne capacity would be available. However, the financial assistance on this basis is considered quite inadequate for the construction of the large sized godowns. As such, the assistance per tonne capacity would be raised to Rs.320/- in accordance with the specifications laid down by the P.W.D.

C. Consumer Co-operatives (Rs.5.00 lakhs).

It is proposed to advance managerial subsidy to the 12 District Federations at the rate of Rs.60,000 per annum and an amount of Rs.45,000 to the Central Consumer Store at Simla. The balance amount of Rs. 95,000 is proposed to be made available to the District Federation as grant for the purchase of furniture, fixture etc.

D. Training and Education (Rs.25.00 lakhs).

1. Training Scheme for Junior Co-operative Personnel (Rs.5.00 lakhs).

The Apex Co-operative Union would be advanced cent-per-cent grant-in-aid for running Junior Cooperative Personnel Training Centre at Mashobra. This institution would impart training to 400 departmental and institutional personnel during the Fifth Plan.

2. Non-Official Education Programme.
(Rs.17.50 lakhs).

In 21 peripatetic Training Units, 2380 Secretaries/Managers, 31,500 Managing Committee members and 51,000 potential members would be receiving training during the Fifth Plan.

3. Assistance to the State Co-operative Union
(Rs.2.50 lakhs)

It is proposed to meet the deficit of the Co-operative Union which is engaged in activities relating to propaganda and publicity and in organising seminars on different aspects of the co-operative movement in the State.

E.Co-Operative Administration (Rs.47.00 lakhs).

The present staff strength in the Co-operative Department is neither qualitatively nor quantitatively equipped to cope with the existing range of activities and the voluminous load of work in the Directorate and Distt. level offices, particularly in view of the State trading in foodgrains; the onus being mostly on the Cooperatives. The work has been increasing disproportionately in the sphere of cooperative Audit. In order to develop co-operative movement in the Tribal areas, it is all the more essential to have a well strengthened organisation. There is no staff worth the name for organising the statistical work. Before taking up the work relating to the construction of godowns, the technical staff will have to be put in position. The total staff strength as on 31st March, 1973 was 823. Keeping all these considerations in view, the following additional staff

would be required during the Fifth Plan.

(a) Administrative staff:-

Joint Registrars	2
Deputy Registrars	5
District Co-operative and Supplies Officers	4
District Inspectors	6
Inspectors	26
A-uditors	11
Superintendent	2
Other staff	200

(b) Technical staff.

Executive Engineer	1
Assistant Engineers	4
Overseers	6
Draftsman	1

(c) Jeeps

2 for Joint Registrars
4. for Deputy Registrars.
12 One each in every district.
2 one each for Executive Engi- neer and Assis- tant Engineer.

Apart from a provision of Rs.390.00 lakhs under 'Co-operative' Sector, an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been proposed under the head "Industries" for further strengthening the share capital base of Industrial Co-operative Societies.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENTI. INTRODUCTORY

The Community Development agency and Pancha-yati Raj institutions have a vital role to play in the development of the material and human resources of the rural areas. Both these agencies have been involved in varying degrees in the plan formulation and the implementations of the Plan for quite some time past. In the context of Garbi Hatto there is a growing consciousness that unless peoples' involvement is ensured to the maximum possible extent, our plans will fail to deliver, the goods. In the light of this the role of these institutions assumes special significance for the country. In Himachal Pradesh where 93% of the people reside in the villages, there is an urgent need to revitalise and strengthen these organisations to enable them to take up the challenges of the Fifth Five Year Plan. As regards Panchayati Raj, due care has been taken to make this institution self-supporting as would be relevant from the chapter entitled 'Panchayati Raj'. As for the Community Development agencies, at present there are 69 Community Development Blocks in the State inclusive of 7 Tribal Blocks. All these Blocks except 1 would have entered post stage-II by the close of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The remaining chhohara Block would enter post-stage-II in the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

II. Review of PROGRESS UNDER THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The outlay provided for the Fourth Five Year Plan for this programme was Rs. 200.00 lakhs against which the likely expenditure by the close of the Fourth Plan would be Rs. 202.91 lakhs. The schematic details of final achievements are given.

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sl.No.	Scheme	Fourth Plan	
		Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Projects according to C.D. pattern	82.50	84.63
2.	(a) Construction of Block/ Samiti of buildings	15.00	15.10
	(b) Construction of Gram Sewak Huts in New Areas	10.00	12.98
3.	Composite programme for women and pre school children	2.50	0.20
4.	Rural Manpower Programme	90.00	90.00
Total		200.00	202.91

As regards the physical targets the table given below shows the likely progress recorded or likely to be recorded during the Fourth Five Year Plan:

S.No.	Item	Unit	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73 (upto 12/72)	1973- 74 Anti.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8
1.	Improved seeds distributed & exchanged	Kgs.	1698164	1340450	1160204	36015	776000
2.	Chem. fertilizers distributed	Qtls	62153	73299	35820	15204	20860
3.	Agr. demonstration trials held	No.	3264	1045	1369	238	789
4.	Composite pits dug	No.	16039	11354	9903	4263	6000
5.	Improved implements distributed	No.	1557	1575	1856	505	1085
6.	Chem. pesticides distributed	Kgs.	22744	18917	16074	8735	9380
7.	Improved birds distributed	No.	4175	3678	2679	2969	1565
8.	Animals supplied	No.	115	72	46	6	28
9.	Animals castrated	No.	23615	10615	10197	2968	5950
<u>II. HEALTH AND RURAL SANITATION</u>							
10.	Rural Latrines constructed	No.	200	27	48	18	21
11.	Soa-kage pits constructed	No.	734	464	486	283	287
12.	Smokeless Chullahs installed	No.	342	322	256	73	154
<u>III. SOCIAL EDUCATION</u>							
13.	Literacy Centres started	No.	42	42	52	19	28
14.	Adults made literate	No.	NA	640	735	208	280

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
15.	Gram Sahayaks trained	No.	5538	5238	7896	920	980
16.	Gram Sahayaks camps organ- ised	No.	299	174	163	22	98
IV COMMUNICATIONS:							
17.	Foot Paths constructed	Kms.	161	232	87	32	49
18.	Foot paths repaired	Kms.	367	407	237	193	130
19.	Bridle Paths constructed	Kms.	103	178	N.A.	N.A.	30
20.	Bridle Paths repaired	Kms.	223	274	508	NA	84

In addition to the above mentioned achievements 20 Block/samiti buildings and 100 Gram Sewak huts are likely to be completed by the end of the period under review. Under rural manpower programme 180 kms. of jeepable road length would be completed. As regards the development of human resources and local leadership, an idea of the same can be had from the fact that in all the programmes mentioned above the public contribution would be about Rs. 28.12 lakhs by the close of the Fourth Plan period. This is not a small achievement in this direction as one third rural population of this Pradesh lives below the poverty line.

III. OVERALL OBJECTIVES STRATEGY AND OUTLAYS FOR THE FIFTH PLAN .

Our strategy during the Fifth Plan would be strengthening the organisation of Community Development in order to make it capable of taking higher responsibilities which will devolve on that during the Fifth Five

Year Plan period. Moreover, by involving the people through this agency in planning and development, efforts would be made to see that the projects and programmes so executed with the participation of the people are also maintained by them as far as possible with their own efforts and finances. To achieve the above objective, the Department would strive to get people's participation of the order of Rs. 56.00 lakhs during the ensuing Plan. For the above purpose, an outlay of Rs.300.30 lakhs has been proposed for the Community Development programme in the Fifth Five Year Plan with the help of which the following schemes are proposed to be executed:-

Sl.No.	Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Fifth Plan outlay	Annual Plan 1974-75 Outlay
1.	Projects according to C.D. pattern	138.30	27.90
2.	Rural Manpower Programme	100.00	20.00
3.	Composite programme for women and pre-school children	5.00	1.00
4.	Training Reserves	0.60	0.12
5.	Construction of Gram Sewak huts in new areas	23.25	4.65
6.	Construction of Block/Samiti building and residential quarters	31.40	5.98
7.	Planning Cell	1.75	0.35
		<u>300.30</u>	<u>60.00</u>

IV. INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES PROPOSED FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

1. Projects according to the C.D.pattern (Rs.138.30 lakhs)

In the conference of Chief Ministers and State Ministers for Community Development and Panchayati

Raj held at Madras, it was recommended that during the Fifth Five Year Plan post stage-II Blocks should be given financial assistance @ Rs. 1.00 lakh per Block per year as is the practice in vogue at present. However, out of this amount Rs. 40,000/- should come from the Plan budget and the balance of Rs. 60,000/- from the Non-Plan. The recommendations of this Conference have been duly endorsed by the Working Group (Govt. of India Department of Community Development). In view of the above and taking into account that all the 69 Blocks in the Pradesh would be post stage-II right from the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 138.30 lakhs has been proposed to continue activities in these Blocks.

2. Rural Manpower Programme (Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

Rural Manpower Programme aims at creating employment opportunities during slack agricultural season with a view to building up tangible social assets. During the Fourth Five Year Plan period an expenditure of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is likely to be spent in 37 Blocks because under this programme we have taken up mainly the construction of roads as the density figure of road per hundred square kilometres of area by the close of the Fourth Plan would be 16.2 kilometres i.e. much below the all India target which has been set at 32 kilometres of road per hundred square kilometres. In fact, for hilly areas like Himachal Pradesh this target works out at 64 kilometres per hundred square kilometres. The roads are the lifelines of the economy in this hilly area of the Pradesh and without

that no social assets worth the name can be created. Thus this programme is proposed to be further extended during the Fifth Plan period by covering 40 Blocks instead of 37. The estimated requirements of funds work out at Rs. 200.00 lakhs but because of financial constraints, a provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed on the basis of Rs. 1.00 lakh per Block per annum.

3. Composite Programme for Women and pre-school children (Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

To make the Nutrition Programme a success, it is essential that necessary extension work is done in this behalf by organising Mahila Mandals and educating the People about the benefits of taking nutritious diet. The Applied Nutrition Programme would cover 24 Blocks by the close of the Fourth Five Year Plan. In addition to the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the nutrition programme under Basic Minimum Needs and Education are also being carried out throughout the State. Thus there is all the more necessity to strengthen the field organisational set up. Therefore, it is proposed to provide 3 Gram Sewikas in each Block where the Nutrition Programme is to be taken up. This will cost Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

4. Training Reserves (Rs. 0.60 lakh)

To keep the extension workers well equipped with the latest development both in the extension methods and as well as other scientific developments, it is essential that Refresher Courses, off and on, are organised for them. With this point in view an amount of Rs. 0.60 lakh has been proposed

during the Fifth Plan period. It is proposed to train 200 extension workers during the plan period.

5. Gram Sewaks' Huts in New Areas (Rs. 23.25 lakhs)

Gram Sewak huts had not been provided in the merging areas which are essential for residential-cum store facilities. During the Fifth Plan period 155 huts @ Rs. 15,000/- each in 31 Blocks with an estimated cost of Rs. 23.25 lakhs are proposed to be constructed.

6. Construction of Block/Samiti buildings/Residential Quarters for Block staff (Rs. 31.40 lakhs).

A sum of Rs. 31.40 lakhs is proposed to be spent for constructing 15 Block/samiti buildings and 20 residential quarters for Block staff as for want of proper accommodation the work in the field is suffering.

7. Planning Cell. (Rs. 1.75 lakhs).

For scientific planning the importance of reliable statistical data and its interpretation needs hardly to be stressed. The work of monitoring and evaluation is also of no less significance. At Present, there is no such cell in the Department. As such it is proposed to make good this deficiency by having a Planning Cell which will be manned by one Research Officer, one Investigator, two Statistical Assistants and other Class IV employees. The estimated cost works out of Rs. 1.75 lakhs.

PANCHAYATI RAJI. INTRODUCTORY.

In a country which is wedded to the concept of democratic way of life, strengthening of democracy at the grassroots is a must. Maximum utilisation of human and material resources in rural areas can fructify only if there is fuller and active involvement of Panchayati Raj institutions in the process of both formulation and implementation of the plans. To make these institutions effective alongwith delegation of powers and responsibilities, adequate financial resources should be made available to them. Panchayati Raj in the Pradesh has been given a new deal in the shape of a unified Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act which came in to force on 15th November, 1970. The Panchayati Raj set up established now in the Pradesh is more or less the same as had been visualised by Balwant Rai Mehta Committee with three-tier Panchayati Raj institutions at the district, block and village levels. The powers and the functions delegated to these institutions are, however, at variance with those normally formed in other States of the country as we had to evolve a machinery which will be in keeping with the genius and requirements of our people. At present there are about 2060 Gram Panchayats, 69 Panchayat Samitis and 12 Zila Parishads in the Pradesh.

II. REVIEW OF PROGRESS UNDER FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the main thrust has been in the field of training of Panches and Sarpanches,

st-rengthening the cadre strength of Panchayat functionaries and increasing the resource potential of the Panchayati Raj institutions. For this, an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs was approved. As against this, likely expenditure is estimated at Rs.36.81 lakhs. The scheme-wise outlay and expenditure is given below :-

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Fourth Plan	
		Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Creation of remunerative assets	36.40	23.74
2.	Printing of Panch Jagat journal	0.50	0.80
3.	Panchayati Raj Training Centres	0.80	0.60
4.	Strengthening the cadre of Panchayat Secretaries and their Training.	1.60	1.20
5.	Matching Incentive grant to Panchayati Raj Institutions for stepping up their tax effort.	9.70	9.97
6.	Office accommodation for the Directorate	1.00	0.50
Total		50.00	36.81

i) Creation of Remunerative Assets.- Under this scheme, loans are advanced to the panchayats to enable them to raise their independent resources of income. There has been slow progress during the first two years of the Fourth Plan in this scheme as the rules regulating the grant of loans were finalised only in November, 1971. Funds under the scheme have been/are likely to be utilised for the maintenance of 190 old orchards, construction of 45 shops quarters and stalls, and raising of 111 new orchards during the Fourth Plan period.

ii) Printing of Panch Jagat Journal.- The monthly journal titled as "Panch Jagat" has been regularly brought out from the State headquarters and 2,500 copies are monthly published which are supplied free of cost to the Panchayati Raj bodies and at a nominal cost of 10 paise per copy of others. The magazine has gone a long way in carrying the message of decentralisation of democracy to the woodsteps.

iii) Panchayati Raj Training Centre.- The two centres at Slogra and Baij Nath impart training to the office bearers of Panchayati Raj bodies in order to equip them to discharge their duties dexterously. During the Fourth Plan period, some 1,500 office bearers are likely to receive training.

iv) Strengthening the Cadre of Panchayat Secretaries and their Training.- This scheme envisages strengthening as well as training of Panchayat Secretaries cadre. The achievement of the scheme has been the

training of 82 Secretaries and payment of enhanced pay scales to 98 Secretaries.

v) Matching Incentive Grant to Panchayati Raj Institutions for stepping up their Tax Effort.-

Matching incentive grants to augment their resources ~~through~~ tax-effort are likely to be given to 1055 Panchayats amounting to Rs. 9.97 lakhs during the Fourth Plan period.

III OVERALL OBJECTIVES, STRATEGY AND OUTLAYS FOR THE FIFTH PLAN.

In the context of formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the role of Panchayati Raj institutions in planning and execution of developmental programmes has assumed added importance and the desirability of strengthening their capabilities for effective participation in the planned process of the country has come into focus. The strategy for the Fifth Five Year Plan is to make these bodies viable as far as possible by increasing their tax effort, creation of remunerative assets and improving their day-to-day functioning. With the attainment of viability, the three fold objective of increased production, employment and strengthening the Panchayati Raj bodies will go a long way in subserving the national goal for removal of **poverty** and self reliance.

In order to galvanise the Panchayati Raj institutions to operate effectively as instruments of change in the rural areas the programmes aim at stepping

up their creditability and viability during the Fifth Plan. For realising these objectives an outlay of Rs. 85.00 lakhs has been proposed and the following schemes have been chalked out:-

S.No.	Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Fifth Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 1974-75 Outlay
1.	Creation of remunerative assets	26.00	5.00
2.	Printing of Panch Jagat Journal=	1.00	0.20
3.	Panchayati Raj Training Centres	5.00	1.00
4.	Matching incentive grants to Panchayati Raj Institutions for stepping up their tax effort.	25.00	5.00
5.	Construction of Panchayat Bhavan at Simla	25.00	12.00
6.	Creation of Planning Cell	3.00	0.50
<u>Total</u>		<u>85.00</u>	<u>23.70</u>

IV INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES INCLUDED IN THE FIFTH PLAN

The details of schemes formulated for the Fifth Plan shall be as under:-

1. Creation of Remunerative Assets (Rs. 26.00 lakhs)

One of the objectives of the Fifth Five Year Plan is to boost up the creditability and viability of the Panchayati Raj bodies so that they can take greater strides in the field of development and have not to depend on Government grants to carry out such activities. It has been our experience that Panchayats feels shy of taking loans from financial institutions, especially when loans

from them are not available on easy terms. The scheme has therefore, been provided in the Fifth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 26.00 lakhs and about 260 Panchayats are proposed

to be benefited who will be advanced loans @ Rs.10,000/ each to build up various types of remunerative assets. The rate of interest to be charged from the Panchayati Raj bodies under the scheme shall be Rs. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ % per annum.

2. Printing of Panch Jagat Journal (Rs. 1.00 lakhs)

A monthly journal entitled "Panch Jagat" as here-to-fore is proposed to be continued to be published during the Fifth Plan in order to disseminate the message of Panchayati Raj and Community Development highlighting the developmental programmes and improved technical know-how free of cost for Panchayati Raj bodies and at a very nominal price of 10 paise per copy for others. Each issue is proposed to run into 2500 copies.

3. Panchayat Raj Training Centres (Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

After the enforcement of the H.P. Panchayati Raj Act, 1968, elections to 2060 Gram Panchayats have been held and the same to the equal number of Nayaya Panchayats, 69 Panchayat Samitis and 12 Zila Parishads are to follow soon. It is estimated that the total number of office bearers of these institutions will total about 43,000. In order that this large number of Panchayat functionaries are equipped to discharge their responsibilities properly in the letter and spirit of the Panchayati Raj act and rules framed thereunder, it is necessary that they are imparted full dress training. At present, the Department

is running two Panchayati Raj Training Centres at Slogra and Baijnath with a capacity to train 5,000 persons per annum which is insufficient to cope with the increased demand on them. Two additional centres are, therefore, envisaged to be set up during the Fifth Plan to train all the office bearers before the expiry of their term. The average expenditure per trainee works out at Rs.20/- per shift of seven days' duration.

4. Matching Incentive Grants to Panchayati Raj Institutions for stepping up their tax effort
(Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

This scheme has greatly enthused the Panchayati Raj bodies to avail themselves of the 100% matching incentive grants available under the scheme which is evident from the rate of increase in the tax-effort put in by them which was of the order of 8% in 1971-72 and 14% in 1972-73. The scheme is proposed to be continued in the Fifth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 25.00 lakhs to build up the resource base of Panchayats. The resources thus raised will be utilised for implementing local projects and for maintaining the assets created.

5. Construction of Panchayat Bhavan at Simla
(Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

Simla being the State Capital, Office bearers of the Panchayati Raj institutions and other non-officials are required to visit the State Head-quarter off and on in connection with their Panchayat work. Seminars and Sammelans of Panchayati Raj bodies are also required to be held/organised at the State level. The problem of accommodation at Simla already being acute,

it has been decided to build a panchayat Bhavan at Simla at an estimated cost of Rs. 33.36 lakhs. The site for the purpose has already been selected near the Bus Stand. It has further been decided to share the cost of the construction between the Panchayati Raj bodies and Govt. in the ratio of 25:75. The public contribution works out to Rs. 8.36 lakhs and this is proposed to be contributed by every Panchayat @ Rs. 200/- each, Rs. 4,000/- per Panchayat Samiti and Rs. 2,00,000/- from Zila Parishads. The remaining amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided in the Plan to complete the project. The building when completed will fetch anticipated net income of Rs. 60,000 per annum.

6. Creation of Planning Cell Rs. (3.00 lakhs)

With the increased emphasis on the implementation of the Plan, it has been decided to create a Planning Cell in the Directorate at an estimated cost of Rs. 60,000/- per annum. The technical staff provided under the scheme will render technical guidance to the Panchayati Raj bodies in the execution of their schemes and ensure their proper implementation and remove bottlenecks coming in their way, if any. The Cell will also be charged with carrying out evaluation of the on going programmes and take up surveys and studies for realistic formulation of perspective plans.

MEDIUM IRRIGATION

Due to geographical reasons no medium irrigation schemes could be implemented in the past despite the fact that this Pradesh has immense water potential as a number of rivers flow through its territory. The construction of Giri Hydel scheme whose tail race water will be available to irrigate the fertile Paonta Sahib valley has opened up a new vista in the field of irrigation in the State. This is the first time that a scheme of this size will be executed in the state and it is expected that the irrigation provided by this scheme will go a long way to reduce our dependence for foodgrains on the neighbouring States.

The scheme envisages provision of irrigation facilities to about 13,000 acres (5200 hectares) of irrigable lands in Paonta valley of Sirmur District during Kharif season by providing two canals on the right and left banks of the Bata river. The right bank irrigation canal will be about 15 kms long and have a capacity of 60 cusecs and will provide irrigation to 8,000 acres or 3,200 hectares (7000 acres or 2,800 hectares irrigable). The left bank canal will be 23 km long and will have a capacity of 50 cusecs and a gross commanded area of 8,000 acres or 3,200 hectares (6,000 acres or 2,400 hectares irrigable).

The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs.105.00 lakhs. On the formation of Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board, major and medium irrigation was

transferred to H.P., P.W.D. The cost-benefit ratio calculations have been vetted by the State Agriculture Department.

It is proposed to take up the construction work in hand during 1974-75. Its detailed survey and design work is expected to be taken in hand shortly which will be completed substantially by the end of this year. The proposed expenditure is as under:-

1974-75.	Rs. 10.00 lakhs.
1975-76.	Rs. 30.00 lakhs.
1976-77.	Rs. 40.00 lakhs.
1977-78.	<u>Rs. 25.00 lakhs.</u>

Total:- Rs.105.00 lakhs.

The net annual benefit after the irrigation by these canals will be of the order of Rs.23.44 lakhs by way of increased food production. The estimates of cost-benefit analysis are as given below:-

S.No. Particulars.	Value of total agriculture production (kharif).	(Rs.in lakhs)	
		Cost of cultivation.	Net value of produce.
1. Before irrigation.	26.77	22.84	3.93
2. After irrigation.	57.37	30.00	27.37

Net benefit= 27.37-3.93=23.44 lakhs per annum.

ORGANISATION.

For taking the work in hand one Division with 4 Sub-Divisions and its staff will be required. The Division will first carry out necessary detailed survey and designs of the scheme and will thereafter take the execution work in hand.

FLOOD CONTROL1. INTRODUCTION.

A number of rivers such as Chander Bhaga (Chenab), Ravi, Beas, Sutlej, Giri, Pabbar, Tons (Tributary of Jamuna) Ghaggar, Markanda etc; drain the length and breadth of the Pradesh. The precipitation of rainfall is heavy. Because of the terrain the problem of Flood in this Pradesh is not the same as is come by in the Plains. Here the problem is to train the rivers and their tributaries whose fast flowing waters, especially during rainy season, tend to ravage the areas adjoining their banks which are invariably the only fertile lands available in the Pradesh. Therefore, flood protection and river taming work has to be resorted to with a view to saving valuable land from the floods in the State.

Along the foot hills of the Pradesh large areas exist which have been rendered unfit for cultivation on account of water logging. These areas are to be brought under cultivation by taking suitable steps in this direction. In addition 'Chos' also pose a special problem in the foot hills of the Pradesh. Flood control measures have also to be initiated there so as to reclaim as much land as possible for cultivation.

2. REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS UNDER THE FOURTH PLAN (1969-74).

During the first three years of the Plan not much headway could be made in the direction of flood control. However, a large number of schemes were under investigation

and it is expected that by the end of Fourth Plan, the likely expenditure would be Rs.17.18 lakhs, against the Fourth Plan outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs. During this period, steps were taken to tame the streams in Balh valley as also to take preliminary steps in this direction on Ali Khud (Bilaspur District), along Beas river and various khuds of Kangra District, Swan Nadi in Una District etc. By the end of Fourth Plan, the length of embankments likely to be constructed will be around 2.5 km against the target of 7 km. The area likely to be benefitted is expected to be nil against the target of 200 hectares. Main emphasis, however, remains on conducting the survey and investigation works on various sites.

3. OBJECTS TARGETS AND STRATEGIES FOR THE FIFTH PLAN.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan a large number of schemes for flood protection, drainage and water logging works will be taken in hand. Priority will be given to the completion of continuing works already taken in hand during the Fourth Plan. A total provision of Rs.68.00 lakhs has been made for the same. The district-wise break-up of amount likely to be spent is as given below:-

S.No.	Name of District.	Continued scheme.	New Schemes.	Total.
(Rs. in lakhs).				
1.	Simla	-	4.00	4.00
2.	Mardi	3.00	6.00	9.00
3.	Chamba	-	1.00	1.00
4.	Solan	0.10	3.90	4.00
5.	Bilaspur	0.55	2.45	3.00
6.	Sirmur	0.20	2.80	3.00

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7.	Kulu	-	2.00	2.00
8.	Kangra	4.40	11.60	16.00
9.	Una	1.20	9.80	11.00
10.	Hamirpur	-	4.00	4.00
11.	Kinnaur	-	3.00	3.00
12.	Lahaul & Spiti.	-	2.00	2.00
Total:-		9.45	52.55	62.00
Indivisible		-	-	6.00
Grand Total:		-	-	68.00

In case of component of Plan on the works side, the amount indicated includes charges on establishment at 20% of the works expenditure. The following targets are proposed to be achieved:-

(i)	Length of embankments. (km)	15
(ii)	Town protection works (Nos.)	3 (Kulu, Mandi and Paonta).
(iii)	Raising of villages (Nos)	4
(iv)	Length of drainage channels (km.)	10
(v)	Area to be benefited (lakh hectares)	0.05

Some of the important areas proposed to be covered under flood protection works are as under:-

- (i) Along the river Beas and its tributaries.
- (ii) Along Swan Nadi and Oel Cho in Una District.
- (iii) In Balh Valley in Mandi District.
- (iv) Along river Bata and Giri in Sirmur District.

The emphasis will also be laid to conduct investigations and surveys.

4. INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES INCLUDED IN THE FIFTH PLAN.

The list of schemes proposed to be included in respect of flood control works during the Fifth Five Year Plan period are given below:-

<u>Name of scheme.</u>	<u>Estimated cost.</u>	<u>Spillover</u>
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
<u>A. Continued Schemes.</u>		
Simla District -	Nil	Nil
<u>Mandi District.</u>		
1. Flood protection works in Balh Valley.	7.05	3.00
Total:-		<u>3.00</u>
<u>Chamba District.</u>	Nil	Nil
<u>Solan District.</u>		
1. Preliminary Survey for preparing Master Plan for providing flood protection measures in various streams.	0.10	0.10
Total:-		<u>0.10</u>
<u>Bilaspur District.</u>		
1. Investigation of flood protection works.	0.11	0.05
2. Providing flood protection works alongwith left bank Ali-Khud for village Deoti.	Under preparation.	0.50
Total:-		<u>0.55</u>
<u>Sirmur District.</u>		
1. Preliminary Survey and investigation of streams Narkand Saloni Panchoo in Lower Sirmur area for flood control works.	Under preparation	0.10
2. Surveys and investigation of schemes in Paonta Valley.	0.26	0.10
Total:-		<u>0.20</u>

Kulu District.	Nil.	Nil.
<u>Kangra District.</u>		
1. Survey and investigation of flood control works.	0.63	0.40
2. Extension of old spurs at village Damtal in construction with flood control works at Damtal	Under Preparation	0.50
3. Providing flood protection works in Chunch khad near village Indore.	Under preparation	0.50
4. Providing of flood protection works in Surwan Khad on the right bank.	- do -	0.50
5. Providing of flood protection works in Tara khad near village Indira.	- do -	0.50
6. Providing flood protection works in Jugal khad for protection of culturable land and abadies alongwith right and left bank.	- do -	0.50
7. - do - Badhpur.	- do -	0.50
8. Providing flood protection works in Jabbor khad and Garrali Khad.	-	0.50
9. Providing flood protection works in river Beas at Jaisinghpur.	-	0.40
10. Providing flood protection works in left bank of Beas river near village Tomota and Danota.	-	0.10
	Total:-	<u>4.40</u>

Una District.

1. Survey and investigation for formulation of master plan for channelization Swan Nadi and other choes in Tehsil Una.	0.57	0.15
2. Providing flood protection works for protecting lands of village Nangran.	3.83	1.00

3. Providing flood protection works for protecting land Kui village.	1.47	0.05
Total:-		<u>1.20</u>
<u>Hamirpur District.</u>	Nil	Nil
<u>Kinnaur District.</u>	Nil	Nil
Lahaul & Spiti District.	Nil	Nil
Grand Total:-		<u>9.45</u>

B. New Schemes.Simla District.

1. Flood protection schemes.	Still to be investigated.	<u>4.00</u>
Total		<u>4.00</u>

Mandi District.

1. Providing protection works on right and left banks of suketi khad in reach of upstream of Dadour bridge.		2.00
2. Providing protection works on Kansa khad.		0.25
3. Making flood protection works on Ratti khad.		0.25
4. Providing of flood protection works on Kanda Nallah.		0.25
5. - do - D/- of Dadaur bridge Suketi khad.	1.00	
6. Providing other, flood protection works (still to be investigated)		<u>2.25</u>
Total:-		<u>6.00</u>

Chamba District.

1. Providing flood protection works (still to be investigated)		<u>1.00</u>
Total:-		<u>1.00</u>

Solan District.

1. Providing spurs in Nallah/ khads in Nalagarh area.	0.90
2. Providing flood protection works for Sirsa khad in Nalagarh Tehsil.	1.00
3. Providing flood protection works on left bank of Rater Kuhls in village Dabota in Tehsil Nalagarh.	1.00
4. Providing other flood protection schemes in Solan District (to be investigated).	1.00
Total:-	<u>3.90</u>

Bilaspur District.

1. Flood protection schemes in Bilaspur District (detailed investigations to be carried out)	2.45
Total:-	<u>2.45</u>

Sirmur District.

1. Providing flood protection works on banks of Bata river.	1.00
2. - do - River Giri.	0.80
3. Providing other flood protection works (detailed investigation still to be carried out).	1.00
Total:-	<u>2.80</u>

Kulu District.

1. Providing flood protection work (detailed investigations still to be carried out).	2.00
Total:-	<u>2.00</u>

Kangra District.

1. Providing flood protection works in Chakki Khad (channelization of Chakki).	2.00
2. Providing flood protection works in Sujampur Area.	1.00
3. - do - in Dehra Gopipur.	1.00
4. Providing flood protection works in Bajjnath including protection of Shamshan Ghat.	1.50
5. Providing flood protection works in Neogal khad near village Bhandla.	1.00

6. Providing flood protection for other misc. khads. (to be investigated).	5.10
Total:-	<u>11.60</u>

Una District.

1. Channelisation of Swan Nadi in Una areas.	2.00
2. Channelisation of Oel Choe, in Tehsil Amb.	0.50
3. Providing flood protection works	7.30
Total:-	<u>9.80</u>

Hamirpur District.

1. Providing flood protection works in Hamirpur District (detailed schemes to be investigated).	4.00
Total:-	<u>4.00</u>

Kinnaur District.

1. Providing flood protection works in Kinnaur District (detailed schemes still to be investigated).	3.00
Total:-	<u>3.00</u>

Lahaul & Spiti District.

1. Providing flood protection works in Lahaul & Spiti District (detailed schemes still to be investigated).	2.00
Total:-	<u>2.00</u>

Grand total:- (new schemes) Indivisible.	52.55
Total Fifth Plan.	<u>6.00</u>
	<u>68.00</u>

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P Q W E RINTRODUCTORY:

The country's hydro-electric potential has been estimated at 41,000 MW of which over 8500 MW are attributable to the ^{per}ennially flowing, five major river systems which emanate from the Western Himalayas and pass through our Pradesh. The river basin-wise power resources of the State are as follows:-

Power Potential of Basins

<u>Name of Basin</u>	<u>Power Potential (MW)</u>
Sutlej	4000 MW
Beas.	2200 "
Yamuna.	200 "
Chenab.	1050 "
Ravi.	1050 "
Total:-	<u>8500 MW</u>

The acute power shortage which has been recently experienced in our neighbouring States with its deleterious effects on industrial and agricultural growth should serve as catalytic agent in focussing greater attention towards power generation during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Even under normal conditions in any growing economy with its widespread industrial activity and extensive rural electrification demand for power will invariably exceed its supply. In Himachal Pradesh apart from giving spurt to the growth of economy by introducing appropriate level of technology in all our developmental activities, the power generation is proposed to be taken up with the twin objective of building up State's own resources through sale of power to meet the

growing demand of our neighbouring states and to save our valuable forests from being totally denuded by providing cheap electricity to the people to keep themselves warm against the extreme cold weather. Located as this region is away from the coal field, hydel generation promises to be far more economical than thermal generation. Therefore, there is an urgent need in the interest of the country as a whole that the available hydel potential in the Pradesh should be exploited to the extent possible within the shortest time. Unless this is done, it is apprehended that the recent **experience** of power famine in this region may take place again.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan period a significant development has been the establishment of H.P. State Electricity Board which came in existence in September, 1971. Formation of the Board enable us to tap institutional finance from the Rural Electrification Corporation for meeting the State's rural electrification programmes and form L.I.C. and Market Borrowing etc; for undertaking other programmes.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan it is expected that under the Basic Minimum Needs Programme we are to cover 30 to 40% of the Pradesh's population by providing them the benefits of electrification. The problems of rural electrification in H.P. are its topographical conditions, poverty and backwardness, major section of the rural population particularly in the tribal and the backward areas. Besides there are problems of high cost of laying long transmission lines, heavy cost of maintenance due to

vagaries of nature and low density of population which make rural electrification comparatively more costlier in the hills than in the plains.

II. REVIEW OF PROGRESS UNDER THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

The broad strategy during the Fourth Five Year Plan for power generation and distribution has been (i) completion of continuing generation schemes; (ii) investigation of potential resources of hydel power; (iii) improvement in transmission and distribution of power; and (iv) Rural Electrification.

The original outlay fixed for power was Rs.15.44 crores but this outlay has been gradually increased and now by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan it is likely to touch the figure of Rs.23.32 crores. Thus, it has exceeded the original financial outlay fixed for the purpose. The schematic break-up of the outlay and the expenditure thereunder is given below:-

S.No.	Programme.	(Rs. in lakhs).	
		Fourth Plan approved outlay.	Likely expenditure Fourth Plan.
1.	<u>POWER.</u>		
	(a) Generation	1078.00	1288.58
	(b) Transmission & Distribution	285.00	362.87
	(c) Rural	121.00	572.59
	(d) Investigations.	60.00	98.06
	(e) Miscellaneous.		
	1) Formation of Board.	-	10.00
	Total:	<u>1544.00</u>	<u>2332.10</u>

A. Schematic review of progress during the
Fourth Five Year Plan.

Generation

i) GIRI HYDEL PROJECT.

The cost of this project with an installed capacity of 2 units of 30 MW each had been originally estimated at Rs. 8.91 crores against which an outlay of Rs. 6.10 crores was made during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. The likely expenditure by the close of the Fourth Five Year Plan would be Rs. 12.30 crores. A spillover of Rs. 2.70 crores is being proposed for the Fifth Plan. The original target was to complete this project by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The escalation in cost and the delay in completing it by the due date are attributable to general rise in price index of both men and material, change in alignment of the tunnel and relocation of power house which could not be avoided due to various unforeseen geological reasons like encountering of shattered rock and emanation of poisonous gases in the tunnel and excess seepage in the surrage foundation. It is expected that this project will be commissioned in the early Fifth Plan.

ii) BASSI HYDEL PROJECT.

The project was started by the Punjab Government in the year 1962 and was transferred to Himachal Pradesh in the year 1967-68 on the reorganisation of erstwhile State of Punjab. At the time of handing over of the project to Himachal Pradesh, the progress achieved on the construction of this project was approximately 50%. This was further expedited M.P.P. &

Power Department, Himachal Pradesh, as a result of which the first machine of 15 MW was commissioned in September, 1970 and the remaining two machines of 15 MW each in January, 1971. The total installed capacity at present is 45 MW. The expenditure on the scheme had already exceeded the original estimate of the project, when the same was transferred to Himachal Pradesh on reorganisation. There are, however, certain civil works such as spillway, drainage works and colony roads etc; which are expected to be completed by the end of Fourth Plan. This project was originally estimated to cost Rs. 572.27 lakhs which has since been revised to Rs. 1284.68 lakhs. The Fourth Plan provision was Rs. 4.28 crores and the likely expenditure would be Rs. 2.93 crores. The cost of the project increased mainly due to:-

- i) inadequate field investigations initially;
 - ii) bad geological strata encountered during actual excavation of the foundations of some of the anchor blocks;
 - iii) major slides and slips due to heavy monsoons during construction period which resulted in adopting tunnelling as against open channel provided in the project report as water conductor;
 - iv) steep increase in the cost of labour, material and construction machinery ever since the sanction of the project; and
 - v) substantial increase in the cost of electrical equipment due to devaluation.
- iii) MICRO HYDEL SCHEMES.

The Micro Hydel generation programme in H. P. has special importance as in the far flung areas of the Pradesh the villages are scattered and long transmission

of electricity proves very costly. Thus during the Fourth Five Year Plan it was proposed to establish five Micro-Hydel General Schemes as per details below:-

<u>Project.</u>	<u>Capacity.</u>	<u>Date of completion.</u>
1. Nogli Hydel Scheme.	2,500 KW	Completed but two machines of 500 KW each yet to be commissioned by the firm.
2. Mehbar Micro-Hydel Scheme	200 KW	1969-70
3. Gharola Micro-Hydel Scheme	50 KW	April, 1972.

The work on Rukti with installed capacity of 1,500 KW and Sissue Hydel Scheme with installed capacity of 100 KW is in progress. Against the total outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs provided for these schemes the likely expenditure by the close of the Fourth Five Year Plan would be Rs. 35.42 lakhs.

Investigation of Hydel Projects.

For the purpose of carrying out the investigations of Hydro-Electric Power an outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs was originally provided for the Fourth Five Year Plan period. This outlay was found insufficient and, as such, it had to be revised upward in order to find out the economically viable projects at the earliest possible time so that the generation could be undertaken in the interest of the country as a whole. The Government of India for the purpose provided additional assistance under the 'Employment of Engineers' and other State assistance schemes. Thus, the total anticipated expenditure on these schemes by the close of the Fourth Five Year Plan. On the State side is likely to touch the figure of Rs. 98.00 lakhs.

Outside the State Plan the expenditure is likely to be of the order of Rs. 160.00 lakhs.

The investigation of the following hydro-electric projects were taken in hand/continued in the IV th Plan:--

Project <u>1.</u>	Proposed installed capacity. <u>2.</u>	Likely cost in crores Rs. <u>3.</u>
1. Barla(Ravi Basin)	200 MW	67.00
2. Chamera (Ravi Basin).	400 MW	70.00
3. Parbati (Beas Basin).	1900 MW	300.00
4. Malana (Beas Basin)	75.00 MW	12.50
5. Kol (Sutlej Basin)	1250 MW	200.00
6. Natpa-Jhakri (Sutlej Basin)	1000 MW	130.00
7. Baspa (Sutlej Basin)	400 MW	40.00
8. Bhaba (Sutlej Basin)	150 MW	18.50
9. Dadahu (Yamuna Basin)	100 MW	45.00
10. Thirot/Cyspa (Chenab Basin)	225 MW	120.00

Rural Electrification Programme.

A sum of Rs. 1.21 crores was originally provided for Rural Electrification Schemes in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Against which the anticipated expenditure would be to the tune of Rs. 5.73 crores by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. This does not include the amount of loans obtained from the Rural Electrification Corporation for executing this programme after the Himachal Pradesh

Transmission lines has also been taken up as per details given below:-

1. Inter-State Transmission Lines.

(a) 132 Kv single circuit Majri-Dhakrani Line-

The construction of tower structures in respect of this line is almost complete and laying of the conductor is being taken in hand. The line in the Himachal Pradesh territory will be completed by the end of IV Plan.

(b) 132 kv single circuit Dehar Simla line-

Another link line between Dehar Power House and Simla has been approved for inclusion in the assistance programme. Preliminaries have been completed and the material has been ordered. We will be in a position to synchronise its commissioning with the commission of Dehar Power House. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 12.61 lakhs has been provided for the year 1972-73 and an amount of Rs. 14.00 lakhs will be required for 1973-74.

The physical targets likely to be achieved are indicated below:-

	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
	<u>Target.</u>	<u>Likely achievement.</u>
i) Installed capacity (MW)	49.343	49.343
ii) Electricity generated (MU)	204.00	170.00
iii) Villages electrified (according to 1971 census)	3855	3855
iv) Pump sets/tube-wells energised (Nos.)	810	810

State Electricity Board came into existence in 1971. It is expected that by the close of the Fourth Five Year Plan 3,855 villages would be electrified out of 16,911 villages (1971 census) besides energising 810 pumps and tube-wells.

Improvement in Transmission and Distribution of Power.

Under this scheme, it was proposed to improve transmission and distribution systems to achieve optimum utilisation of power generated and minimise transmission losses. The transmission systems within the State are being so designed that the primary voltage in the State would be 132 kv and sub-transmission voltage would be 33 kv. It is also considered essential to have our own feeding system as at present most of the feeding points are outside the Pradesh.

The total outlay provided under this programme for the Fourth Five Year Plan is Rs. 2.85 crores against which the likely expenditure would be of the order of Rs. 3.63 crores. An appreciable progress has been made under this scheme during the Fourth Plan period. 66 kv line from Jogindernagar to Mandi with 18 MVA sub-station at Bijni was completed and energised in 1970-71. Besides 33 kv lines such as Shanan-Moranda, Hamirpur-Naswal and Thearghat-Nalagarh were also completed.

Besides, under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes the programme of construction of Inter-State

details given below:-

1. Inter-State Transmission Lines.

(a) 132 kv single circuit Majri-Dhakrani Line

The construction of tower structures in respect of this line is almost complete and laying of the conductor is being taken in hand. The line in the Himachal Pradesh territory will be completed by the end of IV Plan.

(b) 132 kv single circuit Dehar Simla line-

Another link line between Dehar Power House and Simla has been approved for inclusion in the assistance programme. Preliminaries have been completed and the material has been ordered. We will be in a position to synchronise its commissioning with the commission of Dehar Power House. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.12.61 lakhs has been provided for the year 1972-73 and an amount of Rs.14.00 lakhs will be required for 1973-74.

The physical targets likely to be achieved are indicated below:-

	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
	Target.	Likely achievement.
i) Installed capacity (MW)	49.343	49.343
ii) Electricity generated (MU)	204.00	170.00
iii) Villages electrified (according to 1971 census)	3855	3855
iv) Pump sets/tube-wells energised (Nos.)	810	810

III OVERALL STRATEGY AND OUTLAYS
FOR THE FIFTH-FIVE YEAR PLAN.

In view of the assessed hydel potential of Himachal Pradesh at the level of over 85000 MW and virtual power famine in the neighbouring States, our all out effort would be to tap the available hydel potential to the extent possible without financial limitations during the Fifth Five Year Plan, beside completing the Giri- Project during the early period of the Fifth Plan. It is estimated that by the close of the Fifth Five Year Plan the installed generation capacity would be 146 MW as against the likely installed capacity at the close of the year 1973-74 at 49,343 MW. As regards electric generation it is estimated that the level likely to be achieved by the close of the year 1973-74 would be ¹⁷⁰ Million units while by the close of the Fifth Five Year Plan it is envisaged to reach the level of 568 Million units.

The consumption of power in the State will not be commensurate with the generation in Himachal Pradesh as our requirements are not very large. Even now we are surplus in power. Thus the additional power generated would be made available to the State laying in the northern region where there is acute shortage of power. The Government would like to take up the heavy investment project also but for the financial constraints. The H.P. Government has already taken up the matter with the Govt. of India to create special funds for the execution of the major projects and this amount should be over and above the State Plan ceiling. For taking up.

other major projects during the Fifth Plan the estimated requirement of funds works out to be about Rs.50 -Rs.70.00 crores for Nathpa-Jhula Project & Dadahu project only.

Rural Electrification Programme.

Compared to Punjab and Haryana, Himachal Pradesh has been lagging behind in the important field of Rural electrification. Apart from the financial constraints there are certain inherent difficulties in the form of terrain and scattered population which tend to make transmission and distribution of power costlier in the State. During the Fifth Five Year Plan it is expected that about 35% of the population will be provided electricity in the villages. To achieve this laudable objective substantial funds will have to be made available from the State Plan funds as it is apprehended that R.E.C. funds because of our inability to fulfil their viability criteria may not be forthcoming for all the areas. Apart from providing power to the villages with a view to generating any economic activity, our major problem is to conserve our valuable forest resources which can be done only if electric energy is provided at cheaper rates to the villages so that the villagers may be able to use it as a substitute of fuel wood. Unless this is done illicit felling will in due course denude our valuable forests. Conservation of forests is of special importance for the River Valley Projects lying in the foot hills of this Pradesh in order to increase their life span.

It is estimated that the requirement of funds for this programme during the Fifth Five Year Plan would be to the extent of Rs. 8.00 crores. It has been envisaged that by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan there would be 2,40,000 consumers of all the categories out of which 1,44,000 consumers are likely to be in the rural areas. During the Fifth Five Year Plan it is proposed to increase the number of rural connections to 2,64,000 thereby extending the benefit of electricity to 35.29 per cent of the rural population as against the targets laid down by the Planning Commission of covering 30-40 per cent of the rural population.

As already stated above the major areas of the Pradesh will not qualify for financial help for the purpose of electrification under the REC financial viability criteria, as such, it is proposed to provide 4.25 crores under the State Plan while it has been envisaged that funds to the extent of Rs. 3.75 crores would be available from the REC. The REC has already sanctioned schemes worth Rs. 5.13 crores.

Transmission and Distribution Schemes.

Himachal Pradesh, at present, is drawing power from 17 different points located in the adjoining States. This involves longer transmission lines resulting in transmission losses. Thus it is proposed to draw power during the Fifth Five Year Plan period from the power houses located within the State. This would also reduce transmission losses. Moreover, the transmission systems

within the State are being so designed that primary voltage in the State would be 132 KV and sub-transmission voltage would be 33 KV. The other voltage which are existing, are just being retained with minor additions to provide power in the local areas. For large generation stations within the State, 220 KV system has been proposed which is the regional voltage in the Northern Zone. The 33 KV system is being so laid out that in the main areas where industries are expected, 2 to 4 MVA of power will become readily available and for the large industries 132 KV transmission would be utilised.

INVESTIGATIONS.

According to the guidelines given by the Planning Commission under this sector such programmes have to be taken up on priority basis which are likely to give immediate results. To achieve this goal obviously one has to prepare a shelf of projects and that entails the investigations of economically viable schemes. Thus, the investigation programmes become continuous one and, as such, it is proposed to continue the same during the Fifth Five Year and Sixth Five Year Plans also. As already stated above the power potential of Himachal Pradesh has been estimated at over 8,500 MW. Thus the investigation programme will continue during the Fifth Five Year Plan also so that the potential projects are identified well in advance. It is also essential for preparing comparative shelf of projects. The investigations of

the following major projects are in progress:-

Project.	Proposed installed capacity.	Likely cost (Rs. crores)
1. Barla (Ravi Basin)	200 MW	67.00
2. Chamera (Ravi Basin)	400 MW	70.00
3. Parbati (Beas Basin)	1900 MW	300.00
4. Malana (Beas Basin)	75 MW	12.00
5. Kol (Sutlej Basin)	1250 MW	200.00
6. Nathpa Jhakir (Sutlej Basin)	1000 MW	130.00
7. Baspa (Sutlej Basin)	400 MW	40.00
8. Bhaba (Sutlej Basin)	150 MW	18.50
9. Dadahu (Yamuna Basin)	100 MW	45.00
10. Thirot Gyspa (Chanab Basin)	225 MW	125.00
11. Larji (Beas Basin)	100 MW	23.00

Besides the above projects it is also proposed to take up during the Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans the investigations on the following in respect of which preliminary assessments have already been done:-

Project.	Proposed installed capacity.	Likely cost (Rs. Crores).
1. Sarvari (Beas Basin)	14 MW	5.00
2. Shongtong Wangtoo (Sutlej Basin).	400 MW	63.00
3. Topan Powari (Sutlej Basin)	200 MW	45.00
4. Jangi Topan (Sutlej Basin).	175 MW	45.00
5. Kulu Hydrel Scheme (Beas Basin)	42 MW	12.00
6. Ghropa (Beas Basin)	32 MW	10.00
7. Gandherni (Beas Basin)	17.5 MW	5.00
8. Gyspa (Chenab Basin).	225 MW	125.00
9. Bardang (Chenab Basin)	131 MW	35.00
10. Seli (Chenab)	165 MW	45.00
11. Raoli (Chenab)	500 MW	Not assessed.

The funds required for the investigation purposes of the above said projects would be to the tune of Rs.12.00 crores out of which Rs.5.00 crores would be needed during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The balance amount of Rs.7.00 crores is expected to come as Central assistance from the Government of India as has been done in the last 2-3 years of the Fourth Five Year Plan under various schemes. Central grant is essential as the investigation of projects is absolutely of non-remunerative Character and no return can be expected until such projects are cleared and executed.

Building for the Board.

The Board has only come up in September, 1971, as such, it has to take up the work of construction of residential quarters for its employees particularly for the maintenance staff of power houses, sub-stations and important installations for which purpose a sum of Rs.1.70 crores would be needed during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

IV. INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES INCLUDED IN THE FIFTH PLAN.

The individual schemes have been framed under the following heads:-

1. Generation.	Rs. 35.55 crores.
2. Transmission and distribution.	Rs. 8.00 crores.
3. Rural electrification.	Rs. 4.25 crores.
4. Investigation.	Rs. 5.00 crores.
5. Building construction.	Rs. <u>1.70 crores.</u>
Total:	Rs. <u>54.50 crores.</u>

A brief description of the schemes included in each head is given below:-

1. Generation

(a) Continuing Scheme.

(i) Giri Hydel Project. (Rs.2.70 crores)

This project has an installed capacity of 2 units of 30 MW each and it was originally estimated to cost Rs. 8.9 crores. The work on some of the features of the project was started in December, 1967. The original target was to complete it within the Fourth Five Year Plan but there has been delay in its completion mainly because of various unforeseen geological reasons like encountering of shattered rock and emanation of poisonous gases like methane and carbon monoxide in the tunnel and excess seepage in the barrage foundation.

By the end of Fourth Plan Rs.12.30 crores would be spent and Rs.2.70 crores is being proposed as the spillover in the Fifth Plan. The revised estimated cost is likely to be about Rs.15 to 16 crores.

(ii) Rukti Hydel Scheme (Rs.0.35 crores)

Rukti scheme was originally estimated to cost about Rs. 4.14 lakhs to generate 10 KW of power. The revised scheme has been prepared to generate 1500 KW at the cost of Rs. 0.50 crores. By the end of Fourth Plan Rs. 0.15 crores is likely to be spent on this project and there will be a spillover of about Rs.0.35 crores in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) New Schemes.

(i) Bhaba Hydel Project (Rs.12.75 crores).

This project is estimated to cost about Rs.18.50 crores and provide for an installed capacity of 150 MW. The investigation is almost complete and the project report is under preparation. It is proposed to start this project during the year 1974-75 and during the Fifth Five Year Plan Rs.12.75 crores would be needed. It will take about 6 to 7 years to complete the project. The annual generation of electricity from this project would be about 664 MU.

(ii) Baspa Hydel Project: (Rs.3.00 crores)

This project is estimated to cost about Rs.40 crores with an installed capacity of 400 MW. It is likely to generate about 2100 MU per year. The investigation of this project is also in hand and it is proposed to start it in 1977-78. A sum of Rs.3.00 crores has been kept for this project during the Fifth Five Year Plan. This project will take about 10 years in completion.

(iii) Larji Hydel Scheme (Rs.8.31 crores)

This project is expected to cost Rs.23.00 crores with an installed capacity of 100 MW. It is likely to generate about 588 MU during a year. The work on this project is proposed to start during 1975-76 and a provision of Rs. 8.31 crores has been made for the Fifth Plan period. The project is likely to take 6 years in its completion.

(iv) Malana Hydel Project (Rs.8.31 crores-
alternative to Larji)

This project is estimated to cost about Rs. 12.5 crores and will have the capacity of 75 MW with the likely generation of about 457 MU per year. For the Fifth Plan period an amount of Rs. 8.31 crores has been proposed. It will take about 5-6 years after its likely commencement from 1975-76. However, this scheme has been bracketed with Larji project mentioned above and it is proposed to take up only one of these two during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(v) Bassi (Augmentation) (Rs.2.00 crores)

The existing power house at Bassi has three units of 15 MW each, with the provision for housing the fourth unit. The water conductor system from Shanan to Chaprot has already been constructed to carry the dependable discharge required for all the four units. The augmentation is estimated to cost Rs.2 crores and will include the cost of laying an additional penstock and part civil work, the location and augmentation of the fourth unit. The work is proposed to be undertaken in 1974-75 and will be completed in 1977-78. This augmentation will generate another 65 MU annually.

(vi) Andhra Hydel Scheme:- (Rs.1.95 crores)

The scheme is estimated to cost Rs.1.95 crores with a capacity of 6 MW of power. Investigations are in progress and it is proposed to start the work in 1974-75 and complete it by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan. This scheme will generate about 49 MU per year.

(vii) Baner Hydrel Scheme (Rs.0.98 crores)

The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs.0.98 crores and it will create a capacity of 6 MW per year. The investigations have been completed and the project report has been submitted to the Central Water and power Commission/Planning Commission for sanctioning the same. This is proposed to be started in 1974-75 and completed by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan. It will generate about 36 MU of energy per year.

(viii) Neogal Hydrel Scheme (Rs. 1.51 crores)

To have a capacity of 6 MW of power, this scheme is expected to cost Rs. 1.51 crores. The investigations have been completed and project reports submitted to the Central Govt. for approval. It is proposed to start the work during the year 1974-75 and complete it by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan. It will generate about 32 MU of energy per year.

(ix) Thirot Nallan Hydrel Scheme (Rs.0.50 crores)

This scheme is estimated to cost Rs.0.50 crores and will create a generating capacity of 1 MW. Local generation has been preferred because of prohibitive cost of transmission. This scheme is proposed to be started in the year 1974-75 and completed by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan. The investigations are in progress.

(x) Micro Hydrel Schemes

Some micro hydrel schemes namely Rongtong (200 MW) Kilar (200 KW) and Hole (500 KW) are proposed to be taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan to cater to the needs of electricity in border and remote areas. In addition to this augmentation is a

proposed in the existing micro hydel schemes like Billing, Shansha, Nogli, Jubbal, Gharola, Chamba, Mehbar etc. It is estimated that about Rs.1.5 crores will be spent during the Fifth Five Year Plan for the completion of these schemes to increase the installed capacity by 1.5 MW.

2. Transmission and distribution schemes.

The transmission and distribution schemes have been prepared with a view to reduce the number of feeding points as also to provide adequate power for the implementation of rural electrification schemes. This has been done in accordance with the recommendations of the Transmission Committee constituted in Himachal Pradesh which projected the needs of the Pradesh for the next 20 years. Schemes amounting to Rs. 12.26 crores have been prepared/sanctioned and about Rs.3.63 crores are likely to be spent in the Fourth Plan. For the Fifth Plan Rs.8 crores has been proposed while the spillover to the Sixth Plan would be Rs.0.63 crores. During the Fifth Plan, it is expected that 932 KM of high tension lines would be added to the State net-work. This provision is for the construction of all high tension lines of 33 KV and above.

3. Rural Electrification.

The rural electrification scheme in the Pradesh are necessary to create more employment potential and thus to increase the standard of living of predominant rural population. Most areas are away from the rail heads with the result that carriage of coal, kerosine oil etc., to the villages is extremely costly. Thus the forest wealth falls in easy prey to the villagers for meeting their fuel requirements. To save the forest wealth, it is

essential that electricity is made available to the rural areas at cheap rates. Special emphasis in the rural electrification will be given to the tribal and other specially backward areas of the Pradesh.

It is proposed to achieve a target to electrify about 50% of the total inhabited villages in the Pradesh by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The likely coverage at the end of Fourth Plan would be about 22.8%. The population covered by the villages will be 35.29% by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan as against 21.12% envisaged by the end of the current Plan. This will also cover the requirements of Minimum Needs Programme of 30 to 40% of rural population covered by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan. Out of the proposed Rs.8 crores, it is expected that only Rs. 3.75 crores would be available from the Rural Electrification Corporation and the balance of Rs.4.25 crores will have to be provided under the State Plan. Out of this amount of Rs.4.25 crores, it has been assessed that only an investment of Rs.1.15 crores will be a viable proposition and Rs.3.10 crores will have to be provided as a grant if the proposed target of electrification is to be achieved in the State. The district-wise break up of the rural electrification by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan will be as follows:-

S.No.	Name of District.	Total No. of inhabited villages.	Villages likely to be electrified by the end of Fourth Plan.	Proposed No. of villages to be electrified by the end of Fifth Plan.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
(According to 1971 census)				
1.	Kinnaur.	77	30 (39.0)	45 (58.4)
2.	Lahaul Spiti.	204	40 (19.6)	100 (49.0)
3.	Chamba.	1124	260 (23.15)	500 (44.4)
4.	Simla.	2188	830 (37.9)	1150 (52.5)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
5. Solan		2237	500 (21.4)	1000 (42.6)
6. Sirmur		965	350 (36.2)	550 (57.0)
7. Bilaspur		910	410 (45.0)	550 (60.4)
8. Kulu		169	45 (26.6)	85 (50.25)
9. Kangra		3974	650 (16.36)	1900 (47.49)
10. Hamirpur		1890	200 (10.6)	900 (47.6)
11. Una		286	90 (31.5)	150 (52.4)
12. Mandi		2787	450 (16.15)	1250 (44.9)
Total:		16911	3855 (22.8)	8180 (48.3)

(.) Percentage to the total No. of villages.

4. Investigation.

A systematic hydrological topographical and geological survey of the selected sites for various hydro electric projects located in different river basins is proposed to be continued in the Fifth Plan. This will be necessary to prepare the requisite comparative shelf of projects for the selection of most economical projects to be undertaken in the Pradesh. In this regard, it is expected that sum of Rs. 12 crores will be required. However, due to constraints on the resources of the Pradesh only a sum of Rs. 5 crores has been kept under the State's Fifth Five Year Plan. The balance of Rs. 7 crores would be met from the likely assistance from the Central Government as has been done in the last two or three years of the Fourth Plan. The Union minister for Irrigation and Power advised that priority may be given to Nathpa-Jhakri project. Accordingly, necessary data has been collected and furnished to the C.W.P.C. for preparing preliminary design, drawings and project reports. Collection of data on Bhaba project is now on priority.

5. Building Construction.

It is estimated that over 90% of offices and employees of the Board are now accommodated in hired buildings. To meet part of the requirement, a sum of Rs.1.70 crores is proposed to be spent for construction of buildings in the Fifth Plan.

GENERAL.

The Himachal Pradesh has formulated a programme of power generation for the successful completion of which, the position of Keymen and material is given below which will require immediate attention:-

(1) Turbines and Generators Himachal Pradesh state Electricity Board had written to M/S. BHEIL and HEIL intimating them the requirement of Turbine and Generating equipments required for the projects in Himachal Pradesh, but their replies are either evasive or non-committal and we cannot be sure of supplies as per requirement necessary to achieve the targets fixed. It may, therefore, be necessary that Government of India may allow for importing some of these sets. Even in case of Micro hydel sets there are lot of difficulties being experienced as manufacturing of small sets is almost the monopoly of M/S Jhoti Ltd., Though HEIL had supplied earlier 3 machines for the Bassi power house but for another similar machine for Bassi Augmentation it is non-committal .

(ii) Cement. There is a country wide shortage of cement and in the recent past it has given serious set back to almost all the developmental works. A great difficulty is being experienced by the State Electricity Board in getting the required cement even for the Giri project which is in an advanced stage of construction. Thus it is imperative to make sure that the desired amount cement for all these project in the Fifth Plan is available. It will be very much appreciated if a cement factory is established immediately in Himachal Pradesh itself to cater to the need of these projects.

(iii) Steel and explosives. These are also major items required for the projects and their supply has to be ensured during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(iv) Organisational set up. At present there is shortage of Civil Engineers in the State and to cope with the demand in the Fifth Five Year Plan some steps are also required. Not only engineers but even the skilled workmen will be required in large numbers to handle the machinery and equipment of these projects. The Planning Commission may give their final clearance to include these projects in the Fifth Five Year Plan so that the requisite staff is trained and posted well in time.

In the Guidelines given by the Planning Commission for the preparation of power programme for the Fifth Five Year Plan there is a stress on the development of large hydel schemes in preference to setting up several small ones. In this connection, it is stated that this

aspect has been kept in view while selecting the project it has not been possible to include the major projects involving huge outlay in the State Plan because of lack of funds. The Planning Commission, may therefore, consider the raising the allocation of funds for the 'Power sector' in the State, so that, major projects like Nathpa Jharkri costing about Rs: 130 crores with 1000 MW capacity and Dadahu Dam project (costing about Rs: 45 crores with 100 MW capacity) can also be included in the State Plan or alternatively a special fund be created by the Central Government for taking up these projects. Small and Micro schemes have also been proposed in the State seeing to the local conditions.

A shelf of projects is already under preparation and the investigations are in progress on various projects so that they could be taken up in the Sixth Plan also. The Government of India have given funds for advance act on the projects to be taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan during 1972-73 and it is expected that this assistance will be coming in the year 1973-74 as well as to take advance action on the projects to be taken up upto the Sixth Plan; such central assistance is expected to continue in Fifth Plan also.

**LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES
AND MINING.****I. INTRODUCTORY.**

Himachal Pradesh is one of the most industrially backward states of the Country as is obvious from the fact that only 7 per cent of its population resides in the towns and rest are directly or indirectly dependent for their sustenance on agriculture. There are certain inherent difficulties such as the absence of well-knit and sound infrastructure facilities non-availability and entrepreneurship amongst its people and lack of reliable data about the availability of the resources in the State which tend to make the evolution of industrial growth a time consuming and a slow moving process. It is gratifying to note that all these have substantially been attended to during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. Adequate arrangements about infra-structural facilities have been made and the industrial policy of the State Government, which offers very attractive incentives to the prospective investors, is an indicator of the line on which the State wishes to encourage industrial growth. Further the State Govt. has formed an Industrial Development Council consisting of leading industrialists and experts; to advise the Govt. for the industrial development of the State. Himachal ~~Government's~~ efforts to industrialise the State can be augmented manifold if the Govt. of India uses its licensing policy more effectively as lever for the

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uplift of the backward areas by making it conditional that subject to techno-economic feasibility of the project, new licenses would be granted to new units provided they agree to establish them in industrially backward States like Himachal Pradesh.

II. REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS DURING THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

There are only two large-scale Units and two medium-scale Units in the Pradesh. These are far too inadequate for the industrial growth of any Stage. The **development of large and medium scale industries** in the Pradesh suffered on account of lack of infra-structure facilities, entrepreneurship and reliable data about the availability raw materials within the Pradesh. To overcome these handicaps State Government established Himachal Pradesh Minerals and Industrial Development Corporation with the main objective of strengthening the infra-structure for the industrial development of the Pradesh by promoting industries in medium and large scale sectors either as a public sector undertaking or as a joint venture. The Corporation has an authorised capital of Rs.2.00 crores. As against this the subscribed capital is Rs.1.00 crores, against which the paid up capital both in cash and kind amounts to Rs.76.40 lakhs. To strengthen the financial base of the Corporation a loan of Rs.15.00 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government in March, 1973, During the final year

of the plan the likely investment in the corporation would be to the tune of Rs.153.38 Lakhs. The activities of the Corporation can be categorised as under:-

(i) manufacturing; (ii) trading; (iii) mining; and (iv) establishment of industries in the joint sector

During the period under review the Corporation has been able to enter into agreement with a private entrepreneur for setting up of a Granulated Fertilizers Factory in the name and style of Himaliya Fertilizers Ltd. at Nalagarh for which necessary land has been purchased and order worth Rs.15.00 lakhs placed for the supply of machinery.

This factory is likely to go into production in the beginning of the Fifth Five-Year Plan and would produce 50,000 tonnes of granulated fertilizers per annum. The Corporation has also been able to procure letters of intent and licenses in respect of the following industries:-

- i) Cement Plant 6,000 tonnes a day.
- ii) Worsted Spindles 2,400
- iii) Woollen Spindles 2,800

A brief review of the activities of the Corporation in other sectors during the

period under review is reproduced below:-

(i) Industrial Units - Besides the four industrial units which the Corporation was running till 1970-71, the two industrial units viz. Furniture Factory, Bilaspur and Carpet Factory, Palampur, were transferred to the Corporation during 1971-72. The working of all the six units is discussed below:-

(a) Nahan Ceramics, Raonta Sahib

The Unit has shown a distinct improvement in the working by earning a net profit of over six thousand rupees for the first time since its transfer to the Corporation.

Besides continuing the manufacture of low tension shackle insulators and pottery goods, manufacture of telephone insulators has also been introduced for supply to the Post and Telegraph Department. Insulators worth Rs.59 thousands were supplied.

Likewise low tension shackle insulators valuing Rs.26 thousands were purchased by the Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board. In addition, orders worth Rs.2.83 lakhs from the Post and Telegraph Department for telephone insulators have been received. In order to cope with the increased demand, necessary expansion of this unit is being done with the addition of an electric

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furnace, godown, power driven sagger press and few jaggars and jolleys

(b) Silk Filature, Nurpur- Despite shortage of raw material (silk cocoon) and slump in the raw silk, market, this unit showed a net profit of Rs.20,638. As against a requirement of 200 quintals, 89 quintals of silk cocoons valuing Rs.1.90 lakhs were available. The production and sale figures of raw silk and by-products for 1970-71 and 1971-72 are given below:-

Year	Production Rs	Sale Rs
1970-71	1,74,719	1,94,675
1971-72	2,16,314	2,18,290

(c) Furniture, Factory, Dharampur- This unit has earned a net profit of Rs.15,694. The quality of office and domestic furniture being manufactured by this unit has considerably been improved.

(d) Furniture, Factory, Bilaspur- The Unit was transferred to the Corporation in September, 1971 and incurred a net loss of Rs.2,263. It is expected that the unit would continue to show profits from 1972-73 onward.

(e) Carpet Factory, Nurpur - This factory was taken over by the Corporation in

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November, 1970, incurred a net loss of Rs.11639. The difficulty being experienced is the shortage of accommodation for putting up looms and housing the workers for which sheds are being raised.

(f) Carpet Factory, Palampur - This factory was transferred to the Corporation by the Industries Department in April, 1971 and incurred a loss of Rs.16,328 during the year 71-72. The reasons for this loss are generally those as in the case of Furniture Factory, Bileaspur and Carpet Factory, Nurpur and measures to remove the handicaps are being taken.

(ii) Procurement and Distribution of wool/woollen yarn.

During the year, raw wool valuing Rs.12.20 lakhs and Rs.3.00 lakhs for hosiery and handloom sectors, respectively was imported through the State Trading Corporation of India. The total sale of the yarn, combed and spun, amounted to Rs.13.17 lakhs.

(iii) Supply of Limestone (General) to the Fertilizer Corporation of India, Naya Nangal.

A tender of the Corporation for the supply of 20,000 tonnes of limestone (general) per year for a period of three years was accepted by the Fertilizer Corporation of India, Naya Nangal. Accordingly the corporation

started the supplies in November, 1971 by taking an area on lease from the Government at Kothipura near Bilaspur. This project showed a loss of Rs.39,312. This loss however, included a depreciation of Rs.38,331 on two trucks. The trucks started plying in January, 1972, but depreciation at the rate of 30 per cent for the entire year has been provided in accordance with the latest amendment in the Income Tax Act. The main difficulties in the execution of the Project are high cost of transportation and the low recovery of mineral due to manual operations. To meet the latter problem, a compressor has been purchased in order to extract sufficient quantities of limestone.

The original outlay provided was Rs.100.00 lakhs under this programme as against which the likely expenditure would be Rs.153.38 lakhs. Thus the financial target laid down would be exceeded.

B. HIMACHAL PRADESH FINANCIAL CORPORATION.

The capital structure of the Corporation according to its balance sheet as at 31st March, 1971, was (i) authorised capital of Rs.50,00 lakhs divided into 50,000 shares of Rs.100 each; and (ii) subscribed and paid up capital of Rs.50.00 lakhs divided into 50,000 shares. The

authorised capital as on 31st March, 1973, was raised to Rs.1.00 crore. Further during 1971-72 it was decided to raise the paid up capital of the Corporation to Rs.61.00 lakhs and the State Govt. was requested to contribute to the entire rise in capital of Rs. 11.00 lakhs at a minimum guaranteed dividend of 3 per cent per annum. This proposal was agreed to and a sum of Rs.11.00 lakhs was paid to the Corporation by the State Government on 20th March, 1972.

During the year 1972-73 the Corporation received 137 applications for the grant of loan for different types of Industries such as hotels, transport, chemicals, stone quarrying and flour mill etc. The Corporation disbursed loans amounting to Rs.61.35 lakhs to 97 Units. The total figure of disbursement at the close of the Fourth Five Year Plan thus would be Rs.247.69 lakhs, and Units served would be about 412.

The authorised capital is Rs.1.00 crore and paid up capital is Rs.61.00 lakhs. Upto 31-3-1973 a sum of Rs.36.00 lakhs has been invested in the Corporation as share-capital participation. For the year 1973-74 a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose. The Annual achievements made or likely to be

made by the Corporation are given below:-

Year	Amount Distributed (Rs. in Lakhs)	No. of units served.
1969-70	7.60	17
1970-71	53.79	103
1971-72	59.95	95
1972-73	61.35	97
1973-74	65.00	100
TOTAL	247.69	412

(c) NAHAN FOUNDRY LTD., NAHAN.

The authorised capital of the Foundry is Rs.2.00 crores and their paid up capital is Rs.1.00 crore. For expansion of modernisation of the Foundry the Department sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs.38.10 lakhs upto 31-3-73. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to be sanctioned as loan during the current financial year. The total financial outlay provided under this scheme stood at Rs.50.00 lakhs, against which the anticipated expenditure works out at Rs.39.10 lakhs. On account of the step taken, the Nahani Foundry has reached the stage of 4,500 tonnes of casting approximately per annum.

(d) WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

For the first time, in the Annual Plan of 1973-74 a provision of Rs.1.00 lakh has been made to meet the preliminary requirements for the implementation of Weights and Measures

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in Post and Telegraph, Railway Department and Water Metre, Taxi Metre, Electricity Metre, etc. This amount would be fully utilized during the year 1973-74.

(e) MINING.

The original outlay provided for mining and mineral development in the Pradesh for the Plan pe-riod was Rs.20.00 lakhs against which it is estimated that Rs.27. 89 lakhs would be spent. Under this programme the outlay has to be increased in order to expedite the mineral investigations and ~~eva~~ evaluation work so that viable mineral based industries could be taken up during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. In the year 1969-70 the revenue receipts of this Unit was Rs.1,43,067 and by the end of 1972-73 it is likely to touch the figure of Rs. 16,20,000. This all has occurred on account of the scientific management of depleting mineral assets of the Pradesh. The investigation of various mine-rals in Pradesh was continued during the period.

(f) REVIVAL OF TEA INDUSTRY.

To revive the tea industry of Kangra and Mandi districts a sum of Rs.20.00 lakhs was ear-marked during the Fourth F ive-Year Plan for advancing loans to the industrial cooperatives of tea growers in the Pradesh. Against this the

likely expenditure would be of the order of Rs.19.80 lakhs.

III. OVERALL OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND STRATEGY DURING THE FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

- (i) Utilisation of the local resources to the maximum extent possible;
- (ii) To provide employment opportunities;
- (iii) To develop large and medium scale industries in public, joint and private sectors;
- (iv) To divert the pressure from land to industrial field;
- (v)i) To make best use of local talent, capital and entrepreneurship;
- (vi) To strengthen the expertise in the service and functional re-organisation in the Industries Department;
- (vii) Continuous evolution of performance and inventories of basic data for current and future use; and
- (viii) To intensify the min-ing service to make qualitative and quantitative assessment for future planning.
- (ix) To remove regional im balance.

To achieve the above objectives an outlay of Rs.13.00 crores has been proposed as per details below :-

Name of the Scheme	Total outlay during the <u>Fifth Plan</u> (Rs.in Lakhs).	Outlay for 1974-75 (Rs.in Lakhs)
1. H.P.Mineral and Dev.Corporation.		
(a) Share Capital Participation.	600.00	85.00

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	(b) Under-writing and share capital participation.	100.00	15.00
2.	Development of Medium and Large Scale Industries with the Deptt. :		
	(a) Setting up of Industrial Areas for the development of medium and large industries.	250.00	45.00
	(b) Incentives and subsidies for medium and large scale industries.	100.00	5.00
3.	H.P. Financial Corporation.		
	(a) Share Capital Participation.	20.00	
	(b) Loans.	11.00	2.00
4.	Nahan Foundry Ltd. Nahan.		
	(a) Share Capital Participation.	25.00	1.00
	(b) Loans	55.00	3.33
5.	Weights and Measures.	20.00	4.31
6.	Mining.	<u>100.00</u>	<u>11.30</u>
	Total	<u>1300.00</u>	<u>178.94</u>

It has been envisaged that H.P. Mineral and Industrial Development Corporation would be able to establish the following industries either in the public sector or as a joint venture:-

Name of the Unit.	Capacity.	Likely expenditure	Employment potential.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Worsted Spindle Mill.	1,000 tonnes of worsted yarn p.a.	288.00	150 persons.

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1.	2.	3.	4.
2. Woollen Spindles.	1,500 tonnes woollen yarn p.a.	336.00	270 persons
3. Brewery Project.	50,000 H.L. p.a.	200.00	200 "
4. Brandy & Vodka Project.	1,200 K.L. of Brandy and 600 K.L. Vodka.	153.00	176 "
5. Distillery	-	50.00	100 "
6. Cement Plant	600 metric tonnes per day.	1500.00	700 "
7. Television Sets	5,000 T.V. sets. p.a.	30.00	230. "
8. Glass Bottles	1,200 tonnes of glass bottles p.a.	200.00	200 "
9. Nylon Filament Yarn Project.	4,000 tonnes p.a.	500.00	500 "
10. Watch Project.	-	-do-	-
11. Steel Plant (Large Sector)	One lakh tonnes of steel billets.	550.00	-
12. Mini Steel Plant.	2,000 tonnes of steel ingots.	100.00	-
	TOTAL	3907	2526

Preliminary steps have already been initiated to ensure early implementation of these programmes and projects during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

B. FINANCIAL CORPORATION.

It is expected that the Corporation would be able to advance loans to the tune of Rs.400.00 lakhs to 575 Industrial Units.

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C. NAHAN FOUNDRY Ltd. Nahan.

It is proposed to further strengthen the pace of Nahan Foundry and to enable it to come up to the take off stage. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose which would be invested Rs. 25.00 lakhs as share capital and Rs. 55.00 lakhs as loan. It will continue to provide employment to about 700 persons.

D. SETTING UP OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LARGE AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES.

It is also proposed to set up 20 industrial areas, the setting up of medium and large scale industries at a cost of Rs. 250.00 lakhs. For the purpose it is contemplated to acquire and develop 2,000 acres of land during the Fifth Plan period.

A sum of Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided on account of incentives and subsidies for the setting up of medium and large scale industries so as to persuade the entrepreneurs to come and set up industries in the Pradesh by way of additional incentives.

E. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been made for the introduction of weights and measures in the P&T Department, Railway Department, Change over of water metres, taxi metres, electricity metres etc.

F. MINING.

A provision of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been envisaged to assess the economic viability of minerals in the Pradesh.

IV. INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

I. HIMACHAL PRADESH MINERAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION. RUPEES 700.00 Lakhs.

For the Fifth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rupees 700.00 Lakhs has been proposed to be invested in the Corporation in the form of share-capital participation (Rs.600 lakhs) and under-writing of share-capital (Rs.100.00 lakhs).

Project-profile of the H.P. Mineral & Industrial Development Corporation in respect of industries to be taken during the Fifth Five Year Plan are as under:-

1. WORSTED SPINDLE MILL.

At present imported wool/woollen tops to the tune of about Rs.15 lakhs annually are imported by this Corporation through the State Trading Corporation of India, for conversion into woollen yarn for distribution to the hosiery and handloom units in the Pradesh. The wool after being combed at Calcutta is got spun into yarn from Worsted spinning Mills at Ludhiana/Srinagar. In order to supply worsted woollen yarn at competitive rates, it is proposed to set up a Worsted Spinning Mill of 2400 spindles in the Pradesh. The Worsted

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Spindles have already been allotted by the Govt; of India. The National Industrial Development Corporation has been entrusted to install the Worsted Spinning Mill on a turn-key basis for which necessary agreement with the NIDC is under execution. The capacity of the unit will be 1000 tonnes of worsted yarn per annum. The employment potential would be about 150 persons with a capital cost of about Rs. 288.00 lakhs.

2. WOOLLEN SPINDLES.

In order to utilise the indigenous wool the Pradesh was allotted a quota of 4800 woollen spindles for setting up in Himachal Pradesh in the year, 1966 by the Government of India. Out of this 800 spindles have been allotted to Messrs Esskey Woollen Spinning Mill, Kangra and the said party has been allotted 4 built-up sheds in the Industrial Estate, Kangra and the party has already set up the requisite plant/machinery and have gone into production. A permit for the setting up of 1200 woollen spindles has been issued in favour of Shri S.K. Khanna of Amritsar. They have decided to set up the unit at Industrial Area at Mehatpur, District Una, and have applied for a piece of land measuring 10 acres.

The remaining 2800 spindles have been allotted to the Himachal Pradesh Mineral and

Industrial Development Corporation, a Himachal Pradesh Government Undertaking to set up a wool spinning Mill in the Pradesh in order to process the indigenous wool which is available in plenty and meet the demand of handloom sector and for the manufacture of carpets etc. The Textile Commissioner, Government of India has already been approached to allow the said corporation to set up the spinning mill of 2800 spindles in the Pradesh. The capacity of the unit will be 1500 tonnes woollen yarn per annum. The capital cost would be about Rs. 336.00 lakhs and the employment potential would be about 270 persons.

3. BREWERY PROJECT.

The Corporation has applied to the Government of India for the issue of letter of Intent for setting up a Brewery with the capacity of 50,000 HL per annum. The letter of Intent has been refused. The matter is again being pursued further with the Government of India. The capital cost would be Rs. 200.00 lakhs and employment potential will be about 200 persons.

4. BRANDY AND VODKA PROJECT.

The Corporation has applied for a licence to the Government of India to set up a distillery for the manufacture of Vodka and Brandy in the Pradesh. The Corporation has recently received

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a letter of Intent from the Government of India to set up a distillery for the manufacture of Vodka and Brandy from surplus potatoes and fruits available in the Pradesh. The capacity of the unit would be 1200 K.L. of Apple Brandy and 600 K.L. Vodka. The Capital cost would be about 153 Lakhs and employment potential would be 176 persons.

5. DISTILLERY (COUNTRY SPIRIT).

The annual requirement of country spirit in the Pradesh would be 10 lakhs proof litres as intimated by the Excise and Taxation Commissioner. The Himachal Pradesh Government, has approached the Government of India for the allotment of 26,000 quintals molasses for the manufacture of country spirit. To utilise these molasses, it is proposed to set up a distillery for the manufacture of country spirit. The capital cost would be to the tune of Rs. 50 lakhs and the employment potential would be 100 persons.

6. CEMENT PLANT .

Himachal Pradesh has large deposits of good quality limestone suitable for the manufacture of portland cement available in Sirmur Kangra, Bilaspur and Chamba districts on the basis of which four cement projects, if not more can easily be set up. The detailed investigations conducted by the Geological Survey of India and the

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Geological Wing, Himachal Pradesh, have shown that 42 M.T, of Limestone deposits are available in Sirmur district, 18.8 million tonnes in Kangra district, 150 million tonnes in Bilaspur district. The limestone deposits of Chamba district are still under detailed investigations but it has been seen that the deposits are of very high order.

The Cement Corporation of India is already putting up a Cement Plant of 600 MT per day capacity in Sirmur district and a letter of Intent has been obtained by the Himachal Pradesh, Mineral and Industrial Development Corporation setting up a similar plant in Kangra district. The Corporation has appointed M/s Holtec Engineers through the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the preliminary work for **implementation** of the project. The capital cost would be Rs.500.00 Lakhs and the employment potential will be about 700 persons.

On the basis of the proved reserves limestone in district Bilaspur, a Cement Plant of 2000 MT per day capacity can easily be set up in that district. Taking into account the demand of Cement which by the end of the year 1975 in respect of the State of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh alone is expected to be of the order of 21 lakhs metric tonnes per annum, the production in this region on the basis of Surajpur Factory and Rajban Factory

in Sirmur district would be only of the order of 4 lakhs metric tonnes per annum and thus there would be a shortfall of 17 lakhs metric tonnes per annum. In case cement factories of Kangra and Bilaspur district are set up and go into production, the production from these factories would be to the tune of 8 lakhs metric tonnes per annum and there will again be a deficit of about 9 lakhs metric tonnes which shall have to be made good from Rajasthan and Southern Region.

7. TELEVISION SETS.

In view of the new development in television transmission including the Statellite Television, the demand for the television receivers is expected to be rising every year. With this aim, it is proposed to set up a television receiver unit of 5000 sets per annum. Application in this regard for the issue of letter of Intent is being made to the Government of India. The employment potential would be 230 persons with a capital cost of Rupees 30.00 lakhs.

8. GLASS BOTTLES.

In order to meet the requirement for brewery, distillery and other soft drinks, the Corporation proposes to set up a project

for the manufacture of 12000 tonnes of glass bottles annually. The capital cost of the project would about Rs.200.00 lakhs and employment potential will be about 200 persons

9. NYLON FILAMENT YARN PROJECT.

The Corporation has applied to the Government of India for the letter of Intent in respect of this project which is still awaited. It is proposed to set up 4000 tonnes per annum of nylon filament yarn at a total cost of Rs. 500 lakhs. The employment potential will be about 500 persons.

10. WATCH PROJECT.

Himachal Pradesh is ideally suited for assembling of watches due to its dust free climate. Feasibility study is yet to be conducted. The project may cost about Rs:5 crores and may give employment to about 200 people.

PROJECTS IN THE JOINT SECTOR AND UNDERWRITING OF SHARES.

In addition to the above projects, the Corporation have received the following proposals from private parties for participation in joint sector.

i) MINI STEEL PLANTS AT POINT (LARGE SECTOR).

A proposal to put up a Steel Plant for the manufacture of one lakh tonnes of steel billets per annum by the process of electric

arc furnaces by using scrap. The Capital cost of the project would be about Rs.550 lakhs.

ii) MINI STEEL PLANT.

This proposal is for the manufacture of 20,000 tonnes of steel ingots per annum at a total capital cost of about Rs.1 crore. In case of projects are found technically sound and economically viable, the Corporation would be prepared to enter into Joint participation on the usual pattern of the Government of India viz: 26% Corporation, 25% Promoters and 49% public participation.

The Corporation may also go into for similar other joint sector projects and take up the under writing of shares and for that purpose, the corporation may require Rs.100.00 lakhs during the Fifth Plan Period.

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DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIUM AND LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES
THROUGH INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

**a) SETTING UP OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIUM
AND LARGE INDUSTRIES. (Rs. 250 lakhs)**

It is proposed to acquire and develop 2000 acres of land during the Fifth Plan at the following places:-

1. Solan and foot hills of Solan district such as Nalagarh, Barotiwala, Baroti/Parwanu etc.
2. Foot hills of Sirmur district such as Paonta Sahib, Kala-Amb etc.
3. In Una and Hamirpur district.
4. Dantal/Kandrori, Sansarpur Terrace in Kangra district.
5. At least one industrial area in each district.

Our experience in developing Mehatpur, Industrial area has shown that the average cost of land will be 20,000 rupees per acre and the cost of development will be an additional 15,000 rupees per acre. Consequently in acquiring and developing 2000 acres we will need about seven crores of rupees against which after giving due allowance to the likely availability of Government land a sum Rs. 2500 lakhs has been proposed.

**b) INCENTIVE AND SUBSIDIES FOR MEDIUM AND
LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES Rs. 100.00 lakhs**

The Government has already announced a number of incentives for small scale units and has under consideration to extend similar incentives/facilities to the medium and large scale industrial

units as follows:-

1. To treat the inter-state Sales Tax and Sales/Purchase Tax payable by the new units as interest free loans from the date of production for three to seven years.
2. Exemption from Octroi duty on machinery and building material (fixed capital).
3. Income Tax and Corporate Tax to be treated as interest free Loan for Five Years by the State Government.

In addition the Government has already announced its contribution towards cost of preparation of feasibility/project reports upto 75% cost of such reports to selected industries investing more than 10 lakhs of rupees.

All these incentives involve element of subsidy. In view of the fact that entire Pradesh has been declared backward state and many districts are eligible for concessional finance and 15% subsidy on capital cost. We are expecting large number of industries to come up in the State as these facilities by the Government of Himachal Pradesh are announced. The happy power position in the Pradesh is another factor which is likely to bring large number of units to come up. A provision therefore, of one crore of rupees has been kept for providing subsidies to medium and large scale industries.

HIMACHAL PRADESH FINANCIAL CORPORATION.

The Himachal Pradesh Financial

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Corporation was established on the first of April 1967, consequent upon the Re-organisation of the erstwhile Punjab Financial Corporation under the ~~State Financial~~ Corporation Act, 1951. Prior to this, the financial needs of the Industrial Units located in Himachal Pradesh were met by the erstwhile Punjab Financial Corporation and at the time of reorganisation only three units with loans of Rs.12.05 lakhs were transferred.

The authorised functions of the Corporation are to guarantee the loans obtained by the industrial concerns from the other agencies as also to guarantee the deferred payments in connection with the purchase of capital goods, underwriting of issue of stocks/ share, bonds and debentures and grant of loans and advances to the industrial concerns.

The recent amendments in the State Financial Corporation Act, has now empowered the Corporation to entertain applications upto Rs.15.00 lakhs from individuals partnership concern and Hindu undivided family concern and upto Rs.30.00 lakhs from companies and Cooperative Societies. Foreign currency loans for import of Plant and machinery are also now being made available by the International

Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank.

The year-wise break-up is as under:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Share capital.</u>	<u>Loans.</u>
1974-75	7.00 Lakhs	2.00 Lakhs
1975-76	8.00 "	2.00 "
1976-77	8.00 "	2.00 "
1977-78	8.00 "	2.00 "
1978-79	8.00 "	2.00 "
Grand Total:-	39.00 Lakhs	10.00 "

NAHAN FOUNDRY LIMITED NAHAN.

It is proposed to strengthen the financial base of the Nahani Foundry to make it an economically viable unit by investing Rs.80.00 Lakhs (Rs.25.00 lakhs as share-capital and Rs.55.00 lakhs as loans).

The year wise break-up is as under:-

1974-75	4.33 Lakhs.
1975-76	12.02 "
1976-77	18.48 "
1977-78	24.87 "
1978-79.	20.30 "
Total:-	80.00 "

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MINING.

It is proposed to strengthen the Geological Cell to enable it to carry out an accelerated pace the investigation of various minerals to assess their economic viability. The minerals to be investigated are:

Lime-stone, Glass-sand, Gypsum, Barytes, Salt, Asbestos, Kynite, Bauxite, Statite, Clay, Phosphate, Pyrite, Gold, Copper, Lead Silver, and Slates etc;

occurrences of which have already been reported.

To carry out this programme, it is estimated that six Senior Geologists, 27 Junior Geologists, and 114 officials of various categories would be needed at a total cost of Rs. 33 lakhs. The requirement of funds during the year 1974-75 would be of the order of Rs. 3.20 lakhs.

The expenditure on machinery, equipment, establishment of Petrological Laboratory, Chemical Laboratory and Mineral Laboratory etc; would be of the order of Rs. 67.00 lakhs during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The requirement of funds on this account during the year 1974-75 would be of the order of Rs. 8.10 lakhs.

The break-up of expenditure during the Fifth Five Year Plan yearwise is given as under:-

					(Rs. in lakhs)
<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total:</u>
11.30	17.00	23.00	26.50	22.20	100.00

ENFORCEMENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION
OF NEW SCHEMES DURING THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

(Rs. 20 Lakhs).

During the Fourth Five Year Plan no funds were earmarked to the Weights and Measures Organisation. However, in the Annual Plan for 1973-74 a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made to meet the preliminary requirements for the implementation of Weights and Measures in Post and Telegraph, Railway Department and Water Metre, Taxi Metre, Electricity Metre etc; This amount will be fully utilised during the year 1973-74. These schemes will also continue during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been made in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the implementation of the following schemes:-

1. Creation of three new circles.
2. Implementation of Weights and Measures Law in P&T and Railway Departments.
3. Enforcement of Weights and Measures in Water Metre, Taxi Metre, Electricity Metre, Thermometers, and Gas Metre.
4. Creation of two zones. Two Asstt. Controllers, 2 Inspectors Weights & Measures, 8 Sub. Inspectors & 3 Manual assistants.
5. Strengthening of Headquarters staff. One Deputy Controller, One Office Supdt. and 13 other Ministerial supporting staff.
6. Establishment of Laboratories.
7. Mobile Vans and Jeeps.

The break-up of expenditure during the Fifth Five

Year Plan year-wise is given as under:-					(Rs. in Lakhs)
<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>Total:</u>
4.31	4.15	3.90	3.34	3.80	19.50

VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIESI. INTRODUCTORY

Himachal Pradesh although with a limited scope for the development of large and medium industries, has a great potential for the establishment of small scale, cottage, village, handicraft and sericulture industries. During the previous plans, efforts had been made to create necessary viable atmosphere and also to provide infrastructure and to some extent suprastructure which are essential for the development nurturing and growth of the industries of all types. It is expected that during the Fifth Five Year Plan there is going to be some substantial activity in the field of large and Medium scale industries in the State. If this materialises, efforts will be made to develop small and large sectors as complementary to each other so as to have wide spread diffusion of industrial activity in the State.

II. REVIEW OF PROGRESS MADE DURING THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

During the Fourth Plan period, the infrastructure that was created in the earlier plans was strengthened by the setting up of Store Purchase Organisation and providing a package of incentive by the State Government. Further seven potential areas have been identified in the foothills of the Pradesh where necessary pre-requisites have been arranged during the Plan period under review. Steps to provide land, means of communications, water and power, common facility workshops have been taken. The functions of the H.P.

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Small Industries and Export Corporation have been further extended by entrusting them with the work of supply of machinery on hire and purchase basis with function hereto before used to be with the National Small Industries Corporation, Delhi.

A small Industries Service Branch Institute has also been established at Solan by the Government of India to provide technical guidance at the very doors of the entrepreneurs. Previously, for such consultancy service, one had to go to Ludhiana Institute.

A number of surveys have also been carried out to find out feasible industries both consumer and raw material based. Special stress has been laid on developing the industries which are raw material, consumer based and are suitable for their growth in this Pradesh on account of climatic factors. The number of small industries is likely to go up from the level of about 3,000 to 6,000 units. Now a stage has set up for accelerating the growth of industries in the lower belts of Himachal Pradesh. Govt. of India has also declared 9 districts of the Pradesh eligible for concessional finance and 5 districts eligible for subsidy on capital investment. During this period, loans amounting to Rs. 80.40 lakhs would be disbursed under the State Aid to Industries Act to about 2,500 Units. Raw material facilities through the Small Industries Corporation were provided to 300 Units.

The H.P. State Handicrafts Board was established in the year 1971, to step up the growth of handicrafts of the Pradesh. Similarly, H.P. Khadi Board continued to function for the promotion of Village Industries. The State Govt. gave Rs. 16.36 lakhs as grant-in-aid to the State Handicrafts Board.

The financial achievements during the Fourth Five Year Plan are indicated below:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Sector/Scheme	Outlay	Likely expenditure
1.	Small Scale Industries Scheme	135.00	149.174
2.	Industrial Estates/areas	6.00	5.00
3.	Handicrafts	4.00	16.36
4.	Sericulture Industry	20.00	17.687
5.	Khadi & Village Industries	15.00	33.73
	Total	180.00	221.951

III. THE OVERALL STRATEGY, OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS OF THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The strategy would be to encourage demand based industries and the industries for which raw materials are locally available. In addition, the dust free and temperate climate of this Pradesh provides an ideal condition for the development of precision instruments like manufacture of watches and watch-parts, scientific instruments, machine tools and measuring instruments etc.

Since about 93 per cent population of Himachal Pradesh resides in rural areas, the cottage and village industries have special roll to play both

from the point of view of providing employment to the agriculturists during the off season and creating opportunities for employment to village artisans in the Pradesh. During the Fourth Five Year Plan through the Khadi and Village Industries alone, we have been able to provide employment both part time and wholetime to about 8,000 persons. During the Fifth Five Year Plan our efforts to provide employment would be to touch the figure of 36,000 persons.

1. Handicrafts. The craftsmen of tribal and backward areas of this Pradesh are well known within and outside the country. Moreover, the development of handicrafts go hand-in-glove with the tourist traffic which is on increase. Consequently the production and sale of handicrafts is almost to rise sharply. Thus handicrafts have been given a share of Rs. 75.00 lakhs out of the total proposed outlay under this head of Rs. 700.00lakhs.
2. Sericulture.- In the low lying valleys of this Pradesh there is great potential for the development of sericulture which is proposed to be utilised to the extent possible. By the close of 1973-74, the annual production of raw silk is likely to touch the figure of 1,450 Kgs. at the current price of the value of Rs. 3.00 lakhs. During the Fifth Five Year Plan it is proposed to double this annual rate of growth by taking up extensive plantation of mulberry on the forest lands, Panchayat lands and providing Chawki rearing facilities and to provide adequate health cover to the silk worms.

3. Tea Industry. The tea industry is confined to two districts of the Pradesh Viz. Kangra and Mandi. It received a set-back due to degeneration of plants and lack of scientific picking and roasting methods. During the Fourth Plan a Modern Tea Factory has been established in the cooperative sector for which the following financial assistance has been given in the form of share capital participation:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1970-71	6.00
1971-72	4.00
1972Rs73	3.00
Total	<u>13.00</u>

During the Fifth Five Year Plan, our effort would be to rehabilitate this industry by replacement of degenerated tea plants, providing of subsidised manure, technical consultancy service for tea processing, sale promotion cell for tea industry and creation of a tea cell at the State Headquarters.

To achieve the above objectives the following outlays have been proposed scheme-wise:-

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Proposed outlay V Plan	Annual Plan proposals 1974-75
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1.	H.P.Small Industries Export Corporation		
	(i)Share Capital participation	25.00	5.00
	(ii)Loans	50.00	10.00
2.	H.P. Handicrafts Board	75.00	19.35
3.	H.P. Khadi & Village Industries Board.	75.00	13.25

<u>1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>
4. Sericulture Industry		100.00	16.40
5. Tea Industry.		20.00	3.55
6. Industrial Loans and Subsidies.		200.00	31.90
7. Administrative Staff		35.00	5.00
8. Industrial Estates.		100.00	20.00
9. Industrial Cooperatives		20.00	4.00
	Total	<u>700.00</u>	<u>128.45</u>

IV INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES INCLUDED IN THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

1. H.P. Small Industries & Export Corp.

It is proposed to give to the H.P. Small Industries and Export Corporation a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs as a share capital and another sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs as loan for the following purposes:-

1. Hire purchase of machinery.
2. Hire purchase of machinery, under educated unemployed.
3. Marketing assistance to the Small Scale Sector.
4. Establishment of production units in various districts in the Pradesh.
5. Establishment of raw material depots; and
6. Assistance to industries in the export promotion.

The annual break-up of expenditure during the Plan period is as under:-

	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1974-75	15.00
1975-76	15.00
1976-77	15.00

1.	2.
1977-78	15.00
1978-79	<u>15.00</u>
Total	<u>75.00</u>

2. H.P. Handicrafts Board. (Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

A sum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is proposed to be given as grant-in-aid to the H.P. Handicrafts Board for the development of handicrafts in the Pradesh. The break-up of this expenditure under various schemes is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Establishment of Headquarters.	7.385
2. Handicrafts Designs Centres	7.210
3. Handicrafts Procurement Unit	25.280
4. Establishment of Emporium at Delhi and other States	21.115
5. Apprenticeship scheme	2.160
6. One account of schemes transferred by the Department to the Board.	10.000
7. Training in specialised schemes	0.600
8. State Awards to Craftsmen	1.250
Total	<u>75.000</u>

The scheme at Sl. No. 2 above contemplates research in designs, revival and development of traditional patterns, production of new designs, promotion of sales of handicrafts products by wide publicity, etc.

The scheme at Sl. No.3 envisages procurement of raw material, development new designs, replacement of

the out moded tools of the craftsmen and extension of marketing facilities etc.

Scheme No. 4, provides display and sale of handicrafts at Delhi and other States of the country.

It is proposed to attach the new artisans with Master Craftsmen to save the decaying handicrafts under scheme No. 5.

Under scheme No. 6, it is proposed to provide systematic production of handicrafts in the centre run by the Board.

Scheme No. 7 is meant to extend specialisation facilities to the craftsmen.

In the last scheme it is proposed to provide incentive to master craftsmen by granting cash awards.

The break-up of expenditure during the Plan period is as under:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1974-75	19.34
1975-76	18.15
1976-77	15.09
1977-78	12.165
1978-79	10.255
Total	<u>75.000</u>

3. Khadi and Village Industries Board (Rs. 75.00 lakhs)

This amount is proposed to be given as grant-in-aid to the H.P. Khadi and Village Industries Board for the development of Khadi and Village Industries. The main functions of the Board would be to Plan, organise and implement, the programmes for the development of Khadi and Village Industries. For these

objectives the Board provides financial assistance in the shape of loan and grants to the cooperative/ societies/registered institutions/new artisans for the establishment of various industries like wool, leather, oil, processing of cereals, honey, bee-keeping, fruit processing, fibre, lime, cane, bamboo, carpentry and blacksmithy, etc.

The year-wise break-up of expenditure during the period would be:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1974-75	13.25
1975-76	14.55
1976-77	15.25
1977-78	16.25
1978-79	15.70
Total	<u>75.00</u>

The Board under these scheme proposes to provide employment to 36,000 persons and would further help for establishment of Village and Small Scale Industries numbering about 390 units per annum.

4. Sericulture Industry (Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme the following programmes are proposed to be implemented with the financial outlay given against each:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
i) Plantation of Mulberry in Forests/Govt. waste Panchayat lands	55.00
ii) Expansion of Silk Rearing incubation and Chowki rearing	15.00

II.1(19)-10

iii) Strengthening of sericulture	5.00
iv) Establishment of Research and Training Wings	2.00
v) Establishment of Silk filature	8.00
vi) Production of improved sericulture plants for plantation	15.00
Total	<u>100.00</u>

The proposed financial break-up during the Plan period is as under:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1974-75	16.40
1975-76	20.40
1976-77	21.40
1977-78	20.90
1978-79	20.90
Total	<u>100.00</u>

5. Tea Industry (Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme it is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs as under:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Replantation and intensification and extension of tea plants	6.00
2. Subsidy for manuring tea	6.00
3. Technical consultancy service for tea processing	4.00
4. Sales promotion for tea industry	2.00
5. Creation of Tea Cell at the State Headquarters	2.00
Total	<u>20.00</u>

II.1(19)-11

Under scheme number 3, it is proposed to provide export consultancy service for which tea Consultant and one Inspector alongwith its complementary staff of four persons is proposed to be engaged.

Under scheme No. 4, most of the tea produce of Himachal Pradesh is taken to Amritsar, where it is sold by auction and thus does not bring adequate return to the tea growers because the middle man at Amritsar takes the bunch of the return. It is proposed to establish a sales promotion organisation at Palampur with a Sales Promotion Officer with three other officials.

6. Loans and Subsidies (Rs. 200.00 lakhs)

The proposed annual break-up of loans and subsidies during the plan period is as under:-

Name of Scheme	1974- 75	1975- 76	1976- 77	1977- 78	1978- 79
	(Rs. in lakhs)				
1. Loans and advances	18.00	19.00	20.00	21.00	22.00
2. Subsidy on rate of interest on loans	7.00	7.20	7.40	7.60	7.80
3. Subsidy on Electric Traffic	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.90	1.00
4. Subsidy to artisans craftsmen/for research etc.	1.30	1.55	1.80	2.05	2.30
5. Subsidy/incentive under the scheme of revised incentives.	5.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	15.00
Grand Total	31.90	36.45	40.00	43.55	48.10
	: <u>200.00 lakhs</u>				

Under this scheme it is anticipated that about 10,000 units during the Plan period would be served.

7. Strengthening of the Department. (Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to strengthen the Directorate of Industries to commensurate with the overall increase in the activities that have been contemplated during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The staff is proposed to be augmented by appointment of:-

1. Joint Directors	2
2. Deputy Directors.	3
3. Assistant Directors	6
4. Research Assistants	6

with other complementary staff who will man the following Cells in the Industries Department:-

- i) Development Cell;
- ii) Inspection and Training Cell;
- iii) Raw material Cell;
- iv) Export Promotion Cell;
- v) Planning Cell;
- vi) Industrial Surveys Cell;
- vii) Publicity Cell;
- viii) Loans Cell; and
- ix) Handicrafts/Handloom Cell.

The proposed year wise expenditure on account of these cells would be:-

II.1(19)-13

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1974-75	5.00
1975-76	8.00
1976-77	8.00
1977-78	7.00
1978-79	<u>7.00</u>
Total	<u>35.00</u>

8. Industrial Estates (Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

During the Plan period it is proposed to built up 1,000 sheds of various dimensions and covered areas in the Industrial Estates at Mehatpur, Paonta Sahib, Solan, Bilaspur, Malagarh, Damtal Kandrori, Baroti/Parwanoo and Barotiwala. The average size of these sheds would be about 2,000 square feet and at present the construction cost being Rs. 35.00 per square feet the average cost of each shed would be Rs. 70,000. Consequently a sum of Rs. 700.00 lakhs would be required for the construction of these sheds against which Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided in the Plan and the balance amount is proposed to be raised by borrowing through the financial institutions.

An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the year 1974-75.

9. Industrial Cooperatives (Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided for loaning and grants to various Industrial Cooperatives during the Plan period. This amount would be spent through the institution of the cooperative Deptt.

The break-up of expenditure during the Plan period would be Rs. 4.00 lakhs per annum.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR THE EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED AND
SPECIAL SCHEME FOR ENGINEERS/DIPLOMA HOLDERS

During the Fourth Five Year Plan to tackle the problem of educated unemployed and engineers the following four programmes were taken up, at a total cost of Rs.70.00 lakhs, under the Centrally sponsored scheme. During the current year a provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs had been made under this programme:-

1. Scheme for assistance to educated unemployed graduates and under graduates.
2. Reorientation programme of apprenticeship training.
3. Cooperatives of engineers and technically qualified persons.
4. Training programme for Graduate engineers/
Diploma Holder/ITI trained persons.

During 1972-73, first batch of 177 trainees had been provided training to enable them to take up independent professions/trades. During the current year it is proposed to train 200 boys in batch of 100 each. A provision of Rs. 400 lakhs has been made in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

STRATEGY FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

In the National approach to the Fifth Plan special stress has been laid down for creating opportunities for employment amongst educated unemployed and engineers. This programme has to be continued to achieve above objectives of creating additional employment.

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For continuing existing programme an outlay of Rs.400 lakhs would be needed for plan period 1974-79.

For the First year of the Plan i.e. 1974-75 a sum of Rs. 78.40 lakhs would be required.

ROADSI. INTRODUCTORY

A well managed road system is a prerequisite for the economic development of any area more so for a mountaineous and landlocked Pradesh like ours where the roads are the only lifeline of the people as there are practically no railways and water ways which would cater to the needs of the people. Roads have a considerable potential for creating employment and generating economic activity. Apart from opening up the inaccessible areas for commercial activities, one of the main contributions that these roads make is to subject the hitherto insular people to new ideas without which no development worth the name is possible anywhere. Such exposures to new ideas break the social inhibitions that at times tend to be formidable barrier in our quest for progress.

Because of the special significance of roads for the Pradesh, we have right from the beginning of the First Five Year Plan been spending anything between 20 to 30 percent of our total plan outlay for the construction of roads in our Pradesh. The plan outlays which are normally spent in the rest of the country works out to anything between 6 to 8 percent. These figures clearly establish the importance that the state government have been attaching to the construction of roads in our Pradesh so far. In 1949 when Himachal Pradesh came into existence it inherited roughly 400 kms of roads in the Pradesh which has

now been increased to nearly 9000 kms. This progress, on the face of it, appears to be very impressive but when looked objectively, taking into consideration our actual requirements and how the state compares with the rest of the country, we find that a lot needs to be done in this respect. It is, therefore, proposed to accord the highest priority to the construction of roads, once again during the 5th Five Year Plan.

II. PROGRESS ACHIEVED DURING THE FOURTH PLAN:

Out of the total Fourth Five Year Plan outlay of Rs.114.00 crores a sum of Rs.28.00 crores was originally provided for the road development in the Pradesh which was subsequently raised to Rs.29.00 crores. The financial outlay would be fully utilised. As regards the physical achievements the following targets were laid down and they are all likely to be achieved during the period under review:-

	Targets in 4th Plan.	Achievements			Total achievement by 3/72.
		69-70	70-71	1971-72	
<u>Motorable Roads</u>					
Double lane	81	59	11	--	70
Single lane	2,102	380	438	524	1,342
Jeepable roads	120	--	30	12	42
Tracks	526	55	200	200	455
Cross drainage works.	1,475	370	190	249	809
Metalling tarring	1,067	190	167	180	537

Thus under this programme we may be able to achieve the

targets both financial and as well as physical ones. By the close of the Fourth Five-Year Plan the State would be having 8,974 kms. of surfaced and unsurfaced roads giving thereby density figures of 16.11 Kms. of road length per hundred square kilometres of the area even against the all-India target of 32 Kms. of road per 100 square kilometres of area. For hilly areas this figure was to be doubled on account of the circuitous and winding nature of roads. Thus for Himachal Pradesh this target works out to 64 Kms per 100 square kilometres of area. Thus the State's average falls much short of the national and state average.

It is, therefore, apparent that Himachal Pradesh is not only lagging behind the rest of India in road mileage but even the targets fixed for hilly areas still remains as elusive and they were at the start of the Fourth-Five Year Plan and unless much larger allocations for road construction are made we will not be able to catch up with the rest of the country.

III. OVERALL TARGETS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY OF THE FIFTH PLAN.

The strategy of development of roads during the Fifth plan broadly covers:-

- i) Completion of continuing works of the Fourth Plan to the extent possible;
- ii) Improvement and widening of State Highways, improvement of existing bridges, provision of by-passes, etc.

- iii) Construction of bridges;
- iv) Completion of missing links on State Highways;
- v) Providing of Railway Link from Jagadhri to Paonta.

To achieve the objectives following Programmes are proposed to be taken up during the ensuing Plan period:-

<u>Name of the Scheme.</u>	<u>Total outlay.</u> (in crores)	<u>1974-75.</u>
1. State Highways.	15.00	2.25
2. Improvement of geometrics, strengthening of crust, widening of carriage-way etc. of the existing State Highways, District Roads and Village roads.	0.25	0.04
3. Construction of bridges.	3.25	0.40
4. Improvement of roads within Municipal limits and Eye-passes.	0.25	0.05
5. Rest Houses, other road-side facilities, research and training.	0.25	0.01
6. Machinery and equipment.	3.00	0.25
7. Roads under World Bank Project Area Schemes.	5.00 (detailed proposed to be included in the Plan of Horticulture Department).	1.00
8. Railway line from Jagadhri to Paonta.	5.00	0.25
9. District Roads.	5.00	0.75
10. Rural Roads (continuing schemes).	20.00	3.00
11. Minimum Needs Programme.	10.00	2.00
Total:-	67.00	10.00

In case of component of Plan on the work side the amounts indicated include the charges on establishment @ 15 per cent of the works expenditure.

IV. INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR THE FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

(i) State High Ways. (Outlay of Rs.15.00 crores)

At present the total length of the State Highways in the State is 3,254 Kms. By the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan it is expected that 2,882 Kms. of length would be made motorable and 283 Kms. length would be taken over as a spill-over programme to the Fifth Five-Year Plan. It is also proposed to take up cross-drainage work, metalling and tarring of the State Highways which could not be done due to financial stringencies during the Fourth Plan. It is expected that by the end of the Fifth Plan formation and cross-drainage works on the entire length and metalling and tarring of 70 % would be completed. There may, however, be some exceptions in case of some very long state highways where there are limitations due to difficult working conditions, limited working season and shortage of labour and other reasons. On State High Ways where there is heavy traffic, widening to double lane and strengthening of crust is also proposed. On these works

the likely expenditure would be of the order of Rs.15.00 crores. Due to paucity of funds it may not be possible to make good all the deficiencies by way of providing cross drainage, missing bridges, link roads and strengthening of crust, etc. over the entire length. Thus some of the works will have to be carried forward to the next Plan. The estimated cost of these would be envisaged at Rs.11.00 crores.

(ii) Improvement of geometrics, strengthening of crust, widening of carriageway etc. of the existing State Highways, District Roads and V-illage Roads (Rs.0.25 crores).

It is proposed that an amount of Rs.0.25 crores would be spent on this scheme.

(iii) Construction of Bridges. (Rs.3.25 crores)

Provision has been made in Fifth Five-Year Plan for Rs.3.25 crores for the construction of major bridges generally costing more than Rs.10.00 lakhs each falling on different State Highways, District roads and rural roads.

(iv) RAILWAY LINK FROM JAGADHRI TO PAONTA SAHIB (Rs.5.00 CRORE)

An amount of Rs.5.00 crores has been proposed during the Fifth Five Year Plan under this programme for the construction of railway link between Jagadhri to Paonta Sahib. This railway link is going to be of great use for the economic growth of Paonta Sahib area where apart from constructing a timber

depot, it is also proposed to set up industrial areas for boosting up the industrial growth of the Pradesh. A cement factory is coming up in the public sector, at Rajban with a capacity of 600 tonnes per day. This railway link will facilitate the transportation of cement from and coal to the factory site. The approximate length of this railway link will be 72 Kms. The railways have, at the instance of the State Government, undertaken a detailed survey of this line which is proposed to be got constructed as a deposit work through them.

(v) Improvement of Roads within Municipal Limits and construction of bye-passes. (Rs. 0.25 crores).

An amount of Rs.0.25 crores has been proposed for the improvement of roads within the Municipal limits and construction of bye-passes etc. The roads passing through the jurisdiction of Local Bodies like Municipal Committees, Municipal Corporation, etc. require extra widening, pucca drains etc. to cater for the local needs. Its provision has, therefore, been made for road development programme in the jurisdiction of Local Bodies.

(vi) Rest Houses, Other road side facilities, research and training. (Rs.0.25 crores).

An amount of Rs.0.25 crores has been proposed during the Fifth Five-Year Plan for the above sub-heads.

(vii) Machinery and Equipment (Rs.3.00 crores).

An outlay of Rs.3.00 crores has been provided for the procurement of machinery and equipment for road

construction programme during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. There is scarcity of labour in the Pradesh and the working season in most of the areas of the Pradesh specially in the high hills is also limited. Keeping these factors in view procurement of machinery as proposed during the Plan period is essential to keep up the tempo of the work.

(viii) Roads under World Bank Project Area Scheme.
(Rs. 5.00 crores).

An amount of Rs.5.00 crores has been envisaged for the construction of roads under World Bank Project area. Its details are being worked out which is separately under consideration with the World Bank authorities.

(ix) District and Rural Roads. (Rs.35.00 crores).

Two categories of roads viz. District Roads and Rural Roads have been taken under this head. The amount of Rs. 5.00 crores is proposed to be spent for construction and improvement of District roads and Rs.20.00 crores is proposed for the completion of Rural roads which are in hand. A sum of Rs. 10.00 crores is proposed to be spent on construction of such Rural roads as will link villages or clusters of villages having a population of 1000 to 1,500 under the 'Minimum Needs Programme'. From this, it is clear that for the construction of Rural roads in the Pradesh it is proposed to spend about 46 per cent of the total plan outlay for the construction/improvement of roads during the Fifth Plan period. Keeping in view the

population, the area, the relative backwardness, the imbalance and other similar consideration, the following district-wise allocation for District roads, Rural roads and roads under 'Minimum Needs Programme' has been proposed:-

Sr. No.	Name of District.	District Roads.		Rural Roads		Roads under Minimum Roads Programme.	
		Length in Km.	Amount in Crores	Length in Km.	Amount in Crores	Length in Kms	Amount in Crores.
1.	Chamba	20	0.42	129	1.68	71	0.84
2.	Kangra	45	0.95	336	3.77	166	1.89
3.	Mandi	20	0.59	165	2.38	88	1.19
4.	Kulu	10	0.34	95	1.36	55	0.68
5.	Lehaul & Spiti	12	0.28	43	1.13	28	0.58
6.	Hamirpur	23	0.42	125	1.38	106	0.71
7.	Una	12	0.40	85	1.15	133	0.62
8.	Bilaspur	7	0.25	65	0.90	65	0.45
9.	Simla	40	0.61	185	2.43	98	1.21
10.	Solan	-	0.29	116	1.16	67	0.58
11.	Sirmour	16	0.36	140	1.70	84	0.83
12.	Kinnaur	4	0.21	24	0.85	26	0.42
TOTAL		209	5.12	1,508	19.88	985	10.00

Say 5 Crores. Say 20 Crores

ROAD TRANSPORT

I. INTRODUCTORY.

Road-transport Constitutes the very life line of economy in the mountainous State of Himachal Pradesh. There is very limited potential of other means of transport in this Pradesh. Therefore, to boost up the economy of the Pradesh in order to remove the inter-state and intra state imbalances it is essential that it reaches every nook and corner so that the produce of the hinterland and backward areas could reach the market, beside ensurings speedy movement of both goods and passengers throughout the Pradesh. The passengers road transport in old areas of the Pradesh has been completely nationalised. Nationalisation of passenger transport in the new areas of the Pradesh is under the active consideration of the the Government. The goods transport is in the hands of both public and private operators throughout the Pradesh. In addition, the Mandi Kulu Road Transport Corporation, a public sector under-taking, which is joint venture of Himachal Pradesh Punjab, Haryana and Railways is also operating both passenger and goods services in the Pradesh.

II REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS UNDER THE FOURTH PLAN

The original outlay fixed for the programme during the period under review was Rs. 157.00 lakhs which was subsequently enhanced to Rs. 182.99 lakhs. It is anticipated that by the close of the Fourth Five Year Plan the financial targets laid down would be fully

achieved. The schematic outlays and anticipated expenditure is given below:-

Scheme	Original Plan	Revised Plan	Anticipated expenditure upto the end of the Fourth Plan
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
1. Purchase of vehicle (194 buses and 22 cabs)	125.00	140.08	137.08
2. Purchase of machinery for workshops	8.00	8.01	8.01
3. Construction of buildings	21.00	30.40	33.40
4. Investment in M.K.R.T.C.	3.00	3.00	3.00
5. Provision for Statistical Cell	-	1.50	1.50
TOTAL	<u>157.00</u>	<u>182.99</u>	<u>182.99</u>

On the physical side the targets are not likely to be achieved on account of abnormal increase in the cost of vehicles. Originally, it was envisaged to purchase 194 buses and 22 cabs against which it is expected that Himachal Pradesh Government transport would be able to purchase 164 buses, 14 trucks and 26 cabs and other vehicles. By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan the total number of buses on road in the State would be 897 against the level of 665 as on 31-3-1969. The route kilometrage would increase from 29,880 to 45,280. The number of serviceable buses on roads in public sector including Mandi Kulu Road Transport Corporation would be 677 by the end of the Fourth Plan as compared to the level of 505 at the beginning

of the Plan period, thereby recording an increase of 34 per cent. The percentage of route kilometreage operated exclusively by public sector buses including M.K.R.T.C. to total route kilometreage, however, is likely to increase from 56 per cent in 1968-69 to 59 per cent by 31-3-1975. The H.G.T. and M.K.R.T.C. would be operating 142 and 35 trucks, respectively, by the end of the Fourth Plan.

The comparative picture of income and expenditure of H.P. Government Transport is given below:-

Year	Income	Expenditure	Profit(+) Loss(-)	Remarks
1969-70	306.23	283.30	(+) 18.93	Audited
1970-71	311.95	364.61	(-) 52.66	Audited
1971-72	320.00	335.00	(-) 15.00	Provisional
1972-73	340.00	384.00	(-) 44.00	-do-
1973-74	350.00	395.00	(-) 45.00	Estimated

Similar picture of M.K.R.T.C. as under:-

1969-70	N.A.	N.A.	-	
1970-71	91.68	108.05	(-) 16.37	
1971-72	98.92	115.66	(-) 16.74	
1972-73	104.35	119.03	(-) 14.68	
(Budget Sanctioned)				
1973-74	111.35	127.40	(-) 16.05	
(Proposed budget estimated)				

III. OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND STRATEGY FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

The various objectives during the Fifth Five Year Plan would be total nationalisation of passenger

road transport throughout the Pradesh subject to the availability of finances, to make the services available on the new roads that are likely to be constructed by the H.P., P.W.D., to provide bus-stands and shelter accommodation to the public and to meet the additional growth of traffic on the existing roads. It has been envisaged that by the end of 1973-74 there would be in all 897 buses on road in the Pradesh. By the close of the Fifth Five Year Plan our requirement of buses has been estimated at 1,283 trucks 268 and 121 cabs taking into account the normal annual growth of traffic, increase in the motorable length of roads and as a result of nationalisation of passenger transport throughout the Pradesh. But taking into consideration of limitation of provision of funds during the Fifth Five Year Plan period, viz. Rs. 475.00 lacs, the total number of buses in the public sector at the end of Fifth Five Year Plan would be 895. This leaves a gap of 388 buses for the purchase of which more funds would be required if nationalisation programme is to be enforced. The Himachal Government Transport Plan outlay of Rs. 375 lakhs is expected to provide employment to 1,511 persons.

To achieve the above objective as far as possible an outlay of Rs. 475.00 lakhs has been envisaged during the Fifth Five Year Plan to implement the following schemes :-

Sl. No.	Scheme	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
		Fifth Plan outlay	Annual Plan 1974-75 outlay
1.	Purchase of vehicles	310.00	43.40
2.	Purchase of Machinery	15.00	2.10
3.	Construction of buildings	50.00	7.00
4.	Investment in M.K.R.T.C.	100.00	14.00
	Total	<u>475.00</u>	<u>66.50</u>

IV. INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

1. Purchase of Vehicles (Rs. 310.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to purchase 407 vehicles during the Fifth Five Year Plan (buses 253, trucks 99, cabs etc., 55) to meet the growing demand. Out of this outlay Rs. 32.50 lakhs have been proposed for the purchase of vehicles for tribal areas of Kinnaur and Bharmour Tehsil of Chamba District.

2. Purchase of Machinery (Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

With the increase in the fleet strength, more workshops would be needed besides modernising the Central and Regional Workshops for maintenance and repairs of the fleet.

Out of the proposed outlay Rs. 1.50 lakhs have been contemplated for Kinnaur District and Bharmour Tehsil of Chamba District.

3. Construction of Buildings. (Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

For the provision of shelter accommodation, construction of additional workshops and staff quarters a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed during the Fifth Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is likely to be

... Kinnaur District and Bharmour Tehsil of Chamba District.

4. Investment in M.K.R.T.C. (Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

The department proposed to invest, Rs.100.00 lakhs in the M.K.R.T.C. The reorganisation of the M.K.R.T.C. is in the offing. The division of assets and liabilities of the Corporation amongst the participating States is likely to be made through a notification by the Central Government shortly and after that the whole responsibility for running transport services in the areas which are presently being served by the Corporation will be that of H.P. Government Notwithstanding the fact whether Mandi Kulu Road Transport Corporation merges with Himachal Government Transport or remains a separate entity, funds to the tune of Rs. 100.00 lakhs are necessary for development of the areas served by the Corporation. The year-wise and scheme-wise break-up of investment in respect of M.K.R.T.C. is given below:-

Name of Scheme	1974- 75	1975- 76	1976- 77	1977- 78	1978- 79	Total 1974-79
1. Purchase of Nos. 14 vehicles (96 buses & 4 jeeps)	14 buses	16 buses	19 buses	22 buses	25 buses	96 buses
Cost Rs.	11.90	14.45	17.00	19.55	22.10	85.00
2. Purchase of machinery	0.70	0.85	1.00	1.15	1.30	5.00
3. Construction of buildings	1.40	1.70	2.00	2.30	2.60	10.00
Total	14.00	17.00	20.00	23.00	26.00	100.00

Against the above investment of Rs. 100.00 lakhs in the M.K.R.T.C., a sum of Rs.13.00 lakhs is earmarked for tribal area of Lahaul and Spiti.

OTHERS
WIRELESS/TELE-COMMUNICATION LINK

The Government of India in the Ministry of Communications have drawn up a scheme for this Pradesh which envisages setting up of a net work of wireless/tele-communication link inter-linking 56 main/sub-stations in the State. Under this scheme there would be 10 controlling stations, one each at district headquarters, alongwith other sub-stations within the district. The main controlling station of the whole net work will be located at the State headquarters in Simla.

For a State like Himachal Pradesh where large number of areas are inaccessible and remain cut off for quite sometime, a net work of wireless/telecommunication will be of great importance. Telegraphic facilities available within the Pradesh at the moment are inadequate and quite often get disrupted due to land slides etc. There have been occasions when the state headquarters remained cut off from the rest of the Pradesh. To avoid such contingencies in future a net work of wireless/tele-communication will be of great help to the State. For two of our border districts namely Lahaul Spiti and Kinnaur, these arrangements will have strategic importance also.

As advised by the Planning Commission, Govt. of India, this scheme has now been included in the head "Others" under Transport for which provision of Rs.60 lakhs is being made for the Fifth Five Year Plan. The annual expenditure on the implementation of this scheme has been estimated to be of the order of Rs.11.60 lakhs.

TOURISMI. INTRODUCTION

Situated in the extreme north-west Himalayan range, Himachal Pradesh is one of the hill States of our country where nature is bountiful and manifests herself in deep and thick woods, green and wide-stretched valleys, snowy peaks, lofty mountains, lovely springs, charming water falls and beautiful streams and rivers. The geographical position, climate and terrain has bestowed upon the Pradesh all that a visitor looks for in the lap of nature to find peace of mind and calmness of heart from the drudgery of present day mechanical life. The various hill stations in the Pradesh possess a great tourist potential which needs to be fully tapped and developed for the betterment of its socio-economic conditions. There is no denying the fact that Himachal Pradesh today is in no way deficient than any other State of the country in the matter of tourist potential.

It is the calm of the hill stations and beauty of the mountains that attract the present day visitors. They are sick of hectic life of cities full of choking dust & poisonous auto fumes what they primarily seek is the soothing of their nerves, pure air and some food for soul. Thus they come in the hills where life moves at a leisurely pace, permitting them to have all the finer things of life. So while planning for Tourism in the Pradesh we have to jealously guard the tranquility that the hill resorts afford. For this the

preservation of beauty of nature rather than making an attempt to enhance it is the main factor.

II. REVIEW OF PROGRESS UNDER THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

For the Fourth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs was approved by the Planning Commission. The likely expenditure by the end of this Plan is to be of the order of Rs. 104.02 lakhs, thereby exceeding the envisaged financial target.

Four cafeterias, one tourist lodge, one Kala Kendra, staff quarters at six resorts and seven baths at the hot springs of Vashisht were constructed. Single storeyed tourist bungalow at Manali was converted into a double storeyed building. The construction works in respect of two tourist bungalows would be completed and construction of one more tourist bungalow would be taken up.

The Chail Palace has been purchased and the buildings with 125 bed accommodation have been thrown open to the tourists, thereby raising the bed capacity from 683 beds in the year 1969-70 to 1001 beds in the year 1973-74.

One Tourist Information Bureau at Delhi, two booths at Simla and one at Kalka have been set up. Similarly, a Reception Centre at Manali has been set up and the Tourist Information office at Dharamsala has been housed in a newly built building. A Tourist Office at Bombay is likely to be put into service before the end of the Fourth Plan.

The fleet of vehicles would go up from 7 (1968-69 level) to 23 by the end of the Plan.

To give a spurt to the tourist industry and to avail of the facilities of institutional finances, a Tourist Development Corporation was registered on 1st September, 1972 with an authorised capital of Rs.2.00 crores. The main objectives of the Corporation are to establish, develop, promote, execute, operate and otherwise carry out projects, schemes, business and activities which are likely to facilitate or accelerate the development of tourism in the Pradesh. This will facilitate the commercial bias being given to the tourism trade in the Pradesh and will enable the Corporation to make free use of institutional finance for undertaking viable expansion projects in the Pradesh. The major bottle neck observed during the Fourth Five Year plan is that the tourist season is very short, when it brings an overwhelming number of tourists from the plains, which creates shortage of infra-structural facilities. On the contrary the demand for such facilities during major part of the year continues to be slack. However, various steps were taken or are proposed to be taken in the Fifth Plan to increase the period of tourist season as also to develop suitable attractions during winter months too.

III. OBJECTIVES, STRATEGY AND OUTLAYS OF THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Fifth Five Year Plan envisages extension, strengthening and improving of structural facilities in the Pradesh both with a view to increasing the tourist traffic and season. The overall strategy would be the development of four distinct complexes as under:-

1. Kulu-Mandi-Lahaul complex.
2. Simla complex.
3. Kangra-Palampur-Mandi-Bilaspur-Dalhousie-Chamba complex.
4. Nahan-Ranuka-Paonta Sahib-Rakgarh-Shillai complex.

Our endeavours would be to provide suitable accommodation in these complexes catering to all grades of tourists duly supplemented by facilities like skiing, golf, ice-ice-skating, fishing, cultural shows, indoor and outdoor sports, library books, water sport facilities etc. at the identified tourist resorts.

The places of pilgrimages and of historical importance would also be provided with the essential amenities.

To meet the requirement of ever-increasing tourist trade the private sector has been assigned a special role for the development of Tourism in the Pradesh. The Tourist Organisation will continue to recommend loans to H.P. State Financial Corporation for the construction of hotels and guest houses etc. at the selected places by the private entrepreneurs.

To execute these objectives, the activities in the field of tourism will be conducted as under:-

	<u>5th Plan</u>	<u>1974-75 Plan</u>
	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
i) <u>Through Govt. agencies</u> For special tourist organisation, subsidy for air services and development of tourism trade.	45.00	3.00
ii) Assistance to Tourist Development Corporation to conduct main items of infra-structural development required in different complexes	755.00	77.00
Total	<u>800.00</u>	<u>80.00</u>

IV. INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES PROPOSED FOR IN THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The brief particulars about various schemes included in the Fifth Plan are as under:-

(1) Plan of the Tourist Deptt. (Rs. 45.00 lakhs)

New Schemes

(i) Special Tourist Organisation (Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

In order to execute the proposals of Fifth Five Year Plan, some staff will be required to strengthen the organisation. The organisation will have the Engineering Cell, Planning and Implementation Cell etc. and catering and management staff as well.

ii) Subsidy for Air Service (Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

Presently, the State Government is subsidising the air service from Delhi to Kulu. It is proposed to operate such services and link the Capital of Simla where the construction of an aerodrome is under consideration of the Government of India.

iii) Development of Tourist Trade (Rs. 83.50 lakhs)

It is proposed to grant aid, subsidy and stipends to various agencies engaged in the tourist trade to the extent of Rs. 83.50 lakhs. This programme would be executed directly by the Tourist Department and also by the Corporation. The funds anticipated to be channelised through the Government would be Rs. 33.00 lakhs and through Corporation Rs. 50.50 lakhs.

(II) Plan of Corporation (Rs. 755.00 lakhs)

i) Construction of Tourist Accommodation (Rs. 240.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to construct tourist accommodation at tourist resorts of Simla, Kasauli, Barog, Kulu, Manali, Katrain, Manikaran, Mandi, Khajjiar, Dharamsala and religious places at Kangra, Palampur, Hamirpur and Rajgarh. The existing accommodation is to be increased by 100% by the end of the Plan. The accommodation will be largely meant for the middle income group tourists.

ii) Construction of Staff quarters (Rs. 30.00 lakhs)

Since the tourist accommodation has to be run for 24 hours, it is proposed to provide requisite staff attached with lodging facilities near the tourist accommodation.

iii) Construction of Cafeterias (Rs. 50.00 lakhs)

With a view to provide catering facilities at important tourist resorts, it is proposed to construct Cafeterias at all the important tourist resorts.

iv) Improvement of existing tourist accommodation (Rs.15.00 lakhs)

The existing accommodation at Solan, Chail, Kufri, Chharabra, Palampur, Kulu, Manali etc. needs improvements by way of additions, alternations renovations etc. and Rs. 15.00 lakhs are proposed to carry out these works.

v) Development of Lakes (Rs.12.00 lakhs)

To provide facilities for boating, water sports and fishing in the lakes Rs.12.00 lakhs are proposed to make improvements in the lakes during 5th Five Year Plan.

vi) Installation of ropeways/lifts (Rs.15.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to provide ropeways/lifts in the Simla and Kulu-Manali areas. In Simla it will solve the traffic problem to a great extent and in Kulu-Manali it will facilitate the tourist to enjoy the thrilling sports at Rottang and Bijli Mahadev.

vii) Development of Picnic Spots (Rs.35.00lakhs)

In a number of picnic spots it is proposed to provide link roads, rain and sun shelters, water supply and eating facilities. An amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

viii) Improvement of Roads (Rs.40.00 lakhs)

The approach roads to tourist resorts are proposed to be constructed/improved for which a provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided.

ix) Recreation (Rs. 80.00 lakhs)

Rs. 80.00 lakhs are proposed for providing recreation facilities such as skiing, golf and cultural programmes etc. This will increase the period of stay of tourists in the Pradesh.

x) Development of Tourist Trade (Rs. 50.50 lakhs)

As per details already discussed under Government scheme.

xi) Way side Amenities (Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to provide way side amenities such as toilets and benches etc. and a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been included.

xii) Providing Camping Facilities (Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

Necessary provision has been made for providing camping sites in Kulu and Simla complexes. Particularly for trekkers during the plan period.

xiii) Development of Trekking (including accommodation) (Rs. 26.00 lakhs)

Due to inter-woven hills in the Pradesh which provide excellent opportunities for trekking it is proposed to provide accommodation and other facilities in Kulu and Chamba Valley.

xiv) Opening of new Tourist Office (Rs. 7.00 lakhs)

With a view to boosting up tourist traffic new Tourist Information Centres are proposed to be commissioned at places where tourist Traffic to H.P.

emanates. In addition, such offices will also be set up within the Pradesh where no such facilities exist.

xv) Landscaping and Beautification
(Rs. 18.50 lakhs)

It is proposed to carry out landscaping in Kulu Valley and in some tourists bungalows suitable for the purpose.

xvi) Special Tourist Organisation
(Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

For the purpose of implementation of Hotel Legislation Act a minimum machinery need be provided. In addition planning cell, engineering cell, potato cell and statistical cell and other staff would also be provided both at the Headquarters and field.

xvii) Purchase of Vehicles (Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

For want of proper transport facilities tourism industry in the Pradesh is facing a set back for which mini-buses, station wagons and cars are proposed to be purchased.

xviii) Tourist Publicity and Promotion
(Rs. 23.00 lakhs)

For making tourism wide spread it is intended to make sufficient publicity through all possible media.

xix) Purchase of Amenities to tourist accommodation (Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

For further equipping the accommodation already provided in the Pradesh for tourists it is proposed to extend other necessary amenities like bedding, crockery, electric gadgets, radios and books etc.

xx) State Participation in Centrally
sponsored schemes (Rs.10.00 lakhs)

The Government of India, is likely to take up some schemes in H.P. for promotion of tourist under centrally sponsored schemes. The state Govt. will provide for external services and other assistance which may become necessary to implement such schemes .

GENERAL EDUCATION

Education is no longer a mere social service, it is in fact a long term national investment aimed at developing human resources. Apart from providing qualified people, it exposes the masses to new ideas and creates right attitude and climate which are a sine qua non for economic development. Realising the importance of education, Government of India and the State Governments launched massive drives in the field of education with the solemn constitutional assurance of making it free and compulsory upto the age of 14. Though this assurance could not be fulfilled within the stipulated time, yet any impartial observer will have nothing but praise for the phenomenal progress, at least in the quantitative expansion of education made in the country. Deterioration in the educational standards in the face of such massive expansion is to a certain degree inevitable. Apart from this our educational system is not fully geared to economic development as there is comparatively less emphasis on technical, vocational and agricultural education. Girl's education is lagging behind. Stagnation and drop outs at the primary levels have resulted in a considerable wastage of resources. Any purposive scheme of education in future should aim at consolidation of

the achievements made so far, improving quality, diversification and work orientations besides envisaging that the solemn constitutional assurance is fulfilled in not wholly at least in substantial measures during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

116 REVIEW OF FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969-74)

During this period an outlay of Rs.661.00 lakhs was made for General Education. Against this the likely expenditure will be Rs.706.87 lakhs. The programme-wise details of allotment and the anticipated expenditure are as under:-

Programme.	(Rs.in lakhs)	
	1969-74 Outlay.	Expenditure likely.
1.Elementary Education	330.80	346.59
2.Secondary Education.	140.65	162.83
3.University Education.	100.50	120.63
4.Social Education	9.00	7.12
5.Physical Education & Youth Welfare.	21.12	16.95
6.Scholarships.	13.05	16.02
7.Development of Languages.	5.43	4.24
8.Other Programmes.	19.80	18.59
9.Cultural Programmes.	12.50	9.22
10.Teachers Education	8.15	6.68
Total:-	661.00	706.87

So far as the physical achievements are concerned the details of Fourth Plan targets and expected achievements are as under for enrolment, institutions, and teachers and social education:-

(i) <u>Enrolment (lakhs)</u>	<u>Target:</u>	<u>Likely achievement.</u>
<u>6-11 years:-</u>		
Boys.	2.70	2.52
Girls.	1.78	1.58
Total.	4.48	4.10

<u>11-14 years.</u>		
Boys.	1.16	1.03
Girls.	.50	.34
Total	<u>1.66</u>	<u>1.37</u>
 <u>14-17 years.</u>		
Boys.	.61	.42
Girls.	.23	.11
Total	<u>.84</u>	<u>.53</u>
 <u>17-23 years</u>		
Total	.25	.15
Science.	<u>.06</u>	<u>.04</u>

It may be stated that the targets of enrolment given as above were envisaged for the draft Fourth Plan with much larger outlay. Whereas the Plan size was reduced drastically from Rs.1,253.00 lacs to Rs.661.00 lacs. The target of enrolment remained the same.

(ii) <u>Institutions.</u>	<u>Targets.</u>	<u>Likely achievement.</u>
Primary Schools.	600	450
Middle Schools.	300	337
High Schools.	125	117
Colleges.	3	2
University.	1	1
State Institute of Education.	1	1
Board of School Education.	1	1

In addition, 160 Primary Schools were opened in the Central Sector under the crash programme to provide employment to the educated unemployed.

(iii) <u>Teachers.</u>	<u>Target.</u>	<u>Likely achievement.</u>
Primary Teachers.	1600	1335
Middle Teachers.	2000	2258
Secondary Teachers	650	655
College Teachers.	300	102
	<u>4550</u>	<u>4350</u>

(iv) Number of literates.

Number.	25,000	20,000
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It is the experience of the Fourth Plan that girls are not coming forward for elementary education in

sufficiently large numbers to meet over meagre targets, despite some incentives have been fixed for them. Similarly the drop out rates were rather alarming. The social and economic restraints shall have to be removed by pointedly intensifying our efforts to root out the cause.

The quality of education in syllabi, methods of teaching, quality of teachers, physical facilities etc., shall have to be strengthened in the Fifth Plan period to consolidate the gains already made in the spread of educational set up of the Pradesh.

Mountaineering Institute.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan an allotment of Rs.16.00 lakhs was made for this Institute, against which an expenditure of Rs.17.03 lakhs is expected to be made. For training mountaineers an achievement of 600 trainees is expected to be made against the target 420 trainees; this is due to the popularity of this sport. For trainees in skiing, however, an achievement of only 9 is expected as against the target of 200. This is due to the shortage of equipment and non-creation of posts for conducting this training. For high altitude trekking the target of 3,500 is expected to be exceeded.

Gazetteers.

For the preparation of District Gazetteers an allocation of Rs.600.lakhs was made against which an expenditure of Rs.5.38 lakhs is expected. During the Fourth Five Year Plan the District Gazetteers of Kinnaur ~~and Birmur District~~ were published while the Gazetteers

for Bilaspur, Simla and Lahaul & Spiti districts are expected to remain in progress.

III FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Objective and Strategy

There has been tremendous spread of education in Himachal Pradesh since its formation in 1948. The number of students in the educational system has increased from 35,000 in 1950-51 to about 6.15 lacs in 1973-74. The percentage of literacy in the State has increased from 7.7% in 1951 to 31.32% in 1971. Education has brought about wide-spread Social awakening and has contributed in a large measure to the enthusiastic participation of the people in the social, economic and political life of the State.

In the years ahead, educational development can play a still better role in the process of the all-round progress & prosperity of the State. Some of the areas in which it can make a real contribution may be briefly mentioned as follows:-

- i) It can play a vital role in connection with the problem of educated unemployment by making its products more employable, more capable of adapting themselves to changes in the employment pattern, From this point of view, Work Experience, Vocationalization & Vocational Guidance have to receive priority in the system.
- ii) It can meet the challenge, presented by the explosion of numbers. Informal Education has to become an integral part of the Educational system.

- iii) Over the years the complexion of student community attending educational institutions has undergone a big change. Instead of the upper class, schools have to cater to the common man. As such, the curriculum, the methods of teaching & examination have become outdated and irrelevant. The education of today & in the years to come, in order to be meaningful has to give highest priority to the development of appropriate academic inputs.
- iv) The flow of numbers into the system is terrific and yet this rush is going to continue because the percentage of population in schools & colleges is still small. Education has become costlier due to the large scale entry and also due to expenditure on free education, and other incentives unknown in the past. The economics of education needs a careful study to see how the system can be made more economical & less costly. Community support and participation has to be enlisted. Informal education offers another possibility.
- v) Potential talent needs to be identified and helped to grow as a national asset to provide for future leadership. This may require a large-scale programme of scholarships and the establishment of better institutions. This need to be attempted at all levels of education and given high priority in any future planning.
- vi) The most important objective to which education can make real contribution is the building up of a national character, a national identity and national integration. This is essential for survival of democracy in the country.
- vii) Cultural development of the State and the nation is another very important area where education can make a significant contribution.

This is in brief the long-term perspective of educational development and the years ahead should see considerable progress being made in the directions indicated.

The policies to be adopted for realising the above objectives may be briefly discussed as follows:-

Pre-School Development

There are hardly any Voluntary Organisations in the State working in the field of Pre-School development. A small programme of Pre-School development is, therefore, proposed to be initiated at Govt: level.

Provision is also proposed to be made for training of Pre-School Teachers as no facilities exist for it at present.

Some attention is also proposed to be paid to the production of literature for teachers and design of equipment for Pre-Primary Schools. This is proposed to be undertaken in the State Institute of Education.

Elementary Education

The following policy is proposed to be adopted in the matter of expansion of facilities:-

- i) House to House Census in every school area every year before the commencement of the school year.
- ii) Intensive enrolment Drive in the beginning of the school year.
- iii) Wide publicity through Radio, Film display advertisement and television.
- iv) Enrolment of all children of age 6 in Class I every year.
- v) Provision of facilities within accessible distance.
- vi) Provision of incentives to accelerate the enrolment of girls and under-privileged sections of population.
- vii) To organise part-time classes for children who cannot attend school on whole-time basis.

Improvement of Outlity

The following policy is proposed to be adopted for improving the quality of Education:-

- i) Proper development of State Institute of Education to undertake various programmes relating to modernisation of curriculum, preparation of better text books, academic work for work experience, upgrading the proficiency & skill of teachers, better methods of teaching & examination, Programme evaluation etc;
- ii) Improvement of physical facilities in schools including Libraries, facilities for Science education, modern aids remedial teaching.
- iii) To mobilise community support for improvement programme particularly for construction of Class rooms.
- iv) To improve educational Administration & supervision and the implementation of the Plan Programmes including monitoring system.

Secondary Education

Development of Secondary Education in the 5th Plan is to be guided by the following broad policies:-

- i) Planned location of Secondary Schools in accordance with Education Survey in order to make the maximum use of meagre resources available for Secondary Education.
- ii) To allow admission in Secondary Classes to all students who desire it.
- iii) Adoption of 10+2+3 educational structure in accordance with the recommendations of the National Committee as may be approved by the Government of India.

- iv) To introduce Vocational Courses in accordance with local requirements at the higher secondary stage.
- v) To make provision for informal education at the Secondary Stage for persons who cannot attend schools on full-time basis.
- vi) To devote special attention to the programmes of qualitative improvement including work experience, improvement of Curricula, text books, new methods of teaching, examination reform, upgrading the proficiency and skill of teachers, better supervision and to make adequate provision for the development of S.I.E. for work on these academic inputs.

Higher Education.

The level of Higher Education in the State is extremely low. The State has therefore, not reached for regulation of enrolment. It is, therefore, proposed to continue the policy of free access to colleges in the State during the 5th Plan period subject to eligibility and other conditions. The facilities for higher education are proposed to be expanded and the facilities of Correspondence Courses will be continued.

Special attention is also proposed to be devoted to improvement of facilities for undergraduate and Post-graduate studies. The possibilities of giving employment orientation to the system of higher education will also be explored.

It is also proposed to devote some of the amounts available for developing student services, provision of scholarships and refresher courses for College Teachers.

Social Education

Emphasis is proposed to be given to the following programmes:-

- (i) Functional literacy for adults.
- (ii) Suitable literature for new-literates.
- (iii) Development of mass media.
- (iv) Proper administration including State Board of Adult Education.

Libraries.

The main features of the policy to be adopted for the library development in the 5th Plan are proposed to be:-

- (a) Over-riding priority to the improvement of existing libraries.
- (b) Expansion of library services in the newly formed Districts.
- (c) Creating nucleus for the administration of libraries.

The possibility of Library Legislation will also be explored.

Youth Programmes Physical Education & Sports.

The policy for the 5th Plan will be:-

- i) To develop Youth Programmes including Youth Welfare Board.
- ii) To improve facilities for games, sports, Physical Education, mountaineering & scouting.
- iii) To develop programmes of NSS in Colleges.

For want of resources it would not be possible to establish Nehru Yuvak Kendras at Block level.

Book Production

The following policy is proposed to be followed:-

- i) To establish a State Book Trust for

the following programmes:-

- (a) University level books in Hindi.
- (b) Literature for the general reader.
- (c) Printing & Publishing of school text books.
- (d) Developing facilities for printing of books.

Scholarships.

The policy will be to formulate schemes for awarding additional scholarships within the resources available at all levels of education.

Languages

The following policy is to be adopted for development of languages:-

- i) To improve the State Institute of Languages to enable it to implement the programme of language development (Hindi, Sanskrit and Pahari e-tc.) which would include:-
 - a) Training of teachers.
 - b) Production of text books and other literature.
 - c) Research in linguistics.
 - d) Adoption of modern techniques of language teaching.
- ii) To improve Sanskrit institutions run by Govt.
- iii) To provide financial assistance to the Voluntary Organisations.

Educational Administration

The following policies are to be adopted:-

- i) To strengthen the administrative machinery at the Headquarters for proper implementation of Planned programmes in different Sectors.
- ii) To create an organisation at the state level to advise the Govt. on programmes of educational development programmes undertaken by various agencies in the State.

Cultural Programmes

The following policy is to be followed:-

- i) To develop- existing institutions of Art & Culture.
- ii) To take steps towards development of facilities for archives, archeological survey (including anthropology).
- iii) To continue the work on District Gazetteers.

The programme-wise outlay proposed for the 5th Plan and the Annual Plan 1974-75 are as under:-

Scheme	<u>FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN</u>			
	<u>1974-79</u>		<u>1974-75</u>	
	Total	Capital	Total	Capital.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Elem.Edu.	960.00	106.50	102.83	37.00
Secondary Education.	384.00	75.50	51.03	28.00
University Education.	249.50	50.00	50.65	17.00
Social Edu:	17.50	-	2.45	-
Libraries	22.50	11.00	2.00	-
Youth Programmes Physical Edu: Sports & games.	113.00	63.50	19.15	12.00
Book Production.	10.00	-	0.50	-
Scholarships	11.50	-	1.11	-

Contd..

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Languages	10.50	6.00	0.41	--
Education Admn:	10.50	5.00	3.35	3.00
Cultural Prog.	38.00	7.50	4.70	--
GRAND TOTAL:-	1827.00	325.00	238.23	97.00

IV. Individual Schemes Proposed for Fifth Five Year Plan.

For the Fifth Five Year Plan it is proposed to spend Rs.18.27 crores (including a sum of Rs.3.35 crores under Basic Minimum Needs Programme). For carrying out the Plan activities brief summary of the scheme is as under:-

* I-ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.
(Rs.960.00 lakhs) 1974-75 Plan - Rs.102.88 lakhs .

	Amount (in lakhs)	Target.
1. Additional Enrolment I-V (92,000 Children)	210.00	2400 Teachers. 2000 Pry.Schools.
2. Additional Enrolment VI-VIII (45,000 Children)	339.00	2200 Teachers 400 Middle Schools.
<u>3. Part-time Education</u>		
a) Continuation Classes VI-VIII	45.00	200 Teachers 2000 Seats.
b) Part-time Classes (6-11 years) (2000 Seats)	4.50	100 Part-time teachers (2 years course)
c) Part-time Classes (11-14 Years) 30,000 children.	40.00	800 Part-time teachers (1 year course)
Total:- (3):		89.50

Contd....

4. Incentives & Special Programmesi) Free-text-books & Stationery

a) Classes- I-V	7.00	1.40 lakh Child
b) Classes VI-VIII	7.00	0.70 -do-

ii) Girls Education

a) Free writing material in Classes I-II	4.20	1.40 lakh Child
b) <u>Free Clothing</u> Classes-I-V	6.00	40,000 Children
Classes VI -VIII	1.50	10,000 "
c) <u>Attendance Scholarships</u> Classes I-V @ Rs.2/- p.m.	4.00	20,000 Children
Classes VI-VIII @ Rs.5/-p.m.	2.30	5,000 "
d) Toilets for Girls in mixed schools.	4.00	100 toilets

22.00

iii) Tribal

a) <u>Free text books</u> Classes I-V	3.00	30,000 children
Classes VI-VIII	1.00	5,000 "
b) Free Writing Materials in Classes I-II	1.00	25,000 "
c) Free Clothing in Classes I-VIII	2.00	10,000 "
d) Quarters for teachers in tribal areas.	3.00	20 quarters

10.00

iv) Quarters for Women Teachers 20.00 200 quarters

Total:- (4) :- 135.00

5. School Buildings

a) Construction of Class rooms in Primary & Middle Schools	50.00	400 Class rooms @ Rs.12,000/-each
b) Construc-tion of Class rooms in PS/MS in co-operation with community.	20.00	400 Classrooms @ Rs.5,000/-
c) Completion of Works.	10.00	

Total (5) :- 80.00

6. Teachers Education.i) Pre-Service Training

a) Pre-Primary Teachers	2.50	250 teachers
b) Sanskrit & Hindi Teachers	3.50	500 "
		Bldg. 1.00 lakh
	<u>6.00</u>	

ii) Improvement of Training Schools.	5.00	6 Schools Bldg. 3.50 lakh
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iii) Extension Service Centres in Training Schools

Improvement (1 Centre)	3.00	Bldgs. 2.50 lakh.
New (1 Centre)	<u>3.50</u>	Bldgs. 2.50 lakh
	<u>6.50</u>	

iv) Inservice Educationa) Orientation/Refresher/Content Courses

Primary Teachers	4.00	4000 teachers
Middle Teachers	1.00	1000 teachers

b) Orientation of Primary teachers in Play-way techniques of Pre-Primary Schools.	1.00	1000 teachers.
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c) Work-Experience	2.50	500 Teachers of M.S.
	<u>8.50</u>	

v) State Board of Teacher Education	1.00	
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Total (6) :- 27.00

7. Administration & Supervision.i) Administration

a) State Level

6.00

b) District

6.00 Pry. Edu. 12 Asstts.

12.00ii) Supervision

10.00 Dy. DEO 15, BEO 30 & Publicity etc.

22.00

8. <u>Qualitative Improvement</u>		
i) Work Experience	18.50	
ii) State Institute of Education	30.00	Bldg.10.00 Lakhs.
iii) Upgrading of facilities in Schools.	63.00	
iv) Experimentation, Innovations & IEDD Projects.	15.00	
	<u>126.50</u>	
 TOTAL (ELEMENTARY EDU:)	<u>1029.00</u>	Bldg.106.50 lakh

II-SECONDARY EDUCATION

(Rs.384.00 Lakhs) 1974-75 Plan Rs.51.03 Lakhs.

1. <u>Facilities</u>	<u>Total (Rs.)</u>	
i) High Schools	65.00	100 HS
ii) Additional Staff	10.00	
	<u>75.00</u>	
2. Pre-University Education	75.00	30 Junior Colleges
3. Vocational Courses in Junior Colleges.	20.00	
4. Part-time Education (Correspondence Courses)	6.50	
5. <u>Q-ualitative Improvement</u>		
i) Libraries	4.00	
ii) Audio- Visual Aids including Television.	4.00	
iii) Text Book Libraries	1.00	
iv) Remedial teaching	2.00	
v) Educational & Vocational Guidance	2.00	
vi) Physical Education & Sports	0.50	
vii) Education in Agriculture	2.50	
viii) Evaluation Reform	0.50	
ix) Work Experience (Skilled Craftsmen & Equipment) in Secondary Schools.	19.50	
x) Improvement of Non-Govt. Schools.	2.00	
xi) Sainik School	30.00	
xii) <u>Buildings</u>		
a) Junior Colleges	20.00	
b) Secondary Schools	10.00	50.00 Bldgs.50.00
c) Completion of works	10.00	
d) Hostels	10.00	
	<u>50.00</u>	

TOTAL(5):- 118.00

6. Science Education-Equipment	8.00	
7. Special Programme for Girls	7.50	
8. Students Welfare	2.50	
9. Teachers Welfare Schemes	7.50	Bldg.4.50 lakh.
10. Incentives & Improvements in Backward Areas.	2.50	Bldg.1.00 lakh.

II. Teacher Education.

a) Pre-Service Education Programme

i) Improvement of College Education.	1.00
ii) Expansion of training facilities (Graduates in Science)	3.00
iii) Improving quality of teachers education.	
I) Subject Orientation for Secondary teachers under training.	0.10
II) Demonstration cum-Experimental Schools Equipment.	0.40
III) Allowance to supervising teachers in practising schools @ Rs.75/-p.m. (2 months in a year).	0.50

Total (iii):-	<u>1.00</u>
TOTAL (a):-	<u>5.00</u>

b) In-service Education Programmes

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>	
i) In-Service Education Courses for 4000 teachers (TA/DA & incidentals)	3.00	4.00
ii) Strengthening of Extension Deptts	1.00	
Total (Teacher Edu.):-		<u>9.00</u>

12. State Institute of Education

I) Academic Departments
(Rs. in Lakhs)

i) Science Education	1.50	X	
ii) Social Science & Humanities	2.00	X	
iii) Educational Psychology & Guidance	0.50	X	5.50
iv) Teachers Education	1.00	X	
v) Educational Admn., & Planning.	0.50	X	
	<u>5.50</u>		

2. Technical & Service Departments

i) Teaching aids	1.00	X	
ii) Educational Survey & data processing	0.50	X	
iii) Measurement & Evaluation	0.50	X	
iv) Library, Documentation & Information.	1.50	X	8.50
v) Science Workshop	2.00	X	
vi) Work Experience & Vocational Workshops	2.50	X	
vii) School Plant Research	0.50	X	
	<u>8.50</u>		

3. Common P--rogrammes & Services

i) Buildings	10.00	X	
ii) Fellowships for Diploma Courses @ Rs.100/- p.m.per head	1.00	X	13.50 Bldg.10.00
iii) Administration	1.00	X	
iv) Publications	1.00	X	
v) Transport	0.50	X	
	<u>13.50</u>		

TOTAL (SIE):-

27.50

13. Administration & Supervision

a) <u>Administration</u>			
D-y. DEO (Academic)	10.		15.00 Bldg.7.50
Planning & Statistical Asstts.	25		
Office Buildings	5		
Vehicles.	6		
b) <u>Supervision</u>			
DEO (Supervision)	10		10.00
Dy. DEO (Supervision)	15		
Subject Specialists	20		
			<u>25.00</u>

T otal (Secondary Edu.):-

384.00 Bldgs.75.1
lab

III-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION(Rs.249.50 Lakhs) 1974-75 Plan Rs.50.65 Lakhs.

	<u>Total (Rs.)</u>	
1. Development of H.P.University	150.00	
2. <u>Expansion of Facilities</u>		
a) Degree Colleges (2)	18.00	
b) Addl.subjects/Courses	<u>6.00</u>	
	<u>24.00</u>	
3. <u>Improvement of Colleges</u>		
i) Additional Staff	12.00	
ii) Libraries	2.00	
iii) Science Equipment	3.00	
iv) Equipment & Furniture	1.00	
v) <u>To lift assistance from UGC</u>		
a) For Hostels	5.00	10.00 Bldg.10.00
b) For Staff Quarters	<u>5.00</u>	
	<u>10.00</u>	
vi) Dev.Grant to affiliated Colleges	5.00	
vii) Faculty improvement programmes, & Seminars & Refresher courses	0.25	
viii) Recreation & Counselling Facili- ties.	0.75	
ix) Text Books Libraries in Colleges.	<u>1.50</u>	
	<u>35.50</u>	
4. <u>Buildings</u>		
a) New Colleges	15.00	30.00 Bldg.30.00
b) Completion of Works	<u>15.00</u>	
	<u>30.00</u>	
5. Hostels(3)	10.00	Bldg.10.00
Total(University Edu):-	<u>249.50</u>	Bldg.50.00

IV-SOCIAL EDUCATION(Rs.17.50 Lakhs) 1974-75 Plan - Rs.2.45 lakhs

	<u>Total(Rs.)</u>
1. Functional Literacy (20,000 adults)	10.00
2. Training & Orientation of Literacy Workers(1000 workers/ teachers)	1.00
3. Production of Literature for non-literates (S.I.E.)	0.50

<u>4. Supporting Services (Mass Media)</u>			
a) Radio sets (250 sets)	0.50		
b) Television sets (50 sets)	1.00	3.00	
c) Film Library & Mobile Cinema Van	1.50		
	<u>3.00</u>		

<u>5) Administration of Literacy</u>			
a) State Board of Adult Education	0.50	3.00	
b) Programme Officers in Distts. (10)	<u>2.50</u>		
	<u>3.00</u>		

Total (Social Edu.):- 17.50

V - LIBRARIES

(Rs. 22.50 lakhs) 1974-75 Plan Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

1. Improvement

i) Village Libraries (50 Libraries)	0.50	X		
ii) Block Libraries (10 Libraries)	3.50	X	Bldg. 2.50	
iii) District Libraries (9 Libraries)	5.00	X	17.50	Bldg. 2.50
iv) Mobile Libraries (3 Libraries)	1.50	X		
v) Central State Library	<u>7.00</u>	X		Bldg. 6.00
	<u>17.50</u>	X		

II. New Libraries

District Libraries (3)		3.50	Una, Hamirpur & Solan.
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III. Library Administration

Asstt. Director (in Directorate) alongwith staff.	1.50		
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Total Libraries:- 22.50 Bldgs. 11.00

VI - YOUTH PROGRAMMES PHYSICAL EDUCATION SPORTS & GAMES

(Rs. 113.00 lakhs) 1974-75 Plan- Rs. 19.15 lakhs.

		<u>Total</u>	<u>Capital (Rs.)</u>
<u>1. Youth Programmes</u>			
i) Youth Corps	5.00	X	8.00
ii) Youth Hostel at Simla.	2.50	X	2.00
iii) State Youth Welfare Board.	<u>0.50</u>	X	
	<u>8.00</u>	X	

<u>2. Physical Education & Sports etc.</u>		3.00 (buildings 3)
i) Sports Coaching Centres-Improvement (3 Centres)	4.00	
ii) State Council of Sports (Grant-in-aid)	1.00	99.50
iii) Scout Hut	2.50	2.00
iv) Mountaineering Institute, Manali.	<u>92.00</u>	<u>55.00</u>
	<u>99.50</u>	<u>60.00</u>
3. NSS/NSO/NCC in Colleges (1200 students)		3.00
4. NCC-Improvement of		1.00
5. Improvement of Playfields	<u>1.50</u>	<u>1.50</u>
Total:-	<u>113.00</u>	<u>63.50</u>

VII-BOOK PRODUCTION

1974-75 Plan- Rs. 0.50 lakhs

1. Programme relating to Book Production	10.00
Total:-	<u>10.00</u>

VIII-SCHOLARSHIPS

1974-75 Plan - Rs. 1.11 lakhs

<u>1. Secondary-Education</u>	
1) 100 Scholarships w.e.f. 1974-75 @ Rs.15/-p.m.in IX Class (2 years)	1.50
2) 100 Scholarships w.e.f. 1975-76 @ Rs.15/-p.m. for Vocational Courses (upto 3 years)	1.50
3) 30 Scholarships w.e.f. 1974-75 @ Rs.30/-p.m. for Pre-University Course (2yrs.)	1.50
4) 5 Scholarships w.e.f. 75-76 @ Rs.100/-p.m. for study in Public Schools.	0.50
	<u>5.00</u>

2.University Education

1)50 Scholarships for TDC @ Rs.40/-p.m.per year.	2.85
2)20 Scholarships for MA & M.Sc.@ Rs.50/-p.m.per year	1.05
3)5 Scholarships per year for Research @ Rs.150/-p.m.	0.80
4)Free studentship for 100 students per year for Backward/tribal areas.	1.80
	<u>6.50</u>

Total(Scholarships) 11.50

IX-LANGUAGES 1974-75 Plan- Rs.0.41 lakhs.

1.Development of State Institute of Languages	5.20	Bldg.3.00
2.Improvement of Sanskrit Pathshalas (5 Pathshalas)	5.00	Bldg.3.00
3.Development of Non-Govt. Sanskrit Pathshalas (3)	0.30	
Total:-	<u>10.50</u>	Bldg.6.00

X-EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION 1974-75 Plan - Rs.3.35 lakhs.

1.State Council of Education (Ministerial assistance)	0.50	
2. <u>Directorate of Education</u>		
1)Additional Supervisory Staff (5 Officers)	1.50	
2)Ministerial & Technical Staff (25 hands)	3.00	
3)Maintenance & Repairs Cell (3 hands)	0.50	
4)Building Directorate	5.00	Bldg.5.00
Total(2):-	<u>10.00</u>	
Total(Edu.Admin.):-	10.50	Bldg.5.00

XI-CULTURAL PROGRAMMES . 1974-75 Plan-Rs.4.70 lakhs.

1. Archeology, Archives & Museums

i) Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba Development of	0.50
ii) State Museum	15.00 Bldg.7.50 lakh
iii) State Archives	2.50
iv) State Archeological Survey	1.00
v) Administration (Deptt: of Archeology, Archives & Museums)	1.00
	<u>20.00</u>

2. Art & Culture

i) State Academy of Arts, Culture & Languages -	10.00
ii) District Gazetteers.	<u>8.00</u>
Total (Cultural Prog.)	<u>38.00 Bldg. 7.50</u>

Total(Fifth Plan) 325.00
General Education:1827.00 "

1974-75 Plan TotalRs.238.23

Basic Minimum Needs Programme.

A sum of Rs. 335.00 lakhs has been proposed under elementary education to cover the identified basic minimum needs. The funds allotted and the targets fixed for the Fifth Five Year Plan are as Under: -

<u>Programme.</u>	<u>Funds</u>	(Rs. in lakhs)
		<u>Targets.</u>
1. Additional enrolment girls (Class I-V)	90.00	23,000 girls. 800 Teachers.
2. Additional enrolment girls (Class VI-VIII)	79.00	10,000 Girls 500 teachers.

TECHNICAL EDUCATIONI. INTRODUCTORY.

Technical Education in the State is primarily meant to provide adequate training facilities to meet the growing demand of technically qualified people both in the public as well as in the private sector of our economy. The role of technically qualified people both for self, as well as private employment in productive spheres of economic growth can hardly be over emphasised. In our drive to expand employment opportunities on fairly extensive scale during the Fifth Five Year Plan more and more reliance will have to be placed on the vast potentiality of technically qualified people in the field of self employment by them by providing adequate incentives for this purpose.

So far the State Government had been running two polytechnics; one each at Hamirpur and Sundernagar and one Junior Technical School at Kangra since the Third Plan period. The polytechnics prepare students for 3 years Diploma courses in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Automobile Engineering. The Junior Technical School prepares students for 3 years certificates course in jobs like electrician, turner, moulder, black-smith, carpenter, fitter and machinist, etc;

II. REVIEW OF PROGRESS UNDER THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

The Fourth Plan outlay for Technical Education was fixed at Rs.50.00 lakhs which is likely to be utilised in full. The following schemes were implemented:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme.	Fourth Plan Outlay	Fourth Plan Expenditure (Likely)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Government Polytechnic , Hamirpur.	4.65	5.65
2.	Government Polytechnic , Sundernagar	20.00	20.00
3.	Government Junior Technical School, Kangra.	4.20	4.20
4.	Construction of staff quarters for Polytechnic Sundernagar	4.00	4.50
5.	Hostel for Govt: Polytechnic Sundernagar.	4.90	4.90
6.	Students' amenities	2.00	2.00
7.	Teachers' Training programmes	1.00	1.00
8.	Starting of Diversified courses	3.00	3.00
9.	Scholarships/Stipends	3.50	3.50
10.	Strenthening of Directorate of Technical Education.	1.25	1.25
11.	Improvement of College of Arts.	1.50	-
Total:		50.00	50.00

No new technical institution was established during the Fourth Plan except introduction of an additional course in Automobile Engineering at the Polytechnic, Sundernagar with intake capacity of 15 students to meet the need of the nationalised transport in the State. For 1973-74, the intake in Civil Engineering has been increased demand of Civil Overseers for the P.W.D. and the State Electricity Board.

II.1(24)-3

The annual intake of the polytechnics has thus swelled from 120 at the beginning of the Fourth Plan to 300 at the close, the annual out turn registered a marginal increase of 15 only over the 1968-69 level of 115. The intake capacity of the J.T.S.Kangra, remained at 60 and the out turn will touch the level of 30 by 1973-74.

The main thrust of the Fourth Plan programmes has been the consolidation and improvement of the existing institutions, introduction of automobile engineering course to meet the technical man power demand of road industry increasing the basic amenities for the students and the teaching staff and strengthening of the Directorate of Technical Education.

III. OVERALL OBJECTIVES, STRATEGY AND OUTLAYS FOR THE FIFTH PLAN.

Taking into consideration the growing demand for technically qualified people during the Fifth Five Year Plan, the States strategy in the field of technical education will be to consolidate both in qualitative as well as quantitative sense the gains made so far, diversify courses and strengthen the supervision at appropriate levels. It has been further envisaged to establish a State Board of Technical Education for the State in accordance with the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education. An outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Fifth Plan for the promotion of Technical Education and the following schemes are contemplated :-

II.1(24)-4

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme.	Fifth Plan Outlay.	1974-75 Outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Teachers' training programme.	1.25	0.25
2.	<u>Scholarships and Amenities</u>		
	a) Scholarships.	10.00	1.00
	b) <u>Amenities</u>		
	i) Staff amenities including development of campus.	22.00	4.00
	ii) Students' amenities.	6.60	1.00
3.	<u>Equipment and Furniture</u>	6.00	2.00
4.	<u>Planning & Administration</u>		
	a) Strengthening of the Directorate.	2.10	0.40
	b) Diversified courses	16.50	3.30
	c) Additional staff for existing institutions.	10.55	2.00
	Total:-	75.00	13.95

IV. INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES PROPOSED FOR THE FIFTH PLAN.

Discussion of the individual schemes proposed for the Fifth Plan follows:-

1. Teachers' Training Programme (Rs.1.25 lakhs):

In order to effect improvement in teaching capabilities of the staff and update/upgrade their technical knowledge and skill, the scheme is proposed to be continued in the Fifth Plan at a total cost of Rs.1.25 lakhs. 4 teachers will be deputed annually to the Teachers' Training Institute, Chandigarh, to receive

such training.

2. Scholarships and Amenities (Rs.33.60 lakhs):

(a) Scholarships: It is proposed to provide scholarships to 30 per cent of the students @ Rs. 50/- p.m per student on merit-cum-poverty basis at an estimated cost of Rs.10.00 lakhs.

(b) Amenities: (i) The strength of the teaching and non-teaching staff at the three institutions is about 232 out of which 75 people would have been provided with residential accommodation by the end of 1973-74, the remaining are proposed to be accommodated in the Fifth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.18.50 lakhs.

The campus at Sundernagar is further proposed to be developed at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.50 lakhs, the details for which are given below:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Acquisition of land.	1.00
2. Development of site.	0.50
3. Construction of Play grounds.	1.00
4. Construction of retaining breast walls.	0.50
5. Augmentation of water supply.	0.50
Total:-	3.50

(ii) The scheme regarding provision of adequate amenities to the students will be continued during the Fifth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.60 lakhs. Indoor and outdoor games, hobby clubs, audio-visual aids, medicines, site-seeing tours, etc., are proposed to be provided under the scheme.

3. Equipment and Furniture (Rs.6.00 lakhs):

It is proposed to provide new equipment and furniture in all the three institutions at an estimated cost of Rs.6.00 lakhs.

4. Planning and Administration (Rs.29.15 lakhs):

(a) Strengthening of the Directorate of Technical Education:

It has been felt that the Directorate needs to be strengthened to discharge its increasing functions in a more efficient manner. In implementation of the plan of action approved by the All India Council for Technical Education for reorganising education in polytechnics, a State Board of Technical Education as a statutory body for Himachal Pradesh is proposed to be established and a cell for manpower studies to assess the manpower requirements from time to time to adjust the courses according to the demand for them and a cell for continuous improvement and development of curricula in close collaboration with the Regional Teachers' Training Institutes and Institute of Technology are also proposed to be set up.

(b) Diversified Courses: Apart from continuing the Automobile Engineering course for which additional staff and equipment will also be required, two new courses in Catering & Food Technology and Paper & Pulp Technology and a part-time course in A.M.I.E. for the serving Overseers are also proposed to be started during the Fifth Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.50 lakhs.

II.1(24)-7

(c) Additional Staff for Existing Institutions: Shortage of staff is being felt in the existing institutions and the deficiency is proposed to be made good at an estimated cost of Rs.10.55 lakhs.

HEALTH

I. INTRODUCTION.

In Himachal Pradesh because of its hilly terrain, which is invariably rough and rugged coupled with natural climatic conditions, the struggle for existence is for more difficult than the neighbouring plains. The means of communications are difficult. The relative poverty and the hard existence of the people in the interior of the Pradesh have their natural impact on the Socio-economic structure of the Society and upon the health of the communities.

In a welfare State, for attaining the objectives of socio-economic betterment of its people, improvement in Public Health, by adopting both curative and preventive measures, has a special significance. Therefore, adequate provision of these facilities occupies a significant place.

The population of Himachal Pradesh was 34.60 lakhs according to the 1971 Census. With the average decennial growth of about 2% per year (estimated on the basis of 1961-71 Census figures) it is necessary to provide additional facilities if the present level of availability of medical facilities is to be maintained. There are at present 4,590 beds available in various medical institutions of the Pradesh which works out to 1.27 beds per thousand of population. On an average 37 lakh patients are treated in various institutions of the Pradesh as outdoor and indoor. In most of the District Hospitals specialised services in medicine and surgery, obstetrics and Gynae, Eye and ENT and dental treatment have been provided.

rest of

Suitable laboratories are also available in most of the District Hospitals, The progress in Public Health has been significant, due to the various programmes undertaken in the Pradesh in the past. The incidence of Malaria, which was a formidable Public Health problem has been reduced considerably. There has also been a decline in the incidence of Small-pox. V.D. programme has made a good headway. The incidence of Syphilliss (sero positivity) has come down from 37.4% in 1952 to 7.6% now. For T.B. 5 Sanitoria with 1,070 beds are available for the treatment of infectious patients. The incidence of T.B. in the State is 2% approximately, according to the hospital and clinical figures. For Leprosy control there are 412 beds available in various institutions. However, one peculiar feature of Leprosy in the Pradesh is the higher percentage of infectious type of cases.

II. REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS UNDER THE FOURTH PLAN. (1969-74).

During the Fourth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.474.86 lakhs was approved. Rs. 415.00 lakhs for State Health Schemes and Rs.59.86 lakhs for centrally sponsored schemes other than Family Planning Programme. Against this, it is estimated that an expenditure of Rs.362.064 lakhs will be incurred, thus leaving a shortfall of Rs.112.796 lakhs. The s hortfall is mainly on the capital account for non-constructions of various institutions and residential quarters meant for medical personnel. Most of the targets and their likely achievement by the end of Fourth Plan.

is indicated in Appendix III which makes it clear that all the targets fixed under the Fourth Five Year Plan would be achieved by the end of the Plan period except on the capital works.

The shortfall in the construction of building is attributable to various administrative reasons and also due to shortage of essential construction material, as also the problem of their carriage to the construction sites.

Some difficulty was also faced in posting the doctors to various institutions in remote areas of the Pradesh. Besides the natural hesitancy on the part of individuals not to remain cut off from the civilisation for long periods; one of the main contributing factors for the reluctance of educated medicos to such postings was the non-availability of the minimum residential facilities in these areas. It is expected that in the Fifth Plan the problems will be greatly solved by opening up of more and more remote areas which will in turn facilitate the carriage of construction material to the isolated places.

Some shortage of drugs was also felt in various institutions of the Pradesh. This was due to meagre allocation of funds for the purpose. For the Fifth Plan additional funds have been proposed to meet the shortages experienced during the Fourth Plan.

The major drawback in the implementation of various development programmes is the shortage of medical and para medical manpower. To overcome this shortage, it is proposed to strengthen the training institutions in the Pradesh. During

the Fourth Plan, a Medical College with an in-take of 50 to 60 students was set up in the Pradesh, Moreover, the nurses training centres are proposed to be strengthened with increased intake capacity. The trainees are also paid stipends to attract better candidates.

For the efficient running of the Medical Department, it is essential to maintain proper medical records. During the Fourth Plan the Statistical Cell was inadequately staffed to meet various demands of data essential for planning, research and teaching etc. This is proposed to be strengthened during the Fifth Plan period.

During the Fourth Plan no analytical laboratory was available in the Pradesh to analyse various food and drug samples taken in the Pradesh. These samples are being sent for analysis outside the Pradesh for which the State is spending about Rs. 50,000 per year. For expeditious analysis of the samples, before deterioration sets in, it is proposed to have one such laboratory in the Fifth Plan. Under the Pure Food Act, additional posts of Food Inspectors have also been suggested.

III. OBJECTIVES, TARGET AND STRATEGIES FOR THE FIFTH PLAN.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan, the emphasis will be laid to consolidate the infrastructure and basic amenities available in various medical institutions with special care to extend the facilities to rural areas. The regional disparities would be carefully assessed and it is proposed to reduce it to the extent possible keeping in view the available resources. The outlay on public health programme

will be Rs.14.00 crores as against Rs. 4.75 crores provided for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

With the Minimum Needs Programme the aim is to provide at least one Primary Health Centre to each Block covering a population of about 50 thousand persons per Public Health Centre by the end of the Fifth Plan. A sub-centre is proposed to be opened for every 10,000 souls. To provide referral services in rural areas, it is proposed to upgrade 25% of P.H.Cs to 30 bedded hospitals. In these hospitals medical, surgical, dental, X-ray and pathological services will be made available. The deficiencies in the institutional and residential accommodation will also be made good. The following targets are proposed to be achieved:-

	Likely by the end of Fourth Plan.	Proposed level by the Fifth Plan.
1. Primary Health Centres.	76	77
2. Sub-centres.	263	300
3. Referral Hospitals	4	21
4. Beds in P.H.Cs and Sub-Centres	453	867
5. Buildings	48	77
6. i) Public Health Centres		
ii) Sub-centres.	-	263
7. Residential quarters	328	597

Under the control of communicable diseases the national control, programmes for malaria eradication, leprosy control, V.D. control, small pox eradication, T.B. control are proposed to be strengthened to eliminate the malady of these diseases.

The facilities available in Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries are proposed to be extended further by opening 75 new Allopathic Dispensaries (5 in the border districts)

and by increasing the bed capacity in several Govt: hospitals. The indoor bed capacity in various hospitals will be increased by 992 beds over the likely level of 3850 beds by the end of Fourth Plan. Moreover, the building construction programme will also be accelerated for the maintenance of power proper health services.

In the field of medical education and research, the intake capacity of the Medical College is not proposed to be increased and will be maintained at the present level of 60 students per year. The College is duly recognised by the Medical Council of India. However, there are many items in the College and the associated Hospital which need greater attention. Financial provisions for improving the quality of the Under-graduate teaching and medical care of sick and indigent people has been made. Additional facilities in various fields will be provided. The shortage in the building both for the college and the staff will be made good to a great extent. The Post Graduate training will be introduced keeping in view the requirements of the Pradesh as also to provide adequate facilities to the Medical Graduates of the College so that they are able to face the challenge of the time independently.

The major drawback in the execution of various development is the shortage of medical and para-medical manpower. To overcome this shortage, it is proposed to train our candidates in various medical and health courses. Suitable stipends will be paid to attract promising local candidates. The indigenous medicine has great scope in

Himachal Pradesh. The simple rural people have great faith in Ayurvedic system of medicine and the Vaidis who are mostly from Himachal Pradesh are willing to serve the difficult areas. Keeping in view the increasing demand of such amenities, it is proposed to establish 75 Ayurvedic Dispensaries (including 10 in the border districts) in the rural areas of the Pradesh. The availability of beds for the treatment of patients under this system will also be strengthened. The number of beds available will increase from 254 in the Fourth Plan to 574 in the Fifth Plan.

Suitable steps are proposed in the Fifth Plan for improving the rural sanitation and as also to assess the extent of problem diseases due to nutritional deficiencies.

The hook-worm disease is common, in all the districts, except Lahaul & Spiti and Kinnaur, and is responsible for high degree of morbidity and mortality. Steps will be taken to control the disease during the Fifth Plan.

To strengthen the enforcement machinery to check the the offences under Pure Food Act, a Food and Drug Laboratory is proposed ~~to be~~ established besides strengthening the inspectoral staff, the Malady of adulteration is felt to be on an increase due to lack of proper corrective measures.

Keeping in view the Guidelines of the Planning Commission, the planning and executing set up in the Medical Department is proposed to be adequately equipped and strengthened in the Fifth Plan for smooth running of planning work.

The programme-wise allocation of funds required within the Fifth Year Plan will be as under:-

<u>Programme.</u>	<u>FIFTH PLAN</u> <u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>	<u>PLAN</u> <u>74-75</u>
1. Minimum Needs Programme.	418.50	43.05
2. Control of communicable diseases.	53.12	6.86
3. Hospitals and Dispensaries.	421.48	23.04
4. Medical Education & Research.	300.00	63.31
5. Training Programme.	24.20	2.60
6. ISM including Homoeopathy.	115.50	3.05
7. Other Programmes.	67.20	5.06
Total:-	<u>1,400.00</u>	<u>146.97</u>

With the implementation of this programme, the availability of Doctors per thousand of population will increase to 0.22 from the likely level of 0.18 in the Fourth Plan. The availability of total beds will improve from 1.27 per thousand of population by the end of Fourth Plan to 1.4 at the end of Fifth Plan. The number of medical institutions will increase from 689 (rural 632 urban 57) to 841 (rural 783 urban 59) during the same period.

IV. INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES ~~PROPOSED FOR~~ ~~INCLUDED IN THE FIFTH PLAN.~~

As already discussed above; various schemes and programmes of health care during the Fifth Five Year Plan period are proposed to be implemented under seven heads:-

(I) Minimum Needs Programme.

(i) Additional Primary Health Centres. (Rs.3.20 lakhs)

One Primary Health Centre in Manguwal Block of Kangra district is proposed to be opened in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

- (ii) Up-gradation of Primary Health Centres as 30 bedded rural Hospitals. (Rs.183.60 lakhs).

In the Primary Health Centre no specialised services are provided in Himachal Pradesh and the serious cases are referred to the District Hospitals for treatment. The upgradation of 17 Primary Health Centres to provide referral service will go a long way in providing special service to the poor people, specially when these areas get isolated due to flooded streams etc;

- (iii) Opening of new Sub-Centres. (Rs.13.69 lakhs).

37 new Sub-centres are proposed to be opened to meet the minimum needs programme of such centres at the rate of each centre for a population of 10,000 persons.

Out of the total outlay, Rs. 6.29 lakhs will be spent on capital works.

- (iv) Supply of Drugs for Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres. (Rs.41.20 lakhs).

There are 76 Primary Health Centres and 263 Sub-centres in the Pradesh. It is proposed to supply drugs worth Rs. 12,000/- per Primary Health Centre and Rs.2,000/- per Sub-centre.

- (v) Providing of doctors in the Sub-centres of backward areas. (Rs.4.80 lakhs).

In view of the difficult terrain of Kinnaur/Lahaul & Spiti and Bharmour/Pangi, it is proposed to post doctors in the Sub-centres and make medical care available in the interior of these areas. Out of this, Rs.3.00 lakhs will be spent on capital works.

(vi) Capital Works-construction of building with Staff quarters for Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres. (Rs. 171.71 lakhs).

Since most of the Public Health Centres are functioning in unsuitable buildings and staff quarters are also not available it is proposed to construct 28 Public Health Centres buildings, 263 Sub-Centres, 65 quarters for doctors, 158 quarters for Class III and 46 quarters for Class IV servants. The entire amount of Rs. 171.71 Lakhs constitutes capital outlay.

2. Control of Communicable Diseases.

(i) National Malaria Eradication Programme (Rs. 6.90 lakhs).

The Malaria Eradication Programme has 2.65 units out of which 0.02 units in attack phase 0.26 Units in consolidation phase and 2.37 in maintenance phase. By the middle of the Fifth Plan the whole of the State will be in maintenance phase. The reimbursement of expenditure on the attack and consolidation phase by the Govt. of India will be continued till the entire areas enters into maintenance phase.

(ii) National Leprosy Control Programme. (Rs. 10.00 Lakhs)

It is proposed to open 60 S.E.T. centres with the Primary Health Centres during the Fifth Five Year Plan to improve the facilities of Leprosy treatment.

(iii) National Small pox Eradication Programme. (Rs. 11.50 Lakhs).

The Government of India had agreed for additional posts under the scheme during the Fourth Plan but the posts have not been sanctioned by Government. As such the expenditure has been included in the Fifth Plan to achieve

programme has been included in the Fifth Plan to achieve the target.

(iv) National T.B. Control Programme. (Rs.11.82 lakhs)

Due to the re-organisation of Districts in H.P. there are no District T.B. Clinics at Hamirpur/Una and Keylong. It is, therefore, proposed that three District T.B. Clinics with B.C.G. teams and 10 isolation beds with each clinic will be established in the Fifth Plan.

(v) National V.D. Control Programme (Rs.12.90 lakhs).

It is proposed to open 20 V.D. Units at District Hospitals Solan/Una/Keylong and two survey team with Headquarters at Simla and Dharmsala to intensify the activities of V.D. Control Programme.

3. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(i) Opening of 70 Allopathic Dispensaries in H.P.
(Rs.80.00 lakhs).

The scheme aims at providing additional medical and public health care facilities to the people in the interior where means of communication are poor. This will involve a capital expenditure of Rs. 29.55 lakhs.

(ii) Opening of 5 Allopathic Dispensaries in District Kinnaur, Lahaul & Spiti and Pangi area of Chamba District. (Rs.21.00 lakhs).

5 Allopathic Dispensaries are proposed to be opened in the tribal areas of H.P. to provide medical aid to these people nearer their homes. It contemplates a capital outlay of Rs. 14.25 lakhs.

(iii) Establishment of Regional Blood Banks in H.P.
(Rs.10.00 lakhs).

No Blood Bank is in existence at the District Hospitals. It is proposed to start regional Blood Banks at 4 district

Head-quarters to meet the requirements of blood. One regional Blood Bank will cater to the needs of 3 districts.

(iv) Opening of Medical record unit at District Hospitals. (Rs.3.10 lakhs).

Under this scheme 8 Medical Record Unit ~~except~~ Kinnaur, Lahaul & Spiti, Una and Hamirpur are to be set up at District Hospitals so as to maintain the medical record for the purposes of research, statistics etc;

(v) Upgradation of District Hospital Dharamsala Provision of beds. (Rs. 16.25 lakhs).

The demand for indoor treatment at Dharamsala cannot be met by the present bed strength of 100. Looking to the requirements, the bed strength of District Hospital, Dharamsala will be increased to 200 beds. Out of the total expenditure, Rs.10 lakhs will be on capital account.

(vi) Opening of Mental Hospital in H.P. (Rs.13.00 lakhs)

From various references received in the Medical Deptt., it has been assessed that there is a good number of mental patients in H.P. for whom accommodation could not ^{be} found in various Mental Hospitals outside the Pradesh. Sometimes, patients have to wait for a considerable time thereby resulting in further deterioration of their health. Therefore, a Mental Hospital is proposed to be opened at Simla with indoor accommodation of 60 beds. This will involve a capital expenditure on building to the tune of Rs.13.00 lakhs.

(vii) Upgradation of Civil Dispensaries. (Rs.8.75 lakhs)

The work load in Civil Dispensary Garli and Kunihar has increased in recent years. To cope up with the demand,

it is proposed that additional beds and staff be provided in these Dispensaries. Both these Dispensaries will be raised to 50 bedded Hospitals. A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs will be spent for the construction of hospital building and staff quarter on capital account.

(viii) Capital Works Construction of buildings with Staff quarters, (Rs.129.38 lakhs).

To provide Government accommodation with staff quarters in the existing Allopathic and Ayurvedic Dispensaries, it is proposed to cover 55 Allopathic Dispensaries (5 in border areas), 130 Ayurvedic Dispensaries (30 in border areas). In addition the proposed Food and Drugs Laboratory with staff quarters is also to be covered under this Programme. The entire proposed amount of Rs.129.38 lakhs is on capital outlay.

(ix) Augmentation of Staff at District Hospitals. (Rs.14.00 lakhs).

The work load in the District Hospitals at Chamba/Mandi/Nahan/Bilaspur/Simla has increased considerably. To cope up with the work load additional staff, such as Medical Officer, Theatre Assistant and Laboratory Technician etc; has been proposed.

(x) Improvement of outdoor Services in Hospitals. (Rs.126.00 lakhs).

The out-patient Department are proposed to be located in separate building near or a little removed from the existing hospital buildings. Additional facilities with specialised consultation in Orthopaedics, Cardiology, Casualty Service and Diagnostic and Immunisation etc; will be provided in 9 District Hospitals, At sum of Rs. 38 lakhs has been provided for capital works.

4. Medical Education and Research.

(i) Improvement in Undergraduate Training in Medical College, Simla. (Rs.285.57 lakhs).

For providing improved services for medical care of the sick and indigent people as also to improve the quality of Undergraduate teaching, it is proposed to provide additional essential amenities like Cardiac Unit for the treatment of heart patients, Intensive Coronary Unit, Burns Unit, Plastic Surgery Unit, X-ray Unit, Cobalt Unit etc;. Besides various laboratory facilities are also proposed to be strengthened for diagnosis of specialised ailments, like Cardiac Laboratory, Gastro-enterology laboratory, respiratory laboratory etc; The pre-medical staff will be provided training facilities for equipping them to handle the sensitive instruments and apparatus. This will include an expenditure of Rs.242.00 lakhs for the construction of college building and staff quarters.

(ii) Starting of Post Graduate Training. (Rs.14.43 lakhs)

The various improvements recommended to enhance the quality of M.B.B.S. Course, if implemented, could form a good nucleus for introducing the Post Graduate Courses with a little additional effort. The provision of Post Graduate specialised training to the Under-graduates will make them capable of facing the challenge of time and situation independently. There is no reason why the young Graduates of Himchal Pradesh should not be provided with these facilities, it is proposed to start various courses leading to M.D. and M.S. in different aspects of medicine and surgery.

Actually the requirement under this head is around Rs.38.12 lakhs. But due to lack of provision of funds, an amount of Rs.14.43 lakhs only has been kept under this scheme. The balance of Rs. 23.69 lakhs will be made available by the Medical Department, if so required.

(5) Training Programmes.

(i) Augmentation of staff in Training Centres.
(Rs.4.20 lakhs).

To cope with the increased in take of nurses etc; in the Training Schools during the Fifth Five Year Plan, additional teaching staff is necessary.

(ii) Education and Training. (Rs.20.00 lakhs).

This scheme contemplates the payment of stipends to various students enrolled for various medical and public health courses and para-medical personnel. In all 330 students are proposed to be paid under this scheme.

6. Indigenous system of medicine including Homoeopathy.

(i) Opening of 65 Ayurvedic Dispensaries in H.P.
(Rs.63.00 lakhs).

It is proposed to strengthen the Ayurvedic facilities by opening 65 Dispensaries in rural areas. This will involve a capital expenditure of Rs.20.00 lakhs.

(ii) Opening of 10 Ayurvedic Dispensaries in border districts Kannaur and Lahaul & Spiti and Pangi in District Chamba (Rs.18.50 lakhs).

Taking into account the increasing demand of the people of border areas, 10 Ayurvedic Dispensaries will be opened. This will involve expenditure of Rs.8.50 lakhs for the construction of building and staff-quarters.

- (iii) Establishment of Ayurvedic Cell at Medical Directorate. (Rs.3.00 lakhs).

With the expansion of Aurvedic institutions, the existing technical and ministerial staff in the Directorate cannot cope with the work. The Ayurvedic Cell, has, therefore, been proposed.

- (iv) Providing of 2 emergency beds in Ayurvedic Dispensaries. (Rs. 2.00 lakhs).

In old areas of H.P. 2 indoor beds are provided in selected Ayurvedic dispensaries while in merged areas no such facility is available. It is proposed to provide 2 indoor beds each in 100 Ayurvedic Dispensaries.

- (v) Combining of Ayurvedic Pharmacies Jogindernagar and Majra. (Rs.15.00 lakhs).

To meet the requirement of building and staff quarters necessary due to the combining of 2 Ayurvedic Pharmacies, a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been proposed for the construction work of building; at Jogindernagar.

- (vi) Providing of 20 additional indoor beds in District Hospitals for Ayurvedic treatment. (Rs.14.00 lakhs).

At present there are only two Ayurvedic Hospitals in the Pradesh. To meet the demand, it is proposed to add 20 beds each in the District Hospitals Mandi/Chamba/Bilaspur/Nahan/Dharmasala and Kulu for Ayurvedic treatment.

7. Other Programmes.

- (i) Providing of rural sanitation. (Rs.10.00 lakhs).

It is proposed to provide funds for sanitation in rural areas through panchayats.

- (ii) Nutrition Programmes. (additional staff).
(Rs.4.40 lakhs).

It is essential to make an assessment of nutritional deficiency for its successful implementation of nutritional

programme in the Pradesh. The basic data collected by the establishment of two nutrition teams at the State headquarters and Dharmsala will be provided to the Development Department and the Welfare for proper implementation of their programme of nutrition.

(iii) Preventive medicines. (Rs.32.40 lakhs).

It is proposed to establish ten teams of preventive medicine, one in each district (except Kinnaur and Lahaul & Spiti) to check the incidence of hook-worm disease.

(iv) Additional Food Inspectors. (Rs.5.75 lakhs).

15 additional Food Inspectors are proposed to ensure effective control of adulteration under the Pure Foods Act.

(v) Setting up of Food & Drug Laboratory. (Rs.5.20 lakhs)

A Food and Drug Laboratory is proposed to be set up the acquisition of the existing Food Laboratory of the Municipal Corporation, Simla. This is required for speedy analysis of the samples seized by the Food Inspectors.

(vi) Establishment of Planning Cell in Medical Public Health Directorate. (Rs.4.00 lakhs).

The existing staff is inadequate to meet the requirement of planning work. A Cell has been proposed as stressed by the Government of India to meet the requirement.

(vii) School Health Service. (Rs.5.45 lakhs).

It is proposed to provide school health service units at District Simla/Hamirpur/Una/Solan/Kulu and Mandi and augmentation of staff at District Mandi/Chamba/Bilaspur Nahan for strengthening the medical inspection of school children. In Kangra District such a unit is already functioning with complete staff.

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMEI. INTRODUCTION.

Himachal's population according to 1971 census has been estimated at 34.61 lakhs showing a growth rate of 2.3 per cent per annum. The public health facilities which have been made available to people have caused a sharp fall in the death rate without any significant change in the fertility rate. This has naturally led to a steady rise in population in the Pradesh like the rest of the country. With further improvement in medical services the present growth rate may continue even in future unless something substantial is done in the field of Family Planning. Our objective of socio-economic betterment of the people will remain a mere vision if the rate of growth of people is not controlled and human skill and resources are not developed to the desired extent. India is amongst the few countries which has taken up family planning as a national programme, with an objective of reducing birth rate from 40 per thousand at present to 25 per thousand expeditiously as possible. It is proposed to accelerate the tempo of family planning programme in the Pradesh during the Fifth Five Year Plan. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, family planning will be integrated with health and nutrition. It is only in this manner that the concept of small families can be propagated on durable basis.

II. REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS UNDER THE FOURTH PLAN.

Apart from the existing medical institutions there are 71 family planning clinics/units in the State exclusively engaged in dissemination of useful information relating to family planning; and providing appropriate family planning appliances. Facilities for carrying out vasectomy and tubectomy operations are available in all the district/ civil dispensaries and in several primary health centres in the Pradesh. In order to bring these services near home frequent camps are being arranged in the rural areas of the Pradesh. Enforcement of Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1972 in the State with effect from 1st April, 1972, it is expected, will go a long way in boosting the family planning programme of the State.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan period, the expenditure on Family Planning programme in the Pradesh is expected to be around Rs.1.00 crores as against the allocation of Rs.2.50 crores. So far as physical achievements are concerned, the position of achievements against targets is as under:-

	<u>4th Plan target.</u>	<u>Likely achievement</u>
1. Sterilization.	50000	27724
2. I.U.D.C.	37900	12438
3. Contraceptives.	NA	19354

From the facts mentioned above it is clear that so far no appreciable progress has been made in the State compared to some of the more progressive states of our country. This somewhat tardy performance is

partly due to the non-availability of trained personnel in various categories. Corrective steps have and are proposed to be taken to overcome these difficulties during the current and first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan. In the absence of trained mechanics and spare parts the mobility of the department got considerably reduced despite the availability of UNICEF vehicles. These things are also being attended to.

With expansion of Family Planning activities in this Pradesh difficulty of finding suitable accommodation for this work, in the already congested medical and health institutions was also faced. This problem is proposed to be solved to some extent by the construction of some annexes to be attached with Primary Health Centres and by the construction of Family Planning Sub-centres ^{also} as ~~staff quarters~~.

III. OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND STRATEGY FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan vigorous extension education approach for motivating the people to accept the norm of a small family will be given due emphasis. Adequate clinical facilities will also be arranged as close to the people as possible. With this two pronged attack both on the clinical as well as extension side it is expected that growth rate will be considerably brought down in the Pradesh. For this additional doctors will be provided in the Family Planning Centres to carry out the Family Planning programme effectively. The schemes for post partum care, immunising programmes, nutritional anaemia etc. will be taken

due care of. To strengthen the State health transport system provision has been made to purchase new vehicles and for the maintenance of all the fleet to keep the mobility of family Planning programme at top working conditions. A sum of 416.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent to achieve these objectives. The entire amount has been divided into two parts i.e. for the continuing scheme Rs.197.87 lakhs and new scheme Rs.218.13 lakhs. As in the past 100 per cent reimbursement will be made by the Government of India, in accordance with Shri K.K.Shah, Union Minister, for Health and Family Planning Government of India, D.O. letter No.14-58/68-MEM(FP) (Plg.), dated 26.5.1969 to the Honourable Chief Minister, Himachal Pradesh.

IV. INDIVIDUAL SCHEME PROGRAMMES INCLUDED IN THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL FAMILY PLANNING CENTRE AT STATE HEAD QUARTER (Rs.28.50 lakhs)

It is proposed to start a Regional Family Planning Training Centre to impart training to different categories of staff required under the programme. Out of this, capital outlay is to the tune of Rs.4.50 lakhs.

2. CONSTRUCTION OF FAMILY PLANNING ANNEXES TO BE ATTACHED WITH THE PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES (Rs.43.00 lakhs):

It is proposed to construct 57 Family Planning Annexes with the Primary Health Centres during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The whole amount constitutes capital outlay.

3. ESTABLISHMENT OF 2 ADDITIONAL AUXILIARY NURSE MIDWIVES TRAINING SCHOOL (Rs.12.33 lakhs)

A large number of A.N.Ms will be needed to man the sub centres at the Primary Health Centres. Since the A.N.Ms are

not only responsible for the motivational aspect of the Family Planning Programme, but also for MCH services and immunization programme i.e. the overall care of Family the training for this key work essential. It is, therefore, proposed to establish two additional training school of A.N.Ms during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The capital outlay is of the order of 4.00 lakhs.

4. ESTABLISHMENT OF ADDITIONAL SCHOOL FOR LADY HEALTH VISITOR TRAINING (Rs. 5.50 lakhs)

A large number of lady Health Visitors will be needed to meet the requirements of the Family Planning Component of staff in Primary Health Centres. It is proposed to start one additional Training School of Lady Health Visitors to overcome the shortages. The capital outlay amounts to Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

5. CONSTRUCTION OF FAMILY PLANNING SUB CENTRES WITH STAFF QUARTERS (Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to construct 66 Family Planning Sub-Centres with staff quarters during the Fifth Plan. The whole amount constitutes capital outlay.

6. POST PARTUM PROGRAMME IN THE LADY READING HOSPITAL SIMLA (Rs. 7.10 lakhs)

The post partum programme in Hospital has assumed greater importance because most of the women come to the institution for confinement. Therefore, it is proposed to start the post partum programme in the Lady Reading Hospital, Simla.

7. PROVIDING OF ONE MEDICAL OFFICER IN EACH PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES (Rs. 19.60 lakhs)

It is proposed to provide one Medical Officer each in 45 Primary Health Centres to carryout the Family Planning Programme.

8. IMMUNISATION PROGRAMME (Rs. 4.00 lakhs):

It is proposed to undertake immunisation Programme in the District Hospitals (Except Kinnaur and Lahaul &Spiti District) during the Fifth Plan.

9. MEDICINES FOR NUTRITIONAL ANEMIA (Rs. 4.00 lakhs):

It is proposed to provide medicines for Nutritional Anaemia through the District Hospitals/Tehsil/Taluka Hospitals/Primary Health Centres to the people who are suffering from Nutritional Anaemia.

10. COMPENSATION MONEY (Rs. 25.00 lakhs)

All the District Headquarter Hospitals, Referral Hospitals and many Primary Health Centres are providing sterilization services and facilities for IUCD. The Family Planning Centres, M&CW centres and dispensaries (Allopathic & Ayurvedic) are also storing contraceptives for free distribution. It is proposed to provide sufficient funds for compensation money to achieve the target during the plan.

11. PURCHASE OF VEHICLES FOR PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES (Rs. 40.10 lakhs);

It is proposed to purchase 76 vehicles for each Primary Health Centres to carry out the Family Planning Programme efficiently.

12. STATE HEALTH TRANSPORT ORGANISATION (Rs. 9.00 lakhs):

At present the vehicles are being got repaired from the Himachal Government Transport Workshops. Due to rush of work in the Himachal Government Transport Workshops, the vehicles are not repaired in time and have to be parked in

the workshop for months together. In the absence of vehicles the field work suffers a lot. It is, therefore, proposed to establish State Transport Organisation under the Family Planning Programme during this Plan.

13. ESTABLISHMENT OF TWO DISTRICT FAMILY PLANNING BUREAUX (Rs.14.00 lakhs):

On the reorganisation of Districts in Himachal Pradesh, two new Districts at Hamirpur and Una have been formed, and as such District Family Planning Bureaux have been proposed to be established in the newly created Districts. Out of Rs.14.00 lakhs, Rs.3.20 lakhs will be spent on Capital Works.

14. The following are spillover schemes and will be continued during Fifth Five Year Plan:-

1.State Family Planning Bureau.	3.50	lakhs.
2.District Family Planning Bureau	30.01	"
3.Rural Family Planning Bureau	113.20	"
4.Urban Family Planning Centre	11.15	"
5.Transport	21.45	"
6.Mass Education Programme	5.45	"
7.Other Services and Supplies	11.30	"
8.Grant-in-aid	2.00	"
TOTAL:-	197.86	"

...

'NUTRITION'I. INTRODUCTORY:

The problem of mal-nutrition assumes wide spread dimensions among certain vulnerable categories of the population. Recent survey indicates that nearly two-third of the expectant mothers belonging to the poor sections of the community suffer from serious mal-nutrition. In-fant mortality continues to be high. The health of young children, both pre-school and school-going, needs special care. Protein mal-nutrition is acute practically in all parts of the Pradesh and deficiency diseases have a high incidence. Special programme of nutrition in respect of supplementary feeding, nutritional rehabilitation and in the fields of prophylaxis against nutritional disorders and deficiencies need to receive special attention.

While the school feeding programme is undertaken by the Education Department, the Welfare Department would continue to cater to the needs of pre-school children, handicapped children, children belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and expectant and lactating mothers residing in urban slum poverty pockets and other backward areas. The Community Development Organisation is covering blocks other than the tribal block under this programme.

II. REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS DURING THE FOURTH PLAN.

The Welfare Department started the Special Nutrition Programme in November, 1970 in 3 Tribal Blocks and in some slum areas of Simla on an experimental basis. During 1970-71 the programme benefited 4,032 tribal and 440 urban children. The feeding programme is run for 300 days in a year. Initially,

the pre-school children between the age-group 0-3 years were covered for providing high protein and nutritious diet. During 1971-72, the scope of the programme was enlarged covering children between the age group 0-6 years as also the expectant and nursing mothers and all the 7 T.D. Blocks were covered and the cooperation of the voluntary organisations in the State for making the programme a success was enlisted. The programme registered an appreciable progress as from a modest beginning of 3,956 beneficiaries during 1970-71, it benefited 13,228 children and mothers during 1972-73. During the Fourth Plan period, the likely expenditure on this Centrally-Sponsored scheme is estimated at Rs.23.60 lakhs.

The Community Development Organisation furthered this cause by spending, apart from under State-Sector, an amount of Rs.27.00 lakhs during the Fourth Plan as a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme. Special attention to the training and education about the consumption and production of nutritive foods like eggs, fish, fruit and vegetables etc. was paid. Through the Mahila Mandals, demonstration feeding was arranged for pre-school going children, expectant and nursing mothers in the areas covered by the programme. The Applied Nutrition programme was initiated in the Pradesh during 1963-64 in 3 Blocks. Consequent upon the re-organisation of Punjab four Blocks, where the programme was already in operation, were added.

At present, under the Applied Nutrition Scheme the programme is in operation in 21 Blocks and the number is likely to increase to 24 Blocks by the close of the Fourth Plan. Out of these 24 Blocks, 16 Blocks are in operational stage. In addition to the Applied Nutrition Programme, 13 Blocks were covered under the Composite Nutrition Programme for providing nutrition education, demonstration feeding and strengthening the associate organisations like Youth Clubs, Mahila Mandals etc.

III. OVERALL OBJECTIVES, STRATEGY AND OUTLAYS FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

During the Fifth Plan the priority group to be covered would be children in the age group of 0-6 years and school going children of the weaker sections, pregnant and lactating mothers. Special attention would, however, continue to be paid to tribal population, urban slums and other Searcity and famine stricken areas. In Himachal Pradesh three important nutritional deficiencies in respect of protein calory, iron and Vitamin-A are to be combated with. These deficiencies would be removed by distributing nourishing diet, iron tablets and multi-vitamin capsules, etc. besides arranging training in the consumption and production of nutritive foods. All-out efforts would be made to integrate the programme with other agencies in order to form it a composite package program which would include feeding, minimum health care immunisation, improvement in environmental sanitation.

For carrying out this programme, an amount of Rs.344.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Fifth Plan as detailed below:-

<u>Department</u>	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
	<u>Plan Outlay</u>	<u>1974-75 Outlay</u>
1. Special Nutrition Programme	175.00	35.21
2. Composite Nutrition programme.	100.00	16.71
3. Mid-day Meals	<u>69.00</u>	<u>13.80</u>
	<u>344.00</u>	<u>65.72</u>

Further, a scheme costing Rs.4.40 lakhs has been included under 'Health' for establishing two Nutrition Teams at Simla and Dharamsala for making an assessment of the nutritional deficiency diseases due to imbalanced diet.

IV. INDIVIDUAL PROGRAMMES PROPOSED FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

1. Special Nut-rition Programme (Rs.175.00 lakhs):

i. Tribal Programme (Rs.73.50 lakhs):

During the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to cover 14,600 tribal children and 1,600 expectant and nursing mothers in all the 7 Tribal Blocks.

ii. Urban Programme (Rs.68.60 lakhs):

It is proposed to benefit 14,000 urban children and 1,700 mothers. The programme is mainly concentrated in Simla town where, 3,000 children and 400 mothers would be covered at a cost of Rs.14.52 lakhs.

iii. Scarcity Areas (Rs.21.88 lakhs):

The scarcity and famine stricken areas would be covered where 4,000 children and 800 mothers would be benefited in 80 Centres. Exact location of the

areas within the Pradesh will be determined from time to time when such contingencies arise.

iv) Strengthening of the Organisation (Rs. 8.58 lakhs):

The present organisation for executing this programme is skeleton in nature which comprises one Special Officer and 4 other staff members. In order to accelerate the programme, it is proposed to augment the staff strength with the addition of 1 Research Officer, another Special Officer and other 25 officials at various levels.

v) Miscellaneous expenditure (Rs. 2.44 lakhs):

It is mainly proposed for recurring expenditure like rent, purchase of stationery, furniture and fixtures etc.

2. Composite Nutrition Programme (Rs. 100.00 lakhs)

The aim of this programme would be to increase production at the village level of nutritive foods like poultry, fish, milk, fruits and vegetables and to provide facilities for training and education in the production, preparation and consumption of these foods. It is proposed to provide annually Rs. 34,000 per in-active Block and Rs. 51,000 per active Block running under Applied Nutrition Programme. Further, an amount of Rs. 31,000 per Block per annum would be provided for each of the 16 Blocks to be covered under the Composite Programme.

3. Mid-day Meals (Rs.69.00 lakhs)

This programme was not in operation during the Fourth Plan under the State Sector. However, during the Fifth-Plan it aims at providing mid-day meals to 27,600 children per year in the primary classes during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period. This scheme will ensure improved nutritional standards, apart from inculcating sound dietary habits, amongst the students. Further, this programme serves as an incentive for universal enrolment and retention.

DRINKING WATER SUPPLYA. RURAL WATER SUPPLY.I-INTRODUCTORY.

In most parts of Himachal Pradesh it is difficult to dig wells because of its rocky and hilly terrain. The main source of water supply is natural springs, which are few and keep on shifting from year to year. The investment in such schemes becomes infructuous as soon as the source of water shifts.

As the population is scattered and the houses are located at different hill tops, one water supply scheme cannot cater to an entire village. This adds to per capita costs.

The material used in the shape of pipes has to be of better quality, otherwise it would snap or get rusted very easily in the extreme conditions prevalent in the hills. There is also a need for constant maintenance of these pipes. There are problems of bursting of pipes and storage tanks, theft of pipes, siltage of channels and corrosion of pipes due to mineral content in water.

Moreover, due to non-availability of potable water in number of villages in the Pradesh the diseases of goitre and guinea worm infection are in vogue. The rural population of the Pradesh is 93 per cent according to 1971 census spread over 18,929 villages, out of which 2,009 villages are uninhabited. Thus we are left with 16,920 inhabited villages with a population of 32,18,544 souls. The population of different communities/classes in the rural

of different communities/classes in the rural areas is as under:-

1. Scheduled Castes.	7,34,080	(22.81 %)
2. Scheduled Tribes.	1,41,055	(4.38 %)
3. Backward Classes excluding Scheduled Castes/Tribes. (Approximate)	1,60,715	(4.98 %)
TOTAL:	<u>10,35,850</u>	<u>(32.18 %)</u>
4. Other Classes. (General)	21,82,694	(67.82 %)
Grand Total:	<u>32,18,544</u>	

The scheduled Castes community lives in scattered areas throughout the Pradesh and have no separate pockets or settlements.

The problem of 'Water Supply' in the rural areas, in the right earnest, was started to be tackled in the Pradesh from the year 1972-73 onward, and so far, we have not even been able to touch ^{even} the fringe of the problem due to paucity of funds.

II. REVIEW OF PROGRESS DURING THE FOURTH PLAN.

The programme of rural water supply in this Pradesh is carried out through the Public Works Department and the Community Development Department. The schemes costing Rs. 25,000 and more each are taken up by the Public Works Department and the rest by the Community Development Department. However, proper coordination is being maintained between the two departments at the district level to avoid overlapping. For the Fourth Five-Year Plan a sum of Rs. 235.00 lakhs was provided for the

programme as a whole against which the likely expenditure would be Rs. 385.62 lakhs. It is contemplated that by the end of March, 1974, 3,454 villages (including 1,000 villages by the Community Development Department) having 7,56,711 souls would be provided with potable water supply. The weaker section of the society and backward areas are likely to be benefited as under:-

1. Approximate tribal and 72,143 souls.
Backward classes (in concentrated areas).
2. Other classes including
Scheduled Castes. 6,84,568 souls.

TOTAL: 7,56,711

III. OVERALL OBJECTIVES, STRATEGY AND OUTLAYS DURING THE FIFTH PLAN.

Objectives and priorities recommended by the Working Group lay emphasis that the villages of the following categories should be covered with safe drinking water during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

1. All water supply schemes which cover scarcity villages and which are treated as spill over schemes would be completed first. (It is added that all the spill over schemes are under execution mostly in scarcity villages except few easy villages which fell within the groups of scarcity villages.);
2. All scarcity villages which have no local potable water sources within a distance of 1.6 Kms or with vertical lift of 250 feet or more in hilly areas;
3. All problem villages where local potable water sources dry up completely for a part of year and compel the villagers to seek alternative sources of water supply at a distance of 1.6 Kms. or more;

4. All villages having excessive flouride contents or prone to water borne diseases and other health problems like goitre and guinia worm etc; and
5. All villages and localities of weaker section of the society not covered under scarcity and difficult categories and where no organised safe and potable system of water supply exists.

As per recommendations of the Working Group a rough and quick assessment regarding scarcity/difficult villages was carried out during the year 1972 and as a result thereof about 9,400 villages were identified as scarcity villages. Out of these about 920 villages will be covered by the end of the Fourth Plan leaving about 8,480 villages with population of 13,78,780 souls yet to be covered with safe drinking water.

Detailed work of identification is under progress at present. The data so far collected reveals upward revision. Out of 24,25,992 population 18,51,483 souls i.e., 75 per cent come under scarcity areas. The average cost of providing piped water supply in Himachal Pradesh is about Rs.220/- per head and it is estimated that to benefit the population of scarcity villages with potable water, we would need atleast about Rs. 41.04 crores under the 'Minimum Needs Programme'. The financial needs may increase by 5 to 10 per cent over and above this estimation.

As regards sanitation in rural areas, it is stated that 93.01 per cent population resides in villages. Of course, it would be ideal to improve the condition of sanitation in rural areas, but taking into account the

financial constraints on other important social and economic problems, it would not be possible to tackle this problem during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

The total requirements of funds for providing safe drinking water supply to all the villages in the State numbering 13,466 (excluding 3,454 villages out of the total of 16,920 inhabited villages having been covered by the end of the Fourth Plan) have been estimated at about Rs.60.00 crores. As earlier stated, we need at least 41.04 crores under the 'Minimum Needs Programme' to cover only those villages which come within the purview of limitations/priorities as fixed by the Working Group and described in the aforesaid paras.

Against the minimum need of Rs.41.04 crores we propose an outlay of Rs.21.00 crores for providing piped water supply in scarcity/difficult rural villages. Out of this outlay 17.00 crores would be at the disposal of P.W.D. and 4.00 crores at the disposal of Community Development Department for executing schemes costing less than Rs.25,000/- each. This allocation of Rs.21.00 crores will be inadequate keeping in view the decisions of the Govt. of India as well as the State Government that all scarcity and difficult villages will be covered with potable water supply during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. We will hardly be able to cover 50 per cent of such population and similarly 50 per cent of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and backward classes, which will provide direct employment to about 4,000 persons.

The detailed year-wise anticipated requirement of the funds to carry out the above programme would be as under:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Proposed outlay,</u> (Rs. in crores)
1974-75 $\frac{21 \times 14}{100}$	2.94
1975-76 $\frac{21 \times 17}{100}$	3.57
1976-77 $\frac{21 \times 20}{100}$	4.20
1977-78 $\frac{21 \times 23}{100}$	4.83
1978-79 $\frac{21 \times 26}{100}$	5.46
	Total Rs. <u>21.00</u> crores

Incase of components of the Plan on the work-side the amounts indicated above include the charges on establishment @ 20 per cent of the works expenditure.

IV. OPERATIONAL DETAILS OF THE FIFTH PLAN.

To carry out the programme as has been discussed under the head ' Objectives, strategy and outlays' it is anticipated that 3 Public Health Circles, 12 Divisions and 48 Sub-Divisions during the First year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan and 8 Circles, 32 Division, and 128 Sub-Divisions during 1978-79 i.e. the last year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan would be required, as the work regarding maintenance of water supply schemes will increase considerably and we will also have to execute piped water supply schemes in the urban areas. In order to ensure smooth working in the field the following equipments etc;

will be necessary in addition to the equipments available at present with the Department:-

	Rs.
1. Jeeps 78 Nos.	19,17,380
2. Trucks 96 Nos.	66,00,000
3. Surveying and mathematical instruments.	9,30,000
4. Investigation of W.S.S. and preparation of estimates.	10,00,000
Total:-	<u>1,04,47,000</u>
Say Rs.	<u>1.04 crores.</u>

This amount would be indivisible, leaving Rs. 19.96 crores for distribution on works.

District-wise break-up.

The district-wise break-up of the divisible outlay of Rs. 19.96 crores is as under:-

District.	Rural population and its percentage.	Share of outlay. (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Mandi.	4,66,975 (14.51%)	290.00
2. Simla.	3,56,780 (11.09%)	221.00
3. Solan.	2,15,248 (6.69%)	134.00
4. Sirmur.	2,24,318 (6.97%)	139.00
5. Bilaspur.	1,85,283 (5.75%)	115.00
6. Chamba.	2,36,389 (7.34%)	146.00
7. Kangra.	7,43,948 (23.12%)	461.00
8. Hamirpur.	3,12,117 (9.69%)	193.00
9. Una.	2,22,495 (6.91%)	138.00
10. Kulu.	1,81,613 (5.64%)	113.00
11. Kinnaur.	49,835 (1.56%)	31.00
12. Lahaul & Spiti.	23,538 (0.73%)	15.00
Total:-	<u>32,18,544 (100%)</u>	<u>1,996.00</u>

The balance population of tribal areas and backward areas which is likely to remain uncovered with drinking

water supply by the end of Fourth Plan is as under:-

District.	Area.	Total population.	Population likely to be covered by end of 3/74.	Balance population remains to be covered.
1. Chamba.	Pangi and Bharmour.	40891	3271	37620
2. Kinnaur.	Hangrang, Peo, Morang, Kalpa, Nichhar and Sangla etc;	49835	48048	1787
3. Lahaul & Spiti.		23538	12332	11206
	Total:	114264	63651	50613
4. Backward area of district Chamba, Kangra, Simla, Kulu, Sirmur & Mandi.		160715	8492	152223
	Grand Total:	274979	72143	202836

The District-wise break up as given in para above is according to the percentage of rural population. From the above tables it can be deduced that 48048 population of Kinnaur District would have been served by the end of the Fourth Plan. With the completion of three water supply schemes in the early period of Fifth Five Year Plan the balance population would also be covered. According to population the share of this district comes to Rs. 31 lakhs whereas a some of about Rs. 5 lakhs will be required in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the completion of schemes in progress. The balance allocation of this district, therefore, will be utilised in Lahaul & Spiti District for the proposed water supply schemes costing Rs. 41 lakhs, provided it is not needed for Kinnaur District.

Tribal and Backward Areas.

For extending water supply scheme to the tribal and backward areas of the Pradesh a sum of Rs. 201 lakhs has been kept apart on the basis of preliminary assessment and requirements. This amount will be spent to fill up the gaps which will remain unfilled by the end of the Fourth Plan.

B. URBAN WATER SUPPLY.INTRODUCTORY.

There is acute shortage of water in the capital town of Simla which is also a tourists spot. At present the per day requirement of water is 24 lakh gallons. The requirement shoots up during summer months to the level of 32 lakh gallons per day and this requirement is likely to go up, Simla town being an important market, tourists town, and as there has been an increase in the population in the town as well as in the tourists traffic. It is expected that the requirement of water in 1978-79 would be of ^{the} order of 80 lakh gallons per day. Thus immediate steps are required to be taken to meet this demand of the town.

II. REVIEW OF PROGRESS OF THE FOURTH PLAN.

During the Fourth Five-Year-Plan the Simla Municipal Corporation has taken up two schemes viz., Jagroti Water Supply Scheme and Guma Water Supply Scheme which engage the enhancement of present level of water supply of 24 lakh gallons to 37 lakh gallons per day.

At present the Jagroti Water Supply Scheme is under execution and the Guma Water Supply Scheme is yet to be implemented. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan a sum of Rs.8,88,900/- was given as grant-in-aid to the Corporation by the Govt: for the implementation of the Jagroti Water Supply Scheme and the amount is expected to be utilized in full by the Corporation beside arranging the finances from their own sources.

III. PROPOSAL FOR THE FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

In view of the projected demand of water supply at the level of 80 lakh gallons per day by the close of the Fifth Five-Year Plan it is proposed to tap the Sutlej River for providing additional supply to the Simla town. A preliminary survey has already been carried out by the Corporation and it shows that this project would cost over Rs. 5.00 crores.

The details of the works for water supply scheme based on preliminary survey are as under:-

(Anticipated in-take of water 60 lakh gallons per day).

		Rs.
1, Rising mains 20" dia (for raw water)	500 rft.	1,60,000
2. Pump House (raw water).		30,000
3. Intake works.		1,50,000
4. Pumps for raw water.		2,40,000
5. Rising mains- 20" dia (for pure water)	74,000 rft	2,85,00,000
6. Pumps for (pure water)		96,00,000
7. Treatment plant.		45,00,000

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8. Pump house (pure water).	9,90,000
9. Intermediary sump.	6,75,000
10. Approach road- 20 K.Ms.	15,00,000
11. Acquisition of land 100 acres.	10,00,000
12. Power transmission line, Sub-station etc;	35,00,000
13. Staff quarters.	12,00,000
14. Development of land.	5,00,000
15. Survey and investigations of the project.	1,00,000
16. Miscellaneous expenditure.	1,65,000
Total:	<u>5,28,10,000</u>

The expenditure would be met by the corporation by raising loans from the L.I.C. to the extent of about 2.50 crores during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

The total anticipated outlay under Water Supply programme would be of the order of Rs. 2350 Lakhs as per details below:-

	5th Plan outlay. (Rs. in lakhs)	Plan 1974-75
1. Rural Water Supply.	2100.00	294.00
2. Urban Water Supply.	250.00	35.00
Total:	<u>2350.00</u>	<u>329.00</u>

HOUSINGINTRODUCTORY

Next to food and clothing, housing is the basic necessity for the welfare of an individual. This has assumed a special significance in the context of the avowed objective of the Fifth Five Year Plan to launch a frontal attack on the poverty in the country. Some sort of a shelter over one's head is an absolute must in the climatic conditions of the Pradesh. Like the rest of the country Himachal too is facing the acute shortage of housing because of the rapid growth in population. In the case of this Pradesh, this problem is further aggravated because of the comparatively higher cost of construction which serves as a positive disincentive for the private individuals to make investment in housing. In order to tackle this problem several housing schemes have been and are being implemented with the financial assistance of the government. Housing board has been set up which is expected to make a substantial contribution towards easing the problem of housing in the Pradesh. The few urban areas that we have in the Pradesh the problem of housing has in fact given rise to slums, congestions and insanitary conditions for which remedial measures need to be initiated on priority basis. The Govt. of Himachal is fully conscious about the magnitude of the problem and is determined to make a positive dent in the field of housing during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

II. REVIEW OF PROGRESS UNDER THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

Originally an outlay of Rs.78.00 lakhs was provided for this sector which was subsequently raised to 196.50 lakhs and is likely to be fully utilised by the close of the Plan period. The schemes were designed to meet the requirements of Low Income Group, Middle Income Group Village population and Labour colonies, Rental Houses for Govt. employees and the setting up of a Housing Board. The target of constructing 275 houses under the Low Income Group and Subsidized Industrial Housing Schemes was fixed against which the likely achievement would be 225 houses. Under the village Housing Scheme 215 villages were required to be covered while only 15 villages would be benefited under this programme. The short-fall in achieving physical targets has been on account of rise in the cost of construction of the houses.

Himachal Pradesh Housing Board has been constituted with effect from 25th February, 1972. The main objects of the Board are to frame and execute housing schemes in the cities/villages and to execute housing schemes on behalf of local authorities, cooperative societies or other employers when houses are to be built mainly for the residence of the employees.

To start with the Housing Board proposes to take up the construction of housing colonies at Hamirpur, Una, Simla Parwanoo and Solan. The

sites for this purpose at Hamirpur and Una have already been selected and steps for acquisition of land are afoot. Likewise, sites for the construction of houses, offices etc. in Shimla have also been selected. Apart from this, the Board has decided to take up the construction work relating to 63 police quarters of various types at Kasumpti (near Shimla) in the near future. Necessary steps to acquire the lands have been taken by the Board. A sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs had been provided during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period for the purpose of advancing loans to the Board which amount is likely to be utilized in full.

III. OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND STRATEGY FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan our efforts would be to intensify this programme by continuing the present schemes of grant of loans under Low Income Group Housing Scheme, Middle Income Group Schemes, Village Housing, Subsidized Industrial Housing Schemes and by construction of rental houses for State Government employees.

The newly created Housing Board would be of additional help in furthering this programme. Our aim would also be to provide house-sites to land-less rural workers in the State. It is envisaged that 3025 houses would be constructed by the close of the Fifth Plan excluding the performance of Housing

Board. For this programme an outlay of Rs.13.20 crores has been proposed. Out of which Rs.20.00 lakhs would be utilised for providing house-sites to the land-less rural workers under the 'Basic Minimum Needs Programme'. The Schematic break-up is given below:-

Name of the scheme	Fifth Plan. (Rs. in lakhs)	Plan 74-75
1.Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	145.00	25.00
2.Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.	30.00	5.00
3.Village Housing Project Schemes.	15.00	3.00
4.Integrated Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme for industrial workers and economically weaker sections of society,		
(i) Loan,	5.00	1.00
(ii) Subsidy.	5.00	1.00
5. Loan to H.P.Housing Board.	50.00	50.00
6. House sites for landless rural workers under Minimum Needs Programme.	20.00	20.00
7. Rental Housing residential.	600.00	84.00
TOTAL	1,320.00	189.00

IV. INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

1.Low Income Group Housing Schemes (Rs.145.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme loans are given to individuals whose annual income does not exceed Rupees 7200. It is expected that nearly 1000 houses will be got constructed under this scheme during the plan period.

2. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.
(Rs.30.00 Lakhs)

This scheme is intended for those whose annual income ranges between 7,201 to Rs.15,000 Loan upto a maximum limit of Rs.27,500 is allowed under this scheme. It is proposed to assist nearly 100 eligible persons for the construction of their houses.

3. Village Housing Project Scheme.
(Rs.15.00 Lakhs)

This scheme was launched during the second Five Year Plan with the objective of developing selected villages by providing improved housing with proper lay outs. The block agency is responsible for implementing this scheme. It is proposed to construct 375 houses in the rural areas under this scheme.

4. Industrial Subsidized Industrial Housing scheme for Industrial Workers and economically weaker Section of Society.
(Rs.10000 Lakhs)

This scheme is intended to provide houses to the industrial workers coming under the Factory Act and also for the benefit of the economically weaker section of the community. There is an element of subsidy in this scheme. It is proposed to get 50 houses constructed under this scheme during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

5. Loan to H.P. Housing Board (Rs.500.00 Lakhs)

This amount is proposed to be given to H.P. Housing Board to accelerate the construction work in the Pradesh.

It is expected that Housing Board will be able to mobilise additional resources by accepting deposits and issuing debentures against the guarantees of the State Government. Since the Board will operate a revolving fund, it will be possible to undertake large programmes even with limited resources. The Board will obtain financial assistance by way of loans from the state government, HUDCO and the LIC. The Housing Board has already initiated measures such as acquisition of land etc. to set up housing colonies at Simla, Parwanoo, Una, Hamirpur and Solan.

6. House sites for landless rural workers under Minimum Needs Programme (Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

Under 'Minimum Needs Programme' it was decided in the working group meeting held in the Planning Commission that house sites for 13,000 houseless workers be provided @ Rs. 150.00 per house site which would take about Rs. 19.5 lakhs or say Rs. 20 lakhs.

7. Rental Housing (residential)
(Rs. 600.00 lakhs)

This scheme is intended to provide residential accommodation to government employees mostly in the lower salaried groups. For want of funds at present the scheme is confined only to state and district headquarters. Due to escalation in cost of construction about 1500 units are expected to be constructed with the proposed outlay of 600.00 lakhs during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The problem of government housing being very acute throughout the Pradesh. This achievement will just make a marginal improvement in the situation.

8. Housing for Police

The total strength of police force in the Pradesh is over 7 thousand. At present the percentage of satisfaction in respect of housing for the upper and the lower subordinates works out to roughly 24 and 4 percent respectively. To provide adequate housing to the police, which as per norm should be 100 and 40 percent for the upper and the lower subordinates respectively, we will have to construct nearly 3000 units during the Fifth Five Year plan for which an out lay of six ^{crores} will be needed.

URBAN DEVELOPMENTI. INTRODUCTORY.

The urban local bodies in the past used to be models of cleanliness, hygienic living conditions, running piped water and modern lighting facilities. With the extension of such facilities to some of the rural areas it no longer holds the simple village people in a state of awe. Moreover, with the increasing cost of maintaining the public utilities as also the markets, roads slaughter houses, town halls etc. it is becoming more and more difficult to attain ideal of a model urban community. The raising of finances by the elected bodies is never a popular measure. Indirect taxes, though a major source of income, in most of the local bodies are fast losing ground more because of fluctuations in prices and other factors. In view of this and other factors the urban local bodies in the State cannot play their full role unless government comes forward to render financial assistance in the shape of special grants-in-aid. The government has also come in the field of town planning to check the haphazard growth of the existing towns.

II. REVIEW OF PROGRESS MADE IN THE FOURTH PLAN.

During the Fourth Plan the developmental activities were hindered to a great extent by the paucity of funds. The Sinla town was given prominence as it is required to maintain civic amenities at higher standards and also to undertake

works to raise the level of city befitting the capital town which is also a tourist resort. During the Fourth Plan an outlay of Rs.61.17 lakhs was earmarked to Simla Municipal Corporation and the remaining amount of Rs.23.59 lakhs was allotted to 28 other local bodies. It is expected that the entire allotment of Fourth Five Year Plan will be utilised by the close of the Plan.

For the preparation of the Master Plans and development schemes a sum of Rs.81.00 lakhs was provided. Against this the likely expenditure will be Rs.52.71 lakhs. by the close of the Plan. The Town Planning Organisation was assigned the work of preparing Master Plans for 22 towns all over Himachal Pradesh. Master Plans of Una and Simla town are expected to be completed during the period under review while the development Plan of a residential complex at Una and Master Plan of Hamirpur town will be in progress.

III. OBJECTS, TARGETS AND STRATEGY FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

With the expected increase in the number of local bodies, increase in population and emphasis on the urban bodies to provide better civic amenities the provision for the Fifth Plan for development of local bodies has gone up by about three times than that of the Fourth Plan. During the Fifth Plan a sum of Rs.250.00 lakhs is proposed to be

spent to provide funds in the following important works:-

1. Construction and tarring of roads.
2. Pavement of streets.
3. Construction of vegetable and meat markets
4. Construction of parks.
5. Construction of ware-houses.
6. Construction of rest houses, sarais, pavilions, Town Halls, shop-cum-stalls.
7. Augmentation of water supply, electricity.
8. Sewerage schemes.
9. Construction of staff quarters.

The question of eliminating the carriage of night soil as head-load is engaging the attention of the government but it is handicapped in doing away with this undesirable practice for the reasons that almost all the towns in Himachal Pradesh are without sewerage facilities. A token amount of Rs.21.22 lakhs has been provided for these in the Fifth Plan, which will touch only a fringe of the problem. For the proper functioning of sewerage system adequate supply of water is a must and consequently the local bodies are putting forward their demand for full grants-in-aid in this regard. Due to their lean financial position they are not prepared to take loans for execution of their water supply and sewerage schemes as they consider that these projects will not be self-paying.

The work relating to town planning will be strengthened by expending the preparation of Master Plans and other development Plans of the town. It is also proposed to enact a comprehensive Town and Country Planning Legislation and also create a few planning authorities for the implementation of the

town plans during this period.

For the environmental improvement of slums in Sinla town under the Minimum Needs Programme, a sum of Rs.23.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent.

IV. INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

The details of the schemes proposed to be taken in hand during the Fifth Five Year Plan period are as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme.	Fifth Plan provision. (Rs. in lakhs).	Plan 1974-75
<u>Local Self Government.</u>			
1.	Construction and tarring of roads.	37.640	9.670
2.	Pavement and repairs of streets/roads.	17.950	4.270
3.	Construction of vegetable and meat markets.	10.450	3.660
4.	Construction of parks	4.300	2.120
5.	Construction of ware-houses.	1.150	0.350
6.	Construction of rest houses.	13.300	5.030
7.	Construction of crematorium	1.500	0.500
8.	Construction of urinals/latrines.	14.430	3.540
9.	Installation of street lights	11.300	2.610
10.	Construction of rain sheds.	0.650	0.050
11.	Construction of drains/nallahs.	21.060	6.780
12.	Construction of dhobi ghats	0.300	0.300
13.	Improvement of tourist spots.	0.500	-
14.	Construction of shops/stalls.	6.050	1.920
15.	Construction of swimming pools	1.500	0.200
16.	Construction of Town-Hall-cum-office.	9.970	5.000
17.	Augmentation of water supply scheme.	22.800	4.730
18.	Sewerage schemes	21.220	7.230
19.	Purchase of fire fighting equipment.	1.100	0.500
20.	Construction of quarters.	14.900	6.020
21.	Purchase of jeep/van/tractor and trolley for the removal of refuse/construction of dust bins, incinerators and disposals of refuse.	5.200	1.075

22. Demarcation and construction of boundary pillars.	3.030	1.010
23. Plantation of trees.	1.100	0.040
24. Augmentation of generating equipment at Chabha and diesel power house transmission line, distribution system services etc.	20.000	6.500
25. Construction of bus stand.	4.500	1.100
26. Construction of slaughter house.	0.100	0.100
27. Construction of cattle ponds	0.050	0.050
28. Construction of recreation centres.	1.500	-
29. Construction of pavillion.	0.750	-
30. Construction of library and reading room buildings.	0.700	0.050
31. Construction of Stadium.	0.900	0.400
32. Construction of bridge	1.000	1.000
	Total:-	250.000
P.W.D.		75.205
1. Preparation of Master Plans and Regional Plans.	125.00	25.00
Grand Total:-	375.00	100.205

District-wise break-up of funds

The entire amount of Rs.125.00 lakhs under the Town Planning Organisation of the P.W.D. is indivisible. Under the L.S.G. a sum of Rs.250.00 lakhs has been provided to 10 districts (in Kinnaur and Lahaul & Spiti districts there are no urban local bodies) as under:-

	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1. Sirmur District.	14.00
2. Solan District.	7.00

3. Simla District	124.00
4. Bilaspur District	7.00
5. Mandi District	28.00
6. Kulu District	14.00
7. Una District	7.00
8. Hamirpur District	14.00
9. Kangra District	28.00
10. Chamba District	7.00
Total:	<u>256.00</u>

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

Out of the allocation of Rs. 124.00 lakhs made for Simla town, a sum of Rs. 23.00 lakhs has been earmarked for environmental improvement of slums in Simla town. According to the assessment made by the working Group of the Planning Commission it was assumed on empirical basis that the slum population will be 25% i.e. 15,000 of total permanent population of Simla which is 60,000. The funds were worked out on a per capita expenditure of Rs. 150/-. The actual position will be reassessed by conducting a detailed survey of the problem of areas in the town.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSESI-INTRODUCTORY:

The Directive Principles of the Constitution lay down that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and exploitation. In a State where out of the total population of 34.60 lakhs, schedule castes and scheduled tribes constitute 7.70 lakhs (22.2%) and 1.42 lakhs (4.1%), respectively, this directive assumes all the more importance. The area of concentration of tribal population is spread over the districts of Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti, and Bangi Tehsil and Bharmour sub-tehsil of Chamba district which is covered by 7 T.D. blocks.

II -REVIEW OF PROGRESS UNDER FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Programmes for the welfare and development of backward classes has formed an integral part of the Five Year Plans. So far major programmes of development of backward classes have been in the Centrally sponsored sector. Under this programme, schemes for providing scholarships girls hostels, tribal development blocks, research and training, and improvement in the living and working conditions of scavengers have been taken up

Under state Plans most of the programmes have been distributive in content and are in the form of grants-in-aid and subsidies to individuals.

In the state's Fourth Plan stress has been on increasing pre-matriculation and technical education by way of award of scholarships, diversification of traditional occupations by way of vocational training to enable them to take up un-traditional jobs. Due care has been also taken to provide health, housing and drinking water facilities. The likely level of annual beneficiaries by the end of the Fourth Plan in respect of educational scholarships, technical scholarships, follow up programme and housing would be of the order of 16,150,315, 450 and 855 respectively.

Rs. 80.00 lakhs had been provided for the Welfare of Backward Classes against which the anticipated expenditure is likely to be of the order of Rs. 91.22 lakhs. The schematic details are as follow:-

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sl.No.	Scheme	Fourth Plan	
		Outlay	Anticipated expenditure
1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>A. Welfare of Scheduled Castes</u>			
1.	Education	32.50	39.10
2.	Economic uplift	9.30	5.49
3.	Health, Housing and others	16.50	20.11
<u>Total (A)</u>		<u>58.30</u>	<u>64.70</u>

B. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:-

1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Education		3.50	4.29
2. Economic uplift		1.00	1.29
3. Health, Housing and others		7.20	8.76
<u>Total (B)</u>		<u>11.70</u>	<u>14.34</u>

C. Welfare of other Backward Classes

1. Education		10.00	11.18
<u>Total (C)</u>		<u>10.00</u>	<u>11.18</u>

D. Setting up of a Planning Cell

-	1.00
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<u>Total (A)to(D)</u>	<u>80.00</u>	<u>91.22</u>
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III OVERALL OBJECTIVES, STRATEGY AND OUTLAYS FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

In the scheme of economic development with social justice, the programmes benefiting backward classes including scheduled tribes and scheduled castes has assumed special importance. Hitherto, the economically backward classes had been receiving very little benefits from the general development programme and it was left entirely on meagre allocations under Welfare of Backward classes to cater to their requirements. This trend is deliberately sought to be reversed in the Fifth Plan by earmarking specific funds for the welfare of tribal areas from the general sectors and so evolving the eligible conditions as will give higher priority to scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and backward classes; the funds under the head Welfare of Backward

Classes will be only supplemental to the general effort. The whole of gamut of development of backward classes in the Fifth Plan is directed towards quickly narrowing and finally eliminating the disparities that exist between backward Classes and rest of the community.

Rs. 200.00 lakhs have been proposed under the head Welfare of backward classes for the Fifth Plan and the following programmes are envisaged:-

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sl.No.	Scheme	Fifth Plan outlay	Annual Plan 1974-75 outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>I. Welfare of schedule Tribes</u>			
<u>(a) Education</u>			
1.	Award of scholarships	8.00	1.20
2.	Ashram schools	2.40	0.30
3.	Cosmopolitan hostels	1.50	0.30
Total (a)		11.90	1.80
<u>(b) Economic uplift</u>		-	-
<u>(c) Health, Housing and others</u>			
4.	Housing subsidy	23.50	3.50
5.	Recolation	5.00	1.00
6.	Appointment of s-taff	4.60	1.00
Total (C)		33.10	5.50
<u>Total (I)</u>		45.00	7.30
<u>II. Welfare of scheduled castes</u>			
<u>(a) Education</u>			
7.	Award of scholarships	65.00	11.00

1.	2.	3-	4-
8. Technical scholarships		2.00	0.40
9. Cosmopolitan hostels		3.00	0.60
<u>Total (a)</u>		<u>70.00</u>	<u>12.00</u>
b) Economic uplift		-	-
c) <u>Health, housing and others</u>			
10. Housing subsidy		48.00	7.00
11. House sites		1.00	0.15
12. Legal aid		1.00	0.15
<u>Total (c)</u>		<u>50.00</u>	<u>7.30</u>
<u>Total (II)</u>		<u>120.00</u>	<u>19.30</u>

III- Other Backward classes

a) Education

13. Award of scholarships	20.00	3.00
14. Economic uplift	-	-

c) Health Housing and others

14. Housing subsidy	15.00	2.00
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<u>Total (III)</u>	<u>35.00</u>	<u>5.00</u>
<u>Grand total (I to III)</u>	<u>200.00</u>	<u>31.60</u>

IV Individual schemes and programmes proposed for Fifth Plan.

I WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES (Rs. 45.00 lakhs)

1. AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS. (Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

The Department had been giving scholarships to the students belonging to Scheduled Tribes studying in Primary, Middle and High/Higher Secondary

Classes @ Rs. 2/-, Rs.4/- and Rs. 10/- per student per month, respectively. During Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to revise the rates of scholarships and grant it @Rs.3/-, Rs.6/- and Rs.10/-, respectively, in view of the spiralling prices. About 8000 students would receive benefit during the Plan period.

2. Ashram Schools (Rs. 2.40 lakhs)

During Fifth Five Year Plan it is proposed to open four new Ashram Schools. Two new schools would be started during 1974-75 and maintained throughout the Plan period. During 1976-77, two more schools to be started and continued during 1977-78 and 1978-79. In these schools the students provided with free boarding and lodging facilities. The schools would be run through voluntary organisation as usual. Approximate expenditure on the maintenance of each school comes to Rs. 15,000/- p.a.

3. Consmopolitan Hostels.(Rs.1.50 lakhs)

It is proposed to open four new hostels during the Fifth Plan. These will be started in the first year of the plan and continued in the subsequent years. About 20 inmates will be offered admission in each hostel. The admission will be offered to both Schedules tribes and non-Scheduled tribes in the ratio of 75:25. This encourages free mixing up of the Sch. tribes and others. The inmates will be given Rs. 30/- per month each as stipend and the organisation Rs.50/- per inmate per annum as administrative charges.

The stipends will be given for 10 months a year. The approximate expenditure on the maintenance of each hostel comes to Rs. 7,500/- per annum.

4. Housing Subsidy (Rs. 23.50 lakhs)

The housing subsidy will be given to the Sch. tribes upto Rs. 1,500/- per beneficiary in the areas subject to heavy snowfall and Rs.1,200/- per beneficiary in other areas. About 2350 persons will received benefit during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

5. Recolation (Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

The broad objectives of the scheme are as under:-

i) to assist the tribal children in prosecuting their school and college courses to avoid wastage and stagnation in their educational career;

ii) to assist the tribal youths in finding suitable employment both in public and private sectors in close liaison with employment exchanges and public undertakings.

iii) to provide unemployment relief to the educated unemployed youths; and

iv) to establish counselling and advisory services for tribal people and to participate in their own way in the complex society.

It is proposed to appoint 2 Regional Recolation Officers and 1 Special Recolation Officer at the headquarters with the supporting staff to implement the scheme.

6. Appointment of staff (Rs. 4.60 lakhs)

There is only one Directorate for looking after welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare. In other States there are two different Directorates to deal with the two subjects. After the commencement of Third Five Year Plan there has been no addition to the staff although budget estimates of the Department have stepped up manifold. Although various schemes have been undertaken for the welfare of the Sch. Castes and the Sch. Tribes since the Five Plan period, yet no evaluation of those schemes could be carried out due to non-availability of staff. Research in this field is also necessary to know the felt needs of the different areas. 1 Research Officer, 4 Research Assistants, 1 Office Assistant, 4 Clerks and 6 peons will be required under the scheme.

II WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES (Rs. 120.00 lakhs)7. Award of scholarships (Rs. 65.00 lakhs)

The details of the scheme are the same as in I above. About 65000 students will receive benefit during the Plan period.

8. Technical Scholarships. (Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme of Fourth Five Year Plan. Under this scheme technical scholarships will be awarded to the trainees studying in I.T.Is. and other such industrial centres @ Rs. 45/- per trainee per month. The trainees who happen to get such benefit from some other department, the Welfare Department will give stipend at such rates so as to

make the total Rs. 45/- per month.

9. Cosmopolitan Hostels (Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to start 8 such hostels during 1974-75 and these will be continued in the subsequent years of the Plan. The approximate expenditure on the maintenance of each hostel comes to Rs. 7,500/- per annum for 20 inmates. These hostels will be managed through voluntary organisation. In these hostels admission will be offered in the ratio of 75:25 to the Sch. castes and non-Sch. Castes inmates. This discourages evil practice of untouchability as students mix up freely in the hostels.

10. Housing subsidy (Rs. 48.00 lakhs)

This is a continuing scheme of Fourth Five Year Plan. The subsidy will be given for the construction of houses up to Rs. 1,500/- in the areas subject to heavy snowfall and Rs. 1,200/- in other areas per beneficiary. About 4800 beneficiaries will receive benefit under this scheme during the Fifth Plan period.

11. House sites (Rs. 1.00 lakh)

This is also a continuing scheme of the Fourth Five Year Plan. Under this scheme subsidy is given to the Sch. Castes for the purchase of house sites upto Rs. 300/- per beneficiary. The beneficiaries are supposed to construct houses within three years.

12. Legal Aid (1.00)

The offences under the Untouchability Offences Act are cognizable and thus there is no need of giving any grant. Under this scheme grant will be

given to the persons belonging to Sch. Castes upto Rs. 100/- per beneficiary for fighting out cases of ejection, etc. About 1000 beneficiaries will be benefited under the scheme during the Fifth Plan period.

III WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES (Rs. 35.00 lakhs)

The description of this scheme is the same as mentioned above for Sch. Castes/Sch. Tribes. 20,000 students will receive benefit under the scheme during the Plan period.

14. Housing Subsidy (Rs. 15.00 lakhs)

The description of this scheme is the same as mentioned for Sch. Castes/Sch. Tribes. This is a new scheme and has been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan in view of the dilapidated condition of houses of persons falling in the category of other Backward Classes. This will help in improving the lot of Other Backward Classes.

SOCIAL WELFAREI-INTRODUCTORY

"Social Welfare" is the organised system of social services and institutions designed to aid, the propertyless unemployable widows, orphans, the aged, the infirm, the invalid the handicapped and the derelict to attain satisfying standards of life and health and personal and social relationships which permit them to develop their full capacities and to promote their well being in harmony with the needs of their families and the community.

The concept of 'Social Welfare' is not new to us in this country as through all ages our religious scriptures have always enjoined upon the well off to attend to the welfare of the poor and the needy. The Upanashid says "Let all be happy and healthy. Let all be blessed with happiness and let none be unhappy". The Mahabagwata recites "I do not long for a kingdom, heaven or rebirth, but I wish to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate." The Kautilya's Artha Shastra enjoined upon the kings to look after the care and protection of the helpless, weak and the aged and also to the families of the deceased soldiers and workers. In keeping with our glorious tradition our Constitution also aims at ensuring justice, social, economic and political to all its citizens. Every effort should be made to ensure that what is enshrined in our Constitution becomes a reality to the poor and the needy.

II-REVIEW OF PROGRESS UNDER THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs had been provided for Social Welfare programmes in the Fourth Five Year Plan against which the anticipated expenditure is likely to be of the order of Rs. 20.17 lakhs. The following programmes are being implemented:-

Sl.No.	Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Fourth Plan Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
1.	Child Welfare	9.50	6.45
2.	Women Welfare	6.20	2.30
3.	Social Welfare	6.50	1.00
4.	Rehabilitation of the handicapped	3.00	0.65
5.	Miscellaneous	9.80	9.77
<u>Total</u>		<u>35.00</u>	<u>20.17</u>

On the physical side, we shall be having 2 Bal and 2 Balika Ashrams, 1 state Home and 23 Community child Welfare Centres and 2 Welfare Extension Centres at the end of the Fourth Plan.

III- OVERALL OBJECTIVES, STRATEGY AND OUTLAY FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

At the present level of development it is not possible for the State to take good care of the numerous unemployable poor but it too would not be consistent with our objective of removal of abject poverty to ignore them either for all times to come. The Fifth Plan, therefore, seeks to afford them as much relief as possible within the limited resources.

In developing services under this sector, proper balance in development among the various sub-sectors has been sought to be achieved. Adequate attention has also been given to preventive and developmental aspects of social welfare in formulating the Fifth Plan programmes and voluntary organisation have been sought to be strengthened.

An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed for Social Welfare programmes and the following scheme are proposed to be implemented.-

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sl.No.	Programme/Scheme	Fifth Plan outlay	Annual Plan 1974-75 outlay (Provisional)
<u>I-CHILD WELFARE</u>			
1.	Community and child Welfare	10.13	1.42
2.	Bal/Balika Ashrams	10.00	1.40
<u>II WOMEN WELFARE</u>			
3.	Working women Hostel	3.37	0.47
<u>III WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED</u>			
4.	Prosthetic Aids	2.00	0.28
<u>IV SOCIAL DEFENCE</u>			
<u>V TRAINING RESEARCH AND ADMINISTRATION</u>			
5.	Appointment of staff	1.50	0.21
<u>VI GRANTS TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS</u>			
6.	Aid to Voluntary Agencies	5.00	0.70
<u>VII SOCIAL SECURITY</u>			
7.	Old age Pension	18.00	2.52
Total		50.00	7.00

IV INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES PROPOSED FOR FIFTH PLAN

1. Community and child Welfare (Rs. 10.13 lakhs)

We shall be having 23 Community Centres by the end of the Fourth Plan. It is proposed to add 29 more such centres during the course of the Fifth Plan so as to cover approximately each tehsil/sub-tehsil headquarters.

2. Bal/Balika Ashrams (Rs. 10.00 lakhs)

The existing Bal/Balika Ashrams will be transferred to non plan budget. It is proposed to start 2 such Ashrams through volunteer organisations at an approximate cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum per Ashram. The inmates in these ashrams are provided free boarding and lodging alongwith schooling facilities. The admission is open to the orphans/ semi orphans and the destitutes.

3. Working Women Hostel (Rs. 3.37 lakhs).

This is a new scheme. Under the scheme, it is proposed to construct and maintain a hostel for the working single woman at Simla who have no accommodation to live in. Rs. 2.00 lakhs are proposed for the construction of the building, Rs. 1.00 lakh for furniture and fixtures etc., and Rs. 0.37 lakh for staff engaged in the maintenance of the hostel.

4. Prosthetic Aids: (Rs. 2.00 lakhs):

The scheme is part of rehabilitation programme of the handicapped in as much as disabled and handicapped persons are provided prosthetic aids

to improve their employability and efficiency. It is proposed to continue to provide such aids to the deserving cases during the Fifth Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

5. Appointment of staff (Rs. 1.50 lakhs):

To strengthen the statistical machinery in the Directorate to keep scheme-wise statistics in trim and to undertake research studies, it is proposed to strengthen the same with the employment of one statistician, one statistical assistant, two clerks and one peon at an approximate cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs for the Fifth Plan period.

6. Aid to Voluntary Organisations (Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

In the development of welfare services, voluntary organisations play a vital role in mobilising public opinion in the implementation of social welfare programme. Viable voluntary organisations do not exist in H.P. under the scheme it, therefore, proposed to give subsidy to the institutions like Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Himachal Harijan and Adim Jati Sewak Sangh, Association for Social and Moral Hygiene in India (H.P.Branch), Bhartiya Gramin Mahila Sangh, and H.P.State Social Welfare Advisory Board to run various institutions/programmes at an approximated cost of Rs.1.00 lakhs per annum during the Fifth Plan period.

7. Old Age Pension(Rs.18.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to extend the coverage of old age pension under the plan programme during the Fifth Plan period. The present rate of monthly pension of Rs.25/-per month is proposed to be enhanced to Rs. 40.00 per month.

LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE(a) CRAFTSMEN'S TRAINING.INTRODUCTORY.

It is proposed to take up industrialisation of the State on a bigger scale during the Fifth Five Year Plan as the State has remained industrially backward so far. To achieve the goals in the industrial sector, it is essential that there is a steady flow of skilled workers to the industries. Therefore, the Industrial Training Institutes have to play a vital role in meeting these requirements as well in containing the un-employment problem amongst the educated un-employed to a great extent.

II. REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS UNDER THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Craftsmen's training schemes previously sponsored by the Government of India were continued by the State Government during the Fourth Five Year Plan within an outlay of Rs.53.86 lakhs which was subsequently brought down to Rs.45.20 lakhs after mid-term appraisal. The likely expenditure by the close of the Fourth Five-Year Plan would be of the order of Rs.38.87 lakhs. The programme during the Fourth Five-Year Plan included construction of incomplete Industrial Institutes' buildings and substitution of un-popular trades by popular ones. During the Fourth Five Year Plan 26 unpopular trades would be substituted by popular ones. The number of seats affected would be 408.

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III. OVERALL OBJECTIVES, STRATEGY AND OUTLAYS FOR THE FIFTH PLAN.

The strategy during the Fifth Five-Year Plan would be to ensure steady flow of skilled workers in different trades for industry. For this purpose it is proposed to have two additional Industrial Training Institutes, construction of buildings, providing of intensive training to the passed out trainees in order to create confidence in them to take up self-employment to equip them to the needs of the industry besides providing tools and equipment to the Industrial Institutes. To meet the above objectives Rs. 48.00 lakhs have been proposed for the Fifth Five-Year Plan and the following schemes are proposed to be taken up:-

Sl.No.	Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Fifth Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 1974-75 Outlay
1.	Opening of 2 I.T.Is.	25.00	-
2.	Introduction of intensive training schemes in the I.T.Is.	5.00	-
3.	Construction of Buildings	8.00	3.00
4.	Apprenticeship training scheme	2.00	0.40
5.	Training of officials	1.00	0.10
6.	Purchase of tools and equipment	7.00	1.70
Total		48.00	5.20

IV INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES INCLUDED IN THE FIFTH PLAN.(i) Opening of 2 I.T.Is. (Rs.25.00 lakhs)

At present there are 7 I.T.Is. in the Pradesh with sanctioned seats numbering 1860 against which 1192 were duly filled in as on 30-6-1973 leaving a balance of 668. By the substitution of the un-popular trades with the popular ones it is expected that all the sanctioned seats would be fully occupied by the close of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. It is felt that at least two more I.T.Is should be opened in the Pradesh during the Fifth Five Year Plan to meet the growing need of I.T.I . trained as well as to provide training facilities, as close to the people in the interior of the Pradesh as possible. Each ITI will have 200 seats. A sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been provided for the purpose during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period. The following staff will be required for the two ITIs:

Principals	2
Foremen	2
Instructors	30
Maintainance mechanics	2
Head Clerks	2
Accountants	0
Storekeepers	8
Assistants	0

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Store attendants	2
Workshop attendents	4
Part-time medical Officers	2
Compounders	2
Clerks	6
Class IV	26
Dressers	2 and
Hostel Supdt. cum-P.T.I.	<u>2</u>
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(ii) Introduction of Intensive Training Scheme in the ITIs. (Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme it is proposed to give intensive training for the period of six months to the ex-trainees and the apprentices in the trades in which there is demand both in the private and public sector and also with a view to create self-confidence in the trainees to take up self-employment schemes. It is proposed to provide such facilities to 640 ex-trainees during the Fifth Five-Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. The staff required under the scheme will be: Training instructors 8, instructor Commercial Workshop Attendants 10, Storekeeper Assistants 2 and Clerk-cum-Typists 2.

(iii) CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS (Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

The present ITIs are short of accommodation according to the approved scale and design provided by the Government of India and, as such, it is proposed to make good this shortage by constructing the required buildings.

It is proposed to take up construction of 2 hostels, 12 residential quarters and 4 additional workshops at a cost of Rs.8.00 lakhs.

(iv) Apprenticeship Training Programme (Rs.2.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to engage 500 apprentices during the Fifth Five-Year Plan to meet the obligation of Apprentices Act of 1961 and to provide necessary facilities of accommodation and to suitably provide additional staff at the Directorate and the I.T.Is. in order to meet the increased load of work at a total cost of Rs.2.00 lakhs. One Assistant Apprenticeship Adviser, two Surveyors, one Stenographer, three Assistants, eleven Clerks and two Peons are proposed to be appointed.

(v) Training of Officers and Officials (Rs.1.00 lakhs):

With a view to improving the quality of training at the ITIs in reference to skill and technology required by the industry, training/retraining of the technical Officers/officials is a must. The training/retraining is to keep them abreast of the development in technology as well as techniques of industrial training. Retraining of the technical officials from one skill to another is also essential for the Trade Instructors who may become surplus owing to dropping of the trades/seats from the ITIs, so that they may continue in service. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been earmarked for the Fifth Plan for training/retraining of technical officers/officials.

50 officers/ officials are proposed to be deputed for training during the Fifth Plan period.

(vi) Purchase of tools and equipment deficient at the ITIs (Rs.7.00 lakhs):

Tools and equipment in the ITIs are deficient largely due to the revision of the standard list of the tools and equipment with effect from 1.8.1966 and diversification of the training programme by replacement of the trades given effect during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period. The deficiency of the tools and equipment is affecting the training of the trainees adversely and needs to be made up in the interest of proper training of the trainees according to the prescribed syllabus. It is proposed to incur expenditure amounting to Rs.7.00 lakhs during the Fifth Plan for making up the deficiency of the tools and equipment for the trades/seats already diversified and/or to be diversified during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

(b) EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

An outlay of Rs.1.50 lakhs had been provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan against which likely expenditure is to be of the order of Rs.2.40 lakhs. The importance of this programme has increased with the opening of Block Employment Breaux and also on account of the growing problem of the educated un-employed. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to strengthen these services at a cost of Rs.21.00 lakhs for which purpose the

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following schemes have been envisaged:-

Sl.No.	Scheme	Fifth Plan Outlay	1974-75 Outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Upgradation of 2 Distt. Employment Exchanges to Sub-Regional Employment Exchanges	1.17	-
2.	Establishment of Special Employment Office	1.00	-
3.	Establishment of Research Unit	0.97	-
4.	Machinery for special Surveys and Studies	1.67	0.32
5.	Strengthening of the State Vocational Guidance Unit	0.76	-
6.	Strengthening of E.M.I. Units	1.46	0.16
7.	Project Emp. Exchanges	1.84	0.23
8.	Upgradation of Sub-Office Emp. Exchanges to Town Employment Exchanges	2.62	0.18
9.	Conversion/Upgradation of Block Employment Bureaux in-to R.M. Units.	8.23	4.55
10.	Establishment of Vocational Guidance Units	1.24	-
TOTAL:		21.00	2.54

Details of the schemes follow:-

- i) Upgradation of two District Employment Exchanges Simla and Dharamsala to Sub-Regional Employment Exchanges (Rs. 1.17 lakhs)

The Employment Service in Himachal Pradesh has considerably expanded and for efficient administrative control, it is desirable to divide the Pradesh into two zones with headquarters at Simla and Dharamsala, both the Exchanges being upgraded to Sub-Regional Employment Exchanges (SREEs) so that the offices in Kangra, Una,

Hamirpur, Chamba, Mandi, Kulu and Lahaul & Spiti placed under the SREE Dharamsala and the other under the SREE, Simla. This will ensure better coordination in the Employment Service, Employment Market Information and the Vocational Guidance work in the respective zones. 2 Sub-Regional Employment Officers, two clerks, two stenographers, 2 cashiers and 2 peons will be given employment under the scheme.

- ii) Establishment of Special Employment Office to deal with highly-qualified applicants, physically-handicapped and women
(Rs. 1.00 lakh)

To cater to the specific needs of the highly-qualified applicants, physically handicapped and women, establishment of a Special Employment Office at the Directorate is essential. It is proposed to do so at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh during the Fifth Plan. One Sub-Regional Employment Officer, 1 Assistant, 1 Technical Assistant, 1 Stenographer, 2 Clerks and 1 peon will be required under the scheme.

- iii) Establishment of Research Unit for Employment Market Information (Rs. 0.97 lakh)

It is proposed to establish Research Unit for Employment Market Information at the Directorate at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.97 lakh during the Fifth Plan. 1 Assistant Director, 1 Research Officer, 2 Senior Investigators, 2 Stenographers, 1 Assistant, 1 Clerk and 2 peons will find employment under the scheme.

iv) Machinery for Special Surveys and Studies (Rs.1.67 Lakhs).

For instituting an effective Vocational Guidance and Career Advisory Service and to feed the State Employment & Manpower Unit which is being set up in the State Planning Department it is essential to build up detailed and precise information about skills that are available, output from schools, colleges and technical institutes and future manpower requirements by occupation and industry at the different levels by conducting special surveys from time to time. Rs.1.67 lakhs have been proposed to provide the necessary machinery during the Fifth Plan. 1 Research Officer, 2 Investigators, 1 Stenographer, 1 Assistant, 2 Clerks and 1 Peon will find employment under the scheme.

v) Strengthening of the State Vocational Guidance Unit at the Directorate (Rs.0.76 lakhs).

It is proposed to strengthen the State Vocational Guidance Unit at the Directorate for improvement, coordination and closest supervision of Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling under the expanded programmes at the Employment Exchanges, Career Centres, University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, etc at an estimated cost of Rs.0.76 lakh during the Fifth Plan. 1 Sub-Regional Employment Officer, 1 Assistant and 1 Stenographer are provided under the scheme.

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vi) Strengthening of Employment Market Information Units at the District Level (Rs. 1.46 lakhs):

It is proposed to establish two Employment Market Information Units in the border districts of Lahaul -Spiti and Kinnaur with a view to collecting information in respect of Employment Market on the lines it is desired and as per practice prevalent in the other districts of the Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.80 lakh for the Fifth Plan.

Further, with a view to strengthening of the Employment Market Information units in the Distt. Employment Exchanges for the development of the Employment Market Information work it is also proposed to provide additional staff i.e. 6 Investigators (Rs. 225-500) at the rate of one for two districts from the last two years of the Fifth Plan, at an estimated cost Rs. 0.66 lakhs for the Fifth Plan period. 2 Statistical Assistants, 2 Computers and 6 Investigators are provided under the scheme.

vii) Project Employment Exchanges (Rs. 1.84 lakhs)

For catering to the needs of the manpower requirements of big industrial/hydel projects, etc. likely to be set up during the Fifth Five-Year it is essential to set up Project Employment Exchanges at the places where the Projects are located/established. It is proposed to set up 2 Project Employment Exchanges during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.84 lakhs for the Fifth Plan. 2 Employment Officers, 2 Assistants, 4 Clerks and 4 Peons will find employment under the scheme.

viii) Upgradation of two Sub-Office Employment Exchanges to Town Employment Exchanges and Five Rural Manpower Units to Sub-Office Employment Exchanges (Rs. 2.62 lakhs)

Keeping in view the public representations/ demand through Assembly questions/Press, etc. it is proposed to upgrade the 4 selected Rural Manpower Units to Sub-office Employment Exchanges from the year 1974-75 and two Sub-office Employment Exchanges to Town Employment Exchanges in important towns of the Pradesh from the year 1975-76. For upgradation of these offices, a sum of Rs. 2.62 lakhs is proposed for the Fifth Plan. 5 Clerks and 5 Peons are provided for upgraded R.M.Us to Sub-office Employment Exchanges and 2 Assistant Employment Officers, 2 Interviewers, 2 clerks and 4 peons for upgrading sub-office Emp. Exchanges to Town Employment Exchanges.

ix) Conversion/upgradation of the Block Employment Bureaux into Rural Manpower Units (Rs. 3.27 lakhs):

The Block Employment Bureaux in the 40 Community Development Block are functioning in the Pradesh for extending employment assistance to the job-seekers in the remote rural areas. The work of these bureaux is currently being looked after by the Extension Officers (Industries) posted in the C.D. Blocks. This arrangement has not proved successful and has resulted in complaints in regard to the non-functioning of the Bureaux due to non-posting of the Extension Officers (Industries) in the C.D. Blocks for months together. The Extension Officers are under the Administrative.

control of the Industries department and as such the functioning of the Bureaux depends on the mercy of that Department. For proper functioning of these Bureaux and with a view to extending the employment assistance facilities to the jobseekers in the remote rural areas on sound footing and on regular basis it is imperative that adequate machinery -- is provided for attending to the work of the Bureaux properly which should be under the administrative control of the Directorate of Employment and Training. It is, therefore, proposed to convert or upgrade these Bureaux to one-man Rural Manpower Units, and to cover such Blocks where no employment service is available at an estimated cost of Rs.8.27 lakhs for the Fifth Plan.

x) Establishment of Vocational Guidance Units at the Employment Exchanges (Rs.1.24 lakhs).

At the close of the Fourth Plan, Vocational Guidance units shall be available in 3 of the District Exchanges at Simla, Dharamsala and Mandi. It is proposed to add 4 more during the Fifth Plan at Solan, Nahan, Una and Chamba at an estimated cost of Rs.1.24 lakhs for the Fifth Plan. 4 Vocational Guidance Officers, 4 Clerks and 4 Peons are to find employment under the scheme.

(C) LABOUR WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

The total outlay provided during the Fourth Five-Year Plan is Rs.1.64 lakhs and the likely expenditure during the period under review would Rs.1.27 lakhs. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan it is proposed to strengthen this organisation in view of the industrial growth and the coming up of a number of Hydel Projects in the Pradesh. The likely labour disputes are accordingly to shoot up. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed

to take up the following programmes:-

Sl.No. Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Fifth Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 1974-75 Outlay
1. Strengthening of the Labour Welfare Machinery at the Headquarters.	4.06	0.23
2. Opening of Research and Statistical section at the headquarters.	0.36	-
3. Opening of Labour Welfare Centres	0.08	-
4. Employees State Insurance	0.50	0.15
TOTAL:-	5.00	0.43

- i) Strengthening of the Labour Welfare machinery at the Headquarters and Field (Rs. 4.06 lakhs)

To ensure effective implementation of various Labour Laws for maintenance of industrial peace/observance of code of discipline by the employers and the trade unions and observance of safety measures by the employers, the Labour Organisation at the Headquarters and in the field is required to be strengthened essentially by employment of additional staff for which a sum of Rs. 4.06 lakhs has been proposed for the Fifth Plan. 1 Joint Labour Commissioner and 10 Class III and 2 Class-IV are provided for the headquarters and 5 Labour Inspectors, 10 clerks and 7 peons are provide for the field.

- ii) Opening of Research and Statistical Section in the office of Labour Commissioner (Rs. 0.36 lakhs)

At present there is no machinery for the compilation of accurate, complete and up-to-date labour Statistics both for framing of labour policy and plans.

The matter for improvement of Labour Statistics was discussed in the first Conference of the Labour Commissioners held in New Delhi on 10th November, 1970. In the conference it was decided that the State Labour Directorates should be provided with independent statistical cells. The Statistical Cell is proposed to be set up at the headquarters at an estimated cost of Rs.0.36 lakhs for the Fifth Plan. 1 Statistical Officer, 1 Statistical Assistant, 1 Computer and two peons are to be engaged in the Cell.

iii) Opening of Labour Welfare Centres (Rs.0.08 lakh)

At present only one Labour Welfare Centre is functioning at Palampur in the Pradesh. The Labour Welfare Centre provides facilities to the families of workers in cutting, tailoring and embroidery trades. This Centre has proved very useful to the workers. In order to provide similar facilities to the workers in other places, it is proposed that one more Labour Welfare Centre may be opened in the Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs.0.08 lakh for the Fifth Plan. 1. Instructor and 1 peon will find employment under the scheme.

IV) EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEMES (Rs.0.50 lakh)

The Employees' State Insurance is an integrated measure of social insurance embodied in the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 and is designed to accomplish the task of protection of employees as defined in the Act, against the hazards of sickness, maternity, disablement and death due to employment injury and to

provide medical care to injured persons. Three places i.e. Solan, Nahar and Sundernagar where there is substantial concentration of industrial workers and insurable population exceeds 500 have been selected for implementation of the scheme. The whole programme as estimated by the Corporation will cost Rs.4.00 lakhs for the Five-Year Plan period. 1/8th cost will be met by the State Government to make medical arrangements under the scheme, and the sum of Rs.0.50 Lakhs has been proposed for the same.

(d) DIRECTION AND CONTROL (Rs.1.00 lakh) :

Under the scheme, a Planning and Evaluation Cell is proposed to be set up for planning, execution and monitoring and coordination of development schemes in a desirable manner at an estimated cost of Rs.1.00 lakhs for the Fifth Plan of which Rs.0.08 lakh will be spent during 1974-75. 1. Planning Officer, 1 Assistant I/C 2 Assistants, 3 Clerks and 1 peon are provided for the purpose.

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STATISTICSI. INTRODUCTORY

Any planned economic development will not be worth its while unless it is based on considerable body of information. In the context of increasing importance being attached to scientific planning, the machinery for collection, compilation and analysis of statistical data has a very vital role to perform. Since the advent of planning much has been done to improve the coverage and quality of the statistical system at the Centre and in the States/Union Territories by way of building up strong organisations for speedy collection, compilation, presentation and analysis of varied comparable socio-economic data required for realistic planning and its appraisal and policy making. The flow of information no doubt has increased manifold but a lot needs to be done to inspire confidence about the accuracy of the information thus collected.

Prior to the formation of Himachal Pradesh, the statistics that the erstwhile princely States maintained mostly related to their limited administrative functions including maintenance of law and order and collection of land revenue. Even these rudimentary statistics depended upon the resources of the State which invariably were far from adequate in most of the States. Wherever these statistics did exist, they were mostly fragmentary, incoherent and undependable. Statistical development was taken up on a proper footing in 1956 with

the setting up of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. During the Second Plan period, the District Statistical Offices were also established and Statistical work programmes were initiated according to the recommendations of the conferences of Central and State Statistical Collection and compilation of statistics in respect of various sectors of the economy, supervision over various surveys and publication of statistical brochures booklets formed the main work programme. Estimation of the State Income, conduct of sample surveys and collection, scrutiny and compilation of C.D. statistics were also taken up. During the Third Plan period (i) staff for these items was further augmented, (ii) a statistical training section was established and (iii) some posts were created in the form of a printing cell for expediting the printing of statistical publications. Subsequently, by an order of the Government, this cell was merged with the State Government printing press.

While the statistical development was going on gradually, the National Emergency of 1962 and 1965 gave a set back to the Department. As a result, no new statistical schemes could be taken up thereafter and even the posts which fell vacant continued to remain so for a very long time. Consequently, no plan expenditure was incurred during the three Annual Plan for 1965-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, except on the purchase of machine tabulation equipment.

II- REVIEW OF PROGRESS UNDER FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

For the Fourth Five Year Plan the Planning Commission gave a list of nine essential statistical schemes known as 'Core' schemes which were meant to be implemented by all the States/U.Ts. on a uniform basis. The department of Economics and Statistics included all the nine schemes in its Fourth Plan with the total plan provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for 'Statistics'. Outlay and expenditure for each scheme has been as under:-

Sl.No.	Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Fourth Plan Outlay	Likely expenditure
1.	Improvement of registration of vital statistics	0.80	1.27
2.	Staff for machine Tabulation	3.35	1.08
3.	Improvement of State Income Estimation	1.15	0.81
4.	Housing and Building Statistics	0.55	0.27
5.	Regional Economic Indicators	1.91	-
6.	Survey of Distributive Trade and Goods traffic)		-
7.	Preparation of Municipal Statistical Year Books and Dist. Statistical Hand Books	1.14	-
8.	Cell for Labour Statistics	0.25	-
9.	Improvement of Price Statistics	0.35	-
<u>Total</u>		<u>10.00</u>	<u>3.43</u>

Statistical schemes being mainly staff schemes, the two thirds shortfall in expenditure is accounted for by non creation of posts during the first three years

of the Plan. During 1972-73, some progress has been possible under the scheme at Sl. No. 2 above. The 1973-74 schemes are expected to be carried through in full. The notable achievement of the Fourth Plan has been participation by the Directorate in the National Sample Survey programme from 1st October, 1972, in the 27th round, with the existing staff.

III- OVERALL OBJECTIVES, STRATEGY AND OUTLAYS FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

The Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India, who coordinate the Official statistical activities at various levels had constituted four committees represented by the State Statistical Bureau and the Department of Statistical Government of India, and their recommendations from the guidelines for formulation of the Fifth Plan on Statistics. Broadly, the schemes recommended are:-

A- Core Schemes of National Importance.

- i) Setting up of national data bank with state centres;
- ii) Establishment/strengthening of the printing units with the State Statistical Bureau for improving timeliness in the dissemination of statistics;
- iii) Construction of State-wise Index of Industrial Production;
- iv) (a) Economic census to be undertaken once in five years to cover all economic activities in the unorganised sector particularly (a) trade, (b) transport, (c) construction and (d) small scale industries. The economic census need to collect information on all items (d.g. Employment, earnings, value of output, value of input, depreciation, etc.)

required for state/national level estimation of domestic product;

(b) In the absence of economic census on the above lines, surveys of all non-household un-organised sectors (residual to those covered under N.S.S.) once in five years to cover all the above items; and

v) Capital formation and savings estimates at the State level.

B - Core Schemes of State Importance.

- i) Strengthening of statistical machinery at different levels;
- ii) Studies of impact on employment in command areas of power and industrial projects and the spread effect on employment in adjoining areas;
- iii) Buildings for Statistical Offices;
- iv) Jeeps as a means of quick transport enabling effective supervision over the field work to be provided to State Statistical Bureaux and the District Statistical Offices; and
- v) Training of district and lower level field staff in statistics and surveys methodology.

But due to the constraint on State resources and low expenditure during the Fourth Plan due to non creation of posts, it is proposed to continue only the Fourth Plan schemes during the Fifth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. No new schemes will be possible to be taken up due to paucity of funds. The following schemes are proposed to be implemented:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Scheme	Fifth Plan outlay	Annual Plan 1974-75 outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Improvement of registration of vital statistics	2.50	0.45
2.	Machine tabulation unit	4.00	0.75
3.	Improvement of State Income Estimates (alongwith pilot surveys of Distribution trade and Goods traffic).	2.50	0.45
4.	Housing & Building Statistics	1.00	0.16
Total		10.00	1.81

IV- INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES INCLUDED IN THE FIFTH PLAN.

The details of schemes included in the Fifth Plan are given below:-

1. Improvement of Registration of Vital Statistics (Rs. 2.50 lakhs):

The object of this scheme is to improve the basic data relating to births and deaths and to undertake demographic studies. For this purpose, it will be necessary to conduct spot studies and exercise various checks and cross-checks to ensure that reporting of vital events is complete and correct. This data on births and deaths is essential to assess objectively the impact of the family planning programme and the achievements of medical aid provided so far in the country. The scheme comprises the following five component schemes:-

- i) Vital Statistics Organisation at the headquarters;
- ii) Strengthening of the District Registrar's office;

- iii) Sample Registration scheme;
- iv) Model Registration in Rural Health centres; and
- v) Strengthening of Statistical Units in the Municipalities.

To start with the following is the barest minimum staff required under this scheme:-

Statistical Officer (Rs.350-800)	1
Technical Assistant(Rs.300-600)	1
Field Investigators(Rs.110-200)	8
Clerk(Rs. 110-250)	2
Peon (Rs. 70-95)	1
Driver (Rs. 100-160)	1

Jeep is also proposed to be purchased under this scheme)

This staff is being proposed with the assumption that this scheme will be implemented by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. In case, it is decided by the State Government that this scheme should be taken up by the Directorate of Health Services, then these funds will be utilised for some other schemes of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

2. Staff for Machine Tabulation Unit (Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

This scheme which has already partly been implemented during 1972-73 is proposed to be implemented during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Following is the full compliment of staff needed for fully utilising the Tabulation machines:-

Senior Machine Operator (Rs. 200-500)	1
Junior Machine Operator (Rs. 160-400)	1
Verifier Operator (Rs. 120-250)	1
Punch Operators (Rs. 100-160)	2
Statistical Assistants (Rs. 300-600)	2
Field Investigators (Rs. 110-200)	<u>6</u>
Total	<u>13</u>

3. Improvement of State Income Estimates (alongwith pilot surveys of Distributive Trade and Goods traffic) (Rs. 2.50 lakhs)

(a) Improvement of State Income estimates

State and per capita income estimates serve as an important indicator to study the growth of the economy. The Directorate has already given a start to this work but there is need for considerable improvement in the data used for these estimates as also to build up information on items for which it is not available so far. A lot remains to be done in this regard as the State is lagging behind most other States of the country. Following staff will be needed for ensuring that the State and the per capita income estimates are computed according to the uniform methodology prescribed by the Government of India

Deputy Director (Rs. 400-1100)	1
Technical Assistant (Rs. 300-600)	1
Investigators (Rs. 200-500)	4
Stenographer (Rs. 160-400)	1
Assistant (Rs. 225-500)	1
Peon. (Rs. 70-95)	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>9</u>

The Deputy Director asked for under this scheme will look after the technical work under other Plan schemes also. He will organise case studies for improvement of State and per capita income estimates and also devise ways and means for estimation of per capita income at district/regional level. Besides, work on the estimation of capital formation and savings will be organised. The Technical Assistant and Investigators will be utilised for the computation of data and the field work. The Assistant asked for under this scheme will do the administrative nature of work on account of increase in staff on the technical side.

It is also proposed to conduct pilot surveys of Distributive Trade and Goods Traffic with the help of this staff.

(b) Pilot Survey of Distributive Trade.

Detailed and comprehensive statistics of trade are invaluable for purposes of planning, besides their utility in the estimation of national and regional income from this sector. Such a survey is expected to provide answer to questions relating to various economic and social aspects of distribution. In particular the survey will provide data on the following, separately by activity, commodity group and preferably by type of business also.

- i) Number of establishments
- ii) Employment by categories and emoluments of workers;

- iii) Fixed and working capital employed and source of finance;
- iv) Turnover;
- v) Purchases, inventories and consumption of services and
- vi) Net income, margin earned and value added.

(c) Pilot Survey of Goods Traffic by road

Growth in economic activity accelerates the demand for transportation. This increase in demand usually arises because of spatial relations involved in production, distribution and consumption of goods and services. The transportation studies are, therefore, generally assisted by investigations which aim, inter-alia, at analysis of the distribution of economic activity in the region in terms of supply and demand for major commodities so as to facilitate an assessment of the patterns of traffic flow. The survey proposed will be far more exhaustive than mere aggregation of vehicles moving within the Pradesh. Such a survey will facilitate to draw adequate maintenance, renewal and improvement programmes apart from contributing to find the solutions to problems arising due to traffic congestion. Such data would also provide basis for apportionment of track cost and would also facilitate rational planning of facilities such as petrol stations and motels.

4. Housing and Building Statistics (Rs. 1.00 lakh)

There are no firm and detailed statistics on housing and building activity in the country. As such the National Buildings Organisation have

emphasised for the implementation of this scheme uniformly in all the States so as to compute the estimates of housing needs; housing conditions, building material used and required, investment in buildings, employment, wages of labour and indices of housing activity, etc., both in public and private sectors.

The minimum staff required under this scheme, to start with, is 3 Investigators (Rs. 200-500) and one Assistant (Rs. 225-500). One of these Investigators will deal with public sector buildings while the other with private sector buildings; the third will coordinate the work and compile reports. The Assistant will attend to the correspondence, typing, etc.

I. INTRODUCTORY

As a part of the total infra-Structure, information services play a vital role in enabling the Government to publicise its policies effectively and to keep itself abreast of popular reactions about its policies. This two way traffic which necessarily involves feed back from the people is essential for enabling the Government to assess its policies and, if need be, modify them to suit the requirements of the Pradesh and thus achieve the objective of total involvement of the people in formulation and implementation of the Plan. This underlines the importance of information and Publicity in the Pradesh, in creating a conducive atmosphere for the proper appreciation of the Plan objectives, strategy and programmes.

II. REVIEW OF PROGRESS UNDER FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The department of Public Relations has been engaged in meeting the information and publicity needs of the State by pressing into service all the available publicity media in spite of the peculiar problems with which the State is beset, such as difficult terrain, absence of quick means of transport and communication, low literacy percentage and conservative outlook.

During the Fourth Plan, an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs was provided for information and Publicity and the anticipated expenditure is likely to be of the order of Rs. 23.22 lakhs. The following schemes were implemented:-

Sl.No.	Scheme	Fourth Plan	
		Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Community Listening Scheme	4.89	7.20
2.	Mobile cinema Van	5.64	4.60
3.	Information Centre	0.64	0.88
4.	Production of Films	3.25	2.48
5.	Song and Drama Scheme	2.43	0.66
6.	Posters and pamphlets	1.05	1.44
7.	Press advertisements	1.50	2.25
8.	Exhibitions	2.03	1.69
9.	Special Staff for Plan Publicity	0.45	0.55
10	Border Publicity	3.12	1.47
Total		25.00	23.22

At the close of the Fourth Plan the Department will be having 3 Song and Drama troupes, 30 Mobile Cinema Units with 15 vans to maintain their mobility and 10 Information Centres. 200 new C.L. sets have been installed during the 4th Plan and the target of production of 20 documentaries/Newsreels is expected to be realised in full. The number of publications depicting developmental, educational and other activities brought out during the Fourth Plan period is expected to touch the figure of eighty five.

III. OVERALL OBJECTIVES STRATEGY AND OUTLAYS FOR THE FIFTH PLAN.

The Fifth Plan has its main objective the removal of poverty and meeting the minimum needs of the

people. Realization of this objective requires greater understanding by the people of the Plan and various schemes included in it. It is, therefore, important to make sure that every part of the State is covered by one or more media of publicity best suited to the selected area or target audience, which enables the local people to know what is happening around them, development-wise, and also in the rest of the country. This is the minimum need in respect of information services which has to be met under any circumstances, the Fifth Plan proposals under the head Information and Publicity are geared to this requirement.

A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for the Fifth Plan and the following schemes are proposed to be executed:-

Sl.No.	Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Fifth Plan outlay	Annual 1974-75 outlay
1.	Television Scheme	6.00	1.23
2.	Mobile Van Scheme	8.00	1.30
3.	Community Listening Scheme	2.00	0.40
4.	Exhibition Scheme	4.00	0.60
5.	Publicity Literature Scheme	5.00	0.85
6.	Press Advertisement Scheme	5.00	0.96
7.	Production of films Scheme	6.00	1.20
8.	Information Centre Scheme	2.00	0.38
9.	Song & Drama Scheme	5.00	1.00
10.	Special Staff for Plan Publicity	4.00	0.78
11.	Border Publicity Scheme	3.00	0.58
Total		50.00	9.28

IV. INDIVIDUAL SCHEME AND PROGRAMMES INCLUDED IN THE FIFTH PLAN.

Details of the schemes drawn up to achieve the Fifth Plan objective are as follow:-

1. Television Scheme (Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

Now that television is making its debut in the neighbouring State of Punjab and later also in this State it is proposed to make a beginning in the use of television as a publicity medium for giving support to developmental programmes. Accordingly, it is proposed to instal 2 T.V. sets in each of the 69 C.D. Blocks, one each at the District headquarters and one at the State headquarters. 8 workshops are also proposed to be set up, 7 in the districts and 1 at the State headquarters, for the repairs and maintenance of these sets. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

2. MOBILE CINEMA VAN SCHEME (Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

Under this scheme, it is proposed to add 12 cinema units to the existing strength of 30 units. 4 vans will be added to ensure their mobility.

Since the number of cinema units will increase to a formidable strength of 42, it is also proposed to set up 2 workshops for their proper up-keep, one each at Dharamsala and Simla. The scheme is likely to cost, in all, about Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

3. COMMUNITY LISTENING SCHEME (Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

The Department has been facing problems in running dry battery operated C.L. sets in as much as that the caretakers no longer come forward to purchase batteries even at 50 per cent subsidised rates because of the

reason that it is much cheaper to own or run a single or even a two band transistor set in unelectrified villages. In the electrified villages, the cost of running C.L. sets is particularly low as compared to purchase of subsidised dry battery.

As the State rural electrification programme is gaining momentum and about 85 per cent of the homes are envisaged to be benefited by the end of the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to convert all existing dry batteries C.L. sets into mains operated sets either by providing eliminators or by conversion, except for those in border and backward areas which will be given wet dry batteries. In the case of wornout sets, these are proposed to be replaced and their number is likely to be 250. No new staff is required for the scheme. The scheme is likely to cost about Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

4. EXHIBITION SCHEME (Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

The medium of exhibition is of utmost importance in the Pradesh where the majority of the people is not educated enough to comprehend printed matter. Lively model informs more than an exhaustive write up. So far the Department has been depending on photographs only for display purposes. Consequently, to make the best of the exhibition medium for propagation of Government programmes and activities, a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for the production of models, 3-D charts and other exhibition materials. Under the scheme, it is also proposed to set up a workshop at the headquarters to get

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prepared exhibits from the specialists. The staff will also be helpful in setting up exhibitions on the spot cutting down the setting up cost substantially. During the Fifth Plan it is proposed to intensify the exhibitions not only in the Pradesh but also out side so that the State does not remain un-represented on national fairs and exhibitions.

The schemes will comprise 2 units, one will be located at Dharamsala to cover smaller functions in the interior where it is not economical to send the State-level unit. The entire scheme is estimated to cost Rs.4.00 lakhs.

5. PUBLICITY LITERATURE SCHEME (Rs.5.00 lakhs)

To take advantage of the increased literacy which is 31.3 per cent according to the 1971 census, therefore, unlike previous years publicity through printed words has also to be taken up on a bigger scale. It is proposed to bring out 50 publications during the Fifth Plan in English, Hindi and Urdu with a view to informing the general public about the policies, plans and achievements of the State and to enlist their cooperation for successful implementation of future programmes. Efforts will also be made to bring out published literature in pahari- besides literature, publicity material in the shape of handbills, banners, and boards will also be brought out. For this purpose a production cell is proposed to be set up in the Department. The schemes is estimated to cost Rs.5.00 lakhs.

6. PRESS ADVERTISEMENT SCHEME (Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

Now that the State Government has decided that advertisements on behalf of all the Government departments are to be issued and paid for by the Public Relations department, it is essential that a Cell be created for the purpose. Besides issuing advertisements and making payments, the Department has also to fix and revise advertisement tariff of various papers/periodicals from year to year and get papers approved from the State Government for inclusion in the approved list which necessitates appointment of ministerial staff. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

7. PRODUCTION OF FILMS SCHEME (Rs. 6.00 lakhs)

Films are a powerful media of publicity. They have greater significance in Himachal Pradesh than in any other part of the country as the people here are very much attracted to see film shows, as majority of the masses are still illiterate and the best way to inform them is through the films for these can deal comprehensively certain problems from all angles in a short time. During the Fifth Plan it is proposed to produce 10 documentary films in colour at a cost of Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

8. INFORMATION CENTRE SCHEME (Rs. 2.00 lakhs)

With the reorganisation of districts in the State, two new districts have come into being viz. Una and Hamirpur. It is proposed to start District Information Centres in these districts so as to bring them at par with other districts in the State.

As in other districts, these centres would be maintained by an Assistant Public Relations Officer and a Clerk in each besides funds would be necessary for purchase of books, magazine, newspapers, etc; and payment of rent, hot and cold weather charges. The scheme is expected to cost Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

9. SONG AND DRAMA SCHEME (Rs. 5.00 lakhs)

With a view to strengthening the Drama Unit so as to cover the whole of the Pradesh intensively, it is proposed to have some posts on regular and some on contract basis during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Contract basis posts have been proposed keeping in view their economicability. We can also replace the inactive Artist and recruit a suitable and promising one, when needed. Besides the expenditure on these posts, expenditure on contingencies will also be incurred. The scheme is expected to cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

10. SPECIAL STAFF FOR PLAN PUBLICITY (Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

With the expansion of activities of the Department, it has become essential to provide special staff, both ministerial and non-ministerial, to look after the work and to review its progress and ensuring proper implementation. In fact, the Department has been experiencing shortage of ministerial staff after the withdrawal of H.P. Secretariat staff from the Department. Additional staff at the headquarters and in the districts is proposed to be provided at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

11. BORDER PUBLICITY SCHEME (Rs. 3.00 lakhs)

There is a growing consciousness in the Government that intensive publicity should be carried out in the two Border districts namely Kinnaur and Lahaul and Spiti in the Pradesh. However, due to some unavoidable reason this scheme could not be implemented during the Fourth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to implement during the Fifth Five Year Plan for which two Block Publicity Workers in each of the C.D. Blocks and one Sangret Party per district at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs will be provided.

EVALUATION AND PLANNING MACHINERYINTRODUCTORY

With the ever increasing size of the development plans it is essential that the resources viz. man, material, money, market and machinery are utilized in the most productive manner to achieve the basic objectives of removal of poverty and attainment of economic self reliance of the Fifth Five Year Plan. To take up these challenging tasks it is essential that the present structure and capability of the Planning set up is strengthened qualitatively and quantitatively.

II. REVIEW OF PROGRESS MADE DURING THE FOURTH PLAN.

There was practically no planning machinery worth the name in the State of Himachal Pradesh prior to the Fourth Five Year Plan. During the Fourth Five Year Plan a nucleus was created by setting up of a planning Board headed by the Chief Minister who is also the Minister-Incharge of Planning and Finance. All the Cabinet rank Ministers, Chief Parliamentary Secretary, Secretaries to the Govt. are the members, the Secretary (Planning) being the Member Secretary. In addition to it the State Govt. also constituted the following eight Working Groups in which eminent economists, scientists, engineers and educationists have also been taken as members to help the State Government in formulating the

Fifth Five Year Plan:-

1. Working Group on Agriculture Production;
2. Working Group on Forests, Soil Conservation, Mining, Industries including head Labour and Labour Welfare;
3. Working Group on Water and Hydel Resources;
4. Working Group on Transport; Communications and Tourism, including Flood Control, Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development;
5. Working Group on Health, Education, Welfare and Backward Classes and their Welfare;
6. Working Group on Assessment of Plan Resources;
7. Working Group on Manpower; and
8. Working Group on Plan Coordination including Statistics, Evaluation Machinery, Publicity and Printing.

To assist these Working Groups and the Board the following Cells were also created at the State headquarters:-

- a) Plan Formulation Cell.
 - i) Sr. Research Officer 1
 - ii) Research Officers 2
 - iii) Jr. Scale Stenos 2
- b) Plan Evaluation Cell
 - i) Research Officers 1
 - ii) Statistical Asstts. 2
 - iii) Computers 2
 - iv) Jr. Scale Steno 1

The State Govt. has also established Village Panchayats at the village level, Block Development Committees/Panchayat Samitis at the Block level and Zila Parishads/District Development Committee. Besides the officials these bodies consist of elected non-officials viz. M.L.As. (representing the District), Chairmen of all the Block Development Committees/Panchayat Samitis and Chairmen Municipal Committees to ensure people's participation in the implementation of the various Govt. programmes. It has since been decided also to include M.Ps. in the District Development Committees.

Our experience has shown that the set up so far provided is also very weak, and, as such, it is proposed to further strengthen and re-organize the same during the current financial year i.e. 1973-74 as follows:-

	Present staff	Additional staff
<u>(a) Plan Formulation and Coordination Cell</u>		
i) Sr. Research Officer	1	-
ii) Research Officers	2	1
iii) Jr. Scale Stenos	2	-
iv) Peons	-	1
v) Computers	-	1
vi) Clerk-cum-typists	-	2
<u>(b) Evaluation and Monitoring Cell</u>		
i) Sr. Research Officer	-	1
ii) Research Officers	1	-

iii) Statistical Asstts.	2	1
iv) Computers	2	2
v) Jr. Scale Stenos	1	1
vi) Investigators	-	2
vii) Clerk-cum-typist	-	1
viii) Peons	-	1
<u>(c) Manpower & Perspective Planning Cell.</u>		
i) Research Officers	-	1
ii) Computers	-	1
iii) Jr. Scale Stenos	-	1
iv) Clerk-cum-Typist	-	1
<u>(d) Regional and District Planning Cell</u>		
Statistical Asstt.	-	9

The likely expenditure during the year 1973-74 would be about Rs. 2 lakhs.

III PROGRAMME TO BE TAKEN UP DURING THE FIFTH PLAN.

The steps are already afoot in the matter of reconstitution of the Planning Board by taking into it the whole time non-official Deputy Chairman and other ex-officio Members to avail of the benefits of their expertise, knowledge and experience of policy formulation. It would also be essential to further strengthen the planning machinery in order to keep watch on the implementation of the plan schemes their monitoring and evaluation as also for mid-term

appraisal during the Fifth Five Year Plan. This programme is likely to cost Rs. 50.00 lakhs for the entire Fifth Plan period against which a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs would be needed during the 1974-75 .

Within this proposed outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs, salaries and contingent expenditure on a whole time Deputy Chairman, allowances to about 15 non-official members, one whole-time Secretary(Planning), two Deputy Secretaries, one Deputy Director, four additional Research Officers, six Investigators and twelve Regional and District Planning Officers with the essential supporting staff including the present staff in position and to be appointed will be covered.

TRADE AND STORAGEI-INTRODUCTORY.

Holding the Price line has, in the present context of sky-rocketing prices, become the key-note of all planning, without which all plan objectives will become meaningless. Till recently, the main thrust of price stabilisation programme, at the national level, has been towards (i) increasing agriculture/ industrial production; (ii) building up of buffer stocks of foodgrains; and (iii) establishing a suitable public distribution system through which mainly the foodgrains, sugar, ghee, kerosene oil, controlled cloth, etc., have been channelled to the public. Though emphasis has been laid in Himachal Pradesh on increasing production of foodgrains, the Pradesh still continues to be deficit in the matter of foodgrains.

In Himachal Pradesh the existing machinery for Food and Supplies is not in a position to cater to the maintenance of supply line in regard to foodgrains and various other commodities in proper manner. Actually till recently the Department was existing only as a skelton appendage to the Cooperative Department. The machinery is absolutely inadequate to take over the work arising out of the fast-increasing State control on the distribution of the said essential goods. Indeed, a manifold strengthening of this machinery is indispensable if the objective underlying the aforesaid new policies have to be attained.

II. REVIEW OF PROGRESS DURING THE FOURTH PLAN.

The scheme of Price Stabilization was taken up in the last year of the Fourth Plan with a token provision of Rs.1.00 lakh which was provided for the strengthening of the organization as prior to that there was no separate department of Food and Civil Supplies. The outlay provided for the Fourth Plan period is likely to be exceeded in view of the importance that this Department has gained on account of State control on essential commodities in the interest of the public.

III. OVERALL OBJECTIVES, STRATEGY AND OUTLAYS DURING THE FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

1. Import of foodgrains on Govt. account from the Central Reserves of foodgrains with a view both to make up partly the deficit of foodgrains in the State which at present is of the order of 1,16,000 tonnes per annum and to influence the prices of foodgrains, in the free market, in the downward direction;
2. To arrange the distribution of imported foodgrains and wheat products at controlled prices through the public distribution system, viz., wholesale nominee at the District/Tehsil level and the licensed retail dealers; the wholesale nominees being District Federations/Tehsil Unions and the retail dealers mostly Cooperative Societies, Panchayats and in a few cases where Cooperative Societies/Panchayats do not come forward, individual dealers;
3. To arrange the distribution of levy sugar through the afore-mentioned public distribution system;

4. To regulate the supplies of other essential/controlled commodities, viz. cloth, salt, edible oil, kerosene oil, coal and the building materials, i.e. cement and bricks;
5. To exercise proper control on the afore-said retail dealers who at present number 2162 and whose shops are known as Fair Price Shops in the matter of the distribution of foodgrains, wheat products sugar and other commodities to the public in accordance with the scale/prices laid down by the Government; and
6. To enforce the provisions of various control/regulatory orders issued by the Central/State Government with the object of securing the equitable distribution of essential commodities at fair prices.

To achieve the above objectives the anticipated expenditure for the Fifth Five-Year Plan would be of the order of Rs.89.12 lakhs as per details below:-

Name of the Scheme.	Proposed outlay for the Fifth Plan. (Rs.in lakhs).	Outlay for 1974-75.
1. Price Stabilization Scheme.	43.41	8.44
2. Public Distribution Scheme.	45.71	8.87

IV. INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR THE FIFTH PLAN.

1. Spill-over Price Stabilization Scheme.
(Rs.43.41 lakhs).

This is a spill-over programme of the Fourth Five-Year Plan as it was taken up in the last year of the Plan period, and, as such, could not be executed both on account of late start and non-availability of the finances to the

extent required. Under this scheme it is proposed to appoint one Deputy Director, two Office Superintendents, 12 Assistants, One Stenographer, 18 Jr. Auditors, 11 Inspectors, 72 Clerks, 64 Sub-Inspectors, 18 Peons and supporting contingencies.

2. Public Distribution Scheme (Rs. 45.71 la-khs)

As per guidelines for Fifth Five-Year Plan, it has been stressed that an adequate public procurement and distribution system be built up to meet the needs at least of the poorer sections. In recognition of the public sector operations in the field of trade and distribution, this section has been treated as a major head in the plan. "The States may have the full responsibility for distribution of the supplies made available by the Central organisation. It will be for them to decide whether to entrust this job to the Civil Supplies Department or an autonomous State organisation". That is how the Planning Commission has envisaged the responsibilities which the State Government may have to shoulder in the Fifth Five-Year Plan. It is with special reference to this that "Public Distribution Scheme" is being drawn up to fulfill the objective of the Plan. At present there is no autonomous State Organisation which can look after the distribution system. Our State Government has, therefore, to depend on the Civil Supplies Department for this purpose.

At present, we are depending for the purpose of distribution only on the fair price shops run by Cooperative societies. Where cooperatives are not available, we are depending on the Panchayats or the individuals for the purpose of distribution. There is no departmental fair price shops for the purpose of distribution at present. From experience, it has been observed that the present distribution system is not strong enough to shoulder the manifold responsibilities which have been put on it in the wake of wholesale trade take-over. At present the responsibility of making the foodgrains available to all people especially the weaker section of the society at reasonable rates in all corners of the Pradesh, is the liability of the Government. To discharge this liability, it is not sufficient to depend on the present distribution system and the Government must have its own machinery to discharge the functions. However, in view of the stringent financial position, it will not be possible for the State Government to supplant the whole of present distribution system. To begin with, it is intended to start with only 70 fair price shops.

This small net work is intended to serve as the hard core on which we could rely in case of any disruption of supplies through other channels. In times to come, depending upon the availability of funds and if considered advisable, this very number could be expanded into a full-fledged organisation covering every nook and corner of the Pradesh.

Himachal Pradesh cannot be compared with other States in distribution programme firstly because most of the areas are hilly and no proper communication facilities are available, and secondly Himachal Pradesh being deficit in foodgrains as well as other essential commodities these have to be imported from the neighbouring States as well as from the Central Reserves. Keeping in view all the aspects stated above, the Department proposed to introduce the scheme of public distribution system as well as to gear up the administrative machinery for the purpose.

In the said scheme the Department has proposed to create two Zones i.e. North and South Zones so that the distribution is looked into properly and proper supervision is done. Zonal Officer will arrange supplies of various essential/controlled commodities i.e. sugar, vegetable ghee, kerosene oil, etc., to each fair price shop. He will also serve as a liaison between head office and field. They will also ensure proper movement of foodgrains and other commodities. As such the Department has proposed one Zonal Officer each for two Zones in the rank of Distt. Food and Supplies Officer for this work.

Under each Zonal Officer, it is proposed that three Inspectors be attached with him to look after about 12 fair price shops each. Their main function will be to look after the distribution fairly and on regular basis besides such duties as may be assigned to them for the said purpose.

As stated above, the Department proposed 70 fair price shops to begin with to be run by the Deptt. itself in whole of the Pradesh. The minimum requirement of the staff to be deployed at each fair price shop is as under:-

- | | |
|------------------------|------|
| 1. Salesman | One. |
| 2. Cashier | One. |
| 3. Peon-cum-Chowkidar. | One. |

The Department is also required to hire accommodation for each fair price shop and for which funds towards its rent etc. are required. Keeping in view the present price structure the minimum requirement for each fair price shop will be Rs.1000/- per annum. For seventy shops, it will come to be Rs.70,000/-. Besides this there is also miscellaneous expenditure to be incurred on the implementation of this ~~scheme~~ scheme by the Director, Zonal Officer as well as the Inspectorate staff proposed to be posted under the said scheme. As such the total minimum requirement on this works to Rs. one Lakh per annum.

INTRODUCTORY

Himachal Pradesh Government Press is housed in a rented residential type building with limited machinery which is not capable of even taking the present load of work on the other hand the work of printing is increasing rapidly due to allround development of the State. Thus for printing work it has to depend upon outside agencies, that too located generally outside the Pradesh, as there are very few Printing Presses in the State which are capable of doing standard printing work. To have some idea of the magnitude of the problem it may be worth mentioning here that during the last three years, i.e. 1968-69 to 1970-71, printing work of the value of Rs. 11.5 lakhs had to be got done through private presses while 2,000 printing jobs are still pending. After the attainment of State hood, the various universal standard forms which used to be supplied by the Government of India press have now to be printed by the Himachal Pradesh Government Press. The men and machinery have not kept pace with the increase in work load.

The Department has also to arrange now the Printing and Stationery items required for day-to-day use in the offices of the State Government which earlier used to come through the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery, Government of India. Thus, there is dire need to equip the Press with proper building, machinery and men so that it may be able to take the additional load of printing and Stationery work that has come to it.

II. REVIEW OF PROGRESS UNDER FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

During the Fourth Five Year Plan, Rs. 10.00 lakhs had been provided for construction of the new press building, out of which only Rs. 5.00 lakhs are expected to be utilized. Rs. 5.00 lakhs provided during 1972-73 lapsed as the proceedings for the acquisition of land required for construction of the building could not be completed and the land could not be acquired. Rs. 5.00 lakhs provided during 1973-74 will, however, be utilised partly for payment of land and partly for construction of building.

III. OVERALL OBJECTIVES, STRATEGY AND OUTLAYS FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

The objective for the Fifth Plan is to make the department self sufficient in all respects.

IV. INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES INCLUDED IN THE FIFTH PLAN.

The detail of the schemes follows.-

1. Printing Press Building (Rs. 15.00 lakhs);

The Press is presently housed in a residential type building where the accommodation is inadequate. There being no scope of expansion in the existing building of the press, a new factory-type building is proposed on a 23-bigha plot at Ghora Chowkio on the outskirts of Simla on the Kalka Simla National Highway at an estimated cost of Rs. 61.25 lakhs including cost of land. Rs. 5.00 lakhs are expected to be incurred in 1973-74 and Rs. 15.00 lakhs have been proposed in the Fifth Plan towards completion of the building.

2. Additional Staff for the Printing Press (Rs. 1.00 lakh)

To make up the beway in staff requirement of the Press, additional staff is proposed to be provided to

the Press at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh.

3. Purchase of Machinery (Rs. 4.00 lakhs)

Commensurate with space and staff, now machinery is proposed to be added to the Press at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION,
HIMACHAL PRADESH

Now that the administration has become more diversified and complex, the old concept that an administrator learns from experience is no longer valid. A conscious effort has to be made to help him to acquire knowledge, skills, ability and appropriate behaviour and attitude needed by the organisation of which he forms part, by arranging suitable training courses. Realising the importance of training as an investment in human resources, Government of Himachal Pradesh took a decision in December, 1971, to set up an institute of Public Administration for imparting training to the officers of the various state services including those serving in the technical branches of the state. During the current year an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been approved for establishing this institute. It is expected that the institute will take some shape during this year and a fullfledged programme of training will be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan period in a more systematic and organised manner which will cater to the requirements of the trainees belonging to various departments of the state Government.

The programme of training during the Fifth Five Year Plan period can be divided into six broad categories:

- i) Foundational courses for direct recruits;
- ii) Condensed courses for promotees;
- iii) In-service training courses;

- iv) Specialized courses;
- v) Seminars; and
- vi) Colloquium series.

i) FOUNDATIONAL COURSES

A foundational training programme is in the nature of orientation. The main objective of this course would be to acquaint the trainees with the functioning of the government and teach them subjects which would be of common interest to all of them. In addition, special emphasis will be laid on the cultivation of proper values and attitude by the trainees towards the people and the task that they will be called upon to discharge during the course of their service career. It is also proposed to impart training to the trainees in "Modern Management Techniques" such as CPM, PERT, WORK STUDIES, SYSTEM ANALYSIS, etc.

ii) CONDENSED COURSES FOR PROMOTEES OFFICERS:

This course is primarily meant for the promotees and will be a little different from the foundational course in as much as the stress will be more on the presentation of different view points rather than giving them factual information. The courses, as far as possible, will be in the form of seminars which will provide every participant an opportunity to compare his own experience with that of fellow practitioners who have already spent several years in administration. Such an exchange of views is bound to throw up new ideas which may go along way in improving

the functioning of the government. The promotees too will be given training in "Modern Management Techniques".

iii) INSERVICE REFRESHER COURSES:

In this course the main emphasis will be on the "Techniques of Administrative Improvement" so that officers already in service of the State Government are made aware of new techniques and after going back to their job, they are able to apply these techniques to bring about efficiency and economy in the organisation in which they are working. Different types of in-service refresher courses will be arranged for officers who are working in the field and those working in the Directorates and in the Secretariat.

iv) SPECIALIZED COURSES

Some specialised courses of the duration of 2 to 3 weeks will be run for the benefit of the officers entrusted with particular job in the field or in the office. This includes courses of record management, personnel administration, budget, accounting procedures, local-self-government. Panchayati Raj programmes, purchase and handling of stores etc.

v) SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

Seminars on selected subjects on day-to-day importance will be held in the institute. Papers prepared either on the basis of original study or on the basis of experience will be discussed in the seminars. It is also proposed to hold workshops on important subjects which may need deeper probe and analytical study.

VI. COLLOQUIUM SERIES

It is intended to present short duration colloquiums on well identified subjects in public administration and management. These discussions will be held under the guidance of an authority on the subject and an opportunity for intense participative discussion to individuals will be provided.

The methodology to be adopted for imparting this training at the Institute would include lectures, group discussions, seminars panel discussions, workshops conferences, syndicates, practical exercises, case studies and incident method, etc. Keeping in view the peculiar terra-in of the Pradesh, it is proposed to provide training in Horse Riding in addition to motor driving, musketry and shooting.

The evaluation of the training programme will be a regular feature of the institute. This would enable the authorities concerned to detect the shortcomings in the training programmes and suggest remedial measures for setting them right.

From the above discussion it is clear that the training programme that the state government have in mind for its officers is far more sophisticated than will is ordinarily imparted to the trainees. This will naturally call for adequate and competent staff, well furnished library, research and publication, audio-visual equipment and proper transport facilities for the institute.

Financial Outlay: The likely expenditure to be incurred during the Fifth Five Year Plan under various heads for the setting up of the Institute which is a continuing scheme from the Fourth Five Year Plan is as follows:-

S.No.	Item of Expenditure	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Fifth Plan outlay	Annual Plan 1974-75 outlay
1.	Staff for the Institute	15.00	3.00
2.	Buildings	28.00	10.00
3.	Library	1.00	0.50
4.	Vehicles-	1.20	0.60
5.	Furniture and fixtures and office equipment	2.00	1.00
6.	Expenditure in connection with seminars/workshops and colloquium series	0.50	0.10
7.	Research and publications	0.30	0.10
8.	Audio-visual equipment	0.50	0.50
9.	Horse Riding, Motor driving and Muskeetry	0.20	0.10
10	Contingencies and unfore- seen charges	0.30	0.30
	TOTAL	50.00	16.20

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME.INTRODUCTORY.

There is acute shortage of office, schools, dispensary, veterinary hospital and veterinary dispensary buildings and other allied works of various departments of the Government. In order to overcome these difficulties, it is imperative, in the interest of efficiency of work and to fulfil the promise of providing essential facilities both in towns and rural areas of this Pradesh, that their construction is taken up on priority basis.

II. REVIEW OF PROGRESS DURING THE FOURTH PLAN.

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, Building construction, as per details below, was taken up throughout the Pradesh at a total cost of

Rs.12,26,93,404/-:

State Sector-	Rs.	11,75,47,475/-
Central Sector-		51,45,929/-
		<hr/>
TOTAL		12,26,93,404/-

The funds for the above purpose were provided in the non-Plan budget. The likely expenditure by the close of the Fourth Five-Year Plan on these schemes would be of the order of about Rs.6.19 crores.

III. PROGRAMMES PROPOSED FOR THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
(Rs.12.00 crores).

1. Spill over programme. (Rs.6.00 crores).

To complete the on-going programmes of the Fourth

Plan it is anticipated that the requirements of funds during the Fifth Five-Year Plan would be of the order of Rs.6.00 crores at present level of prices.

2. New Construction Programme (Rs.6.00 crores).

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, two new districts of Una and Hamirpur have come up while two old districts of Simla and Mahasu were re-organised to that of Simla and Solan districts and the headquarters of Solan district has been located at Solan. For providing office accommodation for these newly-created or re-organized districts, office buildings would be required. Besides, the accommodation available in the Secretariat building is not sufficient to provide working ~~space~~ even to the existing staff although due to all-round increase in the governmental as well as public activities, there has been a gradual increase in its strength. It is, therefore, proposed to construct an additional Secretariat building to meet the requirements. A Guest House is also proposed to be constructed at New Delhi during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The likely expenditure on all these projects would be of the order of Rs.6.00 crores. New buildings likely to be constructed by other departments will also be catered for out of this outlay of Rs.6.00 crores.

BASIC MINIMUM NEEDSINTRODUCTORY

The basic objectives of the Fifth Five Year Plan have been laid down as (i) removal of poverty; and (ii) attainment of economic self reliance for the establishment of a fully democratic socialistic society. To achieve the above objectives special emphasis has been laid on the implementation of national programme of 'Basic Minimum Needs' covering (i) elementary education; (ii) drinking water; (iii) health; (iv) nutrition; (v) home sites for rural landless; (vi) rural roads; (vii) electricity; and (viii) slum clearance and improvement. In pursuance of thereof the State Government in its 'Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan' proposed an outlay of Rs. 136.50 crores for basic Minimum Needs' programme which was subsequently slightly stepped up to Rs. 137.29 crores as per details given below alongwith the recommendations of the Working Group on the 'Basic Minimum Needs' programme held on the 26th April, 1973 and the outlay accepted by the Planning Commission:-

(Rs. in crores.)

Programme	State proposals	Working Group recommendations	Conveyed by the Planning Commission
1. Elementary Education	52.00	8.20	3.35
2. Primary Health	6.39	4.19	4.19
3. Nutrition	0.05	2.06	2.06
4. Drinking Water Supply	40.00	20.00	21.00

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
5. House Sites		2.00	0.20	0.20
6. Rural Roads		25.00	10.00	10.00
7. Rural Electrification		9.55	3.00	3.00
8. Slum clearance		2.30	0.22	0.23
9.	Total.	137.29	47.87	44.03

II. PROGRAMME-WISE OUTLAYS, TARGETS OF BASIC MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME DURING THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

The detailed discussions about the 'Basic Minimum Needs' programme have already been made under the relevant chapters. However, within the reduced allocations fixed by the Planning Commission a brief review of the programmes is given below:-

1. Elementary Education (Rs. 3.35 Crores).

An outlay of Rs. 3.35 crores has been accepted for carrying out the programme of Elementary Education during the Fifth Five Year Plan. With these limited resources, it is proposed to achieve the following targets:-

<u>Programme</u>	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
	<u>Funds</u>	<u>Targets</u>
1. Additional enrôlement girls (Class I-V)	90.00	28,000 girls. 800 teachers
2. Additional enrolment girls (Class VI-VIII)	79.00	10,000 girls 500 teachers.
3. Continuation classes (VI-VIII)	20.00	800 students 80 teachers
4. Part-time classes (11-14 years)	40.00	60,000 children 800 part-time teachers.

1.	2.	3.
5. Free text books and stationery	14.00	1.40 lakhs primary 0.70 lakhs middle.
6. Incentives for girls	22.00	(a) Free writing material 1.40 lakhs girls in classes I-II (b) Free clothing 50,000 girls in classes I-VIII (c) Attendance scholarships 25,000 girls (d) 100 toilets in mixed schools.
7. Tribal incentives	10.00	(a) Free text books 35,000 children. (b) Writing material 25,000 children. (c) Free clothing 10,000 children. (d) Residential quarters 20.
8. Quarters for women teachers	10.00	100 quarters
9. School building		
i) Through P.W.D.	30.00	250 class rooms
ii) In cooperation with people	20.00	400 class rooms
	Total	<u>335.00</u>

2. Drinking Water (Rs. 21.00 crores)

Under Rural Water Supply Scheme, a sum of Rs. 21.00 crores has been communicated by the Planning Commission. The likely targets to be achieved would be 5,936 villages covering a population of 9,54,545 souls during the Fifth Five Year Plan, thereby, covering about 50 per cent of the population of the Pradesh.

3. Health. (Rs. 4.19 crores).

An outlay of Rs. 4.10 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission against which the following targets are anticipated:-

Name of the scheme.	Likely by the end of Fourth Plan.	Proposed level by the Fifth Plan.
1. Primary Health Centre	76	77
2. Sub-Centres	263	300
3. Referral Hospitals	4	21
4. Beds in PHCs and Sub-centres.	453	867
5. Buildings	48	77
(a) Public Health Centres	-	3
(b) Sub-Centres	-	263
6. Residential quarters	328	597

4. Nutrition (Rs. 2.06 crores).

To carry out the programme of nutrition an amount of Rs. 2.06 crores has been communicated by the Planning Commission under which the following two schemes would be taken up:-

(a) Mid-day meals. An amount of Rs. 69.00 lakhs has been proposed for benefiting 27,600 children in the primary classes annually.

(b) Special Nutrition Programme - An amount of Rs. 137.00 lakhs has been proposed and to coverage in different areas would be as under:-

(a) Tribal areas	
i) Children	11,500
ii) Mothers	1,250

(b) Urban areas

i) Children	11,000
ii) Mothers	1,300

(c) Scarcity areas

i) Children	3,100
ii) Mothers	600

5. Home sites for rural landless (Rs. 0.20 crore).

Under 'Minimum Needs Programme' it was decided in the Working Group meeting held in the Planning Commission that house sites for 13,000 houseless workers would be provided @ Rs.150/- per house site,

6. Rural Roads (Rs. 10.00 crores).

An amount of Rs. 10.00 crores has been agreed to be provided under the 'Minimum Needs Programme' under rural link roads by the Planning Commission. The following district-wise link roads would be constructed during the Fifth Five Year Plan:-

Name of District	Length in Kms.	Amount in crores
1. Chamba	71	0.84
2. Kangra	166	1.89
3. Mandi	86	1.19
4. Kulu	55	0.68
5. Lahaul & Spiti	28	0.58
6. Hamirpur	106	0.71
7. Una	133	0.62
8. Bilaspur	65	0.45
9. Simla	98	1.21
10. Solan	67	0.58

11. Sirmur	84	0.83
12. Kinna-ur	26	0.42
	<hr/>	
TOTAL	985	10.00

2. Rural electrification (Rs. 3.00 crores)

It is proposed to electrify about 50 per cent of the total inhabited villages in the Pradesh by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The likely coverage at the end of the Fourth Plan would be about 22.8 per cent. The population covered by these villages will be 35.29 per cent by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan as against 21.12 per cent expected by the end of the current Plan. This will also cover the requirements of 'Minimum Needs Programme' of 30 to 40 per cent of rural population covered by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Out of the proposed Rs. 8.00 crores it is expected that only Rs. 3.75 crores would be available from the rural Electrification Corporation and the balance of Rs. 4.25 crores will have to be provided under the State Plan. Out of this amount Rs. 4.25 crores, it has been assessed that only an investment of Rs. 1.25 crores will be a viable proposition and Rs. 3.00 crores will have to be provided as a grant if the proposed target of electrification is to be achieved in the State. The district-wise break up of the rural electrification during the Fifth Plan

would be as under:-

Name of District	Total No. of Villages likely to be electrified by the end of IV Plan	No. of villages proposed to be electrified during V Plan
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(According to 1971 Census).

1. Kinna-ur	77	30 (39.0)	45 (58.4)
2. Lahaul & Spiti	204	40 (19.6)	100 (49.0)
3. Chamba	1,124	260 (23.15)	500 (44.4)
4. Simla	2,188	830	1150 (52.6)
5. Solan	2,237	500 (21.4)	1000 (42.6)
6. Sirmur	965	350 (36.2)	550 (57.0)
7. Bilaspur	910	410 (45.0)	550 (60.4)
8. Kulu	169	45 (26.6)	85 (50.25)
9. Kangra	3,974	650 (16.36)	1900 (47.49)
10. Hamirpur	1,890	200 (10.6)	900 (47.6)
11. Una	286	90 (31.5)	150 (52.4)
12. Mandi	2,787	450 (16.15)	1250 (44.9)
Total	16,911	3,855 (22.8)	8,180 (48.3)

(.) Percentage to the total number of villages.

8. Slum clearance and Improvement
(Rs. 0.23 crore.)

A sum of Rs. 0.23 crore has been earmarked for environmental improvement of slums in Simla town. According to the assessment made by the Working Group of the Planning Commission it was assumed on empirical evidence that the slum population would be 25 per cent i.e., 15,000 of total permanent population of Simla town which is 60,000. The funds were worked out on a per capita expenditure of Rs. 150. The actual position would be re-assessed by conducting a detailed survey of the problem areas in the town.

SECTION III -IMBALANCES IN DEVELOPMENTIII.1 Programmes for Special Areas and Sections of the population

During the Fourth Plan period, the following programmes have been in operation in the State for ameliorating the conditions of particularly disadvantaged areas and sections of the population:-

1. Tribal Development Blocks;
2. Small Farmers' Development Agency;
3. Marginal Farmers' and Agricultural Labourers Agency and
4. Industrially Backward Areas.

1. Tribal Development Blocks

The area of concentration of tribal population in the State is spread over the districts of Kinnaur and Lahaul -Spiti, Pangi tehsil and Bharmour sub-tehsil of Chamba district and the same is covered by T.D. Blocks, viz. Kalpa, Pooh, Nichar Lahaul, Spiti, Pangi and Bharmour.

Rs. 49.00 lakhs have been provided for the Fourth Plan for the development of the tribal blocks against which the anticipated expenditure is likely to be of the order of Rs. 49.71 lakhs.

2. Small Farmers' Development Agency.

The Government of India introduced the programme of Small Farmers' Development Agency in the Sirmur district of the Pradesh in 1971-72. The scope of the programme was subsequently extended by making it a composite development programme, i.e., S.F.D.A. -cum- M.F.A.L. covering the

farmers with holdings between 0-5 acres. The Agency provides financial assistance at 25% and 33% subsidy to the small and marginal farmers, respectively, for agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, soil conservation and irrigation purposes, besides encouraging them to take up the diversified allied programmes. The physical achievements of the programme since its inception upto 31st March, 1973 are tabulated below:-

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF SFDA SINCE THE INCEPTION TO 31ST MARCH, 1973.

Sl.No.	Detail of programme.	Physical achievements.		
		No. of Units	Area in Hectares	No. of beneficiaries.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<u>I. Agriculture:</u>				
	a) Improved agriculture & Horticulture	--	6320	8900
	b) Improved horticulture and agricultural implements & machinery.	809	565	883
II. Soil conservation and land levelling.		357	345	414
III. Custom service.		150	224	150
<u>IV. Minor Irrigation:</u>				
	a) Individual schemes	21	1196	1068
	b) Community irrigation schemes	34		
<u>V. Animal Husbandry:</u>				
	a) Dairy Development	315	--	315
	b) Sheep Development	570	--	570
	c) Poultry Development	8	--	8
	d) Piggery Development	104	--	104
	e) Chilling Development	3	--	--
VI. Rural artisans		50	--	50
VII. Rural works		135	800	3500

III.1(3)

The anticipated expenditure on the scheme during the Fourth Plan period is likely to be of the order of Rs. 93.58 lakhs. For the last three years of the Fifth Plan as per guidelines circulated by the Planning Commission the envisaged financial outlay would be Rs. 171.05 lakhs.

3. Marginal Farmers' and Agricultural Labourers' Agency.

The MFAL programme was introduced in the then Simla district in 1971-72 and covered the C.D. blocks of Kandaghat, Dharampur and Nalagarh. Consequent upon re-organisation of the erstwhile Simla and Mahasu districts, the Agency has been transferred to the new Solan district and now covers the entire district comprising the 5 C.D. blocks of Kandaghat, Dharampur, Nalagarh, Kunihar and Jagjitnagar. The scheme aims at the development of minor irrigation, soil conservation, vegetables and fruit cultivation, development of fodder resources and animal husbandry, mushroom cultivation, cottage industries and farm machinery so that the marginal farmers with holdings ranging between 0-2.5 acres stay put on land and derive the optimum output from the land and allied occupations. Under the scheme, the marginal farmers are given financial assistance in the form of subsidy to the extent of 33% and loans for the remaining 67% amount of the total investment.

The anticipated expenditure on the scheme during the Fourth Plan period is likely to be of the order of Rs.109.40 lakhs. For the last three years of the Fifth Plan as per guidelines circulated by the Planning Commission the envisaged financial outlay would be Rs.121.05 lakhs.

On the physical side during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period the agency has identified 20,000 marginal farmers and about 3,000 agricultural labourers. Out of these 8,000 participants are the members of the cooperative societies. The agency has benefited about 8,500 improved agricultural programmes, 348 in the vegetable cultivation programme and 1,050 in the improved agricultural implements. An area of 215 hectares has been covered under irrigation and belongs to 76 beneficiaries. 33% farmers benefited by the agency have received 466 milk cattle, 20 farmers sheep breeding units and 8 farmers poultry units from the agency. Under the rural works programme, the agency has benefited 400 agricultural labourers by constructing link roads, 350 with 9 soil conservation projects and 160 with gravitational irrigation scheme.

4. Industrially Backward Areas.

It is only recently that the entire State has been declared as industrially backward. Prior to this the composite district of Kangra was selected as industrially backward on 29th January, 1971 and qualified for out-right grant or subsidy by the Centre amounting to one-tenth of the fixed capital investment of new units having a fixed

¶III.1(5)

capital investment of not more than Rs. 50.00 lakhs each in the district; schemes and projects for new units involving fixed capital investment of more than Rs.50.00 lakhs could be considered on merit. On 1st September, 1972, the district was trifurcated into the present districts of Kangra, Una and Hamirpur and the outright grant/subsidy scheme now extends over the three districts. After the entire State being declared as industrially backward, 5 more districts in the State have become eligible to this 10% grant/subsidy. Accordingly the districts of Sirmur and Solan have also become eligible for this concession. Thus, 5 districts are benefited under the scheme of 10% outright grant/subsidy at present.

With a view to granting incentives for starting industries in Backward Areas, the districts of Chamba, Kinnaur, Kangra, Una, Hamirpur, Kulu, Lahaul-Spiti, Solan and Sirmur qualify for concessional finance from the financial institutions in the State.

IV.I Operational Planning- Administrative reorganisation, Appraisal and Monitoring

In the context of planned economic development of the country the emphasis of administration is perceptibly shifting from mere maintenance of law and order to economic growth with social justice. Activities of the Government are becoming diversified and more complex. Aspirations of the people are causing greater and greater strain on the financial resources of the State. Economic planning, properly defined is essentially a method of organisation and utilisation of resources to the maximum advantage in terms of already defined social ends. This naturally calls for what to produce and to whom it should be distributed according to a predetermined rational policy of the government. In this way planning becomes a total social process whose success will depend upon the people who are charged with the responsibility of formulating and implementing the same. It is in this context that the role of the administration assumes a special significance. Certain aspects of it have to be streamlined which tend to retard the pace of development. These aspects include poor performance in the field of execution; escalation in cost and non-adherence to time schedule, non-availability of men of requisite calibre and failure to secure the cooperation of the people in the formulation and implementation of the plans.

IV.1(2).

To improve our performance in future, it is appropriate to take stock of our experience in the past. As a matter of fact there is a need to have such reviews/appraisals quite often as it is only then, that the bottle-necks and shortcomings which impede the efficient execution of schemes and projects could be identified in time and remedial measures initiated before it is too late. For early detection of these bottlenecks there should be an effective mechanism for collection and monitoring of information regarding the progress of investment programmes, if not in all, at least in critical sectors of our economy. This will enable the government to keep a close watch on the plan performance which has been lacking in the past.

Luckily because of the smallness of our state in terms of population lack of inter-departmental cooperation has never been a major bottleneck for in this state. Occasional irritants that crop up are sorted out expeditiously. Association of a Minister with the district committee both for development as well as public grievances has gone a long way in sorting out inter-departmental pin-pricks at district level. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that there is enough scope to further improvement in inter-departmental cooperation both at the state as well the district levels. Tendencies of narrow loyalties have to be replaced by mutual help. There has to be

a perfect coordination between agriculture, cooperation, irrigation and power as any lack of communication between them is bound to give rise to lot of uncoordinated effort which may be detrimental to the overall progress of the state.

There is a further scope of delegation of powers and decentralisation of functions in our State. Notwithstanding the smallness of State's population, because of its geography and lack of adequate means of communication these assume a special significance for this state. Unless the man on the spot has the powers, within the perimeter of the general outline for development drawn by the state government, to plan and implement, there will always be huge time-lag between the formulation and the implementation of the plans. In the context of Fifth Plan objective of eradicating poverty, the poor and the needy cannot be expected to wait indefinitely for the percolation of benefits to them. Their patience cannot be taxed for long. Connected with the delegation of power is that there has to be a lot of self-discipline at the various levels of the government. The main preoccupation of the secretariat should be to make policy decisions, general supervision and enforcement of standards. Responsibility of implementation should squarely rest with the man on the spot under the directions of the Directorates. Since man on the spot will be called upon to

discharge onerous responsibilities there is need to ensure that square peg is not placed in a round hole. Merit and no other extraneous consideration should be the guiding factor for the personnel policy of the state government. Because of the sudden spurt in the activities of the government in the past large number of people of mediocre calibre got appointed to government jobs. Now that the initial spurt is not there, there is a need to be more strict in the selection of the people. To build up the expertise of the employees there is a need for intensive training at various stages of their careers.

Rules and procedures which have become outmoded need to be replaced. They have to be modified to suit the changing needs of a developing economy. Some of the rules inherited from the past smack of lack of faith in various functionaries of the government at various stages of the administrative set up. They may have had their validity in the colonial days, surely they are no longer valid now when the work of the government has to be carried for more expeditiously than in the past.

There is a considerable scope in affecting economies both on the plan as well as on the non-plan side. Escalation in costs and failure to adhere to time schedule have been the two greatest banes of our planning. These are partly due to

lack of proper and adequate planning before embarking on major construction projects. Services of modern management techniques such as PERT, CPM etc. need to be utilised for affecting economy and reducing project completion period. Deliberate attempts to keep down the cost estimates to sell the projects in terms of its economic viability need to be curbed. There should be special incentives for the workers where the project is completed before the due date.

Cooperative institutions which are expected to provide basic infrastructure in the rural areas leave much to be desired. The cooperative structure has to be streamlined and strengthened to enable it to discharge the new responsibilities that are going to devolve on them in the context of wholesale take over of the foodgrain trade by the Government. Problem of their financial viability has to be sorted out. It has to be ensured that right type of people who are enthused to the idea of cooperative endeavour are appointed to man these institutions. Connected with this is the problem of people's participation in formulation and implementation of plan in the state. It is a widely acknowledged fact that unless involvement of the people is assured in the implementation of the plans they will fail to deliver the desired goods. So far state government

have taken a major decision in going in for the district plans which have been prepared with the assistance of progressive farmers, enterprising entrepreneurs, members of panchayat samities and zila parishads. It is expected that these will be associated in the implementation of the plan also.

Most of the research institutions in the state have now been handed over to the University. It will be the endeavour of the state government to ensure that there is maximum coordination between the extension agencies of the government and the research scholars of the University. It is only then that there will be a continuous flow of knowledge from the research laboratories to the fields of the common man and the feed back, of the problems being faced in the field, to the research scholars. Any bottlenecks that may hamper its smooth flow will have to be attended to on priority basis.

IV.2 CONTINGENCY PLANNING FOR NATURAL CALAMITY.

Natural calamities can broadly be classified as follows:-

- (a) Ordinary which are usually widespread
- (b) Extra-ordinary which are local or isolated.

Ordinary natural calamity may be caused due to either failure or excessive rainfall and the extent of damage may not call for any special distress relief operation except allowing some remission in land revenue etc; On the other hand there may be extraordinary natural calamity due to prolonged drought conditions, exceptionally excessive rains, floods and fires. Certain parts of the districts of Lahaul Spiti and Kinnaur experienced such prolonged drought conditions during the last three to four years. As these areas get very little rains during the monsoons, their entire irrigation is dependent on good snowfall during winters which had been very scanty during these years. To ameliorate the sufferings of these people government is even today providing subsidised foodgrains at the rate of Rs. 45 per quintal. During 1971-72 because of exceptionally heavy rains in certain parts of the state crops were very badly damaged, certain areas were also affected by floods. Relief was provided to the affected people by way of gratuitous relief and loans etc; The following table will indicate the measures of relief provided during the last three years:-

Kind of relief.	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1. Gratuitous relief (under head 64-Famine Relief) to fire and flood sufferers etc.	2,25,317	6,17,042	3,00,000
II. Loans:			
i) Loans to cultivators for general improvement of land,	3,20,000	39,10,015	3,00,000
ii) Loans to fire and flood sufferers.	1,30,000	23,13,650	1,50,000
iii) Loans to agriculturist in cases of distress.	90,000	2,13,700	1,50,000

Luckily these affected people during 71-72 could also get productive employment under the crash programme schemes of the Government of India which were being implemented in their close proximity. But for these Government had to start test relief works for providing productive employment to these affected people in their respective areas. Since it is difficult to visualise in advance as to which area would suffer on account of natural calamity, it will be impossible to prepare any specific contingency programme at this stage. In the context of our economy and the geographical conditions of the state the most durable productive assets for the rural areas, by and large, will be to construct roads and to dig irrigation channels. Because of the relative inaccessibility of the state provision of roads will always be welcome. Apart from this it is highly labour intensive. Irrigation channels where-even possible and desirable could also be dug as it would

boost the agricultural economy of that area. Aligning of the rural roads should normally not pose any problem to us as most of them are included in the Master Plan for roads for this Pradesh. Moreover, all this construction will take place either under the supervision of the C.D. or the P.W.D. staff. Based on our experience during 1971-72, it is felt that a provision of 5 crores for any one affected year would be needed; of which one crore would be utilised for providing gratuitous relief and loans to the affected persons and the remaining 4 crores would be utilised for creating durable and productive assets in the affected areas. This would mostly be roads, irrigation channels, wells and soil conservation measures. In drought affected areas of Lahaul and Spiti and Kinnaur districts such test relief works would also be carried out as and when required in future.

The incidence of fires is mostly confined to lower areas of the Pradesh where people reside in thatched huts, which are susceptible to fires during summer season. Depending upon the extent of damage contingency plans may have to be implemented in these areas also. Normally gratuitous relief and loans have been found to be adequate in the past.

Outlay and expenditure - Summary

Sl. No.	Head/ Sub-head.	Fourth Plan				Fifth Plan outlay proposed			(Rs. in lakhs)		
		Approved Outlay Fourth Plan 1973-74	Approved outlay for 1973-74	Anti- cipated Expd. for 1973-74	Antici- pated Expd. during the Fourth Plan.	Total	Capital outlay	Foreign exchange	Annual Plan for 1974-75 Total	Capital outlay	Foreign exchange.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
<u>I. AGRICULTURAL</u>											
<u>PROGRAMMES</u>											
1.	gr. Production including Agr. Edu., Research, Small Farmers & Agr. Labour- ers, Warehousing, & Marketing & Storage & MEAL & S.F.D.A.	822.25	188.60	188.60	717.35	1544.15 (i)	143.30	--	216.62	36.60	--
2.	Horticulture	278.75	140.00	140.00	404.75	800.00	261.25	14.50	147.05	66.85	2.25
3.	<u>Land Reforms</u>										
	(a) Land Records	45.00	14.00	14.00	27.29	45.00	--	--	14.00	--	--
	(b) Consoli- dation of Holdings.	30.00	7.00	7.50	35.21	55.00	--	--	11.00	--	--
4.	<u>Minor Irrigation</u>										
	(a) P.W.D.)	255.00	38.00	38.00	210.00	435.00	435.00	--	80.00	80.00	--
	(b) C.D.)		17.00	17.00	62.18	100.00	100.00	--	20.00	20.00	--

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
5. Soil Conser- vation.												
(a) Agri- culture.	151.00	37.40	37.40	129.45	213.55	70.22	--		38.28	14.60	--	
(b) Forests.	149.00	40.00	40.00	135.60	200.00	--	--		40.00	--	--	
6. Area Deve- lopment Programme.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	--	--		0.73	--	--	
7. Animal Husbandry.	175.00	49.00	49.00	181.92	350.00	65.00	50.80		92.68	17.00		35.80
8. Dairying & Milk Supply.	63.00	25.00	25.00	77.08	150.00	24.00	--		31.73	9.00	--	
9. Forests.	980.00	268.00	268.00	808.51	1400.00	175.00	20.00		280.00	35.00		4.00
10. Fisheries.	50.00	16.00	16.00	42.27	92.00	35.90	--		5.44	1.75	--	
<u>TOTAL AGR. PROGRAMMES</u>	3000.00	841.00	841.50	2832.61	5394.70	1309.67	85.30		977.53	280.80		42.05
<u>II. COOPERATION & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</u>												
11. Cooper- ation.	125.00	36.00	36.00	143.50	390.00	156.00	--		75.00	32.00	--	
12. Community Dev.	200.00	37.00	39.00	202.91	300.30	--	--		60.00	--	--	
13. Panchayats	50.00	18.00	18.00	36.81	85.00	25.00	--		23.70	12.00	--	
<u>TOTAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION</u>	375.00	93.00	93.00	383.22	775.30	181.00	--		158.70	44.00	--	

	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
<u>INDUSTRY & POWER</u>										
Control	40.00	10.00	10.00	17.18	68.00	68.00		9.50	9.50	
	1544.00	465.37	465.37	2332.10	5450.00	5450.00	446.00	655.00	655.00	50.00
<u>INDUSTRY & MINING</u>										
Large & Medium Industries.	220.00	95.50	93.00	259.28	1200.00	1000.00		167.64	139.00	
Mineral Development.	20.00	7.00	7.00	27.89	100.00			11.30		
Village & Small Industries.	180.00	61.00	60.00	221.95	700.00	175.00		128.44	35.00	
<u>TOTAL INDUSTRY & MINING</u>	420.00	163.50	160.00	509.12	2000.00	1175.00		307.38	174.00	
<u>TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION</u>										
Roads.	2800.00	700.00	700.00	3052.00	6700.00	6700.00		1000.00	1000.00	
Road Transport & Tele.-communications.										
(a) Road Transport.	157.00	44.00	44.00	182.99	475.00	475.00		66.50	66.50	
(b) Tele.-Communication					60.00	60.00		11.60	11.60	
Total (a)&(b)	157.00	44.00	44.00	182.99	535.00	535.00		78.10	78.10	

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
22.	Tourism	75.00	25.38	25.38	104.02	800.00	674.00	--	80.00	55.00	--
TOTAL TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION		3032.00	769.38	769.38	3339.01	8035.00	7909.00	--	1158.10	1133.10	--
<u>VI. SOCIAL SERVICES</u>											
23.	General Education.	661.00	250.52	250.52	706.87	1827.00	325.00	--	238.23	97.00	--
24.	Technical Education.	50.00	14.00	14.00	50.00	75.00	26.50	--	13.95	5.50	--
25.	Health	415.00	89.00	110.54	362.06	1400.00	768.58	--	146.97	30.85	--
26.	Family Planning	--	--	--	--	416.00	65.30	--	60.78	6.75	--
27.	Nutrition										
	(a) Welfare	--	--	--	--	175.00	--	--	35.21	--	--
	(b) C.D.	--	--	--	--	100.00	--	--	16.71	--	--
	(d) Education	--	--	--	--	69.00	--	--	13.80	--	--
						(vi)					
<u>TOTAL NUTRITION</u>		--	--	--	--	344.00	--	--	65.72	--	--
28.	Drinking Water Supply.										
	(a) P.W.D.	235.00	89.40	89.40	325.94	1700.00	1996.00	--	294.00	279.00	--
	(b) C.D.	--	21.60	21.60	59.68	400.00	--	--	--	--	--
	(c) I.S.G.	--	28.00	23.00	54.00	250.00	250.00	--	35.00	35.00	--
<u>TOTAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY.</u>		235.00	139.00	139.00	439.62	2350.00	2246.00	--	329.00	314.00	--
29.	Housing										
	(a) P.W.D.	78.00	51.00	51.00	51.97	600.00	600.00	--	84.00	84.00	--
	(b) Police	--	--	--	--	600.00	600.00	--	84.00	84.00	--
	(c) Housing Deptt.	--	40.00	55.00	133.32	720.00	720.00	--	105.00	105.00	--
						(vii)					
<u>TOTAL HOUSING</u>		78.00	91.00	106.00	185.29	1920.00	1920.00	--	273.00	273.00	--

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
30. Urban Development.												
(a) P.W.D.	81.00		25.00	25.00	52.71	125.00	125.00	--	25.00	25.00	--	--
(b) L.S.G.	--		22.00	22.00	84.76	250.00	--	--	75.21	--	--	--
<u>TOTAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT</u>	81.00		47.00	47.00	137.47	375.00	125.00	--	100.21	25.00	--	--
31. Welfare of Backward classes.	80.00		32.00	32.00	91.22	200.00	--	--	--31.60	--	--	--
32. Social Welfare	35.00		11.00	11.00	20.17	50.00	--	--	7.00	--	--	--
33. Labour & Labour Welfare.	57.00		15.00	15.00	44.20	75.00	11.00	1.00	8.25	3.00	--	--
<u>TOTAL SOCIAL SERVICES</u>	1692.00		688.52	725.06	2036.90	9032.00	5497.38	1.00	1274.71	755.10	--	--
<u>VII. MISCELLANEOUS</u>												
34. Statistics.	10.00		3.23	3.23	3.43	10.00	--	--	1.81	--	--	--
35. Information & Publicity.	25.00		7.00	7.00	23.22	50.00	--	--	9.28	--	--	--
36. Evaluation & Planning Machinery.	2.00		1.00	1.00	1.46	50.00	--	--	10.00	--	--	--
37. Trade & Storage.	--		1.00	8.50	8.50	89.12	--	--	17.31	--	--	--
38. Printing Press	--		5.00	5.00	5.00	20.00	19.00	4.00	10.20	10.00	2.00	--
39. Institute of Public Admn.	--		10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00	29.20	--	16.20	10.60	--	--

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
						(viii)			(P)		
40. Building construction Programme.		--	--	--	--	1200.00	1200.00	--	168.00	168.00	--
<u>TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS.</u>		37.00	27.23	34.73	51.61	1469.12	1248.20	4.00	232.80	188.60	2.00
<u>GRAND TOTAL (I AND VII)</u>		10140.00	3058.00	3099.04	11501.75	32329.12	22943.25	536.30	4783.72	3250.10	94.05

- (i) Includes Rs.292.10 lakhs for S.F.D.A.& M.F.A.L. in the last three years and for strengthening of staff.
- (ii) Includes Rs.20.00 lakhs for weights and measures.
- (iii) Includes Rs.500.00 lakhs for World Bank Project and Rs.500.00 lakhs for Paonta Rail Link.
- (iv) Tele-communication set up provision made in case it is not sponsored by the Central Govt.
- (v) Family Flaming Programme " " " " " " " " " "
- (vi) Nutrition Programme " " " " " " " " " "
for housing
- (vii) Includes Rs.600 lakhs for Police personnel.
- (viii) Represents provision for the construction of Govt. office buildings.

P = Provisional.

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
OUTLAYS FOR BACKWARD AREAS

ANNEXURE II
STATEMENT II

Sl. No.	Sector	Hill Areas			Tribal Areas			(Rs. in lakhs) Other Backward areas		
		Fourth Plan outlay	Likely exp.	Fifth plan proposed outlay	Fourth Plan outlay	Likely exp.	Fifth Plan proposed outlay	Fourth plan outlay	Likely exp.	Fifth plan proposed outlay
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	Agriculture and allied programme	3375.00	3215.83	6170.00	249.41	154.89	294.29	3.33	3.33	71.22
2.	Medium Irrigation & Flood control	40.00	17.18	173.00	-	-	5.00	-	-	N.A.
3.	Power	1544.00	2332.10	5450.00	36.05	15.00	228.00	N.A.	14.27	38.00
4.	Industry and Mining	420.00	509.12	2000.00	4.50	4.50	16.00	-	-	N.A.
5.	Transport and Communication	3032.00	3339.01	8035.00	170.05	167.00	704.00	N.A.	N.A.	153.00
6.	Education and Technical Education	711.00	756.87	1902.00	31.51	37.56	73.41	N.A.	N.A.	25.55
7.	Water Supply	235.00	439.62	2350.00	10.43	34.38	63.00	14.12	15.01	138.00
8.	Other Social Services	746.00	840.41	4780.00	37.60	23.14	147.67	-	-	0.63
9.	Miscellaneous	37.00	51.61	1469.12	3.71	3.02	8.87	-	-	1.10
Total		10140.00	11501.75	32329.12	543.26	439.49	1540.24	17.45	32.61	427.50

N.B. The figures for tribal Areas and Backward Areas are subject to revision pending completion of exercise to assess the exact needs of these areas.

Programme wise outlay and expenditure

Sl. No.	Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)						Remarks
		Fourth Plan Approved outlay	Approved for outlay 1973-74	Likely expenditure 1973-74	Likely Exp. during fourth plan	Fifth Plan total outlay	Annual Plan 1974-75 outlay	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES								
i) Agricultural Education and Research								
1.	Agricultural Education	119.34	40.35	40.35	139.08	-	-	
2.	Agricultural Research	50.76	1.31	1.31	7.61	250.00	40.00	
	Total (1+2)	170.10	41.66	41.66	146.69	250.00	40.00	
ii) Agriculture								
1.	Extension, Training and Farmers' Education	22.05	4.53	4.53	16.20	94.92	21.22	
2.	Improved Seed Programme	50.62	9.28	9.28	36.16	67.42	13.83	
3.	Manures & Fertilizers	235.32	40.46	40.46	207.14	289.02	51.49	
4.	Plant Protection	18.55	9.10	9.10	21.82	97.58	14.31	
5.	Agricultural Implements and Machinery including Agro-Industries Corporation	34.40	2.06	2.06	6.13	36.46	4.91	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
6. Agricultural Statistics	-	-	-	-	-	22.53	2.38
7. H.V.P., I.A.D.P. Multiple cropping and other intensive Cultivation Programmes including M.F.A.L. and S.F.D.A.	181.26	53.50	53.50	183.55	406.95	27.86	
8. Land Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Land Reforms							
a) Land Records	45.00	14.00	14.00	27.29	45.00	14.00	
b) Consolidation of Holdings	30.00	7.00	7.50	35.21	55.00	11.00	
10. Others (Commercial crops Administrative buildings etc.)	75.03	18.94	18.94	84.49	208.72	26.87	
Total (1 to 10)	862.33 or say 862.48	200.53	201.03	764.58	1573.60	227.87	
iii) Horticulture	278.75	140.00	140.00	404.75	800.00	147.05	
iv) Minor Irrigation							
a) P.W.D.	255.00	38.00	38.00	210.00	435.00	80.00	
b) C.D.		17.00	17.00	62.18	100.00	20.00	

11-6-60
 11-6-60

1.	2-	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
v) <u>Soil Conservation</u>								
a) Agriculture		151.00	37.40	37.40	129.45	213.55	38.28	
b) Forests		149.00	40.00	40.00	135.60	200.00	40.00	
vi) Area Development		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	0.73	
vii) Animal Husbandry		175.00	49.00	49.00	181.92	350.00	92.68	
viii) Dairying & Milk Supply		63.00	25.00	25.00	77.08	150.00	31.73	
ix) Forests		980.00	268.00	268.00	808.51	1400.00	280.00	
x) Fisheries		50.00	16.00	16.00	42.27	92.00	5.44	
xi) Warehousing & Storage and Marketing		34.77	9.07	9.07	15.27	70.55	13.75	
Total (iii) to (xi)		2137.52	640.47	640.47	2068.03	3821.10	749.66	
<hr/>								
Total Agricultural Programmes (i) to (xi)		3000.00	841.00	841.50	2832.61	5394.70	977.53	
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II. COOPERATION AND
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

i) Cooperation

1. Agricultural credit		64.50	23.08	23.08	76.33	91.00	23.00	
2. Marketing		17.35	4.57	4.57	16.55	130.00	24.60	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
3. Processing other than sugar Factories and large processing units		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Coop. Sugar Factories		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Coop. Farming		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Urban Consumer cooperatives		1.35	-	-	4.35	5.00	2.00	
7. Cooperative Storage		21.00	4.00	4.00	27.36	92.00	14.00	
8. Additional Department Staff		1.50	0.70	0.70	2.69	47.00	7.05	
9. Others		19.30	3.65	3.65	16.22	25.00	4.35	
Total (1 to 9)		125.00	36.00	36.00	143.50	390.00	75.00	
ii) Community Development		200.00	39.00	39.00	202.91	300.30	60.00	
iii) Panchayats		50.00	18.00	18.00	36.81	85.00	23.70	
Total Cooperation and Community Development (i) to (iii)		375.00	93.00	93.00	383.22	775.30	158.70	

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.

III IRRIGATION AND POWER

1. Continuing

a) Major (project-wise) - - - - - -

b) Medium - - - - - -

2. New (Medium) - - - - 105.00 10.00

3. Investigation and Research - - - - - -

4. Flood Control 40.00 10.00 10.00 17.18 68.00 9.50

Total 1 to 4 40.00 10.00 10.00 17.18 173.00 19.50

ii) Power

1. Generation 1078.00 280.00 280.00 1288.58 3555.00 360.00

2. Transmission and Distribution 285.00 114.00 114.00 362.87 800.00 100.00

3. Rural Electrification 121.00 41.37 41.37 572.59 425.00 65.00

4. Investigation 60.00 30.00 30.00 98.06 500.00 100.00

5. Miscellaneous - - - 10.00 170.00 30.00

Total 1 to 5 1544.00 465.37 465.37 2332.10 5450.00 655.00

Total (IRRIGATION AND POWER) (i) to (ii)

1584.00 475.37 475.37 2349.28 5623.00 674.50

IV INDUSTRY AND MINING

i) Large and Medium Industries							
1. State Industrial Projects	50.00	1.20	1.00	39.10	80.00	4.33	
2. Industrial Areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3. Industrial development corporation	100.00	80.00	80.00	152.38	700.00	100.00	
4. State Finance Corporation	50.00	10.00	10.00	46.00	50.00	9.00	
5. Research, demonstration and Pilot Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Others	20.00	4.30	2.00 ^e	20.80	370.00	54.31	
Total 1 to 6	220.00	95.50	93.00	259.28	1200.00	167.64	
ii) Mineral Development	20.00	7.00	7.00	27.89	100.00	11.30	
iii) Village and Small Industries							
1. Handloom Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2. Power loom	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3. Small Scale Industries	135.00	30.00	34.00	149.17	330.00	55.45	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
4. Industrial Estates								
a) Rural								
b) Semi-urban and		6.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	100.00	20.00	
c) Urban								
5. Handicrafts		4.00	10.00	5.00	16.36	75.00	19.35	
6. Sericultural		20.00	6.00	6.00	16.69	100.00	16.40	
7. Coir industry		-	-	-	-	-	-	
8. Khadi and village industries		15.00	10.00	10.00	33.73	75.00	13.24	
9. Others (Industrial cooperatives)		-	-	-	-	20.00	4.00	
Total 1 to 9		180.00	61.00	60.00	221.95	700.00	128.44	

Total Industry and Mining (i) to (iii)

420.00 163.50 160.00 509.12 2000.00 307.38

V i) Roads

1. Spinlover	1750.00	625.00	625.00	1850.00	4300.00	700.00
2. New	1050.00	75.00	75.00	1202.00	2400.00	300.00
3. Total of which						
a) Rural roads	1900.00	440.00	440.00	2000.00	3000.00	500.00
b) Others	900.00	260.00	260.00	1052.00	3700.00	500.00

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
ii) Road Transport and Tele communications						
a) Road Transport		157.00	44.00	44.00	182.99	475.00
b) Tele communications		-	-	-	-	60.00
iii) Ports and Harbours						
iv) Tourism		75.00	25.38	25.38	104.02	800.00
		65				
TOTAL TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION (i) to (iv)		4032.00	769.38	769.38	3339.01	8035.00

VI SOCIAL SERVICES

i) General Education						
1. Elementary Education		340.00	132.15	132.15	356.63	933.00
2. Secondary Education		142.50	51.59	51.59	166.67	380.00
3. University Education		102.50	41.40	41.40	122.60	256.00
4. Teachers training						
a) Elementary		1.35	1.52	1.52	2.61	27.00
b) Secondary		6.80	2.64	2.64	4.69	9.00
5. Social Education		9.00	3.13	3.13	7.12	40.00
6. Other Educational Programmes		46.35	15.03	15.03	37.11	144.00

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
7. Cultural programmes		12.50	3.06	3.06	9.44	38.00	4.70	
Total 1 to 7		661.00	250.52	250.52	806.87	1827.00	238.23	
i) Technical Education		50.00	14.00	14.00	50.00	75.00	13.95	
Total (i) to (ii)		711.00	264.52	264.52	756.87	1912.00	252.18	
ii) Health								
1. Medical Education		160.00	38.65	38.65	104.42	300.00	63.30	
2. Training Programme		5.00	1.25	1.24	3.69	20.00	2.00	
3. Hospital and Dispensaries		95.00	24.39	24.39	81.44	425.68	23.65	
4. Primary Health Centres		111.00	11.50	11.51	41.89	418.50	43.05	
5. Indigenous system of medicine		34.00	10.53	10.53	33.75	115.50	3.05	
6. Other programmes including Nutrition		10.00	2.68	24.22	96.87	120.32	11.92	
Total 1 to 6		415.00	89.00	110.54	362.06	1400.00	146.97	
iii) Water Supply and Sanitation								
1) Urban								
a) Water Supply			28.00	28.00	54.00	250.00	35.00	
b) Sewerage and drainage								

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
2. Rural								
a) Piped water supply		235.00	111000	111.00	385.62	2100.00	294.00	
b) Wells and Hand pumps		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total 1 and 2		235.00	139.00	139.00	439.62	2350.00	329.00	
iv) Housing								
1. Subsidised industrial housing		3.00		1.00	1.00	10.00	2.00	
2. Low income groups housing		58.20		22.00	76.87	145.00	25.00	
3. Village housing project		5.50		1.00	3.14	15.00	3.00	
4. Plantation Labour housing		-	91.00	-	-	-	-	
5. Slum clearance		-		-	-	-	-	
6. Others		11.30		82.00	104.28	1750.00	243.00	
Total 1 to 6		78.00	91.00	106.00	185.29	1920.00	273.00	
v) <u>Town Planning and Urban Development</u>								
1. Town Planning			25.00	25.00	52.71	125.00	25.00	
2. Urban Development		81.00	22.00	22.00	84.76	250.00	75.21	
Total 1 to 2		81.00	47.00	47.00	137.47	375.00	100.21	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
vi) Welfare of backward classes								
1. Scheduled Tribes								
a) Education	3.50	2.00	2.00	4.29	11.90	1.80		
b) Economic uplift	1.00	-	-	1.29	-	-		
c) Housing health and other programmes	7.20	2.50	2.50	8.76	33.10	5.50		
2. Scheduled Castes								
a) Education	32.50	14.45	14.45	39.10	70.00	12.00		
b) Economic uplift	9.30	2.40	2.40	5.49	-	-		
c) Housing, health & other schemes	16.50	6.65	6.65	20.11	50.00	7.30		
3. Other backward Classes								
a) Education	10.00	3.00	3.00	11.18	20.00	3.00		
b) Economic uplift	-	-	-	-	-	-		
c) Housing, Health & other schemes	-	-	-	-	15.00	2.00		
4. Setting up of a planning cell								
	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	-		
Total 1 to 4	80.00	32.00	32.00	91.22	200.00	31.60		

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
vii) Social Welfare									
1. Child Welfare	9.50	4.10	4.10	6.45	20.13	2.80			
2. Women Welfare	6.20	1.90	1.90	2.30	3.37	0.56			
3. Social Defence	6.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	-			
4. Welfare and physically and mentally handicapped	3.00	0.65	0.65	0.65	2.00	0.28			
5. Grant -in-aid to voluntary organis- ation	1.00	2.50	2.50	5.21	5.00	0.70			
6. Training and administration	8.80	0.85	0.85	-	1.50	0.21			
7. Others	-	-	-	4.56	18.00	2.45			
Total 1 to 7	35.00	11.00	11.00	20.17	50.00	7.00			
viii) Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare	57.00	15.00	15.00	44.20	75.00	8.25			
ix) Nutrition	-	-	-	-	344.00	65.72			
x) Family Planning	-	-	-	-	416.00	60.78			
Total Social services (i) to (x)	1692.00	688.52	725.06	2036.90	9032.00	1274.71			

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	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<u>III MISCELLANEOUS</u>								
i) Statistics	10.00	3.23	3.23	3.43	10.00	1.81		
ii) Information and Publicity	25.00	7.00	7.00	23.22	50.00	9.28		
iii) Evaluation and Planning Machinery	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.46	50.00	10.00		
iv) Trade and Storage	-	1.00	8.50	8.50	89.12	17.31		
v) Printing Press	-	5.00	5.00	5.00	20.00	10.20		
vi) Institute of Public Administration	-	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00	16.20		
vii) Building Construction Programme	-	-	-	-	1200.00	168.00 (P)		
Total Miscellaneous (i) to (vii)	37.00	27.23	34.73	51.61	1469.12	232.80		
Grand Total(I)to(VII)	10140.00	3058.00	3099.04	11501.75	32329.12	4783.72		

State:- HIMACHAL PRADESHPhysical Programmes- Targets and Achievements.

Sr. Programme/Item. No.	Unit.	1968-69 level.	Fourth Target	Plan Likely Achievement.	Level expected during 1972-74.	Fifth Plan Targets Total	1974-75
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES							
1. Area under Forests.							
(i) Area under quick growing species.	'000hect.	0.57	25.60	16.700	8.899	43.300	8.600
(ii) Area under economic plantation for industrial & commercial uses.	"	2.03	20.80	19.000	5.574	30.000	6.000
(iii) Area under Fuel plantations.	"	0.08	1.500	0.530	0.086	8.700	1.740
2. Area under Fruit trees.	"	34.572	58.98	57.11	57.11	69.11	2.40
3. Area under Minor Irrigation (Potential added)	"	1.76	10.00	10.01	10.01	22.70	4.00
4. Foodgrains							
i) Kharif							
(a) Total area	"	430.64	455.00	441.20	441.20	460.00	442.00
(b) Production	'000 Tonnes.	NA	793.00	570.00	570.00	700.00	600.00
ii) Rabi.							
(a) Total area	'000hect.	385.24	422.00	420.00	420.00	440.00	420.00
(b) Production	'000 Tonnes.	NA	577.00	530.00	530.00	650.00	550.00
Total Foodgrains							
(a) Total area	'000hect	815.88	877.00	861.20	861.20	900.00	862.00
(b) Production	'000 Tonnes.	950.00	1350.00	1100.00	1100.00	1350.00	1150.00

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
5. Area under commercial Crops (including tea and Tobacco).								
i) Potato								
a) Total area.	'000 hect.	15.97	18.80	18.00	18.00		20.00	19.00
b) Production	'000 Tonnes.	71.78	96.82	97.00	97.00		125.00	100.00
ii) Ginger								
a) Total area	'000 hect.	1.51	2.32	2.32	2.32		2.80	2.40
b) Production.	'000 Tonnes.	0.97 (Dry)	5.34	5.34	5.34		8.00	5.60
iii) Vegetables								
a) Total area	'000 hect.	--	7.44	7.44	7.44		10.00	8.00
b) Production.	'000 Tonnes	--	83.00	83.00	83.00		130.00	91.00
6. Area under High-Yielding varieties								
Wheat	'000 hect.	23.00	80.00	200.00	200.00		300.00	220.00
Paddy	"	5.00	40.00	55.00	55.00		80.00	60.00
Maize	"	3.00	60.00	60.00	60.00		85.00	65.00
Total	"	31.00	180.00	315.00	315.00		465.00	345.00
7. Area under improved varieties. (Crop/area)								
i) Barley	'000 hect.	--	--	--	--		5.00	1.00
ii) Other coarse cereals	"	--	--	--	--		7.00	1.50
iii) Oil seeds and sun flower	"	--	--	--	--		1.50	0.30
iv) Pulses & Soyabean	"	--	--	--	--		4.00	2.20
v) Commercial crops.	"	--	--	28.56	28.56		32.80	29.40
8. High-Yielding varieties Seed distributed (Crop/quantity)								
i) Wheat	Tonnes	560	--	4673	2000		13000	2200
ii) Maize	"	34	--	612	75		1875	325
iii) Paddy	"	58	--	384	66		1,135	200

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
9. Improved Varieties								
Seed distributed								
<u>(Crop/quantity)</u>								
i)	Barley	Tonnes	--	--	--	--	600	100
ii)	Other coarse cereals	"	--	--	--	--	105	7
iii)	Oil seeds & Sun Flower	"	--	--	--	--	30	2
iv)	Pulses & Soyabean	"	--	--	--	--	135	15
v)	Commercial crops	"	--	--	1396	300	2205	401
10. <u>Fertilizers consumed</u>								
	Nitrogenous (As N)	Tonnes	3519	30,000	27,072	8,900	60,000	10,000
	Phosphatic (As P ₂ O ₅)	"	870	12,000	11,372	4,400	30,000	5,000
	Potassic (K ₂ O)	"	134	6,000	5,140	2,500	15,000	2,500
11.	Area under green Manure	'000 hect.	12.45	28.34	28.34	28.34	34.00	30.00
12.	Urban compost distributed.	'000 tonnes.	4.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	36.00	6.40
13. <u>Area covered by Plant Protection</u>								
i)	Food Crops.	'000 hect.	119.94	400.00	180.00	180.00	759.00	575.00
ii)	Commercial crops	"	19.34	40.00	40.00	40.00	63.00	41.00
iii)	Horticulture	"	Included under Commercial Crops.				204.77	46.03
14.	Soil Conservation on Agricultural land.	'000 hect.	0.98	9.60	6.32	1.62	12.36	1.76
15.	Soil Conservation in Catchment areas of river valley projects,	"	0.26	--	1.49	0.36	--	--
16.	Area conserved	"	6.38	60.00	50.74	12.14	60.00	12.14
17.	No. of Regulated Markets.	Nos.	--	12	3	3	25	*
18.	Storage capacity available for fertilizers & seeds.	Tonnes	--	--	18865	18865	22000	4000

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<u>Animal Husbandry</u>								
19.	Vety. Hospital/ dispensaries.	No.s	262	60	60	322	95 (Add)	35 (Add)
20.	Intensive Cattle Development Blocks.	"	--	--	--	--	2	2
21.	Area under fodder crops.	1000 hect.	--	--	--	--	0.75	0.02
22.	Key Village Blocks							
	i) established	Nos.	6	1	1	7	1	1
	ii) Expended	"	--	4	4	4	4	4
23.	Cattle Breeding Farms established.	"	3	--	--	3	--	--
24.	Seed Breeding Farms established.	"	--	--	--	--	2	--
25.	Sheep shearing, grading and Marketing.	"	--	2	2	2	--	--
26.	Production of Animal Products.							
	(a) Milk/Milk products.	Tonnes	59	64	64	64	74	65
	(b) Meat	"	2000	2050	2050	2050	2500	2100
	(c) Wool.	"	1100	1800	1400	1400	1900	1500
27.	Govt. Poultry Farms established.	Nos.	5	--	--	5	--	--
28.	Poultry Farmers trained in short terms course.	"	--	500	500	500	250	50
29.	Intensive Egg & Poultry production-cum-Marketing Centres	"	--	--	--	--	2	2

	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<u>7. Fisheries.</u>								-
i) Mechanisation of boats.	Nos.	--	5	4	4	14	2	
ii) Cold storages for storing fish.	"	--	1	1	1	2	--	
iii) Co-operative marketing.	Quantity (M/Tonnes)	--	--	--	--	1500	500	
iv) No. of fish seed farms established.	Nos.	--	6	4	4	2	--	
v) Fish production (Inland)	'000 Tonnes	0.50	0.80	0.80	0.80	2.20	0.83	

II. COOPERATION

1. Primary Co-operative Societies. (Agr. credit).

Number.	No.	2556	--	2500	2500	2000	2400
Membership	No. in lakhs	4.07	0.90	0.90	4.97	0.75	0.15
Share capital of members.	Rs. in crores.	1.80	0.56	0.89	2.70	0.50	0.10
Deposit of members.	"	3.16	1.36	3.00	6.00	3.00	0.40

2. Agricultural credit.

(a) Short and medium term advance during the year. Rs. in crores. 3.28 6.00 6.00 6.00 12.00 (ST. 9, MT. 3) 7.20

A-mount outstanding at the end of the year. Rs. in crores. 5.37 9.00 9.00 9.00 15.00 11.00

(b) Long term advances during the year. " 0.28 2.50 1.80 0.50 8.00 1.50
Amount outstanding at the end of the year. " 0.79 2.50 2.00 2.00 9.00 3.00

3. Primary Marketing Socs.

Nos.	38	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business handled during the year.	Rs. in crores.	1.12	1.00	1.25	1.25	5.00	2.00

1)	2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<u>III. Medium Irrigation</u>								
1. Area under Major & medium irrigation.	'000 Hect.		--	--	--	--	5.20	--
a) Potential			--	--	--	--	--	--
b) Utilisation	i) Net		--	--	--	--	--	--
	ii) Gross	-	--	--	--	--	5.20	--
<u>IV.1. POWER</u>								
i) Installed capacity	MW		2.93	49.29	49.34	49.34	146.00	49.34
ii) Electricity generated	"		4.81	161.00	170.00	170.00	560.00	204.50
iii) " sold	"		87.65	288.00	329.00	329.00	729.00	357.00
iv) " purchased	"		102.65	175.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	242.00
<u>v) Rural Electrification</u>								
a) Villages electrified	Nos.		2191	3855	3855	3855	8180	4545
(level)								
b) Pump sets energised by electricity.	Nos.		37	485	810	810	1800	1000
c) Tube wells energised by electricity.	Nos.							
<u>V. TRANSPORT</u>								
<u>Roads</u>								
i) Double lane	Kms.		1664	81	81	1745	70	14
ii) Single lane	-do-		4761	2102	2468	7229	2985	550
iii) Jeepable	-do-		795	1200	120	915	17	17
iv) Tracks	-do-		2141	526	526	2667	509	100
v) Gross Drainage	-do-		2166	1475	1475	3641	1969	350
vi) Metalled & Terraced	-do-		1844	1067	1067	2911	1270	250
vii) Vehicles owned by State undertaking/Corporations.								
a) Trucks.	Nos.		257	--	--	177	99	20
b) Buses	"		467	194	194	687	349	45
c) Taxis	"		51	22	22	78	59	8
d) Others	"							

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
VI .GENERAL EDUCATION								
<u>Enrolment</u>								
i) Class V as %age of population in age group 6-11 %								
a) Boys	"	105	112	105	105	118	109	
b) Girls.	"	62	76	67	67	85	70	
c) T-total	"	83	94	86	86	102	89	
ii) Class VI to VIII as %age of population in age-group 11-14. %								
a) Boys.	"	72	92	81	81	95	84	
b) Girls.	"	22	40	27	27	37	29	
c) T-total	"	47	66	54	54	66	56	
iii) Classes IX to XI as %age of population in age group (14-17) %								
a) Boys.	"	32	54	36	36	44	37	
b) Girls	"	10	20	10	10	11	10	
c) Total	"	21	37	23	23	28	23	
iv) Output of Matriculates/ Higher Secondary per 10,000 of population.								
a) Boys.		50	266	63	63	78	64	
b) Gi-rls.		12	66	17	17	22	18	
c) Total		31	166	40	40	50	41	
V. UNIVERSITY/ COLLEGIATE ENROLMENT '000								
<u>TOTAL ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE</u>								
Teachers % age trained in %								
i) Elementary Schools	"	89	100	93	93	96	93	
ii) Secondary schools.	"	91	100	95	95	97	95	

2275

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
vi) <u>Central Diseases</u>	Nos.							
a) T.B. Clinics	"	8	4	4	12	3	1	
b) Leprosy Central Units	"	5	--	--	5	--	--	
c) V.D. Clinics	"	23	2	2	25	20	4	
d) Philaria Units	"	--	--	--	--	--	--	
e) S.E.T. Centres	"	--	15	15	15	10	8	
vii) Maternity & Child Welfare Centres.	"	47	--	--	47	--	--	
viii) <u>Medical Education</u>	Nos.							
a) Medical College	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	
b) Annual Admissions.	"	60	60	60	60	60	60	
c) Annual out-turn.	"	--	36	36	36	50	50	
<u>ix. Water Supply and Sanitation</u>								
a) <u>Urban</u>								
i) Corporation towns	Million	N.A.	--	--	2.4	8.00	N.A.	
ii) Population covered towns (piped water supply)	Million	--	--	--	--	0.055	0.055	
iii) Towns covered	Nos.	--	--	--	--	1.Simla	1.Simla	
iv) Population covered.	Millions.	--	--	--	--	0.055	0.055	
b) <u>Rural</u>								
i) Villages covered	Nos.	27	400	3454	3454	9390	4285	
ii) Population covered	Millions.	.076	.20	0.76	0.76	1.71	0.83	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

VI. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Polytec-chnics

a) No. of Institutions.	Nos.	3	3	3	3	3	3
b) Sanctioned annual admission capacity.	"	100	196	300	300	300	300
c) Out-turn.	"	120	120	120	130	250	250

VIII. HEALTH

i) Hospitals/Dispensaries	Nos.						
a) Urban	"	25	1	1	26	1	--
b) Rural	"	426	106	106	532	150	32
ii) Beds							
a) Urban Hospital/Dispensaries.	Nos.	1545	150	105	1650	160	100
b) Rural Hospital/Dispensaries, including upgraded PHCs.	"	898	208	208	1106	386	28
iii) Primary Health Centres	Nos.						
a) Main Centres	"	73	3	3	76	1	--
b) Sub-Centres	"	254	9	9	263	37	5
iv) Training of Nurses							
a) Institutions	"	2	--	--	--	--	--
b) Annual intake	"	--	150	150	150	200	40
c) Annual out-turn	"	--	150	100	100	200	40
v) Training of Auxiliary Nurses/Midwives.	Nos.						
a) Institutions	"	4	--	--	--	--	--
b) Annual intake	"	--	275	275	275	60	20
c) Annual out-turn.	"	--	275	275	275	60	20

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<u>X. HOUSING</u>								
i)	Indus-trial	No. of tenements.	--	25	25	25	50	10
ii)	Slum Clearance		--	--	--	--	--	--
iii)	Low income group housing.	No. of houses.	250	--	--	250	1000	170
iv)	Village housing houses completed.	No.	215	N.A.	N.A.	215	375	75
v)	Others	Housing No.	--	--	--	65	100	15
		P.W.D. No.	--	--	--	65	1500	210
<u>XI. TRAINING OF CRAFTSMEN</u>								
<u>Institutions</u>								
a)	Existing	Nos.	7	--	--	7	--	--
	Intake) Existing	Nos.	879	4700	5100	1155	7000	1200
	Out-turn)		804	4150	4000	934	5500	1100
	Intake) New	Nos.	--	--	--	--	1600	--
	Out-turn)		--	--	--	--	1000	--
<u>XII. VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.</u>								
	Industrial Estates	Nos.	6	6	6	6	10	2
<u>XIII. INFORMATION & PUBLICITY</u>								
1. i)	No. of Distts having publicity offices./information offices.	Nos.	10	--	--	10	2	2
ii)	No. of Distts without publicity offices.	Nos.	--	--	--	2	--	--
2. i)	No. of field publicity units.	Nos.	23	10	7	30	12	3
ii)	No. of Taluks/Sub-Divisions covered by field publicity units.	Nos.	55	--	--	55	--	--

Draft Fifth Five Year Plan
Minimum Needs Programme-outlays and Expenditure

Sl. No.	Programme	(Rs. lakhs)							
		Fourth Plan 1969-74 (Total)				Fifth Plan 1974-79 (M.N.P. only)			
		Outlay	Anticipated exp.	1973-74 approved outlay	1973-74 Anticipated exp.	Five Year outlay Total	Capital	Annual outlay 1974-75 Total	Capital
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Elementary Education	340.00	356.63	132.15	132.15	335.00	60.00	41.50	13.50
2.	Primary Health Centres	111.00	41.89	11.51	11.51	418.50	252.90	43.05	28.35
3.	Rural Water Supply	235.00	385.62	121.00	121.00	2100.00	1996.00	294.00	279.00
4.	Rural Roads	1900.00	2000.00	440.00	440.00	1000.00	1000.00	200.00	200.00
5.	Rural Electrifications	121.00	572.59	41.37	41.37	300.00	300.00	41.00	41.00
								(Approx.)	(Approx)
6.	House sites for landless labourers	-	-	-	-	20.00	20.00	20.00	-
7.	Slum improvement	-	-	-	-	23.00	23.00	3.50	3.50
8.	Nutrition	-	-	-	-	206.00	-	32.98	-
Total 1 to 8		2707.00	3356.73	746.03	746.03	4402.50	3651.90	676.03	585.35

Draft Fifth Five Year Plan

Annexure-III 25(B)

State Himachal Pradesh

Minimum Needs Programme Physical Targets

Sr. Programme No.	Unit	Fourth Plan		Fifth Plan			
		Total Target	Likely Achievement	Likely achievement	(Minimum Needs Programme only) Five years' Targets	Target for 1974-75	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.

1. Elementary Education

6-11 age-group

a) Additional enrolment in terms of Nos.

i) Boys	Lakhs	0.37	0.19	0.07	--	--
ii) Girls	-do-	0.47	0.27	0.07	0.28	0.05
Total	-do-	0.84	0.46	0.14	0.28	0.05

B) In terms of % age coverage

i) Boys	% age	112.	105	105	--	--
ii) Girls	-do-	76	67	67	11.20	2.00
Total	-do-	94	86	86	5.6	1.00

11-14 age group

a) Additional enrolment in terms of Nos.

i) Boys	Lakhs	0.32	0.19	0.05	--	--
ii) Girls	-do-	2.25	0.09	0.02	0.10	0.015

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.

b) In terms of % age coverage

i) Boys	% age	92	81	81	-	-
ii) Girls	do-	40	27	27	7.20	1.00
Total		66	54	54	3.60	0.05

2. Primary Health Centres

a) Nos. Nos 3 3 76(level) 1 1

b) Population covered
(Each PHC covers about 50,000 population.)

Sub Centres

a) Numbers Nos 9 9 263(level) 37 5

b) Population covered

(Each Sub Centre covers a population of about 10,000 to 15,000)

Referral Hospitals

a) Numbers Nos 4 4(level) 17 2

b) Population covered

(Each Hospital covers 3 to 4 P.H.Cs.)

3. Rural Water Supply

a) Numbers of target villages covered Nos 500 1220* 1504 5936 831

b) Population covered No. 70075 2,94,117* 1,72,229 9,54,545 1,33,636

* including 687 villages & 2,22,042 population to be covered under centrally sponsored Accelerated Water Supply Programme

Draft Fifth Five Year Plan

Annexure-III 25(B)

State Himachal Pradesh

Minimum Needs Programme Physical Targets

Sr. Programme No.	Unit	Fourth Plan		Fifth Plan			
		Total Target	Likely Achievement	Likely achievement	(Minimum Needs Programme only) Five years' Targets	Target for 1974-75	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.

1. Elementary Education

6-11 age-group

a) Additional enrolment in terms of Nos.

i) Boys	Lakhs	0.37	0.19	0.07	-	-
ii) Girls	-do-	0.47	0.27	0.07	0.28	0.05
Total	-do-	0.84	0.46	0.14	0.28	0.05

B) In terms of % age coverage

i) Boys	% age	112.	105	105	-	-
ii) Girls	-do-	76	67	67	11.20	2.00
Total	-do-	94	86	86	5.6	1.00

11-14 age group

a) Additional enrolment in terms of Nos.

i) Boys	Lakhs	0.32	0.19	0.05	-	-
ii) Girls	-do-	0.25	0.09	0.02	0.10	0.015

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.

b) In terms of % age coverage

i) Boys	% age	92	81	81	-	-
ii) Girls	-do-	40	27	27	7.20	1.00
Total		66	54	54	3.60	0.05

2. Primary Health Centres

a) Nos. Nos 3 3 76(level) 1 1

b) Population covered
(Each PHC covers about 50,000 population.)

Sub Centres

a) Numbers Nos 9 9 263(level) 37 5

b) Population covered
(Each Sub Centre covers a population of about 10,000 to 15,000)

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b) Population covered (Each Hospital covers 3 to 4 P.H.Cs.)

2. Rural Water Supply

a) Numbers of target villages covered Nos 500 1220* 1504 5936 831

b) Population covered No. 70075 2,94,117* 1,72,229 9,54,545 1,33,636

* including 687 villages & 2,22,042 population to be covered under centrally sponsored Accelerated Water Supply Programme

.....
 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.

4. Rural Roads

a) New Constructions	Kms.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	985	195
b) Improvements	-do-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
c) Number of Target Villages	-do-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

5. Rural Electrification

Villages electrified	Nos	1664	1664	1664	1620 (Estimated)	250 (Estimated)
----------------------	-----	------	------	------	---------------------	-----------------

6. House sites for landless labourers

a) Population covered	Nos.	-	-	-	78,000	78,000
b) Number of House sites allotted	Nos.	-	-	-	13,000	13,000
c) Number of House sites on which rights including security of tenure proposed to be covered	No.	-	-	-	13,000	13,000

7. Slum Improvement

a) Towns covered (with names)	Nos	-	-	-	1 Simla	1 Simla
b) Population covered	Nos	-	-	-	55,368 (1971 census)	55,368 (1971 census)
b) Construction of Tenements, if any	Nos	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.

8. Nutrition

Venerable group to be catered for

a) Pregnant women	Nos	-	-	-	13,050	2,610
b) Lactating mothers	-do-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.
c) Children in the age groups 0-6	-do-	-	-	-	1,28,000	25,600
d) School-going children of the weaker sections	-do-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.

Supplemental Feeding Programmes

a) Special nutrition programme	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Mid-day meals programme	-	-	-	-	1,38,000	27,600
c) Bal Wadi feeding programme	-	-	-	-	-	-

Applied Nutrition Programme

a) Present coverage	-	-	-	-	-	-(Not covered)
b) Future coverage contemplated	-	-	-	-	-	-

Self-reliance in production of local foods

a) Name of the food with details	-	-	-	-	-	-
----------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

District-wise allocation of Divisible outlays

ANNEXURE III 26(A)

Sectors/Sub-sectors	(Rs. in lakhs)							
	Fifth Plan outlay for the State		1974-75 outlay for the State		Sirmur		Solani	
	Total	Divisible	Total	Divisible	Total Outlays	1974-75 Outlays	Total	1974-75
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES:								
1. Agricultural Production, including agriculture education Research, small Farmers and Agr. labourers warehousing and Marketing and storage including M.F.A.L. and S.F.D.A.	1544.15	983.73	216.62	115.25	244.25	13.03	165.60	8.78
2. Horticulture	800.00	450.00	147.05	85.81	48.44	9.55	27.93	5.66
3. Land Reforms:-								
a) Land Records	45.00	-	14.00	-	-	-	-	-
b) Consolidation of holdings	55.00	-	11.00	-	-	-	-	-
4. Minor Irrigation								
a) P.W.D.	435.00	393.00	80.00	80.00	32.20	6.44	32.00	6.40
b) C.D.	100.00	100.00	20.00	20.00	7.25	1.45	7.25	1.45
5. Soil Conservation								
a) Agriculture	213.55	199.38	38.28	36.15	18.00	3.38	15.00	2.50
b) Forests	200.00	170.00	40.00	34.00	30.00	6.00	10.00	2.00

District-wise allocation of Divisible outlays

ANNEXURE III 26(A)

Sectors/Sub-sectors	(Rs. in lakhs)									
	Simla		Kulu		Bilaspur		Mandi		Una	
	Total	1974-75	Total	1974-75	Total	1974-75	Total	1974-75	Total	1974-75
1.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES:										
1. Agricultural Production, including agriculture education Research, small Farmers and Agr. labourers warehousing and Marketing and storage including M.F.A.L. AND S.F.D.A.	58.01	8.32	45.58	7.03	24.57	7.10	118.06	21.34	29.92	5.57
2. Horticulture	98.84	18.98	56.33	10.56	17.87	3.69	56.45	11.13	12.40	2.63
3. Land Reforms:-										
a) Land Records	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Consolidation of holdings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Minor Irrigation										
a) P.W.D.	11.00	2.20	12.60	2.52	22.90	4.58	22.70	4.54	80.00	16.00
b) C.F.	11.60	2.32	7.25	1.45	4.35	0.87	14.50	2.90	5.80	1.16
5. Soil Conservation										
a) Agriculture	23.20	4.40	23.21	4.38	10.33	2.00	22.00	4.38	15.00	2.85
b) Forests	30.00	6.00	-	-	Rs	-	20.00	4.00	20.00	4.00

District-wise allocation of Divisible outlays

ANNEXURE III 26(A)

Sectors/Sub-sectors	(Rs. in lakhs)									
	Hamirpur		Kangra		Chamba		Kinnaur		Lahaul-Spiti	
	Total	1974-	Total	1974-	Total	1974-	Total	1974-	Total	1974-
	75		75		75		75		75	
1.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES:										
1. Agricultural Production, including agriculture education Research, small Farmers and Agr. labourers warehousing and Marketing and storage including M.F.A.L. & S.F.D.A.	31.52	5.70	129.77	23.73	49.82	7.69	39.57	5.49	27.06	4.47
2. Horticulture	13.76	2.86	54.08	10.01	29.73	5.45	25.23	4.13	8.92	1.16
3. Land Reforms:-										
a) Land Records	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Consolidation of holdings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Minor Irrigation:										
a) P.W.D.	40.00	8.00	95.00	20.00	15.00	3.00	10.00	2.00	19.60	4.32
b) C.D.	7.25	1.45	17.40	3.48	10.15	2.03	4.30	0.86	2.90	0.58
5. Soil Conservation:										
a) Agriculture	15.00	3.00	23.00	4.38	19.00	3.00	8.14	1.00	7.50	0.88
b) Forests	15.00	3.00	15.00	3.00	30.00	6.00	-	-	-	-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
6. Area Development		10.00	-	0.73	-	-	-	-	-
7. Animal Husbandry		350.00	243.30	92.68	47.44	31.99	5.82	19.93	3.55
8. Dairying and Milk Supply		150.00	-	31.73	-	-	-	-	-
9. Forests		1400.00	1198.00	280.00	239.60	117.00	23.40	73.00	14.60
10. Fisheries		92.00	71.00	5.44	3.79	5.95	0.20	0.90	0.05
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES		5394.70	3788.41	977.53	662.04	535.08	69.27	351.61	44.99
II. COOPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT									
11. Cooperation		390.00	107.00	75.00	30.30	6.94	3.03	8.02	2.11
12. Community Development		300.30	297.65	60.00	59.53	20.45	4.09	17.75	3.55
13. Panchayats		85.00	51.00	23.70	10.00	2.800	0.55	3.50	0.60
TOTAL COOPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT		775.30	455.65	158.70	99.83	30.19	7.67	29.27	6.26

	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
6. Area Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Animal Husbandry	28.78	5.76	13.21	2.84	8.75	2.16	18.98	3.80	20.52	5.46
8. Dairying and Milk Supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Forests	353.00	70.60	201.00	40.20	58.00	11.60	82.00	16.40	47.00	9.40
10. Fisheries	2.30	0.10	5.30	0.30	11.90	0.80	8.35	0.40	6.00	0.40
11. TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES	616.73	118.68	364.48	69.28	158.67	29.80	363.06	68.89	236.64	47.47
<hr/>										
II. COOPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT										
11. Cooperation	22.94	6.16	7.95	2.67	3.93	1.17	8.67	2.19	8.52	1.91
12. Community Development	25.25	5.05	29.25	5.85	8.00	1.60	37.75	7.55	23.50	4.70
13. Panchayats	4.70	0.80	4.00	0.80	2.00	0.40	4.05	0.80	4.70	0.90
TOTAL COOPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	52.89	12.01	41.20	9.32	13.93	3.17	50.47	10.54	36.72	7.51

1.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
6. Area Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Animal Husbandry	11.13	2.11	46.59	8.05	17.09	3.74	14.53	2.47	11.80	2.38
8. Dairying and Milk Supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Forests	72.00	14.40	71.00	14.20	64.00	12.80	38.00	7.60	22.00	4.40
10. Fisheries	1.45	0.15	27.30	1.30	0.45	0.04	1.10	0.05	-	-
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS	207.11	40.67	479.14	88.15	235.24	43.05	140.87	23.60	99.78	18.19
II. COOPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT										
11. Cooperation	9.83	2.08	15.90	4.42	8.95	2.94	3.07	0.97	2.28	0.65
12. Community Development	29.25	5.85	69.50	13.90	25.45	5.09	6.00	1.20	5.50	1.10
13. Panchayats	4.60	1.00	14.20	2.90	4.20	0.80	1.25	0.25	1.00	0.20
TOTAL COOPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	43.68	8.93	99.60	21.22	38.60	8.83	10.32	2.42	8.78	1.95

Sl. No.	Sectors/Sub-Sectors.	Fifth Plan outlay for the State		1974-75 outlay for the State		Sirmur		Solani	
		Total	Divisible	Total	Divisible	Total outlay	1974-75 outlay.	Total outlay	1974-75 outlay
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
III. IRRIGATION & POWER									
14.	Medium Irrigation.	105.00	-	10.00	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Flood Control.	63.00	62.00	9.50	8.68	3.00	0.42	4.00	0.56
16.	Power	5,450.00	425.00	655.00	65.00	10.00	1.50	45.00	7.00
TOTAL IRRIGATION & POWER		5,623.00	487.00	674.50	73.68	13.00	1.92	49.00	7.56
IV. INDUSTRY & MINING									
17.	Large & Medium Industries.	1,200.00	-	167.64	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mineral Development	100.00	-	11.30	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Village & Small Industries.	700.00	420.00	128.44	88.00	53.00	11.00	53.00	11.00
TOTAL INDUSTRY & MINING		2,000.00	420.00	307.38	88.00	53.00	11.00	53.00	11.00
V. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION									
20.	Roads.	6,700.00	3,500.00	1,000.00	575.00	289.00	48.00	203.00	24.00
21.	Road Transport & Tele-Communication								
	a) Road Transport.	475.00	-	66.50	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Tele-Communication	60.00	-	11.60	-	-	-	-	-
Total Transport & Tele-Communication		535.00	47.00	78.10	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Tourism.	800.00	549.50	80.00	54.95	14.00	1.40	11.00	1.10
TOTAL TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION.		3,035.00	4,049.50	1,158.10	629.95	303.00	49.40	214.00	35.10

3

Annexure III 26(A)

Sector/Sub-sectors	(Rs. in lakhs)										
	Sinla		Kulu		Bilaspur		Mandi		Una		
	Total	1974-75	Total	1974-75	Total	1974-75	Total	1974-75	Total	1974-75	
1.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	
<u>II. Irrigation & POWER</u>											
1. Medium Irrigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Flood Control	4.00	0.56	2.00	0.28	3.00	0.42	9.00	1.26	11.20	1.54	
3. Power	15.00	2.25	10.00	1.50	-	-	100.00	15.50	10.00	1.50	
TOTAL IRRIGATION AND POWER	19.00	2.81	12.00	1.78	3.00	0.42	109.00	16.76	21.00	3.04	
<u>III. INDUSTRY & MINING</u>											
1. Large & Medium Industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2. Mineral Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3. Village & Small Industries	22.00	5.00	9.00	2.50	29.00	6.50	47.00	10.00	43.00	9.00	
TOTAL INDUSTRY AND MINING	22.00	5.00	9.00	2.50	29.00	6.50	47.00	10.00	43.00	9.00	

Sector/Sub-sectors	(Rs. in lakhs)									
	Hamirpur		Kangra		Chamba		Kinnaur		Lahaul Spiti	
	Total	1974-75	Total	1974-75	Total	1974-75	Total	1974-75	Total	1974-75
1.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
III. IRRIGATION AND POWER										
14. Medium Irrigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Flood Control	4.00	0.56	16.00	2.24	1.00	0.14	3.00	0.42	2.00	0.28
16. Power	80.00	12.00	100.00	15.50	25.00	3.75	10.00	1.50	20.00	3.00
TOTAL IRRIGATION AND POWER	84.00	12.56	116.00	17.74	26.00	3.89	13.00	1.92	22.00	3.28
IV. INDUSTRY AND MINING										
17. Large & Medium Industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Mineral Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Village and Small Industries	27.00	5.50	83.00	17.00	38.00	7.50	8.00	1.50	8.00	1.50
TOTAL INDUSTRY AND MINING	27.00	5.50	83.00	17.00	38.00	7.50	8.00	1.50	8.00	1.50

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<u>GENERAL SERVICES</u>									
24. General Education.	1,827.00	1,203.50	244.03	116.71	84.20	8.20	83.20	7.25	
24. Technical Education.	75.00	-	13.95	-	-	-	-	-	
25. Health.	1,400.00	1,021.20	146.97	78.95	79.90	7.52	72.12	4.13	
26. Family Planning.	416.00	352.10	60.78	55.80	30.00	5.50	24.50	3.40	
27. Nutrition Programme.									
a) Welfare	175.00	163.98	35.21	32.80	8.02	1.60	5.72	1.14	
b) Community Dev:	100.00	100.00	16.71	16.71	8.67	1.87	9.05	1.81	
c) Education.	69.00	69.00	13.80	13.80	4.90	0.98	4.69	0.94	
Total a) to c)	344.00	332.98	65.72	63.31	21.59	4.45	19.46	3.89	
28. Water Supply.									
a) P.W.D.	1,700.00	1,996.00	294.00	279.00	140.00	20.00	134.00	22.00	(5)
b) Community Dev:	400.00								
c) L.S.G.	250.00		-	35.00	-	-	-	-	
Total a) to c)	2,350.00	1,996.00	329.00	279.00	140.00	20.00	134.00	22.00	

	1.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
V. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION											
20. Roads		425.00	71.00	238.00	30.00	160.00	26.00	416.00	70.00	217.00	39.00
21. Roads Transport & Tele-Communication											
a) Road Transport		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Tele Communication		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Transport and Tele Communication		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Tourism		174.50	17.45	257.00	25.70	11.00	1.10	30.00	3.00	3.00	0.30
TOTAL TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION		599.50	88.45	595.00	55.70	161.00	27.10	446.00	73.00	220.00	39.30
VI SOCIAL SERVICES											
23. General Education		143.20	13.90	67.60	6.60	66.64	6.50	172.40	16.70	89.20	8.70
24. Technical Education		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Health		111.91	10.68	74.01	5.70	59.98	5.22	111.63	9.33	62.13	3.51
26. Family Planning		36.00	5.10	23.00	3.50	19.00	2.80	34.00	5.80	26.50	3.50
27. Nutrition Programme											
a) Welfare		17.72	3.58	13.90	2.78	4.83	0.96	10.00	2.00	6.08	1.21
b) Community Development		10.45	1.28	7.15	1.16	4.95	0.99	15.86	2.49	6.14	1.16
c) Education		8.35	1.67	3.80	0.76	3.87	0.76	10.28	2.06	5.18	1.04
Total (a)to(c)		36.52	6.53	24.86	4.70	13.65	2.71	36.14	6.55	17.40	3.41

1.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
V TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION										
20. Roads	250.00	41.00	661.00	110.00	204.00	49.00	148.00	24.00	199.00	33.00
21. Roads Transport and Tele Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Road Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Tele Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Transport and Tele Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Tourism	7.00	0.70	28.00	2.80	14.00	1.40	-	-	-	-
TOTAL TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	257.00	41.70	699.00	112.80	218.00	50.40	148.00	24.00	199.00	33.00

VI SOCIAL SERVICES

23. General Education	90.60	8.85	262.00	25.34	91.00	8.90	30.02	3.24	23.47	2.53
24. Technical Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Health	81.23	3.95	166.42	15.11	99.49	8.22	59.01	2.79	43.37	2.89
26. Family Planning	30.00	4.60	80.00	14.90	31.10	5.50	8.50	1.10	3.50	0.10
27. Nutrition Programme										
a) Welfare	6.08	1.21	13.31	2.66	14.57	2.91	52.95	10.59	10.80	2.16
b) C.D.	10.08	1.64	20.14	3.15	7.50	1.16	-	-	-	-
c) Education	5.38	1.08	15.87	3.17	5.10	1.02	1.10	0.22	0.48	0.10
Total (a) to (c)	21.54	3.93	49.32	8.98	27.17	5.09	54.05	10.81	11.28	2.26

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
29 Housing									
a) P.W.D.	500.00	600.00	84.00	84.00	17.00	2.38	40.00	5.60	
b) Police.	600.00	-	84.00	-	-	-	-	-	
c) Housing Deptt:	720.00	-	105.00	-	-	-	-	-	
Total a) to c)	1,920.00	600.00	273.00	84.00	17.00	2.38	40.00	5.60	
30. Urban Development.									
a) P.W.D.	125.00	-	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	
b) L.S.G.	250.00	250.00	75.21	75.21	14.00	4.20	7.00	2.10	
Total a) & b)	375.00	250.00	100.21	75.21	14.00	4.20	7.00	2.10	
31. Welfare of Backward Classes.	200.00	192.50	31.60	30.80	14.81	2.30	10.67	1.69	
32. Social Welfare.	50.00	38.50	7.00	5.39	3.09	0.44	2.45	0.33	
33. Labour & Labour Welfare	75.00	31.32	8.25	7.12	5.85	1.81	3.29	0.89	
TOTAL SOCIAL SERVICES.	9,032.00	6,018.10	1,274.71	796.29	410.44	56.80	396.69	51.28	

	1.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
28. Water Supply											
a) P.W.D. }	222.00	29.00	114.00	16.00	116.00	16.00	292.00	40.00	139.00	19.00	
b) C.D. }											
c) L.S.G.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (a) to (c)	222.00	29.00	114.00	16.00	116.00	16.00	292.00	40.00	139.00	19.00	
29. Housing											
a) P.W.D.	374.00	52.36	17.00	2.38	6.00	0.84	17.00	2.38	40.00	5.60	
b) Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Housing Deptt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (a) to (c)	374.00	52.36	17.00	2.38	6.00	0.84	17.00	2.38	40.00	5.60	
30. Urban Development											
a) P.W.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) L.S.G.	124.00	37.41	14.00	4.20	7.00	2.10	28.00	8.40	7.00	2.10	
Total (a) and (b)	124.00	37.41	14.00	4.20	7.00	2.10	28.00	8.40	7.00	2.10	
31. Welfare of Backward Classes	25.47	4.55	10.66	1.68	10.46	1.64	28.00	4.43	9.03	1.42	
32. Social Welfare	6.24	0.87	1.78	0.25	2.48	0.34	5.82	0.81	2.09	0.30	
33. Labour and Labour Welfare	4.37	0.73	2.13	0.40	0.59	0.10	4.61	0.85	0.95	0.15	
TOTAL SOCIAL SERVICES	1083.71	161.13	349.04	45.41	301.77	38.25	729.80	95.25	393.30	47.59	

(64)

	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
28. Water Supply										
a) P.W.D.	196.00	26.00	463.00	65.00	148.00	21.00	31.00	4.00	1.00	1.00
b) C.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) L.S.G.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (a) to (c)	196.00	26.00	463.00	65.00	148.00	21.00	31.00	4.00	1.00	1.00
29. Housing										
a) P.W.D.	40.00	5.60	17.00	2.38	17.00	2.38	7.50	1.05	7.50	1.05
b) Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Housing Deptt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (a) to (C)	40.00	5.60	17.00	2.38	17.00	2.38	7.50	1.05	7.50	1.05
30. Urban Development										
a) P.W.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) L.S.G.	14.00	4.20	28.00	8.40	7.00	2.00	-	-	-	-
Total (a) & (b)	14.00	4.20	28.00	8.40	7.00	2.10	-	-	-	-
31. Welfare of Backward Classes	13.23	2.09	27.85	4.41	25.77	4.07	11.74	1.76	4.81	0.70
32. Social Welfare	2.94	0.41	6.13	0.86	3.77	0.54	1.03	0.14	0.68	0.10
33. Labour and Labour Welfare	0.83	0.16	3.02	0.47	4.69	1.28	0.59	0.16	0.40	0.12
TOTAL SOCIAL SERVICES	460.37	59.79	1108.74	145.85	454.99	59.08	203.44	25.05	96.01	10.81

Sectors/Sub-sectors.	5th Plan outlay for the State		1974-75 outlay for the State		Sirmur	
	Total outlays.	Divisible outlays.	Total outlays.	Divisible outlays.	Total outlays.	Divisible outlays.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<u>VII. MISCELLANEOUS</u>						
34. Statistics	10.00	--	1.81	--	--	--
35. Information and Publicity.	50.00	16.58	9.28	3.23	0.88	0.16
36. Evaluation and Planning Machinery	50.00	--	10.00	--	--	--
37. Printing Press	20.00	--	10.20	--	--	--
38. Institute of Public Administration.	50.00	--	16.20	--	--	--
39. Trade and storage	89.12	67.03	17.31	13.23	5.06	1.01
40. Building construction programme.	1,200.00	--	163.00 (P)	--	--	--
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	1,469.12	83.61	232.80	16.46	5.94	1.17
GRAND TOTAL:-	32,329.12	15,302.27	4,783.72	2,366.25	1,350.65	197.23

Sector/ Sub-Sectors.	Solan		Simla		Kulu		Bilaspur	
	Total outlays	1974-75 outlays.	Total outlays.	1974-75 outlays.	Total outlays.	1974-75 outlays.	Total outlays.	1974-75 outlays.
8	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
<u>VII. MISCELLANEOUS</u>								
34. Statistics	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35. Information and Publicity.	0.72	0.13	1.60	0.31	0.71	0.14	0.65	0.13
36. Evaluation and Planning Machinery	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37. Printing Press.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38. Institute of Public Admini- stration.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
39. Trade and storage	5.04	0.98	8.68	1.78	4.32	0.84	3.57	0.71
40. Building const- ruction programme.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS.	5.76	1.11	10.28	2.09	5.03	0.98	4.22	0.84
GRAND TOTAL:-	1,099.33	157.30	2,404.11	390.17	1,375.75	184.97	671.59	106.08

Sectors/Sub-Sectors.	Mandi		Una		Hamirpur		Kangra	
	Total outlays.	1974-75 outlays.	Total outlays.	1974-75 outlays.	Total outlays.	1974-75 outlays.	Total outlays.	1974-75 outlays.
	16	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
<u>VII. MISCELLANEOUS</u>								
34. Statistics.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35. Information and Publicity.	1.82	0.36	1.52	0.29	1.32	0.26	3.84	0.75
36. Evaluation and Planning Machinery	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
37. Printing Press.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
38. Institute of Public Administ- ration.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
39. Trade and storage.	9.11	1.77	4.17	0.84	4.32	0.84	10.15	1.97
40. Building construc- tion, programme.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS.	10.93	2.13	5.69	1.13	5.64	1.10	13.99	2.72
GRAND TOTAL:-	1,756.06	276.57	956.35	155.04	1,114.80	170.25	2,589.47	405.48

Sector/ Sub-Sectors.	Chamba		Kinnaur		Lahaul-Spiti	
	Total	1974-75	Total	1974-75	Total	1974-75
	Outlays.	Outlays.	Outlays.	outlays.	Outlays.	Outlays.
	24.	25	26.	27.	28.	29.

VII MISCELLANEOUS

34. Statistics	--	--	--	--	--	--
35. Information and Publicity.	1.53	0.31	0.90	0.17	1.09	0.22
36. Evaluation and Planning Machinery	--	--	--	--	--	--
37. Printing Press.	--	--	--	--	--	--
38. Institute of Public Administ- ration.	--	--	--	--	--	--
39. Trade and storage.	6.83	1.34	3.60	0.72	2.18	0.43
40. Building construction programme.	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	8.36	1.65	4.50	0.89	3.27	0.65

GRAND TOTAL:- 1,019.19 174.40 528.13 79.38 436.84 69.38

Sl. No.	District	Foodgrains produced '000 tonnes			Area likely to be irrigated by minor irrigation ('000 hectares) (P.W.D.)			Area likely to be irrigated by major and medium irrigation ('000 hectares)		
		Anticipated level in 1973-74.	Additional production during 1974-75	Fifth Plan	73-74	74-75	78-79	73-74	75-75	78-79
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	Bilaspur	60.00	3.00	45.00	0.71	0.99	0.93	--	--	--
2.	Chamba	75.00	3.25	45.50	N.A.	0.10	0.50	--	--	--
3.	Hamirpur	65.00	2.60	37.60	0.39	0.74	1.75	--	--	--
4.	Kangra	290.00	14.00	210.00	2.70	3.56	4.29	--	--	--
5.	Una	70.00	3.20	52.70	1.80	2.14	2.20	--	--	--
6.	Kulu	72.00	3.00	45.00	0.40	0.48	0.40	--	--	--
7.	Kinnaur	11.00	0.40	3.55	N.A.	0.50	0.24	--	--	--
8.	Lahaul-Spiti	2.65	0.15	1.50	0.47	0.55	0.41	--	--	--
9.	Mandi	180.00	7.50	113.00	0.79	0.94	0.77	--	--	--
10.	Simla	134.35	5.40	79.95	--	0.90	0.45	--	--	--
11.	Sirmur	80.00	4.50	69.70	1.19	1.48	1.45	--	--	5.00
12.	Solan	57.00	3.00	46.50	1.36	1.62	1.31	--	--	--
Total: H.P.		1100.00	50.00	750.00	9.81	14.00	14.70	--	--	5.00

District	Net cropped area ('000 hectares)			Gross cropped area ('000 hectares)			Area under foodgrains			Area under commercial crops ('000 hectares)		
	73-74	74-75	78-79	73-74	74-75	78-79	73-74	74-75	78-79	73-74	74-75	78-79
	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
Bilaspur	31.00	31.50	32.00	52.50	53.00	55.00	50.73	51.00	53.00	0.25	0.25	0.30
Chamba	40.00	40.00	42.00	60.50	61.00	65.00	58.00	58.00	60.40	0.90	0.90	1.24
Hamirpur	38.00	38.50	39.00	59.00	60.00	64.00	56.00	56.00	60.00	0.80	0.80	1.00
Kangra	120.00	122.00	130.00	233.00	234.00	242.00	220.00	220.55	228.00	2.30	2.30	2.85
Una.	40.00	41.00	46.00	60.50	64.00	80.00	55.00	55.10	63.00	0.75	0.75	1.00
Kulu	33.00	33.50	35.00	51.50	51.00	59.00	48.00	48.00	52.00	1.40	1.50	2.00
Kinnaur	8.25	8.25	9.00	11.30	11.50	12.00	10.33	10.35	10.60	0.45	0.50	0.60
Lahaul-Spiti	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.60	3.00	1.99	2.00	2.00	0.40	0.45	0.56
Mandi	85.50	85.50	87.00	146.00	146.40	150.00	140.20	140.50	142.00	3.00	3.10	3.50
0.Simla.	74.00	74.00	75.50	121.50	122.00	125.00	105.00	105.00	106.00	13.56	13.60	14.00
1.Sirmur	43.00	43.50	45.00	72.50	73.50	80.00	65.00	65.00	68.00	3.00	3.25	3.50
2.Solan	40.00	40.00	42.00	55.20	56.00	65.00	50.45	50.50	55.00	1.75	2.00	2.25
TOTAL H.P.	555.00	560.00	585.00	926.00	936.00	1000.00	861.20	862.00	900.00	28.56	29.40	32.80

1. District.	Production of Commercial crops (Specify crop) ('000 tonnes)									Area under H.Y. Varieties under ('000 hect.)					
	Potato			Vegetable			Ginger			Wheat		Paddy			
	73-74	74-75	78-79	73-74	74-75	78-79	73-74	74-75	78-79	73-74	74-75	78-79	73-74	74-75	78-79
	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	38.	38
1. Bilaspur	0.30	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	4.00	0.06	0.07	0.10	10.00	11.00	17.00	3.00	3.10	3.50
2. Chamba	2.50	3.00	5.00	1.50	2.50	5.00	0.02	0.03	0.05	7.00	10.00	15.00	3.00	3.10	3.50
3. Hamirpur	1.80	2.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	--	0.02	0.05	20.00	22.00	30.45	0.10	0.20	1.00
4. Kangra	3.40	3.50	6.00	15.00	16.00	22.00	0.02	0.03	0.05	50.00	52.50	70.00	15.00	17.00	24.00
5. Una	1.50	1.50	3.00	3.00	4.00	8.00	--	0.02	0.05	20.00	22.00	32.00	6.90	7.00	10.00
6. Kulu	6.50	7.00	9.00	4.00	5.00	10.00	0.02	0.03	0.05	10.00	11.40	16.00	3.00	3.10	3.50
7. Kinnaur	1.80	2.00	2.20	1.50	2.00	4.00	--	--	--	0.60	0.70	1.10	--	--	--
8. Lahaul Spiti.	2.50	3.00	3.50	1.00	1.00	2.00	--	--	--	0.40	0.40	0.45	--	--	--
9. Mandi	9.00	9.25	10.00	12.00	12.50	16.00	0.02	0.03	0.05	40.00	42.00	50.00	12.00	13.50	17.50
10. Simla	60.00	60.00	70.00	20.00	20.50	25.00	0.20	0.25	0.30	15.00	17.50	27.00	5.00	5.50	7.50
11. Sirmur	5.00	5.25	6.30	12.00	12.50	16.00	4.00	4.07	5.30	15.00	17.50	25.00	4.00	4.40	6.00
12. Solan	2.70	3.00	5.00	6.50	7.00	10.00	1.00	1.05	2.00	12.00	13.00	16.00	3.00	3.10	3.50
TOTAL H.P.	97.00	100.00	125.00	83.00	91.00	130.00	5.34	5.60	8.00	200.00	220.00	300.00	55.00	60.00	80.00

District.	Area Under High Yielding Varieties ('000' Hectares)			Distribution of Nitrogenous (N) '000 tonnes)		
	73-74	74-75	78-79	73-74	74-75	78-79
	39.	40.	41.	42.	43	44.
1. Bilaspur	6.50	7.00	8.00	0.50	0.50	0.80
2. Chamba	5.00	6.00	6.00	0.50	0.50	0.80
3. Hamirpur	3.45	4.00	7.50	0.60	0.63	0.75
4. Kangra	10.00	11.00	13.00	1.95	1.96	2.32
5. Una	3.00	3.25	4.00	0.40	0.43	0.75
6. Kulu	5.00	5.44	8.90	0.45	0.47	0.66
7. Kinnaur	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.03	0.05	0.10
8. Lahaul-Spiti	--	--	--	0.02	0.03	0.05
9. Mandi	9.00	9.50	11.50	2.25	3.00	3.65
10. Simla	5.00	5.25	7.50	0.70	0.85	1.50
11. Sirmur	8.00	8.25	10.00	0.70	0.76	1.62
12. Solan	5.00	5.25	6.50	0.80	0.82	1.00
Total H.P.	60.00	65.00	85.00	8.90	10.00	14.00

(58)

S.No. District.	Distribution of Phosphatic (P ₂ O ₅) ('000 tonnes)			Distribution of Potassic (K ₂ O) ('000 tonnes)		
	73-74 45.	74-75 46	78-79 47.	73-74 48.	74-75 49.	78-79 50
1. Bilaspur	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.10
2. Chamba	0.20	0.20	0.45	0.10	0.10	0.22
3. Hamirpur	0.20	0.22	0.33	0.10	0.10	0.15
4. Kangra	0.32	0.35	0.55	0.18	0.18	0.27
5. Una	0.13	0.15	0.32	0.08	0.08	0.17
6. Kulu	0.22	0.25	0.27	0.12	0.12	0.14
7. Kinnaur	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.04
8. Lahaul-Spiti	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
9. Mandi	1.60	2.00	2.30	1.00	1.00	1.15
10. Simla	0.75	0.80	1.30	0.40	0.40	0.65
11. Sirmur	0.40	0.40	0.65	0.20	0.20	0.32
12. Solan	0.46	0.50	0.56	0.25	0.25	0.28
Total H.P.	4.40	5.00	7.00	2.50	2.50	3.50

(59)

S.No.	District.	Soil Conservation on agricultural lands (hectares) during			Area consolidated during (Hectares)			No. of regulated markets.		
		73-74	74-75	78-79	73-74	74-75	78-79.	73-74	74-75	78-79
		51.	52.	53.	54	55	56	57.	58	59
1.	Bilaspur	150	160	1,300	--	--	--	--	--	2
2.	Chamba	50	60	810	--	--	--	--	--	3
3.	Hamirpur	130	200	1,225	4,000	4,000	20,000	--	--	1
4.	Kangra	180	185	1,310	4,000	4,000	20,000	1	--	6
5.	Una	165	170	1,135	4,000	4,000	20,000	--	1	3
6.	Kulu	150	170	1,165	--	--	--	--	1	3
7.	Kinnaur	45	50	320	--	--	--	--	--	1
8.	Lahaul Spiti	--	25	270	--	--	--	--	--	--
9.	Mandi	190	200	1,280	--	--	--	--	1	3
10.	Simla	130	195	1,140	--	--	--	1	--	1
11.	Sirmur	230	235	1,245	--	--	--	1	--	1
12.	Solan	100	105	1,150	--	--	--	2	--	1
Total H.P.		1,620	1,755	12,360	12,000	12,000	60,000	5	3	25

District.	No. of Primary Co-operative Societies.			Membership of Co-operative (000)			Short and Medium term loans advanced (Rs Lakhs)		
	73-74	74-75	78-79	73-74	74-75	78-79	73-74	74-75	78-79
	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
Bilaspur.	78	75	70	20.50	21.10	23.50	6.00	7.50	12.00
Chamba.	152	145	75	19.00	21.00	29.00	5.50	7.15	11.00
Hamirpur	228	219	165	61.00	62.10	66.50	120.00	140.00	240.00
Kangra.	754	724	693	117.00	118.00	122.00	120.00	145.00	240.00
Una	252	236	188	110.50	111.00	113.00	215.00	260.50	430.00
Kulu.	170	163	86	17.20	18.20	22.20	17.50	21.50	35.00
Kinnaur.	32	31	29	6.60	6.80	7.60	1.00	1.25	2.00
Lahaul Spiti.	41	39	28	2.30	2.40	2.80	0.50	0.60	1.00
Mandi	216	208	179	65.50	68.00	78.00	22.50	28.00	45.00
Simla.	184	183	180	31.40	33.40	41.40	22.00	26.50	44.00
Sirmur.	142	141	140	22.00	24.00	32.00	25.00	32.00	50.00
Solan.	251	235	167	24.00	26.00	34.00	45.00	50.00	90.00
Total: H.P.	2500	2400	2000	497.00	512.00	572.00	600.00	720.00	1200.00

Annexure III-26(A) (Contd.)

Sl. No.	District.	Long term loans advanced during (Rs. lakhs)			Primary Marketing Societies (Nos)			Processing Societies (Nos)		
		73-74	74-75	78-79	73-74	74-75	78-79	73-74	74-75	78-79
		69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
1.	Bilaspur.	2.00	2.00	22.00	1	-	1	-	-	-
2.	Chamba.	4.50	4.50	38.00	1	-	1	-	-	-
3.	Hamirpur.	2.00	2.00	13.00	1	-	1	-	-	-
4.	Kangra.	8.00	8.00	52.00	5	-	5	3	-	3
5.	Una.	1.75	1.75	34.50	1	-	1	-	-	-
6.	Kulu.	5.30	5.30	42.50	4	-	4	-	-	-
7.	Kinnaur.	0.10	0.10	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Lahaul & Spiti.	0.10	0.10	0.50	2	-	2	-	-	-
9.	Mandi.	5.25	5.25	41.50	4	-	4	-	-	-
10.	Simla.	8.50	3.50	65.00	8	-	8	1	-	1
11.	Sirmur.	5.00	6.00	45.00	3	-	3	1	-	1
12.	Solan.	6.50	6.50	45.50	4	-	4	-	-	-
Total: H.P.		50.00	50.00	400.00	37	-	37	5	-	5

Sr. District	Villages Electrified (Nos)			Tubewells/Pumpsets energised (Nos)			Target for construction of unsurfaced roads (Kms.)		
	73-74	74-75	78-79	73-74	74-75	78-79	73-74	74-75	78-79
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
1. Bilaspur	410	440	550	-	-	-	N.A.	23	137
2. Chamba	260	300	500	-	-	-	N.A.	35	250
3. Hamir Pur	200	287	900	-	-	-	N.A.	42	254
4. Kangra	650	850	1,900	-	-	-	N.A.	90	547
5. Una	90	100	150	-	-	-	N.A.	40	230
6. Kulu	45	55	85	-	-	-	N.A.	25	160
7. Kinnaur	30	33	45	-	-	-	N.A.	9	54
8. Lahaul Spiti	40	50	100	-	-	-	N.A.	14	83
9. Mandi	450	580	1,250	-	-	-	N.A.	245	271
10. Simla	830	880	1,150	-	-	-	N.A.	54	323
11. Sirmur	350	390	550	-	-	-	N.A.	40	240
12. Solan	500	580	1,000	-	-	-	N.A.	30	183
Total H.P.	3,855	4,545	8,180	810	1,000	1,800	N.A.	448	2,702

(Break up not available)

(63)

General Education

Sr. No.	District	Enrolment Class I to V ('000)						Enrolment Classes VI to VIII ('000)					
		Boys			Girls			Boys			Girls		
		73-74	74-75	78-79	73-74	74-75	78-79	73-74	74-75	78-79	73-74	74-75	78-79
		87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	95	97	98
1.	Bilaspur	16.8	17.2	19.2	11.4	12.0	14.2	7.1	7.4	8.6	1.9	2.1	2.7
2.	Chamba	12.0	12.6	16.0	4.3	5.0	8.0	3.0	3.4	5.0	1.1	1.1	2.5
3.	Hamirpur	25.5	26.4	30.4	22.2	23.7	29.6	12.0	12.6	15.0	4.0	4.4	6.0
4.	Kangra	67.4	68.6	71.0	48.8	52.0	64.7	30.0	31.2	37.0	11.0	11.8	16.0
5.	Una	22.7	23.2	26.2	16.0	17.0	21.3	9.2	9.6	11.5	3.5	3.8	5.2
6.	Kulu	12.0	12.5	15.0	5.2	5.5	7.0	3.2	3.4	4.5	0.9	1.0	1.5
7.	Kinnaur	2.5	2.7	3.8	1.0	1.1	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2
8.	Lahaul & Spiti	1.4	1.5	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
9.	Mandi	37.4	38.5	42.0	20.0	21.2	26.7	15.0	15.6	18.0	4.5	4.9	6.7
10.	Simla	26.0	26.6	30.0	14.0	14.7	18.7	12.5	13.2	16.0	3.4	3.7	5.0
11.	Sirmur	12.3	12.7	15.5	5.6	6.0	7.5	3.9	4.2	5.5	1.3	1.5	2.5
12.	Solan	16.0	16.5	19.2	8.8	9.1	11.8	6.0	6.3	7.5	2.2	2.5	3.5
Total H.P		252.0	259.0	290.0	158.0	168.0	212.0	103.0	108.0	130.0	34.0	37.0	52.0

No. District	Enrolment Classes IX to XI (000)						Hospitals and Dispensaries Rural (Nos)		
	Boys			Girls			Additional		
	73-74	74-75	78-79	73-74	74-75	78-79	73-74	74-75	78-79
	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107
1. Bilaspur	2.7	2.8	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	N.A.	2	9
2. Chamba	1.2	1.2	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	N.A.	3	13
3. Hamir Pur	5.9	6.2	7.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	N.A.	2	9
4. Kangra	12.4	13.0	16.4	3.2	3.4	4.2	N.A.	4	16
5. Una	4.6	4.8	6.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	N.A.	2	9
6. Kulu	1.5	1.5	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	N.A.	3	9
7. Kinnaur	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	N.A.	2	4
8. Lahaul & Spiti	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	N.A.	2	3
9. Mandi	5.3	5.7	7.0	1.4	1.5	1.8	N.A.	4	14
10. Simla	4.6	4.8	6.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	N.A.	3	14
11. Sirmour	1.3	1.4	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	N.A.	3	9
12. Solan	2.2	2.3	2.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	N.A.	2	9
Total H.P.	42.0	44.0	56.0	11.0	11.5	14.0	N.A.	32	118

Rural Water Supply

Villages Covered (Nos) % age of the rural population covered

Sr. No. District	73-74	74-75	78-79	73-74	74-75	78-79
	108	109	110	111	112	113
1. Bilaspur	162	236	497	18.72	19.77	48.03
2. Chamba	474	542	634	24.64	49.21	55.77
3. Hamirpur	196	248	809	12.43	16.69	43.09
4. Kangra	367	558	1,785	18.07	22.53	48.16
5. Una	112	168	673	15.93	20.15	46.49
6. Kulu	76	93	128	26.52	31.66	53.39
7. Kinnaur	60	67	77	96.69	98.65	100.00
8. Lahaul & Spiti	96	111	204	52.37	58.06	100.00
9. Mandi	775	887	1,598	24.64	49.21	55.77
10. Simla	703	766	1,506	40.45	46.05	67.22
11. Sirmur	289	347	592	20.81	24.81	51.09
12. Solan	144	262	887	17.27	23.95	49.21
Total H.P.	3,454	4,285	9,390	23.51	27.66	53.16