

Himachal Pradesh Administration



SECOND
FIVE YEAR PLAN
PROGRESS REPORT
FOR
1956-57

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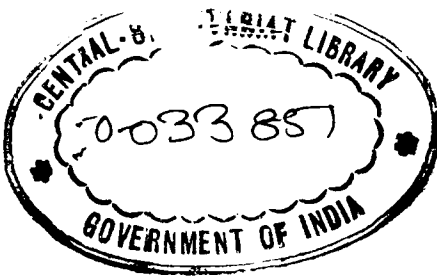
ISSUED BY THE
DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS,
HIMACHAL PRADESH ADMINISTRATION, SIMLA.

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FIVE YEAR PLAN

PROGRESS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

The present volume embodies a review of the progress for the first year *i.e.* 1956-57, of the Second Five Year Plan. Due to limitations of data, a comprehensive analysis of achievements has not been possible in certain cases. Nevertheless, it is hoped that the report will afford a compact picture of the progress of the Plan during the year 1956-57. The main reason for the delay in bringing out this review is that the requisite data could not be made readily available by some of the Departments concerned with the execution of the Plan.

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics is making constant efforts to ensure the timely publication and enhance the scope of these reports. With the setting up of the Planning and Development Statistics Cell in the Directorate, it is hoped that future reports on the Plan will fully come up to these expectations.

The Directorate acknowledges with gratitude the encouragement and willing co-operation that it received from the Planning and Development Department of the Administration in bringing out this review. Acknowledgement is also made of the assistance rendered by Sarvshri Karam Chand Suri and Raghunath Das Agrawal of the Directorate in the analysis of data and drafting of the report.

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CHAPTER I

THE PLAN AND REVIEW OF PROGRESS FOR 1956-57

Encouraged by the advances made in various spheres under the First Plan, Himachal Pradesh ventured to continue the improvement efforts, started during the First Plan, by the launching of the Second Five Year Plan.

The outlay amounting to Rs. 1,472.53 lakhs on the Second Plan is more than twice on the First. A comparative picture of the financial allocation to various sectors* during the two Plans can be had from the following table:—

Sector	ALLOCATION			
	First Plan		Second Plan	
	Actual (Rs. lakhs)	Percentage of total	Actual (Rs. lakhs)	Percent- age of total
I. Agriculture and Rural Development	99.11	17.6	218.53	14.8
II. Irrigation and Power Projects	88.29	15.7	261.25	17.7
III. Industries	11.00	1.9	47.50	3.2
IV. Roads and Road-Transport	252.08	44.6	458.85	31.2
V. Social Services	112.66	20.0	341.05	23.2
VI. Miscellaneous	1.26	0.2	26.60	1.8
VII. Community Development and National Extension Service	—	—	118.75	8.1
TOTAL	564.40	100.0	1,472.53	100.0

From the figures incorporated in the above table, it will be clear that, from the point of view of financial allocation, development of Roads and Road-Transport continues to receive priority, although in terms of percentages, it has slightly diminished in importance at the cost of relatively larger increases in the outlay of other sectors like Irrigation, Industries and Social Services, over the corresponding figures of the First Five Year Plan. The development programme envisaged under the Second Plan, besides the continuation of activities started during the First Five Year Plan, is characterised by the expansion of activities under the sector of Social Services by bringing the welfare of backward classes, social welfare and labour and labour welfare under its fold. Further, development of statistics and of the Local Bodies, has been proposed to be taken up for the first time in the Pradesh.

*Details are given in Appendix I.

REVIEW OF PROGRESS FOR 1956-57

OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

Out of the total Plan allocation of Rs. 1,472.53 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 318.83 lakhs (including Government of India's share of Rs. 9.32 lakhs in respect of Irrigation) or 21.7 per cent was earmarked for the launching of development projects during 1956-57 i.e. first year of the Second Plan. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 211.90 lakhs or 66.5 per cent of the allocation. The following figures give a bird's eye view of the financial allocation and expenditure in respect of various Sectors* :—

Sector	1956-57			
	Allocation		Expenditure	
	Actual (Rs. lakhs)	Percentage of total	Actual (Rs. lakhs)	Percent- age of total
I. Agriculture and Rural Development ..	26.13	8.2	19.63	9.3
II. Irrigation and Power Projects	47.64	15.0	33.43	15.8
III. Industries	6.92	2.2	0.94	0.4
IV. Roads and Road-Transport	87.50	27.4	84.58	39.9
V. Social Services ..	47.90	15.0	20.36	9.6
VI. Miscellaneous	31.06	9.7	22.06	10.4
VII. Community Development and National Extension Service ..	71.68	22.5	30.90	14.6
TOTAL: Annual Plan ..	318.83	100.0	211.90	100.0

For estimating the short-fall in expenditure during the year under review, the figures incorporated in the above table were exploited. It will be seen that the total short-fall was of the order of Rs. 106.93 lakhs. This was mainly shared by the Community Development and National Extension Service programme (Rs. 40.78 lakhs or 38.1 per cent), Social Services (Rs. 27.54 lakhs or 25.8 per cent), and Irrigation and Power Projects (Rs. 14.21 lakhs or 13.3 per cent). Broadly speaking, the main reason for the short-fall in expenditure in a majority of Sectors, was the non-implementation of most of the Schemes either for want of necessary sanction or lack of trained personnel. Active steps are, however, being taken by the Administration to raise the tempo of expenditure in the subsequent years.

*Head-wise details are given in Appendix II.

ACHIEVEMENTS

The highlights of achievements recorded during 1956-57, under various Sectors are given below:—

1. *Agriculture*

Under the programme for increasing agricultural production, 340 tons of ammonium sulphate and 152 tons of superphosphate were distributed in different parts of the Pradesh. Besides, 1,286 maunds of seeds of improved varieties were distributed, against a target of 1,600 maunds. Another noteworthy feature of the programme, was the bringing of 1,943 acres of land under the fold of plant protection operations.

2. *Animal Husbandry*

The major achievement of the developmental activities in this Sector during 1956-57, was the opening of two new Veterinary Hospitals. As a means to circumventing the shortage of technical personnel, three candidates were deputed for receiving training in various subjects at institutions outside the Pradesh. Steps were also taken during the year for (i) establishing a Cattle Breeding Farm at Mandi and (ii) expanding the Artificial Insemination Centre at Solan.

3. *Co-operation*

In the context of Co-operative Development, grants and subsidies were given to the Co-operative Societies during the year under report. Whereas, the large-sized Co-operative Societies received a subsidy of Rs. 50 thousand for the construction of godowns, a sum of Rs. 80 thousand was granted as subsidy to Apex Marketing Society for the same purpose. In addition to these subsidies, grants were also given to the Co-operative Societies for the purchase of trucks.

4. *Forests*

The work on following items started during the First Five Year Plan, was continued during 1956-57 also:—

(i) *Demarcation of Forests and fixing of Boundary Pillars*

This work was carried out in 24,000 acres of the forest area. Besides, 353 boundary pillars were constructed.

(ii) *Construction of Forest Roads and Buildings*

Sixty-five miles length of forest roads was constructed. The work relating to the construction of 42 buildings, started during First Plan, was continued.

(iii) *Training*

To circumvent the shortage of technical personnel, three persons for undergoing Senior course and two for Ranger's course, were deputed to Forest College at Dehra Dun. Another note-worthy feature of the development programme, was the institution of a Soil Conservation School at Chamba.

5. *Fisheries*

Propagation of mirror carp was organised on scientific basis and at a large-scale at Nahan. The work connected with the construction of Trout Farm at

Chirgaon (Mahasu district) undertaken during the First Plan, was continued. The quantity of fish catch increased from 5,800 maunds in 1955-56 to 6,000 maunds during the year under report. Similarly, the number of licensed fishermen increased from 1,293 to 1,331 during the same period.

6. Consolidation of Holdings

During the year under review, Consolidation operations were carried out on 13,266 acres of land, against a target of 24 thousand acres. The work was mostly confined to Community Development and National Extension Service Block areas of Mahasu, Mandi, Sirmoor and Bilaspur districts.

7. Village Panchayats

The main activity during the year was the supply of tools and implements to 225 Gram Panchayats.

8. Irrigation

Under this Sector, mention has to be made of the extension of irrigation facilities to 1,500 acres of land.

9. Power

Major achievements of the development programme implemented during 1956-57, are:—

- (i) extension of electricity from Bhakra Nangal to Nahan by tapping the Punjab feeder at Kala Amb;
- (ii) installation of 250 kW A.C. Diesel sets at Solan;
- (iii) continuation of work undertaken during the First Five Year Plan in regard to the electrification of Rampur and Kotgarh; and
- (iv) electrification of certain villages of Mandi district under the programme of extending H.T. line to the rural areas.

10. Roads

As a result of the continuation of road development programme, 50 and 75 miles were added to the length of double-way and single-way roads, respectively. Moreover, 75 miles length of road was made jeepable. Accordingly, position of roads (excluding National Highways) in the Pradesh at the end of 1955-56, was as follows:—

<i>Kind of Road</i>	<i>Length (Miles)</i>
1. Double-way	90
2. Single-way	400
3. Jeepable	500
4. Others	510
TOTAL	1,500

11. Road Transport

Under this Sector, steps were taken up for the expansion of Central Workshop, construction of buildings and supply of tools and implements to the regional workshops.

12. Industries

The working of production-cum-training centres, started during the First Plan, was continued. For the promotion of technical education, stipends and scholarships were granted to the trainees of production-cum-training centres. Besides, as an adjunct to rapid industrial development of the Pradesh, industrial loans were given to the interested parties. Another feature of the programme was the opening of a Sales Shop at Simla, with a view to popularising the cottage industries products of the Pradesh.

13. Education

During the year under report, 13 scholarships for technical education and 27 for university education were awarded to the deserving students. Besides, in connection with the extension of basic education programme, craft material was supplied to 4 middle schools, 185 primary schools and 13 middle schools for girls. In addition to these achievements, Planning and Statistical Unit was set up in the Education Department, and 5 Youth Social Camps were organised in different parts of the Pradesh.

14. Medical and Public Health

1. MEDICAL

Major achievements during 1956-57 were:—

- (i) arrangements for post-graduate training of doctors at the Himachal Pradesh Hospital, Simla;
- (ii) partial upgrading of 4 District hospitals and one dispensary;
- (iii) opening of one allopathic and 10 (including 2 mobile) ayurvedic, dispensaries; and
- (iv) starting of work in regard to the expansion of Himachal Pradesh Hospital, Simla.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH

The main features of the achievements are described below:—

- (i) 14 stipends were granted to students for undergoing M.B.B.S., Health Visitors and Ayurvedic Courses.
- (ii) Conversion of one dispensary at Kumarsain into Public Health Centre.
- (iii) Institution of 9 dispensaries under the Key Village Scheme.
- (iv) Starting of 3 V.D. Clinics.
- (v) Opening of 2 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

In addition to above activities, the Schemes started during the First Five Year Plan, were continued.

15. Drinking Water Supply and Drainage

Out of 138 sets of villages proposed to be covered by the programme relating to the supply of drinking water, the work in respect of 50 such sets made appreciable head-way during the year under report.

16. *Housing*

The main activity under this Sector related to the advancing of loans for the construction of 126 houses under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

17. *Welfare of Backward Classes*

The programme of development under this Sector, was taken up for the first time in the Pradesh during 1956-57. The salient features of the achievements were:—

- (i) granting of 113 scholarships and stipends to the Scheduled Castes students as a step towards spreading education in the backward classes;
- (ii) distribution of spinning wheels and looms at subsidised rates among the people of backward areas;
- (iii) training of Harijans as Compounders and Vaccinators;
- (iv) grants given to 140 families for the construction of houses;
- (v) grant-in-aid to Himachal Sewak Sangh, Mandi and ^{Parvati} Prantya Adamjati Sangh, Chamba;
- (vi) institution of two Basic Schools and two Ashram Schools in Chini and Pangi areas;
- (vii) supply of foodgrains at subsidised rates in the tribal areas.

18. *Plan Publicity*

The activities under this sector were mostly confined to the popularisation of the development activities being undertaken under the Plan. The main achievements are detailed below:—

- (i) Distribution of 125 Community Listening Sets,
- (ii) purchase of 3 publicity vans,
- (iii) production of one documentary film, and
- (iv) appointment of a Drama Supervisor.

19. *Community Development and National Extension Service*

The achievements during the year 1956-57, were characterised by the opening of 8 new National Extension Service Blocks of which 2 were inaugurated on 1st April, 1956, and the remaining 6 on 2nd October during the same year. Besides, 5 Community Development Blocks belonging to 1952-53 and 1953-54 series were converted into Post-Intensive Blocks and 4 National Extension Service Blocks were converted into Community Development type.

Under the Agriculture Development programme, 8,692 maunds of improved seeds and 5,672 maunds of chemical fertilizers were distributed. Opening of 18 Primary Health Centres and 5 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, besides the construction of 52 rural latrines and the renovation of *bowlies* for drinking-water and of *kuhls* for irrigation purposes were the major achievements under the Rural Health Sanitation programme.

In the field of education, 30 new schools were started, besides, the conversion of 20 ordinary schools into basic type. As many as 6,414 adults were made literate in various Adult Education Centres.

Substantial advances were recorded in the construction and improvement of village roads including foot-paths under the Communications programme.

The value of people's contributions, mostly in the shape of labour, which stood at Rs. 9.79 lakhs at the end of the year 1955-56, (excluding that in respect of Chachiot Block) increased to Rs. 19.55 lakhs by the end of the year under review.

CHAPTER II

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

I. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the back-bone of the Pradesh's economy. Its development has, therefore, received due attention right from the start of the First Five Year Plan. The agricultural programme, as envisaged under the Second Five Year Plan, is essentially a continuation of the development programme undertaken during the First Plan. The object of the programme is to intensify production efforts, especially in the matter of foodgrains with a view to ensuring Pradesh's self-sufficiency in food. In addition, the programme aims at inculcating among the farmers keenness to adopt allied agricultural pursuits like horticulture, bee-keeping, poultry and fish culture.

During the First Five Year Plan period, the various agricultural schemes involving a total expenditure of Rs. 21·70 lakhs have, *inter alia*, succeeded in marking a beginning of organised efforts for ensuring self-sufficiency in foodgrains for the Pradesh through relatively higher crop yields which were envisaged to be achieved by wider use of improved seeds and fertilizers, by the adoption of new and better methods of cultivation, by providing greater irrigational facilities and by consolidation of holdings. In view of the obvious importance of achieving self-sufficiency in foodgrains, increase in the yields of cash crops and development of horticulture, a number of schemes implemented during the First Five Year Plan, are being continued with suitable modifications, in accordance with the changing needs, under the Second Plan. Certain new schemes have also been proposed to be initiated. In the context of increasing foodgrains production, the Second Plan aims at an increase of 19 *per cent* over the base year production of 1955-56. A sum of Rs. 84·66 lakhs, or 5·8 *per cent* of the total Plan outlay, has been earmarked under the Second Five Year Plan for the development of agriculture.

During the year 1956-57, which was the first year of the Second Plan, revised estimates accounted for Rs. 5·25 lakhs against which only Rs. 2·30 lakhs could be spent. The programme, as carried out, mainly consisted of schemes for the increase in the yields of foodgrains and cash crops and the development of horticulture. Certain research and training schemes were also launched, thus embracing all the three important aspects *viz.* (i) Research, (ii) Training and (iii) Development, for the improvement of agriculture. The progress made under the three heads is detailed below:—

(i) Research Schemes

The Scheme relating to the intensification of research on Raisin Grapes in Chini area of Mahasu district, was given a start during the year 1956-57, and the amount of Rs. 5 thousand provided for the purpose was utilized in full. A sum of Rs. 5 thousand against the budget allotment of Rs. 10 thousand for the year 1956-57, was also utilized under the Scheme relating to the conduct of

Manurial and Agronomic Trials. However, the Scheme for the establishment of one of the five main regional stations at Mashobra for the intensification of research on important fruits, could not be put through for want of the necessary sanction. Likewise, in the absence of the technical approval from the I.C.A.R., the Apiculture Scheme could also not be put into operation.

Under the Scheme for the establishment of Agricultural Research Sections including Statistical Section and one main Station and two sub-Stations for crop research, no progress could be made because of the late receipt of the approval to the proposals and due to the non-availability of trained personnel.

(ii) *Training and Staff Schemes*

The two Schemes viz. training of gardeners in the theoretical and practical aspects of fruit and vegetable preservation and the establishment of Manjari Type School, were not put into operation during the year under review. The non-implementation of the former was due to the fact that the training was to start from the 1st of April, 1957, while the work on the latter Scheme could not be started in the absence of the necessary sanction from the Government of India.

The Budget allotment (revised) of Rs. 12 thousand for the implementation of the Staff Scheme, could not also be utilized, because the approval from the Government of India was not received during the financial year under report.

(iii) *Development Schemes*

During the Second Five Year Plan, main emphasis in the agricultural sphere, has been laid on certain development schemes envisaged to bring about an increase in the agricultural production. The progress made in respect of these schemes during 1956-57 is given below:—

(a) *Fertilizers Scheme*.—Under this Scheme, there was a provision for subsidising the expenditure on internal transport as also for the grant of loans for the purchase of fertilizers, with a view to ensuring the supply of fertilizers to the cultivators on an all-India pool price. It also envisaged the development of local manurial resources. Against the total allotment of Rs. 40 thousand for subsidies and Rs. 1.40 lakhs for loans, the actual expenditure during 1956-57 came to only Rs. one thousand, but the whole amount of Rs. 1.40 lakhs was advanced as loans. The low expenditure in the form of subsidy was due to the non-receipt of bills from Co-operative Development Federation, who were the agents for the distribution of fertilizers.

Against the target of the distribution of 160 tons of Superphosphate and 340 tons of Ammonium Sulphate during 1956-57, the whole of the quantity except for 8 tons of Superphosphate, was distributed.

(b) *Improved Seeds*.—With a view to increasing the yields of various crops, the Seed Distribution Scheme was continued during the year and Rs. 12 thousand were provided for giving subsidies and Rs. 10 thousand as loans. As in the case of fertilizers, the Scheme provided for the grant of premium for the procurement of improved seeds from the registered growers and loans for the purchase of seeds. Against the total allotment, a sum of Rs. 10 thousand was given as subsidy and Rs. 5 thousand as loans. As a result thereof, 1,286 maunds of improved varieties of seeds were distributed during the year against the target of 1,600 maunds.

The Scheme for the establishment of 10 Seed Farms in the Pradesh during the Second Plan period, for the multiplication and distribution of improved seeds could not be put into operation for want of sanction. However, it is proposed to intensify the work in the subsequent years of the Plan.

(c) *Plant Protection Scheme*.—In order to avoid huge losses to the standing crops, a scheme for the grant of both subsidy and loans for the supply of insecticides and equipment was undertaken during the year. The scheme also made provision for the appointment of staff to do plant protection operation on cultivators' fields. Its ultimate aim was to equip the officials of the Agriculture Department and the Agricultural Demonstration Teams, with sufficient number of equipment for controlling the various diseases. The financial outlay earmarked for the year 1956-57, was Rs. 7 thousand as grants, 17 thousand as subsidies and Rs. 13 thousand as loans. Of this, Rs. 13 thousand could be utilised for the grant of subsidies and Rs. 11 thousand as loans. The Scheme made considerable progress and the target of covering 1,600 acres during the year, was exceeded inasmuch as 1,943 acres of land were covered by plant protection operations.

(d) *Development of Horticulture*.—As has been mentioned earlier also, certain areas of the Pradesh are best suited for the development of horticulture industry. In addition to the various research schemes proposed to be implemented under the Second Plan, certain other schemes for the development of fruit production in the Pradesh, have also been included. The scheme-wise details are given below:—

(i) *Scheme for the Development of Fruit Production*.—This Scheme provided for the establishment of a squad of skilled personnel to advise the cultivators in the lay out of new orchards. It also made provision for the grant of loans at the rate of Rs. 300 per acre for new orchards and at the rate of Rs. 15 per acre for rejuvenating old ones. The Scheme was, however, actually launched during the year 1957-58.

(ii) *Establishment of Progeny Orchards*.—The Scheme which envisaged the selection of zones suitable for multiplication of fruits and the production and supply of plants of good parentage, could not be implemented during the year 1956-57, as the sanction of the Government of India was received at the fag end of the year. Accordingly, the two orchards proposed to be established during the year, could not be started.

(e) *Potato Development Scheme*.—Development of potatoes, which is the most important cash crop and on which the economy of the Pradesh depends to a large extent, has continued to be accorded priority under the Second Plan also. A scheme for the establishment of two Potato Development Stations and for the expansion of the existing ones, has been drawn up. The allocation of Rs. one thousand during the year 1956-57, could not, however, be utilised for want of the necessary approval.

(f) *Agricultural Marketing Scheme*.—At the beginning of the Second Plan period, there was no marketing staff in the Pradesh and it was rather difficult to collect data and supply information for the varied enquiries received from the Central Government and other Committees. The establishment of a marketing organisation was, therefore, thought desirable for the improvement of regulated markets, grading of commodities, dissemination of marketing intelligence,

collection of data in regard to imports and exports of various commodities, collection of prices of commodities at consumers' and producers' centres and for conducting seasonal and annual surveys of the various commodities in respect of their markets. Owing to the non-receipt of the sanction, the Scheme could not, however, be implemented during the year.

(g) *Land Development Scheme*.—Although a provision of Rs. 7 thousand was made in the budget for the year 1956-57, the Scheme could not be implemented for want of necessary sanction.

(h) *Construction of Stores and Sheds*.—In order to maintain the high quality of seeds and for providing adequate facilities for the assembling and grading of stocks, a scheme for the construction of 14 stores and sheds during the entire Second Plan period was drawn up, but no progress could be made in respect thereof, during the year under report.

(i) *Agricultural Publicity and Propaganda*.—This Scheme, like most of others, could not be implemented for want of the necessary sanction.

As would be naturally expected from the above discussion, although the agricultural programme during the first year of the Second Plan, was quite comprehensive, work on most of the schemes could not be started because of the non-fulfilment of certain administrative and codal formalities, which inherently take considerable time in the initial stages of a development programme, as envisaged under the Plan. However, with the increase in the tempo of the work during subsequent years, it is hoped that the overall targets in respect of Agricultural programme under the Second Plan, will be achieved.

2. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Livestock improvement enjoys a high precedence in an economy preponderantly agricultural in character. With its vast numbers, the livestock of the Pradesh can contribute to a great extent in raising the standard of living of the people. Moreover, looking to the size and shape of terraced fields in the hilly terrain, where there are no possibilities for the introduction of mechanised system of cultivation, it can rightly be remarked that cattle will continue to play a very vital role in the economy of the Pradesh for a long time to come. With a view to carry forward the development process initiated during the First Five Year Plan, 11 schemes have been included in the Second Five Year Plan of the Animal Husbandry Department at a cost of Rs. 31·25 lakhs.

During the year 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 1·89 lakhs was provided in the budget against which 1·86 lakhs were actually utilised for the implementation of various schemes included in the Plan. The scheme-wise achievements are given below:—

(i) *Opening of New Hospitals*

This is a continuing Scheme, having been started during the First Five Year Plan. Under this Scheme, two new hospitals are to be opened each year. During the year 1956-57, two new hospitals were opened, one at Chini in Mahasu district and the other at Shilai in Sirmur district at a cost of Rs. 5 thousand against the budget provision of Rs. 10 thousand, thus bringing the total number of hospitals in the Pradesh to 35 by the end of the year 1956-57.

(ii) Veterinary Education

A start was given in this direction under the First Five Year Plan. Keeping in view the appalling shortage of technical personnel in the Pradesh, a sum of Rs. 29 thousand has been earmarked in the Second Five Year Plan for affording financial aid to the Pradesh students desirous of acquiring veterinary training in institutions outside the Pradesh. Under the Scheme, it has been proposed to send six candidates each year to receive training in various subjects of Veterinary Science. In this connection, as against the target of two candidates, one each for undergoing B.V.Sc., Veterinary Compounders and Stock Assistants training courses, was deputed by the Department during the year 1956-57 and Rs. 1,360 were spent on this programme.

(iii) Cattle Breeding Scheme

For improving the quality of the cattle in the Pradesh, it has been proposed to establish a breeding farm where the data will be collected on experimental basis, for establishing the breed best suited to the Pradesh. The possession of land for the farm has been acquired by the Department and the arrangements are being made by the P.W.D. for the construction of various buildings and cattle sheds. It is hoped that the cattle breeding farm will start functioning as soon as some accommodation is available for housing the animals. During the year 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 1.58 lakhs was utilised for this purpose against the total Plan provision of Rs. 8.49 lakhs.

(iv) Cross Breeding of Indigenous Cattle

Under this Scheme, 25 bulls are to be supplied each year to various veterinary hospitals and panchayats for improving the indigenous breed of cattle. During 1956-57, 11 bulls were supplied to these institutions and Rs. 8 thousand were spent against the budget provision of Rs. 10 thousand.

(v) Eradication of Rinderpest

Under this Scheme, all cattle and buffaloes in Himachal Pradesh will be immunised against Rinderpest. The Scheme has been proposed to start from 1957-58, in the first instance, in Bilaspur district.

(vi) Key Village Scheme

This is a continuing Scheme. It is mainly through the Key Village Scheme that the programme of livestock improvement is being achieved. This Scheme provides for concentrated work in selected areas. It envisages castration of scrub bulls, breeding operations controlled by Artificial Insemination Centres and rearing of calves on a subsidised basis etc. Under this Scheme, Artificial Insemination Centre at Solan was expanded during the year 1956-57, by adding 2 units of Key Villages around it at a cost of Rs. 9 thousand against the total outlay of Rs. 2.39 lakhs for the Plan.

The programme relating to poultry scheme, sheep breeding scheme, improvement of indigenous sheep by supplying Polworth-Ram and establishment of district veterinary offices at Nahan and Chamba could not, however, be implemented during the year 1956-57.

3. CO-OPERATION

The Pradesh, at the time of its formation in 1948, did not compare favourably with other States in so far as the co-operative development was

concerned. Realising the significant and positive role of co-operation in the context of planned economic action, a systematic start was given to co-operative development under the First Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 25.56 lakhs was spent for the development of co-operative movement against the Plan provision of Rs. 25.92 lakhs. As a result thereof, the movement gained considerable momentum and people even in the remotest areas were covered by it. By the end of the year 1955-56, the number of Co-operative Societies and their members stood at 754 and 50,595, respectively against 843 and 24,604 during 1950-51. The reduction in the number of Societies was due to the amalgamation of smaller and uneconomic units into bigger and economic ones.

The Second Five Year Plan of the Pradesh, envisages an integrated programme of co-operative development in various spheres such as credit and banking, marketing, supply and distribution and co-operative farming. Its central objective is to ameliorate the indebted cultivators in the rural areas and economically backward artisans in the urban areas. A sum of Rs. 47.50 lakhs has been earmarked for the purpose during the entire Second Plan period.

During the year 1956-57, which was the first year of the Second Plan, revised estimates accounted for Rs. 3.79 lakhs against which Rs. 2.74 lakhs were actually spent. Though the tone of the expenditure was rather low, yet the targets fixed were achieved more or less in full. The low expenditure was due to the fact that for most of the schemes, the necessary sanction was not forthcoming and steps for the implementation of the approved schemes could only be taken during the last quarter of the year. The National Co-operative Development Board which considered the schemes in question, for financial assistance, was also approached to make available the Boards' share of subsidies and loans which amounted to Rs. 1,37,700. Scheme-wise details of the achievements are discussed as under:—

(i) *Credit*

The Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture approved a provision of Rs. 2.25 lakhs for contribution by the Administration towards the share capital of 25 large sized Societies. According to the approved policy, funds for this Scheme were to be obtained from the Reserve Bank of India, from its National Agricultural Credit (Long term operations) Funds. After collecting the necessary data from the respective Societies, the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, was requested to arrange for the requisite funds from the Reserve Bank of India. No reply was received from the Ministry of Agriculture in this behalf. Therefore, this Scheme could not be implemented.

The Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture approved a sum of Rs. 25 thousand as subsidy to the large-sized Societies towards the cost of additional managerial staff. Under this Scheme, subsidies amounting to Rs. 17 thousand were given to 17 Societies. The remaining 8 Societies could not be given the subsidy in question, as their applications were not received in time.

The provision of Rs. 50 thousand approved by the Government of India for the grant of loans and subsidies to five large-sized Credit Societies, for the construction of five godowns, was utilised in full. These subsidies were given according to the approved ratio of 75:25.

A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was also made as the contribution by the Administration, towards the share capital of the State Co-operative Bank. As in the case of Scheme at (i) above, the funds for this Scheme were also to be obtained from the Reserve Bank of India. The Scheme was, however, dropped,

as according to the latest instructions of the Reserve Bank of India, the State Co-operative Bank had sufficient contribution of the Administration in its share capital, as compared to the shares held by the Co-operative Societies and individuals in the said Bank.

The provision of subsidy amounting to Rs. 5 thousand for additional staff to the State Co-operative Bank was utilised in full.

(ii) *Marketing*

The Government of India, approved a provision of Rs. 50 thousand for contribution by the Administration towards the share capital of Primary Co-operative Societies for Marketing. This could not be utilised due to the fact that the budget allotment was not available in this regard.

The sum of Rs. 7,500 as subsidy to the five Primary Marketing Societies, for the appointment of additional managerial staff, was utilised in full. Moreover, two Primary Marketing Societies were given loans and subsidies amounting to Rs. 30 thousand according to the approved ratio of 75:25, for the construction of two godowns. However, the provision of Rs. 75 thousand for the strengthening and re-organisation of the Apex Marketing Society could not be utilised as the budget allotment was not available in this respect.

The provision of Rs. 80 thousand for the construction of a godown by the Apex Marketing Society was utilised in full. Besides, the sum of Rs. 2,500 as subsidy to the said Society was also utilised.

(iii) *Co-operative Farming*

With a view to encouraging co-operative farming in the Pradesh, it was proposed to organise five Co-operative Farming Societies during the Second Plan period. However, due to the non-receipt of the decision about the share of National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board in this Scheme, the sum of Rs. 20 thousand as subsidy, could not be utilised during 1956-57.

(iv) *Purchase of Trucks*

According to the approved provision, subsidies, amounting to Rs. 75 thousand were granted to the Co-operative Societies on contributory basis (50:50) for the purchase of eight trucks.

(v) *Creation of Funds*

In pursuance of the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee appointed by the Reserve Bank of India, it was proposed to institute two funds viz., 'State Co-operative Development Fund' and the 'Relief and Guarantee Fund.' The former was complimentary to the 'National Co-operative Development Fund' to be constituted by the Government of India and was designed to render financial assistance to the Co-operative Societies engaged in activities for the promotion of agriculture and other ancillary activities such as marketing etc. The 'Relief and Guarantee Fund' aimed at providing funds for writing off the irrecoverable debts which might arise in Co-operatives for reasons beyond their control and also to meet liabilities for guarantees given by the State in regard to other items.

Although a provision of Rs. 16 thousand was made for the purpose during

1956-57, the Scheme had to be subsequently dropped in the case of all the Union Territories.

(vi) *Strengthening of Administrative Machinery*

In the context of the implementation of the several schemes envisaged under the Second Five Year Plan, emphasis on the strengthening of the departmental staff for the proper administration of the existing and newly established Societies, was continued during the year under review. A sum of Rs. 7 thousand was spent during 1956-57, under the above Scheme against the provision of Rs.80 thousand. The low tone of expenditure was due to the non-creation of certain posts.

(vii) *Training and Education*

In view of the large-scale expansion of Co-operative movement envisaged under the Second Plan, a sum of Rs. 70 thousand was provided for the training of about 300 sub-ordinate personnel (official and non-official). The amount could not be utilised due to the non-implementation in full, of the Scheme relating to the strengthening of the Administrative Machinery.

4. FORESTS

Forests occupy an important place in the economy of the Pradesh. As large as 37 per cent of the total geographical area of this Territory is accounted for by forests alone. In view of their importance as the main source of timber, fuel, fodder and various kinds of raw materials for some of the important industries, considerable importance has been laid for their proper development under the two Plans.

During the First Five Year Plan period, a number of Schemes were launched under this head which aimed at (a) preservation of the catchment area of the rivers, (b) adequate supply of timber and fuel to the villagers and provision of grazing facilities for their cattle, (c) checking of soil erosion, (d) ensuring the conservation of soil, (e) opening up of remote forests, and (f) exploitation of inferior and so far unattended species. A sum of Rs. 11.60 lakhs was spent for the execution of these schemes under the First Plan.

Among the various achievements made during the First Plan period, mention has to be made of the construction of 258 miles long forest roads, the fixation of boundary pillars as a step to avoid encroachment and disputes resulting in unnecessary litigation between Forest Department and private owners of land adjoining the forests, and the propagation of *bhabar* grass in Sirmur district.

Under the Second Five Year Plan also, due importance has been attached to this aspect of development and a sum of Rs.40.37 lakhs or 2.7 per cent of the total Plan outlay, has been provided for the implementation of the various schemes. Though the percentage allocation in respect of forests has decreased from 3.2 under the First Plan to 2.7 under the Second Plan, yet there is marked increase in the absolute amount provided in respect thereof.

During the year 1956-57, Rs. 8.81 lakhs were provided in the budget against which only Rs. 6.60 lakhs could be utilised. The low tone of expenditure was due to the fact that certain codal formalities had to be observed and consequently, the implementation of the schemes started rather late. The

schemewise achievements during 1956-57, are as under:—

(i) *Soil Conservation School*

The success of soil conservation measures depends, to a large extent, on the correct application of techniques for soil conservation. The pre-requisite is to train lower sub-ordinates. For this purpose, under this Scheme, it was envisaged to open a Soil Conservation School at Chamba under the direct supervision of the Conservator of Forests, Chamba Circle. As proposed, the School was established at Chamba during 1956-57, and 53 students completed their training in soil conservation against the target of 60 students. A sum of Rs. 5 thousand was utilised during 1956-57, against the total Plan provision of Rs. 48 thousand.

(ii) *Forest Education*

For the scientific exploitation of the forests, this Scheme aims at equipping the Department with personnel trained in forestry. Accordingly, during 1956-57, 3 persons were sent for training in the Superior Course and 2 persons in Forest Rangers Course at Dehra Dun and a sum of Rs. 19 thousand was utilised for the purpose against the total Plan provision of Rs. 95 thousand.

(iii) *Demarcation of Forests*

This is a continuing Scheme from the First Five Year Plan in view of its obvious importance. During 1956-57, under the Scheme, demarcation work was carried on in 24 thousand acres and 353 boundary pillars were constructed against the target of 325 such pillars. The expenditure incurred came to Rs. 31 thousand against the total Plan provision of Rs. 1.90 lakhs.

(iv) *Improvement of Pastures*

The Scheme envisages the development of adequate pasture land including re-vegetation of depleted grass lands, eradication of abnoxious woods, etc. During the year 1956-57, 18.5 acres were brought under this Scheme at a cost of Rs. 7 thousand against the total Plan provision of Rs. 47 thousand.

(v) *Survey and Improvement of Medicinal Herbs*

A scheme costing Rs. 1.75 lakhs has been drawn up for the survey and improvement of medicinal herbs under the Second Five Year Plan. Under this Scheme, it is envisaged to survey 155 square miles of area and to find out the possibility of cultivation of important herbs and to grow them in experimental gardens for the natural production of herbs. The Scheme is to be implemented in Chamba district only. However, it was not possible to implement the Scheme during 1956-57, for want of Botanist expert in medicinal herbs.

(vi) *Propagation of Bhabhar Grass*

Bhabhar is an important raw material used in the manufacture of paper. A start was given in this direction under the First Five Year Plan and it is proposed to continue it under the Second Plan as well.

During the year 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 20 thousand was utilised and the plantation work in 241 acres was completed against the target of 250 acres.

(vii) Construction of Roads and Buildings

This is a continuing Scheme and aims at providing better transportation facilities in the forest areas of the Pradesh. During 1956-57, 65 miles of forest roads and paths were constructed in the various forest divisions and a sum of Rs. 1.86 lakhs was spent against the total Plan provision of Rs. 14.25 lakhs. The construction of these roads, besides, providing approach to the inaccessible forest areas, will also attract the tourists to various healthy and scenic places in the hills and will thus prove a good means for the economic development of the Pradesh.

The Pradesh forest areas still lack roofed shelters for the tourists as well as for the officials who work in the forests. During the First Plan, 68 buildings were constructed but the number appears to be very small when we look to the increased requirements.

Under the Second Five Year Plan, it has been proposed to construct 192 buildings. During the year 1956-57, construction work was continued on 42 buildings and a sum of Rs. 1.99 lakhs was utilised for this purpose against the total Plan provision of Rs. 9.50 lakhs.

(viii) Water Supply

At present, in some of the Rest Houses, there is no provision of water supply. This Scheme, therefore, proposes to arrange regular supply of water for the staff as well as for the public in the surrounding areas and will also facilitate the irrigation of fruit nurseries that are being raised in almost all the Government buildings.

During the year 1956-57, water supply was made available to 5 buildings against the target of 9 at a cost of Rs. 14 thousand.

(ix) Purchase of Horses and Mules

To facilitate touring into the interior, it has been proposed to maintain horses and mules. During the year 1956-57, 2 horses and 12 mules were purchased against the target of purchasing 5 horses and 14 mules. Besides these, 7 stables were also constructed and a sum of Rs. 42 thousand was utilised against the total Plan provision of Rs. 1.67 lakhs.

(x) Soil Conservation and Afforestation including Panchayat Forests

This is a continuing Scheme and aims at providing vegetative cover over eroding areas and plant-up trees, with a view to checking soil erosion and preserving the trees of economic values. The Scheme also envisages a strict supervision by the Department to ensure that no land is allowed to go waste and the uncontrolled grazing is stopped.

The Second Plan provides an outlay of Rs. 5.70 lakhs for carrying out this programme of work. During the year 1956-57, soil conservation and afforestation work was carried on in 1,518 acres of land in the various districts of the Pradesh against the target of 2,444 acres and an expenditure of Rs. 1.37 lakhs was incurred.

(xi) Game Preservation

Under this Scheme, it is proposed to organise a separate Game

Department and a sum of Rs. 85 thousand has been provided for the purpose under the Second Plan. The Scheme was taken up for implementation at the fag end of 1956-57, and only Rs. 852 were incurred on the purchase of furniture and some other stationery.

(xii) *Forestry Survey*

The Scheme is intended to collect data relating to the various aspects of forest development. The Scheme will start from the year 1958-59, and a sum of Rs. 95 thousand has been provided for this purpose in the Second Five Year Plan.

5. FISHERIES

Development of fisheries on an organised basis, was undertaken in the Pradesh for the first time under the First Five Year Plan. Thereunder, the Department of Fisheries was re-organised and strengthened and the tendency towards illicit fishing was also brought under control. As a result of these measures, the production of fish catch increased to 5,800 maunds by the end of the First Plan.

The Second Five Year Plan of the Fisheries Department involves an expenditure of Rs. 2.30 lakhs. Broadly, the development of fisheries in the Pradesh envisages:—

- (i) Sizeable increase in production of fish through cultural practices and utilisation of available resources;
- (ii) equitable distribution of fish by providing quick transport facilities to fishermen for marketing their produce from distant fishing places to the consuming centres to the mutual advantage of both the consumer and the producer;
- (iii) increase in employment potentials and providing subsidiary source of income to the rural population of the Pradesh; and
- (iv) provision of better sports facilities to the anglers interested in trout fishing.

Keeping in view the above objects, the programme of work of the Fisheries Department of the Pradesh under the Second Five Year Plan is made up as follows:—

- (i) Propagation of Mirror Carp at Nahan in Sirmur district;
- (ii) establishment of Trout Farms at Chirgaon (Mahasu district) and at Barot (Mandi district); and
- (iii) the Scheme relating to the establishment of fish marketing in the Pradesh as envisaged earlier was, however, dropped and the funds allotted to this Scheme are proposed to be utilized for the establishment of a trout farm at Barot.

During the year 1956-57, which was the first year of the Second Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 39 thousand was provided in the budget against which only Rs. 7 thousand were actually utilized. The reason for the low tempo of

expenditure was the non-completion of codal formalities for getting the sanction to the schemes, as a result of which the implementation of the schemes could start almost at the fag end of the year 1956-57. The highlights of achievements under each Scheme are given below:—

(i) *Propagation of Mirror Carp*

This is a research scheme under which a Research Station is to be established at Nahan (Sirmur district) where large-scale experiments on rearing, breeding, feeding and stocking of Mirror Carp will be conducted with a view to extending its culture in all the available impounded waters in the Pradesh. The propagation of Mirror Carp has proved quite successful at Nahan and during 1956-57, about 10,000 fingerlings of fish were stocked and distributed within and outside the Pradesh. During the year 1956-57, only a sum of Rs. one thousand was spent on this Scheme.

(ii) *Establishment of a Trout Farm at Chirgaon (Mahasu district)*

The Scheme provides for the establishment of a Trout Farm at Chirgaon on the river Pabar famous for trout fishing. The construction work was started during the First Five Year Plan but could not be completed because of its late initiation. This work was accordingly continued during the Second Plan and the Farm was expected to be ready by the end of 1957-58.

(iii) *Fish Marketing Scheme*

In view of remoteness of fishing waters and practically lack of transport system, it was envisaged to provide marketing facilities at the district headquarters under the Second Five Year Plan. The Scheme was implemented during 1956-57 at a cost of Rs. 6 thousand. The Scheme was, however, subsequently dropped owing to technical reasons.

(iv) *Establishment of a Trout Farm at Barot*

The Scheme is proposed to be implemented from the year 1958-59.

The number of licensed fishermen increased from 1,293 in 1955-56 to 1,331 in 1956-57. Correspondingly, the quantity of fish catch increased from 5,800 to 6,000 maunds during the same period.

6. CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

Realising the importance of consolidation of holdings in the context of agricultural development, a scheme to undertake these operations in the Pradesh, was drawn up under the First Five Year Plan. Under this Scheme, 4,184 acres of land were consolidated in Sirmur, Mahasu and Mandi districts, at a cost of Rs. 61 thousand.

Under the Second Five Year Plan, Rs. 9.50 lakhs have been allotted for the continuance of consolidation operations in the Pradesh and it is envisaged to consolidate 1,84,800 acres of land.

Out of the total outlay of Rs. 9.50 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 1.06 lakhs was spent during the year 1956-57, against the budget provision of Rs. one lakh made for this purpose. Against a target of 24 thousand acres, consolidation of 13,266 acres of land was carried out in Mahasu, Mandi, Sirmur and Bilaspur districts. The operations were mostly confined to the areas covered by the Community

Development and National Extension Service Blocks of Arki, Paonta, Ghumarwin and Mandi tehsils. Non-fulfilment of physical targets was mainly ascribed to the paucity of trained field staff.

7. VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

A systematic start was given to the development of Panchayat system in Himachal Pradesh under the First Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 4.30 lakhs was spent for this purpose. By the end of the First Five Year Plan, there were 468 Gram Panchayats, 112 Nayaya Panchayat Circles, 24 Tehsil Panchayats and 4 Zila Panchayats which formed the federal structure of the Panchayat system of the Pradesh. In the context of rural development, Panchayats did commendable work.

For further development of the Panchayats in the Pradesh, a sum of Rs. 26.60 lakhs has been provided in the Second Five Year Plan, although the final approval to the Scheme is still awaited from the Planning Commission. In the meantime, a number of schemes launched under the First Five Year Plan, are being continued, expenditure on which is proposed to be met out of the savings of other departments.

During 1956-57, *i.e.* the first year of the Second Plan, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was provided for the development of Panchayat organisation in the Pradesh which was utilised in full. The important achievements made during the year 1956-57, are detailed below:—

(i) *Supply of Tools and Implements*

A start to the supply of a variety of tools and implements to the Panchayats was given under the First Five Year Plan. The Scheme was continued during 1956-57, and an expenditure of Rs. 2.26 lakhs was incurred for supplying necessary equipments to 225 Panchayats during the year.

(ii) *Construction of Panchayat-Ghars*

The work relating to the construction of Panchayat-Ghars was started in the Pradesh during the First Plan. No allotment for this purpose was, however, made during the year 1956-57.

(iii) *Pay of Panchayat Secretaries*

During the year 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 2.38 lakhs was spent on grants-in-aid to 468 Gram Panchayats.

(iv) *Zila Panchayats*

Another sum of Rs. 36 thousand was spent during the year 1956-57, for meeting the pay of Zila Panchayat Secretaries and other establishment charges of the Zila Panchayats. On the formation of Territorial Council, the Zila Panchayats have now been dissolved.

The schemes relating to Panch Sammelans, training of personnel, printing of pamphlets and supply of stationery could not be implemented due to lack of funds.

CHAPTER III

IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS

1. IRRIGATION

With a view to making the Pradesh self-sufficient in foodgrains, it is essential that irrigation facilities should be extended to the largest possible area. Under the First Five Year Plan, 12,368 acres of land were brought under irrigation. A more concentrated drive has been made under the Second Plan and it is proposed to extend irrigation facilities to 60 thousand acres of land at a cost of Rs. 95.00 lakhs by the end of 1960-61. This amount includes Government of India's share in the form of 50 per cent subsidy towards the cost incurred on minor projects.

The schemes under the irrigation programme are of two categories, viz. (i) improvement schemes which aim at improving existing sources of irrigation and (ii) development schemes under which it is envisaged to develop new *kuhls*. The details of the two programmes are given below:—

(i) Improvement Schemes

The major work to be done under this programme will be the improvement of existing *kuhls* because, at present, most of the *kuhls* are in a very bad condition and are structurally unsafe, allowing huge waste of water in transit. Such an improvement includes strengthening of banks, provision of drainage crossing and cutting work on the hill side to make the channel safe. Under this Scheme, improvement work, benefitting about 9 thousand acres of land has been proposed to be completed by the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

(ii) Programme of Development

Under this programme, the schemes to be implemented by the Administration will be treated as Public Works. Fifty per cent of the total cost on such *kuhls* etc. is to be subsidised by the Government of India and the remaining cost is to be realised from the beneficiaries in easy instalments in the shape of betterment levy. Under this programme, *kuhls* providing irrigational facilities to 51 thousand acres of land will be constructed during the Plan period.

During the year 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 18.64 lakhs, including the Government of India's share, was provided in the budget against which Rs. 12.03 lakhs were actually spent.

During this year, work on 220 schemes were taken in hand (including the incomplete schemes of the First Five Year Plan). Of these, schemes providing irrigation facilities to 1,500 acres of land were completed and 86 more schemes with additional irrigation facilities to 22,824 acres of land, were nearing completion. Besides, 150 more schemes were under investigation.

Lift irrigation schemes were also introduced in the Sirmur district on an experimental basis.

In addition to the various schemes discussed above, development work envisaging construction of new *kuhls* and the improvement of existing sources of irrigation, was also undertaken in the Block areas under the Community Development and National Extension Programme.

2. POWER PROJECTS

Before the formation of Himachal Pradesh, the development of power resources was virtually neglected. During the First Five Year Plan, a start was given for the systematic development of power resources in the Pradesh and Rs. 22·02 lakhs were spent for this purpose.

During this period, electricity facilities were provided to 27 places in the Pradesh. Besides, many other schemes were also started, but could not be completed during the First Plan period.

Under the Second Five Year Plan, a big chunk *i.e.* Rs. 213·75 lakhs or 14·5 *per cent* of the total Plan outlay, has been earmarked for the development of power resources in the Pradesh and 25 schemes have been chalked out for this purpose. The amount represents three-times increase as compared to the amount allotted for power development under the First Plan. For the proper implementation of these schemes and for fuller utilisation of the available resources, the Pradesh has been divided into three regions. They are as follows:—

1. The lower valleys lying near the plains of the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, which are proposed to be fed by the big power projects in these States.
2. Areas forming the middle valleys, in which it is proposed to construct 5 Hydel Power Stations of 500 kW each during the Second Plan period.
3. The remote areas, where higher costs of transmission are involved. In these areas, 26 small Hydel Stations of 10 to 30 kW each will be constructed for supplying the power to the surrounding villages.

By the end of 1960-61, it is proposed to generate 3,100 kW and purchase another 2,200 kW from the neighbouring States, for electrifying all the unconnected Teshil headquarters and villages numbering 700. The industrial load will also be increased from 300 H.P. at the end of First Plan, to nearly 6,000 H.P.

During the year 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 29 lakhs was provided in the budget against which Rs. 21·40 lakhs were actually spent. The important achievements made during the year are given below:—

1. Electricity from Bhakra Nangal has been extended to Nahan by tapping the Punjab feeder at Kala Amb. Besides, the H.T. lines are being extended from Nahan to Paonta in order to supply power to the rural areas.

2. Two 250 kilowatts A.C. diesel sets were installed at Solan in order to augment the supply of power in the area. The distribution system is also being re-organised for A.C. power supply. In addition to this, H.T. lines are being constructed to feed rural areas adjoining Solan.
3. The H.T. and L.T. lines for Rampur and Kotgarh Electrification Schemes were nearing completion.
4. During the year 1956-57, five KVA A.C. diesel sets were received and arrangements were underway for their installation at Rampur, Theog, Thanadhar (Kotgarh), Kotkhai and Rohru.
5. Under the programme of extending H.T. lines for the supply of electricity to the rural areas, a number of villages in Mandi district were electrified.
6. The 100 kW (A.C.) Hydel set for Chamba was received and the work for the installation of the same was in progress. With the completion of this Scheme, the supply of power will be considerably augmented.
7. Detailed investigations for the construction of power houses at Chini, Tissa and Bharmaur were in hand.

Besides the above Schemes, work was also started on the investigation of certain new schemes and on the Load Survey which will enable the authorities to estimate the requirements of the areas. Another new scheme relating to the investigation for future development, has also been included in the Plan programme.

CHAPTER IV

INDUSTRIES: VILLAGE AND SMALL-SCALE

Economically, Himachal Pradesh is a backward and under-developed region. The standard of living is low and the modes of pursuits of life in the interior are primitive. The results of the scientific research and technical education have not yet travelled far enough into the interior. Undiversified and predominantly agricultural economy needs to be stepped up and placed on a balanced plane by providing sources of additional income through industrial enterprise and exploitation of vast mineral resources in the Pradesh which have remained unexplored and unexploited for long. There are at present only a few big and relatively well-established industrial concerns like Nahan Foundry, Nahan, Rosin and Turpentine Factory, Nahan, and Dyer Meakin Breweries at Solan Brewery. Among other registered industrial production units are Sugar Factory at Paonta, Gun Factory at Mandi and Tea Estate at Chauntra. Besides, there are two salt mines, one located at Drang and the other at Gumma, both registered under Indian Mines Act.

In view of unfavourable circumstances for the development of large industries in the Pradesh such as difficulties of transport and poor local demand, no new industrial establishment has sprung up during recent years. With a view to utilising properly the available raw materials, steps to develop small-scale industries in the Pradesh have, therefore, rightly been underway. In addition to this ensuring an increase in the consumers, goods, development of small-scale industries will also provide additional employment in the Pradesh. Such development would envisage the extension of work opportunities, raising of incomes and thereby the standard of living of the people and to bring about a more balanced and integrated rural economy.

A start was given to this programme during the First Five Year Plan by the setting-up of production-*cum*-training centres in respect of (i) textiles, (ii) wood work, (iii) sports goods, (iv) pottery articles, (v) basketry ware, (vi) match-production, (vii) oil-milling, (viii) manufacture of leather goods, and (ix) black-smithy and utensil-making. For undertaking the above programme of work, a sum of Rs. 11.00 lakhs was provided under the Plan, out of which Rs. 8.88 lakhs were spent. The setting-up of the various production-*cum*-training centres as discussed above, has proved a firm foundation for the cottage and small-scale industrial development of the Pradesh.

Realising the importance of the development of village and small-scale industries, a sum of Rs. 47.50 lakhs has been earmarked for their development under the Second Five Year Plan. Out of the 26 schemes proposed, 13 are new schemes, 7 are those carried over from the Community Project Blocks and 6 are incomplete schemes of the First Five Year Plan carried over to the Second Plan.

It has been fully realised now that in view of a large size of sheep and goat population in the Pradesh, there are naturally greater avenues for the expansion

and development of wool and woollen industry. Increase in wool output forms an integral part of development in the Animal Husbandry sector of the Plan. Among other things, the Second Plan envisages the establishment of a leather goods manufacturing industry in Sundernagar Project Area having relatively better potentialities in the shape of raw material and man-power.

During 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 6.92 lakhs was earmarked for the implementation of the various schemes, but only Rs. 94 thousand could be utilised due to the dearth of technical and supervisory staff and the late sanction to most of the schemes. The scheme-wise details of the achievements during the year are summarised below:—

(i) *Sericulture*

Development of sericulture industry in the Pradesh received due attention under the First Plan. In view of its obvious importance, the Scheme for the development of this industry, was proposed to be continued under the Second Plan as well and a provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs made for the purpose. The Scheme envisaged the establishment of mulberry farms, production of disease-free cellular silk seed, reeling of cocoons, production of silk yarn etc. A sum of Rs. 85 thousand was provided for the year 1956-57, but no amount could be spent.

(ii) *Production-cum-training Centres*

As in the First Five Year Plan, considerable emphasis was laid on the setting-up of more production-cum-training centres with a view to imparting training in various trades and for acquainting the artisans in the latest methods of production. These centres consisted of:—

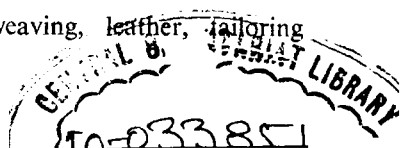
- (a) those newly proposed;
- (b) centres which could not be established during the First Five Year Plan; and
- (c) centres taken over from the Community Development Blocks.

Under (a), it was proposed to open two centres each in black-smithy, and carpentry and four tailoring centres during the entire Plan period. None of these centres could, however, be started during the year under review as the necessary staff was appointed only recently.

Among the centres which were taken over from the First Plan period, provision was made during the Second Plan for the continuation of sports-goods, rope making, wood working, basketry ware and black-smithy centres, and an expenditure of about Rs. 29 thousand was incurred on the maintenance of these centres.

The centres which were taken over from the Community Development Blocks included:—

1. Centre for training and manufacture of leather goods (Balh Block);
2. Weaving centre (Balh Block);
3. Five peripatetic units in black-smithy, weaving, leather, tailoring



- and wood working;
4. Basketry ware centre (Kunihar Block);
 5. Two Hosiery centres (Paonta and Kunihar Blocks);
 6. Tanning centre (Kunihar Block); and
 7. Tailoring centre (Paonta Block).

Of these, all the centres were established during 1956-57, except for one relating to basketry and two peripatetic units. Against a budget provision of Rs. 60 thousand, an expenditure of Rs. 39 thousand was incurred on these centres.

(iii) *Saponine Industry*

In Himachal Pradesh, soap nuts are produced in large quantities in lower hills of the Pradesh. It was estimated that about 25,000 maunds of nuts are exported from the Pradesh every year. It was, therefore, proposed to establish a unit of Saponine industry at Irawanin (Chamba District) with processing capacity of 25,000 maunds. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was made in the Plan for the purpose. However, this Scheme was not approved to be implemented by the Small-Scale Industries Service Institute, New Delhi, and hence the Scheme had to be abandoned.

(iv) *Sugar Manufacture*

With a view to utilising fully the sugar-cane produced in the Paonta Valley of Sirmur district and Balh area of Mandi district, establishment of a Sugar Factory in Balh Valley was also proposed. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was made, in the Plan for the purpose. However, it was not found possible to implement this Scheme because of the low variety of sugar-cane grown in the hilly areas.

(v) *Manufacture of Lead Pencils*

Since the raw material required for the manufacture of lead pencils *viz.* Deodar wood is available in plenty in this Pradesh, and as the other important raw material *i.e.* graphite can easily be imported from within the country, it was proposed to organise two demonstration parties in pencil making. A sum of Rs. 9 thousand against a Plan provision of Rs. 60 thousand was allotted for the purpose during 1956-57. But no progress could be made in this direction as the technical staff for the implementation of this Scheme could not be made available.

(vi) *Cedar (Deodar) Oil*

For the proper utilisation of the waste wood from the Deodar trees, development of Cedar (Deodar) Oil Industry in the Pradesh was considered necessary and a sum of Rs. 60 thousand provided under the Second Plan. Under the Scheme, two demonstration parties were to be organised for giving demonstrations in the manufacture of Cedar (Deodar) Oil. In the absence of the sanction of the technical staff required for the implementation of the Scheme, it has also since been dropped.*

*The amount provided for the Schemes at Serial No. (iii), (iv) and (vi) is being diverted for the implementation of Wool Processing Scheme (Under submission to the Government of India) and the Scheme for the absorption of Extension Officers Industries (already approved).

(vii) Gur Making

Under this Scheme, it was proposed to organise two demonstration parties for imparting training in the latest technique of *gur* making and a sum of Rs. 30 thousand was provided for the purpose under the Second Plan. The budgetted amount of Rs. 5 thousand for the year 1956-57, could not, however, be utilised, as the necessary staff was appointed only recently.

(viii) Stipends and Scholarships

Keeping in view the appalling shortage of technical personnel in the Pradesh, a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been earmarked under the Second Five Year Plan for affording financial assistance in the form of stipends and scholarships to the trainees in the Production-cum-Training Centres. For implementing this Scheme, a sum of Rs. 50 thousand was earmarked for the year 1956-57, against which about Rs. 6 thousand were actually spent.

(ix) Grant of Industrial Loans

With a view to encouraging the industrial expansion of the Pradesh and for the development of cottage and small-scale industries, there is a Plan provision of Rs. 10.20 lakhs for advancing industrial loans. This Scheme has not yet been administratively approved by the Government of India. However, during 1956-57, a grant of Rs. 75 thousand was placed at the disposal of the Administration for disbursement of loans. Out of this, only a sum of about Rs. 12 thousand was advanced during the said year. For extending the scope of the Scheme, the Government of India have been further requested for the liberalization of the loan rules and the extension of the Punjab State Aid to Industries Act to Himachal Pradesh.

(x) Staff-Administrative and Superintendence

To cope with the increased work, the Scheme provides a sum of Rs. 5.50 lakhs for strengthening the staff, both administrative and superintending, during the Plan period. No expenditure was, however, incurred during 1956-57, for want of the necessary approval from the Government of India.

(xi) Sales Shops

With a view to popularising the products of cottage industries and for affording marketing facilities to the various industrial institutions, the Plan provides a sum of Rs. 1.13 lakhs for the establishment of five sales shops—one in each District. Against the target of two sales shops during 1956-57, only one shop at Simla could be established, which at present, caters to the marketing needs of all the district centres. The expenditure in respect thereof, during 1956-57, was Rs. 7 thousand.

(xii) Working of Minerals

Out of the total Plan provision of Rs. 1.70 lakhs for the working of minerals at the two proposed centres for Gypsum and manufacture of Plaster, a sum of Rs. 2 thousand was spent against the allotment of Rs. 33 thousand for 1956-57. At the instance of the Government of India, the Scheme was subsequently dropped.

CHAPTER V

ROADS AND ROAD TRANSPORT

1. ROADS

In the context of planning, lack of efficient road system in the Pradesh was felt to be a big hurdle in undertaking development programmes on a large scale. With a view to opening up of more and more inaccessible areas for economic development, construction and development of roads received adequate attention under the First Five Year Plan and Rs. 225.41 lakhs were utilised for the development of roads in the Pradesh. During the Second Plan period, it is proposed to spend Rs. 427.50 lakhs on the development of roads.

The Plan relating to road development is divided under three main heads:—

(i) *Roads other than National Highways*

Under this category, all the important roads existing in the Pradesh, are included. For the development of these roads, Rs. 380.00 lakhs have been earmarked out of the total Plan provision of Rs. 427.50 lakhs.

(ii) *Roads for Backward and Tribal Areas*

The tribal and backward areas in the Pradesh constitute an area of 400 square miles. To provide bare transport facilities to the people of these areas at the outset, it is proposed to construct and improve 496 miles of roads in the Second Plan at a cost of Rs. 47.50 lakhs. The work is proposed to be started on 24 roads in these areas.

(iii) *Inter-State Roads of Economic importance*

Under this head, roads linking the Pradesh with other States are proposed to be constructed and maintained under the Second Plan. For the smooth running of the economy, the existence of these roads are essential. Though no separate provision has been made for this purpose, the expenditure is planned to be met out of the funds allotted for the first two categories.

By the end of the Second Plan, the length of various kinds of roads is anticipated to be of the following order:—

<i>Kinds of roads</i>	<i>Length (Miles)</i>		
1. Metalled and tarred	64
2. Motorable	595
3. Jeepable	391
4. Others	1,160
Total	<u>2,210</u>

During the year 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 80.00 lakhs was budgetted for the development of roads against which Rs. 76.80 lakhs were actually utilised. Out of this total expenditure, Rs. 74.63 lakhs were spent on the development of roads which are classified as other than National Highways, Rs. 1.75 lakhs on the development of roads in the Backward and Tribal areas and Rs. 42 thousand on the roads of inter-State economic importance. As regards the achievements of this programme, mention has to be made of the addition by 50 and 75 miles, respectively, in the length of double and, single-way traffic roads. In addition, 75 miles length of road was made jeepable in various parts of the Pradesh.

With the development work carried during the year under report, the position of roads (excluding National Highways) in the Pradesh at the end of 1956-57, was as shown below:—

<i>Kinds of roads</i>	<i>Length (Miles)</i>
1. Double way	90
2. Single way	400
3. Jeepable	500
4. Others	510
Total	1,500

Besides, construction work on 17 bridges on the various roads was in progress. Out of these, one bridge over the Giri river on Solan-Menus road was opened to vehicular traffic. Besides, investigation work had been completed for 37 bridges, of which the designs for 15 were worked out.

2. ROAD TRANSPORT

Owing to very remote possibility for the establishment of railways for transportation, importance of a well-developed road transport system, as a means to the economic development of the Pradesh, hardly needs any emphasis. During the First Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 18.13 lakhs was spent on the development of road transport. As a result thereof, by the end of First Five Year Plan, there were 104 buses and 126 trucks with the Himachal Pradesh Government Transport, plying over 45 routes. The mileage covered by the Government Transport vehicles during 1955-56, was 2,384 thousand miles.

For the development of road transport, under the Second Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 55.35 lakhs has been provided which includes the Railway share of Rs. 24 lakhs. Since the Railway refused to participate in the State Road Transport, the matter with regard to the fixing of the final ceiling had, therefore, to be referred afresh to the Government of India in the Planning Commission. The matter was, however, awaiting the final approval of the Government of India even at the close of the financial year under report.

For the implementation of various schemes during 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs was provided in the budget against which Rs. 7.78 lakhs were actually spent, showing an excess of Rs. 28 thousand. The scheme-wise details of the achievements made during the year are given below:—

(i) *Purchase of Vehicles*

Under the revised budget, a sum of Rs. 5.85 lakhs was provided for the

purchase of 22 vehicles during the year 1956-57. This allotment was, however, actually utilised to pay off the arrears in regard to the chassis and other machinery purchased during the year 1955-56. During the year 1956-57, bodies on 25 chassis were constructed. However, no vehicles were purchased as envisaged earlier. A sum of Rs. 6.10 lakhs was spent in all, which was in excess of the allocation.

(ii) Extension of Central Workshop and Purchase of Machinery

With the increase in the fleet, the need will necessarily arise for increasing the capacity of the Central Workshop in order to cope with the additional work of overhauling, repair and re-conditioning etc. of the buses and trucks. Therefore, it has been proposed under the Second Five Year Plan to provide more equipments etc. in the Central Workshop, established at Tara Devi under the First Five Year Plan programme, for meeting the increasing requirements. Under this Scheme, during 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 53 thousand was spent against the total Plan provision of Rs. 1.75 lakhs for the purchase of 77 steel racks and other accessories.

Another sum of Rs. 24 thousand was spent during the year for the purchase of machinery for the Central Workshop.

(iii) Buildings

A sum of Rs. 47 thousand was spent against the total Plan provision of Rs. 6.50 lakhs on the construction of buildings at various places in the Pradesh as a continuing phase of the work started under the First Five Year Plan. These buildings are being constructed for the convenience of the passengers as well as of the staff.

(iv) Tools and Plants for Regions

A sum of Rs. 17 thousand was spent during 1956-57, against the budget provision of Rs. 50 thousand for the supply of tools and plants to the regional workshops in the Pradesh, which will enable these workshops to provide quick repairing service at the regional level.

CHAPTER VI

SOCIAL SERVICES

1. EDUCATION

In Himachal Pradesh, development of education has received foremost attention ever since its formation in April, 1948, *i.e.* even before the start of the First Five Year Plan. Such action was necessitated owing to the lack of a developed and organised educational system in the Pradesh. The systematic schooling, according to the recognised standard in suitable premises with necessary equipment and provision for sufficient number of trained and qualified teachers was, however, possible only during the First Plan. Besides other achievements made under First Five Year Plan, system of basic education was introduced in the Pradesh for the first time. With a view to carrying forward the development work initiated during the First Five Year Plan, 23 schemes have been included in the Second Five Year Plan of the Education Department, with an outlay of Rs. 114 lakhs. While in absolute terms, the allotment is much higher as compared with the allotment of Rs. 50 lakhs in the First Five Year Plan, in terms of percentages (of the total provision), it has decreased from 8.9 *per cent* to 7.8 *per cent*.

During the year 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 7.82 lakhs was provided in the budget for the implementation of the various educational development schemes, but actually Rs. 77 thousand were utilised. This shortfall in expenditure was, among other things, due to the non-completion of the codal formalities which consequently delayed sanctions to various schemes. Of the 23 schemes included in the Plan, only 6 schemes were under operation during the year 1956-57. The highlight of the Second Plan programme of the Education Department is the opening of a Degree College at Chamba and up-grading of Bilaspur Intermediate College to the degree standard. The Plan also envisages the introduction of the Higher Secondary System of education with diversified courses in the Pradesh. The details of the achievements made during 1956-57, are given below:—

- (i) (a) *upgrading of 20 Lower Middle Schools to Middle Standard;*
- (b) *provision of Sewing Machines to the Girls High and Middle Schools;*
- (c) *provision of Craft in 15 existing Middle Schools.*

The Scheme aims at the extension of educational facilities in the Pradesh as well as the introduction of craft education in the existing institutions.

(a) During the year 1956-57, no Lower Middle School was upgraded to Middle Standard for want of approval of the Government of India.

(b) & (c) Under these Schemes, administrative approval of the Government of India was received for providing 10 sewing machines to Girls High and

Middle Schools and for the provision of Craft to 15 existing Middle Schools. During the year under report, *i.e.* 1956-57, 10 sewing machines were supplied to Girls Schools and craft material was made available to 13 Middle Schools. The Scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs. 6 thousand against the budget provision of Rs. 68 thousand.

(ii) Conversion of 4 existing Middle Schools to Senior Basic Schools

The objective of the Scheme is the gradual conversion of the existing schools into basic-type of schools. Under this Scheme, approval of the Government of India was received for equipping 4 Middle Schools with the craft material. Necessary material was supplied to these schools during the year 1956-57, at a cost of Rs. 4 thousand against the budget provision of Rs. 23 thousand.

(iii) (a) Conversion of 50 existing Primary Schools into Junior Basic Schools

(b) Introduction of craft in 200 Primary Schools.

(a) As the approval from the Government was not received during the year 1956-57, no progress could be made in regard to the conversion of Primary Schools into Junior Basic Schools.

(b) Craft material costing Rs. 28 thousand was made available to 185 existing Primary Schools in the Pradesh against the target of 200 (Schools).

(iv) Promotion of Youth Welfare

During the year 1956-57, excursion tours of the students from different institutions of the Pradesh, were organised to places of historical and geographical importance in the Northern India. Besides, 5 Youth and Social Services Camps were organised at different places which were participated by the students and public of the area and initial equipments were also purchased for the central office. Against the budget provision of Rs. 43 thousand for the year 1956-57, only a sum of Rs. 12 thousand was actually utilised.

(v) Improvement of Sanskrit Institution

The object of the Scheme is to promote Sanskrit education in the Pradesh. Under this Scheme, equipment and library material costing Rs. 11 thousand was supplied to Tarni Sanskrit Mahavidyala, Solan, against the budget provision of Rs. 17 thousand for the year 1956-57. The Scheme also envisages the introduction of new courses in Sanskrit and allied subjects in the coming years.

(vi) Setting up of a Planning and Statistical Unit

Having regard of the large-scale expansion of the educational facilities under Second Five Year Plan in the Pradesh, the need for setting up a Planning and Statistical Unit in the Directorate of Education was strongly felt for effective implementation and assessment of the progress of the various schemes. During the year 1956-57, the nucleus of the Unit was formed at a cost of Rs. 4 thousand against the budget provision of Rs. 20 thousand.

(vii) Award of Scholarships for Technical and University Education

This is a continuing Scheme from the First Five Year Plan. Certain modifications have, however, now been made in the working of the Scheme in view of the needs of the Pradesh.

As an incentive to students for taking to technical and vocational courses and to offer financial help to poor and deserving students, a sum of Rs. 12 thousand was earmarked for awarding scholarships during 1956-57. Thirteen scholarships, 5 for degree courses and 8 for diploma courses, were awarded to students of the Pradesh, for technical education. Besides, 27 scholarships were also awarded to the students of the Pradesh for receiving university education in various colleges affiliated with the Universities of the Punjab, Delhi and U.P.

The Schemes relating to the university education, could not be implemented during the year under report due to the technical difficulty that the Punjab University, with which the institutions of this Territory are affiliated, did not grant affiliation to the proposed Degree College at Chamba and to the degree classes proposed to be introduced at the Intermediate College at Bilaspur. The conversion of existing institutions into Higher Secondary/Multi-purpose Schools could not be effected due to the late decision of the Punjab University regarding the pattern of this new system of education. The difficulty in obtaining the administrative approval to the Schemes was, in no less measure, responsible for the non-implementation of the Schemes during 1956-57.

2. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

In the field of Medical and Public Health, Himachal Pradesh inherited a number of problems from its constituent erstwhile States. The existing hospitals and dispensaries, at the time of integration, were too inadequate in number to meet even the minimum curative needs of the people. Besides, most of these were ill-staffed and ill-equipped. The buildings were dilapidated and ill-adapted for the purpose. The improvement and expansion of medical and public health facilities were, therefore, rightly undertaken on a large scale during the First Plan at a cost of Rs. 51·83 lakhs. At the end of the First Plan, there were 164 hospitals and dispensaries in the Pradesh, with a provision of 988 beds. Besides, 20 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and 5 Family Planning Centres were also started in the Pradesh during the First Plan period.

The programme of development started during the First Five Year Plan in the Pradesh is being continued under Second Plan of the Medical Department. In all, 47 schemes have been included and a sum of Rs. 79·65 lakhs has been earmarked for their execution. This, however, excludes the expenditure proposed to be incurred on the execution of Water Supply Schemes.

During the year 1956-57, against a budget allotment of Rs. 13·06 lakhs, the total expenditure on the development of Medical and Public Health was to the tune of Rs. 5·21 lakhs. The reasons for this shortfall in expenditure were the delayed sanction to certain schemes, shortage of technical personnel etc. The scheme-wise details of achievements are given below:—

A. MEDICAL

(i) Ministerial staff for the offices of the District Medical Officers and the Director of Health Services

In view of the large-scale expansion of medical facilities in the Second Five Year Plan, it has been proposed to provide ministerial staff at the headquarters as well as at the district level to cope with the increased quantum of routine work so as to ensure effective implementation of the Plan schemes. During the year 1956-57, 19 persons (against a target of 20) were appointed and the expenditure

incurred was Rs. 5 thousand (against the total Plan provision of Rs. 1.46 lakhs) for this purpose.

(ii) Arrangements for the Post-Graduate Training of Doctors at the Himachal Pradesh Hospital, Simla

In order to overcome the appalling shortage of the trained doctors, it was proposed to start the post-graduate training of doctors at the Himachal Pradesh Hospital, Simla. During the year 1956-57, the Scheme could not make an appreciable headway and only a sum of Rs. 5 thousand was spent against the total Plan provision of Rs. 3.20 lakhs.

(iii) Opening of new Allopathic Dispensaries

A start to this Scheme was given during the First Five Year Plan. Under the Second Plan, it is proposed to open ten new allopathic dispensaries. The target for 1956-57, was to open two dispensaries, one each in Mahasu and Mandi districts, against which only one dispensary at Mohri in Mahasu district could be started, besides the purchase of stores etc., for the other proposed to be opened in Mandi district.

(iv) Installation of X-Ray Plants in the Hospitals located in the interior of the Pradesh

In all, four plants are to be installed under this Scheme. It was proposed to instal a plant at Jubbal in Mahasu district during the year 1956-57, but the same could not be installed for want of requisite supplies. A sum of Rs. 76 thousand has been earmarked for this Scheme.

(v) Upgrading of Hospitals: Additional Staff for District Hospitals (including upgrading of Gohar and Chini Dispensaries)

The Scheme envisages the upgrading of 4 District Hospitals in which ENT specialists, Anaesthetist, and Nursing Sisters will be appointed during the Plan period, besides the upgrading of two dispensaries. By the year 1956-57, all the proposed hospitals and one dispensary were partially upgraded. A small sum *i.e.*, Rs. 6 thousand was utilised during the year against the total Plan provision of Rs. 2.96 lakhs. The low tone of expenditure was due partly to the non-availability of doctors in the Pradesh and partly to the late implementation of the schemes.

(vi) New Buildings for Allopathic Dispensaries and Staff Quarters

The Scheme envisages the construction of dispensary buildings in suitable premises and the provision of accommodation for the staff employed. The work in this respect was started during the First Five Year Plan. Under the Second Plan, it is proposed to construct 3 dispensary buildings and 16 staff quarters at a cost of Rs. 2.85 lakhs. During the year 1956-57, against the target of construction of 5 buildings, only preliminaries could be completed.

(vii) Medical Store Organisation

The Organisation was started during the year 1956-57, at a cost of Rs. 24 thousand. The Organisation will arrange for the purchase of such stores required by the hospitals as are not available either at the Government Medical Stores Depot., Karnal, or with the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi.

(viii) *Opening of Ayurvedic Mobile (beldar) Dispensaries in Chini and Pangri Areas of the Pradesh*

The urgency of opening mobile dispensaries was long felt to provide medical aid to those parts of the Pradesh which are not easily accessible due to lack of communications, especially in winter and rainy seasons. Therefore, under the First Plan, 4 mule-mobile dispensaries were started. During the Second Five Year Year Plan, it is proposed to start two such dispensaries (Ayurvedic) one each in Chini and Pangri areas. During the year 1956-57, a mobile dispensary in Chini area was started, besides the purchase of stores for the dispensary in the Pangri area. A sum of Rs. 1.08 lakhs, was earmarked in the Plan for this purpose, against which Rs. 3 thousand were utilised during the first year *i.e.* 1956-57.

(ix) *Expansion of Himachal Pradesh Hospital, Simla: Provision of one hundred beds*

The shortage of beds in the Himachal Pradesh Hospital, Simla, which is functioning as a State Hospital and serving Mahasu district, was being long felt. Accordingly, under the Second Five Year Plan, there is a proposal to provide 100 additional beds in the hospital and a sum of Rs. 9.65 lakhs has been earmarked for the general expansion of the hospital. During the year under report, the construction work of seven storeyed building was taken in hand and necessary stores were purchased, besides the appointment of some staff. Further in accordance with the Plan programme, 50 beds were made available by making suitable adjustments in the verandahs etc., of the existing building. The total expenditure on these works was to the tune of Rs. 37 thousand.

(x) *Motor Van Mobile Dispensary for Sirmur district (Addition to staff and equipment)*

The Scheme was started under the First Five Year Plan. In the Second Plan, the addition to the staff and equipment is only to be made under this Scheme. Due to the non-availability of doctors, necessary augmentation of staff could not be made. A sum of Rs. 70 thousand has been earmarked in the Plan for this purpose.

(xi) (a) *Starting of a Provincial Laboratory at the Himachal Pradesh Hospital, Simla.*

A sum of Rs. 18 thousand was utilised in 1956-57, for the partial establishment of Provincial Laboratory at Simla against the total Plan provision of Rs. 1.47 lakhs. The laboratory started working with the help of the existing staff.

(b) *Laboratories to be attached to Tehsil Headquarter Hospitals*

Under this Scheme, against the target of four small-scale laboratories with technicians, 3 were started during the year under report. Stores for all the 4 laboratories were, however, purchased. For this purpose, only a sum of Rs. 3 thousand was spent against the total Plan provision of Rs. 1.24 lakhs.

(xii) *Administrative Staff for Ayurvedic Section at the Headquarters and at the Districts*

With the increase in the number of Ayurvedic units in the Pradesh, it was considered necessary to have separate A. V. Sections in the offices of the D.H.S. and the D.M.O.s for proper and efficient working of various units and the effective

implementation of the Plan schemes. The Scheme was started at the fag end of the year and only a sum of Rs. 17 thousand was spent during the year 1956-57, against total Plan ceiling of Rs. 2.45 lakhs.

(xiii) Opening of A. V. Dispensaries

It has been proposed to start 32 new dispensaries in the Pradesh during the Second Plan, out of which 8 were to be started during 1956-57. The target was fully achieved at a cost of Rs. 2 thousand against the total Plan allotment of Rs. 2.99 lakhs.

(xiv) New Buildings for A.V. Dispensaries

Construction of new buildings has been felt necessary for the existing Ayurvedic Dispensaries which are at present housed in rental buildings. It is proposed to construct 10 such buildings during the entire Plan period. By the end of year 1956-57, estimates were approved and sites selected for the construction of two such buildings.

(xv) Expansion of Ayurvedic Pharmacy at Jogindernagar

A sum of Rs. 96 thousand has been earmarked under the Second Plan for the expansion of Ayurvedic Pharmacy started at Jogindernagar during the First Plan. The construction work has since been started and equipment purchased.

(xvi) Research in Indigenous and other Systems of Medicines

A research and testing institute for carrying out research work on the indigenous medicines has been attached to the Ayurvedic Pharmacy at Jogindernagar. During the year 1956-57, the expenditure incurred on the construction work and the purchase of stores was only Rs. 5 thousand. The Plan provision is to the tune of Rs. 1.19 lakhs.

B. PUBLIC HEALTH

(i) Additional Public Health Staff

With a view to running the Public Health Organisation efficiently, a provision for the recruitment of additional staff, including Medical Officers of Health, Sanitary Inspectors and other complement of ministerial staff, has been made under this Scheme. It was proposed to appoint 15 persons during the year 1956-57, at cost of Rs. 16 thousand, but due to certain administrative difficulties, the proposal could not be implemented.

(ii) Education and Training

The shortage of trained doctors and other technical hands has been a great bottle-neck in the implementation of development programmes. Accordingly, under the Second Plan, provision has been made to depute qualified students of the Pradesh for undergoing M.B.B.S., Health Visitors and Ayurvedic courses and to grant them suitable stipends. Against a target of 15 stipends for the year 1956-57, 14 were granted.

Under the Second Five Year Plan, it has been proposed to provide training to 32 doctors in X-Ray, T.B., D.P.H., etc. During the year 1956-57, only one doctor received training against the target of 9. The target could not be achieved due to shortage of doctors and the inability of the Department to spare the

doctors for long-term trainings. Under this Scheme, a sum of Rs. 1,330 was spent against the budget provision of Rs. 3 thousand.

(iii) *Training of Lady Health Visitors*

The Scheme could not be implemented during 1956-57, as it was proposed to change the Scheme into Training of Public Health Nurses. Subsequently, however, it has now again been decided to start the Scheme on the lines as originally proposed. A sum of Rs. 47 thousand has been provided in the Plan for the establishment of one training institution in the Pradesh.

(iv) *Training of Auxiliary Nurses, Midwives at Nahan and Mandi*

Two centres for the training of nurses, midwives were started at Nahan and Mandi, during the First Five Year Plan. The training is being continued under the Second Plan. A sum of Rs. 15 thousand was incurred on the maintenance of these two centres against the total Plan provision of Rs. 1.74 lakhs.

(v) *Conversion of three dispensaries into Primary Health Centres*

Under this Scheme, three dispensaries are to be converted into Primary Health Centres during the Second Plan at a cost of Rs. 42 thousand. The proposed conversion of the dispensary at Kumarsain in Mahasu district was only possible during 1956-57, at a cost of Rs. 4 thousand.

(vi) *Hook-worm Scheme*

The work on the Scheme is being carried over from the First Plan. Under this Scheme, the medicines are distributed free of charge. During 1956-57, no amount could be spent against the total Plan provision of Rs. 19 thousand.

(vii) *Goitre Scheme*

The Scheme was initiated during the First Plan and is being continued under the Second Plan also. It envisages the distribution, free of charge, of iodolised salt and other medicines for the prevention and eradication of the disease. The expenditure on the programme of work carried out during 1956-57, was Rs. 8 thousand.

(viii) *Key Village Scheme*

It is a continuing scheme, under which Medical Officers are required to tour all the villages within a radius of five miles from their respective headquarters and to afford medical and public health aid to the needy. They are allowed a fixed allowance of Rs. 25 per month for this additional work. During 1956-57, 9 dispensaries were started against the target of 10 at a cost of Rs. one thousand.

(ix) *Malaria*

(a) *National Malaria Control Programme*.—For the eradication of malaria in the Pradesh, Rs. 4.75 lakhs have been provided in the Second Plan. The working of 1-1/4 units started under the First Five Year Plan, was continued during the year 1956-57, at a cost of Rs. 93 thousand.

(b) *D.D.T. Squads*.—For killing the breeding ova, D.D.T. spraying work was undertaken in all the malarious regions of the Pradesh and one squad was organised during 1956-57.

(x) *Tuberculosis*

(a) *T.B. Survey and Domiciliary Care.*—This Scheme could not be implemented during 1956-57, for want of Health Visitors. Necessary stores were, however, purchased and a sum of Rs. 5 thousand was spent in the first year of the Plan, against the Plan provision of Rs. 47 thousand.

(b) *B.C.G. Vaccination.*—Under this Scheme, the operation of one full team of B.C.G. Vaccination, started under First Plan, is being continued during 1956-57, also. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 22 thousand against the total Plan provision of Rs. 1.30 lakhs.

(xi) *Leprosy*

(a) *Leprosy Subsidiary Units.*—The Unit started at Mashobra during the First Plan was continued during 1956-57, and a sum of Rs. 32 thousand was spent on the working of the Unit against the Plan provision of Rs. 2.25 lakhs.

(b) *Leprosy Survey and Clinics.*—During the year 1956-57, Rs. 37 thousand were spent against the Plan provision of Rs. 2.03 lakhs for the continuation of the clinics started under the First Five Year Plan.

(xii) *Venereal Diseases*

(a) *Opening of Venereal Diseases Clinics.*—To keep down the high incidence of venereal diseases in the Pradesh, it was proposed to open 3 clinics in the Pradesh. In accordance with the programme, three V.D. Clinics were opened during the year under report.

(b) *Continuation of V.D. Clinics started under the First Five Year Plan.*—The five clinics started under the First Plan are being continued. The expenditure thereof, during 1956-57, was Rs. 1.25 lakhs against the Plan provision of Rs. 6.27 lakhs.

(xiii) *Maternity and Child Welfare Centres*

(a) *Opening of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.*—Under the Second Plan, it has been proposed to open 11 centres in the Pradesh. In accordance with the Plan programme, 2 such centres were started during the year 1956-57.

(b) *Continuation of 4 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres for the Backward Areas.*—The four centres started during the First Plan were continued during 1956-57 also.

(c) *Purchase of Motor Van for Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.*—For providing quick transport with a view to ensuring effective working of these Centres, a jeep was purchased during the year 1956-57.

(xiv) *School Health Service*

Under this Scheme, medical examination of the school children is proposed to be conducted. During the year 1956-57, the Scheme was implemented by the existing staff. The total expenditure on the Scheme during the year under report, was Rs. 2 thousand only.

(xv) Health Education

A sum of Rs. 14 thousand was spent during 1956-57, against the Plan provision of Rs. 47 thousand for the purchase of stores. No staff could, however, be recruited.

(xvi) Family Planning Centres

The two family planning centres scheduled to be opened during 1956-57, could not be started. The 5 centres started under the First Five Year Plan were, however, being continued during 1956-57, also. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 21 thousand against the Plan provision of Rs. 2.43 lakhs.

(xvii) Isolation Beds for T.B. Patients

This Scheme could not be started during 1956-57.

3. DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

Organisation of a drinking-water supply on sound and scientific lines in the Pradesh, has been engaging the attention of the Administration for sometime past. A modest start was given to this programme of development during the First Five Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 20.97 lakhs, but the achievements made were not encouraging. Determined efforts in this direction were, therefore, necessary for the effective implementation of the schemes during the Second Plan, under which a sum of Rs. 89.45 lakhs has been made for providing drinking water supply facilities to 22 towns and 400 sets of villages by the end of 1960-61.

During the year 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was provided in the budget against which Rs. 8.00 lakhs were actually utilised. The important achievements made during the year are summarised below:—

(i) Drinking Water Supply in Urban Areas

The water supply schemes for 21 towns were finalized and were taken in hand. By the year 1956-57, substantial progress had been made in respect of 8 schemes for the main towns *i.e.* Chamba, Mandi, Jogindernagar, Sundernagar, Sarkaghat, Karsog, Nahan and Rajgarh and water supply scheme for one town *i.e.* Arki had been completed. Besides, most of the material required for the implementation of the schemes had been purchased.

(ii) Drinking Water Supply in Rural Areas

In all, it has been proposed to provide drinking-water supply to 400 sets of villages in the Pradesh by the end of Second Plan period. During the year 1956-57, the work was started in about 138 sets of villages. Out of these, substantial progress had been achieved in respect of 50 such sets.

(iii) Establishment of Bowlies

Under this Scheme, it is proposed to construct 100 *bowlies* near the villages where protected water supply can be arranged only at a very high cost. For the year 1956-57, no target was, however, fixed in this respect.

(iv) Water Supply Schemes under Community Projects

Water supply schemes for 46 sets of villages in the Block areas were also started during the year 1956-57.

4. HOUSING

Adequate and clean housing facilities have far-reaching effects on public health, community life and levels of productivity. The necessity of providing better houses can, therefore, hardly be emphasised. It is a task of huge dimensions and is more so, in a hilly terrain. Such a development calls for provision of cheap plots of land, credit facilities, guidance in the use and choice of building materials and supply of standardised parts. In fact, it has to be viewed as a part of the larger scheme of rural re-construction.

Unfortunately, in Himachal Pradesh, no attention was paid to this aspect of development before its formation. In the First Five Year Plan also, no provision could be made for the purpose, with the result that the housing conditions in the interior have been far from satisfactory. Moreover, because of low incomes, higher transportation charges, commonly felt shortage of spaces even for construction and consequent higher costs of levelling etc., there has been not much of private construction during the past few years.

A modest start was given in this direction under the Second Five Year Plan by allocating a sum of Rs. 7.60 lakhs for the entire Plan period. Although certain other schemes such as Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, Slum Clearance Scheme, Sweepers' Housing Scheme, Plantation Labour Housing Schemes, etc., were also proposed, but the same were not approved by the Government of India. Accordingly, this head includes only one main Scheme envisaging the construction of a number of houses under the Subsidised Housing and Special Housing and Urban Land Development Schemes. Payment of loans under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme has also subsequently been included. These loans for long term period and at reasonable rate of interest, are to be given to individuals whose incomes do not exceed Rs. 6 thousand per annum. Those Co-operative Societies, whose members fulfil this condition, can also avail of this facility.

A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was sanctioned for the year 1956-57, out of which Rs. 3.59 lakhs were utilised and with which the target of constructing 126 houses was achieved in full.

5. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Welfare of backward classes has come to stay as an important aspect of development in this country. The various measures undertaken in this regard are, in fact, over and above the general programmes of economic and social development and are designed to cater to the special needs of certain sections of the Community and certain Backward and Tribal areas. Such sections include Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.

The First Five Year Plan of the Pradesh, did not provide any specific funds under this head. However, certain funds were utilised for carrying out schemes for the eradication of untouchability, uplift of backward areas and tribal welfare and development of Scheduled areas.

In view of the large percentage of such population, the Second Five Year Plan of the Pradesh, lays considerable emphasis on the welfare of backward classes and provides a sum of Rs. 41.28 lakhs for the purpose. Against this ceiling, Rs. 18.04 lakhs have been provided for schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Rs. 23.24 lakhs for Tribal Welfare and Development of Scheduled

areas Schemes. These schemes mainly aim at:—

- (i) creating in the people an initiative to develop to their advantage, the natural resources which are available in abundance; and
- (ii) helping the local population in finding extra-source of income and removing under-employment amongst them.

During the year 1956-57, against the total allotment of Rs. 6.67 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 2.13 lakhs was spent. A brief description of the physical achievements in respect of these schemes is given below:—

1. *Welfare of Scheduled Castes*

During the year, against a ceiling of Rs. 1.83 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 1.26 lakhs was incurred under various heads, the details of which are as under:—

(i) *Education*

Against a sanctioned budget of Rs. 30 thousand, an expenditure of Rs. 24 thousand was incurred on account of award of scholarships and stipends, purchase of books and stationery and subsidy to hostels maintained for non-Scheduled Castes persons. In all, 113 scholarships and stipends were awarded to the Scheduled Castes during that year.

(ii) *Publicity*

Against a budget allocation of Rs. 23 thousand, an expenditure of Rs. 17 thousand was incurred on schemes for Visual Publicity, issue of pamphlets, observance of Harijan days, cost of community sets and pay and allowances of projector operator etc. Twenty-six films and one camera at a cost of Rs. 5 thousand were purchased, 3 posters on the removal of untouchability were issued and 2 days *i.e.*, 7th December, 1956 and 7th March, 1957, were observed as Harijan days during that year. Two community sets were purchased and installed in the areas mainly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes.

(iii) *Cottage Industries and Co-operation*

(a) *Cottage Industries*.—A sum of Rs. 63 thousand was allocated for the purchase of spinning wheels and looms, training of Harijan boys in dying, weaving etc., and distribution of subsidies to Harijan students. Against the same, an expenditure of Rs. 9 thousand was incurred during that year on the purchase and distribution of spinning wheels and looms.

(b) *Co-operation*.—An amount of Rs. 9,500 was sanctioned for subsidy to 5 Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies during 1956-57, against which an expenditure of Rs. 2 thousand was incurred on account of subsidy to 4 Societies.

(iv) *Wells*

During the year 1956-57, against a provision of Rs. 29 thousand for the purchase of pipes, water channels for drinking water and for the repairs of wells and *bowlies*, a sum of about Rs. 19 thousand was spent on the construction of water channels and *bowlies*.

(v) *Agriculture*

A sum of Rs. 2 thousand was sanctioned on account of purchase and distribution of fruit plants which was utilised in full.

(vi) *Medical*

(a) *Supply of medicines for treatment of Harijans.*—During 1956-57, there was a provision of Rs. 2 thousand on account of supply of medicines for the treatment of Harijans. Against the same, medicines worth Rs. one thousand, were distributed.

(b) *Training in medical profession.*—A sum of Rs. one thousand was allotted for the training of 6 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, in medical profession, against which only an expenditure of Rs. 600 was incurred for the training of Harijans as compounder and vaccinator.

(c) *Opening of Ayurvedic dispensary.*—The Scheme was not implemented due to non-approval in 1957-58, and was dropped.

(vii) *Housing*

During 1956-57, the entire provision of Rs. 20 thousand as subsidy for the construction of houses, was utilised and about 140 families were benefitted by this programme.

(viii) *Miscellaneous*

(a) *Linking of inaccessible places with main roads.*—An amount of Rs. 15 thousand was allocated for the construction of 12 miles of linking roads, which was utilised in full.

(b) *Improvement of Sanitation in Harijan Colonies.*—There was a provision of Rs. 6 thousand for the improvement of sanitation in Harijan colonies, against which Rs. 5 thousand were spent on the construction of latrines, drains etc., in Sirmoor and other Districts.

(c) *Free Board and Lodging facilities to Scheduled Castes.*—The Scheme was not sanctioned during 1956-57, and was, therefore, subsequently dropped.

(d) *Aid to Voluntary Agencies.*—Against a provision of Rs. 5 thousand, an expenditure of Rs. one thousand was incurred during 1956-57, on account of giving grant-in-aid to Himachal Harijan Sewak Sangh, Mandi, and 'Parvatya Adim Jati Sewak Sangh', Chamba.

(e) *Consturction of minor Bridges.*—For want of the necessary sanction, the scheme could not be implemented and was subsequently dropped.

In addition to these, certain new schemes were also proposed to be initiated in subsequent years with a view to:

- (a) making available subsidy for the construction of school buildings at Leogri and Slogra;
- (b) providing agricultural land and building sites for Harijans; and
- (c) making available legal assistance to Harijans.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES FOR THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

No scheme under this programme was sanctioned during 1956-57, and thus no expenditure was incurred.

II. TRIBAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED AREAS

During the year 1956-57, schemes to the tune of Rs. 4.85 lakhs were sanctioned, but due to the geographical and other difficulties in the tribal areas of the Pradesh, only an expenditure of Rs. 87 thousand could be incurred. A brief description of the scheme-wise achievements is given below:—

(i) Education

An expenditure of Rs. 1.12 lakhs was sanctioned during 1956-57, on account of opening of 14 basic schools, award of 70 stipends and providing monetary and other amenities to 25 boarders. Against it, a sum of Rs. 28 thousand was spent. Two Basic Schools and two Ashram Schools were established in Chini and Pangi areas.

(ii) Publicity

During 1956-57, against a provision of Rs. 34 thousand, an expenditure of Rs. 8 thousand was incurred on the purchase of community sets, cost of project and generator etc. Two sets were purchased and installed.

(iii) Forests

During 1956-57, there was a provision of Rs. 49 thousand for the construction of buildings in Pangi, propagation of fruit plants and raising of 'Chilgoza' nursery in Chini and raising of fodder plantation in Lower Bushehr. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 6 thousand was spent on the raising of 'Chilgoza' nursery.

(iv) Cottage Industries and Co-operation

(a) *Cottage Industries*.—Against the provision of Rs. 53 thousand, an expenditure of Rs. one thousand was incurred for starting one weaving centre at Choltu in Mahasu district.

(b) *Co-operation—Establishment of Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies*.—During 1956-57, no expenditure was incurred under this head.

(v) Agriculture

No expenditure was incurred on agricultural schemes during 1956-57.

(vi) Animal Husbandry

Against a provision of Rs. 94 thousand, a sum of Rs. 18 thousand was spent on account of sheep-cum-goat breeding, poultry schemes and opening of 3 out-laying dispensaries.

(vii) Medical

For the award of stipends to tribal students and for the opening of two allopathic dispensaries in Chini and Pangi, a sum of Rs. 72 thousand was allotted, out of which Rs. 6 thousand were spent. Six stipends were awarded and medicines and equipment for the dispensaries purchased.

(viii) *Miscellaneous*

(a) *Subsidy of foodgrains*.—The entire sum of about Rs. 7 thousand, was utilised on account of the distribution of foodgrains in tribal areas.

(b) *Pay and allowances of Welfare Department*.—During the year, no expenditure was incurred, as the sanction for the staff was received in March, 1957.

(c) *Aid to Voluntary agencies*.—The entire provision of about Rs. 8 thousand was given as grant in-aid to the 'Bhartiya Adim Jati Sewak Sangh' and 'Bharat Sewak Samaj' for undertaking rural uplift activities among tribal people.

(d) *Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Chini and Pangri*.—Against a sum of Rs. 20 thousand provided for the drinking water supply schemes, Rs. 4 thousand were spent on the construction of one *kuhl* in Jani village.

(e) *Construction of Inns*.—The scheme was not sanctioned during 1956-57, and hence there was no expenditure during that year.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES FOR THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

During the year 1956-57, against a provision of Rs. 2.20 lakhs, only an expenditure of Rs. 48 thousand was incurred under these schemes.

6. SOCIAL WELFARE

After the attainment of independence, the National Government aimed at the amelioration of the condition of the masses. The bulk of the population of the country lived in villages and it was, therefore, thought necessary that a peaceful revolution be brought about in the country as to get the people imbued with the spirit of self-help and advancement. Keeping this in view, the State Social Welfare Advisory Board was set up in the Pradesh. The main objective of this Board was the amelioration of the condition of women and children by providing them, in their very villages, facilities for adult literacy, social education, instructions in hygiene, keeping good homes, child care, various arts and crafts, play parks and free distribution of milk for children.

Five Welfare Extension Projects, one for each district, were sanctioned by the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, during the First Five Year Plan period. Each Social Welfare Extension, consisted of two Social Welfare Centres covering a population of nearly 1,000. Each project was administered by a District Project Implementing Committee. Seventy-five *per cent* of the expenditure incurred in running these projects, was met by the Central Social Welfare Board and the remaining was collected from the beneficiaries. These projects had brought a welcome change among the women of the Pradesh. This made local women self-confident and wide awake, with the result that many of them began taking active interest in the well-being of their houses and locality and thus became an asset for the family and the villages.

Under the Second Plan, a sum of Rs. 4.75 lakhs has been provided for the continuation of social welfare activities, started under the First Five Year Plan and for the opening of 5 new Welfare Extension Projects for the welfare of women and children.

It was proposed to establish all the 5 Centres during 1956-57, but due

to the non-completion of the codal formalities in the first year, no appreciable headway could be made.

During the year 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 66 thousand was utilised against the budget provision of Rs. 1·00 lakh.

7. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

A happy and contented labour force is a pre-requisite to the smooth working of the economy. Adequate attention is, therefore, necessary to be paid to the betterment of the conditions of the labourers as also to their training. However, during the First Five Year Plan, no programme of work in this respect was taken up. Now, under the Second Plan, a sum of Rs. 4·32 lakhs, excluding the share of the Government of India, has been provided for the development of labour welfare activities in the Pradesh. Four schemes have been drawn up for the purpose, the details of which are given below:—

(i) *Expansion of Employment Service*

In order to protect labour against occupational hazards, there should be a competent machinery capable of harmoniously synchronising the demand and supply of labour under existing conditions. As a first step in this direction, the services being rendered by the Employment Exchanges are envisaged to be expended in this Pradesh.

(ii) *Collection of Employment Market Information*

The implementation of this Scheme will provide information in regard to the chief characteristics of the unemployed, together with trade-wise details in respect of the fresh registrants on the one hand, and trade-wise statistics of employment opportunities arising in different industries and other economic sectors, on the other. With the aid of this data, it will be possible to approach the employment problem more realistically.

(iii) *Training of Craftsmen*

Technical training is an essentiality not only as a measure for fighting unemployment but also from the point of view of industrial development. During the Second Plan, it has been proposed to start one Industrial Training Institution at Solan for providing training to 90 students.

(iv) *Establishment of the Directorate of Resettlement and Employment*

The establishment of the Directorate of Resettlement and Employment in the Pradesh, has been proposed in the Second Plan for the effective implementation of the various schemes.

During the year 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 35 thousand was provided in the budget but no amount could be utilised due to certain administrative difficulties.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Before the launching of the First Five Year Plan, rural development work had been undertaken at many places in the country. Although, these efforts were generally regarded as preliminary, yet the achievements therefrom succeeded to a large extent, in indicating the approach and methods likely to be helpful in planning and implementing the developmental work, even on a large-scale, at a future date.

It was in the above back-ground that the community development work was launched in October, 1952, throughout the country. The programme which aimed at the multi-sided rejuvenation of the rural life, embraced all aspects of development and envisaged increases in production, employment and literacy, besides improvement in other amenities of life. In fact, it was in the nature of war-a-war against poverty and disease, for a fuller and freer life.

Although, the programme in this Pradesh, did not form a part of the First Five Year Plan, yet by the end of the First Plan period, it had acquired considerable momentum and people even in the interior of the Pradesh, had come to realize it, as, 'a project of the people, by the people and for the people'. Accordingly, the Second Five Year Plan of the Pradesh, lays considerable emphasis on Community Development and National Extension Service and under which a provision of Rs. 118.75 lakhs has been made. It is proposed to cover the entire Territory by the end of the Plan period.

During the year 1956-57, which was the first year of the Plan, there was considerable expansion of the coverage by the National Extension and Community Development programme. A sum of Rs. 30.90 lakhs was spent on this programme against the allotment of Rs. 71.68 lakhs. Just in the beginning of the year, two National Extension Service Blocks *viz.* Jubbal-Kotkhai in Mahasu district and Tissa in Chamba district were inaugurated. Later, on the 2nd October, 1956, six more National Extension Service Blocks were started. These were allotted to four districts *viz.* Chini and Chopal in Mahasu district, Rainka I and Rainka II in Sirmoor district, Bharmaur in Chamba district and Sarkaghat in Mandi district. These Blocks, except for Bharmaur, covered a population of 220.6 thousand persons living in 2,875 villages covering an area of 3,981.3 square miles.

Besides the opening of new Blocks as indicated above, a number of existing Blocks were converted in Community Development and Post-Intensive Blocks. Paonta, Balh, Kunihar, Bilaspur Sadar and Ghumarwin Blocks of 1952-53 and 1953-54 series, were converted into Post-Intensive Blocks with effect from 1st October, 1956, whereas Kasumpti-Suni and Theog National Extension Service Blocks in Mahasu district, into Community Development Blocks from 1st April, 1956. Two more National Extension Services Blocks *viz.* Chamba in Chamba

district and Chachiot in Mandi district, were also converted into Community Development Blocks on 1st October, 1956. Thus, by the end of the year 1956-57, there were 5 Post-Intensive, 6 Community Development and 11 National Extension Service Blocks in the Pradesh against 7 Community Development and 7 National Extension Service Blocks at the end of the previous year. These Blocks covered in all, an area of 7,955.5 square miles, with a population of about 966.1 thousand person in 11,392 villages. The following table shows, at a glance, the series-wise break-up of the total coverage, under the combined programme till the end of 1956-57:—

Series	Blocks at work (Nos.)	Area covered (square miles)	Villages covered (Nos.)	Population covered ('000 persons)
POST-INTENSIVE BLOCKS.—				
<i>(Converted from C.P. and C.D. Blocks)</i>				
1952-53 series	..	4	767.7	2,349
1953-54 series	..	1	304.5	610
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS.—				
<i>(Converted Blocks)</i>				
1955-56 series	..	2	532.3	1,413
1956-57 series	..	4	1,365.5	2,741
NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCKS.—				
1954-55 series	..	2	931.0	1,206
1955-56 series	..	1	73.2	198
1956-57 series	..	8	3,981.3*	2,875*
TOTAL	..	22	7,955.5	11,392
				966.1

The Blocks in operation, thus covered about 73.0 per cent of the area of the Pradesh and about 87.0 per cent of its total population. According to the approved pattern, a Block should embrace a minimum population of 66,000. However, this pattern of coverage cannot be adhered to in Himachal Pradesh, where the Blocks of the prescribed population size are consequently bound to be un-managable. Considering the configuration of the land, it is considered necessary to have 34 Blocks in all, to cover the entire land area of the Pradesh.

PROGRESS OF WORK*

Although data having a bearing on the achievements under certain heads in National Extension Service and Community Development areas, suffer from limitations, an attempt has been made to take an account of such achievements. Efforts are, however, underway to enhance the scope of reliability of these statistics.

The tempo of development activities under the Community Development and National Extension Service programme reflects that by the end of the year under review, the programme had gained considerable momentum and had succeeded to a great measure, in changing the outlook of the rural folk of the

*Excludes figures in respect of Bharmaur Block.

Pradesh towards development and in creating in them a will to work for their economic betterment and a higher standard of living. Progress was recorded in all spheres of activities, although the expenditure and the physical achievements, necessarily varied from Block to Block. The following paragraphs indicate the progress under certain major heads of activity in the various Blocks during the year 1956-57. In this context it will not be out of place to mention that the climatic conditions in the Pradesh curtail drastically the working period in a year and hardly leave about 7 months for field work. The progress of the work has, therefore, to be viewed in the light of these limitations.

Agriculture and allied Services.—The salient features of agricultural development programme were the propagation of intensive cultivation methods, reclamation of waste land, improved animal husbandry services and minor irrigation works. Under intensive cultivation methods, emphasis was continued to be laid on the distribution of improved seeds and chemical fertilizers, holding of agricultural demonstrations and digging of compost pits. About 8,692 maunds of improved seeds and 5,672 maunds of chemical fertilizers were distributed during the year, bringing the total quantity of seeds and fertilizers distributed to 40,600 and 14,295 maunds, respectively, till March, 1957. Moreover, with a view to acquainting the farmers with the new methods of cultivation, in the use of improved agricultural implements and other plant protection operations, a number of agricultural demonstrations were held. A sizable acreage was brought under minor irrigation and 476 acres of land was reclaimed.

In the sphere of Animal Husbandry, the Key Village Centre Schemes were continued and a large number of improved animals and birds were supplied with a view to improving the breed of the animals and for developing poultry farming in the Pradesh.

Health and Rural Sanitation.—Under this head of development, emphasis was continued to be laid on the improvement of medical and public health facilities, dissemination of the basic principles of hygiene, construction and renovation of drinking-water wells/*bowlies* and construction of rural latrines. During the year under review, 18 Primary Health Centres and 5 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres were started bringing their respective number to 105 and 21, by the end of March, 1957. Besides the construction of 12,231 yards of *kacha* as well as *pucca* drains, 52 rural latrines were also constructed. In addition to these, 1,081 drinking-water wells/*bowlies* were renovated and 451 newly constructed, bringing their respective number to 3,325 and 722 by the end of the year.

Education and Social Education.—Under this programme, 30 new schools were started and 20 ordinary schools converted into basic type, bringing their total number to 277 and 76 respectively, since the inception of this programme in the Pradesh. Moreover, with a view to driving away the dragon of illiteracy, especially in the case of adults, a number of new Adult Education Centres were started in various Blocks and 6,414 adults were made literate during the year. In order to provide recreational facilities to the villagers, certain new units of people's organisations were also developed.

Village Roads.—Because of the hilly terrain, road construction and improvement of village paths has been an important activity under the Community Development programme in this Pradesh. During the year, 1956-57, 174 miles of village roads including foot-paths were constructed and sizable mileage of existing *kacha* roads improved.

Co-operation and Village Councils.—In addition to the various activities as have been discussed above, the year saw the start of a number of Co-operative Societies and statutory and non-statutory bodies. The number of Co-operative Societies started since the inception of this programme, which was 245 at the end of the previous year increased to 380 by the close of the year under review. Correspondingly, the number of members enrolled in these Societies rose from 13,315 to 19,208 (excluding those in Ghumarwin Block) during the same period.

Peoples' Participation.—Peoples' enthusiasm for voluntary self-help has been an important aspect of the development programme in this Pradesh. This is borne out by the fact that people, even in the interior, have evinced keen interest in the construction of *bowlies* and village roads and in the starting of village schools. They have made contributions in the form of voluntary labour, cash and materials, although, owing to their weak financial position, their voluntary contributions have mainly taken the shape of labour. The value of these contributions which was Rs. 9·89 lakhs at the end of 1955-56, (excluding that in respect of Chachiot Block), rose to Rs. 19·55 lakhs at the close of the year 1956-57.

CHAPTER VIII
MISCELLANEOUS

1. PLAN PUBLICITY

An integrated programme of Plan publicity was initiated under the First Five Year Plan to enable a wide understanding of the Plan, which is one of the essential pre-requisites for the fulfilment of development programmes. A sum of Rs. 26 thousand was spent on the implementation of the various publicity schemes under the First Plan. Besides carrying out the publicity campaigns for popularising the development activities, as many as 756 Community Listening Sets were distributed in the Pradesh under this programme.

Due importance has been attached to this aspect of development under the Second Five Year Plan as well. A sum of Rs. 11.40 lakhs has been provided for the implementation of various Schemes in this connection.

During the year 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 1.09 lakhs was utilised against the budget provision of Rs. 2.52 lakhs. The low tone of expenditure was due to the non-completion of the codal formalities for obtaining the sanction to certain schemes. The highlights of achievements made during the year 1956-57, are detailed below:—

(i) *Community Listening Scheme*

The aim of the Scheme is to keep the people of the Pradesh informed about the developments taking place around them within the Pradesh as also elsewhere in the country. In addition, the Scheme envisages to make them Plan-conscious. It is proposed to distribute and instal 1,250 Community Listening Sets during the Second Plan. During the year 1956-57, 125 sets were distributed against the target of 250. For proper maintenance of these sets, a team of 15 persons was appointed during the year. A sum of Rs. 61 thousand was spent on this Scheme.

(ii) *Provisions of Vehicles and Mules*

Under this Scheme, 3 vans with other accessories were purchased and three persons were also appointed. This involved a cost of Rs. 35 thousand during the year 1956-57. These vans keep on moving from place to place and entertain the people with informative and educative Cinema shows.

(iii) *Opening of Information Centres in Districts*

Under this Scheme, information centres at the District headquarters are proposed to be opened. Three such centres were opened during the year 1956-57 and against a target of 8, only one additional person was appointed at a cost of Rs. 2 thousand.

(iv) Production of Films on Contract Basis

The object of the Scheme is the preparation of films on developmental activities, cultural and historical life including scenic spots of the Pradesh on contract basis. During the year 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 5 thousand was spent on the production of one such film, which was in consonance of the physical target fixed for this purpose.

(v) Songs and Dramas

It is envisaged to appoint one Drama Supervisor at the headquarters and 4 Drama Inspectors in the field, for organizing and encouraging the formation of dramatic clubs, and arranging to stage dramas in local dialects in the interior. Under this Scheme, only Rs. one thousand was spent during 1956-57.

(vi) Publications

The Scheme on this subject envisages the publication of pamphlets and brochures on various subjects of development which are believed to go a long way towards obtaining co-operation of the people. During the year 1956-57, one sub-Editor was appointed at the headquarters and only Rs. 2 thousand were spent for this purpose.

(vii) Publicity through Press and Advertisements

Issuing of illustrative advertisements concerning developmental activities in the Pradesh through the Press, has been considered important in the context of Plan publicity. During the year 1956-57, it was proposed to purchase exhibits and to appoint one art-Assistant, but only exhibits could be purchased at a cost of rupees one thousand.

(viii) Special Staff for Plan

Under this Scheme, it has been proposed to recruit planning staff in the Directorate of Public Relations and Tourism for the co-ordination of Plan activities. During the year 1956-57, the Scheme could not, however, be implemented.

2. STATISTICS

For scientific planning, successful formulation and speedy implementation of various development and welfare schemes involving huge Revenue and Capital outlay, the necessity of accurate, reliable and complete data about the various aspects of socio-economic life and problems of the people can hardly be over-emphasised. A start in this direction was made during the year 1955-56, by setting up the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Since the Directorate was established only at the fag end of the First Plan period, development of statistics was planned for the first time in the Pradesh during the Second Five Year Plan. Such development is envisaged to embrace:—

- (i) co-ordination of statistics as collected by various Departments and to make them readily available in a compact form for use by the Government for taking policy decisions and for reference by the public; and
- (ii) collection of data through periodic and *ad-hoc* surveys on various, hitherto neglected and unexplored, socio-economic topics with a view to making them available for the periodical assessment of development in various sectors of economy of the Pradesh.

For achieving the above objectives, the development of Statistics with a total outlay of Rs. 4.75 lakhs under the Second Five Year Plan envisages:—

- (a) strengthening of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics;
- (b) setting-up of District Statistical Offices at each District headquarters;
- (c) setting-up of an Administrative Intelligence Unit with a view to undertaking statistical work relating to C.D./N.E.S. Blocks on a scientific basis; and
- (d) setting-up of a permanent field unit for undertaking Sample Surveys and Studies.

For want of the formal approval of the Government of India to the above proposals, which was necessitated as a result of the conversion of Himachal Pradesh into a Union Territory, it was not possible to go ahead with the Plan and programme of work during 1956-57.

3. LOCAL BODIES

The Local Bodies in Himachal Pradesh started functioning on proper lines only after the merger of erstwhile princely States. Under the First Five Year Plan of the Pradesh, neither any amount was allotted for the development of Local Bodies, nor the Panchayats had expanded their resources to any great extent, so as to enable them to provide additional and improved amenities to the people in their areas. However, under the Second Plan, a sum of Rs. 10.45 lakhs has been allotted for adequate development of these Bodies. The main aim of the schemes included in the Plan, is to provide civic amenities where these do not exist and to improve where they exist but are either unsatisfactory or inadequate. The amenities proposed to be provided under the Second Plan are:—

- (i) construction, maintenance and improvement of roads and pavements;
- (ii) provision of street lighting;
- (iii) construction of latrines and urinals;
- (iv) opening of reading rooms and children parks; and
- (v) construction of Municipal rest houses and parking stands.

As there was no budget provision for the purpose during 1956-57, no progress could, therefore, be made.

APPENDIX I

OUTLAY UNDER THE FIRST AND SECOND FIVE YEAR PLANS
HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sector and Head of Development	PLAN PROVISION			
	First Plan		Second Plan	
	Actual (Rs. lakhs)	Percent- age of total	Actual (Rs. lakhs)	Percent- age of total
1	2	3	4	5
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT ..	99.11	17.6	218.53	14.8
(i) Agriculture ..	36.50	6.5	85.61*	5.8
(ii) Animal Husbandry ..	9.03	1.6	33.25	2.3
(iii) Co-operation ..	25.92	4.6	47.50	3.2
(iv) Forests ..	17.84	3.2	40.37	2.7
(v) Fisheries ..	1.06	0.2	2.30	0.2
(vi) Consolidation of Holdings ..	0.66	0.1	9.50	0.6
(vii) Panchayats ..	7.60	1.3	**	—
(viii) Rural Development ..	0.50	0.1	—	—
II. IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS ..	88.29	15.7	261.25	17.7
(i) Minor Irrigation Projects ..	55.18	9.8	47.50	3.2
(ii) Power Projects ..	33.11	5.9	213.75	14.5
III. INDUSTRIES (VILLAGE AND SMALL-SCALE) ..	11.00	1.9	47.50	3.2
IV. ROADS AND ROAD-TRANSPORT ..	252.08	44.6	458.85	31.2
(i) Roads ..	235.00	41.6	427.50	29.1
(ii) Road-Transport ..	17.08	3.0	31.35	2.1

*Includes Rs. 0.95 lakhs provided for Land Utilisation Survey and improvement of Agricultural Statistics.

**Provision in respect of Village Panchayats, which is decided to be made from the savings of other Departments, has not been finalised as yet.

	1	2	3	4	5
V. SOCIAL SERVICES ..	112.66	20.0	341.05	23.2	
(i) Education ..	50.00	8.9	114.00	7.8	
(ii) Medical and Public Health ..	62.66	11.1	79.65	5.4	
(iii) Drinking Water Supply and Drainage ..	—	—	89.45	6.1	
(iv) Housing ..	—	—	7.60	0.5	
(v) Welfare of Backward Classes ..	—	—	41.28	2.8	
(vi) Social Welfare ..	—	—	4.75	0.3	
(vii) Labour and Labour Welfare ..	—	—	4.32	0.3	
VI. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE ..	—	—	118.75	8.1	
VII. MISCELLANEOUS† ..	1.26	0.2	26.60	1.8	
(i) Plan Publicity ..	1.26	0.2	11.40	0.8	
(ii) Statistics ..	—	—	4.75	0.3	
(iii) Local Bodies ..	—	—	10.45	0.7	
(iv) Development Buildings ..	—	—	††	—	
TOTAL ..	564.40	100.0	1,472.53	100.0	

†Excludes figures in respect of Developmental Buildings.

††No separate provision exists for Developmental Buildings. Expenditure on this account is met from the allocation in respect of concerned Departments, after making a year to year allocation.

APPENDIX II

OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE DURING 1956-57

Sector and Head of Development	Allocation		Expenditure	
	Actual (Rs. lakhs)	Percentage of total	Actual (Rs. lakhs)	Percentage of total
1	2	3	4	5
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	26.13	8.2	19.63	9.3
(i) Agriculture	5.25	1.6	2.30	1.1
(ii) Animal Husbandry	1.89	0.6	1.86	0.9
(iii) Co-operation	3.79	1.2	2.74	1.3
(iv) Forests	8.81	2.8	6.60	3.1
(v) Fisheries	0.39	0.1	0.07	—
(vi) Consolidation of Holdings	1.00	0.3	1.06	0.5
(vii) Village Panchayats	5.00	1.6	5.00	2.4
II. IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS	47.64	15.0	33.43	15.8
(i) Minor Irrigation Projects*	18.64	5.9	12.03	5.7
(ii) Power Projects	29.00	9.1	21.40	10.1
III. INDUSTRIES (VILLAGE AND SMALL-SCALE)	6.92	2.2	0.94	0.4
IV. ROADS AND ROAD-TRANSPORT	87.50	27.4	84.58	39.9
(i) Roads	80.00	25.1	76.80	36.2
(ii) Road-Transport	7.50	2.3	7.78	3.7
V. SOCIAL SERVICES	47.90	15.0	20.36	9.6
(i) Education	7.82	2.5	0.77	0.4
(ii) Medical and Public Health	13.06	4.1	5.21	2.4
(iii) Drinking Water Supply and Drainage	15.00	4.7	8.00	3.8
(iv) Housing	4.00	1.2	3.59	1.7
(v) Welfare of Backward Classes	6.67	2.1	2.13	1.0
(vi) Social Welfare	1.00	0.3	0.66	0.3

*Includes Government of India's share.

	1	2	3	4	5
(vii) Labour and Labour Welfare		0.35	0.1	—	—
VI. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE		71.68	22.5	30.90	14.6
VII. MISCELLANEOUS		31.06	9.7	22.06	10.4
(i) Plan Publicity		2.52	0.8	1.09	0.5
(ii) Statistics		0.26	0.1	—	—
(iii) Local Bodies		—	—	—	—
(iv) Developmental Buildings		28.28	8.8	20.97	9.9
TOTAL		318.83	100.0	211.90	100.0

ALLOTMENT, EXPENDITURE AND PHYSICAL TARGETS OF PLAN SCHEMES (HIMACHAL PRADESH) .

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Total Plan provision 1956-61 (Rs. lakhs)	Allotment for 1956-57 (Rs. Lakhs)	Total Expenditure during 1956-57 (Rs. lakhs)	Percentage of Col. 5 to Col. 4	PHYSICAL TARGETS				
						Item	Unit	Second Plan (1956-61)	1956-57	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT										
<i>1. Agriculture</i>										
1.	Intensification of Research on Raisin Grapes	2.11	0.05	0.05	100.0	Being a Research Scheme, no targets are fixed.				
2.	Manurial and Agronomic Trials ..	1.25	0.10	0.05	50.0	—do—				
3.	<i>Fertilizer Scheme—</i>									
	(a) Superphosphate ..	}	0.17(S)	0.01 (S)	5.9	Fertilizers	Ton	3,900	160	152
			0.33 (L)	0.33 (L)	100.0					
	(b) Ammonium Sulphate ..		0.23 (S)	—	—	—do—	Ton	7,910	340	340
			1.07 (L)	1.07 (L)	100.0					
4.	Seed Distribution Scheme	0.54	0.12 (S) 0.10(L)	0.10 (S) 0.05(L)	83.3 50.0	Seeds	Md.	26,800	1,600	1,286
5.	Plant Protection Scheme	1.91	0.07(G) 0.17 (S) 0.13(L)	— 0.13 (S) 0.11(L)	— 76.5 84.6	Land	Acre	12,000	1,600	1,943
6.	Fruit Research Scheme	1.50	0.10	—	—	Being a Research Scheme, no targets are fixed.				
7.	Agriculture Scheme ..	0.77	0.01	—	—	—do—				

S=Subsidy ; L=Loan ; G=Grant.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Agricultural Publicity and Propaganda ..	2.19	0.12	—	—	Being a Service Scheme, no targets are fixed.				
9.	Training of Gardeners	0.05	—	—	—	Gardeners	No.	250	—	—
10.	Manjari Type School	3.00	0.02	—	—	Students	No.	200	—	—
11.	Development of Fruit Production	19.40	—	—	—	New or- chards and rejuvena- tion.	Acre	4,350 2,600	—	—
12.	Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Seeds-Setting up of Farms	9.69	1.78	—	—	Farms	No.	10	3	—
13.	Construction of Stores and Sheds	2.00	In P.W.D. Budget	—	—	Stores and sheds	No.	14	—	—
14.	Establishment of Progeny Orchards ..	1.17	0.01	—	—	Orchards	No.	2	2	—
15.	Establishment of Agriculture Research Sections including 2 Regional sub-Stations	9.36	0.40	—	—	Being a Research Scheme, no targets are fixed.				
16.	Staff Scheme ..	3.04	0.12	—	—	Being a Service Scheme, no targets are fixed.				
17.	Potato Development Scheme	5.14	0.01	—	—	Expansion of stations. Starting of new Potato stations	No.	2	2	—
18.	Agricultural Market- ing Scheme	2.40	0.07	—	—	Being a Service Scheme, no targets are fixed.				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	Land Development Scheme	14.25	0.07	—	—	Targets to be fixed after survey.				
20.	Spill over from 1st Five Year Plan to Second Five Year Plan (construction works)	—	In P.W.D. Budget	0.40	—	In P.W.D. Budget				
TOTAL		86.77	5.25	2.30	43.8	×	×	×	×	×
Less Scheme No. 1		2.11								
TOTAL		84.66	5.25	2.30	43.8	×	×	×	×	×

2. *Animal Husbandry*

1.	Opening of new Hospitals	4.29	0.10	0.05	50.0	Hospitals	No.	10	2	2
2.	Veterinary Education	0.29	0.02	0.01	50.0	Training of:				
						V.A.S.	No.	10	2	1
						Stock Asst.	No.	10	2	1
						Compounders	No.	10	2	1
3.	Cattle Breeding Scheme	8.49	1.60	1.58	98.1	Farm Hill Cows	No.	1	1	—
							No.	150	—	—
4.	Eradication of Rinderpest	2.69	0.07	0.06	85.7	Cattle	No.	All in H.P.	—	—
						Buffaloes	No.	All in H.P.	—	—
5.	Cross breeding of Indigenous Cattle	1.34	0.10	0.08	80.0	Bulls to be supplied.	No.	125	25	10
6.	Key Village Schemes	2.39	—	0.08	—	Starting of R.L Centres	No.	1	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
							Expansion of A.I. Centres.	No.	2	1	1
							Calves to be subsidised	No.	20	—	—
7.	Poultry Scheme ..	2.46	—	—	—		Regional Farms.	No.	1	—	—
							Extension Centres	No.	2	—	—
8.	Sheep Breeding Scheme	5.73	—	—	—		Farm Extension Centres	No. No. No.	1 1 8	— — —	— — —
9.	Improvement of Indi- genous Sheep supply- ing Palworth Rams	2.34	—	—	—		Rams	No.	600	—	—
10.	Establishment of two Districts Veterinary Offices at Nahan and Chamba	1.24	—	—	—		Establish- ment of offices.	No.	—	—	—
	TOTAL	31.25	1.89	1.86	98.4	×	×	×	×	×	×

3. *Co-operation*

1.	Grant-in-aid to Co- operative Farming Societies	1.00	0.20	—	—		Societies	No.	5	1	—
2.	Subsidies for staff to Co-operative Societies for Marketing ..	1.75	0.34	0.10	29.4		Societies	No.	46	6	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Subsidies for staff to Co-operative Societies for Credit	3.75	0.68	0.22	32.4	Societies	No.	102	26	18
4.	Creation of Funds ..	3.00	0.16	—	—			No physical targets have been fixed.		
5.	Subsidy to Co-operative Societies for the purchase of Trucks ..	0.75	0.85	0.75	88.2	Trucks	No.	8	8	8
6.	Loans and subsidies to Co-operative Societies for the construction of Godowns ..	12.00	1.20	1.60	133.3	Godowns	No.	81	8	8
7.	Share capital to Co-operative Societies for Marketing ..	10.00	—	—	—	Godowns	No.	27	6	—
8.	Administrative Staff	7.00	0.36	0.07	19.4			No physical targets have been fixed.		
9.	Training and Education	3.00	—	—	—	Persons	No.	800	—	—
10.	Purchase of Building for Training Centre ..	—	—	—	—	Buildings	No.	—	—	—
11.	Funds for Panchayats	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL ..	47.25	3.79	2.74	72.3	×	×	×	×	×

4. Forests

1.	Soil Conservation School	0.48	0.15	.05	33.3	Students	No.	420	60	53
2.	Forest Education ..	0.95	0.30	.19	63.3	Students	No.	—	5	5
3.	Demarcation of Forests	1.90	0.31	.30	96.8	Land Boundary Pillars.	Acre No.	..	..	24,000
								..	325	353

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Pasture Improvement	0.47	0.15	0.07	46.7	Land Patch work (Land).	Acre	240	75	18.5
							Acre	2,000	500	..
5.	Survey and Improvement of Medicinal Herbs	1.75	0.33	—	—	Area	Mile	155	—	—
						Area	Acre	15	—	—
6.	Propagation of <i>Bhabar</i> Grass	0.95	0.20	0.20	100.4	Land	Acre	1,220	250	241
7.	Roads	14.25	2.23	1.86	83.4	Roads	Mile	556	74	65 miles 3 Flgs. and 135 yds.
8.	Buildings	9.50	2.10	1.99	93.8	Buildings	No.	192	39	42
9.	Water Supply	0.95	0.24	0.14	58.3	Buildings	No.	18	9	5
10.	Purchase of Horses and Mules	1.67	0.57	0.42	73.7	Horses	No.	5	5	2
						Mules	No.	14	14	12
						Stables	No.	..	—	7
11.	Forestry Survey	0.95	—	—	—	Being a Survey Scheme, no targets have been fixed.				
12.	Game Preservation	0.85	0.16	0.01	6.2					
13.	Soil Conservation and Afforestation including Panchayat	5.70	2.07	1.37	66.2	No targets have been fixed.				
						Land	Acre	4,687	2,444	1,518
	TOTAL	40.37	8.81	6.60	74.9	×	×	×	×	×
5. Fisheries										
1.	Propagation of Mirror Carp	0.67	0.10	0.01	10.0	Being a Research Scheme, no targets are fixed.				
2.	Fish Marketing Scheme	1.18	0.26	0.06	23.1	Marketing	Mds.	2,000	400	..
3.	Trout Farm, Chirgaon	0.45	0.03	—	—	Farm	No.	1	1	continued
	TOTAL	2.30	0.39	0.07	17.9	×	×	×	×	×

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
6. Consolidation of Holdings											
1. Consolidation of Holdings	9.50	1.00	1.06	106.0	Area to be re-partitioned.			1,84,800	24,000	13,266	
7. Panchayats											
1. Pay of Gram Panchayat Secretaries (Grant-in-aid to 468 Gram Panchayats)	13.91	Lump-sum amount of Rs. 5 lakhs was granted	2.38	100.0	Subsidy	No.	468	468	468		
2. Training of Personnel	1.82		—			No targets have been fixed.					
3. Construction of Panchayat Ghars (Grant-in-aid to Gram Panchayats at the rate of Rs. 5,000 each) ..	4.00		—			No targets have been fixed.					
4. Stationery to Gram Panchayats	0.80		—			—do—					
5. Tools and Implements (Grant-in-aid to Gram Panchayats at the rate Rs. 1,000 each) ..	3.47		2.26			Tools etc.	No.	347	..	225	
6. Panch Sammelans	0.85		—			No targets have been fixed.					
7. Printing of Pamphlets etc.	0.25		—			—do—					
8. Pay of Zila Panchayat Secretaries and Establishment and contingencies etc. ..	1.50		0.36			—do—					
TOTAL ..	26.60*	5.00	5.00	100.0	×	×	×	×	×	×	

*To be met out of the savings of other Departments.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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II. IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS

1. Irrigation

1. Minor Irrigation Projects	47.50	18.64	12.03	64.5	Irrigation	Thousand Acres	60	..	1.5
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2. Power Projects

1. Nahan-Paonta Valley Electrification ..	9.02								
2. Extension of Electricity from Mandi to Sundernagar ..	2.26								
3. Solan and Suburbs Electrification Scheme ..	2.11								
4. Extension of Electricity from Joginder-nagar to Chauntra ..	2.03								
5. Electrification of Theog, Kotkhai and Narkanda of Mahasu district	20.87	29.00	21.40	73.8		Not available.			
6. Electrification of Tissa and surrounding Areas	9.06								
7. Electrification of Bharmaur and surrounding Areas	9.00								
8. Improvement of Nahan-Paonta valley Electrification Scheme	3.00								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Electrification of Rampur and surrounding Areas	20.38								
10.	Improvement to Solan Electrification Scheme	1.50								
11.	Extension of Line from Chauntra to Rural Areas of Bhangal and Mon	1.00								
12.	Extension of Electricity from Mandi-Sundernagar Line to other Rural Areas..	2.49								
13.	Electrification of Paonta Menus etc. ..	10.00								
14.	Extension of Electricity from Solan to Rajgarh	2.50								
15.	Extension of Electricity from Jogindernagar to other areas	6.30								
16.	Extension of Electricity from Jogindernagar along Ranbhad, covering Areas of Lad Barul	6.63								
17.	Extension of Electricity from Mandi to Sunar and Aut Area via Panduh ..	8.00								

(contd. from previous page)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Extension of Electricity from Mandi to Rewalsar and Sarkaghat ..	8.00								
19.	Electrification of Bilaspur, Ghumarwin, Dehar etc. .	19.50								
20.	Extension of Electricity from Solan to Arki and Kunihar ..	9.00								
21.	Electrification of Suni, Karsog and surrounding Areas ..	10.00								
22.	Electrification of Bhatyat Valley and some Areas of Chamba district	22.00								
23.	Electrification of Jubbal and Rohru Areas ..	3.00								
24.	Investigation of New Schemes and Load Survey ..	5.00								
25.	Future Schemes (to be Investigated) ..	20.16								
	TOTAL ..	213.75	29.00	21.40	73.8	×	×	×	×	×

(contd. from previous page)

III. INDUSTRIES

(Village and Small-Scale)

1.	Staff Administrative and Superintendence	5.50	1.00	—	—	Offices	No.	5	5	—
2.	Wood Working Centre	0.75	0.18	0.17	94.4	Centre	No.	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Sports Goods Centre	1.00	0.27	0.04	14.8	Centre	No.	1	1	1
4.	Basketry-ware Centre, Nahan ..	0.50	0.08	0.05	62.5	Centre	No.	1	1	1
5.	Tanning and Manu- facture of Leather Goods ..	1.15	0.13	0.03	23.1	Centre	No.	Contd. Scheme		
6.	Black Smithy ..	1.00	0.19	—	—	Centre	No.	2	2	—
7.	Sericulture ..	4.00	0.85	—	—	Expansion of Indus- try.	No.	To expand the indus- try in 5 districts.	To ex- pand the Industry in 5 dis- tricts.	—
8.	Weaving Centre ..	0.45	0.05	0.07	140.0	Centre	No.	1	1	1
9.	Saponine Industry ..	4.00	0.45	—	—	Industry	No.	1	1	—
10.	Sugar Manufacture ..	4.00	0.86	—	—	Industry	No.	1	1	—
11.	Lead Pencil ..	0.60	0.09	—	—	Demons- tration Parties.	No.	2	1	—
12.	Cedar (Deodar) Oil	0.60	0.09	—	—	—do—	No.	2	—	—
13.	Gur Making ..	0.30	0.05	—	—	—do—	No.	2	2	—
14.	Carpentry ..	1.25	0.22	—	—	Centres	No.	2	—	—
15.	Tailoring ..	1.10	0.16	—	—	—do—	No.	4	—	—
16.	Stipends and Scholar- ships ..	4.00	0.50	0.06	12.0	Stipends	No.	1,740	268	—
17.	Sales Shops ..	1.13	0.14	0.07	50.0	Shops	No.	5	2	1
18.	Grant of Industrial Loans	10.20	0.75	0.12	16.0	Loans	Rs. in lakhs.	10.20	0.75	0.12
19.	Five Peripatetic Centres in Black-smithy, Weav- ing, Leather, Tailoring and Wood Working	1.11	0.11	0.05	45.5	Centres	No.	5	5	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20. Basketry-ware (Kuni-har) ..		0.36	0.04	—	—	Centre	No.	Continued	Continued	Continued
21. Hosiery Centres (two) ..		1.00	0.12	0.06	50.0	Centre	No.	2	2	2
22. Tanning Centre ..		0.50	0.08	0.11	137.5	Centre	No.	1	1	1
23. Tailoring Centre ..		0.45	0.06	0.06	100.0	Centre	No.	1	1	1
24. Rope Making Centre ..		0.20	0.03	0.02	66.7	Centre	No.	1	1	1
25. Working of Minerals ..		1.70	0.33	0.02	6.1	Centre	No.	2	2	—
26. Black-smithy Centre ..		0.65	0.09	—	—	Centre	No.	1	1	—
TOTAL		47.50	6.92	0.93	13.6	×	×	×	×	×

IV. ROADS & ROAD TRANSPORT

1. Roads

1. Roads other than National Highways ..	380.00	} 80.00	74.63	} 96.0	Improve- ment and Construction of Roads.	Mile	1. Double- way 64. 2. Single- way 595. 3. Jeepable 391. 4. Others 1,160.	Motor- able 116. Jeepable 113.	Motor- able 125. Jeepable 75.
2. Roads for Backward Areas	47.50		1.75						
3. Inter-State Roads of Economic Importance ..	—		0.42						
TOTAL	427.50	80.00	76.80	96.0	×	×	×	×	×

2. Road Transport

1. Purchase of Vehicles ..	32.75	5.85	6.10	104.3	Vehicles	No.	89	22	—
2. Conversion of Petrol Vehicles into Diesel ..	8.35	—	—	—	Vehicles	No.	No targets have been fixed.		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Extension of Central Workshop	1.75	0.02	0.53	—	—	—	No targets have been fixed.		
4.	Machinery for Central Workshop	1.00	0.66	0.24	36.4	—	—	No targets have been fixed.		
5.	Stores Reserve including Engine Assembly	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—		
6.	Buildings	6.50	0.47	0.47	100.0	Buildings	No.	No targets have been fixed.		
7.	Tools and Plants for Regions	—	0.50	0.17	34.0	Tools and Plants.	No.	No targets have been fixed.		
TOTAL		*55.35	7.50	7.78	103.7	×	×	×	×	×

V. SOCIAL SERVICES

1. Education

1.	Opening of B.T. classes in the Vallabh Mahavidyalaya, Mandi ..	0.72	—	—	—	Institutions	No.	1	—	—
2.	Opening of a Degree College	5.22	0.48	—	—	-do-	-do-	1	1	—
3.	Transformation of two existing High Schools to Higher Secondary Multipurpose School with Mechanical & Electrical Engineering as one of the optional subjects ..	7.92	0.80	—	—	-do-	-do-	2	2	—

*Includes Railways' share of Rs. 24.00 lakhs, which was, however, not made available by them.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Transformation of one existing High School to Higher Secondary/Multipurpose School with Radio Engineering as one of the optional subjects ..	3.75	0.45	—	—	Institutions	No.	1	1	—
5.	Transformation of 13 existing High Schools to Higher Secondary Schools with Commerce as one of the diversified courses ..	14.04	0.87	—	—	-do-	-do-	13	..	—
6.	Transformation of 10 existing High Schools to Higher Secondary Schools with Agriculture as one of the diversified courses ..	10.70	0.46	—	—	-do-	-do-	10	..	—
7.	Upgrading of 4 existing Middle Schools to Higher Secondary Schools with Agriculture as one of the diversified courses ..	4.90	0.32	—	—	-do-	-do-	4	..	—
8.	Upgrading of 2 existing Middle Schools to Higher Secondary Schools with Commerce as one of the diversified courses	2.13	—	—	—	-do-	-do-	2	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
9.	(a) Upgrading of 25 Lower Middle Schools ..						(a) Institutions	No.	25	—	—
	(b) Provision of Sewing Machines to Girls High and Middle Schools ..	7.28	0.68	0.06	8.8		(b) Sewing Machines	No.	10	10	10
	(c) Provision of Craft in 15 existing Middle Schools ..						(c) Institutions.	No.	15	15	13
10.	Organisation of Seminars and Refresher courses for Headmasters and Teachers of Secondary Schools ..	2.46	0.29	—	—		Seminar courses.	No target has been fixed.			
11.	Conversion of 8 existing Middle Schools to Senior Basic Schools	2.03	0.23	0.04	17.4		Institutions	No.	8	4	—
12.	Opening of 100 new Basic Primary Schools	11.58	0.17	—	—		-do-	-do-	100	..	—
13.	(a) Conversion of 200 existing Primary Schools into Junior Basic Schools ..	6.70	0.55	0.28	50.9		(a)-do-	-do-	200	—	—
	(b) Introduction of Craft in 200 Primary Schools						(b)-do-	-do-	200	200	185

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Opening of two Janta Colleges	—	—	—	—	Institutions	No.	2	—	—
15.	(a) Opening of a School for training of literacy Teachers	1.65	—	—	—	(a)-do-	-do-	1	—	—
	(b) Provision of Social Education literature to adults ..	1.37	0.15	—	—	(b)-do-	-do-	..	..	..
16.	Youth Welfare ..	4.11	0.43	0.12	27.9	Organisa- tion of camps.	No.	No target has been fixed.	—	5
17.	Central Library ...	2.97	0.50	—	—	Purchase of books.	No.	-do-	—	—
18.	Opening of 5 Circula- ting District Libraries	8.13	0.96	—	—	Organisation	No.	5	..	..
19.	Improvement of exist- ing Sanskrit Institu- tion (Tarni Mahavidya- laya)	0.91	0.17	0.11	64.7	Material supplied	—	—	—	—
20.	Provision of additional staff in Directorate and Inspectorate for imple- mentation of the Plan	2.42	0.20	0.04	20.0	Setting up	Section	1	1	1
21.	Opening of one Poly- technic and one Junior Technical Schools ..	11.31	—	—	—	Institutions	No.	2	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22.	Award of Scholarships for Technical and University Education	1.70	0.12	0.12	100.0	Stipends	No.	No target has been fixed.	—	13 for Technical education and 27 for University education.
TOTAL		114.00	7.82	0.77	9.8	×	×	×	×	×

2. *Medical and Public Health*

1.	Ministerial staff for the offices of the Distt. Medical Officers and the Director of Health Services ..	1.46	0.19	0.05	26.3	Persons	No.	20	20	19
2.	Additional Public Health Staff	1.14	0.16	0.01	6.3	Persons	No.	15	15	—
3.	Education & Training	1.42	0.07	—	—	Stipends	No.	59	15	14
4.	Training of Doctors in X-Ray, T.B., D.P.H., Anasthesia, ENT and Opthamology, Malaria and Leprosy	0.47	0.03	0.01	33.3	Trainees	No.	32	9	1
5.	Arrangements for the Post-Graduate training of Doctors at the H. P. Hospital, Simla	3.20	0.41	0.05	12.2	Institute	No.	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Training of Lady Health Visitors, P. H. Nurses	0.47	0.07	—	—	Institute	No.	1	1	—
7.	Training of Midwives Auxiliary Nurse at Nahan	0.79	0.15	0.09	60.0	Centres	No.	1	1	1
8.	Training of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives at Mandi	0.95	0.19	0.07	36.8	-do-	-do-	1	1	1
9.	Start of Dental Clinics	0.28	—	—	—	Clinics	No.	4	—	—
10.	Opening of new Allopathic Dispensaries ..	3.55	0.31	0.01	3.2	Dispensaries.	No.	10	2	1
11.	Installation of X-Ray Plants in the Hospitals in the interior of the Pradesh	0.76	0.24	—	—	Plants	No.	4	1	—
12.	Upgrading of Hospitals. Additional staff for District Hospitals (including upgrading of Gohar Dispensary)	2.01	0.32	0.04	12.5	Hospitals	No.	5	5	5
13.	Conversion of three Dispensaries into Primary Health Centres..	0.42	0.12	0.04	33.3	Centres	No.	3	1	1
14.	New Buildings for Allopathic Dispensary and Staff quarters ..	2.85	0.24	—	—	Buildings	No.	19	5	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.	Medical Store Organisation	3.74	0.54	0.24	44.4	Organisation.	No.	1	1	1
16.	Upgrading of Dispensaries in Chini Area of Mahasu district	0.95	0.14	0.02	14.3	Dispensary	No.	1	1	1
17.	Opening of an Ayurvedic Mobile (Beldar) Dispensary in Chini Area	0.54	0.09	0.02	22.2	-do-	-do-	1	1	1
18.	Opening of an Allopathic Mobile (Beldar) Dispensary in Pangri Area	0.54	0.09	0.01	11.1	-do-	-do-	1	1	—
19.	Expansion of Himachal Pradesh Hospital, Simla: Provision of 100 beds	9.65	2.16	0.37	17.1	Beds	No.	100	50	50
20.	Motor Van Mobile Dispensary for Sirmur district—addition of staff and equipment ..	0.70	0.06	—	—	Dispensary	No.	1	1	1
21.	Hookworm Scheme ..	0.19	0.04	—	—			No target has been fixed		
22.	Goitre Scheme ..	0.28	0.06	0.08	133.3			No target has been fixed		
23.	Starting of a Provincial Laboratory at the H. P. Hospital, Simla	1.47	0.39	0.18	46.2	Laboratory	No.	1	1	1
24.	Laboratories to be attached to Tehsil Headquarters Hospitals	1.24	0.10	0.03	30.0	Laboratory	No.	12	4	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	Key Village Scheme	0.40	0.03	0.01	33.3	Dispensaries	No.	40	10	9
26.	National Malaria Control Programme	4.75	0.89	0.93	104.5	Units	No.	1-1/4	1-1/4	1-1/4
27.	D.D.T. Squads ..	0.26	0.02	—	—	Squads	No.	5	1	1
28.	T.B. Survey and Domiciliary Care ..	0.47	0.14	0.05	35.7	—	No targets have been fixed			
29.	B.C.G. Vaccination ..	1.30	0.24	0.22	91.7	Team	No.	1	1	1
30.	Leprosy Subsidiary Units	2.25	0.46	0.32	69.6	Units	No.	3	1	1
31.	Leprosy Survey and Clinics	2.03	0.40	0.37	92.5	Clinics	No.	5	5	5
32.	Opening of V.D. Clinics	2.01	0.48	—	—	Clinics	No.	5	3	3
33.	Continuation of V.D. Clinics started under the First Five Year Plan	6.27	1.19	1.25	105.0	Clinics	No.	5	5	5
34.	Administrative Staff for A.V. Section (H. Qrs.)	1.22	0.15	0.16	106.7	Section	No.	1	1	—
35.	Administrative Staff for A.V. Section (D.M.O's office) ..	1.23	0.16	0.01	6.3	Section	No.	5	5	—
36.	Expansion of A.V. Pharmacy, Joginder-nagar	0.96	0.38	0.01	2.6	Pharmacy	No.	1	1	1
37.	Research in Indigenous and other systems of medicine ..	1.19	0.48	0.05	10.4	Institute	No.	1	1	1
38.	New buildings for A.V. Dispensaries..	0.95	0.14	—	—	Buildings	No.	10	2	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
39.	Opening of A.V. Dispensaries ..	2.99	0.31	0.02	6.5	Dispensaries	No.	32	8	8
40.	Opening of 11 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	3.34	0.05	—	—	Centres	No.	11	2	2
41.	Continuation of 4 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres for Backward Areas ..	1.45	0.65	0.23	35.4	Centres	No.	4	4	4
42.	Purchase of Motor Van for Medical and Child Welfare work	0.34	—	0.12	Infinite	Jeep	No.	1	1	1
43.	School Health Service	0.95	0.15	0.02	13.3	No targets have been fixed				
44.	Family Planning Centres	2.43	0.50	0.21	42.0	Centres	No.	7	7	5
45.	Health Education ..	0.47	0.27	0.14	51.9	No targets have been fixed				
46.	T.B. Isolation Beds	2.26	0.17	0.07	41.2	Beds	No.	50	10	..
TOTAL		79.65	13.06	5.21	39.9	×	×	×	×	×

3. Drinking Water Supply and Drainage

1.	Drinking-Water Supply and Drainage	89.45	15.00	8.00	53.3	Sets of villages.	No.	400	No target was fixed	Work on 138 sets started.
4. Housing										
1.	Housing	7.60	4.00	3.59	89.8	Houses	No.	150	126	126

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5. Welfare of Backward Classes										
A. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES										
1. Education	4.46					Stipends	No.	No targets have been fixed.		113
2. Publicity	1.44					(a) Community Listening Sets.	No.	.. ..		2
						(b) Pay of Projector operator.		No targets can be fixed		
3. Industries and Co-operation:—										
(a) Industries ..	2.50	1.83	1.26	68.9	(a) Subsidy for spindles and looms.	(b) Subsidy for Societies.	No.	..	5	4
(b) Co-operation ..										
								No targets have been fixed		
4. Wells	2.37							No targets have been fixed.		
5. Agriculture	0.71							-do-		
6. Miscellaneous	3.18							-do-		
7. Medical	0.53					Subsidy	Rs.	..	Rs. 3	Rs. 3
						(thousand)		..	thousand.	thousand.
8. Housing	2.85					Subsidy to families.	No.	..	140	140
TOTAL (A) ..	18.04	1.83	1.26	68.9	×	×	×	×	×	×

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B. TRIBAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED AREAS										
1. Education	4.38	} 4.85	0.87	17.9	1. Institutions.	No.	..	14	4	
2. Forests	2.47				2. Stipends	..	70	25		
3. Medical	1.90				1. Organisations.	..	1	1		
4. Industries	1.42				2. Stipends	..	6	6		
5. Agriculture ..	4.10				Centre	..	1	1		
6. Animal Husbandry	1.89				No target has been fixed.					
7. Miscellaneous ..	7.08				Various schemes have been included.					
TOTAL (B) ..	23.24	4.85	0.87	17.9	×	×	×	×	×	
GRAND TOTAL OF (A) AND (B)	41.28	6.67	2.13	31.9	×	×	×	×	×	
<i>6. Social Welfare</i>										
1. Social Welfare Scheme	4.75	1.00	0.66	66.0	Organisations.	No.	5	Welfare Extension Projects	5	5
<i>7. Labour and Labour Welfare</i>										
1. Expansion of Employment Services ..	1.34	0.30	—	—	Organisations	No.	2	2	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Collection of Employment information	0.21	0.05	—	—	No physical targets can be fixed.				
3.	Training of Craftsmen	8.67	—	—	—	Institution	No.	1	..	..
4.	Directorate of Resettlement and Employment	—	—	—	—	Organisation	No.	1	..	..
TOTAL		10.22*	0.35	—	—	×	×	×	×	×

VI. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

1.	Community Development and National Extension Service ..	118.75	71.68	30.90	43.1	Various schemes have been included.				
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VII. MISCELLANEOUS

1. *Plan Publicity*

1.	Community Listening Schemes (Installation of Community Receivers in the Rural Areas of Himachal Pradesh)	5.62	0.67	0.61	91.4	Community	No.	1,000	250	125
2.	Provision of Vehicles for the Districts Transport by Mules (Publicity through Mobile Vans) ..	2.64	1.48	0.35	23.6	Vehicles	No.	4	3	3

*Includes Government of India's share.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
3.	Opening of Information Centres at Distt. Headquarters ..	0.25	0.02	0.02	100.0	Organisa- tion of centres.	No.	4	..	..
4.	Production of Films on contract basis ..	0.65	0.15	0.05	33.3	Publicity through films.	No.	..	1	1	
5.	Songs and Dramas ..	0.75	0.04	0.01	25.0	Publicity through Dramas.	Drama Inspectors.	4	..	..
6.	Publication of Pam- phlets, Folders and Posters etc. ..	0.04	0.04	0.02	50.0	Publicity through literature.	No targets can be fixed.				10
7.	Publicity through Exhibitions ..	0.20	0.03	0.02	66.7	Publicity ,	through	Exhibitions.			
8.	Publicity through Press Advertisement.	0.10	0.02	0.01	50.0	Publicity	through	Press.			
9.	Special Staff for Five Year Plan Publicity	0.75	0.07	—	—	Organisa- tion.	No.	1	1	—	
TOTAL		11.40	2.52	1.09	43.3	×	×	×	×	×	

1. Strengthening of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics

2. *Statistics*

Being a Research Scheme, no target has been fixed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>3. Local Bodies</i>										
1.	Road and Pavements	3.00	—	—	—	Construction of roads.	Miles	5	—	—
2.	Street Lights	1.50	—	—	—	Pavements	Sq. ft.	42,900	—	—
						Electrification	No.	675	..	..
						K. oil lamps.	No.	..	..	..
3.	Construction of Reading Rooms, Children Parks and Municipal Rest Houses	3.50	—	—	—	Construction.	No.	12	—	—
4.	Bus Stands	0.95	—	—	—	-do-	-do-	12	—	—
5.	Construction of Latrines and Urinals	1.50	—	—	—	Construction of Latrines and Urinals.	No.	60 Latrins 68 Urinals	—	—
TOTAL		10.45	—	—	—	×	×	×	×	×

The symbol .. denotes 'not available'.

Himachal Pradesh Administration



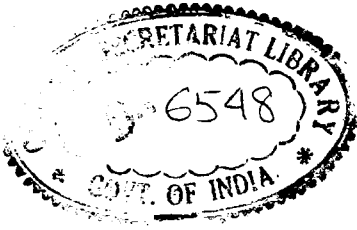
SECOND
FIVE YEAR PLAN
PROGRESS REPORT
FOR
1957-58

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

SECOND
FIVE YEAR PLAN
PROGRESS REPORT
FOR
1957-58



INTRODUCTION

Within the framework of a broad-based Five Year Plan, process of annual planning has got to be followed for making necessary adjustments and changes, from time to time, in the priorities accorded to various programmes *vis-a-vis* the progress made, available resources and growing needs of the people in a developing economy. In this context, periodic review of the progress of the Plan is imperative. Another important purpose served by such reviews is to place the past experience in a correct perspective and thereby direct such action as may be necessary to be taken for the fulfilment of programmes in future.

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics published last year an Appraisal of the Pradesh's First Five Year Plan. This was followed by the Progress Report for the first year (1956-57) of the Second Plan.

The present volume embodies a review of the progress made during the second year of the Second Five Year Plan *i.e.* 1957-58. For ensuring comparability, the broad pattern of the report has been kept the same as for the year 1956-57. With the inclusion of more detailed information on physical achievements, which became available this year, it is hoped that this review will prove more useful in taking a balanced account of the year's achievements in relation to the progress of expenditure. The scope of this publication has also been enlarged by incorporating scheme-wise cumulative achievements upto the end of the year under review.

The Directorate gratefully acknowledges the willing co-operation and encouragement that it received from the Planning and Development Department of the Administration in bringing out this review. Acknowledgement is also made of the valuable assistance rendered by Sarvshri Karam Chand Suri and Raghunath Das Agrawal of the Directorate in the analysis of data and drafting of the report.

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CHAPTER I
SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN
AND

REVIEW OF PROGRESS MADE DURING 1957-58

As in other parts of the country, the Second Five Year Plan of Himachal Pradesh is in essence a continuation and, in accordance with the growing needs of the people, feasible expansion or intensification of the process of development initiated during the First Plan. The total outlay of Rs. 1,472.53 lakhs on the Second Plan of the Pradesh is more than twice on the First. In terms of financial allocation, development of roads and road-transport, which is an essential pre-requisite for the execution of development projects in a difficult hilly terrain like Himachal Pradesh, continues to receive priority. Moreover, the Second Plan is characterised by the inclusion of various schemes relating to (i) welfare of backward classes, (ii) social welfare and (iii) labour and labour welfare. Community Development and National Extension Service programmes as also the development of statistics and local bodies have been brought under the fold of planning for the first time. A comparative picture of the financial allocation, both in terms of actuals and percentages, to the various sectors* during the two Plans can be had from the following table:

Sector	Allocation			
	First Plan		Second Plan	
	Actual (Rs. lakhs)	Percent- age of total	Actual (Rs. lakhs)	Percent- age of total
I. Agriculture and Rural Development ..	154.29	27.3	266.03	18.0
II. Community Development and National Extension Service ..	—	—	118.75	8.1
III. Power	33.11	5.9	213.75	14.5
IV. Industries	11.00	1.9	47.50	3.2
V. Roads and Road-Transport ..	252.08	44.7	458.85	31.2
VI. Social Services ..	112.66	20.0	341.05	23.2
VII. Miscellaneous ..	1.26	0.2	26.60	1.8
TOTAL ..	564.40	100.0	1,472.53	100.0

*Details are given in Appendix I.

PROGRESS OF THE PLAN DURING 1957-58

ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE

Allotment

Out of the total Second Five Year Plan provision of Rs. 1,472.53 lakhs, the allotment for 1957-58 was of the order of Rs. 272.17 lakhs, which also includes the share of the Government of India for the year in respect of minor irrigation and labour and labour welfare. The allotment for the year was 18.5 per cent of the total provision for five years and was in excess by Rs. 2.49 lakhs when compared to the revised allotment of Rs. 269.68 lakhs for the previous year (1956-57). Its distribution* over various components was—Revenue: Rs. 114.07 lakhs, Capital: Rs. 151.10 lakhs and Loans: Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

Broadly, the programme of development incorporated in the annual Plan for 1957-58 was made up as—(a) Agriculture and Rural Development (including Minor Irrigation Works): Rs. 57.75 lakhs, (b) Community Development and National Extension Service: Rs. 31.28 lakhs, (c) Power: Rs. 17.50 lakhs, (d) Roads and Road-Transport: Rs. 68.47 lakhs, (e) Social Services: Rs. 42.92 lakhs and (f) Industries and Miscellaneous Services: Rs. 54.25 lakhs. In terms of percentages, Roads and Road-Transport shared 25.2 per cent of the total allotment for the year, Agriculture and Rural Development 21.2 per cent, Social Services 15.8 per cent, Community Development and National Extension Service 11.5 per cent, Power 6.4 per cent and Industries and Miscellaneous Services 22.8 per cent.

As compared to 1956-57, whereas the allocation during 1957-58 was increased in the case of agriculture and rural development, industries and miscellaneous services, the allotment in respect of other sectors was slightly less. With regard to roads and road-transport, although the total provision for the sector as a whole had decreased as compared to the previous year, the allotment for road-transport was increased by Rs. 2.00 lakhs. Similarly, despite a slight decrease in the overall allotment for Social Services, the allocation for education, medical and public health, housing and welfare of backward classes for 1957-58 was more than that in the previous year. The increase in the allotment for miscellaneous services during the year was mainly shared by developmental buildings, for which a provision of Rs. 37.92 lakhs had been made against Rs. 28.28 lakhs during 1956-57.

Expenditure

The total expenditure incurred during 1957-58 (classified* as—Revenue: Rs. 82.01 lakhs, Capital: Rs. 155.26 lakhs and Loans: Rs. 5.57 lakhs) was Rs. 242.84 lakhs, which was 89.2 per cent of the year's allocation. This percentage when compared with the corresponding figure i.e., 77.1 per cent of 1956-57 (worked out on the basis of revised allotment and expenditure) reveals that the tempo of overall expenditure considerably improved during the year under report. Such improvement in the rate of expenditure was found in almost all the heads of development included in the annual Plan. Sector-wise comparative

*Sector-wise details are given in Appendix IV.

†For details reference is invited to Appendix II.

position* in this respect is depicted by the following table:

Sector	Percentage of Expenditure to Allotment	
	1956-57	1957-58
I. Agriculture and Rural Development ..	69.7	79.7
II. Community Development and National Extension Service	82.3	82.8
III. Power	73.8	94.3
IV. Industries	13.6	31.7
V. Roads and Road-Transport	110.6	122.0
VI. Social Services	41.8	66.2
VII. Miscellaneous	71.0	88.4
TOTAL: Annual Plan ..	77.1	89.2

The actual short-fall in expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 44.38 lakhs, which was, however, off-set to some extent and reduced to Rs. 29.33 lakhs by the excess in expenditure over the corresponding allocation in respect of roads (Rs. 15.04 lakhs) and fisheries (Rupees one thousand). This was mainly shared by Industries (Rs. 6.60 lakhs or 14.9 per cent), Minor Irrigation (Rs. 5.51 lakhs or 12.4 per cent), Community Development and National Extension Service (Rs. 5.37 lakhs or 12.1 per cent), Medical and Public Health (Rs. 5.13 lakhs or 11.6 per cent), Education (Rs. 3.62 lakhs or 8.2 per cent), Welfare of Backward Classes (Rs. 3.18 lakhs or 7.2 per cent), Local Bodies (Rs. 2.91 lakhs or 6.6 per cent) etc. The main reasons for the short-fall in expenditure were late or non-implementation of certain schemes for want or late receipt of necessary sanction and lack of trained personnel.

ACHIEVEMENTS

As against 133† schemes in the previous year, 168† schemes remained in operation during 1957-58. The highlights of achievements under various heads of development are given below:—

1. Agriculture

During the year under review, the manurial and agronomic trials were extended to Chamba district also. Under the programme of increasing Agricultural production, 160 tons of superphosphate and 300 tons of ammonium sulphate were distributed and 32.6 thousand tons of compost prepared in different parts of the Pradesh. A sum of Rs. 6 thousand was given as subsidy for the procurement of improved seeds from 'registered' growers and another Rs. 10 thousand as loans. The target of distributing 2,900 maunds of seeds of improved varieties fixed for the year was also achieved in full. Under the scheme for the multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, three Seed Farms were established. Other note-worthy features of the agricultural programme were (a) bringing of 2,106 acres of land under plant protection operations, (b) expansion of the six existing Potato Development Stations, (c) selection of sites for the construction of 7 sheds and stores, (d) fruit plantation work in 466 acres, (e) establishment of one progeny orchard in Sirmoor district, (f) training of 40 gardeners

*For details, reference is invited to Appendix III.

†While arriving at this figure, a programme covering a number of allied activities e.g. Roads, Minor Irrigation, Housing etc. has been reckoned as a single scheme.

in the planting of orchards, (g) strengthening of the existing sections of Entomology, Plant-pathology, Agronomy and Statistics and (h) the setting up of a Crop Research Section.

2. *Minor Irrigation*

Under this Sector, mention has to be made of the completion of 21 *kuhls* which provided irrigational facilities to an additional area of 3,484 acres.

3. *Animal Husbandry*

The major achievements of the development of activities in this Sector during 1957-58 were (a) opening of two more veterinary hospitals, (b) grant of financial aid to 7 *Himachali* students for acquiring training in various veterinary subjects at institutions outside the Pradesh, (c) acquisition of land, livestock and equipment for the Cattle Breeding Farm at Kataula (Mandi district) and arrangements for the construction of buildings and cattle sheds, (d) purchase and supply of 13 bulls to various hospitals and Panchayats for the cross breeding of indigenous cattle, (e) appointment of five Veterinary Supervisors under the scheme of eradication of rinderpest, (f) expansion of the Artificial Insemination Centre at Kotgarh by the addition of 2 Key Village Units, (g) setting up of two Poultry Extension Centres at Sundernagar and Nahan and (h) acquisition of the land and equipment for the main Sheep Breeding Farm besides the opening of 3 Sheep and Wool Extension Centres in Chamba district.

4. *Forests*

In the year 1957-58, besides carrying out demarcation work in 20 forests extending over an area of 6,956 acres of Suket Forest Division, 2,156 boundary pillars were constructed in Rajgarh Forest Division. For the improvement of pastures, work was also carried out in 36 acres of grass land. For circumventing the shortage of technical personnel, training was imparted to 79 persons in soil conservation methods at the Soil Conservation School, Chamba. Three persons were also deputed to Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun for undergoing Forest Rangers' Training Course.

Under the scheme for the 'Survey and Improvement of Medicinal Herbs', the Botanist (in charge of the scheme) was appointed and a nursery extending over an area of 2 acres was raised. The work relating to the propagation of *bhabbar* grass was completed in 238 acres of land. Completion of construction work in respect of 137 miles of forest roads; construction of 62 buildings in forest areas (against the target of 60); supply of drinking water to 5 buildings located in forest areas; purchase of 3 horses and construction of 7 stables; completion of the conservation and afforestation works in 937 acres of land; and the establishment of a separate Game Department were among other main achievements under this head of development.

5. *Fisheries*

During the year, the construction of the Trout Farm at Chirgaon was completed and about 20,000 trout-eyed ova were imported from the Kulu Hatcheries for being stocked at this Farm. Moreover, under the scheme for the propagation of mirror-carp, against the target of 15,000, 24,000 fingerlings were stocked and distributed within and outside the Pradesh.

6. *Co-operation*

Under the scheme 'administrative staff', one Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Development) was appointed during the year.

7. Panchayats

The main activities under this head of development were (a) the supply of tools and implements to 100 Panchayats, (b) grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 2.68 lakhs to 468 *Gram Panchayats* for meeting the salaries of Panchayat Secretaries, (c) grants-in-aid to the tune of Rs. 20 thousand to *Gram and Nyaya Panchayats* for the purchase of stationery, (d) advancement of Rs. 1.90 lakhs as grants-in-aid to the Panchayats for the construction of 38 *Panchayat ghars* and (e) organisation of *Panch Sammelans*.

8. Consolidation of Holdings

During the year under review, consolidation operations were carried out on 17,670 acres of land against a target of 24 thousand acres.

9. Community Development and National Extension Service

Besides, the continuation of the existing 22 Blocks, the achievements during 1957-58 were highlighted by the opening of two more National Extension Service Blocks *viz.*, Pangi (Chamba district) and Jogindernagar (Mandi district).

In the field of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, the main activities during the year were (a) the distribution of 14,734 maunds of improved seeds and 8,273 maunds of chemical fertilizers, (b) holding of 5,735 agricultural demonstrations and (c) supply of 72 improved animals and 597 improved birds. Construction of 235 rural latrines, 27,156 yards of drains and 888 drinking water wells/*bowlis* were the major achievements under the Health and Rural Sanitation programme.

In the field of Social Education, 294 new Adult Education Centres were started. As many as 3,918 adults were made literate in these centres. Under the road-construction programme, 236 miles of *kucha* roads including footpaths were constructed and 1,181 miles were improved. Whole-time jobs to 61 and part-time jobs to 234 persons were also provided during the year in rural arts and crafts.

The value of people's contribution, mostly in the shape of labour, which stood at Rs. 19.55 lakhs at the end of the year 1956-57, increased to Rs. 31.23 lakhs by the end of the year under review.

10. Power Projects

Major achievements of the development programme implemented during 1957-58 were:—

- (i) increase in the generating capacity of the Chamba Hydro-electric Generating Station and the replacement of the D.C. electric system at Chamba, Nahan and Solan by the A.C. system;
- (ii) renovation and expansion of the distribution systems in the towns of Chamba, Mandi, Solan, Nahan and Sundernagar;
- (iii) establishment of a Sub-Division at Mandi;
- (iv) supply of electricity, for the first time, to the Drang Salt Mines in Mandi district; and
- (v) electrification of 7 towns and villages in Mandi district, 5 in Mahasu district and one town in Sirmur district.

11. Industries (Village and Small-Scale)

Besides the continuation of the production-cum-training centres started

earlier, the achievements during the year under review were (i) opening of one production-cum-training centre in blacksmithy at Rohru, (ii) recruitment of staff for the carpentry centre proposed to be established at Chamba, (iii) setting up of three tailoring training centres at Hatkoti and Rampur in Mahasu district and at Sundernagar in Mandi district, and (iv) starting of the two peripatetic units in respect of leather and wood working at Bilaspur. Moreover, for imparting training in the latest technique of *gur* making, two demonstration units were organised. Under the scheme for the development of sericulture industry, one nursery was started at Dhaula Kuan in Sirmoor district. As an adjunct to rapid industrial development of the Pradesh, industrial loans amounting to Rs. 57 thousand were advanced to the interested parties.

12. Roads

During the year under review, 106 miles of motorable, 43 miles of jeepable and 153 miles of less-than-jeepable roads (mule roads and tracks) were either constructed or improved.

13. Road-Transport

The main achievements under this head of development during 1957-58 were:—

- (i) purchase of 22 vehicles, 31 conversion kits, machinery for Central Workshop and equipment for Stores Reserve; and
- (ii) construction of the booking-office at Chamba and 9 garrages at Dhali

14. Education

During the year under review, 60 junior basic schools were opened, 100 primary schools were converted into junior basic schools and craft material was supplied to 100 primary schools. Besides, 24 lower middle schools and one primary school were upgraded to middle standard and 8 middle schools were converted into senior basic schools. Necessary books and furniture were also purchased for the establishment of a Degree College at Chamba. Moreover, 42 fresh scholarships for the promotion of technical and university education were awarded to the deserving students, besides the continuation of 40 scholarships granted during the previous year. Two junior troops (N.C.C.) were organised and steps for the starting of a central library and five district libraries were taken. The Planning and Statistical unit, started during the previous year, was further strengthened.

15. Medical and Public Health

Major achievements of the development programme implemented during 1957-58 were:—

(i) Medical

- (i) opening of two allopathic and eight ayurvedic dispensaries;
- (ii) acceleration of the construction work on the seven-storeyed building required for the expansion of Himachal Pradesh Hospital at Simla;
- (iii) starting of a Dental Clinic at Solan;
- (iv) upgrading of District Hospitals and one dispensary;
- (v) starting of work relating to research in indigenous and other systems of medicines; and
- (vi) continuation of arrangements for post-graduate training of doctors at the Himachal Pradesh Hospital located at Simla.

(ii) *Public Health*

- (i) Grant of 15 stipends to students for undergoing M.B.B.S., Health Visitors' and Ayurvedic Courses;
- (ii) conversion of one dispensary into Public Health Centre;
- (iii) institution of 10 dispensaries under the Key Village Scheme;
- (iv) continuation of 8 V.D. Clinics started during the earlier years;
- (v) opening of (a) three Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, (b) two Family Planning Centres, and (c) one Leprosy Subsidiary Unit;
- (vi) organisation of one D.D.T. Squad; and
- (vii) continuation of Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives Centres at Nahan and Mandi.

16. *Drinking Water Supply*

During the year under review, water supply facilities were extended to 16 sets of villages. Substantial headway was also made in regard to other water supply schemes.

17. *Housing*

The main activity under this Sector related to the advancing of loans to the tune of Rs. 5 lakhs for the construction of 95 houses under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

18. *Welfare of Backward Classes*

The highlights of achievements made during the year were as under:—

(a) *Welfare of Scheduled Castes*

- (i) grant of 791 scholarships and stipends to the Scheduled Castes students as a step towards promoting education in the backward classes;
- (ii) distribution of 156 *Ambar Charkhas* at subsidised rates to the backward classes;
- (iii) advancing of subsidies to 12 Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies organised by Harijans;
- (iv) training of 10 Harijans as Compounders and Vaccinators; and
- (v) grant-in-aid to Himachal Sewak Sangh and Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, etc.

(b) *Tribal Welfare and Development of Scheduled Areas*

- (i) grant of 84 scholarships and stipends to the students of backward areas and opening of 12 junior basic and 2 *ashram* schools as a step towards spreading education in the scheduled areas;
- (ii) grant of 19 scholarships to the persons belonging to the above mentioned areas for undergoing training in medical profession;
- (iii) starting of two allopathic dispensaries;
- (iv) grant of subsidies to six Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies;
- (v) starting of three outlying veterinary dispensaries;
- (vi) establishment of two progeny orchards;
- (vii) supply of foodgrains at subsidised rates in the tribal and scheduled areas; and

- (viii) grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies carrying out welfare work in these areas.

19. *Social Welfare*

By starting 5 Welfare Extension Centres during the year, the total number of such centres in the Pradesh stood at 33 at the end of March, 1958.

20. *Labour and Labour Welfare*

The highlight of achievements under this head of development was the opening of the Employment Exchange at Chamba in December, 1957. Steps for the establishment of Industrial Training Institute at Solan were also under way.

21. *Plan Publicity*

The Department of Public Relations and Tourism continued its major activity in regard to the publicity of the Plan programme. The highlights of achievements under allied activities were:—

- (i) distribution of 150 community listening sets;
- (ii) appointment of four Drama Inspectors;
- (iii) continuation of three Information Centres started during 1956-57; and
- (iv) appointment of special staff for publicity work relating to Five Year Plans.

22. *Local Bodies*

During the year under review, various schemes involving a total expenditure of Rs. 79 thousand were implemented. For want of details, a record of achievements was not possible to be given in this Report.

CHAPTER II

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the mainstay of the people of Himachal Pradesh, as over 94 per cent of the population depends either directly or indirectly on agricultural pursuits for livelihood. The main objects of the development programme in the field of agriculture are (a) to intensify production efforts being made for removing food shortage and (b) to improve the agricultural economy of the Pradesh by (i) development of cash crops like potato and (ii) horticultural development as a long-term measure. For increasing the production of food-grains, recourse is being taken to the methods of intensive cultivation owing to limited potentialities for extensive cultivation in the Pradesh. A successful beginning in this direction has been made under the First Plan by the initiation of schemes relating to (i) wider use of improved seeds and chemical fertilizers, (ii) adoption of new and better methods of cultivation and (iii) provision of greater irrigational facilities. This programme is being continued on an intensive basis under the Second Five Year Plan. Moreover, as a means to improving the agricultural economy of the Pradesh, the Second Plan lays greater emphasis on the development of horticulture for which the Pradesh has ideal agro-climatic conditions. In this background, increases of about 19 per cent, 26.5 per cent and 33.5 per cent in the production of foodgrains, potatoes and fruits, respectively, over that in 1955-56 are envisaged at the end of the Second Plan.

In addition to the continuation of schemes initiated during the First Plan and first year of the Second Five Year Plan, the programme of work executed during 1957-58 was marked by the implementation of certain new schemes relating to (i) development of local manurial resources, (ii) agricultural marketing, (iii) development of fruit production and (iv) setting up of a Regional Research Station at Mashobra (Mahasu district) for carrying out fundamental and applied research on temperate fruits. In all, 17 schemes in this sector were under operation at the close of the year under report, as against six in the previous year *i.e.* 1956-57.

During the year under report, the financial allocation of Rs. 6.77 lakhs in respect of this sector was 7.9 per cent of the total Second Plan provision (Rs. 84.66 lakhs) for agricultural development and double the amount (Rs. 3.62 lakhs) provided in 1956-57. The expenditure to the tune of Rs. 6.54 lakhs (as against Rs. 74 thousand in the previous year) incurred in the year 1957-58 was 96.6 per cent of the year's allocation. The scheme-wise details of the progress of expenditure and achievements are given below:—

(i) Manurial and Agronomic Trials

Under the scheme, certain manurial and agronomic trials had been conducted on cultivators' fields in Mahasu district during 1956-57. In the year 1957-58, these trials were also extended to Chamba district at a cost of Rs. 16 thousand against the budget allocation of Rs. 17 thousand. Being a service scheme, no physical targets have been fixed.

(ii) Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers

The programme provides for subsidising relatively much higher cost of internal transport in the Pradesh so as to make fertilizers available to the cultivators at an all-India pool price; Rs. 14.00 per maund in respect of ammonium sulphate and Rs. 9.50 per maund for super-phosphate. Under this scheme, short-term loans are also advanced to the cultivators for the purchase of fertilizers. A sum of Rs. 7 lakhs has been provided for the purpose in the Second Plan.

During the year 1957-58, 160 tons of super-phosphate and 300 tons of ammonium sulphate were distributed through co-operative societies and private dealers against the target of 300 tons and 550 tons, respectively. The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 1.78 lakhs as against the budget allocation of Rs. 1.82 lakhs for the year. This amount also includes a sum of Rs. 1.44 lakhs advanced as short-term loans.

The cumulative achievements in respect of this scheme during the first two years of the Second Plan are the distribution of 312 tons of super-phosphate and 640 tons of ammonium sulphate, as against the Plan target of 3,900 and 7,910 tons, respectively. Further, in order to facilitate the supply of fertilizers to cultivators, over 100 licensed depots have been opened so far and steps are already under way to increase their number.

(iii) Development of Local Manurial Resources

The work under this scheme, formerly being executed outside the Plan, was brought under the Plan as late as in December, 1957. It aims at developing local manurial resources in the Pradesh through the preparation of compost, for which a target of 345 thousand tons has been laid down in the Second Plan. No financial ceiling has been fixed for this scheme under the Plan. The expenditure is, however, being met from the overall provision made for the agricultural development programme.

During 1957-58, against the target of 50 thousand tons, 32.6 thousand tons of compost was prepared. A substantial part of this quantity was, however, prepared prior to the inclusion of the scheme in the Plan. The short-fall in the achievement during the year was mainly due to late appointment of staff. The budget allocation of Rs. 35 thousand for the year 1957-58 was utilized in full. In order to speed up the progress of work under this programme, one Compost Inspector has been appointed in each Block and farmers' training camps are being organised. Moreover, green manuring is also being popularised.

(iv) Seed Distribution

The programme of work under this scheme relates to (i) distribution of seeds of improved varieties and (ii) giving of loans to the cultivators for the purchase of such seeds. In this connection, improved varieties of wheat, rice, maize and potatoes have already been evolved. The improved varieties, on an average, yield 3-4 maunds more per acre than the local ones. Besides, a start has also been given to produce hybrid maize seed which ensures 50 to 100 per cent more yield than local varieties. Improved seed, got after multiplication of nucleus seed by selected growers known as 'registered growers', is procured from them for general distribution either by direct purchase or by mutual exchange. For this purpose, a premium of Rs. 2.00 per maund is given.

During 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 6 thousand was given as subsidy for the procurement of improved seeds from 'registered' growers and another Rs. 10 thousand

as loans against a total allotment of Rs. 18 thousand for the year. The target of distributing 2,900 maunds of seeds of improved varieties, fixed for the year, was achieved in full.

By the end of the year under report, 7,929 maunds of seeds of improved varieties were distributed against the total Plan target of 53,500 maunds.

(v) *Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Seeds—Setting up of Seed Farms*

The scheme provides for the establishment of 10 Seed Farms in the Pradesh during the Second Plan period. The programme of work was taken up, for the first time, in the year 1957-58, and three farms—one each in Rohru and Jubbal tehsils of Mahasu district and one in Sadar tehsil of Bilaspur district were established. Against the total allocation of Rs. 1.85 lakhs for the year under review, an expenditure of Rs. 1.84 lakhs was incurred.

(vi) *Plant Protection*

Plant protection operations are being carried out with a view to minimising losses caused to crops, fruits and vegetables by insects, pests and rodents. The programme set out for the Second Plan includes, *inter alia*, supply of insecticides, with a view to controlling San Jose scale and Woolly Aphis on apples and Epilachna-betle on potato, at subsidised rates and provision of loans for the purchase of plant protection equipment. Provision has also been made for the appointment of staff to undertake plant protection operations on the cultivators' fields by specially organised teams which move in the rural areas. Moreover, for the benefit of small cultivators, plant protection equipment and insecticides have been supplied to each Gram Sewak and in some cases to Panchayats also.

During the year 1957-58, the entire budget allocation of Rs. 32 thousand was spent in full in the form of grants, loans, subsidies etc., and 2,106 acres of land was brought under plant protection operations, as against an achievement of 1,943 acres in the previous year. Thus, at the end of the year under review, 4,049 acres of land were covered by the scheme against the Plan target of 12 thousand acres.

(vii) *Potato Development*

Potato is the principal cash crop of Himachal Pradesh. Development of this crop is being given priority under the Second Five Year Plan for improving the agricultural economy. The scheme envisages (i) opening of two new potato development stations and (ii) expansion of existing stations for raising nucleus seed of improved varieties in order to speed up the programme of bringing under such varieties as large potato areas as possible. In connection with the programme set out under (ii), the nucleus seed is further multiplied on the land of 'approved' and 'certified' growers for general distribution. A sum of Rs. 5.14 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme during the Second Plan period.

In connection with potato development programme carried out during 1957-58, Rs. 89 thousand were spent as against the budget provision of Rs. 93 thousand for the year. The work relating only to the expansion of six existing stations was undertaken during the year 1957-58. Establishment of two new stations, one each at Jogindernagar (Mandi district) and at Khara Pathar (Mahasu district) could not be taken in hand due to the non-availability of suitable sites at these places.

(viii) *Construction of Stores and Sheds*

Such construction works have been planned with a view to (i) keeping up the quality of seeds by providing proper storage facilities and (ii) making available to the cultivators adequate facilities for assembling and grading the stocks. The target fixed for the Second Plan is the construction of 14 sheds and stores. The execution of programme, as set out in the scheme was taken in hand for the first time, during 1957-58 and sites were selected for the construction of seven sheds and stores. The scheme is being executed by the Public Works Department.

(ix) *Intensification of Research on Raisin Grapes*

The programme for intensifying research on raisin grapes has been proposed to be carried out at a cost of Rs. 2.11 lakhs during the Second Plan. The scheme started operating at Chini in April, 1957. During 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 17 thousand was spent against the budget allocation of Rs. 18 thousand. Being a research scheme, no physical targets have been fixed. However, by the end of March, 1958, a comprehensive collection of some 40 varieties of grapes had been built up.

(x) *Regional Research Station—Fruit Research*

It is an all-India scheme, under which it is envisaged to establish five Regional Research Stations for intensification of research on important groups of fruits. One of these stations is to be established at Mashobra (Mahasu district) for carrying out fundamental and applied research on temperate fruits.

The provision of Rs. 1.5 lakhs, originally made under the Second Plan for this scheme, has now been increased to Rs. 5.4 lakhs. The scheme was taken up late in 1957-58 and against the budget allotment of Rs. 9 thousand for the year, the total expenditure incurred was of the order of Rs. 7 thousand.

(xi) *Development of Fruit Production*

Development of fruit production during the Second Plan, at an estimated total cost of Rs. 19.40 lakhs, has been planned as a long-term measure for the improvement of agricultural economy of the Pradesh. It envisages (i) provision of on-the-spot technical advice to horticulturists in the field of horticulture and (ii) grant of loans on easy terms to orchard men for rejuvenating old orchards and planning and opening of new ones. The programme was put into execution in August, 1957 and by the end of the year 1957-58, plantation work was carried out in 466 acres against the year's target of 850 acres. The budget allocation of Rs. 1.77 lakhs for the year was, however, utilised in full.

(xii) *Establishment of Progeny Orchards*

Under this scheme, it is proposed to raise quality fruit plants and to supply them at cheaper rates to those interested in planting of orchards. In this connection, two orchards—one each in Sirmoor and Mandi districts, are to be established during the Second Plan period. The execution of the scheme was taken in hand, for the first time, during the year under review *i.e.* 1957-58 and against the financial allocation of Rs. 32 thousand for the year, Rs. 31 thousand were spent on the establishment of one orchard in Sirmoor district.

(xiii) *Training of Gardeners*

The object of the scheme is to impart training in practical aspects of fruit cultivation to 250 gardeners in the planting of orchards during the Second Plan period. During 1957-58, when the scheme started operating, training was

imparted to 40 gardeners against the target of 50 for the year. The cost involved on this training programme was Rs. 9 thousand against the budget allocation of Rs. 10 thousand.

(xiv) *Agricultural Marketing*

An efficient and honest system of marketing and timely collection and dissemination of information relating to market intelligence are of special significance to a sound agricultural economy. The programme of agricultural marketing, which has been drawn up under the Second Plan for the first time in the Pradesh, is designed to cater to the long-felt needs of the Pradesh in this field. The implementation of the scheme was taken in hand only during 1957-58 and against an allocation of Rs. 12 thousand for the year, a sum of Rs. 11 thousand was spent on the recruitment of certain nucleus staff for the proposed Marketing Organisation.

(xv) *Agricultural Publicity and Propaganda*

The scheme envisages the establishment of Agricultural Information Service for the supply of up-to-date information to the cultivators regarding improved varieties of seeds, improved agricultural practices, methods and doses for the application of fertilizers etc. The scheme could only be started from February, 1958 and an expenditure of Rs. 2 thousand was incurred against the budget allocation of Rs. 3 thousand.

(xvi) *Establishment of Agricultural Research Sections*

The programme of work set out under the scheme relates to (i) strengthening of the research sections established during the First Five Year Plan and (ii) setting up of new sections, at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.36 lakhs during the Second Plan. The scheme could only be implemented during 1957-58 when the existing sections of Entomology, Plant-pathology, Agronomy and Statistics were strengthened. This was followed by the setting up of a Crop Research Section in March, 1958 under the charge of a Deputy Director (Crop Research). These sections continued to carry out research work in their respective fields. The expenditure incurred during the year under review was Rs. 3 thousand against an allotment of Rs. 9 thousand for the year.

(xvii) *Staff Scheme*

For timely and effective implementation of the Plan schemes, provision has been made to the tune of Rs. 3.04 lakhs for the recruitment of staff both at the headquarters and in the field during the Second Plan period. In the year 1957-58, Rs. 9 thousand were spent under this scheme against the budget provision of Rs. 10 thousand for the year.

The schemes relating to land development and apiculture could not be implemented during the year under report for want of necessary sanction.

2. MINOR IRRIGATION

In a hilly terrain like Himachal Pradesh, having remote possibilities for undertaking major irrigation projects, development of minor irrigation works becomes all the more important for the attainment of self-sufficiency in the matter of food-grains. The programme of work on minor irrigation, started during the First Plan, was continued during the first two years of the Second Plan. Under the Second Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 95 lakhs has been made for minor irrigation schemes, inclusive of the assistance from the Government of India to

the extent of 50 per cent in the form of loans and subsidies. The physical target fixed under this sector is to bring 63 thousand acres (40 thousand acres under Grow More Food programme and 23 thousand acres under Community Development programme) under irrigation by the end of the Second Plan period.

Against an allocation of Rs. 23.90 lakhs (or 25.2 per cent of the Plan provision) for the year 1957-58, the actual expenditure incurred was to the tune of Rs. 18.39 lakhs. The physical achievement of the year was the completion of construction of 21 *kuhls*, providing irrigation facilities to 3,484 acres of land. In the previous year *i.e.* 1956-57, irrigation facilities were extended to 3,045 acres of land by the construction of 16 *kuhls*.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Livestock play an important role in an economy which is predominantly agricultural in character. In Himachal Pradesh, *vis-a-vis* its having (i) no possibilities for the introduction of mechanised system of cultivation on a sizeable part of the cultivated area comprising tiny and terraced fields, (ii) certain species of livestock which have a significant bearing on its rural economy and (iii) relatively lower yields of livestock products, improvement of livestock assumes a special significance. The object of development programme in this field, which was initiated during the First Five Year Plan and is being continued under the Second Plan, is two fold: (a) extension of curative and preventive facilities in respect of livestock diseases and (b) improvement of breeds with a view to raising yields of livestock products. More stress is, however, being laid on cross-breeding in indigenous cattle and eradication of rinderpest under the Second Plan.

Originally, a ceiling of Rs. 33.25 lakhs was fixed for carrying out the programme of development in animal husbandry sector during the Second Plan period. Subsequently, however, this had to be reduced to Rs. 31.25 lakhs as a result of saving to the tune of Rs. 2 lakhs anticipated under this head and re-appropriated for the development of Panchayats in the Pradesh.

For the year 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 4.95 lakhs (14.9 per cent of the total Plan allocation) was provided under this head of development. This allotment was nearly three times of the amount proposed during the previous year *i.e.* 1956-57. The expenditure incurred during the year was of the order of Rs. 1.97 lakhs. The slow progress of work under the schemes relating to the eradication of rinderpest and cattle breeding, as a result of either late sanction or practical difficulties encountered in their implementation, was the main reason for short-fall in expenditure during the year under report.

With the addition of poultry development and sheep breeding schemes, the number of schemes in operation during 1957-58 increased to eight, as against six at the end of the previous year (1956-57). Scheme-wise progress of expenditure and achievements are discussed below:—

(i) Opening of New Veterinary Hospitals

This is a continuing scheme, having been started during the First Five Year Plan. Opening of 10 new veterinary hospitals at a cost of Rs. 4.29 lakhs is the target fixed for the Second Plan.

During the year 1957-58, two more veterinary hospitals were opened, bringing their total to 4 at the end of the year under report. Against a provision of Rs. 30 thousand, Rs. 22 thousand were spent during the year.

(ii) *Veterinary Education*

Keeping in view the dearth of technical personnel in the Pradesh, a sum of Rs. 29 thousand has been earmarked in the Second Five Year Plan for granting financial aid to *Himachali* students desirous of acquiring veterinary training in institutions outside the Pradesh. Under this programme, it is proposed to depute each year six candidates for receiving training in veterinary and allied subjects at recognised institutions.

Against the target of two candidates for each course (one each for undergoing B.V.Sc., Veterinary Compounder's and Stock Assistants Training Courses), one candidate each was deputed for these three courses during 1956-57. In the year 1957-58, the number of candidates deputed was 3, 2 and 1, respectively. Besides, one scholarship was also awarded for the B.V.Sc. course by the Education Department during the year under report. Thus, at the end of March, 1958, the total number of students to whom financial aid was granted for undergoing training in the aforesaid courses was ten. The total expenditure incurred on this programme by the Animal Husbandry Department during 1957-58 was Rs. 3 thousand against the budget provision of Rs. 5 thousand.

(iii) *Cattle Breeding Scheme*

For improving the quality of cattle in the Pradesh, it is proposed to start a Breeding Farm, where necessary research data will be collected for evolving a breed most suited to the Pradesh. A sum of Rs. 8.48 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme under the Second Plan.

During the year 1957-58, land for the proposed farm was acquired at Kataula (Mandi district) in June, 1957 and arrangements were under way for the construction of buildings and cattle sheds. The staff provided under the scheme was also appointed and requisite equipment and livestock were purchased. Against the financial allotment of Rs. 2.36 lakhs. for the year, the actual expenditure incurred was of the order of Rs. 53 thousand.

(iv) *Cross Breeding of Indigenous Cattle*

Under this scheme, 25 bulls are proposed to be supplied each year to veterinary hospitals and Panchayats for improving the indigenous breed of cattle. The scheme is expected to involve a total cost of Rs. 1.34 lakhs during the Second Plan period. Against eleven in 1956-57, 13 bulls were purchased and supplied to the various hospitals and Panchayats in the Pradesh during the year 1957-58. The actual expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 18 thousand which was in excess of the provision (Rs. 10 thousand).

(v) *Eradication of Rinderpest*

Under this scheme, all the cattle and buffaloes in Himachal Pradesh are proposed to be immunised against rinderpest at a total cost of Rs. 2.69 lakhs during the Second Plan period. For want of necessary staff, the scheme could not make any headway during 1956-57. The staff provided under the scheme was, however, appointed in 1957-58. This consists of 5 Veterinary Supervisors in place of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons as proposed earlier in the scheme. No field operations could, however, be undertaken during 1957-58. A sum of Rs. 1.75 lakhs was provided for the year 1957-58, against which the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 49 thousand.

(vi) *Key Village Scheme*

The scheme was started during the First Five Year Plan period. The programme of work for which an allocation of Rs. 2.39 lakhs has been made under

the Second Plan consists of (i) castration of scrub bulls, (ii) control over breeding through artificial insemination centres and (iii) rearing of calves on a subsidised basis. Against the budget provision of Rs. 39 thousand for the year under report, Rs. 16 thousand were spent on the expansion of Artificial Insemination Centre at Kotgarh. This expansion was carried out by adding 2 Key Village Units to this centre and by undertaking the rearing of calves on a subsidised basis. In the previous year *i.e.* 1956-57, similar expansion work was carried out in Artificial Insemination Centre at Solan.

(vii) Poultry Development

Under the Second Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 2.46 lakhs has been earmarked for the setting up of four Poultry Extension Centres and one Regional Poultry Farm in the Pradesh. During 1956-57, the scheme could not be implemented for want of sanction. In accordance with the Plan programme, two Extension Centres were, however, started at Sundernagar and Nahan in the year 1957-58. The formal sanction to the starting of the Regional Poultry Farm was still awaited. The expenditure during the year was to the tune of Rs. 18 thousand and this amount was met out of the savings under other schemes for the reason that no budget provision existed in respect of this scheme during the year under report.

(viii) Sheep Breeding Scheme

A provision of Rs. 5.73 lakhs has been made for starting a Sheep Breeding Farm (with a wool laboratory) at Chamba and 8 Sheep and Wool Extension Centres in Chamba district during the Second Plan period.

For want of any financial allocation in respect of this scheme during the first two years of the Plan, the expenditure incurred hitherto has been met out of the savings under other schemes. During the year 1957-58, the site for the main Sheep Breeding Farm was acquired, besides the opening of 3 Sheep and Wool Extension Centres in Chamba district. In addition to the purchase of requisite equipment, arrangements for the supply of livestock to the Extension Centres were finalised. The expenditure incurred on the scheme during the year under report was Rs. 18 thousand.

4. FORESTS

Forests occupy an important place in the economy of Himachal Pradesh, being the main source of revenue to the Administration. The importance of forests, which cover as large as 37 *per cent* (4,030 sq. miles) of the total geographical area of the Pradesh, lies in the fact that they, besides providing timber, fuel, fodder, valuable medicinal herbs and various kinds of raw materials for some of the important industries, are very useful means of conserving soil and water resources.

Development programme in regard to forests and other allied spheres is made up as follows:—

- (i) Demarcation of forests with a view to avoiding unauthorised encroachment on State-owned forest areas;
- (ii) construction of roads, paths, buildings in the forest areas so as to make it possible to develop and tap the unexplored forest resources;
- (iii) propagation of *bhabbar* grass used in the manufacture of paper;
- (iv) survey and improvement of medicinal herbs; and
- (v) soil conservation and afforestation.

A successful beginning in respect of the above programme of work was made during the First Five Year Plan when on the implementation of various schemes, a sum of Rs. 11·60 lakhs was spent. For the continuation of this programme during the Second Plan, a provision of Rs. 40·37 lakhs has been made.

During the year under report *i.e.* 1957-58, 12 schemes were in execution. Against an allotment of Rs. 11·34 lakhs for the year, the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 11·07 lakhs. Details of the progress of expenditure and achievements under each scheme are given below:—

(i) *Soil Conservation School*

The training of subordinate staff *e.g.*, Foresters and Forest Guards, in soil conservation methods, was continued at Soil Conservation School opened last year at Chamba. The provision of Rs. 10 thousand made for this programme during the year under report was utilised in full.

As against 53 in the last year, 79 persons were imparted training in soil conservation methods at the above school during 1957-58.

(ii) *Forest Education*

This is a continuing scheme and aims at equipping the Forest Department with personnel trained in forestry. During the year under review, three persons were deputed to Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun for undergoing Forest Rangers' Training Course. For this purpose, Rs. 26 thousand were spent as against the allocation of Rs. 38 thousand for the year.

At the end of the year 1957-58, the total number of persons trained stood at 8—5 in Forest Rangers' Course and 3 for Superior Course.

(iii) *Demarcation of Forests*

Under the Second Five Year Plan, the targets fixed in respect of this scheme are (i) demarcation of 60 forests in Suket Forest Division extending over an area of 28,131 acres and (ii) construction of 980 and 3,235 boundary pillars, respectively, in Chamba and Rajgarh Forest Divisions.

In the year 1957-58, besides carrying out demarcation work in 20 forests extending over an area of 6,956 acres of Suket Forest Division, 2,156 boundary pillars were constructed in Rajgarh Forest Division at a cost of Rs. 62 thousand, against the budget provision of Rs. 66 thousand. The following are the cumulative achievements during the first two years of the Second Plan *i.e.* at the end of the year under report:

Forest Division	Demarcation		Boundary Pillars fixed
	No. of forests	Area covered (acres)	
Suket	27	10,080	—
Rajgarh	—	—	2,509

(iv) *Improvement of Pastures*

Under this scheme, it is proposed to develop pasture lands including re-vegetation of depleted grass lands, eradication of abnoxious woods etc. The

target laid down for this purpose during the Second Plan is to carry out improvement practices over 324 acres and to do patch work over 1,500 acres of grass land.

During 1957-58, improvement work was carried out in 36 acres of grass land (as against 19 acres during 1956-57) and for this purpose, the provision of Rs. 11 thousand made for the year was utilised in full.

(v) *Survey and Improvement of Medicinal Herbs*

The object of this scheme is to explore the possibility of cultivation of certain important herbs and to raise them in experimental gardens for the promotion of their natural growth. The scheme is proposed to be implemented in Chamba district only during the Second Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.75 lakhs.

During the year under report the scheme was put in operation as late as in December, 1957, when a Botanist (in charge of the scheme) was appointed and a nursery extending over an area of 2 acres was raised at a cost of about Rs. 10 thousand.

(vi) *Propagation of Bhabbar Grass*

The scheme was initiated during the First Five Year Plan. It envisages (i) to improve the areas having poor cultivation of *bhabbar* grass and (ii) to stock such lands as are devoid of this grass but possess potentiality for its cultivation. By the end of Second Plan period, propagation work in over 1,200 acres of land in Sirmur district is proposed to be carried out.

During 1957-58, the work was completed in 238 acres, against the target of 250 acres. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 18 thousand against the budget allocation of Rs. 19 thousand. Thus, propagation work was carried out in 450 acres till the end of the year under report.

(vii) *Construction of Roads and Buildings*

(a) *Roads*.—This is a continuing scheme and the target fixed for the Second Plan is to construct 566 miles of roads and paths at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.25 lakhs. So far, 202 miles of forest roads and paths have been constructed, including 137 miles in respect of which construction was completed during 1957-58. The allocation of Rs. 4.03 lakhs made for the year under report was utilised in full.

(b) *Buildings*.—This is also a continuing scheme and aims at removing the long-felt shortage of roofed shelters for the use of tourists and officials of the Forest Department. Under the Second Plan, it is proposed to construct 191 buildings at a cost of Rs. 9.50 lakhs.

In the year 1957-58, 62 buildings were constructed (target for the year being 60) at a cost of Rs. 3.37 lakhs for the year.

At the end of the year 1957-58, the total number of buildings constructed was 101.

(viii) *Water Supply*

The object of the scheme is to arrange for regular supply of water to the staff of the Forest Department as well as to the public in the surrounding areas. Such water supply is also proposed to be used for irrigating fruit nurseries which are being raised around the Government buildings located in forest areas. Five buildings, against the target of 8, were provided with water facilities during the

year 1957-58. For this purpose, Rs. 40 thousand were spent against the budget allocation of Rs. 47 thousand for the year.

So far *i.e.* by the end of March, 1958, water supply has been made available to ten buildings.

(ix) *Purchase of Horses and Mules*

With a view to ensuring prompt touring in the interior by the Forest Officers, it is proposed to provide them with conveyance in the shape of horses and mules under this scheme. During the year 1957-58, besides the construction of seven stables, 3 horses were purchased at an anticipated cost of Rs. 30 thousand. The total number of animals purchased and maintained for this purpose at the end of the year under report was 17 (5 horses and 12 mules).

(x) *Soil Conservation and Afforestation including Panchayat Forests*

This is a continuing scheme and aims at (i) providing a vegetative cover over eroding areas and (ii) planting trees with a view to checking soil erosion and to preserve trees of economic value. The scheme also envisages strict supervision by the Forest Department for ensuring that (i) no land is allowed to go waste and (ii) uncontrolled grazing is stopped. In this connection, by the end of the Second Plan period, afforestation operations are proposed to be carried out in 6,600 acres of land. In the year under report (1957-58), soil conservation and afforestation works were completed in 937 acres, involving an expenditure of Rs. 1.38 lakhs against the budget allocation of Rs. 1.39 lakhs. The cumulative achievement in this connection during the first two years of the Plan is the completion of these operations in 2,455 acres.

(xi) *Game Preservation*

The scheme provides for the setting up a separate Game Department at a cost of Rs. 85 thousand during the Second Plan. Owing to late receipt of sanction in 1956-57, the scheme could not make any headway. During 1957-58, allocation of Rs. 20 thousand was, however, utilised in full for the establishment of this organisation.

5. FISHERIES

For the development of fisheries, a provision of Rs. 2.30 lakhs has been made under the Second Five Year Plan. The main objects of fishery development in the Pradesh are (a) to increase fish production, (b) to develop fisheries so as to ensure its adoption by rural population as a profitable subsidiary occupation and (c) to provide better sports facilities to anglers.

During the year 1957-58, three schemes were in operation. The actual expenditure incurred was to the tune of Rs. 58 thousand, against the provision of Rs. 57 thousand for the year.

The scheme-wise progress of expenditure and achievements is discussed below:—

(i) *Propagation of Mirror Carp*

The scheme provides for the conduct of large-scale experiments on rearing, breeding, feeding and stocking of Mirror Carp at a newly established Research Station at Nahan. This programme involved an expenditure of Rs. 10 thousand during 1957-58, against the budget allocation of Rs. 12 thousand. The number of fingerlings stocked and distributed within and outside the Pradesh

during the year was 24 thousand which exceeded the target of 15 thousand. During the previous year *i.e.* 1956-57, 10 thousand fingerlings were distributed.

(ii) *Establishment of a Trout Farm at Chirgaon (Mahasu district)*

The construction of the Trout Farm at Chirgaon was completed during the year under review (1957-58) and the budget allocation of Rs. 33 thousand for this purpose was utilised in full. About 20 thousand trout-eyed ova were also imported from the Kulu Hatcheries for being stocked at this Farm.

(iii) *Fish Marketing*

The scheme relating to fish marketing was continued till October, 1957, whereafter it had to be abandoned due to certain administrative difficulties. The expenditure on this scheme for this period was Rs. 15 thousand against the total budget allocation of Rs. 12 thousand.

6. CO-OPERATION

Realising the significant and positive role of co-operation in the context of planned economic development, a systematic start was given to co-operative development in the Pradesh during the First Plan period. Under the Second Five Year Plan, execution of an integrated programme in various spheres such as credit, banking, marketing, supply and distribution and co-operative farming is envisaged. In this connection and for efficient working of the Co-operative Societies, various schemes have been drawn up which provide for:

- (a) grants-in-aid and subsidies to the co-operative societies for the purchase of implements, breaking-up and terracing of land, meeting irrigation costs, revenue charges and salaries of staff and the construction of godowns,
- (b) contribution to the share capital of different types of societies,
- (c) recruitment of administrative staff at the headquarters for the proper and timely implementation of Plan schemes, and
- (d) the training and education of untrained staff.

As against Rs. 25.92 lakhs during the First Plan, a provision of Rs. 47.50 lakhs has been made for co-operative development under the Second Five Year Plan. Subsequently, however, the latter ceiling has been reduced to Rs. 42.25 lakhs in view of an anticipated saving of Rs. 5.25 lakhs which has since been re-appropriated to the head 'Panchayats'.

During the year 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 11 thousand was spent against the budget allocation of Rs. 2.84 lakhs. The sizeable short-fall in expenditure was largely due to the non-implementation of a good number of schemes in respect of which either the sanction was not received well in time or necessary allocation did not exist in the budget.

During 1957-58, only two schemes relating to (i) administrative staff and (ii) training and education, could partly be implemented at a cost of Rs. 11 thousand. Under the former scheme, one Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Development) was appointed. Other schemes which were not possible to be implemented for reasons stated above, are as under:—

- (i) Grants-in-aid to Co-operative Farming Societies—for the purchase of implements, breaking-up and terracing of the land, meeting irrigation costs and revenue charges.

- (ii) Subsidies to Co-operative Marketing Societies—towards meeting the cost of the salaries of the staff.
- (iii) Subsidies to Co-operative Credit Societies—for bearing the cost of salaries of the staff.
- (iv) Share Capital to Co-operative Marketing Societies.
- (v) Loans and subsidies to Co-operative Societies—for the construction of godowns.
- (vi) Creation of funds viz. 'State Co-operative Development Fund' and 'Relief and Guarantee Fund'.

7. VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

Steps for the development of Panchayats in Himachal Pradesh were taken, for the first time, during the First Five Year Plan period. Under the Second Five Year Plan, besides the continuation of the schemes initiated earlier during the First Plan, some new schemes have also been included.

The Planning Commission has approved a ceiling of Rs. 26.60 lakhs for the development of Panchayats under the Second Plan. In accordance with the policy laid down by the Government of India, this amount has got to be met out of the savings under other developmental heads *i.e.* this expenditure is to be accommodated within the total Plan ceiling of Rs. 1,472.53 lakhs. Pending the formal approval of the Government of India to the Panchayat Plan as a whole, the programme is, however, being executed against *ad-hoc* sanctions on a year to year basis. A sum of Rs. 6.17 lakhs, earmarked for the execution of development programme during 1957-58, was fully utilised. The progress of expenditure and achievements under each scheme, which remained in operation during the year, is discussed below:—

(i) Pay of Panchayat Secretaries

During the year 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 2.68 lakhs was given as grants-in-aid to 468 Gram Panchayats for meeting the expenditure on the salaries of Panchayat Secretaries.

(ii) Training of Personnel

The scheme provides for the training of Panchayat Secretaries, *Sarpanchs* and *Panchs*. It was initiated, for the first time, during 1957-58. A sum of Rs. 12 thousand was incurred during the year on the organisation of 77 camps at district, tehsil and sub-tehsil levels.

(iii) Supply of Stationery to Gram and Nyaya Panchayats

The object of the scheme is to ensure proper functioning of *Gram* and *Nyaya Panchayats* by advancing grants-in-aid to them for the purchase of stationery etc. For want of necessary funds, the scheme could not be implemented during 1956-57. Grants-in-aid to the tune of Rs. 20 thousand were, however, given to these Panchayats for this purpose during the year under report (1957-58).

(iv) Supply of Tools and Implements

During the year 1957-58, an expenditure of Rs. 1.00 lakh was incurred for supplying necessary equipment in connection with *Shramdan* work to 100

Panchayats, as against Rs. 2.26 lakhs spent during 1956-57 for the supply of similar equipment to 225 Panchayats.

(v) *Construction of Panchayat Ghars*

Construction of *Panchayat Ghars* (with a target of 80 during the Second Plan period), for which no funds could be made available during 1956-57, was started during 1957-58. A sum of Rs. 1.90 lakhs was given as grants-in-aid for the construction of 38 *Panchayat Ghars*.

(vi) *Printing of Pamphlets and other Material*

During the year 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 10 thousand was utilised for the purchase and supply of literature and other material to be required by Panchayat officials in the discharge of their day-to-day functions. For want of any provision, the scheme was not possible to be implemented during 1956-57.

(vii) *Organisation of Panch Sammelans*

The object of organising *Panch Sammelans* at various levels is to inculcate new ideas and community feelings among the public. The scheme was not possible to be put into operation during 1956-57 for want of necessary funds. However, the budget allotment of Rs. 17 thousand was utilised in full during the year under report (1957-58).

8. CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

In Himachal Pradesh, consolidation operations were taken up at the fag end of the First Five Year Plan. Thus, an area of 4,184 acres was possible to be consolidated by the end of 1955-56.

Under the Second Five Year Plan, Rs. 9.50 lakhs have been allotted for the continuation of these operations. The physical target fixed in this regard is to consolidate 120 thousand acres of land.

For carrying out the programme during 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 1.20 lakhs (against Rs. 1.00 lakh proposed in the previous year) was provided. Against a target of 24 thousand acres for the year, consolidation of about 18 thousand acres of land was carried out in Mahasu, Mandi, Sirmoor and Bilaspur districts, at a cost of Rs. 1.18 lakhs. In the previous year, 13 thousand acres of land was consolidated. The district-wise break-up of the area consolidated during the first two years of the Second Plan is given below:

District	Area consolidated (acres)		
	1956-57	1957-58	Total
Mhasu	2,446	6,132	8,578
Mandi	4,540	2,001	6,541
Sirmoor	4,579	6,296	10,875
Bilaspur	1,701	3,241	4,942
TOTAL	13,266	17,670	30,936

Non-fulfilment of physical targets was mainly ascribed to the paucity of trained field staff.

CHAPTER III

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

As in other parts of the country, the Community Development and National Extension Service programmes have, in Himachal Pradesh also, gained considerable momentum in the last few years of their existence. The people even in the interior have started evincing keen interest in them and importance of the object 'to make men and women imbued with a sense of both individual and joint responsibility so that they may rise individually to a full personal life and collectively to a full social life' of these programmes is increasingly being realised every where. Although the programmes relating to Community Development and National Extension Service did not form part of the First Plan, they have now been brought under the fold of the Second Five Year Plan, under which a provision of Rs. 118.75 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

The number of Blocks, which was only 14 at the end of First Plan period, has gone up to 24 by the end of the year under report (1957-58). These Blocks were spread over all the five districts of the Pradesh and covered an area of 8,664* sq. miles with a population of about 10* lakhs persons in 11,824* villages. In the following table are incorporated the series-wise details of the total coverage under the combined programme till the end of 1957-58:

Series	Blocks at work (Nos.)	Area covered (square miles)	Villages covered (Nos.)	Popula- tion covered (*000 persons)
POST-INTENSIVE BLOCKS:				
<i>(Converted from C.P. and C.D. Blocks)</i>				
1952-53 series	.. 4	767.7	2,349	240.7
1953-54 series	.. 1	304.5	610	95.6
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS:				
<i>(Converted from N.E.S. Blocks)</i>				
1955-56 series	.. 2	532.3	1,413	70.6
1956-57 series	.. 4	1,365.5	2,741	200.6
NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCKS:				
1954-55 series	.. 2	931.0	1,206	96.3
1955-56 series	.. 1	73.2	198	41.7
1956-57—				
April series	.. 2	903.4	2,140	79.7
October series	.. 6	3,786.6	1,167	175.3
TOTAL	.. 22	8,664.2	11,824	1,000.5

*Excludes figures in respect of Jogindernagar and Pangri Blocks which started functioning with effect from 29th March, 1958 against 1957-58 series.

The Blocks in operation thus covered about 79 per cent of the area and 90 per cent of the population of the Pradesh. According to the approved pattern, a Block should cover a population of 66,000. Adoption of this pattern in regard to coverage has, however, not been possible in Himachal Pradesh, owing to widely dispersed population which would have resulted in the formation of Blocks of unmanageable size from the point of view of areas. As a result of such and other practical considerations, the total number of Blocks for covering the entire land of the Pradesh has been raised to 40 as against 34 proposed earlier.

PROGRESS OF WORK

During the year under review *viz.* 1957-58, the total expenditure on these programmes amounted to Rs. 25.91 lakhs against the budget allotment of Rs. 31.28 lakhs. The expenditure during the previous year was to the tune of Rs. 28.95 lakhs against the budget provision of Rs. 35.16 lakhs. The details of progress made on various fronts upto the end of the year 1957-58 are given in subsequent paragraphs. However, these achievements should not strictly be assessed only from point of view of quantitative measurements but they have also to be judged, to a great extent, in terms of human values *i.e.* from the concept of 'every village having a Panchayat and a co-operative, every family being a member of these by right, every family having a plan of production, every family contributing a part of its surplus labour to the community, every woman and child having a place in the village structure, appropriate to them'. Moreover, the progress made so far in the Pradesh has to be viewed in the light of limitations imposed by climatic conditions which curtail drastically the working period in a year and hardly leave about 7 months for field work.

Agricultural and Allied Services.—The activities in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry, in view of their obvious importance to rural economy, have been given highest priority in the 'programme content' relating to Community Development/National Extension Service Blocks. Distribution of improved seeds, seedlings, manures and agricultural implements; encouragement of fruit and vegetable cultivation; demonstration of improved practices with special stress on Japanese method of paddy cultivation; development of local manurial resources with special emphasis on the popularisation of green manure, are the important activities under 'Agriculture'. Establishment of Artificial Insemination Centres with two sub-centres attached to each; up-grading of livestock and poultry by the distribution of pedigree bulls, rams and exotic breeds of poultry; protection of livestock and poultry from diseases are the main activities under 'Animal Husbandry' programme. The following table embodies the highlights of achievements during and upto the end of the year 1957-58:—

Item	1957-58	Cumulative (by the end of 1957-58)
1. Improved seeds distributed (mds.)	.. 14,734	55,334
2. Chemical fertilizers distributed (mds.)	.. 8,273	22,568
3. Agricultural demonstrations held (Nos.)	.. 5,735	19,669
4. Improved animals supplied (Nos.)	.. 72	573
5. Improved birds supplied (Nos.)	.. 597	1,069

In addition, distribution of 1,717 improved agricultural implements, digging of 39,451 compost pits and bringing of 667 acres of land under green

manuring were among other major achievements in the Block areas till the end of March, 1958. The net area brought under irrigation till that date was 21,908 acres. Moreover in terms of cumulative achievements, besides the treatment of 12,62,190 animals, 52,396 animals were castrated as a means to improving the breed of cattle.

Health and Rural Sanitation.—As a step towards improving the drinking-water facilities and sanitation in the rural areas, the programme in regard to improvement of medical and public health facilities, dissemination of the basic principles of hygiene; construction and renovation of drinking-water wells/*bowlis*; construction and pavement of village lanes and drains was continued. The progress made in this direction till the end of the year 1957-58 is as under:

Item	1957-58	Cumulative (by the end of 1957-58)
1. Rural latrines constructed (Nos.)	.. 235	400
2. Drains constructed (Yds.)	.. 27,156	71,045
3. Drinking-water wells/ <i>bowlis</i> :		
Constructed (Nos.)	.. 888	1,610
Renovated (Nos.)	.. —	2,691

In addition to above, 7,865 sq. yards of village lanes had been paved and 153 smokeless *chulhas* were constructed in the Block areas till the end of the year 1957-58.

Social Education.—In the field of Social Education, it is envisaged to develop and organise various organisations of people such as Youth Clubs and Farmers' Unions and *Mahila Samitis* and *Mandals*. Opening of Community Recreation Centres, Adult Education Centres and Reading Rooms is another important feature of the programme. The details of achievements in these fields till the end of March, 1958, are given below:

Item	1957-58	Cumulative (by the end of 1957-58)
1. Adult Education Centres started (Nos.)	.. 294	890
2. Adults made literate (Nos.)	.. 3,918	25,596

Besides, 340 Reading Rooms and Libraries, 572 Community Centres, 758 Youth Clubs and Farmers' Unions and 183 *Mahila Samitis* and *Mandals* had been opened/organised in the Block areas since the initiation of the programmes in this Pradesh. With a view to inculcating the spirit of leadership among the villagers, by the end of 1957-58, 52 village camps were also organised in which 1,107 villagers were trained.

Communications.—As an aid to speedy economic development of the Pradesh, road development programme relating to the opening up of inaccessible areas and improving and re-orienting the existing roads is also receiving adequate attention under the Community Development programme. The details of

achievements in this connection till the end of March, 1958, are as under:

Item	1957-58	Cumulative (by the end of 1957-58)
<i>Kucha</i> roads (including foot paths):		
Constructed	.. 236	1,067
Improved	.. 1,181	4,945

During the year 1957-58, a number of culverts were also constructed, thus bringing their total number since the initiation of the programme to 120.

In addition to the various achievements as have been discussed above, 709 co-operative societies were functioning during 1957-58. Under rural arts and crafts programme, whole-time jobs to 61 and part-time jobs to 234 persons were provided during the year under report. With a view to finalising the future programme in the various sectors, 77 meetings of Block Advisory Committees were also held in the Blocks during the year.

People's contribution.—In accordance with the underlying idea of these programmes that 'the motive force for improvement should come from the people themselves', the Community Development and National Extension Service programmes have by now created considerable enthusiasm among the people of the Pradesh. Even people in the interior have started evincing special interest in the construction and improvement of village roads and opening of village schools. But on account of their weak financial position, their main contribution has been in the shape of labour. The total value of labour, cash and other contributions by the people at the end of 1957-58 was estimated at Rs. 31.23 lakhs, against Rs. 19.55 lakhs by the end of the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 22.85 lakhs were contributed in the shape of labour and the rest (Rs. 8.38 lakhs) in cash and other forms of contribution.

CHAPTER IV

POWER PROJECTS

Systematic development of power resources of the Pradesh, undertaken for the first time during the First Five Year Plan period, is being continued with priority under the Second Plan. For this purpose, a large amount of Rs. 213.75 lakhs (14.5 per cent of the total Plan outlay) has been earmarked. The target fixed for the generation of power at the end of the present Plan period is 3,100 k.W., in addition to 2,200 k.W of power proposed to be purchased from the neighbouring States. The power thus acquired is planned to be utilised for the electrification of 700 villages in different districts and un-electrified tehsil headquarters in the Pradesh. An increase in the industrial load from 300 H.P. at the end of the First Plan to nearly 6,000 H.P. by 1960-61 is also envisaged.

The provision made for the execution of power projects during 1957-58 was 17.50 lakhs. Against this, the actual expenditure incurred was to the tune of Rs. 16.51 lakhs. The highlights of the achievements during 1957-58 were:—

1. *Generation*

The generating capacity of the Chamba Hydro-electric Generating Station was increased from 170 k.W. to 200 k.W. and the D.C. Plant was replaced by an A. C. one. Small diesel sets were also brought into commission at Theog and Rampur.

2. *Distribution*

The distribution systems in the towns of Chamba, Mandi, Solan, Nahan and Sundernagar were renovated and expanded.

3. *Conversion from D.C. to A.C. System*

Such conversion was made in respect of electric systems at Chamba, Nahan and Solan.

4. *Construction of High-tension Lines*

About 80 miles of H.T. line was constructed and Sub-Stations were provided on the net-work of H.T. transmission and distribution systems.

5. *Establishment of a Sub-Division at Mandi*

For effective and timely implementation of the power schemes included in the Second Plan and to cope with the increased work-load in Mandi district, another Sub-Division was established at Mandi in August, 1957.

6. *Supply of Power to Drang Salt Mines*

Electricity was provided for the first time to the Drang Salt Mines in Mandi district.

7. *Electrification of Towns and Villages*

During the year under report, 7 towns and villages in Mandi district, 5 in Mahasu district and one town in Sirmoor district, were electrified. The towns and villages provided with electricity were Khuli Ahjoo, Sukha Bagh, Pasal, Upper Chamba, Balak Rupi, Durgarian and Dennak in Mandi district; Rampur, Theog, Salogra, Ber and Brewery in Mahasu district; and Paonta in Sirmoor district.

*At the end of the year 1957-58, the quantum of power generated from both hydel and diesel systems of generation was of the order of 734 thousand kWh. Of this, 443 thousand kWh (41·9 *per cent*) was sold for domestic consumption, 215 thousand kWh (20·3 *per cent*) as commercial light and small power, 247 thousand kWh (23·3 *per cent*) as industrial power and the rest—153 thousand kWh (14·5 *per cent*) was sold for miscellaneous purposes.

*The figures are based on information released by Central Water and Power Commission (Power Wing).

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES (VILLAGE AND SMALL-SCALE)

Owing to the lack of adequate facilities for the development of large-scale industries in the Pradesh, efforts have been directed in recent years towards developing small-scale industries for proper and fuller utilisation of the available raw-materials. Such development measures, in addition to their ensuring an increase in the production of consumers' goods, are being undertaken for improving the economic condition of under-employed rural population by providing direct as well as indirect employment opportunities in village and small-scale industries. A successful beginning in this direction was given in the First Five Year Plan period by the opening of a number of production-cum-training centres. The Second Five Year Plan also lays considerable emphasis on the development of village and small-scale industries and a sum of Rs. 47.50 lakhs has been earmarked for the purpose. In all, 26 schemes are proposed to be implemented during the Second Plan period, of which 13 are new schemes, 7 are those taken over from Community Projects and 6 are incomplete schemes of the First Five Year Plan carried over to the Second Plan.

During the year 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 9.67 lakhs was provided for the implementation of the schemes under this sector against which the actual expenditure came to Rs. 3.07 lakhs. The progress of expenditure was, however, much satisfactory as compared to the year 1956-57. The scheme-wise details of progress made during 1957-58 are given below:—

1. *Sericulture*

The scheme was initiated during the First Five Year Plan and aims at the development of sericulture industry in the Pradesh through the establishment of mulberry farms, production of disease-free cellular silk seed, reeling of cocoons and production of silk yarn etc. A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the purpose under the Second Plan.

During the year 1957-58, one nursery was started at Dhaula Kuan (Sirmur district), thereby bringing the total number of nurseries to 5. From these nurseries, 4,384 mulberry plants of improved variety were planted departmentally and 8,948 plants were distributed to the farmers. Moreover, the Department was, for the first time during the year, in a position to produce locally in its granage silk seeds enough to meet its total seed requirements. The production of cocoons was estimated to have increased to 13,000 lb. Against the budget allocation of Rs. 78 thousand, a sum of Rs. 72 thousand was utilised under this scheme during the year.

2. *Production-cum-training Centres*

With a view to imparting training to interested persons in various trades and for acquainting the artisans in the latest methods of production, emphasis continues to be laid on the setting up of more production-cum-training centres in the Pradesh. These centres include (a) those newly proposed; (b) centres which could not be started during the First Five Year Plan; and (c) centres taken

over from the Community Development Blocks.

Under category (a), it was envisaged to open two centres each in black-smithy and carpentry and four centres in tailoring by the end of Second Plan period. None of these centres could be started during the first year of the Second Plan *i.e.* 1956-57, as the necessary staff was not possible to be recruited. The progress made in this direction during 1957-58 is as under:—

(i) *Black-smithy*

During 1957-58, one production-cum-training centre in black-smithy was started at Rohru in Mahasu district and the preliminaries regarding the other centre (proposed to be opened at Chamba) were completed. A sum of Rs. 11 thousand was incurred on this scheme against the budget provision of Rs. 25 thousand.

(ii) *Carpentry*

The scheme which envisaged the establishment of two centres for the manufacture of wooden articles was put into operation during the year. The staff for the centre to be started at Chamba was appointed and other preliminaries were completed. However, it was not possible to go ahead with the scheme for the establishment of second centre in Bilaspur district as the staff was not possible to be appointed during the year under review. The expenditure incurred was to the tune of Rs. 4 thousand, against the budget provision of Rs. 33 thousand.

(iii) *Tailoring*

Under this scheme, four tailoring training centres were to be established. During 1957-58, three centres were established at Hatkoti and Rampur in Mahasu district and at Sundernagar in Mandi district. The setting up of the fourth centre at Chamba was postponed till recruitment of necessary staff. The expenditure during the year came to Rs. 31 thousand against the budget provision of Rs. 26 thousand.

Among the centres which were taken over from the First Plan (category-b), provision was made during the Second Plan for the continuation of sports-goods centre at Paonta, rope making centre at Tirlokpur (Sirmoor), wood working centre at Paonta, basketry-ware centre at Nahan and black-smithy centre at Jogindernagar. An expenditure of Rs. 29 thousand was incurred on the maintenance of these centres during 1956-57. The expenditure during 1957-58 came to Rs. 42 thousand against the budget provision of Rs. 87 thousand.

The centres under category (c) *i.e.* which were taken over from the Community Development Blocks, included:

- (i) centre for training and manufacture of leather goods at Sundernagar (Balh Block),
- (ii) weaving centre at Sundernagar (Balh Block);
- (iii) five peripatetic units in black-smithy, weaving, leather, tailoring and wood working (Bilaspur);
- (iv) basketry-ware centre at Kunihar (Kunihar Block);
- (v) two hosiery centres at Paonta and Solan (Paonta and Kunihar Blocks);
- (vi) tanning centre at Arki (Kunihar Block); and
- (vii) tailoring centre at Paonta (Paonta Block).

Of these, all the centres were established during 1956-57 except for one relating to basketry-ware at Kunihar and two peripatetic units in respect of leather and wood working at Bilaspur. The latter two units were started during 1957-58. The total allocation for the year 1957-58 was Rs. 69 thousand, against which an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 54 thousand was incurred.

3. *Gur Making*

Under this scheme, it has been proposed to organise two demonstration parties for imparting training in the latest technique of *gur* making and a sum of Rs. 30 thousand has been provided for the purpose under the Second Plan. During 1957-58, two demonstration units in *gur* making were organised—one in Paonta area (Sirmur district) and the other in the Balh Valley (Mandi district). The expenditure incurred during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3 thousand against the budgetted amount of Rs. 13 thousand.

4. *Stipends and Scholarships*

For the promotion of technical education in the Pradesh, a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been set aside under the Second Plan for awarding stipends and scholarships to the trainees in the Production-*cum*-training Centres. For carrying out this programme, a sum of Rs. 33 thousand was earmarked for the year 1957-58, against which Rs. 22 thousand were actually utilised.

5. *Grant of Industrial Loans*

The scheme for the advancement of loans to private parties with a view to encouraging the industrial expansion of the Pradesh and for the rapid development of cottage and small-scale industries, was not administratively approved by the Government of India till the end of the year under report. However, a grant of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was placed at the disposal of the Administration by the Government of India for disbursement of loans during the year 1957-58. Of this, a sum of Rs. 57 thousand was advanced during the year under report. For widening the coverage of the scheme, the Government of India was also requested for the liberalization of the loan rules and the extension of the Punjab State Aid to Industries Act to Himachal Pradesh.

6. *Sales Shops*

The scheme envisaged the establishment of five sales shops—one in each district of the Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.13 lakhs for the display of handicrafts and cottage industry products. In this direction, much headway could not be made during the year under report. The Sales Shop at Simla, established during 1956-57, however, continued to cater to the marketing needs of all the districts. A sum of Rs. 8 thousand was incurred during the year against the budget allotment of Rs. 34 thousand.

The schemes relating to saponine industry, sugar manufacture, cidrus *deodar* oil and working of minerals could not be implemented during 1957-58, due to technical and administrative difficulties and were, therefore, dropped. The schemes for the manufacture of lead pencils and for the recruitment of staff—administrative and superintendence, were also not possible to be implemented during the year due to the non-availability of technical staff in the case of former and for want of necessary approval to the latter scheme.

CHAPTER VI

ROADS AND ROAD-TRANSPORT

1. ROADS

The positive and significant role of roads in the economy of a hilly terrain like Himachal Pradesh hardly needs any emphasis. Such a development is imperative for opening up inaccessible areas as also for undertaking development programmes even in the interior. Accordingly, road-construction programme has received top priority both under the First and the Second Five Year Plans. As much as 41.6 per cent of the total outlay was earmarked for the development of roads under the First Five Year Plan. As a result of the execution of large-scale road-construction works, the mileage of motorable and jeepable roads, which was only 255 miles before the First Five Year Plan, had increased to 896 miles by the end the year 1955-56. Under the Second Five Year Plan also, emphasis continues to be laid on road development which shares the maximum (29.1 per cent) of the total Plan outlay. The programme of work in this connection under the Second Plan consists of construction and improvement of (i) roads other than National Highways, (ii) roads in backward and tribal areas and (iii) inter-State roads of economic importance.

The target laid down for this purpose is the construction and improvement of (a) 588 miles of motorable, (b) 604 miles of jeepable and (c) 232 miles of other than jeepable roads by the end of the Second Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 427.50 lakhs.

Out of the total Second Plan provision of Rs. 427.50 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 58.97 lakhs or 13.8 per cent was provided for the year 1957-58. This allotment was in addition to the amount proposed to be incurred on the roads of inter-State importance and National Highways. The expenditure during the year came to Rs. 74.01 lakhs against Rs. 76.80 lakhs spent during 1956-57.

During the year, 106 miles of motorable, 43 miles of jeepable and 153 miles of less-than-jeepable roads (mule roads and tracks) were either constructed or improved against the target of construction/improvement of 144 miles of motorable and 148 miles of jeepable roads, thereby bringing the cumulative achievements during the first two years of the Second Plan to the construction/improvement of 231 miles of motorable, 118 miles of jeepable and 153 miles of less-than-jeepable roads. The district-wise break-up of the achievements in regard to motorable and jeepable roads made during 1957-58 is given below:

District	Length (Miles)	
	Motorable	Jeepable
Mahasu	59	18
Mandi	23	—
Chamba	12	19
Sirmur	8	—
Bilaspur	4	6
TOTAL	106	43

Besides, construction of 7 bridges on the various roads was completed during the year under review.

2. ROAD TRANSPORT

In view of very remote possibility for the establishment of railways as a means of transportation in Himachal Pradesh, development of road-transport, side by side the road-construction works, has a special significance in the context of rapid economic development of the Pradesh running to a large extent across high mountains. As such, ever since the formation of the Pradesh in 1948, considerable emphasis has been laid on this aspect of development. In this connection the Administration, while realising the importance of efficient road-transport system for the Pradesh, took a bold step in 1949 by way of nationalisation of the transport system. Such action was necessary in view of (i) inadequate transport arrangements on hill-roads before the formation of Himachal Pradesh and (ii) the transport services being run by private bodies who had insufficient number of vehicles, mostly old and often ill-suited for hill-roads. During the First Five Year Plan period, a sum of Rs. 18.13 lakhs was spent and the number of buses and trucks plying over 45 routes was increased to 104 and 126, respectively, by the end of 1955-56.

Under the Second Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 55.35 lakhs, including Rs. 24 lakhs as the share of Railways, has been provided for the development of road-transport. However, owing to a later decision of the Railways in regard to their non-participation in the State transport undertaking, the matter with regard to the fixing of the final ceiling had to be referred to the Government of India in the Planning Commission afresh and their reply in this connection was awaited till the close of the year under report.

The provision of Rs. 9.50 lakhs made for the year 1957-58 was utilised in full against an expenditure of Rs. 7.78 lakhs incurred during 1956-57. Besides the continuation of schemes initiated during the First Plan period and the first year of the Second Plan, the programme of work executed during the year, included the implementation of the scheme relating to the conversion of 'petrol' vehicles into 'diesel' ones. The scheme-wise details of progress of expenditure and achievements are discussed in the following paragraphs:

(i) *Purchase of Vehicles*

As a part of the programme of putting larger number of vehicles on roads, a sum of Rs. 32.75 lakhs has been earmarked for the purchase of 132 vehicles during the Second Plan period. Of this, a sum of Rs. 6.42 lakhs was utilised during 1957-58 on the purchase of 22 vehicles against the target of 26. The amount spent was in accordance with the budget allocation for the year. During the previous year *i.e.*, 1956-57, bodies on 25 chassis had been constructed against the target of purchasing 27 vehicles.

(ii) *Conversion of Petrol Vehicles into Diesel Ones*

With a view to economising the consumption of fuel, the Second Plan provides for the conversion of 80 petrol vehicles into diesel type. This conversion is proposed to be made in respect of such vehicles as might have covered their scheduled life. During the year under report which was the first year of the operation of the scheme, a sum of Rs. 17 thousand was spent on the purchase of 31 conversion kits.

(iii) *Machinery for Central Workshop*

During 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 12 thousand was utilised on the purchase of machinery for the Central Workshop. This expenditure was in consonance with the budget provision for the year.

(iv) *Stores Reserve (including Engine Assemblies etc.)*

Under the scheme, a provision of Rs. 5.60 lakhs has been made for the purchase of stores reserve during the Second Plan period. In the year 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 1.91 lakhs was spent on the purchase of necessary equipment which was in accordance with the target.

(v) *Buildings*

Under the programme of constructing buildings such as garrages, booking offices etc. at different places in the Pradesh, a sum of Rs. 88 thousand was spent during 1957-58 on the construction of one booking office at Chamba and nine garrages at Dhali.

CHAPTER VII

SOCIAL SERVICES

1. EDUCATION

Owing to the lack of a developed and organised educational system in the Pradesh, the two major problems which the Administration faced on the eve of the First Plan were (i) expansion and improvement of existing educational facilities and (ii) re-orientation of the educational system. The achievements in this direction under the First Five Year Plan period constituted only a humble beginning towards undertaking the huge task. Accordingly, the development programme in the field of education has been drawn up with a view to carry forward the process of development at all stages *i.e.* from pre-primary to university stage, as well as to provide for physical and audio-visual education and other extra-curricular activities. The total provision made for this purpose during the Second Plan period is of the order of Rs. 114·00 lakhs.

During the year 1957-58, against the budget allotment of Rs. 7·88 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 4·26 lakhs was spent. Out of the 23 schemes proposed to be executed during the Second Plan period, 12 schemes remained in operation as against 8 in the previous year (1956-57). The short-fall in expenditure was largely due to the late execution of some of the schemes for which codal formalities could not be completed in time and also because of the non-conversion of existing institutions into Higher Secondary/Multi-purpose Schools on account of the late decision of the Punjab University (to which the institutions of this Territory are affiliated) regarding the secondary system of education. The scheme-wise progress made during the year is discussed below:—

(i) *Primary/Junior Basic Education*

(1) *Opening of 200 new Basic Primary Schools.*—The scheme envisages the opening of 200 new basic primary schools in the Pradesh during the Second Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 14·41 lakhs. It could not be implemented during 1956-57 for want of necessary sanction. However, it was put into execution during 1957-58 and in accordance with the target fixed, 60 basic primary schools were opened. An expenditure of Rs. 24 thousand was incurred against the budget provision of Rs. 89 thousand for the year.

(2) (a) *Conversion of 200 existing Primary Schools into Junior Basic Schools.*—The object of the scheme is to expand basic education in the Pradesh through the conversion of existing primary schools into junior basic schools during the Second Plan period. The scheme was taken in hand, for the first time, during 1957-58 and conversion of 100 existing primary schools into junior basic type schools was carried out in the year.

(b) *Introduction of Craft in 200 existing Primary Schools.*—With a view to expanding the scope of primary education, the scheme provides for the introduction of craft in 200 existing primary schools. During

1956-57, craft material was supplied to 185 such schools against the target of 200. In the year under report (1957-58), craft material was supplied to 100 schools and target fixed for this purpose was fully achieved.

The expenditure incurred during the year 1957-58 on the above two schemes was to the tune of Rs. 68 thousand against the budget provision of Rs. 1·20 lakhs.

(ii) *Secondary Education*

(1) The schemes relating to:—

- (a) upgrading of 25 Lower Middle Schools to Middle Standard;
- (b) provision of Sewing Machines to Girls High and Middle Schools; and
- (c) provision of Craft in 15 existing Middle Schools;

aim at the extension of educational facilities in the Pradesh and provision for the introduction of craft education in the existing schools at a cost of Rs. 5·74 lakhs during the Second Plan period. During the year 1957-58, an expenditure of Rs. 25 thousand was incurred on these schemes against the budget provision of Rs. 83 thousand. The achievements under these schemes during the year were as follows:—

- (i) Twenty-five lower middle schools (including one primary school) were upgraded to middle standard.
- (ii) In accordance with the target, 10 sewing machines were supplied to various middle and high schools (an equal number in the year 1956-57).
- (iii) Like the previous year *i.e.* 1956-57, craft material was made available to 15 existing middle schools.

(2) *Conversion of existing Middle Schools to Senior Basic Schools.*—As a part of the long-term programme for gradual conversion of eight existing middle schools into senior basic schools at an estimated cost of Rs. 1·44 lakhs during the Second Plan period, craft material was supplied to 4 middle schools during 1956-57 against the target of conversion of 4 such schools. However, during 1957-58, all the proposed schools were converted into senior basic schools and an expenditure of Rs. 23 thousand was incurred against the budget allocation of Rs. 43 thousand.

(iii) *University Education*

(1) *Opening up of a Degree College.*—The scheme for the establishment of a degree college at Chamba during the Second Plan period at a cost of Rs. 5·20 lakhs could not be put into operation during 1956-57 for want of necessary sanction and certain unavoidable administrative difficulties *e.g.*, refusal of the Punjab University to the admission of students etc. During the year under review *i.e.*, 1957-58 also, only Rs. 22 thousand were incurred on the purchase of library books and furniture etc., against the budget allotment of Rs. 25 thousand.

(2) *Award of Scholarships for Technical and University Education.*—The programme of work under this scheme during the year under report consisted of the continuation of 40 scholarships granted during the previous year as well as grant of 42 fresh scholarships for the promotion of technical and university education. The budget allotment of Rs. 36 thousand was utilised in full.

(iv) *Miscellaneous Schemes*

(1) *Formation of 23 Junior Division Troops (20 for Boys and 3 for Girls) and Raising of 400 A.C.C. Cadets.*—A start to this programme of development was given during the First Plan, with a view to imbibe the spirit of service and leadership in the youth. The scheme has been proposed to be continued during the Second Plan period at a cost of Rs. 3.28 lakhs. Under the scheme, five Junior Division Troops (4 for boys and 1 for girls) were organised during 1956-57. During 1957-58, an allocation of Rs. 45 thousand was made for this scheme, against which Rs. 42 thousand were utilised for organising 2 Junior Division Troops (for boys) and raising of 100 A.C.C. Cadets. The achievements were in consonance with the physical target fixed for the year.

(2) *Opening of a Central Library.*—The scheme provides for the establishment of a Central Library at Solan in Mahasu district. It could not be started during the first year of the Second Plan for want of necessary sanction. In the year under review *i.e.* 1957-58, Rs. 31 thousand were utilised for the purchase of library books and furniture required for the proposed library. Staff as provided in the scheme could not, however, be appointed due to certain administrative difficulties.

(3) *Opening of 5 District Circulating Libraries.*—Under the Second Plan, it is proposed to spend Rs. 5.58 lakhs, for the establishment of 5 circulating libraries—one each in the five districts of the Pradesh. The scheme was implemented, for the first time, during 1957-58 and a sum of Rs. 97 thousand was utilised on the purchase of books and furniture required for the proposed libraries. The staff was not, however, possible to be appointed during the year.

(4) *Improvement of Existing Sanskrit Institution.*—The object of the scheme is to promote Sanskrit education in the Pradesh. During 1957-58, Rs. 2 thousand were spent on the supply of furniture and library books to Tarni Sanskrit Mahavidyalay, Solan against the budget allocation of Rs. 29 thousand, while the expenditure incurred during the previous year was Rs. 11 thousand.

(5) *Setting up of a Planning and Statistical Unit.*—In order to cope with the increased work-load and for effective and timely implementation of the Plan schemes, a Planning and Statistical Unit was set up in the Directorate of Education during 1956-57. In the succeeding year *i.e.* 1957-58, the Unit was further strengthened and the budget allocation of Rs. 34 thousand was fully utilised.

The schemes relating to transformation of existing schools into higher secondary schools; organisation of seminars for headmasters and secondary teachers; organisation of Extension Service Departments in the institutions; raising of middle schools to high schools standard; audio-visual education; appointment of district social education organisers; and provision of social education literature to adults could not be implemented during the year under review for want of timely sanctions to the schemes and the late decision of the Punjab University regarding the Secondary system of education.

2. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Before the start of the First Five Year Plan, medical and public health facilities were not adequate in the Pradesh. The number of hospitals and dispensaries was too small and hospital buildings were dilapidated, ill-designed and ill-adapted for the purpose. The development in these fields was, therefore, attached high priority under the First Plan and a number of schemes were implemented at a cost of Rs. 51.83 lakhs. The programme of development initiated during the First Plan is being carried on under the Second Plan and a sum of Rs. 79.65 lakhs has been earmarked for this purpose.

Against an allocation of Rs. 13.14 lakhs for the year 1957-58, the actual expenditure was Rs. 8.01 lakhs. The short-fall in expenditure was due to the non-availability of technical personnel and the late implementation of certain schemes. The scheme-wise progress of expenditure and achievements made during the year under review is discussed below:—

A. MEDICAL

(i) *Arrangements for Post-Graduate Training of Doctors at the Himachal Pradesh Hospital, Simla*

The object of the scheme is to provide post-graduate training facilities at the Himachal Pradesh Hospital, Simla in order to overcome the shortage of trained doctors in the Pradesh. During 1957-58, the scheme was started with a skeleton staff and necessary stores were purchased. Arrangements for the recruitment of staff, as provided under the scheme, were also being made. An expenditure of Rs. 13 thousand was incurred during the year against the budget provision of Rs. 19 thousand.

(ii) *Opening of Allopathic Dispensaries*

As a part of the Second Plan programme of opening 10 allopathic dispensaries in the Pradesh, 2 such dispensaries were opened during 1956-57 and an equal number during 1957-58 which were in consonance with the target laid down for the purpose. Against the budget provision of Rs. 29 thousand for 1957-58, the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 8 thousand.

(iii) *Upgrading of Hospitals: Additional Staff and Equipments for District Hospitals (including upgrading of Gohar and Chini Dispensaries)*

During the Second Plan period, the target fixed for the scheme is to upgrade four district hospitals and two dispensaries by suitable augmentation of staff and by the addition of stores and equipments. Although all the proposed hospitals and one dispensary had been partially up-graded during 1956-57, much progress could not be made during 1957-58, with the result that only a sum of Rs. 7 thousand was spent during the year against the budget allocation of Rs. 49 thousand. The slow progress of the programme was due to the non-availability of doctors in the Pradesh.

(iv) *Buildings for Allopathic Dispensaries and Staff quarters*

Construction of three allopathic dispensary buildings and 16 staff quarters during the Second Plan period is envisaged under the scheme. During the year under review, sites for the construction of five buildings were selected.

(v) *Medical Store Organisation*

The Organisation which was set up during 1956-57 for making available to hospitals such stores as are not available either at the Government Medical Stores Depot, Karnal, or with the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, was further strengthened during the year 1957-58. An expenditure of Rs. 60 thousand was incurred for this purpose against the budget provision of Rs. 68 thousand.

(vi) *Opening of Ayurvedic and Allopathic Mobile (Beldar) Dispensaries*

The scheme provides for the opening of one mobile ayurvedic dispensary in Chini and an allopathic dispensary of the same type in Pangi area, with a view to meeting the urgent need of medical aid to the people there, especially in

winter season when these areas remain cut off from the rest of the Pradesh. Whereas, the dispensary in Chini area was started during 1956-57, steps were undertaken for the establishment of the proposed dispensary in Pangi area during 1957-58. Against the budget provision of Rs. 5 thousand for the year, an expenditure of Rs. 4 thousand was incurred on the dispensary functioning in the Chini area.

(vii) *Starting of Dental Clinics*

The object of the scheme is to attach four dental clinics to the hospitals operating at Tehsil headquarters. This programme was not possible to be executed during 1956-57 for want of necessary sanction. However, against the target of 4, one dental clinic was opened and attached to the hospital at Solan during 1957-58, at an estimated cost of Rs. one thousand against the budget provision of Rs. 4 thousand.

(viii) *Expansion of Himachal Pradesh Hospital, Simla*

During the year under review, the pace of work on the construction of seven storeyed building of the Himachal Pradesh Hospital, Simla, which was taken up during 1956-57, was accelerated. A sum of Rs. 1.06 lakhs was incurred for the purpose against the budget allotment of Rs. 1.07 lakhs. This was a part of the long term objective of providing 100 additional beds in the said hospital, out of which 50 additional beds were made available during 1956-57 alone by making suitable adjustments in the verandahs of the existing building.

(ix) *Motor-Van Mobile Dispensary for Sirmoor district (Addition to Staff and Equipments)*

The dispensary which was started under the First Plan was to be further strengthened during the Second Plan period, by the addition of staff and equipment. Due to the non-availability of doctors, necessary augmentation of staff was not possible during the first year of the Second Plan i.e. 1956-57. However, during 1957-58, the scheme was partly implemented and a sum of Rs. 3 thousand was utilised against the budget allocation of Rs. 8 thousand.

(x) *Starting of a Provincial Laboratory at the Himachal Pradesh Hospital, Simla*

The programme relating to the setting up of a Provincial Laboratory at Simla was put into execution during 1956-57 when some staff as provided under the scheme was appointed and necessary stores and equipments were purchased. During 1957-58, however, much progress could not be made due to the non-availability of technical personnel and only a sum of Rs. 1,200 was spent against the budget provision of Rs. 29 thousand.

(xi) *Laboratories to be attached to Tehsil Headquarter Hospitals*

In all, 12 laboratories are to be started under the scheme. In accordance with the Plan programme, four laboratories were started during 1956-57 and only one during 1957-58 (against the target of 4). The other three laboratories scheduled to be started during 1957-58, could not be established for want of technical personnel. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 27 thousand for the year, Rs. 16 thousand were utilised.

(xii) *Opening of Ayurvedic Dispensaries*

Out of the 32 dispensaries proposed to be started during the Second Plan period 16 dispensaries (8 in each year) were started during the first two years (1956-57 and 1957-58) of the Second Plan, which was in accordance with the targets laid down for the purpose. During the year 1957-58, a sum of

Rs. 25 thousand was utilised against the budget allocation of Rs. 52 thousand.

(xiii) *Buildings for Ayurvedic Dispensaries*

Under the scheme, the construction of ten buildings has been envisaged for the existing ayurvedic dispensaries which are at present housed in rented buildings. By the end of March, 1958, estimates were approved and sites were selected for the construction of 4 such buildings against the target of the construction of 4 buildings.

(xiv) *Expansion of Ayurvedic Pharmacy at Jogindernagar*

A sum of Rs. 5 thousand was spent during the year on the expansion of Ayurvedic Pharmacy at Jogindernagar against the budget provision of Rs. 20 thousand. Steps were already under way for the recruitment of the additional staff provided for under the scheme.

(xv) *Research in Indigenous and other Systems of Medicines*

During the year 1957-58, some of the staff provided for the Research and Testing Institute attached to Ayurvedic Pharmacy at Jogindernagar, for carrying out research work on the indigenous medicines, was recruited. The construction work in respect of this Institute had already been started during the previous year, when the necessary stores were also purchased. A sum of Rs. 8 thousand was spent during 1957-58 against the budget allocation of Rs. 21 thousand.

(xvi) *Ministerial Staff for the Offices of the District Medical Officers and the Director of Health Services*

The scheme envisages the augmentation of the staff both at the headquarters and in the districts, for the effective and timely implementation of the Plan schemes. Out of a total of 20 provided for under the scheme, 19 persons were appointed during 1956-57. During 1957-58, no additional staff was recruited. However, an expenditure of Rs. 37 thousand was incurred for meeting the salaries of the staff recruited during 1956-57, against the budget allocation of Rs. 38 thousand.

(xvii) *Administrative Staff for Ayurvedic Section at the Headquarters and at the Districts*

With the increase in the number of ayurvedic units in the Pradesh, it was considered necessary to have separate ayurvedic sections in the offices of the Director of Health Services and the District Medical Officers for proper and efficient working of various units and the effective execution of the Plan programme. Under this scheme, by the end of the year 1957-58, one section was established at the Pradesh headquarters (Simla) and five such sections in the offices of District Medical Officers. An expenditure of Rs. 4 thousand was incurred during 1957-58 against the budgetted amount of Rs. 34 thousand.

The scheme relating to the installation of X-Ray plants could not be implemented during the year for want of necessary equipment.

B. PUBLIC HEALTH

(i) *Education and Training*

With a view to meeting the shortage of trained and qualified doctors in the Pradesh, the Second Five Year Plan provides for the grant of 59 stipends to deserving candidates of the Pradesh for undergoing M.B.B.S., Health Visitors and Ayurvedic courses. During the year 1957-58, in accordance with the target, 15 stipends were granted as against 14 during the previous year.

(ii) *Training of Doctors in X-Ray, T.B., D.P.H., etc.*

The object of the scheme is to provide specialised training to 32 doctors in different fields in X-Ray, T.B., D.P.H., etc. during the Second Plan period. One doctor was deputed for training during 1956-57 and 2 in 1957-58 against the target of nine in each year. The non-fulfilment of the target was largely due to the shortage of doctors and the inability of the Department to relieve them for long-term training.

Under the above two schemes, a sum of Rs. 30 thousand was incurred during 1957-58 against the budget allocation of Rs. 35 thousand.

(iii) *Training of Lady Health Visitors*

As provided for under the scheme, a training centre for the training of Lady Health Visitors was started, for the first time, at the Himachal Pradesh Hospital, Simla, during the year 1957-58 and a sum of Rs. one thousand was utilised against the budget allocation of Rs. 8 thousand.

(iv) *Training of Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives at Nahan and Mandi*

A sum of Rs. 17 thousand was incurred during 1957-58 against the budget allocation of Rs. 36 thousand for the continuation of two centres at Nahan and Mandi for imparting training to Auxiliary Nurses. The main difficulty for the continuation of these centres is that sufficient and suitable number of girls are not forthcoming for this training, for which purpose steps are being taken to create incentives by granting suitable stipends to the trainees.

(v) *Conversion of Dispensaries into Primary Health Centres*

As a part of the programme of converting 5 dispensaries into Primary Health Centres during the Second Plan period, one dispensary each was converted during 1956-57 and 1957-58. The target of converting 2 dispensaries during 1957-58 was not possible to be achieved due to the non-availability of technical personnel. An expenditure of Rs. 4 thousand was incurred during the year against the budgetted amount of Rs. 15 thousand.

(vi) *Hook-worm Scheme*

Under this scheme, medicines were purchased and supplied to the Medical Officers of Health for distribution free of cost to the patients. The total allocation for the year was Rs. 4 thousand, against which an expenditure of Rs. 3 thousand was incurred.

(vii) *Goitre Scheme*

Under the scheme which is restricted to Mahasu district only, iodised salt was distributed free of cost to the patients for the treatment of goitre. An expenditure of Rs. 3 thousand was incurred during the year against the budgetted amount of Rs. 5 thousand.

(viii) *Key Village Scheme*

The scheme provides for free medical aid to the villagers by the touring doctors of the adjoining dispensaries. The programme was extended to ten dispensaries during 1957-58, as against nine during 1956-57. The target laid down for each of these two years was 10 against the total Plan target of 40. Out of the budget allotment of Rs. 7 thousand for 1957-58, Rs. 2 thousand were actually spent.

(ix) *Malaria*

(a) *National Malaria Control Programme*.—Under the National Malaria Control programme, the working of 1-1/4 units started under the First Five Year Plan, was continued during the year under review. Against the budget allocation of Rs. 1.27 lakhs, the actual expenditure incurred was to the tune of Rs. 1.04 lakhs.

(b) *D.D.T. Squads*.—Under the programme for killing breeding ova, spraying work was undertaken in all the malarious regions of the Pradesh and one squad each was started during 1956-57 and 1957-58. This was in consonance with the target laid down for the purpose. An expenditure of Rs. one thousand was incurred during the year 1957-58 against the budget allotment of Rs. 5 thousand.

(x) *Tuberculosis*

(a) *T.B. Survey and Domiciliary Care*.—The scheme could not be undertaken till the end of the year 1957-58 for want of Health Visitors. Five Health Visitors, as provided for under the scheme, were, however, subsequently appointed and are undergoing training at the District Hospitals. During the year under review, a sum of Rs. 4 thousand was incurred on the purchase of stores and equipment against the budget provision of Rs. 14 thousand.

(b) *B.C.G. Vaccination*.—One full team organised during the First Five Year Plan for carrying out vaccination work throughout the Pradesh was continued during 1957-58 as well. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 23 thousand against the allocation of Rs. 29 thousand.

(c) *Isolation Beds for T.B. Patients*.—Under the scheme, against the total Plan target of providing 50 beds for T.B. patients in all the districts of the Pradesh only 10 beds were provided in Sirmur district during 1956-57. However, the target of providing 10 beds during the year 1957-58, was not possible to be achieved for want of technical staff.

(xi) *Leprosy*

(a) *Leprosy Subsidiary Unit*.—Besides the continuation of a subsidiary unit started at Mashobra (Mahasu district) during the First Plan period, one more unit was set up at Mandi during 1957-58, in accordance with the target. The provision of Rs. 41 thousand made for the year was utilised in full.

(b) *Leprosy Survey and Clinics*.—During 1957-58, expenditure of Rs. 77 thousand (against the budget provision of Rs. 84 thousand) was incurred on the continuation of five clinics started under the First Plan.

(xii) *Opening of V.D. Clinics*

The object of the scheme is to extend the V.D. clinic facilities to the largest possible area of the Pradesh, so as to reduce the incidence of venereal diseases to the maximum possible extent. In this connection, a target of opening three clinics has been laid down under the Second Five Year Plan. The proposed three clinics were set up during 1956-57. The budget provision of Rs. 49 thousand for the year 1957-58, was utilised in full for the continuation of these units.

(xiii) *Continuation of V.D. Clinics started under the First Plan*

The five V.D. clinics started during the First Plan period continued functioning during 1957-58 also, when an expenditure of Rs. 1.03 lakhs was incurred against the budget provision of Rs. 1.51 lakhs.

(xiv) Opening of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

The scheme envisages the opening of 11 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the Pradesh, during the Second Plan period. In accordance with the phased programme, two such centres were started during 1956-57. During 1957-58, three more centres were opened and thus the target was fully achieved. An expenditure of Rs. 3 thousand was incurred against the allocation of Rs. 40 thousand made for the year.

(xv) Continuation of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres for the Backward Areas

The four Maternity and Child Welfare Centres for the Backward Areas started during the First Plan, were continued during 1957-58 and a sum of Rs. 26 thousand was utilised against the budget provision of Rs. 34 thousand.

(xvi) School Health Service

The provision for carrying out medical examination of school children has been made under the scheme. During the first two years of the current Plan, the scheme was implemented by the existing staff of the Department. However, efforts are being made to recruit two gazetted doctors as proposed under the scheme. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 15 thousand provided for the year under review, a sum of Rs. 4 thousand was utilised.

(xvii) Health Education

The scheme which could not be undertaken in the previous year, was taken up, for the first time, during the year 1957-58. One photographer and a driver, as provided for under the scheme, were appointed, and necessary arrangements were also made for the recruitment of the Health Educator. An expenditure of Rs. 5 thousand was incurred during the year against the budget allotment of Rs. 6 thousand.

(xviii) Family Planning Centres

Besides, the continuation of the five Family Planning Centres started under the First Plan, two such centres were opened during 1957-58 at a cost of Rs. 24 thousand against the budget provision of Rs. 40 thousand for the year.

(xix) Additional Public Health Staff

For efficient and smooth working of the Public Health Organisation, provision for the recruitment of additional staff, including Medical Officers of Health, Sanitary Inspectors and other ministerial staff, has been made under this scheme. The entire staff except the Medical Officers of Health, was appointed during 1957-58. Recruitment of officers was not possible due to the shortage of technical hands. A provision of Rs. 19 thousand was made for the year, against which the actual expenditure incurred was only Rs. 5 thousand.

3. DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

A step towards solving the long-standing problem of drinking water supply in the Pradesh was taken during the First Plan period. Efforts in this direction are being continued under the Second Five Year Plan for which targets laid down are—providing drinking water supply facilities to 22 towns and 400 sets of villages by the end of 1960-61 at a total cost of Rs. 89.45 lakhs.

During 1957-58, 16 schemes were completed, of which 6 were in Mahasu district, 5 in Mandi, 3 in Sirmur and one each in Chamba and Bilaspur districts.

Besides, certain schemes were partly completed and construction work on a number of *bowlis* made substantial progress during the year. The total expenditure on these schemes was Rs. 4.22 lakhs, against the year's allocation of Rs. 4.57 lakhs.

The district-wise details of the scheme completed during 1957-58 are given below:—

Mahasu district:	Water supply schemes at Kacharkhana, Narkanda, Sanau, Dhanwari, Mahana and Kotgarh.
Mandi district:	Water supply schemes at Khemeri, Chandiana, Dhaliar, Kasla and Dhadwan.
Sirmur district:	Water supply schemes at Kherail, Chabvil and Kharamuj.
Chamba district:	Water supply scheme at Rajpura.
Bilaspur district:	Water supply scheme at Kooh.

4. HOUSING

In the context of providing adequate and hygienic housing facilities in the Pradesh, the programme of work under this sector, started during 1956-57, was carried on during the year under report. For this purpose, the year's allocation of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was utilised in full.

The programme of work carried out during the year 1957-58 consisted of the grant of long-term loans at reasonable rate of interest under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme to (i) persons with an income less than Rs. 6,000 per annum and (ii) Co-operative Societies with members fulfilling the above condition. The number of houses constructed during the year came to 95 against 126 during the previous year *i.e.* 1956-57, thereby bringing the total number of houses constructed to 221 during the first two years of the Second Plan.

5. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The programme of work relating to the Welfare of Backward Classes in Himachal Pradesh was not covered by the First Five Year Plan. Nevertheless, during the First Plan period, certain funds were utilised for carrying out programmes relating to the eradication of untouchability and uplift of backward and tribal areas.

Under the Second Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 41.28 lakhs has been provided under this head of development. Of this ceiling, Rs. 18.04 lakhs have been provided for schemes relating to the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Rs. 23.24 lakhs for Tribal Welfare and development of Scheduled areas. These schemes mainly aim at:

- (i) creating in the people an initiative to develop, to their advantage, the natural resources which are available in abundance; and
- (ii) helping the local population in finding extra source of income and removing under-employment amongst them.

For carrying out the programme during 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 8.55 lakhs, representing 20.7 per cent of the total Second Plan provision (Rs. 41.28 lakhs), was provided against an allocation of Rs. 6.67 lakhs during the previous year. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 5.38 lakhs (Rs. 3.02 lakhs on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Rs. 2.36 lakhs on Tribal Welfare and Scheduled areas). The short-fall in expenditure was largely due to the late execution of certain schemes. The scheme-wise details of the progress of

expenditure and achievements are given below:—

A. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

During the year under review, against a ceiling of Rs. 3.10 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 3.02 lakhs was spent on the execution of following programmes:—

(i) Education

During 1957-58, against a sanctioned budget of Rs. 79 thousand, an expenditure of Rs. 82 thousand was incurred on (i) award of scholarships and stipends, (ii) purchase of books and stationery and (iii) subsidy to hostels maintained for non-Scheduled Caste persons. In all, 791 scholarships and stipends were awarded and books and stationery worth Rs. 24 thousand were supplied.

(ii) Publicity

Under the scheme relating to visual publicity, issue of pamphlets, observance of Harijan days and cost of community sets etc., involving an expenditure of Rs. 1.44 lakhs during the Second Plan period, the entire budget allocation of Rs. 29 thousand for the year 1957-58 was utilised. Besides purchasing ten community sets and 85 dry batteries, one m.m. Bell and Howell sound silent projector, one generator and cameras and flash guns were purchased by the Publicity Department for propaganda and publicity purposes in areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes. Posters and hand-bills on the removal of untouchability were issued and two days *i.e.* 7th December, 1957 and 7th March, 1958, were observed as Harijan days.

(iii) Cottage Industries and Co-operation

(a) *Cottage Industries.*—The scheme envisaging an expenditure of Rs. 2.30 lakhs during the Second Plan period on the purchase of spinning wheels and looms, training of Harijan boys and distribution of subsidies for rehabilitation of trainees, was carried out during 1957-58 at a cost of Rs. 14 thousand, against the budget allocation of Rs. 33 thousand. In all, 156 *ambar charkhas* and 30 sewing machines were purchased and distributed and 3 persons were trained.

(b) *Co-operation.*—The object of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 20 thousand during the Second Plan period to 25 multi-purpose co-operative societies organised by the Harijans. During 1957-58, subsidies amounting to Rs. 10 thousand, were given to 12 multi-purpose co-operative societies (4 each in Mandi and Mahasu districts and 2 each in Chamba and Sirmur districts). This amount was in accordance with the budget provision for the year. During 1956-57, similar subsidies were granted to 4 multi-purpose co-operative societies—one each in Chamba, Mandi, Mahasu and Sirmur districts.

(iv) Wells

The scheme provides for the construction and repairs of wells and drinking water channels and envisages a total expenditure of Rs. 2.37 lakhs during the Second Plan period. During the year under report, the entire budget allocation of Rs. 47 thousand was spent on the purchase and distribution of pipes, construction of 8 drinking water channels (three each in Mandi and Mahasu districts and two in Chamba district), and the repair of 10 wells and *bowlis* (five in Mandi district, two each in Mahasu and Sirmur districts and one in Chamba district).

(v) *Agriculture*

Against the total Plan provision of Rs. 71 thousand and the budget allocation of Rs. 15 thousand for the year, a sum of Rs. 11 thousand was spent during 1957-58, on the supply of agricultural implements (costing Rs. 6,000) and the distribution of fruit plants (Rs. 5,000).

(vi) *Medical*

(a) *Supply of medicines for treatment of Harijans.*—During 1957-58, medicines worth Rs. one thousand were distributed through social workers to the ailing Harijan families.

(b) *Training in Medical Profession.*—A sum of Rs. 3 thousand was incurred for awarding stipends to four Scheduled Caste women for being trained as *dais* and to ten males for compounders' and vaccinators' training.

(vii) *Housing*

Against the Plan provision of Rs. 2.85 lakhs for the advancement of subsidies (in cash and kind) to the deserving Scheduled Caste families for the construction and improvement of 1,000 houses, a sum of Rs. 53 thousand was spent during 1957-58 (against budget provision of Rs. 40 thousand).

(viii) *Miscellaneous*

(a) *Linking of inaccessible places with main roads.*—Out of the total allocation of Rs. 1.38 lakhs under the Second Plan for the construction of 60 miles of link-roads, a sum of Rs. 27 thousand was spent during 1957-58.

(b) *Improvement of Sanitation in Harijan Colonies.*—Under the Second Plan, Rs. 50 thousand have been provided for carrying out the work relating to improvement of sanitation in Harijan colonies. During 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 15 thousand (which was in accordance with the budget allocation) was spent.

(c) *Aid to Voluntary Agencies.*—An expenditure of Rs. 10 thousand was incurred during 1957-58, on account of giving grant-in-aid to Himachal Harijan Sewak Sangh and Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust etc.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

No scheme under this programme could be implemented for want of sanction during 1957-58.

B. TRIBAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED AREAS

During the year under review, against a ceiling of Rs. 5.45 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 2.36 lakhs was actually spent. The head-wise details of the progress of expenditure and achievements are given below:—

(i) *Education*

Out of the total Second Plan provision of Rs. 4.38 lakhs for the expansion and promotion of educational facilities in the scheduled areas, a sum of Rs. 1.45 lakhs was provided for the year 1957-58. The expenditure against this amount came to Rs. 62 thousand. With this amount, 12 Junior Basic Schools were opened in Chini and Pangri areas and two *Ashram* Schools were started at Roghi (Mahasu district) and Garola (Chamba district). Besides, monetary help was also provided for the purchase of books and stationery to tribal students.

(ii) *Publicity*

During 1957-58, against a provision of Rs. 36 thousand, an expenditure of Rs. 9 thousand was incurred on the purchase of community sets and for meeting the cost of projector and generator etc.

(iii) *Forests*

During 1957-58, there was a provision of Rs. 65 thousand for the construction of *sarais*, maintenance of the *chilgoza* nursery (started during 1956-57) and raising of the fodder plantation in Lower Busher. Against this allotment, the expenditure during the year was Rs. 21 thousand.

(iv) *Cottage Industries and Co-operation*

(a) *Cottage Industries*.—No amount could be spent under this scheme during the year under review.

(b) *Co-operation—Establishment of Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies*.—A sum of Rs. 7 thousand was incurred during the year on the grant of subsidies to 6 multi-purpose co-operative societies.

(v) *Agriculture*

Against the overall Second Plan provision of Rs. 4.10 lakhs for the improvement of agriculture in the scheduled areas, an expenditure of Rs. 33 thousand (out of the budget allocation of Rs. 37 thousand) was incurred during 1957-58 on the establishment of two progeny orchards (one each in Chini and Pangri areas). Funds for buildings, as provided in the budget could not be utilised as the areas remained under snow from October onwards.

(vi) *Animal Husbandry*

Against a provision of Rs. 94 thousand, a sum of Rs. 26 thousand was spent during 1957-58, on account of sheep-cum-goat breeding, poultry schemes and starting of 3 outlying dispensaries in Dodrakwar, Chini and Pangri areas.

(vii) *Medical*

For the award of stipends to tribal students and for the starting of two allopathic dispensaries in Chini and Pangri areas, a sum of Rs. 50 thousand was allotted during 1957-58, out of which Rs. 10 thousand were spent. In all, nineteen stipends were awarded and the two dispensaries, as proposed under the scheme, were opened.

(viii) *Miscellaneous*

(a) *Subsidy of foodgrains*.—During 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 31 thousand (against the budget allocation of Rs. 7 thousand) was spent for the supply of foodgrains at subsidised rates in the scheduled areas.

(b) *Pay and allowances of Welfare Department*.—During the year under review, an expenditure of rupees one thousand was incurred under this scheme.

(c) *Drinking-Water Supply Scheme in Chini and Pangri areas*.—Against the budget provision of Rs. 47 thousand for the drinking-water supply scheme, a sum of Rs. 44 thousand was utilised during the year for the implementation of 111 drinking-water supply schemes in Mahasu district.

6. SOCIAL WELFARE

The programme which was initiated in this Pradesh during the last year of the First Five Year Plan under a scheme sponsored by the Central Social Welfare Board, is being continued under the Second Plan as well. In addition to the five Welfare Extension Projects (each consisting of 5 Welfare Extension Centres) started during the First Plan period, the programme of work under the Second Five Year Plan envisages the setting up of 5 more such projects—one in each district. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 4.75 lakhs has been provided as the share of the Administration for carrying out this programme during the Second Plan period.

Out of the total Plan provision of Rs. 4.75 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 97 thousand (20.4 per cent) was earmarked for the year 1957-58. Against this allocation, the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 88 thousand. The expenditure during the previous year was of the order of Rs. 18 thousand only.

Under this scheme, whereas the State Social Welfare Board and the five projects started under the First Plan, continued functioning during 1956-57 and 1957-58, 3 Welfare Extension Centres in Mahasu district were started in 1956-57, and an equal number of projects during 1957-58. Each of these three projects—in Mahasu, Chamba and Bilaspur districts, consisted of 5 Welfare Extension Centres, whose activities comprised of (a) *balwadi*, (b) adult female education, (c) handicrafts teaching, (d) first aid and (e) recreation as also sanitation drives and cultural programmes. The training to the technical personnel required for these centres was provided at the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust Training School at Durgapur in Mahasu district. Whereas, the first batch of 20 girls was trained and posted in the various centres in June, 1957, the other batch of 16 girls is under training. These trainees were granted a stipend of Rs. 55 per month by the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi.

7. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

The programme relating to labour and labour welfare in Himachal Pradesh became a part of the Plan, for the first time, under the Second Five Year Plan. In this connection, a provision of Rs. 4.32 lakhs (excluding the share of the Government of India) has been made for (i) expansion of employment exchange facilities, (ii) collection of employment market information and (iii) establishment of technical training institute etc.

During the year 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 65* thousand was spent against the budget allocation of Rs. 2.80* lakhs. The short-fall was due partly to the late receipt of the sanction and partly to late implementation of the scheme relating to the establishment of the technical training institute. The scheme-wise details of expenditure and physical achievements made during the year under review are given below:—

(i) *Expansion of Employment Service*

As the first step towards synchronising the demand and supply of labour by expanding the services being rendered by the Employment Exchanges, the Second Five Year Plan provides for the establishment of two Employment Exchanges in the Pradesh—one at Chamba and the other at Simla. Whereas, the Employment Exchange at Chamba was started in December, 1957, steps for the establishment of the other Exchange were under way. A sum of Rs. 4 thousand was spent under the scheme against the allotment of Rs. 26 thousand.

*Includes the share of Government of India also.

(ii) *Training of Craftsmen*

With a view to providing technical training facilities in the Pradesh, it is envisaged to set up Industrial Training Institute at Solan for imparting training to 90 students (at a time) in various trades, at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.67 lakhs under the Second Plan. The proposed institute could not, however, be opened during the year under report (1957-58) due to the non-availability of building and technical staff. A sum of Rs. 60 thousand, against the budget allocation of Rs. 2.54 lakhs, was spent on the purchase of tools and equipment and the land required for the said institute.

(iii) *Establishment of the Directorate of Resettlement and Employment*

The Directorate of Resettlement and Employment which is responsible for the overall supervision over the working of Employment Exchanges and the Training Centres, was set up in this Pradesh in December, 1957. Prior to 1st November, 1956, when the Himachal Pradesh Administration took over the work, the supervision over Employment Exchanges etc., functioning in the Pradesh, was being exercised directly by the Government of India.

The scheme relating to the collection of employment market information could not be put into operation during 1957-58, as the Employment Exchange at Chamba was started only in December, 1957, and the other Employment Exchange (proposed at Simla) was not possible to be established during the year.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS

1. PLAN PUBLICITY

Efforts directed towards popularising the development activities and making people 'Plan conscious' are being continued in this Pradesh under the Second Five Year Plan through the execution of various schemes relating to Plan publicity. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 11.40 lakhs has been made.

During 1957-58, eight schemes remained in operation. Against the budget allotment of Rs. 1.97 lakhs for the year, the actual expenditure was Rs. 1.88 lakhs. The progress of expenditure and achievements during the year under report (1957-58) in respect of each scheme is discussed below:—

(i) Community Listening Scheme

The scheme provides for the distribution and installation of 1,250 community listening sets in the Pradesh by the end of Second Five Year Plan. During the year 1957-58, against the yearly target of 250, 150 sets were purchased and installed in the rural areas of the Pradesh, thereby bringing the total number of sets distributed during the first two years of the Second Plan to 275. Moreover, for the proper maintenance of these sets, the team of 15 persons organised during 1956-57, continued to function. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 97 thousand against the budget provision of Rs. 86 thousand. The excess in the expenditure was due to purchase of spare parts, tools and dry battery packs required for the sets purchased during the previous years.

(ii) Provision of Vehicles and Mules

For carrying out field publicity work through informative and educative cinema shows, 3 vans and necessary equipment were purchased during 1956-57 under this scheme. In addition to the appointment of drivers for vans, mule-mobile units were strengthened during the year 1957-58. The scheme involved an expenditure of Rs. 67 thousand, against the budget allocation of Rs. 17 thousand for the year. The excess in expenditure over the budget provision was mainly due to the adjustment of debits pertaining to cost of one vehicle and other publicity cinema equipment purchased during 1956-57.

(iii) Opening of Information Centres at District Headquarters

The main object of the scheme is to set up information centres, one at each district headquarters, to serve as a central place for the display of governmental publicity material and other information. Of the four centres proposed to be opened at Mandi, Nahan, Chamba and a suitable place in Mahasu district, three such centres were tentatively established at Chamba, Mandi and Nahan during 1956-57. However, the staff as provided for under the scheme was not appointed and the work was carried out by the existing staff in the districts.

During 1957-58 also, except for the appointment of one contingency paid peon for the Information Centre at Chamba, the position with regard to the staff remained unchanged. The staff could not be recruited due to the non-availability of separate accommodations for the proposed Information Centres. However, Rs. 5 thousand (against the year's allocation of Rs. 13 thousand) were spent on equipping these Centres with books and furniture.

(iv) *Songs and Dramas*

The primary aim of this scheme is to educate the illiterate masses through the organisation of dramas and cultural programmes. For this purpose, 4 Drama Inspectors and one Drama Supervisor are proposed to be recruited during the Second Plan period. Of these, 4 Drama Inspectors were appointed and deputed for a short course of training at Jullundur during 1957-58. A few developmental dramas were also got staged and in all, a sum of Rs. 3 thousand was utilised against the budget allotment of Rs. 17 thousand.

(v) *Publication of Pamphlets, Folders and Posters etc.*

Under this scheme, one Sub-Editor was appointed at the headquarters during 1956-57 and a number of pamphlets were got printed and distributed through the District Public Relation Officers. During 1957-58 also, a number of pamphlets, posters etc. were got printed after collecting the necessary data from the concerned departments. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 8 thousand against the budget allocation of Rs. 9 thousand.

(vi) *Publicity through Exhibitions*

During the year 1957-58, one Art-Assistant, as provided for under the scheme of organising exhibitions, was appointed and exhibits covering developmental activities were got prepared for display at important fairs and functions in the Pradesh.

(vii) *Publicity through Press Advertisements*

During the year under review, an article 'HIMACHAL PRADESH MARCHES AHEAD' concerning the progress of the Plan, was published in different papers. For this purpose, an expenditure of Rs. 1,700 was incurred against the budget provision of Rs. 2 thousand.

(viii) *Special Staff for Plan*

Under this scheme, it is envisaged to recruit certain staff in the Directorate of Public Relations and Tourism for the co-ordination of Plan activities. The scheme could not make any headway during 1956-57 as the posts were created only at the fag-end of the year. During 1957-58, one sales-manager, one stenographer and a peon were appointed. Later on, the stenographer and peon were, however, transferred to the Himachal Pradesh Territorial Council. Steps for the appointment of the remaining staff were being taken.

The scheme relating to the production of films on contract basis was not possible to be implemented during the year under review, as no decision in this regard could be reached due to various reasons i.e. partial completion of a film taken up for the production in 1956-57 and its subsequent destruction in the Secretariat fire. The provision of Rs. 17 thousand made for the purpose during 1957-58 was, however, re-appropriated for meeting excess in expenditure under the scheme 'publicity through mobile vans'.

2. STATISTICS

The first step towards statistical development in Himachal Pradesh was the creation of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in 1955-56. The primary objective of setting up of the Directorate was to co-ordinate all the statistical activities in the Pradesh and to effect necessary and much-needed improvement in the quality, range and usefulness of the available economic and statistical data.

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, with its nucleus staff, was not in a position to meet the growing statistical needs of the Welfare State in the context of planning. Moreover, in view of the Pradesh's having remained much statistically unexplored, enough research in the socio-economic problems, *inter alia*, by undertaking large-scale field surveys and enquiries was of immediate necessity. This obviously needed adequate strengthening of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

It is in the above background that the development plan in regard to statistics has been drawn up. Broadly, such development is planned to embrace:

- (i) co-ordination and improvement, on a systematic basis, of statistics collected by various Government Departments/Organisations and to make them readily available in a compact published form for use by the Administration for taking policy decisions and for reference by the general public; and
- (ii) collection of data through regular and *ad-hoc* sample surveys on various, hitherto neglected and unexplored, socio-economic topics for periodical assessments of development, as aimed at under the Five Year Plans, in various sectors of economy of the Pradesh.

For achieving the above objectives, the development programme in regard to statistics, with a total outlay of Rs. 4.75 lakhs under the Second Five Year Plan, envisages:

- (a) strengthening of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics;
- (b) setting up of District Statistical Offices at each district headquarters (except Bilaspur which, being administratively small in size, is left to be looked after by the Statistical Office located at Mandi); and
- (c) setting up of a Sample Survey Division at the headquarters and creation of a regular field agency for the conduct of large-scale sample surveys and studies.

For want of formal approval of the Government of India to the above proposals, which was necessitated as a result of the conversion of Himachal Pradesh into a Centrally administered territory in 1956, it was not possible to go ahead with the programme of work till the end of the year 1957-58.

3. LOCAL BODIES

Development of Local Bodies in the Pradesh has been brought under the fold of planning, for the first time, under the Second Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 10.45 lakhs has been earmarked for the purpose. In the absence of any provision for 1956-57, the proposed programme could not be put into execution. However, against an allotment of Rs. 3.70 lakhs for the year 1957-58, Rs. 79 thousand could only be spent. The short-fall in expenditure was due to late receipt of sanction to most of the schemes.

The programme of work carried out during the year mainly consisted of (i) construction of roads and street pavements, (ii) installation of street lights, (iii) construction of latrines and urinals and (iv) construction of reading rooms and children parks etc. For want of details in regard to physical achievements, the scheme-wise discussion as incorporated in this Report, relates to the progress of expenditure only.

(i) Construction of Roads and Street Pavements

The scheme envisages the construction of five miles of roads and 1.42 lakhs square feet of street pavements at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs under the Second Five Year Plan. During 1957-58, an expenditure of Rs. 11 thousand against an allotment of Rs. 1.02 lakhs for the year, was incurred under this scheme.

(ii) Provision of Street Lights

During the Second Plan period, it is proposed to fix 675 electric points and 75 kerosene oil lamps in different parts of the Pradesh at a cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs. For the year 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 50 thousand was earmarked, of which Rs. 47 thousand were actually utilised.

(iii) Construction of Latrines and Urinals

The scheme provides for the construction of 60 latrines and 68 urinals at various places in the Pradesh during the Second Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs. The implementation of the programme involved an expenditure of Rs. 12 thousand during 1957-58 against the budget allocation of Rs. 56 thousand.

(iv) Construction of Reading Rooms, Children Parks and Municipal Rest Houses

The target fixed under the scheme, consists of the construction of 12 reading rooms and children parks etc., by the end of 1960-61 at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.50 lakhs. A modest start was given to this scheme during 1957-58 and a sum of Rs. 6 thousand was spent against the budget provision of Rs. 1.32 lakhs.

(v) Construction of Bus Stands

A sum of Rs. 95 thousand has been provided for the construction of 12 bus stands during the Second Plan period. For the year 1957-58, a provision of Rs. 29 thousand was made, against which only Rs. 2 thousand were spent.

APPENDIX I
ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE UNDER FIRST AND SECOND FIVE YEAR PLANS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN		SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN		
	Allotment (1951—56)	Expenditure (1951—56)	Allotment (1956—61)	Expenditure during first two years	Allotment for 1958-59 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	154.29	104.16	266.03	76.08	56.50
1. Agriculture	36.50	21.70	85.61*	7.28	15.57
2. Minor Irrigation	55.18	33.57	47.50	30.42†	20.00‡
3. Animal Husbandry	9.03	5.73	33.25	3.82	7.34
4. Forests	17.84	11.60	40.37	17.68	7.56
5. Fisheries	1.06	0.59	2.30	0.62	0.66
6. Co-operation	25.92	25.56	47.50	2.85	..
7. Village Panchayats	7.60	4.30	**	11.17	3.59
8. Consolidation of Holdings	0.66	0.61	9.50	2.24	1.78
9. Rural Development	0.50	0.50	—	—	—
II. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE	†	†	118.75	54.86	29.87
III. POWER PROJECTS	33.11	22.02	213.75	37.91	30.00
IV. INDUSTRIES (VILLAGE AND SMALL-SCALE)	11.00	8.88	47.50	4.01	4.46
V. ROADS AND ROAD-TRANSPORT	252.08	243.54	458.85	168.09	68.85
1. Roads	235.00	225.41	427.50	150.81	58.35
2. Road-Transport	17.08	18.13	31.35	17.28	10.50

VI. SOCIAL SERVICES					112.66	97.00	341.05	48.44	75.01
1. Education					50.00	45.17	114.00	5.19	25.25
2. Medical and Public Health					35.96	30.86	79.65	13.22	22.00
3. Drinking-Water Supply					26.70	20.97	89.45	12.22	12.00
4. Housing					—	—	7.60	8.59	5.00
5. Welfare of Backward Classes					—	—	41.28	7.51	8.68
6. Social Welfare					—	—	4.75	1.06	0.90
7. Labour and Labour Welfare					—	—	4.32	0.65‡	1.18
VII. MISCELLANEOUS					1.26	0.32	26.60	61.49	5.71+
1. Plan Publicity					1.26	0.32	11.40	2.97	2.37
2. Statistics					—	—	4.75	—	1.07
3. Local Bodies					—	—	10.45	0.79	2.27
4. Developmental Buildings					—	—	§	57.73	76.40
TOTAL					564.40	475.92	1472.53	450.88	270.40

*Includes Rs. 0.95 lakhs provided for Land Utilisation Survey and Improvement of Agricultural Statistics.

†Outside the Plan.

‡Includes Government of India share also.

**Provision in respect of Village Panchayats, which is decided to be made from the savings of other departments, has not been finalised as yet.

+Excludes figures in respect of Developmental Buildings.

§No separate provision exists for Developmental Buildings. Expenditure on this account is met from the allocation in respect of concerned departments, after making a year to year allocation.

APPENDIX II
ALLOTMENT FOR 1956-57 AND 1957-58

Sector	1956-57		1957-58	
	Allotment revised (Rs. lakhs)	Percentage of total	Allotment (Rs. lakhs)	Percentage of total
1	2	3	4	5
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT ..	43.14	16.0	57.75	21.2
1. Agriculture	3.62	1.3	6.77	2.5
2. Minor Irrigation	18.64*	6.9	23.90*	8.8
3. Animal Husbandry	1.89	0.7	4.95	1.8
4. Forests	8.81	3.3	11.35	4.2
5. Fisheries	0.39	0.1	0.57	0.2
6. Co-operation	3.79	1.4	2.84	1.0
7. Village Panchayats	5.00	1.9	6.17	2.3
8. Consolidation of Holdings	1.00	0.4	1.20	0.4
II. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE	35.16	13.0	31.28	11.5
III. POWER PROJECTS	29.00	10.7	17.50	6.4
IV. INDUSTRIES (VILLAGE AND SMALL-SCALE)	6.92	2.6	9.67	3.5
V. ROADS AND ROAD-TRANSPORT	76.50	28.4	68.47	25.2
1. Roads	69.00	25.6	58.97	21.7
2. Road-Transport	7.50	2.8	9.50	3.5
VI. SOCIAL SERVICES	47.90	17.8	42.92	15.8
1. Education	7.82	2.9	7.88	2.9
2. Medical and Public Health	13.06	4.8	13.14	4.8
3. Drinking-Water Supply	15.00	5.6	4.57	1.7
4. Housing	4.00	1.5	5.00	1.8
5. Welfare of Backward Classes	6.67	2.5	8.56	3.2
6. Social Welfare	1.00	0.4	0.97	0.4
7. Labour and Labour Welfare	0.35	0.1	2.80*	1.0
VII. MISCELLANEOUS	31.06	11.5	44.58	16.4
1. Plan Publicity	2.52	0.9	1.97	0.7
2. Statistics	0.26	0.1	0.99	0.4
3. Local Bodies	—	—	3.70	1.4
4. Developmental Buildings	28.28	10.5	37.92	13.9
TOTAL	269.68	100.0	272.17	100.0

*Includes the share of Government of India.

APPENDIX III
COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURE DURING 1956-57 AND 1957-58

SECTOR	1956-57				1957-58			
	Allotment revised (Rs. lakhs)	Expenditure revised Rs. lakhs	Percentage		Allotment (Rs. lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	Percentage	
			of col. (3) to total	of col. (3) to col. (2)			of col. (7) to total	of col. (7) to col. (6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT ..	43.14	30.07	14.5	69.7	57.75	46.01	18.9	79.7
1. Agriculture	3.62	0.74	0.4	20.4	6.77	6.54	2.7	96.6
2. Minor Irrigation	18.64*	12.03*	5.8	64.5	23.90*	18.39*	7.6	76.9
3. Animal Husbandry	1.89	1.85	0.9	97.9	4.95	1.97	0.8	39.8
4. Forests	8.81	6.61	3.2	75.0	11.35	11.07	4.6	97.5
5. Fisheries	0.39	0.04	—	10.3	0.57	0.58	0.2	101.8
6. Co-operation	3.79	2.74	1.3	72.3	2.84	0.11	—	0.4
7. Village Panchayats	5.00	5.00	2.4	100.0	6.17	6.17	2.5	100.0
8. Consolidation of Holdings	1.00	1.06	0.5	106.0	1.20	1.18	0.5	98.3
II. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION								
SERVICE	35.16	28.95	13.9	82.3	31.28	25.91	10.7	82.8
III. POWER PROJECTS	29.00	21.40	10.3	73.8	17.50	16.51	6.8	94.3
IV. INDUSTRIES (VILLAGE AND SMALL-SCALE) ..	6.92	0.94	0.5	13.6	9.67	3.07	1.3	31.7

APPENDIX III
COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURE DURING 1956-57 AND 1957-58—concl'd.

				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V.	ROADS AND ROAD-TRANSPORT	..	..	76.50	84.58	40.6	110.6	68.47	83.51	34.4	122.0	
	1. Roads	..	..	69.00	76.80	36.9	111.3	58.97	74.01	30.5	125.5	
	2. Road-Transport	..	..	7.50	7.78	3.7	103.7	9.50	9.50	3.9	100.0	
VI.	SOCIAL SERVICES	..	..	47.90	20.04	9.6	41.8	42.92	28.40	11.7	66.2	
	1. Education	..	..	7.82	0.93	0.5	11.9	7.88	4.26	1.7	54.1	
	2. Medical and Public Health	..	..	13.06	5.21	2.5	39.9	13.14	8.01	3.3	61.0	
	3. Drinking-Water Supply	..	..	15.00	8.00	3.8	53.3	4.57	4.22	1.7	92.3	
	4. Housing	..	..	4.00	3.59	1.7	89.8	5.00	5.00	2.1	100.0	
	5. Welfare of Backward Classes	..	..	6.67	2.13	1.0	31.9	8.56	5.38	2.2	62.9	
	6. Social Welfare	..	..	1.00	0.18	0.1	18.0	0.97	0.88	0.4	90.7	
	7. Labour and Labour Welfare	..	..	0.35	—	—	—	2.80*	0.65*	0.3	23.2	
VII.	MISCELLANEOUS	..	..	31.06	22.06	10.6	71.0	44.58	39.43	16.2	88.4	
	1. Plan Publicity	..	..	2.52	1.09	0.5	43.3	1.97	1.88	0.8	95.4	
	2. Statistics	..	..	0.26	—	—	—	0.99	—	—	—	
	3. Local Bodies	..	..	—	—	—	—	3.70	0.79	0.3	21.4	
	4. Developmental Buildings	..	..	28.28	20.97	10.1	74.2	37.92	36.76	15.1	96.9	
	TOTAL	..	..	269.68	208.04	100.0	77.1	272.17	242.84	100.0	89.2	

*Includes the share of Government of India.

APPENDIX IV

DISTRIBUTION OF ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE BETWEEN REVENUE, CAPITAL AND LOANS 1957-58

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Allotment				Expenditure			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT ..	26.42	31.33	—	57.75	20.20	25.81	—	46.01
1. Agriculture	3.38	3.39	—	6.77*	3.15	3.39	—	6.54*
2. Minor Irrigation	—	23.90	—	23.90†	—	18.39	—	18.39†
3. Animal Husbandry	4.95	—	—	4.95	1.97	—	—	1.97
4. Forests	7.31	4.04	—	11.35	7.04	4.03	—	11.07
5. Fisheries	0.57	—	—	0.57	0.58	—	—	0.58
6. Co-operation	2.84	—	—	2.84	0.11	—	—	0.11
7. Village Panchayats	6.17	—	—	6.17	6.17	—	—	6.17
8. Consolidation of Ho'dings	1.20	—	—	1.20	1.18	—	—	1.18
II. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE	31.28	—	—	31.28	25.91	—	—	25.91
III. POWER PROJECTS	—	17.50	—	17.50	—	16.51	—	16.51
IV. INDUSTRIES (VILLAGE AND SMALL-SCALE) ..	7.67	—	2.00	9.67	2.50	—	0.57	3.07

*Excludes the amount for short term loans advanced for the purchase of fertilizers under Grow-More-Food programme.

†Includes the share of Government of India.

APPENDIX IV
DISTRIBUTION OF ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE BETWEEN REVENUE, CAPITAL AND LOANS 1957-58—concl'd.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V. ROADS AND ROAD-TRANSPORT		2.97	65.50	—	68.47	3.41	80.10	—	83.51
1. Roads		2.97	56.00	—	58.97	3.41	70.60	—	74.01
2. Road-Transport		—	9.50	—	9.50	—	9.50	—	9.50
VI. SOCIAL SERVICES		37.25	0.67	5.00	42.92	22.93	0.47	5.00	28.40
1. Education		7.46	0.42	—	7.88	4.04	0.22	—	4.26
2. Medical and Public Health		13.14	—	—	13.14	8.01	—	—	8.01
3. Drinking-Water Supply		4.57	—	—	4.57	4.22	—	—	4.22
4. Housing		—	—	5.00	5.00	—	—	5.00	5.00
5. Welfare of Backward Classes		8.56	—	—	8.56	5.38	—	—	5.38
6. Social Welfare		0.97	—	—	0.97	0.88	—	—	0.88
7. Labour and Labour Welfare		2.55	0.25	—	2.80*	0.40	0.25	—	0.65*
VII. MISCELLANEOUS		8.48	36.10	—	44.58	7.06	32.37	—	39.43
1. Plan Publicity		1.97	—	—	1.97	1.88	—	—	1.88
2. Statistics		0.99	—	—	0.99	—	—	—	—
3. Local Bodies		—	3.70	—	3.70	—	0.79	—	0.79
4. Developmental Buildings		5.52	32.40	—	37.92	5.18	31.58	—	36.76
TOTAL		114.07	151.10	7.00	272.17	82.01	155.26	5.57	242.84

*Includes the share of Government of India.

APPENDIX V
ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE UNDER PLAN SCHEMES

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision† (1956-61)	Budget for 1956-57	Expenditure for 1956-57	Allotment for 1957-58				Expenditure for 1957-58			
				Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT											
<i>1. Agriculture</i>											
1. Intensification of Research on Raisin Grapes	*	0.05	0.05	0.18	—	—	0.18	0.17	—	—	0.17
2. Manurial and Agronomic Trials	..	1.25	0.10	0.05	0.17	—	—	0.17	0.17	—	0.17
3. Fertilizer distribution	..	7.00	1.80	1.41	0.38	—	1.44	1.82	0.34	—	1.44
4. Development of Local Manurial Resources	*	—	—	0.35	—	—	0.35	0.35	—	—	0.35
5. Seed Distribution	..	0.54	0.22	0.15	0.06	—	0.12	0.18	0.06	—	0.10
6. Plant Protection	..	1.91	0.37	0.24	0.23	—	0.09	0.32	0.23	—	0.09
7. Regional Research Station	..	1.50	0.10	—	0.09	—	—	0.09	0.07	—	0.07
8. Apiculture	..	0.77	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Agricultural Publicity	..	2.19	0.12	—	0.03	—	—	0.03	0.02	—	0.02
10. Training of Gardeners	..	0.05	—	—	0.10	—	—	0.10	0.09	—	0.09
11. Manjari Type School	..	3.00†	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Development of Fruit Production	..	19.40	—	—	0.37	1.40	—	1.77	0.37	1.40	1.77

*Expenditure will be met from the overall ceiling fixed for Agriculture.

†Scheme has since been dropped.

APPENDIX V

ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE UNDER PLAN SCHEMES—*contd.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13. Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Seeds—Setting up of Farms ..	9.69	1.78	—	0.20	1.65	—	1.85	0.19	1.65	—	1.84	
14. Construction of Stores and Sheds ..	2.00					In P.W.D. Budget.						
15. Progeny Orchards ..	1.17	0.01	—	0.32	—	—	0.32	0.31	—	—	0.31	
16. Agricultural Research Sections ..	9.36	0.40	—	0.09	—	—	0.09	0.03	—	—	0.03	
17. Staff Scheme	3.04	0.12	—	0.10	—	—	0.10	0.09	—	—	0.09	
18. Potato Development	5.14	0.01	—	0.59	0.34	—	0.93	0.55	0.34	—	0.89	
19. Agricultural Marketing	2.40	0.07	—	0.12	—	—	0.12	0.11	—	—	0.11	
20. Land Development	14.25	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21. Spill over from First Five Year Plan to Second Five Year Plan (construction works)	—	In P.W.D. Budget	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL ..	84.66	5.25	2.30	3.38	3.39	1.65	8.42	3.15	3.39	1.63	8.17	
Less Loans (G.M.F.) ..	—	1.63	1.56	—	—	1.65	1.65	—	—	1.63	1.63	
TOTAL ..	84.66	3.62	0.74	3.38	3.39	—	6.77	3.15	3.39	—	6.54	
<i>2. Minor Irrigation</i>												
1. Minor Irrigation ..	47.50	18.64*	12.03*	—	23.90	—	23.90*	—	18.39	—	18.39*	
<i>3. Animal Husbandry</i>												
1. Opening of new Hospitals ..	4.29	0.10	0.05	0.30	—	—	0.30	0.22	—	—	0.22	
2. Veterinary Education	0.29	0.02	0.01	0.05	—	—	0.05	0.03	—	—	0.03	
3. Cattle Breeding	8.48	1.60	1.57	2.36	—	—	2.36	0.53	—	—	0.53	

4. Eradication of Rinderpest ..	2.69	0.07	0.06	1.75	—	—	1.75	0.49	—	—	0.49
5. Cross Breeding of Indigenous Cattle ..	1.34	0.10	0.08	0.10	—	—	0.10	0.18	—	—	0.18
6. Key Village Scheme	2.39	—	0.08	0.39	—	—	0.39	0.16	—	—	0.16
7. Poultry Development	2.46	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.18	—	—	0.18
8. Sheep Breeding	5.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.18	—	—	0.18
9. Improvement of Indigenous Sheep by supplying Polwarth-rams ..	2.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Establishment of two District Veteri- nary Offices at Nahan and Chamba ..	1.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Funds for Panchayats	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	33.25	1.89	1.85	4.95	—	—	4.95	1.97	—	—	1.97

4. Forests

1. Soil Conservation School ..	0.48	0.15	0.05	0.10	—	—	0.10	0.10	—	—	0.10
2. Forest Education	0.95	0.30	0.20	0.38	—	—	0.38	0.26	—	—	0.26
3. Demarcation of Forests ..	1.90	0.31	0.31	0.66	—	—	0.66	0.62	—	—	0.62
4. Pasture Improvement	0.47	0.15	0.07	0.11	—	—	0.11	0.12	—	—	0.12
5. Soil Conservation and Afforestation including Panchayat Forests ..	5.70	2.07	1.34	1.39	—	—	1.39	1.38	—	—	1.38
6. Survey and Improvement of Medicinal Herbs	1.75	0.33	—	0.10	—	—	0.10	0.10	—	—	0.10

*Includes the share of Government of India.

APPENDIX V
ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE UNDER PLAN SCHEMES—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7. Propagation of <i>Bhabbar</i> grass ..	0.95	0.20	0.20	0.19	—	—	0.19	0.19	—	—	0.19
8. Construction of Roads ..	14.25	2.23	1.86	—	4.03	—	4.03	—	4.03	—	4.03
9. Construction of Buildings ..	9.50	2.10	2.00	3.41	—	—	3.41	3.37	—	—	3.37
10. Water Supply ..	0.95	0.24	0.15	0.47	—	—	0.47	0.40	—	—	0.40
11. Purchase of Horses and Mules ..	1.67	0.57	0.42	0.30	—	—	0.30	0.30	—	—	0.30
12. Game Preservation ..	0.85	0.16	0.01	0.20	—	—	0.20	0.20	—	—	0.20
13. Forestry Survey ..	0.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	40.37	8.81	6.61	7.31	4.03	—	11.34	7.04	4.03	—	11.07
<i>5. Fisheries</i>											
1. Propagation of Mirror Carp ..	0.67	0.10	0.01	0.12	—	—	0.12	0.10	—	—	0.10
2. Fish Marketing Scheme ..	1.18	0.26	0.03	0.12	—	—	0.12	0.15	—	—	0.15
3. Trout Farm, Chirgaon ..	0.45	0.03	—	0.33	—	—	0.33	0.33	—	—	0.33
TOTAL ..	2.30	0.39	0.04	0.57	—	—	0.57	0.58	—	—	0.58
<i>6. Co-operation</i>											
1. Grants-in-aid to Co-operative Farming Societies ..	1.00	0.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Subsidies for Staff to Co-operative Societies for Marketing ..	1.75	0.34	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

3. Subsidies for staff to Co-operative Societies for Credit	3.75	0.68	0.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Creation of Funds	3.00	0.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Subsidies to Co-operative Societies for purchase of trucks	0.75	0.85	0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Loans and subsidies to Co-operative Societies for construction of godowns	12.00	1.20	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Share Capital to Co-operative Societies for Marketing	10.00	—	—	1.25	—	—	1.25	—	—	—	—
8. Administrative Staff	7.00	0.36	0.07	1.59	—	—	1.59	0.11	—	—	0.11
9. Training and Education	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Funds for Panchayats	5.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	47.50	3.79	2.74	2.84	—	—	2.84	0.11	—	—	0.11

7. Village Panchayats

1. Supply of Tools and Implements ..	3.47	2.26	2.26	1.00	—	—	1.00	1.00	—	—	1.00
2. Construction of Panchayat Ghars ..	4.00	—	—	1.90	—	—	1.90	1.90	—	—	1.90
3. Organisation of Panch Sammelans ..	0.85	—	—	0.17	—	—	0.17	0.17	—	—	0.17
4. Supply of Stationery to Gram and Nayaya Panchayats	0.80	—	—	0.20	—	—	0.20	0.20	—	—	0.20
5. Printing of pamphlets and other material pertaining to panchayats ..	0.25	—	—	0.10	—	—	0.10	0.10	—	—	0.10
6. Pay of Gram Panchayat Secretaries ..	13.91	2.38	2.38	2.68	—	—	2.68	2.68	—	—	2.68
7. Establishment of Zilla panchayats* ..	1.50	0.36	0.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Training of personnel	1.82	—	—	0.12	—	—	0.12	0.12	—	—	0.12
TOTAL	26.60†	5.00	5.00	6.17	—	—	6.17	6.17	—	—	6.17

*Zilla Panchayats have since been dissolved on the formation of Territorial Council in the Pradesh.

†To be met out of the savings of other Departments.

APPENDIX V
ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE UNDER PLAN SCHEMES—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>8. Consolidation of Holdings</i>											
1. Consolidation of Holdings ..	9.50	1.00	1.06	1.20	—	—	1.20	1.18	—	—	1.18
II. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE											
1. Block Headquarters/Project Headquarters ..		5.06	8.62	10.60	—	—	10.60	10.26	—	—	10.26
2. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry ..		1.15	0.96	1.10	—	—	1.10	0.92	—	—	0.92
3. Irrigation ..		11.50	4.36	2.15	—	—	2.15	0.78	—	—	0.78
4. Reclamation ..		0.43	—	0.79	—	—	0.79	0.20	—	—	0.20
5. Health and Rural Sanitation ..	118.75	2.87	4.05	4.81	—	—	4.81	4.40	—	—	4.40
6. Education ..		4.22	2.39	3.45	—	—	3.45	3.14	—	—	3.14
7. Social Education ..		1.26	1.30	1.76	—	—	1.76	1.40	—	—	1.40
8. Communication ..		5.14	5.44	2.75	—	—	2.75	2.52	—	—	2.52
9. Rural Arts and Crafts Industries ..		1.53	0.52	0.96	—	—	0.96	0.37	—	—	0.37
10. Housing ..		2.00	1.31	2.91	—	—	2.91	1.92	—	—	1.92
TOTAL ..	118.75	35.16	28.95	31.28	—	—	31.28	25.91	—	—	25.91
III. POWER PROJECTS											
1. Power Projects ..	213.75	29.00	21.40	—	17.50	—	17.50	—	16.51	—	16.51
IV. INDUSTRIES (VILLAGE AND SMALL-SCALE)											
1. Saponine Industry* ..	4.00	0.45	—	0.63	—	—	0.63	—	—	—	—
2. Sugar <i>Khandsari</i> Industry* ..	4.00	0.86	—	1.34	—	—	1.34	—	—	—	—
3. <i>Cidrus Deodar</i> Oil Industry* ..	0.60	0.09	—	0.13	—	—	0.13	—	—	—	—
4. <i>Gur</i> Making Units ..	0.30	0.05	—	0.13	—	—	0.13	0.03	—	—	0.03
5. Black-smithy ..	1.00	0.18	—	0.25	—	—	0.25	0.11	—	—	0.11
6. Carpentry ..	1.25	0.22	—	0.33	—	—	0.33	0.04	—	—	0.04
7. Lead Pencil Units ..	0.60	0.09	—	0.16	—	—	0.16	—	—	—	—

8. Tailoring	1.10	0.16	—	0.26	—	—	0.26	0.31	—	—	0.31
9. Sericulture	4.00	0.85	—	0.78	—	—	0.78	0.72	—	—	0.72
10. Stipends and Scholarships	4.00	0.50	0.06	0.33	—	—	0.33	0.22	—	—	0.22
11. Sales-shops	1.13	0.14	0.07	0.34	—	—	0.34	0.08	—	—	0.08
12. Grant of Industrial Loans	10.20	0.75	0.12	—	—	2.00	2.00	—	—	0.57	0.57
13. Staff—Administrative and Superintendence	5.50	1.00	—	1.00	—	—	1.00	—	—	—	—
14. Tanning and Manufacture of Leather Goods (Sundernagar)	1.15	0.13	0.03	0.15	—	—	0.15	0.15	—	—	0.15
15. Weaving Centre (Sundernagar)	0.45	0.05	0.07	0.15	—	—	0.15	0.14	—	—	0.14
16. Five Peripatetic Units in Blacksmithy, Weaving, Leather, Tailoring and Wood-working (Bilaspur)	1.11	0.11	0.05	0.15	—	—	0.15	0.09	—	—	0.09
17. Basketry-ware (Kunihar)	0.36	0.05	—	0.04	—	—	0.04	—	—	—	—
18. Hosiery Centres (Solan and Paonta)	1.00	0.12	0.06	0.15	—	—	0.15	0.12	—	—	0.12
19. Fanning Centre (Arki)	0.50	0.08	0.11	0.05	—	—	0.05	0.05	—	—	0.05
20. Tailoring Centre (Paonta)	0.45	0.06	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Sports Goods Centre (Paonta)	1.00	0.27	0.04	0.21	—	—	0.21	0.04	—	—	0.04
22. Rope Making Centre (Nahan)	0.20	0.03	0.02	0.09	—	—	0.09	0.03	—	—	0.03
23. Wood Working Centre (Paonta)	0.75	0.18	0.17	0.30	—	—	0.30	0.22	—	—	0.22
24. Basketry-ware Centre (Paonta)	0.50	0.08	0.05	0.07	—	—	0.07	0.05	—	—	0.05
25. Blacksmithy Centre (Jogindernagar)	0.65	0.09	—	0.20	—	—	0.20	0.08	—	—	0.08
26. Working of Minerals*	1.70	0.33	0.02	0.43	—	—	0.43	0.02	—	—	0.02
TOTAL	47.50	6.92	0.93	7.67	—	2.00	9.67	2.50	—	0.57	3.07

N.B.—Schemes at serial No. 1 to 13 are new schemes, from No. 14 to 20 are those taken over from Community Development Blocks and the rest are incomplete schemes of the First Plan.

*The Scheme has since been dropped.

APPENDIX V
ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLAN SCHEMES—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
V. ROADS AND ROAD-TRANSPORT											
1. <i>Roads</i>											
1. Roads other than National Highways	427.50	69.00	76.80	2.97	56.00	—	58.97	3.41	70.60	—	74.01
2. <i>Road Transport</i>											
1. Purchase of Vehicles	32.75	5.85	6.11	—	6.42	—	6.42	—	6.42	—	6.42
2. Conversion of Petrol Vehicles into Diesel Vehicles	8.07	—	—	—	0.17	—	0.17	—	0.17	—	0.17
3. Extension of Central Workshop ..	1.75	0.01	0.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Machinery for Central Workshop ..	1.00	0.67	0.24	—	0.12	—	0.12	—	0.12	—	0.12
5. Stores Reserve (including Engine Assemblies)	5.60	0.50	0.17	—	1.91	—	1.91	—	1.91	—	1.91
6. Buildings	6.18	0.47	0.74	—	0.88	—	0.88	—	0.88	—	0.88
TOTAL ..	55.35*	7.50	7.78	—	9.50	—	9.50	—	9.50	—	9.50

VI. SOCIAL SERVICES

1. *Education*

1. Opening of a Degree college ..	5.20	0.48	—	0.25	—	—	0.25	0.22	—	—	0.22
2. Transformation of existing High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools	16.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Transformation of existing High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools with Humanities, Science and Commerce as diversified courses ..	17.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Transformation of existing High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools with Humanities and Agriculture as diversified courses	4.62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Transformation of existing Girls High Schools to Higher Secondary Schools with Humanities and Home Science as diversified courses	3.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

6. (a) Organisation of Seminars and Refresher Courses for Headmasters and Teachers of Secondary Schools (b) Organisation of Extension Service Department in the Institutions ..	1.94	0.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Raising of existing Middle Schools to High Schools	5.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Conversion of Middle Schools to Senior Basic Schools	1.44	0.23	0.04	0.43	—	—	0.43	0.23	—	—	0.23
9. (a) Upgrading of Lower Middle Schools to Middle Standard (b) Provision of sewing machines to Girls High and Middle Schools (c) Provision of Craft in existing Middle Schools	5.74	0.68	0.06	0.83	—	—	0.83	0.25	—	—	0.25
10. Raising of Primary Schools to Middle Standard	11.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Opening of 200 new Basic Primary Schools	14.41	0.17	—	0.89	—	—	0.89	0.24	—	—	0.24
12. (a) Conversion of 200 existing Primary Schools to Junior Basic Schools (b) Introduction of Craft in 200 existing Primary Schools	5.73	0.55	0.28	1.20	—	—	1.20	0.68	—	—	0.68
13. Formation of 20 Junior Division Troops (Boys), 3 Junior Division Troops (Girls) and raising of 400 A.C.C. Cadets	3.28	Included in Scheme No. 21.		0.45	—	—	0.45	0.42	—	—	0.42
14. Audio Visual Education ..	2.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Establishment of Planning and Statistical Unit	1.67	0.20	0.04	0.34	—	—	0.34	0.34	—	—	0.34

*Includes Railways' share of Rs. 24.00 lakhs, which was, however, not made available by them.

APPENDIX V
ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE UNDER PLAN SCHEMES—contd.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16. Opening of a Central Library ..	1.84	0.50	—	0.50	—	—	—	0.50	0.31	—	—	0.31
17. Opening of Five District Circulating Libraries ..	5.58	0.95	—	1.85	—	—	—	1.85	0.97	—	—	0.97
18. Award of Scholarships for Technical and University Education ..	1.70	0.12	0.12	0.36	—	—	—	0.36	0.36	—	—	0.36
19. Improvement of existing Sanskrit Institution ..	0.91	0.17	0.11	0.29	—	—	—	0.29	0.02	—	—	0.02
20. Appointment of District Social Education Organisers ..	0.75	—	—	0.07	—	—	—	0.07	—	—	—	—
21. Youth Welfare ..	0.12	0.43	0.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Provision of Social Education Literature to adults ..	—	0.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Spill-over expenditure on construction of School Buildings of First Five Year Plan ..	2.04	—	—	—	—	0.42	—	0.42	—	0.22	—	0.22
TOTAL ..	114.00	7.82†	0.93	7.46	0.42	—	—	7.88	4.04	0.22	—	4.26

2. Medical and Public Health

A. MEDICAL

1. Ministerial Staff for the Offices of the Director of Health Services and District Medical Officers ..	1.46	0.19	0.05	0.38	—	—	—	0.38	0.38	—	—	0.38
2. Post-Graduate Training of Doctors at the H.P. Hospital, Simla ..	3.20	0.41	0.05	0.19	—	—	—	0.19	0.13	—	—	0.13
3. Opening of Allopathic Dispensaries ..	3.55	0.31	0.01	0.29	—	—	—	0.29	0.08	—	—	0.08
4. Upgrading of Hospitals—Additional Staff for District Hospitals (including upgrading of Gohar Dispensary) ..	2.01	0.32	0.02	0.37	—	—	—	0.37	0.07	—	—	0.07

5. Upgrading of a Dispensary in Chini area of Mahasu district	0.95	0.14	0.02	0.12	—	—	0.12	—	—	—	—
6. Building for Allopathic Dispensaries and Staff Quarters	2.85				Provision in the Public Works Department's Budget						
7. Medical Store Organisation	3.74	0.54	0.24	0.68	—	—	0.68	0.60	—	—	0.60
8. Opening of an Allopathic Mobile Beldar Dispensary in Pangri area	0.54	0.09	0.01	0.11	—	—	0.11	—	—	—	—
9. Opening of an Ayurvedic Mobile Beldar Dispensary in Chini area	0.54	0.09	0.02	0.05	—	—	0.05	0.04	—	—	0.04
10. Expansion of Himachal Pradesh Hospital, Simla	9.65	2.16	0.37	1.06	—	—	1.06	1.06	—	—	1.06
11. Starting of Dental Clinics	0.28	—	—	0.04	—	—	0.04	0.01	—	—	0.01
12. Motor Van Mobile Dispensary for Sirmur district (Addition of Staff and Equipment)	0.70	0.06	—	0.07	—	—	0.07	0.03	—	—	0.03
13. Starting of a Provincial Laboratory at the H.P. Hospital, Simla	1.47	0.39	0.15	0.29	—	—	0.29	0.01	—	—	0.01
14. Starting of Laboratories at the Teshil Headquarter Hospitals	1.24	0.10	0.03	0.27	—	—	0.27	0.16	—	—	0.16
15. Administrative Staff for Ayurvedic Section at the Headquarters and at the Districts	2.45	0.31	—	0.34	—	—	0.34	0.04	—	—	0.04
16. Opening of Ayurvedic Dispensaries	2.99	0.31	0.02	0.52	—	—	0.52	0.25	—	—	0.25
17. New Buildings for Ayurvedic Dispensaries	0.95				Provision exists in the Public Works Department's Budget						
18. Expansion of Ayurvedic Pharmacy at Jogindernagar	0.96	0.38	0.01	0.20	—	—	0.20	0.05	—	—	0.05
19. Research in Indigenous and other Systems of Medicines	1.19	0.48	0.05	0.21	—	—	0.21	0.08	—	—	0.08
20. Installation of X-Ray Plants	0.76	0.24	—	0.17	—	—	0.17	—	—	—	—

*The scheme has since been dropped.

†Excludes capital outlay.

APPENDIX V
ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLAN SCHEMES—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B. PUBLIC HEALTH											
21. Additional Public Health Staff ..	1.14	0.16	—	0.19	—	—	0.19	0.05	—	—	0.05
22. Education and Training ..	1.42	0.07	—	0.35	—	—	0.35	..	—	—	..
23. Training of Doctors in X-Ray, T.B., D.P.H. etc. ..	0.47	0.03	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Training of Lady Health Visitors ..	0.47	0.07	—	0.08	—	—	0.08	—	—	—	—
25. Training of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives at Nahan and Mandi ..	1.74	0.34	0.17	0.36	—	—	0.36	0.17	—	—	0.17
26. Conversion of Dispensaries into Primary Health Centres ..	1.42	0.12	0.04	0.15	—	—	0.15	0.04	—	—	0.04
27. Hook Worm Scheme ..	0.19	0.04	—	0.04	—	—	0.04	0.03	—	—	0.03
28. Goitre Scheme ..	0.28	0.06	0.08	0.05	—	—	0.05	0.03	—	—	0.03
29. Key Village Scheme ..	0.40	0.03	0.01	0.07	—	—	0.07	0.02	—	—	0.02
30. National Malaria Control Programme	4.75	0.89	0.93	1.27	—	—	1.27	1.04	—	—	1.04
31. D.D.T. Squads ..	0.26	0.02	—	0.05	—	—	0.05	0.01	—	—	0.01
32. Leprosy Subsidiary Units ..	2.25	0.46	0.32	0.84	—	—	0.84	1.18	—	—	1.18
33. Leprosy Survey and Clinics ..	2.08	0.40	0.37	0.41	—	—	0.41		—	—	—
34. Opening of V.D. Clinics ..	2.01	0.48	1.25	0.50	—	—	0.50	1.52	—	—	1.52
35. Continuation of V.D. Clinics started under the First Plan ..	6.27	1.19		1.51	—	—	1.51		—	—	—
36. T.B. Survey and Domiciliary Care ..	0.47	0.14	0.04	0.14	—	—	0.14	0.04	—	—	0.04
37. B.C.G. Vaccination Team ..	1.30	0.24	0.22	0.29	—	—	0.29	0.23	—	—	0.23
38. Isolation Beds for T.B. patients ..	2.26	0.17	..	0.13	—	—	0.13	—	—	—	—
39. Purchase of Van for Maternity and Child Welfare Centres ..	0.34	—	0.12	—	—	—	—	0.03	—	—	0.03
40. Opening of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres ..	3.34	0.05	—	0.40	—	—	0.40	0.03	—	—	0.03
41. Continuation of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in Backward Areas ..	1.45	0.65	0.23	0.34	—	—	0.34	0.26	—	—	0.26

42. School Health Service	..	0.95	0.15	0.02	0.15	—	—	0.15	0.04	—	—	0.04
43. Health Education	..	0.47	0.27	0.14	0.06	—	—	0.06	0.05	—	—	0.05
44. Family Planning Centres	..	2.43	0.50	0.21	0.40	—	—	0.40	0.24	—	—	0.24
TOTAL	..	79.65	13.05	5.21	13.14	—	—	13.14	8.01	—	—	8.01
3. Drinking Water Supply												
1. Drinking Water Supply	..	89.45	15.00	8.00	4.57	—	—	4.57	4.23	—	—	4.23
4. Housing												
1. Housing	..	7.60	4.00	3.59	—	—	5.00	5.00	—	—	5.00	5.00
5. Welfare of Backward Classes												
A. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES												
1. Education	..	4.46	0.14	0.24	0.80	—	—	0.80	0.82	—	—	0.82
2. Publicity	..	1.44	0.27	0.17	0.28	—	—	0.28	0.29	—	—	0.29
3. Industries	..	2.30	0.44	0.09	0.33	—	—	0.33	0.14	—	—	0.14
4. Co-operation	..	0.20		0.02	0.10	—	—	0.10	0.10	—	—	0.10
5. Wells	..	2.37	0.29	0.28	0.47	—	—	0.47	0.48	—	—	0.48
6. Agriculture	..	0.71	0.02	0.02	0.15	—	—	0.15	0.10	—	—	0.10
7. Housing	..	2.85	0.20	0.20	0.40	—	—	0.40	0.53	—	—	0.53
8. Medical	..	0.53	0.47	0.02	0.05	—	—	0.05	0.04	—	—	0.04
9. Miscellaneous	..	3.18		0.21	0.52	—	—	0.52	0.52	—	—	0.52
TOTAL (A)	..	18.04	1.83	1.25	3.10	—	—	3.10	3.02	—	—	3.02
B. TRIBAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED AREAS												
1. Education	..	4.38	1.15	0.25	1.45	—	—	1.45	2.36	—	—	2.36
2. Forests	..	2.47	0.48	0.06	0.65	—	—	0.65				
3. Medical	..	1.90	0.72	0.06	0.50	—	—	0.50				
4. Industries	..	1.42	0.53	0.01	0.37	—	—	0.37				
5. Agriculture	..	4.10	0.93	—	1.15	—	—	1.15				
6. Animal Husbandry	..	1.89	1.03	0.20	1.33	—	—	1.33				
7. Miscellaneous	..	7.08		0.28								
TOTAL (B)	..	23.24	4.84	0.87	5.45	—	—	5.45	2.36	—	—	2.36*
GRAND TOTAL OF (A) AND (B)	..	41.28	6.68	2.12	8.55	—	—	8.55	5.38	—	—	5.38

*Does not include figures of book adjustments.

APPENDIX V
ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLAN SCHEMES—*concl.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>6. Social Welfare</i>											
1. Social Welfare Board	0.75	0.15	0.08	0.17	—	—	0.17	0.16	—	—	0.16
2. Welfare Extension Projects ..	4.00	0.85	0.10	0.80	—	—	0.80	0.72	—	—	0.72
TOTAL ..	4.75	1.00	0.18	0.97	—	—	0.97	0.88	—	—	0.88
<i>7. Labour and Labour Welfare</i>											
1. Expansion of Employment Service ..	1.34	0.30	—	0.26	—	—	0.26	0.04	—	—	0.04
2. Collection of Employment Information	0.21	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Training of Craftsmen ..	8.67	—	—	2.29	0.25	—	2.54	0.35	0.25	—	0.60
4. Directorate of Resettlement and Employment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	0.01
TOTAL ..	10.22*	0.35	—	2.55	0.25	—	2.80*	0.40	0.25	—	0.65*
VII MISCELLANEOUS											
<i>1. Plan Publicity</i>											
1. Community Listening Scheme (Instal- lation of Community Receivers) ..	5.63	0.67	0.61	0.86	—	—	0.86	0.97	—	—	0.97
2. Provision of Vehicles for the Districts and Transport by Mules (Publicity through Mobile Vans) ..	2.63	1.48	0.35	0.17	—	—	0.17	0.67	—	—	0.67
3. Opening of Information Centres at District Headquarters	0.24	0.03	0.02	0.13	—	—	0.13	0.05	—	—	0.05
4. Production of Films on Contract basis	0.65	0.15	0.05	0.17	—	—	0.17	—	—	—	—
5. Songs and Dramas	0.75	0.04	0.01	0.17	—	—	0.17	0.03	—	—	0.03
6. Publication of Pamphlets, Folders and Posters etc.	0.40	0.04	0.02	0.09	—	—	0.09	0.08	—	—	0.08
7. Publicity through Exhibitions ..	0.25	0.03	0.03	0.09	—	—	0.09	0.04	—	—	0.04

8. Publicity through Press Advertisement	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.02	—	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	0.02
9. Special Staff for Five Year Plan Publicity	0.75	0.07	—	0.27	—	—	0.27	0.03	—	—	0.03
TOTAL ..	11.40	2.53	1.09	1.97	—	—	1.97	1.89	—	—	1.89

2. *Statistics*

1. Strengthening of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and *and Setting up of District Statistical Agencies	4.75	0.26	—	0.99	—	—	0.99	—	—	—	—
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3. *Local Bodies*

1. Roads and Pavement of Street ..	3.00	—	—	—	1.03	—	1.03	—	0.11	—	0.11
2. Street Lights	1.50	—	—	—	0.50	—	0.50	—	0.47	—	0.47
3. Construction of Reading Rooms, Children parks and Municipal Rest Houses	3.50	—	—	—	1.32	—	1.32	—	0.06	—	0.06
4. Bus Stands	0.95	—	—	—	0.29	—	0.29	—	0.02	—	0.02
5. Construction of Latrines and Urinals	1.50	—	—	—	0.56	—	0.56	—	0.13	—	0.13
TOTAL ..	10.45	—	—	—	3.70	—	3.70	—	0.79	—	0.79

4. *Developmental Buildings*

1. Developmental Buildings .. †	28.28	20.97	5.52	32.40	—	37.92	5.18	31.58	—	36.76
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*Includes the share of Government of India.

†No separate provision exists for Developmental Buildings. Expenditure on this account is met from the allocation in respect of concerned Departments, after making a year to year allocation.

APPENDIX VI

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER THE PLAN SCHEMES

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Plan Target (1956—61)	1956-57		1957-58	
				Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
<i>1. Agriculture</i>							
1. Intensification of Research on Raisin							
Grapes				Being a Research Scheme, no targets have been fixed			
2. Manurial and Agronomic Trials ..			-do-				
3. Fertilizers (i) Superphosphate ..	Fertilizers	Ton	3,900	160	152	300	160
(ii) Ammonium Sulphate ..	..	..	7 910	340	340	550	300
4. Develp. of Local Manurial Resources ..	Compost	..	3,45,000	—	—	50,000	32,592
5. Seed Distribution	Seeds	Md.	53 500	1,600	5,029	2,900	2,900
6. Plant Protection	Land	Acre	12,000	1,600	1,943	2,000	2,106
7. Regional Research Station ..				Setting-up of Regional Research Station at Mashobra (Mahasu district)			
8. Apiculture				Being a Research Scheme, no targets have been fixed			
9. Agricultural Publicity				Being a Service Scheme, no targets have been fixed			
10. Training of Gardeners	Gardeners	Number	250	—	—	50	40
11. Development of Fruit Production ..	New orchards	Acre	4,350	—	—	850	466
	Rejuvenation	..	2,600	—	—	..	..
12. Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Seeds—Setting up of Farms ..	Farms	Number	10	3	—	3	3
13. Construction of Stores and Sheds ..	Stores and Sheds	..	14	—	—	7	7*
14. Progeny Orchards	Progeny orchards	..	2	2	—	2	1
15. Agricultural Research Sections ..				Being a Research Scheme, no targets have been fixed			
16. Staff Scheme				Being a Staff Scheme, no targets have been fixed			

17.	Potato Development Scheme	..	Expansion of Stations	Number	6	6	—	6	6
			Opening up of new Stations	..	2	—	—	2	—
18.	Agricultural Marketing	..			Being a Service Scheme, no targets have been fixed.				
19.	Land Development	..			Targets to be fixed after the Survey				
<i>2. Minor Irrigation</i>									
1.	Minor Irrigation	..	Irrigation	Acre	63 thoursnd	17,680	3,045	19,630	3,484
<i>3. Animal Husbandry</i>									
1.	Opening of new Hospitals	..	Hospitals	Number	10	2	2	2	2
2.	Veterinary Education	..	Training of:						
			(i) B.V.Sc.	..	10	2	1	2	3
			(ii) Stock Assistants	..	10	2	1	2	2
			(iii) Compounders	..	10	2	1	2	2
3.	Cattle Breeding	..	Farm	..	1	1	1	1	1*
			Supply of Cows	..	150	..	..	..	..
4.	Eradication of Rinderpest	..	Cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Buffaloes	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Cross Breeding of Indigenous Cattle	..	Supply of Bulls	..	125	25	11	25	13
6.	Key Village Scheme	..	Starting of A.I. Centres	..	2	—	—	—	—
			Expansion of existing Centres	..	2	1	1	1	1
7.	Poultry Development	..	Regional Farm	..	1	—	—	1	—
			Extension Centres	..	4	—	—	2	2
8.	Sheep Breeding Scheme	..	Regional Farm	..	1	—	—	1	1*
			Extension Centres	..	8	—	—	8	3
9.	Improvement of Indigenous Sheep —Supplying of Polwarth rams	..	Rams	..	900	—	—	600	—
10.	Establishment of District Veterinary Offices	..	Offices	..	2	—	—	2	—

*Partly completed.

APPENDIX VI
PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER THE PLAN SCHEMES—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>4. Forests</i>							
1. Soil Conservation School	Students	..	420	60	53	90	79
2. Forest Education	Trainees	..	11	5	5	3	3
3. Demarcation of Forests	Land	Acre	28,131	12,034	4,124	6,956	6,956
	Boundary Pillars	Number	4,215	325	353	1,240	2,156
4. Pasture Improvement	Land	Acre	324	75	19	55	36
	Patch-work (Land)	..	1,500	..	..	500	..
5. Survey and Improvement of Medicinal Herbs	Area	Mile	155	31	—	—	—
6. Propagation of <i>Bhabbar</i> Grass	Land	Acre	1,200	250	212	250	238
7. Roads	Roads	Mile	566	74	65	137	137
8. Buildings	Buildings	Number	191	39	42	60	62
9. Water Supply	"	..	18	9	5	8	5
10. Purchase of Horses and Mules	Horses	..	5	5	2	3	3
	Mules	..	14	14	12	—	—
11. Forestry Survey	Being a Survey Scheme, no targets have been fixed.						
12. Game Preservation	Organisation	Number	1	1	1*	1	1
13. Soil Conservation and Afforestation including Panchayat forests	Land	Acre	6,600	2,444	1,518	937	937
<i>5. Fisheries</i>							
1. Propagation of <i>Mirror</i> Carp	Being a Research Scheme, no targets have been fixed.						
2. Fish Marketing	Marketing	Md.	2,000	400	—	400	..
3. Trout Farm, Chirgaon	Farm	Number	1	1	—	1	1
<i>6. Co-operation</i>							
1. Grants-in-aid to Co-operative Farming Societies	Societies	Number	5	1	—	—	—
2. Subsidies for staff to Co-operative Societies for Marketing	"	..	46	6	6	..	—

3. Subsidies for staff to Co-operative Societies for Credit .. ..	.. ..	..	..	102	26	18	..	—
4. Creation of Funds .. ..	.. ..			No targets have been fixed.				
5. Subsidy to Co-operative Societies for construction of godowns ..	..	Godowns	..	81	8	8	..	—
6. Share capital to Co-operative Societies for Marketing .. ..	.. ..	..	..	27	6	—	—	—
7. Administrative Staff .. ..	.. ..			No targets have been fixed.				
8. Subsidy to Co-operative Societies for purchase of trucks .. ..	.. ..	Trucks	Number	8	8	8	—	—
9. Training and Education .. ..	.. ..			No targets have been fixed.				
<i>7. Village Panchayats</i>								
1. Supply of Tools and Implements ..	..	Tools	Number	347	..	225	..	100
2. Construction of <i>Panchayat Ghars</i> ..	..	<i>Panchayat Ghar</i>	..	80	—	—	38	38
3. Organisation of <i>Panch Sammelans</i> ..	..			No targets have been fixed.				
4. Supply of stationery to <i>Gram and Nayaya Panchayats</i> .. ..	.. ..			No targets have been fixed.				
5. Printing of Pamphlets and other material pertaining to Panchayats ..	..			No targets have been fixed.				
6. Pay of <i>Gram Panchayat Secretaries</i> ..	..	Panchayats	Number	468	468	468	468	468
7. Establishment of <i>Zilla Panchayats</i> ..	..	..	..	4	4	4	—	—
8. Training of Personnel .. ..	.. ..			No targets have been fixed.				
<i>8. Consolidation of Holdings</i>								
1. Consolidation of Holdings ..	..	Area to be re-partitioned	Acres (thousand)	1.20	24	13	24	18

*Partly completed.

APPENDIX VI
PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER THE PLAN SCHEMES—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE							
1. Community Development and National Extension Service:							
(i) Improved Seeds distributed	Seeds	Maund	..	..	8,692	..	14,734
(ii) Chemical fertilizers distributed	Fertilizers	"	..	..	5,672	..	8,273
(.ii) Rural latrines constructed	Latrines	Number	..	..	52	..	235
(iv) Drains constructed	Drains	Yards	..	..	12,231	..	27,156
(v) Drinking water wells/ <i>bowlis</i> constructed	<i>Bowlis</i>	Number	..	..	451	..	1,610
(vi) Adults-made-literate	Adults	"	..	..	6,414	..	3,918
(vii) <i>Kacha</i> roads constructed	Roads	Mile	..	..	174	..	236
(viii) People's contribution		Rs. lakhs	..	..	9.66	..	11.68
III. POWER PROJECTS							
1. Power Projects	Electrification of villages	Number	700	..	..	..	13
IV. INDUSTRIES (VILLAGE AND SMALL—SCALE)							
1. Saponine Industry	Industry	Number	1	1	—	1	—
2. Sugar <i>Khandsari</i> Industry	"	"	1	1	—	1	—
3. Cidrus Deodar oil Industry	"	"	1	1	—	1	—
4. <i>Gur</i> Making Units	Units	"	2	2	—	2	2
5. Black-smithy	Centre	"	2	1	—	2	1
6. Carpentry	"	"	2	2	—	2	1
7. Lead Pencil Units	Units	"	2	2	—	2	—
8. Tailoring	Centre	"	4	—	—	4	3
9. Sericulture			No physical targets have been fixed.				
10. Stipends and Scholarships	Stipends	"	1,740	268	..	..	..
11. Sales-shops	Shops	"	5	5	1	4	—

			No physical targets have been fixed						
			Persons	Number	..	..	—	..	—
12.	Grant of Industrial Loans	.. ..						
13.	Staff—Administrative and Superintendence	.. ..						
14.	Tanning and Manufacture of Leather Goods	.. ..	Centre	..	1	1	1	1	1
15.	Weaving	.. ..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
16.	Five peripatetic Units in Black-smithy, Weaving, Leather, Tailoring and Wood Working	.. ..	..	..	5	5	3	2	2
17.	Basketry-ware (Kunihar)	.. ..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
18.	Hosiery	.. ..	..	..	2	2	2	Continued	Continued
19.	Tanning	.. ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
20.	Tailoring	.. ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
21.	Sports Goods	.. ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
22.	Rope Making	.. ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
23.	Wood Working	.. ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
24.	Basketry-ware	.. ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
25.	Black-smithy	.. ..	..	..	1	1	—	1	1
26.	Working of Minerals	.. ..	..	..	Scheme has been dropped.				

V. ROADS AND ROAD TRANSPORT

1. Roads

1.	Motorable Roads	.. ..	Construction and Improvement of roads	Mile	588	116	125	144	106
2.	Jeepable Roads	.. ..	..	..	604	113	75	148	43
3.	Other Roads	.. ..	..	..	232	..	..	..	153

2. Road-Transport

1.	Purchase of Vehicles	Vehicles	Number	132	27	bodies on 25 chassis.	26	22
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APPENDIX VI
PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER THE PLAN SCHEMES—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Conversion of Petrol vehicles into Diesel vehicles	Vehicles	Number	80	20	—	15	31 conversion kits.
3. Extension of Central Workshop ..		No physical targets have been fixed					
4. Machinery for Central Workshop ..			-do-				
5. Purchase of Stores Reserve (including Engine Assemblies)			-do-				
6. Buildings			-do-				

VI. SOCIAL SERVICES

1. Education

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Opening of a Degree College ..	Institution	Number	1	1	—	1	—
2. Transformation of existing High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools	"	"	4	4	—	—	—
3. Transformation of existing High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools with Humanities, Science and Commerce as diversified courses	"	"	8	8	—	—	—
4. Transformation of existing High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools with Humanities and Agriculture as diversified courses	"	"	5	—	—	—	—
5. Transformation of existing Girls High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools with Humanities and Home Science as diversified courses	"	"	5	—	—	—	—

6. (a) Organisation of Seminars and Refresher courses for Headmasters and Teachers of Secondary Schools ..	Seminar	No physical targets have been fixed						
(b) Organisation of Extension Service Department in the Institutions		-do-						
7. Raising of existing Middle Schools to High Standard	Institution	Number	10	—	—	—	—	
8. Conversion of Middle Schools to Senior Basic Schools ..	..	..	8	4	—	8	8
9. (a) Upgrading of Lower Middle Schools to Middle Schools ..	..	..	25	25	—	25	25
(b) Provision of Sewing Machines to Girls High and Middle Schools ..	Sewing Machines	..	..	10	10	10	10
(c) Provision of Craft in existing Middle Schools	Institution	..	..	15	15	15	15
10. Raising of Primary Schools to Middle Schools .. ..	..	..	40	—	—	—	—
11. Opening of New Basic Primary Schools ..	..	..	200	100	—	60	60
12. (a) Conversion of existing Primary Schools to Junior Basic Schools ..	..	..	200	100	—	100	100
(b) Introduction of Craft in existing Primary Schools .. ..	..	..	200	200	185*	100	100
13. Formation of Junior Division Troops (Boys and Girls) and raising of 400 A.C.C. Cadets.. ..	Division	..	23	5	5	2	2	
14. Audio Visual Education		No physical targets have been fixed.						
15. Establishment of Planning and Statistical Unit	Unit	..	1	1	1	continued	continued	
16. Opening of a Central Library ..	Library	..	1	1	—	1	1*	
17. Opening of District circulating libraries .. ..	..	..	5	5	—	5	5*

*Partly completed

APPENDIX VI
PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER THE PLAN SCHEMES—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18. Award of Scholarships for Technical and University Education ..	Stipends	Number	..	40	40	42	42
19. Improvement of existing Sanskrit Institution		No physical targets have been fixed					
20. Appointment of District Social Education Organisers	Setting up	Section	1	—	—	—	—
21. Youth Welfare	Promotion of Youth Welfare	No physical targets have been fixed.					
22. Provision of social-education literature to adults		-do-					
23. Spill over expenditure on construction of School Buildings		-do-					

2. *Medical and Public Health*

(A) MEDICAL

1. Ministerial Staff for the Offices of Director of Health Services and District Medical Officers	Persons	Number	20	20	19	1	—
2. Post—Graduate Training of Doctors at the H.P. Hospital, Simla	Institute	..	1	1	1*	1	1
3. Opening of Allopathic Dispensaries ..	Dispensaries	..	10	2	2	2	2
4. Upgrading of Hospitals—Additional staff for District Hospitals (including upgrading of Gohar Dispensary) ..	Hospitals	..	5	5	5*	5	5*
5. Upgrading of Dispensary at Chini (Mahasu district)	Dispensary	..	1	1	1*	1	1*

6. Buildings for Allopathic Dispensaries and Staff quarters	Buildings	Number	19	5	--	5	--
7. Medical Store Organisation	Organisation	..	1	1	1	continued	continued
8. Opening of an Allopathic Mobile Beldar Dispensary	Dispensary	..	1	1	1	..	..
9. Opening of an Ayurvedic Mobile Beldar Dispensary .. ..	..	..	1	1	--	1	--
10. Expansion of H.P. Hospital, Simla	Beds	..	100	50	50	--	--
11. Starting of Dental Clinics	Clinics	..	4	..	--	1	1
12. Motor Van Mobile Dispensary for Sirmur district (Addition of Staff and Equipment)			No physical targets have been fixed.				
13. Starting of a Provincial Laboratory at the Himachal Pradesh Hospital, Simla	Laboratory	Number	1	1	1*	continued	continued
14. Starting of Laboratories at the Tehsil Headquarter Hospitals	Laboratories	..	12	4	3	4	1
15. Administrative staff for Ayurvedic sections at the Headquarters and Districts	Sections	..	6	6	--	6	6
16. Opening of Ayurvedic Dispensaries	Dispensaries	..	32	8	8	8	8
17. Buildings for Ayurvedic Dispensaries	Buildings	..	10	2	--	4	--
18. Expansion of Ayurvedic Pharmacy at Jogindernagar			No physical targets have been fixed				
19. Research in Indigenous and other Systems of Medicines			Being a research scheme, no targets have been fixed.				
20. Installation of X-Ray plants	Plants	Number	4	1	--	1	--

*Partly introduced.

APPENDIX VI
PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER THE PLAN SCHEMES —contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(B) PUBLIC HEALTH							
21. Additional Public Health Staff	Persons	Number	15	15	—	15	10
22. Education and Training	Sitpends	"	59	15	14	15	15
23. Training of Doctors in X-Ray, T.B., D.P.H., etc.	Trainees	"	32	9	1	9	2
24. Training of Lady Health Visitors	Institution	"	1	1	—	1	1
25. Training of Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives	Centres	"	2	2	2	continued	continued
26. Conversion of Dispensaries into Primary Health Centres	Dispensaries	"	5	1	1	2	1
27. Hook worm Scheme	No physical targets have been fixed.						
28. Goitre Scheme	-do-						
29. Key Village Scheme	Dispensaries	Number	40	10	9	10	10
30. National Malaria Control Programme	Team	"	1-1/4	1-1/4	1-1/4	Continued	Continued
31. D.D.T. Squads	Squads	"	5	1	1	1	1
32. Leprosy Subsidiary Units	Units	"	3	1	—	1	1
33. Leprosy Survey and Clinics	Clinics	"	5	5	5	Continued	Continued
34. Opening of V.D. Clinics	"	"	3	3	3	"	"
35. Continuation of V.D. Clinics (Started under First Five Year Plan).. ..	"	"	5	5	5	"	"
36. T.B. Survey and Domiciliary Care	No physical targets have been fixed.						
37. B.C.G. Vaccination Team	Team	Number	1	1	1	"	"
38. Isolation Beds for T.B. Patients	Beds	"	50	10	10	10	—
39. Purchase of Van for Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	Jeep	"	1	1	1	—	—
40. Opening of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	Centre	"	11	2	2	3	3

41. Continuation of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in Backward Areas	..	..	..	Centre	Number	4	4	4	Continued	Continued
42. School Health Service	..	..	..			No physical targets have been fixed				
43. Health Education	..	..	..			-do-				
44. Family Planning Centres	..	..	..	Centre	Number	7	5	5	..	2
3. Drinking Water Supply										
1. Arrangement of Drinking Water Supply	..	..	..	Sets of villages	Number	400	..	10	..	16
4. Housing										
1. Housing	..	..	..	Houses	Number	..	..	126	..	95
5. Welfare of Backward Classes										
I. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES										
1. Education	..	..	..	Sitpends	Number	422	..	113	..	791
2. Publicity	..	..	..	Community Listening sets	"	—	—	2	—	10
3. Industries and Co-operation:										
(a) Industries	..	..	..	Subsidies for spindles and looms		No physical targets have been fixed.				
(b) Co-operation	..	..	..	Subsidies for societies	Number	20	5	4	—	12
4. Wells	..	..	..			No physical targets have been fixed				..
5. Agriculture	..	..	..	Distribution of fruit plants	Number	47,500	..	1,700	—	..
				Agricultural Implements	"	1,478	—	—	—	..
6. Medical	..	..	..	Training in Medical Profession (persons)	"	30	—	2	—	10
7. Housing	..	..	..	Houses	"	1,000	—	140	—	..
8. Miscellaneous	..	..	..			Various Schemes have been included.				
II. TRIBAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED AREAS										
1. Education	..	..	..	Schools	Number	14	14	2	12	12
				Scholarships and stipends.	"	350	—	66	—	84
				Ashram Schools	"	4	—	—	2	2

APPENDIX VI

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER THE PLAN SCHEMES—*concl'd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Forests	<i>Chilgoza</i> Nursery	Number	1	1	1	<i>Continued.</i>	<i>Continued.</i>
	Fruit Plants (propagation).	"	4,500	—	366	—	..
3. Medical	Stipends	"	55	—	6	—	19
	Dispensaries	"	2	2	2*	<i>Continued.</i>	<i>Continued.</i>
4. Agriculture	Orchards	"	2	2	—	2	2
5. Industries and Co-operation:							
(a) Industries	Weaving Centre	"	1	1	1*	—	—
(b) Co-operation	Subsidies to societies	"	25	—	—	—	6
6. Animal Husbandry	Dispensaries	"	3	3	—	3	3
7. Miscellaneous	Various Schemes	Various Schemes have been included.					

6. *Social Welfare*

1. Social Welfare Advisory Board		No physical targets can be fixed.					
			25	25	3	22	5
2. Welfare Extension Projects	Projects/Centres	Number	Centres	Centres	Centres	Centres	Centres

7. *Labour and Labour Welfare*

1. Expansion of Employment Service	Employment Exchanges	Number	2	2	—	2	1
2. Collection of Employment Information		No physical targets can be fixed.					
3. Training of Craftsmen	Institution	Number	1	—	—	1	1*
4. Establishment of Directorate of Resettlement and Employment	Organisation	"	1	—	—	1	1

VII. MISCELLANEOUS

1. *Plan and Publicity*

1. Installation of Community Receivers	Community Listening	Number	1,250	250	125	250	150
2. Provision of Vehicles for the Districts (Publicity through Mobile Vans)	Sets Vans	"	4	3	3	<i>Continued.</i>	<i>Continued.</i>

3. Opening of Information Centres at District Headquarters	Centres	"	4	3	3	<i>Continued</i>	<i>Continued</i>
4. Production of Films	Films	"	3	1	1*	1	—
5. Songs and Dramas	Drama Inspectors	"	4	4	—	4	4
6. Publication of Pamphlets, Folders and Posters etc.			No physical targets have been fixed.				
7. Publicity through Exhibitions ..			-do-				
8. Publicity through Press Advertisements..			-do-				
9. Special Staff for Five Year Plan Publicity	Unit	Number	1	1	—	1	1*

2. Statistics

1. Strengthening of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and setting up of District Statistical Offices ..

Being a Research Scheme, no physical targets can be fixed.

3. Local Bodies

1. Construction of Roads and Street Pavements	Roads	Mile	5	—	—	1.7	..
	Pavement of streets	Thousand sq. ft.	142	—	—	48	..
2. Street Lights	Electrification	Number	675	—	—	225	..
	Kerosine oil lamps	"	75	—	—	27	..
3. Construction of Reading Rooms, Children Parks and Municipal Rest Houses		"	12	—	—	5	..
4. Construction of Bus Stands ..	Bus Stands	"	12	—	—	5	..
5. Construction of Latrines and Urinals ..	Latrines	"	60	—	—	22	..
	Urinals	"	68	—	—	29	..

*Partly started.

The symbol (..) denotes not available

