



REPORT
OF
SUB-COMMITTEE-III
ON
EVALUATION
OF
ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMMES
IN
HIMACHAL PRADESH

PREFACE

The Sixth Five-Year Plan approved by the National Development Council in Feb., 1981, has set following among its major objectives:-

- (i) A progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty and unemployment;
- (ii) Improving the quality of life of the people in general with specific reference to the economically and socially handicapped population, through the minimum needs programme whose coverage is so designed as to ensure that all parts of the country attain within a prescribed period nationally accepted standards.
- (iii) Strengthening the redistributive bias of public policies and services in favour of the poor contributing to a reduction in inequalities of income and wealth.
- (iv) A progressive reduction in regional inequalities in the pace of development and in the diffusion of technological benefits.
- (v) Promoting policies for controlling the growth of population through voluntary acceptance of the small family norms.
- (vi) promoting the active involvement of all sections of the people in the process of development through appropriate education, communication and institutional strategies.

Consequently the Draft Sixth Plan formulated by the State Governments and approved by the Planning Commission have set quantitative targets for bringing about a sub-stantial reduction in the incidence of poverty in the State by 1985.

The urgency of attending to the effective implementation of programmes for alleviation of poverty is

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evident from the emphasis laid in the new 20 point socio-economic programme announced by the Prime Minister on January 14, 1982 on the following:

1. To strengthen and expand coverage of integrated rural development and national rural employment programmes.
2. To implement agricultural land ceilings,
3. distribute surplus land and complete compilation of land records by removing all administrative and legal obstacles.
4. To review and effectively enforce minimum wages for agricultural labour.
5. To rehabilitate bonded labour.
6. To accelerate programmes for the development of scheduled Castes and Tribes.

It has been recognised the implementation needs to be supported by adequate monitoring and current and post-^{evaluation} efforts so that fruitful lessons could be drawn in improving the present programme and for more efficient designing the future course of action. The Himachal Pradesh Government has laid greater emphasis on these aspects with a view to securing optimum benefits from investments of developmental outlays. A State Evaluation Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister. In order to undertake an indepth evaluation of plan schemes five sub-Committees with specific programme contents headed by the Member of Parliament were set up. In my capacity as Chairman of the Sub-Committee No. III, I was called upon to undertake evaluation of anti-poverty programmes which included the areas covered by the following schemes:-

- (i) Integrated Rural Development
- (ii) Welfare Schemes
- (iii) Scheduled Caste Development Corporation Schemes
- (iv) Minimum needs programme
- (v) Tribal Sub-Plan
- (vi) Scheduled Caste Component Plan.

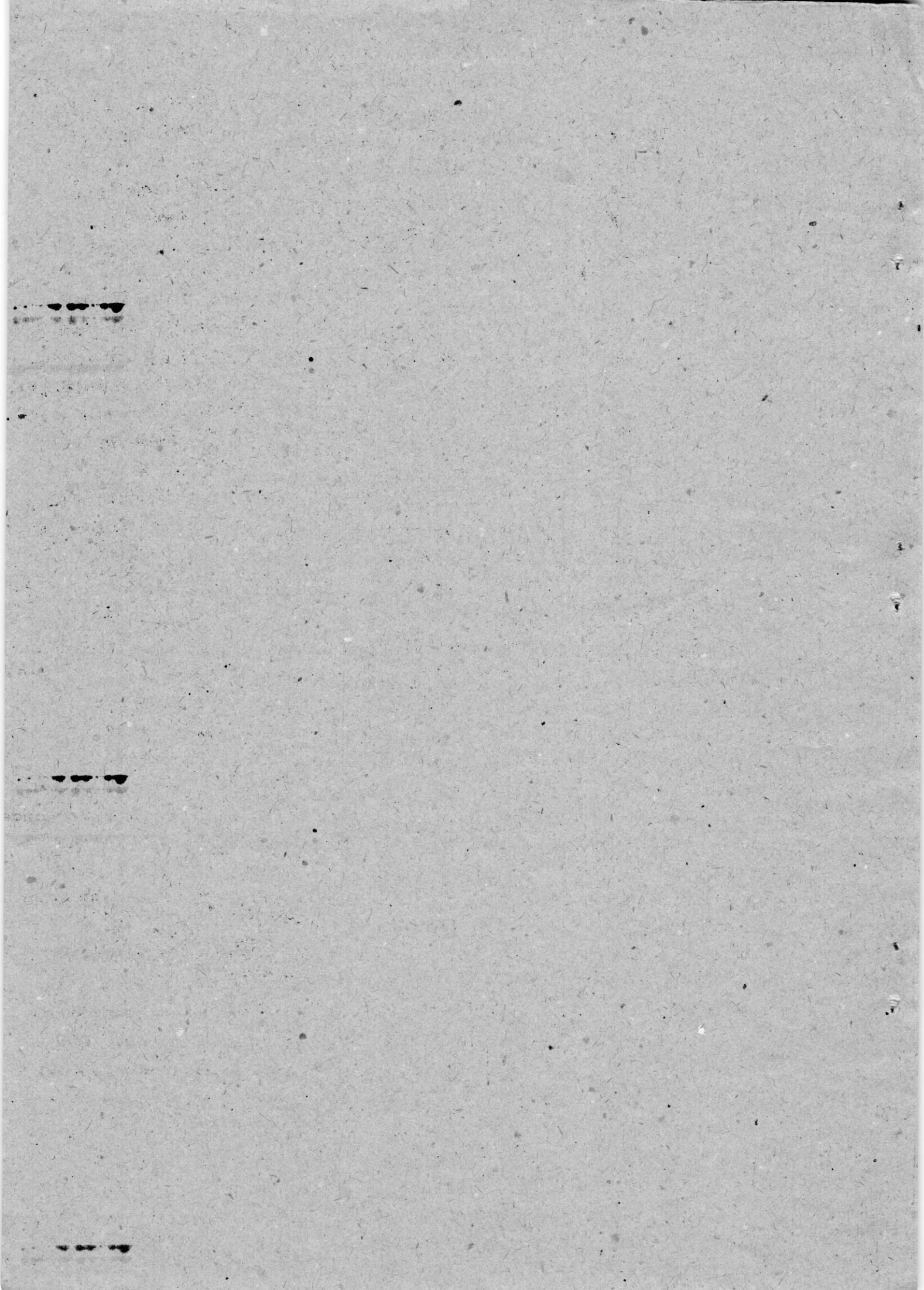
The Sub-Committee started its deliberations in the right earnest from March, 1981. The Committee during its first two meetings finalised a questionnaire comprising of 49 questions which was issued to the concerned departments for eliciting information.

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on anti poverty programmes and allied information which directly or indirectly pavel the way for alleviation of poverty. During the three meetings, held thereafter, the replies were examined by the Committee. The Committee made also field visits and covered nine districts viz. Solan, Sirmaur, Una, Hamirpur, Kangra, Bilaspur, Mandi Chamba and Kullu.

During the course of field visits, the Committee interviewed the beneficiary households receiving assistance under IFD, Welfare and Scheduled Casted Development Corporation Schemes. In addition, the progress was reviewed in the meeting convened in the office of the Deputy Commissioner where in the stock taking of the achievements made during the first/ three years of the Sixth Plan viz. 1980-81 and 1981-82 was undertaken. The recommendation are based on the information gathered from executing agancies, spelt inspections and impressions made during the course of meetings, The Sub- Committee has arrived at a considered conclusion that if the policy thrust is sharpened and the institutional finance available for assisting the poor for enabling them to improve upon their lot is utilised effect vely, there appears no reasons for not realising the poverty alleviation goals set for in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

ROSHAN LAL
Chairman,
Evaluation Sub-Committee
No. III on Alleviation
of Poverty.



CHAPTER - I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 The economic development during the last three decades has enable a perceptible increase in average per capita income from Rs. 240 in 1950-51 to Rs. 1659 in 1981-82 both at current prices. Inspite of this increase, it has not been possible to make a major dent on poverty on account of, the inadequate rate of growth of the economy, uneven distribution of income as well as high rate of growth of population. The Sixth Plan places a very high priority on the alleviation of poverty. For an assessment of the problem and for setting targets, a quantitative index for poverty was formulated in the report of the "Task Force on Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand" set up by the Planning Commission in 1977, where poverty line is defined as the mid-point of the monthly per capita expenditure class having a daily caloric intake of 2400 per person in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas. At 1979-80 prices, the mid-point were Rs. 261/- in rural areas and Rs. 88/- in urban areas.

1.2 On the basis of assessment of several rounds of National Sample Survey of household expenditure, the percentage of population below the poverty line by States separately for rural and urban areas in 1977-78 is given at Annexure-I. According to these estimates the percentage of population below poverty line in H.P. is 27.23 percent (28.12 percent in rural areas and 16.56 per-cent in urban areas). These results are based on central sample. In pursuance of the assurance given by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh in the Vidhan Sabha during his budget speech in March, 1981, the work relating to identification of families living below poverty line in urban areas was entrusted to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, H.P.. In rural areas, this work was assigned to the Rural Integrated Development Department. In urban areas, the estimates of persons below poverty line were prepared according to three levels of poverty, i.e. Rs. 700, Rs. 900 and Rs. 1200 per capita per annum which in other words means about Rs. 3500, 4500 and Rs. 6000 per household per annum if the average size of household is taken five.

..2..

The percentage of households and population according to the above three different levels of poverty in urban areas came out as under :-

8. Below poverty line estimates in Urban Areas (1981).

Poverty Line	% of households	% of Population
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1.	2.	3.
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Per Capita per annum income :-

i) Rs. 700 or below	5.0	6.2
ii) Rs. 900 or below	8.2	10.4
iii) Rs. 1200 or below	11.8	14.8

1.3 In rural areas, the percentage number of households below poverty line, i.e. taken at Rs. 3500 per year for a household of five persons comes to 42.0 percent. These figures are based on actual enumeration. Thus with these estimates of poverty in H.P., these people comprise largely those whose consumption is very low and who have no or little physical resources of production. They are located in climatically unfavourable regions with low and fluctuating production and meager avenues of employment.

1.4 It is noticed from the two sets of estimates brought out by Planning Commission and the State Government, that the figures are in great variance. A comparison is made as under :-

Population below poverty line	Central estimates	State Estimate
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1.	2.	3.
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Urban	16.56	14.78
Rural	28.12	42.00

....3....

The Central estimates are based on a microscopic sample of households studied in the N.S.S. round where as the State estimate is based on a complete enumeration of households. The extent of error is bound to be less in a complete enumeration as compared to sample survey. As such, the Sub-Committee adopted the State estimates.

1.5 The principal elements of Sixth Plan strategy to reduce this incidence of poverty thus include.

- (a) Programmes for the transfer of assets, skills and technologies to the identified rural poor;
- (b) Area development programme;
- (c) Employment generation programmes for wage and self-employment; and
- (d) Expanded Minimum Needs programme.

1.6 With these broader objectives, what is needed is a more effective implementation of assets transfer measures such as transfer of land and livestock, more equitable distribution of credit and coordinated effort that enables the poor to join the mainstream of economic development. Thus a progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty and unemployment, improving the quality of life of the people, strengthening the redistributive bias of public policies and services, in favour of poor, and a progressive reduction in regional inequalities have been the major planks of the programmes.

1.7 It is not the lack of the emphasis in the Plan document nor lack of appropriate ideas and schemes of alleviation of poverty but the inadequate delivery of the necessary package of technology and services in the field that have proved inadequate in bridging the gap between the rich and poor.

1.8 It was in this background that the State Govt. has constituted the Sub-Committee on Programmes for alleviation of poverty on 18th Dec, 1980 with the following composition and terms of reference:-

The composition of this sub-Committee was as following:-

1. Shri Roshan Lal, MP. Chairman
2. Shri Darbari Lal Gupta Member
3. Director, RIDD, H.P. "
4. Director, Welfare, H.P. "
5. Managing Director,
Scheduled Caste Development
Corporation
6. Research Officer,
Planning Department Convener

Subsequently vide Planning Department Notification No. PLG(F(A)4-3/80 dated 23rd August, 1982 and 14th October, 1982, the Sub-Committee now comprises of the following members :-

1. Shri Roshan Lal, MP. Chairman
2. Dr. G. C. Negi Member
3. Director, Rural Development
Department. "
4. Director, Welfare. "
5. Managing Director,
Scheduled Caste Development
Corporation. "
6. Research Officer,
Planning Department Convener

1.9. The terms of reference of the Sub-Committee as laid down in the notification were:-

"To examine and review the working of various important Schemes and identify the shortfalls and bottlenecks of the Plan Implementation. The Sub-Committee may also make necessary spot inspection and on the results of evaluation studies, the Sub-Committee would make necessary recommendations to the Government."

The Sub-Committee held five meetings in Shimla on the following dates:-

1st Meeting	24th March, 1981
2nd Meeting	10th April, 1981
3rd Meeting	17th June, 1981
4th Meeting	13th July, 1981
5th Meeting	30th September, 1981 1st October, 1981.
6th Meeting	20th July, 1982
7th Meeting	17th December, 1982.

1.11 FIELD VISITS :

The Committee in its fifth meeting decided that the Committee would make on a selective basis the spot inspection of anti-poverty Scheme executed by Integrated Rural Development Department, Welfare Department and Scheduled Castes Development Corporation. It would also, interview the beneficiaries under these schemes for making an assessment as to how and in what manner the ongoing anti-poverty programmes were being received by the beneficiaries. Meetings were also convened with the District Level Officers as to have a first hand knowledge about the reaction of the field functionaries. The Committee made five field visits and covered nine districts viz. Bilaspur, Mandi, Hamirpur, Una, Kangra, Kullu, Solan, Shimla and Chamba. These visits provided a very useful feedback.

1.12 The present Report is divided into the following four Chapters:

CHAPTER - I

Introduction

CHAPTER - II

A resume of the anti poverty programmes (Based on the questionnaire issued by the Sub-Committee and the responses from the Department).

CHAPTER - III

Review of Anti-poverty programmes undertaken by the Sub-Committee during the field visits.

CHAPTER - IV

Findings of the Sub-Committee and its recommendations.

1.13 The Sub-Committee fervently hopes that the Government would consider the findings in a spirit of brining about refinements in the formulation and implementation of the future programmes. The Committee would feel abundantly rewarded if the recommendations are given practical shape for accelerating the process of poverty eradication programmes.

1. Percentage of population below poverty line by States
Separately for rural and urban areas in 1977-78.

Sr. No	State/U.T.	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43.89	35.68	42.18
2.	Assam	52.65	37.37	51.10
3.	Bihar	58.91	46.07	57.49
4.	Gujarat	43.20	29.0.	39.04
5.	Haryana	23.25	31.74	24.84
6.	Himachal Pradesh	28.12	16.56	27.23
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	32.75	39.33	34.06
8.	Karnataka	49.88	43.97	48.34
9.	Kerala	46.00	11.44	46.95
10.	Madhya Pradesh	59.82	48.09	57.73
11.	Maharashtra	55.85	31.62	47.71
12.	Manipur	30.54	25.48	29.71
13.	Meghalaya	53.87	18.16	48.03
14.	Nagaland	N.A.	4.11	4.11
15.	Orissa	68.97	42.19	66.40
16.	Punjab	11.87	24.66	15.13
17.	Rajasthan	33.75	33.80	33.76
18.	Tamilnadu	55.68	44.79	52.12
19.	Tripura	64.28	26.34	59.73
20.	Uttar Pradesh	50.23	49.24	50.09
21.	West Bengal	58.94	34.71	52.54
22.	All Union Territories	34.32	17.96	21.69
All India (weighted)		50.82	38.19	48.13

- Note:-
1. The above estimates are derived by using the all India poverty line of Rs. 65 per capita per month in 1977-78 prices corresponding to minimum daily calorie requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas and the poverty line of Rs. 75 per month corresponding to daily calorie requirement of 2100 in urban areas.
 2. These results are based on the provisional and quick tabulation of the National Sample Survey (NSSO) on household consumer expenditure of 32nd round (July, 1977 to June, 1978)
 3. The difference between the aggregate all India private consumption expenditure estimated by the Central Statistical Organisation in their National

Accounts Statistics and that derived from the NSSO data has been adjusted prorata among the different States and Union Territories in the absence of any other information which could be used to allocate this difference among the States and Union Territories.

CHAPTER - II

A RESUME OF THE ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMMES BASED
ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE ISSUED BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE
AND RESPONSES FROM THE DEPARTMENT.

2.1 An increase in the productive potential of the economy is an essential condition for finding effective solution to the problems of poverty. The general objectives of ensuring a certain rate of growth and the specific aim of building a socialistic pattern of society and reducing inequalities in income and wealth *had* been the avowed aims of Planning. Two of the four principal objectives of the second Plan had been (a) large expansion of employment opportunities and (b) reduction of inequalities in income and wealth. The Third Plan reiterated to 'establish progressively greater equality of opportunity and to bring about reduction in disparities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power'. The Fourth Plan observed 'the benefits of development should accrue in increasing measure to the common man and the weaker sections of society'. The Draft Fifth Plan opens with a declaration, "Removal of poverty and attainment of self reliance". Thus the earlier Five Years Plans had focussed on the building up of productive capacities, infrastructures and social services as means firstly for growth and Secondly for making an impact on the problems of poverty, unemployment and under employment.

2.2 It was from the beginning of the Fourth Plan (1969-74) there has been progressively greater effort to identify such groups and propose, programmes for the amelioration of the conditions of poor. Also, specifically in the Fifth Plan (1974-79) and in currently operative Sixth Plan (1980-85), greater attention has been given to the eradication of poverty. The Sixth Plan aims to approach the problems of poverty alleviation by three major stages viz,

- (a) Identification of measurement,
- (b) Developing realistic targets, and
- (c) Formulation of specific programmes to match the targets.

2.3 Consistent with these objectives, a number of general as well as specific programmes have been taken up to alleviate poverty. These include:-

- (i) Integrated Rural Development Programmes;
- (ii) Desert Development Programme;
- (iii) National Rural and Employment Programme;
- (iv) Minimum Need Programme to improve the quality of life and providing infrastructural support needed for all-evilation of poverty.
- (v) Tribal Sub_Plan and component Plan for Scheduled Castes. These groups constitute one of the most disadvantaged poverty sections of the society and as such, are sought to be helped.

2.4 The programme thrust for all the above programmes is directed to a higher general rate of growth of the economy and to do distributive justice for relieving rural poverty through the following measures:-

- I. Resource transfer and income development programmes for the rural poor;
- II. Special Area Development Programme; and
- III. Work Programme for creation of Supplementary employment opportunities.

2.5 This Chapter seeks to review the present status of these programmes falling under the above three instruments devised for the alleviation of poverty in Himachal Pradesh and to identify certain critical problems in its implementation.

I. RESOURCE TRANSFER AND INCOME DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES FOR THE RURAL POOR.

2.6 The ownership of land and the other sources of production in the village is distributed in a highly skewed manner. There are 6,20,943 operational holdings in the State with an aggregate area of 10,07,215 hectares according to

census 1976-77. The total area covered by the operational holdings in 33.5 per cent of the total area of the Pradesh. The average size of the holdings with marginal farmers is only 1.4 hectares but with Small farmers it is slightly better i.e. 0.4 hectares. The average size of holdings for semi-medium and medium farmers is 2.8 and 5.8 hectares, respectively. In the State, the overall average of the holdings work out at 1.6 hectares which is not economic by any standards. The following table reveals the position in an borate manners:-

Size distribution of operational holdings during

1976-77 census

Sr. No.	Category of holdings	Size group (hect.)	Number		Area	
			100 numbers (1976-77)	%	00/ hectares (1976-77)	%
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Marginal	Below 1.0	3395	54.7	1429	14.2
2.	Small	1.0 - 2.0	1364	22.3	1964	19.5
	Sub-total	Below 2 hect.	4759	76.7	3393	33.7
3.	Semi-medium	2.0 - 4.0	948	15.3	2630	26.1
	Sub-total	Below 4 hect.	5707	92.0	6023	59.8
4.	Medium	4.0 - 10.0	426	6.8	2472	24.5
5.	Large	10.0 Hect. and above	77	1.2	1577	15.7
All Categories			6210	100	10072	100.0

2.7 The holdings of less than one hectare accounted for more than half (54.7 percent) of the total holdings in the State whereas the area covered by these holdings formed only 14.2 percent of the total area. If small farmers are also taken into account with marginal farmers, then the percentage of holdings comes to 76.7 percent whereas the area coverage upto 2 hectares of size class is 33.7 percent. If

holdings upto 4.0 hectares are taken, these cover 92.6 percent of the total holdings and 60 percent of the total area. The above figures reveal that a large proportion of these 'Small holdings' suffer from a narrow production base. Landless labourers have practically no resources-base and constitute the hard core of poverty. Rural artisan too have exceedingly meagre resources to yield income sufficient to barest need of human existence.

2.8 The Sixth Five Year Plan has the following two specific programmes for the transfer of productive assets and resources to the poor:-

- (1) The Integrated Rural Development Programme
- (2) The distribution of surplus land among the landless and its development.

TRANSFER OF LAND

2.9 Himachal Pradesh has done a pioneering work not only in the identification of landless persons but also in allotting the land. According to the reports made available to the committee, out of 20,456 landless persons in the State 20,329 persons had been allotted land upto March 1982. of the 70,029 other eligible persons who have landless than 5 bighas, 56,971 persons have been allotted land so as to raise their holdings to 5 bighas. In the State, out of declared surplus land of 94,187 acres, 93,371 acres of land has been distributed. The State has the target of allot all the surplus land by 30th September, 1982.

2.10 According to the 'Evaluation cum-Economic Status Study of Scheduled Caste Land Allottees in H.P.' conducted during 1979-80 reveals that:-

- (i) Of the total sample households, 84.2% were cultivating land wholly or partly
- (ii) 83.5% affected improvements in their land
- (iii) Taking a per-capita income of Rs. 60 per month as the line of demarcation of persons

above the poverty line 85.74% households were below poverty line prior to cultivation of allotted land which is now reduced to 75.9%.

- (iv) Among the recipients of aids, 40.26% received aid from Govt., 20.9 % from Banks and 0.9% from cooperative societies.
- (v) The maximum percentage of aid recipients (40.8%) received it for the development of land and utilised it for the same purpose.
- (vi) The value of household assets per household increased for Rs. 259 to Rs. 333 (28.6%);
- (vii) In the opinion of the allottees 76.6% of the allotted land units were not fertile
- (viii) 42 out of 431 land allottees (9.7%) had one or the other types of dispute over the possession of land.

2.11 The allotment of marginal lands to landless and resource less persons raised insurmountable problems for them. The Committee feels that not much effort seems to have been made to assist the allottees to develop the land.

THE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

2.12 The Integrated Rural Development Programme was launched in 1978-79 in 29 selected Blocks in this Pradesh. This programme was extended to 21 more Blocks during the year 1979-80 and to another 3 Blocks during the year 1980-81. This programme was extended to cover all 69 Blocks with effect from 2nd October, 1980 on a uniform basis. The main objective of the IRDP (as the expression is used in current planning) is to create productive assets and thus broaden the resource base of the poorest rural families. The programme envisages that 600 poorest families shall be assisted in each Block to enable them to improve upon their income. The enlargement of productive resource base is in the form of land augmenting capital transfer i.e. through

irrigation, land development, plantations, afforestation, livestock etc. On an average, it was expected that out of 600 poorest families to be assisted, 400 would be helped in Agriculture and allied sectors, 100 families in secondary sector i.e. rural industries and the remaining 100 in the tertiary sector i.e. services and trade sector. The subsidy component is distributed as under :-

Small farmers	25 %
Marginal and rural artisan	33.3 %
S.C./S.T.	50%

2.13 Assistance to the identified families in the villages for the purchase of ownership of productive assets is facilitated by a provision of subsidy component and help in obtaining a loan component from institutional credit agencies. Subsidy to an individual family ~~40~~ subject to a maximum of Rs. 3000 for Scheduled Castes and other families and 5000 for the families belonging to Scheduled Tribes. Further, the subsidy is restricted to one third of the total cost of an asset in the case of general categories of the rural poor and one half in the case of Scheduled Tribes. The remaining loan component is to be provided by the financing institutions.

2.14 With this background, the Committee devised three Programmes for collecting the following information from all the 69 Blocks functioning in the Pradesh.

- (i) Distribution of Beneficiary households according to per capita annual income
- (ii) Financial Progress of IRD Programmes,
- (iii) Number of beneficiaries benefitted during 1980-81 and 1981-82.

2.15 According to the information made available ~~by~~ the Department, the Block agencies utilised funds to the tune of Rs. 175.08 lakhs during 1980-81 and Rs. 378.42 lakhs during 1981-82 , & 553.86 lakhs during year 1982-83.

The amount of loan disbursed by the banks was Rs. 228.73 lakhs during 1980-81, Rs. 499.47 lakhs in 1981-82 and Rs. 668.42 lakhs during 1982-83. The loan cases pending with Banks amounted to Rs. 7,643 and the amount involved was subsidy Rs. 109.63 lakhs and loan 169.22 lakhs.

2.16 The Department of RIDD has identified the households below the poverty line and categorised them according to their occupational status. The category wise break up of households below poverty line in rural areas is as under:-

	<u>HOUSEHOLDS</u>
(i) Small farmers	53,723
(ii) Marginal farmers	2,15,136
(iii) Agricultural labour	11,017
(iv) Non-agricultural labourers.	12,892
(v) Rural artisan	4,874
(vi) Total	6,031
	<u>3,03,673</u>

Against the target of assisting 21,900 families during 1980-81, the benefits provided/ families covered were 29,697. Of these, 9,338 were Scheduled Castes and 963 Scheduled Tribes. Since the programme was initiated on 2nd October, 1980 in all the Blocks as such the original targets of covering 41,400 families (600 families per Block) could not materialise. During 1981-82, 35,708 families were covered out of which 17,497 are Scheduled Castes and 2,449 Scheduled Tribes. During 1982-83, the families covered are 45,828 out of which 24,910 are Scheduled Castes and 4,546 Scheduled Tribes. The District wise details are given in Table No.III

2.17 It may be relevant to point out here that the reporting of benefits provided/families covered is defective in the sense that many benefits may be extended to one and the same household and thereby to that extent reducing the number of families actually benefitted. More

So with the assistance provided it is not clear if the household have actually crossed the poverty line. From the information made available the exact number of families receiving assistance and crossed poverty line could not be deciphered.

For having a broad assessment of this aspect the Sub-Committee took up fields visits covering 9 districts and interviewed the beneficiaries covered under IRD Programmes. The case histories of the beneficiaries so interviewed is discussed in the third chapter.

TRAINING OF RURAL YOUTH FOR SELF-EMPLOYMENT:

2.18 The settlement of the poorest rural households particularly the youth, both in self-employment as well on wage employment in the secondary sector i.e. rural industries and trade, often poses a number of problems. Even when there is a demand for particular trades or products, the youths from the target families may not possess the necessary skills to take advantage of the potentialities for supplementing their families income. For this a National scheme for Training the Rural Youth for self-employment (TRYSEM) was initiated. Under this scheme youths belonging to the families of the target groups of small and marginal farmers agricultural labourers, rural artisans and other below poverty line and in the age group of 18-35 years are eligible. TRYSEM forms a part of IRD Programmes. TRYSEM programmes in H.P. aim at training 276 youths at the rate of 40 youth per block every year in the State. Thus covering 13,800 rural youths in a period of 5 years. Each trainee training institution is paid Rs. 50 per trainee per month. Provision of raw material is also made at the rate of Rs. 25 per month per trainee upto a limit of Rs. 200 for the entire course duration. The stipend is limited to Rs. 50

per month per trainee for training imparted in the village of the trainees. Tool kit up to Rs. 250 per trainee is also provided.

2.20 The Department has drawn suitable training course with fixed duration varying from three to six months. These courses ultimately provide actual job experiences and practical knowledge. The training is provided by the selected Institution/Industrial units and such master Draftsmen who not only possess the requisite skill and experience but also have the capacity to transmit the knowledge and skill.

2.1 According to the figures made available by the Department 1818 youths received training in the year 1980-81 and 614 youths were established. During 1981-82 1835 youth underwent training and 1331 persons were reported to be established. The district-wise details are given in Table No.III.

2.22 The committee was impressed after actually interviewing the beneficiaries who were receiving training and who actually engaged themselves in the trade for which training was imparted. The Committee, has however, made certain observations which are discussed in the next chapter.

NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

2.23 One of the basic problems of rural poor has been the state of under-employment and unemployment. The IND and other programmes help to create and increase opportunities for employment and income generation for the rural poor. However, a programme of immediate and direct relevance for the alleviation of rural poverty calls for multi-pronged strategy which aim, on the one hand on the resource development and on the other provide supplementary and direct employment to the rural poor particularly during the lean periods in a manner which at the same time contribute directly to the creation of durable and

productive assets for the community.

2.24 Food for work programme now restructure and revamped as National Rural employment programme aims in this direction. Food for work programme was started in H.P. in the year 1977-78. During 1977-78 and 1978-79 the programme was being implemented by the P.W.D. Since 1979-80 onwards this programme was taken up by the various department viz. P.W.D. Forests, Agriculture and RID departments. The National Rural Employment Programmes is now implemented by the RID Department.

2.25 A sum of Rs. 520 lakhs has been fixed as plan outlay for the Sixth Plan 1980-85. An equal sum would be made available by the Govt. of India as its share. During 1980-81 an expenditure of the tune of Rs. 70.15 lakhs was incurred. The expenditure during 1981-82 is Rs. 127.00 lakhs. During 1980-81 about 39 lakhs mandays of employment was generated and 59 communities assets were created. During 1981-82 and 1982-83, 6.95 lakhs and 18.21 lakhs mandays were generated respectively. As a result of which 510 community as were created during 1981-82.

2.26 During the course of field visit, the Sub-Committee visited a number of such community assets built under NREP. The quality of sub-Centres both with regard to material/skill used and the amount spent was quite impressive. The details of observations are discussed in the Third Chapter. The details are given in Table No.4.

(IV) MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME:

2.27 This programme was introduced in the Fifth Plan and continues during the Sixth Plan. Its component together with financial allocation made during 1980-85, expenditure incurred during 1980-81 and 1981-82 and 1982-83 (anticipated) are as under:-

Contents	1980-85 Revised	1980-81 Expendi- ture	1981-82 Expendi- ture.	1982-83 Anticipated
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1. Rural Electrification	240.00	80.19	96.79	66.00
2. Rural Roads	3500.00	600.00	840.00	640.00
3. Rural Water Supply	4360.00	765.94	1349.21	938.00
4. Elementary and Adult Education	1208.40	166.09	267.41	354.18
5. Rural Health	520.49	83.43	174.76	163.35
6. Rural Housing	8.00	0.22	0.30	0.95
7. Slum clearance	30.00	5.00	5.00	10.00
8. Nutrition	242.00	57.20	53.00	67.00
TOTAL :	10108.89	1758.07	2786.86	2239.48

2.28 The programme content wise target and achievements during 1980-81 and 1981-82 are summarised as under:-

1. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION:

In the Sixth Plan 1980-85, it has been targetted to cover 85% of villages by rural electrification programme. This coverage would ensure electricity supply to about 95% of the State Population. Out of 16,916 villages 10,051 village have been electrified up to 31st March, 1981. By end of 1981-82, 1167 villages were electrifying 1450 villages, 1577 villages were electrified during the year.

(ii) RURAL ROADS:

The distribution of population among the 16,916 villages is as under:-

<u>POPULATION CLASS</u>	<u>NO. OF VILLAGES.</u>
1100 and above	121
1000 to 1500	191
less than 1000	<u>16,604</u>
	16,916

The distribution of villages to be connected by roads according to the classification of population stated above during the Sixth Plan, 1980-85 and annual plans 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are given as under:-

Villages having population.	Total villages	Connected upto March target	6th Plan target	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1500 and above	121	64	16	3	1	1
1000 to 1500	191	111	36	7	3	1
less than 1000	16,604	6,004	998	191	205	164
TOTAL :	16,916	6,179	1,050	201	209	166

(iii) ELEMENTARY AND ADULT EDUCATION:

(i) Coverage in 6-11 years age group at present is 91 percent and in the age group 11-14 years is 64 percent.

<u>Adult Education :</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1981-82</u>	<u>1982-83</u>
(i) Adult literacy Centre opened	849	831	1200
(b) Persons covered under functional literacy.	10,600	10,500	2200

(iii) Rural Health :

In order to provide preventive, curative and promote health services to a population of about 3000 to 5000 in the sub-centres itself and through the home visits by the Female Health workers or Male health workers or by both during 1980-85, 300 rural health sub-centres are to be opened.

The annual placing during the first three years is as under:-

1980-81	190
1981-82	74
1982-83	125.

(v) Rural Water supply :

There are 16,916 villages in the State out of which 11,137 villages with a population of 21.47 lakhs have been identified as problem villages. Up to March, 1980, as many as 3,322 problem villages with a population of 7.59 lakhs and 3,103 easy villages with a population of 8.21 lakhs had been provided with safe drinking water facilities. During 1980-81, 1166 problem villages with a population of 2.25 lakhs and 296 easy villages having a population 0.70 lakh were provided with safe drinking water. During 1981-82, the estimated coverage is 1180 villages, 649 having a population of 1.13 lakhs are under State sector and the balance 531 villages with a population of 1.06 lakhs under the central sector. During 1982-83, the coverage is 1300 villages covering population of 2.34 lakhs.

(vi) House sites

According to the figures available, 5304 persons were identified as houseless in the Pradesh as on 30th April, 1981. Out of these 5,264 such persons have already been allotted house site. During 1982-83, these 40 houseless persons have also been allotted land.

Since more provision, of the house sites does not enable many poor families to construct a shelter of their own a decision was taken by the State Government in 1981-82 to provide one room tenement with Kitchen to the eligible allottees. To begin with, it was decided that 300 such tenements be constructed through PWD. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 40,00 lakhs was provided during 1981-82 and which was fully utilised. As a result of which 747 tenements were constructed during 1981-82 and 400 during 1982-83.

The Sub-Committee during field visit actually inspected the one room tenaments built by the P.W.D. Its dimensions, the quality of mud plaster, ventilation, corrugated in Sheets used for ^{roofing}, supporting beams provided etc. were thoroughly checked up vis-a-vis its cost component. A material difference was noticed in the tenaments built on the road side and those built in the interior villages. The observations made by the Sub-Committee are discussed in the details in the Third Chapter.

(vii) Nutrition :

Under the Special Nutrition Programme, during 1980-81 0.34 lakh beneficiaries were covered and 0.43 lakh beneficiaries during 1981-82.

The Sub-Committee visited a few centres where nutrition programme was undertaken by the welfare Department. The observations of the Committee are given in the next.

Special Component: Plan for Scheduled Castes:

The Planning Commission constituted a working group for the formulation of the strategy and priorities for the development of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and weaker sections of the society. This working Group later constituted a sub-group to formulate concrete proposals for, the development of the Scheduled Castes during 1980-85 in the context of a ten years perspective and to suggest the phasing of development programmes, indicating financial, physical, legislative and other aspects. The report of the Sub-group was approved by the working Group. Thus the national plan has the following objectives to be achieved within a time frame of 10 years beginning from the year 1980-81 the first year of the Sixth plan.

(1)

At least 50 percent of the Scheduled Caste families in the country are able to cross the poverty line in the Sixth Plan period, through comprehensive and integrated family oriented programmes of economic development against a 10 years perspective of similarly enabling all the scheduled caste families;

- (2) The lag in the educational levels of the Scheduled Caste is removed in the Sixth Plan period.
 - (3) A significant and tangible improvement in their working and living conditions is brought about by removing the lag in various social services available to the Scheduled Caste families and habitations and bastees, in the Sixth Plan period.
 - (4) The an element of human resources development, constructive and effective organisation and training develop social awareness and the capability for taking initiative for, and management of their own development is built into every developmental programme and scheme.
 - (5) That occupational mobility of the Scheduled Castes should be specifically promoted;
 - (6) The middlemen layers which are responsible for reducing the income of self-employed producers in the primary as well as secondary sectors are eliminated from every economic activity;
 - (7) The women and children among Scheduled Castes are given special attention in the developmental efforts.
- The State's Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes synchronises within the Sixth Plan 1980-85 which has now been finalised. The measures adopted for this new strategy during 1980-81 are contained in the following paragraphs:-

- (a) A census of all households in the Himachal Pradesh was conducted to identify the families living below poverty line both in urban and rural areas. The results are now available and added in the report. In Himachal Pradesh, the Scheduled Caste population constitutes about 22.24 per cent of the total population and 95.4 per cent of the Scheduled Castes population who reside in the rural areas. The Scheduled Castes form a larger segment of the unorganised rural poor class. The weakest link are the landless labourers and the Marginal Farmers who are not in possession of an economically viable land holding and for them it is a compound problem of unemployment, low and uncertain income. In preparing Special Component Plan, efforts have therefore, been made to take up programmes of a sufficient magnitude so as to enable at least 50 per cent of the Scheduled Castes to cross the poverty line within the Sixth Five Year Plan:

- (b) of the 1.62 lakh scheduled Caste families in the State, about 1.25 lakhs are Marginal and small Farmers and Agricultural Labourers. The Programme of land distribution apart from providing opportunities for gainful employment would enable this rural poor to rise above the poverty line.
- (c) 50 percent coverage of Scheduled Castes population in various programmes under integrated rural development programmes in favour of Scheduled Castes has been ensured. This would mean that out of 1,64,000 families to be covered under I.R.D. Programme 82,000 families would belong to Scheduled Castes.
- (d) The subsidies in Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and I.R.D. Programmes have been raised to 50 per cent from the existing level of 33.3% and 25 per cent in favour of Scheduled Caste population on the line of the subsidy rates prevailing in the tribal areas of the State;
- (e) Grant of monthly stipends of Rs. 30 for all Scheduled Caste Girls from Class-VI onwards;
- (f) Sanctioning of an initial grant of rs.-100 per child in the above age-group for purchase of stationery book and uniforms;
- (g) Massive subsidisation of the programme of rural electrification of the left out scheduled Caste households and predominantly Scheduled Castes bastis;
- (h) Priority provision of the public hydrants in predominantly scheduled Caste localities under all water supply schemes being implemented by the State Government; and
- (i) Locationing of proportionate number of educational and health institutions in Scheduled Caste localities.

In addition the following facilities are also available to the persons belonging to Scheduled Caste Communities:-

- (i) Free legal aid is being given to the Scheduled Castes whose family income from all sources does not exceed Rs.3600 per annum. This assistance has been made admissible under the 'HP' State Legal Aid to poor Rules-1980.
- (ii) Margin money will be provided to Scheduled Castes entrepreneurs at the rate of 1 per cent as against 6 per cent and 4 percent rate of interest in respect of other entrepreneurs.

- (iii) The rate of interest on term loans has been reduced to 4 per cent. The difference between this and the actual rate of interest will be met out of special provisions within the component plan.
- (iv) The Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs shall be given 90 per cent subsidy on the actual cost of preparation of feasibility reports.
- (v) The Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs are also eligible for cent-per-cent subsidy for carriage and installation of machinery.

Apart from continuing the new schemes which were introduced in 1980-81 the following new schemes for scheduled Castes were approved for 1981-82 and have been implemented as such :-

1. Coverage of all Scheduled Caste children at the primary level under the Scholarship Scheme at the rate of Rs. 5.00 per month for all such children belonging to the families having an annual income of Rs. 6,000 or below;
2. Opening of a preteaching centre for such Scheduled Caste boys and girls who are desirous of appearing in Pre-Medical Test for admission into M.B.B.S. course.
3. Complete subsidisation of providing single light point in the hoststeads of all such Scheduled Caste households which are being covered under the scheme of complete subsidisation of electrification of left out harijan bastees in such villages which have already been electrified as also the new villages to be electrified. Under this programme, the entire cost of internal wiring, main switch and the meter is to borne by the government;
4. To wean away Scheduled Castes from unclean occupations like scavenging, a new scheme for 'conversion of dry latrines' has been introduced from 19.182.
5. A large scale construction of one room tenements for houseless poor is being undertaken during 1981-82 with an investment of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. Majority of beneficiaries would be Scheduled Castes.
6. Linking all Scheduled Caste villages/bastees by roads ^{three} year frame upto 1983-84. The Sector-wise outlay for 1980-85, outlay and expenditure incurred during 1980-81 and 1981-82 are given in Table No. V.

H.P. SCHEDULED CASTES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, SHIMLA-171002

The Himachal Pradesh Scheduled Castes Development Corporation has been set up since 14th November, 1979. Primary function of the Corporation is to undertake the task of economic uplift of the members of Scheduled Castes in the State, particularly living below the poverty line. With this object in view, the Corporation, amongst other functions, is charged with the following:-

- i) to plan, promote, undertake and assist programmes of agriculture development, animal husbandry, marketing, processing, supply and storage of agricultural produce, small scale industries, village industries, cottage industries, and such other trade, business or activity which will enable the member of the scheduled castes to earn a better living and help them to improve their standard of living as may be approved in this behalf by the Government;
- ii) to undertake programmes for setting up employment oriented industries, cottage and small scale industries etc. by providing technical know-how, managerial assistance ^{Financial assistance and other form of assistance} which may be required in achieving the above objectives;
- iii) to provide financial assistance to the members of scheduled castes or scheduled castes organisations by advancing to them loans and/or loan towards margin money for any of the purposes specified above either directly or through such agency, organisation or institution as may be approved by the Board;
- iv) to guarantee loans taken by the members of scheduled castes or scheduled castes organisations from any financial/banking institutions.

2. To begin, with, the Corporation has taken up schemes/projects/programmes for ameliorating the lot of poorest scheduled castes families by way of giving 25% margin money loan assistance at low rate of interest in conjunction with the nationalised banks. The illustrative list of schemes for which assistance is provided is given below:-

I. AGRICULTURE

1. Land levelling and shaping
2. Dug wells/irrigation channels
3. Purchase of bullocks
4. Vegetable cultivation
5. Mushroom cultivation
6. Agricultural implements
7. Bower thresher
8. Fertilizer distribution
9. Plantation and horticulture.

2. Goat rearing
3. Pigs rearing
4. Poultry keeping
5. Purchase of pack animals, mules etc.
6. Bee keeping

III. PISCICULTURE

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Shoe making | 2. Weaving |
| 3. Village pottery | 4. Tanned leather |
| 5. Bamboo craft | 6. Chair canning |
| 7. Atta chakki | 8. Dry cleaning |
| 9. Cycle repair workshop | 10. Type repair |
| 11. Paper bag and card board | 12. Boxes 12. Dhoop manufacturing |
| 13. Welding stove repair workshop | 14. stick manufacturing |
| 15. Hand spinning | 16. Wool carding |
| 17. Wooden furniture | 18. Gur & Khandsari-bullock driven crusher |
| 19. Silk worms rearing | 20. Fibre Industry |
| 21. Lime Industry | 22. Gunny Bag stitching |
| 23. Stone crusher | 24. Wooden packing cases |
| 25. Bakery | 26. Hosiery |
| 27. Washing soap | 28. Basket making |
| 29. Saw Mill | 30. Tyre retreading |
| 31. Wood Wool | 32. Rope making |
| 33. Bank making | 34. Candle making |
| 35. Brick Kiln | 36. Processing of cereals & pulses |

IV. SMALL BUSINESS

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Black Smithy | 2. Carpentry |
| 3. Radio Repair | 4. Knitting |
| 5. Tailoring | 6. Watch repair |
| 7. Electrician | 8. Barber shop |
| 9. News paper stall | 10. Painting |
| 11. Laundry | 12. Book binding |
| 13. Maspnery | 14. Tea shop |
| 15. Stitching of quilts | 16. Hand Printing of cloth |
| 17. Small vegetable shop | 18. Kabari shop |
| 19. Keryana shop | 20. Photography |
| 21. Band unit | 22. T.V. repair |
| 23. Cigarette and pan shop | 24. Embroidery work |

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

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

1. The applicant should belong to a scheduled caste of H.P. and produce documentary evidence to this effect;
2. The applicant should belong to a scheduled caste recognised and notified by the H.P. Govt. and furnish certificate issued by competent authority.

Contd/P.3/-

3. Age of the beneficiary should not be less than 18 years.
4. The applicant should not be a defaulter in respect of any Govt. assistance received previously.
5. Income of beneficiary family should not exceed Rs. 3500/- if residing in rural areas and Rs. 4300/- if living in an urban locality.
6. All agricultural labourers, marginal farmers, small farmers, and non-agricultural labourers other than those regularly employed in large and medium scale industries which are presumed to be within the eligibility criteria mentioned at Sl. Number 4 above and in their case no income certificate will be required.
7. In case of scheduled castes educated un-employed (Matric and above) who do not fall within the categories of income specified in Sl. No. 5 above income prescribed for post-matric scholarship will apply.

The Corporation has got ten offices of District Managers located at all the District Headquarters excepting Kinnaur and Lahaul & Spiti. The applications of the eligible beneficiaries are prepared, processed and pursued by the District Managers with the banks and package assistance of subsidies available from the concerned sectoral departments are also devetailed into the loan assistance of the Corporation in respect of such cases as are eligible to avail the benefit.

4. During the year 1980-81, the Corporation assisted 2285 scheduled caste families, who received loans aggregating 66.52 lakhs upto 31st March, 1981, through the nationalised banks. In this figure the Corporation component of margin money amounted to Rs. 16.58 lakhs. In the year 1981-82 composite loans to the tune of Rs. 219.34 lakhs were advanced to 7606 families involving margin money loans of the Corporation of Rs. 53.86 lakhs. In the financial year, 1982-83, the action programme envisaged coverage of 16000 families of the eligible scheduled caste families, out of which upto 31.3.83 loans were disbursed through the banks to 12510 beneficiaries with margin money loans advanced of the order of Rs. 83.36 lakhs and bank loan of Rs. 212.96 lakhs. In addition 4988 cases are pending with the banks along with margin money cheques of the Corporation for sanction and disbursement of composite loans.

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN:

The Planning Commission constituted a working Group for the formulation of the strategy for the development of Scheduled Tribes, scheduled castes and weaker section of society. The objective during the Sixth Plan in respect of Tribal Sub-Plan as recommended by the Working Group are:-

- (a) Raising the productivity levels in the field of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry, cottage village and small industry etc. so as to create an economic impact of an order which will enable a targetted number of families (say 50%) in the tribal Sub-Plan area to cross the poverty line. With the household as the basic unit of planning in poverty reduction, the poorest and then the poor should be taken up on a progressive scale.
- (b) Apart from the effort in the core economic sectors indicated in (a) above, education should become the key sector in the Sixth Plan period;
- (c) The attainment of the objectives in (a) and (b) above would vitally depend on an adequate infrastructure for the creation of which there should be commensurate financial and physical effort.
- (d) Concomitant with the aforesaid three fold aims and perhaps the most important, assiduous exertions are necessary to eliminate exploitation of Tribals in the field of alienation of land, money-lending, debt bondage, trade, excise forest etc.

Within the overall State Plan size of Rs. 560.00 crores, the share of Tribal Sub-Plan has been proposed at 247.47 crores. The plan 1980-81 was 7.31 crores and that for 1981-82 was Rs. 8.98 crores. The sector-wise details of Sixth Plan (1980-85) and the outlay and expenditure for 1980-81 and 1981-82 and 1982-83 are given in Table No.6

TABLE-I
District-wise abstract of families identified (Category-wise)

S.No.	Name of District.	Small Farmers	Marginal farmers	Agriculture labour	Non-Agri: labourers	Rural Artisans	Others	Total
1.	Solan	4447	8400	1283	501	224 277	351	15259
2.	Bilaspur	2550	11442	705	452	36	-	15185
3.	Kinnaur	1076	2017	189	313	322	20	3937
4.	Hamirpur	3422	15722	892	754	529	78	21397
5.	Una	2629	14831	1576	885	348	29	20298
6.	Kangra	12913	52779	3635	6267	2134	2059	79787
7.	Mandi	7951	35615	575	1103	468	39	45751
8.	Shimla	3249	14729	259	292	191	-	18720
9.	Sirmaur	7233	15206	898	1730	459	1102	26628
10.	Kullu	3518	17898	314	98	23	75	21926
11.	Lahaul & Spiti	652	1212	360	167	7	18	2416
12.	Chamba	4083	25285	331	330	80	2260	32369
Total		53723	215136	11017	12892	4874	6031	303673

Contd..7/-

District-wise/Block-wise Families identified

S.No.	Name of District. Block	Name of Small farmers	Marginal farmers.	Agriculture Labourers.	Non-Agriculture labourers.	Rural Artisans.	Other	Total
1.	SOLAN	Kandaghat 465	824	146	25	15	34	1509
2.		Dharanpur 679	1210	234	179	78	61	2441
		Solan 647	1315	315	108	63	36	2484
		Malagarh 1886	3363	299	85	49	111	5793
		Kunihar 770	1688	289	104	72	109	3032
		TOTAL 4447	8400	1283	501	277	351	5259
2.	BILASPUR	Ghumarwin 722	3453	108	158	14	-	4455
		Bilaspur 1747	4991	587	100	22	-	7447
		Gehrwin 81	2998	10	194	-	-	3283
		Total 2550	11442	705	452	36	-	15185
3.	KINNAUR	Nichar 674	929	-	-	-	-	1603
		Pooh 278	888	14	15	63	-	1256
		Kalpa 124	200	175	298	259	20	1076
		TOTAL 1076	2017	189	313	322	20	3937
4.	H.MIRPUR	Famirpur 770	3421	499	-	134	-	4824
		Bhoranj 336	3562	199	330	196	51	4654
		Sujanpur 485	1246	3	152	15	-	1901
		Nadaun 700	3022	104	132	137	-	4095
		Bijhari 1131	4471	87	140	47	27	5903
		TOTAL 3422	15722	892	754	529	78	21397

5. UNA

Una	719	5425	937	467	210	20	778
Dhunde	1183	3614	76	104	31	-	508
Amb	211	2059	123	40	80	-	251
Gagret	<u>516</u>	<u>3733</u>	<u>440</u>	<u>274</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>499</u>
Total	<u>2629</u>	<u>14831</u>	<u>1576</u>	<u>885</u>	<u>348</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>2029</u>
Nrupur	1826	9561	1004	816	406	113	1372
Beijnath	898	3004	212	371	87	109	468
Dehara	1236	5880	305	190	41	21	767
Nagrota	1859	3706	178	741	272	929	7585
Bagwan	731	2512	127	429	87	14	3900
Panchrukhi							
Nagrota							
Surain							

7. SERMAUR

Lambagaon	425	3437	229	609	246	164	540
Bharwana	206	2074	35	117	23	54	2509
Pragpur	685	4208	358	698	242	420	661
Indora	1520	6147	200	167	127	55	8213
Kangra	1694	5760	285	1294	144	31	9152
Pait	403	2970	123	277	304	8	4085
TOTAL	<u>1428</u>	<u>3543</u>	<u>579</u>	<u>558</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>6504</u>
Nahan	<u>2913</u>	<u>52779</u>	<u>3635</u>	<u>6267</u>	<u>2734</u>	<u>2069</u>	<u>7978</u>
Shillai	480	1464	179	308	37	56	2524
Pachhad	1375	2752	95	269	175	24	4688
Pachhad	1828	3642	66	117	14	844	6411
Paonta	1444	4105	269	1064	215	178	7275
Sangraha	210	3243	291	72	459	-	5733
TOTAL	<u>7233</u>	<u>15206</u>	<u>898</u>	<u>1730</u>	<u>459</u>	<u>1102</u>	<u>26628</u>

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
8. MANDI	Mandi Sadar	1174	5698	275	319	160	32	7658	
	Rewalsar	793	3600	117	108	24	-	4642	
	Chachiot	855	3509	30	59	3	-	4456	
	Karsog	1520	3901	16	64	-	-	5501	
	Sundernagar	1097	3334	36	137	30	-	4640	
	Gopalpur	485	3773	19	172	44	-	4493	
	Dharmapur	644	3321	10	178	141	5	4269	
	Drang	458	3282	35	57	30	2	3873	
	Chauritra	171	1913	23	-	9	-	2121	
	Seraj	784	3279	14	9	12	-	4096	
	TOTAL	7951	35615	575	1103	468	39	45751	
9. SHIMLA	Kasumpti	348	1758	25	50	25	-	2186	
	Theog	756	2360	78	223	63	-	3480	
	Chopal	323	2119	16	7	5	-	2542	
	Jubbah	488	1646	26	-	-	-	2160	
	Rohroo	154	1566	52	4	4	-	1780	
	Narkanda	274	1095	20	10	75	-	1475	
	Rampur	491	2363	18	18	15	-	2905	
	Chhohara	415	1549	24	-	4	-	2192	
	TOTAL	3249	14729	259	292	191	-	18720	
10. KULLU	Kullu	581	4016	116	46	14	12	4785	
	Naggar	649	5094	117	23	3	3	5889	
	ani	316	3140	29	-	3	31	4019	
	Barjar	764	2969	36	25	3	23	3820	
	Nirmand	708	2679	16	4	-	6	3413	
	TOTAL	3518	7898	314	98	23	75	21226	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0
11. LAHAUL & SPITI	Lahaul Spiti TOTAL	359 293 <u>652</u>	667 545 <u>1212</u>	30 333 <u>360</u>	- 167 <u>167</u>	- 7 <u>7</u>	- 18 <u>18</u>	1056 1360 <u>2416</u>	
12. CHAMBA	Chamba Mehla Salooni Miss Bhaironpur Pangi Bhattiyat TOTAL	345 1031 793 553 326 516 519 <u>4087</u>	2563 6623 4955 3565 2698 792 4089 <u>25285</u>	31 86 18 45 30 5 115 <u>331</u>	17 - 54 - 93 10 156 <u>330</u>	- - 19 2 10 2 47 <u>80</u>	- - 1118 161 788 192 1 2260 <u>32369</u>	2956 7740 6958 4326 3945 1517 4927 <u>32369</u>	

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III.

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Name of Distt.	1980-81			Families covered 1981-82			1982-83			Cases Pending in the banks (As on 1.4.83)			Amount involved (Rs. in lac.)	
	Total	SC.	ST.	Total	SC.	ST.	Total	SC.	ST.	Loan	Subsidy			
Bilaspur	1752	635	32	1513	931	43	1904	1232	129	187	5.24	3.57		
Kullu	262	75	6	1357	887	39	3219	2204	76	333	9.48	4.79		
Mandi	3487	1357	36	5757	3152	150	6774	4284	111	664	14.00	6.60		
Kangra	10154	3265	-	8031	3688	-	8202	3967	-	1301	35.90	22.40		
Hamirpur	1059	374	-	2376	1266	-	3396	2275	-	50	1.34	0.49		
Una	679	284	-	2417	1469	-	2730	1565	-	771	16.42	11.26		
Solan	3069	1817	-	3025	1635	-	3244	1949	-	601	12.63	10.83		
Lahaul & Spiti	-	-	-	275	-	275	873	-	873	85	-	-		
Chamba	1091	137	93	4051	1681	1090	4373	1970	1536	908	15.57	10.12		
Sirmour	3973	1594	-	3394	1829	-	3592	2083	-	1232	17.37	11.93		
Shimla	3375	-	-	2671	1159	11	5704	3381	4	1168	34.24	20.71		
Kinnaur	796	-	796	841	-	841	1817	-	1817	343	6.93	6.93		
TOTAL	29697	9338	963	35708	17497	2449	45828	24910	4546	7643	169.22	109.63		

TABLE -III

Sl.No. Name of District

YEARWISE PROGRESS MADE UNDER TRYSEM IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl.No.	Name of District	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
		Youths Trained	Youths self-employed	Youths trained.	Youths self employed	Youths trained	Youths self employed	Youths trained	Youths self employed
1.	Sirmaur	124	57	153	71	35	22	192	172
2.	Kangra	-	-	350	185	376	220	783	660
3.	Bilaspur	-	-	77	33	19	13	130	117
4.	Chamba	29	23	270	76	178	138	281	219
5.	Mandi	-	-	213	78	447	383	447	182
6.	Kinnaur	-	-	17	-	55	45	147	73
7.	Hamirpur	1	1	116	43	54	30	121	58
8.	Una	-	-	43	12	103	62	54	25
9.	Solan	92	-	411	101	145	145	145	140
10.	Jahaul & Spiti	-	-	5	-	52	30	145	144
11.	Shimla	-	-	61	10	268	187	270	249
12.	Kullu	-	-	102	5	103	56	16	232
TOTAL		246	81	1818	614	1835	1331	3142	2211

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NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME.

YEAR 1980-81.

	Rs. in lakhs
1. Funds utilised	70.15
2. Foodgrain allocated.	20500 M.Ts.
3. Foodgrains utilised	20718 MTS.
4. Mandays generated	38,54,065
5. Durable Assets Created	i) Health sub-Centre-33 ii) Vety Sub-Centre -26
	<u>TOTAL -59</u>

YEAR 1981-82

1. Funds allocation	240.00 lacs.
2. Funds utilised.	127.00 lacs.
3. Foodgrains allotted	2000.00 M.Ts
4. Foodgrains utilised	480.29 M.Ts.
5. Mandays generated	6,95,783
6. Durable Assets created	1. School building 148 2. Panchayat Ghar 45 3. Community Centre 9 4. Rural Roads 96 5. Bridges/culverts 18 6. Street pavements 27 7. Boily/walls/W.S.S. 57 8. Kuhls & Tanks 17 9. Buildings 2 10. Forestry units 75 11. Cattle ponds 16
	<u>Total 510</u>

YEAR 1982-83

Outlays for 1982-83 Rs. 240 lac.
 Target of employment generation Mandays 15,00,000
 Target of assets 643 (upto Dec., 1982)

RELEASES:

Cash funds State share 60.00 lac.
 Cash Central share 60.00 lacs It includes value
 Total 120.00 lacs of 870 MTs food-grains.

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Foodgrains released 1982-83	- 38 -	870 M.Ts.
Foodgrains of 1981-82 allowed		<u>1519 M.Ts.</u>
TOTAL		<u>2389 M.Ts.</u>

UTILISATIONS

1. Cash funds (upto 28.2.82)	225.53	It includes the
2. Foodgrains (upto 28.2.82)	1423.M.T.	un-utilised funds
		& foodgrains of
		81-82.

3. Employment Generation (Upto 31.3.83)	Total Mandays 18,21,623..	S.C. 6,49,451	S.T. 96,437
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1.	1. Area covered under Social forestry	1320 Hect.
	2. DWSS (for Sch.Caste. & Sch.Tribe)	41 Nos
	3. Land Development(-do-)	17 Hec.
	4. Const. of village tanks	17 Nos
	5. Minor Irrigation	35 hec 35 Hect.
	6. Soil & Water Conservation	12 Hect
	7. Rural Roads	334 kms
	8. School Building	261 Nos
	9. Panchayat Ghar/Community Centre	62 nos.
	10. Water Supply Schemes	25 Nos
	11. Cattle ponds	7 Nos
	12. Social Forestry (Wood lots)	17 Nos
	13. Bathing & Washing platforms	6 Nos
	14. Street payments	13 Nos.

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Contd-P-39

TABLE NO.V

OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE UNDER SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	State	S.C.A. Plan	State	S.C.A. Plan	State	S.C.A. Plan
I. Agriculture and Allied Sectors	1780.00	390.00	164.73	55.54	281.00	96.67
II. Co-operation	100.00	20.00	2.50	3.50	17.92	3.00
III. Water & Power Development	682.00	-	58.85	-	127.33	-
IV. Industries & Minerals	280.00	50.00	29.89	10.00	20.82	10.00
V. Transport and Communications	1513.00	-	-	-	316.16	-
VI. Social and Community Services	1805.00	75.00	283.01	10.89	329.48	8.00
VII. Economic Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. General Services	-	20.00	-	-	-	1.69
TOTAL	6160.00	555.00	538.99	79.93	1102.71	119.36
					1356.17	112.00

TABLE NO. VI
OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE UNDER TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

(Rs. in lacs)

Sector	Expenditure							
	1980-85		1981-82		1982-83 (Anti.)		S.C.A. Plan	S.C.A. Plan
	State Plan	S.C.A. Plan	State Plan	S.C.A. Plan	State Plan	S.C.A. Plan		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
I. Agriculture and Allied Services	1176.00	237.00	250.10	47.41	266.68	42.57	348.84	60.92
II. Cooperation	81.00	74.00	15.20	18.00	16.77	13.00	16.13	15.00
III. Water & Power Development	1066.00	-	66.48	-	130.83	-	231.80	-
IV. Industries & Minerals	115.00	55.00	16.51	8.26	19.87	8.93	26.00	10.00
V. Transport & Communications	1145.00	20.00	193.52	1.00	243.43	1.00	225.31	4.57
VI. Social & Community Services	951.40	177.00	147.58	32.54	167.34	28.49	206.16	32.58
VII. Economic Services	3.00	12.00	-	2.30	0.20	1.00	0.60	2.50
VIII. General Services	210.00	74.00	41.38	9.70	47.99	13.00	51.00	20.00
TOTAL	4747.00	649.00	730.77	119.21	893.11	107.99	1105.84	145.57

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CHAPTER-III

REVIEW OF ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMMES UNDERTAKEN
BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE DURING FIELD VISITS

KANGRA DISTRICT

Integrated Rural Development Programme

3.1 According to the poverty survey undertaken in all the 12 Blocks in Kangra District, 46.27 percent households were residing below poverty line. The category-wise breadup of households below the poverty line in rural areas as identified is as under:-

Sl.No.	Category	Number of households
1.	Small farmers	12,913
2.	Marginal farmers	52,779
3.	Agricultural Labourers	3,635
4.	Non-Agricultural labourers	6,267
5.	Rural artisan	2,134
6.	Others	2,059
7.	Total	79,787
8.	Total number of households	1,72,426
9.	% of households residing below poverty line	46.47

Poverty line taken at Rs. 3500 per year for a household of five persons.

3.2 According to the figures made available 10154 families were assisted during 1980-81, 8031 families, during 1981-82 and 8202 families in 1982-83.

3.3 During the field visit, the Sub-Committee interviewed on spot a large number of beneficiaries who received assistances under the IRD programmes in Kangra Panchrukhi, Dehra, Nagrota Bagwan blocks and recorded the following details:-

- (i) Economic Status of the beneficiaries
- (ii) Social status
- (iii) Type of assistance provided
- (iv) Loans and subsidy provided
- (v) Per capita income increased as result of assistance provided

3.4 The tabulated information of 54 beneficiaries is given at Annexure-I.

3.5 Of these 54 households, 30 households (55%) reported that these families had crossed povetty line, 16 households (29%) considerably supplemented their meagre income and 9 households (16%) could not exectly disclose the increase in income. Among these 54 beneficeries, 28 (50%) were scheduled Caste families. The specific instance of a beneficiary Shri Mohinder Singh S/O Smt. Bishani Devi, resident of village Ghaneta, Gram Sevak Circle Prour, Tehsil Plampur needs a special mention. He is handicapped and passed his primary examination. He was selected as a trainee under TRYSEM programme in 1980-81 and received training in tailoring. In order to enable him to settle in the job a sewing machine with paddle and interlack system was provided at a cost of Rs.1450 with a subsidy component of 33.3 percent. His per capita income before receiving the training was reported to be Rs.216^{1a} per annum and now it is understood to be Rs.900 per capita per annum. The TRYSEM programme has provied a been to the handicapped person

3.6 The Committee checked the identify-cum-monitoring Cards issued by the Block agencies to the beneficiaries.

The system of reporting adopted in this district was appreciated. The facts were verified with the records maintained by the Gram Sevak and were found in order in most of the cases. The buffalos provided to the beneficiaries were found tagged on the ears to check malpractices. In this district, the follow up action for replacing the milch cattle was not found in order. A few beneficiaries were not satisfied with the veterinary aid available to them. The Committee felt that the health cover for the animals needs to be improved and expended.

3.7 The observations of the Sub-Committee with regard to TRYSEM are summarised as under:-

- (i) It was observed that some of the Trainees under TRYSEM did not belong to the target group but were found really in need of assistance for settling in self-employment vocations. The Committee feels that the scope of the Trysem scheme be extended as to cover deserving cases who are ineligible at the moment.
- (ii) In a training centre the Master Craftsman was not found technically sound and clear about the objectives of the scheme. The selection of the Master craftsman may be made more judiciously as the success of the entire scheme revolves round him. It was noticed that a trainee in the previous batch was appointed as a Craftsman. A person after receiving training in a particular skill for a few months can not be expected to discharge the duties of a Master Craftsman.

3.8 The Sub-Committee inspected a few community assets viz Health Centre, veterinary dispensary and a Panchayat orchard Ghurkari on Dharamsala-Palampur road built under National Rural Employment Programme. The wage-income of the poverty stricken people engaged in the building up of the assets has gone a long way in improving upon their economic lot.

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(2) LAND TRANSFER

3.9 In this district, 5802 landless persons and 14044 eligible persons (having land less than 5 acres) were allotted land measuring 14189 acres and all of them were issued Pattas. Of the total 19846 landless and other eligible persons 13058 were scheduled castes. At the time of field visit, it came to notice that in Palampur Sub-Division, 318 allottees of land were not in possession for the reason that the land allotted to them was forest land which was to be denotified.

(3) SCHEDULED CASTE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

3.10 The District Manager, H.P. Scheduled Caste Development Corporation, Dharamsala started functioning from August, 1980. The District Manager sanctioned 677 cases from October, 1980 to October, 1981 and referred the cases to the Banks. The scheme-wise cases sponsored and the cases in which loans were issued by the Banks are as under:-

<u>Name of the Scheme</u>	<u>Loans cases</u>	
	<u>Case sponsored</u>	<u>Advanced by banks</u>
(i) Agricultural Development	19	3
(ii) Milch Cattle	90	13
(iii) Mules/Bullocks	135	46
(iv) Sheep unit	67	15
(v) Piggy farms	33	9
(vi) Poultry farms	16	4
(vii) Small-scale industries	182	94
(viii) Small business	133	68
Total	677	252

3.11 The salient features of tie up arrangement of the Corporation with banks are:-

- (1) The Bank makes the payment of entire amount of the loan sanctioned on the application and subsequently the adjustment of 25 percent of margin money by way of loan from the Corporation is made.
- (2) The loanes repayments in the bank will be apportioned between the corporation and the bank in the ratio of 1:3 i.e. in the same rate that the margin money of the corporation.

~~will bear to the bank loan.~~ This will make the funds available for ploughing back into the programmes of the Corporation.

3.12 Scheduled Caste persons below poverty line are being financed by different development departments through Scheduled Caste Development Plan, IRD programmes as well. Under these programmes subsidy to the extent of 25 to 50 percent of the assistance given to the beneficiary is also provided. As such the sub-Committee makes the following observations.

- (1) The Scheduled Caste Corporation which is considered to be an organisation for doing pioneering work for ameliorating the economic conditions of the Scheduled Caste population in the poverty stricken only advance margin money, to the extent of 25% of the total assistance. On the other hand the other development departments implementing various schemes have been giving subsidy of the extent of 25 to 50 percent on various schemes. In fact the Departments can offer more facilities to the beneficiaries than the Corporation.
- (2) The cases are prepared by the Corporation as well as the Departments. It generally happens that the Corporation may advance seed money to the extent of 25% and concerned departments may subsidise the assistance to the extent of 25% to 50% to one and the same beneficiary. In this way the Credit for beneficiary particular person is claimed by the Corporation as well as the Department. Though a single person stands benefitted yet in the progress report he is reflected twice. In this process, it appears there is duplication of reporting.

3.13 On the basis of these observations the Sub-Committee feels that ¹since the Corporation has been acting as a Coordinating agency for the Scheduled Caste falling in the target group, all the cases meant to extend assistance to scheduled Caste families should be routed through the Corporation. This arrangement would improve upon the reporting system and tie up arrangements between the Corporation Banks and the implementing Departments.

ANNEXURE-I

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Details of 54 beneficiaries who were interviewed by the Chairman during the field visit of Kangra district.

Sl. No.	Name of sample beneficiary interviewed	Village	Economic status	Income group	SC/ST others	Type of Assistance given	Year
1.	Sh. Jit Lal s/o Lahar	P.O. Munal	Landless	on sur-vey day	SC/ST	Threshers with <i>Grain</i>	1980-81
2.	Sh. Karam Chand Jagwar		Landless			Laryana-cum-sea shop	1981-82
3.	Sh. Sh. Roshan Lal Galkhar		Landless			Thresher with engine and a buffalo	
4.	Sh. Chhotu Ram s/o Sh. Khoolu	Shorpaian	Landless		S.C.	Shop making purchase of tools and leather	
5.	Sh. Dev Raj S/O	Shoppian	Landless		Others	Two bullock	1980-81
6.	Sh. Pipal Singh s/o Sh. Hakum Chand		Landless			Tanga with Forse	
7.	Sh. Roshan Lal s/Poila		Landless			Flack sanitary tools electric motor driving machine for agr. implements	1981-82
8.	Sh. Parsas Ram s/o Sh. Husankh Ram		Landless			Flack sanitary tools electric motor driving machine for agr. implements	1981-82

ANNEXURE-I

Details of 54 beneficiaries who were interviewed by the Chairman during the field visit of Kangra district.

No. of sample beneficiary interviewed	Subsidy	Per capita increase to	Remarks
Sh. Jit Lal s/o Sh. Beli Ram	1663	528	..
Sh. Karan Chand s/o Sh. Harjit Chand	500	990	..
Sh. Roshan Lal s/o Sh. Jhonda Ram	3916	871	..
Sh. Chhotu Ram s/o Sh. Khoolu	750	..	case for construction of shed given to PNB for assistance
Sh. Dev Raj s/o Sh. K. Lang	1631.75	780	..
Sh. Piral Singh s/o Sh. Hakun Chand	1649	2400	
Sh. Roshan Lal s/o Sh. Balu Ram	1725	900	
Sh. Pardas Ram s/o Sh. Husanki Ram	1100	650	

1.	Kangra	9.	Sh. Tara Chand s/o Sh. Suba Ram	3582	1318	550	He has been provided with fruit plants worth Rs. 100 and chaku cutter Rs. 350/-
		10.	Sh. Harman Singh s/o Sh. Pijsa Ram	3766	1634	450	..
		11.	Smt. Krishna Devi w/o Sh. Shtru Ram	1816	934	912	Provided with sowing machine with Sub. 250/-
		12.	Sh. Ramal Chand s/o Sh. Khandu Ram	2000	666	778	He was given loan of Rs. 1354 on 23.4.1982.
		13.	Sh. Chuni Lal s/o Sh. Danju Ram	1500	..	713	Daughter given training under TRYSEM Provided sewing machine.
		14.	Sh. Parkash Chand s/o Sh. Hetu Ram	1384	1276	666	..
		15.	Sh. Dev Raj s/o Sh. Dhakleni	4301	1639	740	His wife getting training under TRYSEM in spinning, centre Hamirpur
		16.	Sh. Janita s/o Sh. Chajju	1100	550	180 per month	..
		17.	Sh. Sobab Lal s/o Sh. Narangi Ram	2000	665	800	..

Kangra 18. Sh. Bishan Dass s/o Sh. Jagat Ram	500	..	660	His daughter under TRYSEM training in spinning
19. Sh. Om Parkash s/o Sh. Babu Ram	3923	..	700	He has been given fertilizer fruit plants.
20. Sh. Jagat Ram s/o Sh. R-inju Ram	2495	1247	809	..
21. Smt. Misso Devi	..	..	..	..
22. Sh. Jagdish Kumar s/o Sh. Jodha	..	..	..	..
23. Sh. Ghonfi Ram s/o Sh. Bararu	330	330	526-770	One member is undergoing Trysem training in tailoring
24. Sh. Nek Ram s/o Sh. Nathu Ram	1092	545	660	His cases has been sent to PNB for loan to purchase in lock machine
25. Smt. Chuhi Ram s/o Sh. Niku Ram	1200	600	..	..
26. Smt. Karla Devi s/o Sh. Milap chand	732	616-95	..	..

Kangra	18. Sh. Bishan Dass s/o Sh. Jagat Ram	Haripur	L.L.	Rs. 176-350	Others	Vegetable	1980-81
	19. Sh. Om Parkash s/o Sh. Balu Ram	Hari P.O. Dehra	M.F.	Rs. 176-350	"	Black smithy	"
	20. Sh. Jagat Ram s/o Sh. Rinju Ram	Sanot	M.F.	Rs. 0-175	S.C.	Thrasher with engine TRYSEM training also sewing machine	"
	21. Smt. Misso Devi w/o Sh. Banaru Ram	Dhawala	M.F.	Rs. 176-350	Others	Black Smitt	1981-82
	22. Sh. Jagdish kumar s/o Sh. Jodha	"	M.F.	Rs. 325-525	S.C.	-do-	-do-
	23. Sh. Jhenfi Ram s/o Sh. Bararu	Snet P.O. Dehra	M.F.	Rs. 176-350	S.C.	Ban making machine TRYSEM training in tailoring	-do-
	24. Sh. Nek Ram s/o Sh. Nathu Ram	Karch P.O. Bankhadi	M.F.	Rs. 176-350 M.F.	S.C.	Piccu machine	1980-81
	25. Smt. Chuhhi Devi w/o Sh. Niku Ram	Pakloh	M.F.	Rs. 176-390	S.C.	piggery	"
	26. Smt. Karla Devi w/o Sh. Milap chand	Padiara	M.F.	Rs. 351-525	Others	TRYSEM TRAINING in tailoring	1980-81

27.	Smt. Vidya Devi w/o Sh. Surya Parkash	Partiala	M.F.	Rs. 0-176	Others	TRYSEM TRAINING in tailoring	1980-81
28.	Sh. Saran Dass s/o Sh. Sunder Ram	Doli	M.F.	Rs. 351-525	S.C.	200 poultry birds and loan for cost of shed	1980-81
29.	Sh. Shanker Dass s/o Sh. Santu	Thumba	M.F.	Rs. 176-350	S.C.	Pair of mules	1981-82
30.	Sh. Sadhu Ram s/o Sh. Rodha Ram	Anken P.O. Tihri	M.F.	Rs. 176-350	S.C.	Poultry unit and shed. fruit plants worth Rs. 100	
31.	Sh. Beli Ram s/o Sh. Lalu Ram	Gale P.O. Khundian	M.F.	Rs. 315-525	S.C.	Triloring unit	1981-82
32.	Sh. Nika Ram s/o Sh. Lalu	"	M.F.	Rs. 176-350	S.C.	Buffalo	
33.	Sh. Ganga Ram s/o Sh. Khendi	Harri P.O. Sunder Lahar	M.F.	Rs. 176-350	S.C.	One buffalo bakery shop assistance	1980-81
34.	Sh. Parshotam Chand s/o Sh. Sunka Ram	Sehot P.O. Khundian	L.I.	Rs. 176-250	Others	Pair of mules	1980-81
35.	Sh. Kihannu Ram s/o Sh. Mingha Ram	Barog Lahar P.O. Sunder Lahar	L.F.	Rs. 351-525	S.C.	Shoe making unit fruit plants fertilizer	1981-82

No.	Name	Age	Religion	Marital Status	Education	Occupation	Income	Remarks
27.	Smt. Vidya Devi w/o Sh. Surya Parkash	732	616.95	..	..			
28.	Sh. Seran Dass s/o Sh. Sunder Ram	1800	2500	2500	..			
29.	Sh. Shankar Dass s/o Sh. Santu	3267	1633	900	..			
30.	Sh. Shahu Ram s/o Sh. Rodha Ram	..	..	525	..			
31.	Sh. Beli Ram s/o Sh. Laju	1500	750	..				He earns as Rs. 7/- per day
32.	Sh. Nika Ram s/o Laju Ram	1834	916	567				He imparts training in trailoring and gets honours in Rs. 900/-
33.	Sh. Ganga Ram s/o Khemdi	1990	710	671				He has been given financial loan of Rs. 2500/- for bakery shop
34.	Sh. Parshotam Chand s/o Sh. Sunka Ram	3861	13391	1400	..			
35.	Sh. Kahanu Ram s/o Sh. Wingha Ram	3000	2000	740	..			

36.	Sh. Gian Chand s/o Sh. Shu Ram	Kurdian	M.F.	Rs. 525-700	S.C.	Shoe making unit fruit plants, fertilizer	1981-82
37.	Sh. Ranbir Singh s/o Sh. Duni Chand	Lahar	M.F.	Rs. 176-350	Others	Poultry unit of 100 birds. TRYSEM training in shawl weaving	1980-81
38.	Sh. Gian Chand s/o Sh. Surjan	Mundian	L.L.	Rs. 351-525	S.C.	Block smithy	-do-
39.	Sh. Tindur Ram s/o Sh. Jhonnu	Tharba	M.F.	Rs. 176-350	S.C.	Piece embroidery machine	1981-82
40.	Smt. Devi w/o Sh. Dharnvir	Gajoti L.L.	M.F.	Rs. 176-350	S.C.	Knitting Machine	1981-82
41.	Sh. Jahari Ram s/o Sh. Purn Chand	Nahlian	M.F.	Rs. 523-525	Others	Thresher with engine	1980-81
42.	Smt. Salochana Devi w/o Sh. Ram Singh		M.F.	Rs. 176-350	SC	TRYSEM training in tailoring	1980-81
43.	Smt. Kushalya Devi w/o Sh. Hoshnar Singh	Kapra P.O. Chakath	M.F.	Rs. 176-350	Others	-do- and given sewing machine	-do-

36.	Sh. Gian Chand s/o Sh. Sihu Ram	1500	4500	700	..
37.	Sh. Ranbir Singh s/o Sh. Duni Chand	..	..	700	..
38.	Sh. Gian Chand s/o Sh. Surjan	1500	300	1200	..
39.	Sh. Tindu Ram s/o Sh. Jhonku	750	750	800	..
40.	Smt Goran Devi w/ Sh. Bhawanji	..	..	..	..
41.	Sh. Jahanai Ram s/o Sh. Furan Chand	..	..	733	..
42.	Smt. Salochana Devi w/o Sh. Ram Singh	..	..	600	..
43.	Smt Kushalya Devi w/o Sh. Hoshlar Singh	..	..	700	..

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Importing training to three
Tryseer Trains getting
Rs. 150/- per month
His son was departed
training in pipe furniture
under Tryseer and earning 600/-

44.	Sh. Anjana d/o Sh. Batshi Ram	Rorra P.O. Chukath	M.F.	Rs. 0-175	Other	TRISEM training in tailoring	1980-81
45.	Sh. Manshi Ram s/o Sh. Krupa Ram	Marial	M.F.	Rs. 351-525	"	Buffalo and loan for tea shop	1980-81
46.	Sh. Jaichand s/o Sh. Sant Ram	Jawalambhni	M.F.	..	Others	TRISEM	1981-82
47.	Sh. Shanti Parkash s/o Sh. Haywar Ram	Plot F	M.F.	..	S.C. or	TRISEM Training at Jodhpur	1980-81
48.	Sh. Harinder Singh s/o Sh. Bhatnagar Ram	Soof t	M.F.	..	Others	TRISEM Training in	1980-81
49.	Sh. Bali Ram s/o Sh. Gidar Ram	Daulapur	M.F.	11	S.C.	Shoe repair	1981-82
50.	Sh. Partap Chand s/o Sh. Kanshi Ram	Mataur	M.F.	..	Others	Backery shop	"
51.	Sh. Kishori Lal s/o Sh. Japhu Ram	-do-	L.L.	..	"	Welding unit	1980-81

15

Kangra 44 km. Anjuna d/o
Sh. Bakshi Ram

•

900

She is orphan

45. Sh. Mansh Ram s/o
Sh. Krpa Ram

1734

866 725

2

46. Sh. Jaichand s/o
Sh. Sant Ram

•

• • • • •



47. Sh. Shanti Parkash

2

•
•

•
•

11
12

•• Shop
He is established by opening a land
earnes an income of Rs.175/-
per month.

43. Sh. Haminder Singh

7500

1875

200 per month

Establishment a. general repair shop

49. Sh. Dali Ram s/o
Sh. Gidar Ram

750

750

•

•

50. Sh. Partap chand
s/o Sh. Kanshi Ram

2500

500

300 to
400 per
month

:

51. Sh. Kishori Lal s/o
Sh. Japhu Ram

3750

1250

Grossed
poverty
line

2

Kangra	52.	Miss Manjeet Gupta d/o Kishori Lal	Master	L.L.	Rs. 0-175	Others	Trysen Trained in embroidery	1980-81
	53.	Sh. Dharn Singh s/o Sh. Sukhn Ram	"	M.F.	Rs. -do-	-do-	Buffalo	1980-81
	54.	Sh. Vijay Kumar s/o Sh. Shed Singh	"	M.F.	..	-do-	Poultry unit 300 birds	1980-81

.....

Kangra 52. Miss manjeet Gupta w/o Sh. Kishori Lal	2200	1100	Grossed poverty line	She started her own embroidary unit.

53. Sh. Dhru Singh s/o Sh. Sukhu Ram	2600	800	Crossed poverty line	..
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54. Sh. Vi jan Kumar s/o Sh. Shed Singh	..	..	-do-	..
--	----	----	------	----

4. SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

(67)

3.4 It was from the year 1981-82, an attempt was made to work out the indivisible and divisible element of Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes. Under State Sector against the total outlay of Rs. 10.98 Crores, the indivisible outlay was worked out at Rs. 2.32 crores and divisible outlay Rs. 8.66 crores. The Special Central Assistance of Rs. 0.85 crores was also worked to form 0.16 crores as indivisible element and Rs. 0.79 crores indivisible part. The divisible part distributed under various development heads and the share of Kangra district is as under:- (Rs. in Crores)

Sector	Total		Indivisible		Divisible		
	State sector	Spl. Centr- al Ass- istance	State Sector	Spl. Centr- al Assis- tance	State sector	Spl. Cen- of Ass- Kangra	Share
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	3.11	0.72	0.41	@	2.70	0.72	0.59
2. Cooperation	0.18	0.03	0.05	@	0.13	0.03	0.02
3. Water & Power Dev.	1.12	-	0.80	-	0.32	-	0.02
4. Industries & Minerals	0.50	0.10	0.36	0.10	0.14	-	0.02
5. Transport and Communications	2.63	-	0.33	-	2.30	-	0.58
6. Social & Community Services	3.44	0.05	0.37	0.05	3.07	-	0.50
7. Economic Services	3.44	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Gen Services	-	0.05	-	@	-	0.04	0.01
Total:	10.98	0.95*	2.32	0.16@	8.66	0.79	1.74 (14.5%)

@ A Small share has gone to Agriculture and allied sector, Cooperation and General Services sector.

* Special Central Assistance was later raised to Rs. 1.21 crores (Rs. 15.00 lakhs for Agriculture and Rs. 11.20 lakhs for Animal Husbandry)

3.4.2. In the light of the above flow of funds to the districts, the progress of individual Departments was reviewed and the findings are summarised as under:- (62)

(a) Agriculture : During 1980-81 against and outlay of Rs.11.10 lakhs under State sector and Rs. 0.83 lakhs under Special Central Assistance, an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 11.06 lakhs and Rs. 0.80 lakhs respectively was incurred. As a result of this investment 4158 beneficiaries were assisted by way of fertilizers (66,833) metric ton of Nitrogenous, 37,035 n.t. phosphatic and 19,750 n.t. of potassic fertilisers) 900 quintals of seed potatoes. In the backward areas also 250 beneficiaries were also provided 3.125 metric ton of nitrogenous fertilizer and 12,500 metric ton of CAN. During 1981-82, an allocation of Rs.10.64 lakhs was made under state sector, and Rs.2.93 under Central Assistance. As a result of which 8928 including 247 beneficiaries of backward areas were benefited by way of fertilizers and high yielding varieties of seed upto 31 October, 1982.

(b) Horticulture: During 1980-81, against a sum of Rs.1.55 lakhs Rs.1.07 lakhs was spent. As a result of which 25,148 fruit plants, 4 sprayers, 390 tools and implements were distributed on 50% subsidy to scheduled caste families and 2500 person were trained in short duration camps. A garden colony at Irdupur was established in which 8 person were benefitted and 71.16 Kanals of land was covered during 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 3.70 lakhs have been provided. Upto 30th Sept., 1982 64,800 fruit plants were distributed to 696 scheduled castes 4 garden colonies were to be established during the year. Against this, two such gardens were established at Koroa and Sarah in Raitlock benefitting thereunder, 11 scheduled castes and 9 small and marginal farmers.

iii) Animal Husbandry: The progress in *Amelated* form is as under:-

(a) Outlay during 1980-81

i) State Sector	Rs.4.50 lakhs
ii) Special Central Assistance:	Rs.1.77 lakhs

Achievement under State Sector
Supply of:-

	No. of beneficiaries
(a) Cows 11	11
(b) Buffaloes 173	170
(c) Goat Unit 6	6
(d) Piggery Unit 2	2
(e) Supply of Cattle feed -	10
(f) Supply of equipment	2

Achievements under Central Sectors:
Supply of:-

(a) Buffaloes 81	81
(b) Pack animals 34	34

(b) Outlay during 1981-82

i) State Sector:	Rs.7.78 lakhs
ii) Special Central Assistance:	Rs.2.84 lakhs

Achievements under State Sector:
Supply of:-

	(upto 30th Sept.82)
(a) Jersey cows 13	13
(b) Buffaloes 74	74
(c) Horse/mules 38	24
(d) Goat unit 2	2
(e) Poultry units 6	6

Achievements under Central Assistance:
Supply of:-

(a) Jersey cows 12	11
(b) Buffaloes 85	85
(c) Horses/mules 38	24
(d) Pigery units 2	2
(e) Poultry units 6	6

The Chairman during discussion with District Animal Husbandry Officer was critical about the way artificial inseminations are undertaken by the department. He impressed upon proper method for insemination by use of properly sterilised instruments.

(iv) Industries: According to the industrial potential Survey conducted by the District Industries Centre there is a good scope for the development of following industries:-

- (a) Leather footwear
- (b) Hand Loom and Carpet weaving
- (c) Sericulture
- (d) Wooden and Steel furniture
- (e) Agriculture implements
- (f) Water tanks
- (g) Strawboards.
- (h) Plastic products
- (i) Vick Stoves
- (j) Degergent power including washing soap
- (K) Ready made garments.
- (L) Hosary products and
- (m) Book binding.

Under these programmes margin money and 25% subsidy for scheduled caste/scheduled tribes are provided by the Industries Department. National banks have been fully involved in giving financial aid to SSI units. Besides this Department, other departments like Welfare, RIDD, Scheduled Caste Development Corporation are also giving the SSI units. The traditional artisans engaged in cottage Industries are also given loan for the purposes of machinery tools and working capital. These having income less than Rs.2000 per annum are given loan at 4 per cent under DRI scheme. Under the / RIP programmes 75 trainees have been selected for training to establish their own ventures.

(vii) Welfare: While reviewing the progress of Welfare Schemes, it was noticed that the selection of beneficiaries under these programmes take a long time dur to which the purpose of benefit is defeated. During 1981-82, 2060 pre-matric scholarships were proposed to be given against which only 1304 cases received the benefit upto 30th Sept., As a result of which the consolidated amount disbursed at the close of the financial year mostly goes as consumption expenditure of the household. The Committee was also critical of the housing subsidy to SC/ST for new construction and recommended to raise it from Rs.2000 to Rs.5000 review of physical achievements made during 1980-81 and 1981-82 are given as under:-

Items	Achievements		
	1980-18	1981-82	
		Target	Achievements upto 30th Sept. 1982.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Pre-matric Scholarships	1491	2060	1304
2. Housing Subsidy	227	166	155
3. Electrification of house	1	14	-
4. Water supply schemes	8	2	1
5. Old age pension	10373	11,041	9045
6. Widow pensions	688	688	873

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME:

1. Elementary and Adult education:

- i) Literacy in H.P. 41.9%
- ii) Literacy in Kangra district. 45.8%
- iii) Literacy among SC/ST 9.1%

The Welfare Department providing scholarships to S.C./S.T. in addition the education department also pays scholarship to SC/ST girls students of classes VI-XI at the rate of Rs.30 for ten months plus Rs.100 as book grant. The Book Bank Scheme is in execution in all High/Higher Secondary schools.

2. Rural Health:

(a) The Baire Survey conducted in the district revealed that it was showing come back more so in school children. To eradicate this preventive measures by way of ensuring supply of salt in the district was tightened.

(b) Under Rural Health Scheme, the Community Health Workers are trained for three months in various health activities. One CHW looks after 1000 population. The sub-committee was critical of the follow up action made by these workers.

(c) Opening of new sub-centres: Against the sanction 167 subcentres, 150 sub-centres were functioning

3. House to Houseless: In the district, 185 houses at a cost of Rs. 5000 per house were constructed by the P.W.D. During the field visit a number of such houses were inspected by the Committee. The Sub-Committee made the following observations:-

- (i) The old corrugated sheets with big holes were found in a few houses.
- (ii) The bamboos were used in the roof and that too not properly fixed.
- (iii) Sub-standard wood was used in doors and windows.
- (iv) Mud plaster was used in the walls and that too of sub-standard.
- (v) 5 Bhaswa of land for the one room tenements was quite in sufficient to give shelter to a family of five members on social and moral grounds.
- (vi) Material difference was observed between the houses built on road side and in the interior.

2. UNA DISTRICT.

1. Integrated Rural Development programme:

1.3.1 According to the poverty survey undertaken in all the 4 Blocks in Una district/38.41 percent households were residing below poverty line. The category wise break up of households below the poverty line in rural areas as identified is as under:-

Sr. No.	Category	Number of households
1.	2.	3.
1.	Small Farmers	2629
2.	Marginal Farmers	14831
3.	Agricultural Labourers	1576
4.	Non-agricultural Labourers	885
5.	Rural artisan	348
6.	Others	29
7.	Total	20298
7.	Total number of households	52851
8.	% of households residing below poverty line	38.41

Poverty line taken at Rs.3500 per year for a household of 5 persons

1.3.2. According to the figures made available, 6791 families were covered during 1980-81 which include 285 scheduled castes families. During 1981-82 2417 families were provided assistance. During 1982-83, 2730 (including 1565 Scheduled Castes) were assisted.

The Sub-Committee interviewed on spot a number of beneficiaries who received assistance through IRD programmes at Amb and Una Blocks. The tabulated information of 27 beneficiaries is given at Annexure-II

1.3.3. of these 27 beneficiaries, 15 beneficiaries (555%) crossed the poverty line. The rest considerably improved their economic condations. The identify-um-Monitoring Cards issued to the beneficiaries were incomplete as such the facts could not be verified.

1.3.4. The Sub-Committee inspected a school building and panchayat Ghar in Una Block and one road in Amb Block built under National Rural Employment Programme. The Community assets built under this programme included 4 school buildings, 3 panchayat Ghar and 19½ hectares of areas under farm forestry, 12 bridal paths, 5 tanks, 2 community centres, one Drinking water well during 1981-82 thereby creating 18,398 mandays.

1.3.5. Under trysem programme, 43 youths were trained in 1980-82 of which 12 were established. During 1981-82, 103 youths were trained of which 62 were established. Thus of the total 146 trained youth 74 (50%) are engaged in self employment.

2. LAND TRANSFER

2.3.1. The position of land transfer relates upto 30th Nov., 1981. There were 1613 landless persons in Una district. Of this 1158 were Scheduled Castes. Out of the 16 identified landless persons, 428 have been allotted land measuring 428 have been allotted measuring 11,048 acres. The total number of eligible person were 6933 persons who had landless than 5 bighas of these, 3,714 were scheduled castes. Out of these 6933 eligible persons, 6903 persons were allotted land.

3. SCHEDULED CASTE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:

3.3.1 The office of the District Manager, H.P. Scheduled Castes Development Corporation started functioning in the month of August, 1980. The Corporation benefited 683 scheduled caste families from August, 1980 to 26th December, 1981 which include the following activities:

Name of activity	1980-81	1981-82 (upto 26.12.81)	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Land Development.	14	12	26
2. Vegetable cultivation	8	2	10
3. Purchase of animals/ Agr. Dev.	3	29	32
4. Purchase of Milch cattle	18	194	212
5. Goat/Piggery farming	3	21	24
6. Small Industries	99	97	196
7. Leather & Shoe making	25	79	104
8. Donkey	-	1	1
9. Handloom	-	7	7
	170	513	683

These 683 beneficiaries were provided Bank loans amounting to Rs.18.99 lakhs of which 4.42 lakhs was margin money. During 1981-82, 1173 cases were sponsored to Banks of which 513 cases were finance by the Banks.

4. SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

3.4.1 The divisible share of Special Component plan of Una district as discribed in para 3.4.1. comes to Rs.51.35 lakhs (4.3%) during 1981-82. This divisible part is distributed under different development sectors as under:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
I Agriculture and Allied Sector	20.37
II Cooperation	1.30
III Water & Power Dev.	3.50
IV Industries & Minerals	1.01
V Transport & Communications	5.60
VI Social & Community Services	19.15
VII. Economic Services	-
VIII. General Services	0.42
	51.35
	(4.3%)

3.4.2. Against the divisible outlay of Rs.51.35 lakhs as worked out from the plan documents, the actual flow has been to the tune of Rs.58.75 lakhs which form 4.9 per cent of total State plan outlay. The progress of individual departments reviewed during the meeting is summarised as under:-

1) Agriculture:-

- a) Subsidies to scheduled caste farmers under Special Component Plan during 1980-81 and 1981-82 are as under:-

Year	Items	Quantity/ No.	No. of bene- ficiaries	Subsidy amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	i) 50% Subsidy on ferti- lizers	4,627 Bags	2391	1.10
	ii) 50% subsidy on	607	607	1.71
	iii) 50% subsidy on grain bins	780	780	1.19
	iv) 50% subsidy plough	470	470	0.13
	v) 50% subsidy on bar harrows	90	90	0.03
	Total		4338	4.16
1981-82	i) 50% subsidy on fertilizers	1163	5796	4.45
	ii) 50% subsidy on seeds	1,146 tonnes	81	0.01
	iii) 50% subsidy on	135	125	0.27
	ii) Horticulture:-		5,962	4.73

During 1980-81, 6 scheduled caste orchardists were provided 50 per cent subsidy to the tune of Rs.1670.50. During 1981-82 similar 16 orchardists were provided subsidy amounting to Rs.1076.25. Blockwise distribution of plants, subsidy provided and the number of farmers benefitted are given as under:-

	Block	Plants provided	Subsidy provided	Beneficiaries
Amb	Amb	4,442	2155.30	57
	Gagrate	4,172	2017.75	48
	Una	391	250.12	20
	Total	9,005	4423.17	125

iii) Animal Husbandry:

Under the Special Component plan, 160 families were supplied Milch cattle (Buffaloes) during 1980-81 and 210 during 1981-82 (upto December, 1981).

Contd. 70/-

:70:

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME:

1. Elementary and Adult Education:

Under this programme 813 Harijan girls received scholarship at the rate of Rs.30/- per month and Stationery grant of Rs.100/-. Under anew scheme 17,659 students of primary classes belonging to the families with income less than Rs.6,000/-year were granted scholarship of Rs.5 per month.

2. RURAL HEALTH

I) Sub-Centre: There was a target of opening 33 new sub centres which remained still in the initial stages.

II) Family Welfare: The activities undertaken during 1980-81 and 1981-82 are as under:-

	1980-81		1981-82	
	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1. Sterilisation	1190	500	1865	400
2. IUD	325	485	325	341
3. Oral pile cycles users	205	135	205	241
4. C.C.usors	1030	1424	1030	645

The sub-Committee was very critical of the functioning of Rural Health Schemes.

iii) House Sites to Houseless:

There were 164 identified houseless persons in this district of which 84 were scheduled castes. All these 164 houseless persons have been allotted house sites, out of these 164 persons 30 allottees have constructed house with their own efforts 24 allottees have constructed house with the grants in aid the rate of Rs.150 and Rs.300 per allottee. Out of remaining 110 housesites allotted 60 household allottees were to be provided one room tenements by PWD constructed 54 tenements during the current year. The construction of 6 tenements were stayed by civil courts.

Contd.71/-

:71:

	<u>No of beneficiaries</u>
i) Grant of loan for setting up of SSI units.	5
ii) Grant of 15% capital subsidy	10
iii) Assistance to artisans under RIP/RAP schemes as Tools kits	13

During 1981-82, the following schemes were budgetted and the progress made upto 30.11.1981 is given as under:-

<u>Schemes</u>	<u>Budget allocation</u>	<u>Expenditure upto 30.11.1981</u>
1. Loan/margin money to S.C. entrepreneurs	0.82	0.27
2. Subsidy	0.30	-
3. RAD training of SC entrepreneurs.	0.11	0.07
4. RIP (Publicity)	0.06	0.05

This slow pace of expenditure was attributed to not constating the meeting of District level committee.

v) Welfare:-

The review of main physical achievements made during 1980-81 and 1981- 82 are given as under:-

<u>Items</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>Achievements</u>	
		<u>Target</u>	<u>Achievements upto 24.12.1981.</u>
i) Pre-matric Scholarship	8	65	-
ii) Housing subsidy	67	38	3
iii) Electrification of Houses	1	5	5
iv) Water Supply Scheme	1	1	-
v) Old age pensions	28	-	-
vi) Widow pensions	160	97	97

Contd.72/-

-72-

Sr. No.	Name of the beneficiary	Village	Social Status	72: Econom. Status		Loans	Type of Assistance	Daily Income	Remarks
				1.	2.				
1.	Sh. Sadha Ram S/O Rulcha Ram	Kotal Kalan	S.C.	Land Allottee	2,000				Reclamation of allotted land.
2.	Sh. Gurbachan Singh S/O Ram Rakha	"	"	"	"	%	Proclamation of land		They have sown the first crop. They were provided seed & fertilizers.
3.	Sh. Kartar S/O Jhandhu	"	"	"	"	"	"		They are paying installment regularly
4.	Emt. Amro Devi W/O Mansu	"	"	"	"	"	"		
5.	Sh. Gurdas Singh S/O Pura Singh	Majora	"	"	6,000	Bullock carts	Rs. 25.30		
6.	Sh. Rattan Singh S/O Ram Chand	"	"	"	"	"	"		
7.	Sh. Kartar S/O Polo	"	"	"	"	"	"		
8.	Sh. Naranjan Singh S/O Hekum Singh	"	"	"	"	"	"		
9.	Sh. Tara Singh S/O Harman	"	"	"	"	"	"		

Contd. 73/-

:73:

Supply of	No.	No. of beneficiaries
(c) Pack animals	7	7
(d) Poultry units	1	1
(e) Pig units	1	1
		<u>147</u>

Achievements during 1981-82 (upto 31st December, 1981)

Supply of	No.	No. of beneficiaries
(a) Milch animals	198	198
(b) Sheep unit	1	1
(c) Pack animals	2	2
(d) Pig units	2	<u>2</u>
		203

Welfare

The progress of important items in an annotated form is as under:-

Items	Achievements	
	1980-81	1981-82 (upto December, 81)
1. Award of scholarship	570	622
2. Electrification of House	..	10
3. Housing subsidy	106	72
4. Drinking water supply schemes	3	3
5. Old age pension	1951	1901
6. Widow pensions	451	451

4. SIRMUR DISTRICT:

Integrated Rural Development Programme:

34.1 According to the poverty survey undertaken in all the five Blocks in Sirmur district, 62.41 per cent households were residing below poverty line. The category wise break up of households below poverty line in rural areas as identified is as under:-

Sr. No.	Category	No. of households
1.	2.	3.
1.	Small Farmers	7834
2.	Marginal farmers	16272
3.	Agricultural labourers	1000

Contd. 74/-

:74:

1.	2.	3.
4.	Non-agricultural labourers	2095
5.	Rural artisans	532
6.	Others	1642
7.	Total:	
	Total No. of rural households	47305
8.	% of households residing below poverty line	62.14

Poverty line taken at Rs.3500 per year for a households of five persons.

34.2. According to the figures made available 3973 benefits/families were covered during 1980-81 which includes 1594 scheduled castes families. During 1981-82, 2810 benefits/families were covered upto 31st January, 1981 which includes 1270 Scheduled Caste families.

34.3 During the field visit, the sub-committee interviewed on spot a large number of beneficiaries who received assistance under the IRD programmes in Nahan, paonta, Pachhad and Sangrah Blocks. The tabulated information is given at Annexure III.

34.4 The Committee also inspected the following National Rural Employment Programme executed in Sirmur district.

1. Construction of House Colony for Scheduled Caste at Trilokpur belonging to the following beneficiaries.

- (i) Shri Bali
- (ii) Shri Sarup Singh
- (iii) Shri Mohinder Singh
- (iv) Shri Kartara
- (v) Shri Ruga.

The estimated cost of each house was estimated at Rs.7500.

2. Primary school at Kartarpur Mugulwals
3. Shivepur to Geeta Mandir Mandi of length 1050 feet kutaha road.

Contd.75/-

15

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
10.	Sh. Gurman Singh-Majora S/O Ph. Bhagwan Singh.		S.C	M.F.	3,000	Buffalo	Rs.10-15	He is collecting additional milk from others and setting along with his own milk.
11.	Sh. Ram Singh S/O Sunder Singh.	"	"	"	"	"	"	
12.	Sh. Charan Dass	Dhawandri	"	"	"	Machines & working capital loan	Rs.12-15 per day	They are returning Bank loan.
13.	Shri Sohan Lal	"	"	"	"	"	"	
14.	Sh Lekh Raj	"	"	"	"	"	"	
15.	Sh Watten Chand	"	"	"	"	"	"	
16.	Sh. Laldhara Singh	"	"	"	"	"	"	
17.	Sh Joginder Singh Chururu Others	"	"	"	"	Trysem settled	..	He is now training one TRYSEM Training
18.	Miss Kamlesh Kumari	Amb.	"	"	1,048	knitting machine.	Rs.10-12	She has repaid the entire amount of loan.

BS

-76-

1.	Sh. Hari Dass S/o Mela Ram	Amb	S.C	W.F	4,000	Purchase of Shoe sewing machine.	Rs. 15-20 per day.	Paying ins- talments regularly.
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								
8.								
9.								
10.	Sh. Mohamad Aslam S/o Ali Mohd.	"						
11.								
12.	Sh. Rajinder Kumar	Una						
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19.	Sh. Dhanvir Singh	"						
20.								
21.	Sh. Gurvish Kumar	"						
22.								
23.	Sh. Pawan Kumar	"						
24.								
25.	Sh. Ajay Kumar	"						
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27.	Sh. Gurbachan Singh S/o Udam Singh	"						
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4,000 Tailoring Shop

Rs. 15/- per day

Trysem trainee now settled in 200- Repairs. 250P.M

Trysem Trainee Yet under training.

Watch repair

Scooter repair

5,000 Embroidry Machine. Returned 6 instalments.

Purchase of Shoe sewing machine. Rs. 15-20 per day. Paying ins- talments regularly.

Integrated Rural Development Programme:

3.1 According to the poverty survey undertaken in all the 5 Blocks in Hamirpur district, 38.45 percent households were residing below poverty line. The Category-wise break up of households below the poverty line as identified is as under:-

Sr. No.	Category	Number of households
1.	Small farmers	3422
2.	Marginal farmers	15722
3.	Agricultural Laborers	892
4.	Non-agricultural labourers	754
5.	Rural Artisan	529
6.	Others	78

Total 21397

7.	Total number of households	55612
8.	% of households residing below poverty line.	38.45

Poverty line taken at Rs.3500 per year for a household of five persons.

3.3.2 According to the figures made available, 1059 benefits/families were covered during 1980-81 which includes 374 scheduled caste families. During 1981-82 1233 families were covered upto 31st January, 1982 which includes 678 scheduled caste families. The number of which actually crossed poverty line however, could not be assessed.

3.3.3 During field visit beneficiaries were interviewed and the observations made by the Committee were more or less same as indicated earlier.

2. Scheduled Caste Development Corporation:

3.3.4 According to the figures made available by the District Manager, Scheduled Caste Development Corporation, 9 families were provided assistance in Hamirpur Block and 15 families were covered in Nadaun Block.

Contd.78/-

3. SCHEDULED CASTE COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES:

3.3.5 The divisible share of special component plan of Hamirpur district as discussed in para 3.4.1 comes to Rs.64.30 lakhs (5.4%) during 1981-82. This divisible part is distributed under different development sectors as under:-

	Rs. in lakhs
i) Agriculture and Allied Sectors	23.30
ii) Cooperation	1.22
iii) Water and Power Development	1.00
iv) Industries & Minerals	1.74
v) Transport and Communications	16.60
vi) Social & Community Services	20.02
vii) Economic Services	-
viii) General Services	0.42

64.30
5.4%

33.6 Against the divisible outlay of Rs.64.30 lakhs and worked out from the Plan documents, the actual flow has been to the tune of Rs.82.86 lakhs which forms 6.9 percent of total State Plan outlay. The progress of Individual departments reviewed during the meeting is summarised as under:-

Agriculture:- Against an outlay of Rs.0.69 lakhs during 1980-81, an expenditure to the tune of Rs.0.21 lakhs was incurred as a result of which 13 beneficiaries were benefitted. During 1981-82, an outlay of Rs.3.86 lakhs was made and an expenditure amounting to Rs.1.67 lakhs was incurred upto 30th November, 1981. Under Special Central Assistance an outlay of Rs.3.61 lakhs was made against which Rs.1.62 lakhs was incurred upto 30th November, 1981. As a result of this investment 3853 beneficiaries were benefitted.

Animal Husbandry:-

The progress is an attached form is as under
Achievement during 1980-81.

Supply of	No.	No of beneficiaries
(a) Milch cattle	136	136
(b) Goat unit	2	2

Contd. 79/-

5. SOLAN DISTRICT:

1. Integrated Rural Development Programme:

35.1 According to the poverty survey undertaken in all the 5 blocks in Solan district, 33.04 per cent households were residing below poverty line. The category-wise break up of households below poverty line as identified is as under :-

Sr.No.	Category	Number of households.
1.	Small farmers	4447
2.	Marginal farmers	8400
3.	Agricultural Labourers	1283
4.	Non-agricultural Labourers	501
5.	Rural Artisan	277
6.	Others	351
7.	Total	15259
8.	Total number of households	46185
	% of households residing below poverty line	33.04

Poverty line taken at Rs. 3500 per year for a household of five members.

35.2 According to the figures made available, 11332 benefits/families were covered during 1980-81 which includes, 4642 scheduled Caste families. During 1981-82, 2210 families were covered upto 23rd Feb., 1982 which includes 1184 Scheduled Caste families.

35.3 The sub-Committee interviewed the following beneficiaries at basal in Solan district.

1. Shri Roshap Lal was provided a pair of mules and earns Rs. 20 to 25 per day.
2. Shri Pooran Chand was also provided a pair of mules and earns Rs. 20 to 25 per day
3. Shri Rishi Ram/weaver, was financed by Scheduled Caste Development Corporation.
4. Shri Lachhman, Shoo maker also financed by Scheduled Caste Development Corporation and earns Rs. 10 to 15 per day.

Continued

ANNEXURE III

Sr.No.	Type of assistance	Year of	Loan	Subsidy	Remarks
1.	Training in Block Smitti	1980-81	6500	3250	Earns Rs. 15 to 20 per day.
2.	Carpentry	"	6000	3000	earn Rs. 20 to 30.
3.	-do-	"	6000	3000	-do-
4.	Provide Donkeys	"	6000	1734	
5.	-do-	"	6000	1734	
6.	Goat unit	"	2500	..	
7.	"	"	2500	..	
8.	Buffalow	"	3000	..	
9.	"	"	3000	1500	
10.	"	"	3000	1500	
11.	Shoe making machine	"	700	..	He has actually mis-used the facility
12.	Ban making	"	4500	2250	
13.	"	"	4000	1333	Making problem
14.	Carpentry and for shed	"	6000	3000	He earns Rs. 20 to 25 per day
15.	Buffalo	"	3000	1500	
16.	"	"	"	"	
17.	"	"	"	"	
18.	Black smith	1981-82	6000	3000	
19.	goat unit	"	1825	912	
20.	Jersey cow	"	2250	1125	
21.	Black Smith	"	6500	3250	
22.	Buffalo	"	2600	1300	
23.	"	"	"	"	
24.					
In Keyrala Doon.....landless (As per previous page)					
24.	Jersey Cow	..	2900	..	
25.	Cow	..	2900	..	
26.	Sewing Machine and Material	..	6500	..	
27.	"	..	750	..	
28.	"	..	1677	833	
29.	"	..	1677	833	
30.	Machinery	..	5750	1916	He earns Rs. 15 to 20 per day.
31.	"	1981-82	5000	1666	

Contd.81/-

2. LAND TRANSFER *Sirmur*

3.4.5 In district 984 landless persons were identified but on scrutiny 91 persons were found wrongly included. As such 893 persons were ultimately identified as landless, 167 persons were granted 5 bighas each. Most of the landless persons belong to paonta tehsil where land is scarce. The landless were given land in the adjacent tehsils but the beneficiaries were not willing to go to other places. In 141 cases land allotted earlier was washed away. The Sub-

Committee, was not satisfied with the land transfer programme in the district and needs speedy implementation.

3. SCHEDULED CASTE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:

3.4.6 The District Manager informed that margin money has been sanctioned to 795 cases and 1277 cases have been sent to bank for clearance.

4. SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES:

3.4.7 The divisible share of special component plan of Sirmur district as discussed in para 3.4.1 comes to Rs.86.95 lakhs (7.3%) during 1981-82. This divisible part is distributed under different development sectors as under:-

	Rs. in lakhs
I. Agriculture and allied sectors	28.17
II. Cooperation	2.14
III. Water and Power Development	7.00
IV. Industries and Minerals	0.92
V. Transport and Communications	22.35
VI. Social and Community Services	25.95
VII. Economic Services	..
VIII. General Services	0.42
Total	86.95

3.4.8 Against this divisible outlay of Rs.86.95 lakhs as worked out from the Plan documents, the actual flow has been to the tune of Rs.93.45 lakhs which forms 7.6 per cent of total State Plan outlay. The progress of individual departments could not be reviewed in the meeting.

Contd.82/-

-82- ANNEXURE III

Sr.No.	Name of the beneficiary	Village	Economic	SC/ST
1.	Shri Mata Ram S/O Shri Balaru Ram	Bokio	Agricultural	S.C.
2.	Shri Brijinder Singh S/O Shri Roop Chand	-do-	Labourer	"
3.	Shri Om Prakash S/O Shri Budh Ram	-do-	"	"
4.	Shri Sunder Chand	Trilokpur	M.F.	Others
5.	Shri Baru Ram	"	"	"
6.	" Chet Ram	"	"	"
7.	" Amar Singh	"	"	"
8.	" Jagat Singh	"	"	"
9.	" Ram Prasad	"	"	S.C.
10.	" Cheju Ram	"	"	S.C.
11.	" Beenu Ram	"	"	S.C.
12.	" Lal Singh	"	"	Others
13.	" Sunder Singh S/O Sh. Kalu Ram	"	"	"
14.	" Prem Chand	Moginand	M.F.	S.C.
15.	" Tika Ram	"	M.F.	"
16.	" Inder Prashad	"	"	"
17.	" Kishori Lal	"	"	"
18.	" Bijender Singh	Jrog (Paonta)	"	"
19.	" Chdher Singh	Paonta	"	"
20.	" Baludu	"	"	"
21.	" Mata Ram	"	"	"
22.	" Lal Singh S/O Jamil Singh	Pruuwala	"	"
23.	" Mehar Singh S/O Jarnail Singh	"	"	"

In Keyrola Doon Pati of village Misarwala of paonta Tehsil, six members Serv Shri Keshav Ram, Prakash Chand, Telu Ram, Manchand, Shamker Lal and Dharamchand were landless and wanted land.

24.	" Ajeet Singh	Misarwala	M.F.	Other
25.	" Ratan Singh	"	"	"
26.	" Dharm Singh	Dadahu	"	S.C.
27.	" Jagdish Chand	"	"	Repair machine parts.
28.	Km. Kanta Devi D/O Kawal Dall	Pachhad	"	Embroidery works
29.	" Sudesh D/O Mbalu Ram	"	"	-do-
30.	Sh. Ranjeet Singh	"	"	Auto Repairs
31.	" Shamsheer Singh	"	"	-do-

Out of 70 cases of Panchayat Narang of Pachhad Block 56 were benefitted under IRD as per details below:-

i) Milch Cattle	43
ii) Art sams	10
iii) Land levelling	3

The Committee also inspected panchayat Garkhat Basal under National Rural Employment Programme. In Kunihar Block, established trysem trainees were also interviewed. The observations were similar as discussed in other district.

2. LAND TRANSFER:

35.4 In Solan district, 1695 landless persons were allotted land who had no land and 3426 eligible land allottees who had land less than 5 bighas. It appears that there is no landless in the district.

3. SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES:

355 The divisible share of special component plan of Solan district as discussed in para 3.41 comes to Rs. 102.04 during 1981-82. This divisible part is distributed under different development sectors as under:-

	Rs. in lakhs
I. Agriculture and Allied Sectors	27.82
II. Cooperation	1.74
III. Water & Power Development	3.50
IV. Industries and Minerals	1.12
V. Transport and Communication	33.31
VI. Social and Community Services	34.13
VII. Economic Services	..
VIII. General Services	0.42
	<u>102.04</u>

35.6 Against the divisible outlay of Rs. 102.04 lakhs as worked out from plan documents, the actual flow could not be ascertained. However, the progress reviewed during the meeting was found quite good.

6. Mandi District:

1. Integrated Rural Development Programme:

3.6.1 According to the poverty survey undertaken in all 10 Blocks in Mandi district; 41.95 per cent households were residing below poverty line. The category-wise break up of households below the poverty line in rural areas as identified is as under:-

Sr. No.	Category	Number of households.
1.	Small farmers	7951
2.	Marginal farmers	35615
3.	Agricultural labourers	575
4.	Non-agricultural labourers	1103
5.	Rural Artisan	468
6.	Others	39
	Total	45751
7.	Total number of households	111,291
8.	% of households residing below poverty line.	41.11

Poverty line taken at Rs.3500/per year for a household of five persons.

3.6.2 According to the figures made available, 3487 benefits/families were covered during 1980-81, which include 1357 Scheduled Caste families and 36 tribes. During 1981-82, 3536 benefits/families were covered upto 28th Feb., 1982 which includes Scheduled caste and 133 scheduled tribes as a result of this it was reported that a good number of families have crossed the poverty line.

3.6.3 The Sub-Committee inspected the following schemes under IRD programme:-

1. Health sub-Centre Jarol. This Sub-Centre was constructed under National Rural Employment Programme at a cost of Rs.51,887 by the Block Development Agency. The stock of medicines and the health care facilities were lacking in the sub-Centre.
2. The Irysem trainees were undergoing training in weaving centre at Sundernagar under the supervision and guidance of Master Craftsman.
3. 3 Trainees were being imparted training in sheet Metal works at Friends Trunk House, Sundernagar. The trainees complained that Tin quota is not being supplied by Agro-Industries Corporation despite that registration was made six months back.
4. The sub-Committee inspected the Health Sub-Centre Chouk built under National Rural Employment programme. The committee held discussions with

the beneficiaries and it came to light a few families have not been covered in the identified households residing below poverty line. The sub-Committee observed that the identified list needs revision.

5. In development Block Chaunta, the Sub-Committee was impressed the way training was imparted under one roof in the Block building under the following trades:-

	<u>Trainees</u>
1. Weaving	9
2. Knitting	3
3. Carpet weaving	2
4. Tailoring	3
5. Shoe making	2
Total	19

6. The Sub-Committee was pained to see the one room tenements built for Sarv Shri Rajmani, Sher, Maina Devi, Chamu at Tikri Mushohtra Panchayat, Chaunta District Mandi by the P.W.D. at a cost of Rs.5000/- each tenement. The actual measurement of the floor area of the room was 3.65X2.75 metres (10.03) sq. metres. The observations of the Chairman regarding the quality of construction of these house are briefed as under:-

(i) The size of the room measuring 10.03 square metres is too small for a family of 5 or more persons.

(ii) From social moral and health point of view such a small single room is quite inadequate.

(iii) The masonry and plastering work which is in stale mud and partly in lime is of Sub-Standard.

(iv) Corrugated Sheets used for roofing were found in some cases to be of Sub-Standard quality. In some houses the even the old and broken sheets were used.

(v) Bamboos were used as supporting beams for roofs which were not quite strong.

(vi) Wood used for doors and windows was also of sub-standard quality in some cases.

2. LAND TRANSFER:

3.6.3 According to the figures made available there were 748 landless and about 4000 who had less than 5 bighas. All have been provided land.

Under different development sectors as under:-

		<u>Rs. in Lakhs</u>
I	Agricultural and Allied Sectors	53.603
II.	Cooperation	1.520
III.	Water & Power Development	9.000
IV.	Industries and Minerals	2.315
V.	Transport and Communication	42.850
VI.	Social & Community Services	48.036
VIII.	Economic Services	—
VIII.	General Services	0.420
		<u>157.74</u>

3.6.5. Against this outlay, the actual flow of this district has been of the order of Rs. 168.91 lakhs. The achievements made are discussed as under:-

(i) Agriculture:-

(a) The Achievements during 1980-81 and 1981-82 upto 31st October, 1982 are as under

	<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1981-82</u>
1.	Distribution of H.Y.V. Seed	M.T.	40	50
2.	Distribution of fertilizers	"	385	405
3.	Distribution of Veg. Seed	"	1.5	1
4.	Distribution of Plant protection material	"	8	10
5.	Distribution of SS. Ploughs	Nos	200	300
6.	Distribution of storage bills	Nos	200	200

6. (b) To uplift the economical and social standards of farmers living in backward areas of Chhohar valley different agricultural have been take up under which 25%, 33 1/2% and 100% subsidy on agricultural inputs has been given. The achievements are as under:-

item	Unit	1980-81	1981-82
1. Distribution of wheat threshers	no.	58	61
2. Distribution of Diesel Engine	no.	56	109
3. Distribution of maize shellers	no.	2	..
4. Distribution of mone blocks	no.	4	..
5. Distribution of Foot sprayers	no.	21	30
6. Distribution of S.S.Bins	no.	177	104
7. Distribution of N.P.K. fertilizers	M.T.	187	..
8. Distribution of Chaff cutters	no.	112	..
9. Distribution of insecticides	M.T.	..	10
10. Distribution of Tarpanlins	no.	50	30

(iii), Horticulture:- The benefits rendered to the poor class of orchardists in Mandi district during 1980-81 and 1981-82 are

Item	Unit	1980-81	1981-82
		Target	Achieve-ment up to Oct. 1982.
1. <u>Backward area Orchardists</u> :			
(i) Fruit Plant distribut- ted	no.	10100	44450
(ii) No. of orchardists be- nefitted	no.	96	450
2. <u>Scheduled Caste Orchardists</u>			
(i) Fruit Plants distri- buted	no.	93390	135695
(ii) No. of orchardists benefitted	no.	742	3500
3. <u>Small and Marginal Farmers</u> :			
(i) No. of fruit Plan dis- tributed	no.	..	86026
(ii) No. of orchardist ben- efitted	no.	771	984

(iv) Animal Husbandry- During 1980-81, 291 scheduled caste families were benefitted at a cost of Rs.6.21 lakhs. Rs.5.55 lakhs were spent upto 31st October, 1981. As a result of which 354 milch cattle 20 pair of mules were distributed benefitting 374 beneficiaries.

(v) Welfare:- The review of achievements made during 1980-81 and 1981-82 are given as under:-

Item	Achievements	
	1980-81	1981-82
	Target	Achievements upto 31st Oct. 1982.
(i) Old age pension	6219	Budget provision Rs.28.31 lakhs
(ii) Widow pensions	300	Budget provision Rs.1.30 lakhs
(iii) Housing subsidy	216	185
(iv) Scholarships	<u>1980-81</u> Primary @Rs.8/- Middle @Rs.12/- High @ Rs.15/- <u>1981-82</u> Primary @ Middle High	Amount disbursed Rs.2.10 lakhs Rs.0.14 lakhs Rs.0.15 lakhs Budget Rs.2.30 lakhs. Rs.0.13 lakhs Rs.0.15 lakhs
(vi) Industrial loan	1980-81 1981-82	16 beneficiaries. 14 beneficiaries.
(vii) Water supply schemes	1980-81 1981-82	2 Schemes at a cost of Rs.0.63 lakhs 2 Schemes amounting to Rs.1.08 lakhs.
(viii) Rural Electrification	1980-81 1981-82	2 beneficiaries 27 beneficiaries.

The Sub-Committee visited Children Home at Sundarnagar where 43 children were residing in a dilapidated house. The establishment was found more than the requirement. The Committee visited Narce sewa sadan, Mandi also.

7. BILASPUR DISTRICT:

1. Intergrated Rural Development Programme:

3.7.1. According to the poverty survey undertaken in 3 Blocks of Bilaspur district 37.99 percent of rural households were residing below poverty line. The category-wise break up of households below poverty line in rural areas as identified is as under:-

Sr.No.	Category	Number of households
1.	Small farmers	2550
2.	Marginal farmers	11442
3.	Agricultural labourers	7705
4.	Non-agricultural labourers	452
5.	Rural artisan	36
6.	Others	-
	Total	15185
7.	Total number of households	39,966
8.	% of households residing below poverty line.	37.99

3.7.2. According to the figures made available 1752 benefits/families were covered during 1980-81 which include 635 scheduled caste and 32 scheduled Tribes. During 1981-82, 1164 benefits/families were covered upto 31st January 1982 which includes 705 scheduled castes and 37 scheduled tribes.

3.7.3 The Sub-Committee inspected the Social Forestry Baggi-Banoula where mortality of plants soon was reported to be negligible. The Committee also interviewed a trysem trainee under shoe making at Bilaspur.

2. SCHEDULED CASTE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:

3.7.4 According to the figures made available by the District Manager, 351 beneficiaries were benefitted.

FINDINGS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE NO. IV
and ITS RECOMMENDATIONS

Percentage of
households
below poverty
line

1. According to the poverty line survey undertaken among the rural households, the ranking of districts according to the extent of poverty within the districts is as under:-

Ranking of Districts	Name of the District in order of poverty percentage	Percentage of households below poverty line.
1.	2.	3.
1.	CHAMBA	53.37
2.	SIRMAUR	56.29
3.	KULLU	43.13
4.	KANGRA	46.27
5.	MANDI	41.11
6.	HAMIRPUR	38.45
7.	UNA	33.41
8.	HANAU & SPITI	38.21
9.	BILASPUR	37.99
10.	SOLAN	33.04
11.	KINNAUR	32.05
12.	SHIMLA	24.10

It will be seen from the above data that Chamba district has the maximum percentage of households residing below poverty line followed by Sirmaur district. In the Pradesh the happiest position is reported in Shimla district where more than three fourth of the families were found to be above poverty line. The Committee recommended that the districts with more than the State

percentage in terms of poverty may be accorded special attention. The Committee recommends that the funds may be allocated to the districts in relation to the extent of poverty. In order to be more realistic, a periodical review of the families residing below poverty line may be made by each Gram Sabha.

Attention needs to be paid to the quick yielding programmes like minor irrigation, supply of inputs in agriculture, horticulture, village industries, rural roads, electrification, rural health etc. The State efforts need to be supplemented with programmes in the Central Sector.

Rural
Development.

2. In order to have a sample check about the impact of the resource transfer and income development programmes implemented for the rural poor, the Sub-Committee interviewed 130 beneficiaries in 7 districts of the State. In Kangra alone 54 households were studied. Of this, 55 percent reported that they were enabled to cross the poverty line and 29 percent could considerably supplement their meagre income in consequence of the assistance received under various schemes. More or less the same situation was obtained in other districts. It may be relevant to point out that the I.R.D. programme started very recently and its impact in enabling the households to cross poverty line can be assessed only after a gap of two to three years. The Committee recommends

that a scientific study to assess the actual incremental income is necessary now so that while drawing the future programmes package of schemes as are identified in ameliorating the poverty are given due attention.

3. The Trysem Programme in the opinion of the Sub-Committee has really done good to the unemployed rural youths.

Of the 75 cases interviewed by the Sub-Committee, most of cases had rehabilitated themselves in the trade. The experience of the interviewee was quite happy and they disclosed that they had sizeably added to their income on a sustained basis. It may, however, be of interest to note that some of the trainees, though not coming of the target groups yet were in need of assistance for settling themselves in self employment vocations. No matter some of the beneficiaries did not belong to not-so-poor families but the objective of providing self employment to the rural youth was promoted. In view of ^{the} incidence of unemployment among the non target groups, a scheme on the lines of Trysem, need to be drawn for youth not covered under the scheme.

4. Trysem trained persons for their rehabilitations need land to establish stalls. The Revenue Department has already ammended its 'Nautor' rules making a provision for the grant of upto two 'biswa' land for trainee. Revenue/Municipal authorities should now arrange to allot

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1007003

them land for establishing stalls for marketing of their finished goods. Similar arrangements need to be made in urban areas as well.

5. In a training centre the Master Crafts-man was not found technically sound and was hardly clear about the objectives of the scheme. The selection of the Master Crafts-man needs to be made more judiciously as the success of the entire scheme revolves around him. It was further noticed that a trainee in the previous batch was appointed as craftsman. A person after receiving training in a particular skill for a few months cannot be expected to be so proficient as to discharge the duties of a Master Craftsman.

6. In certain cases it was observed by the Sub-Committee that Trysem trainees after having completed the training did establish themselves in trade but they were experiencing difficulty in regard to the availability of raw material. It may be made incumbent upon the District Industries Centres to arrange raw materials for the TRYSEM trainees on a priority basis so that such youths donot receive a set back and do not recede into the list of unemployed. Similar treatment needs to be meted out to them for marketing of their finished goods. A few suggestions for consideration are given below:-

(i) A finished product of Trysem trainees may be given priority at the time of purchases by the State Government.

- (ii) The products may be exempted from the operation of rate contract in relaxation of the the rule 26 of the H.P.Store Purchased Rules.

7. Whenever, a purchase Committee has been been set up to effect the purchase of a package of inputs for distribution to the beneficiaries the association of beneficiary be made essential so that the implements/animals are purchased to the satisfaction of the beneficiary. Even where there is no such Committee, the beneficiary should always be associated while making the purchase. For effective implementation of the programme, the Sub-Committee suggest that:-

- (i) Insurance of animals may be done compulsorily
- (ii) As far as possible the animals in their first location should be supplied.
- (iii) Periodical veterinary aid should be provided.
- (iv) Schemes of the diversified field to include minor irrigation, garden colonies and other bankable schemes to suit the local conditions may be included.

3. The data base with the R.I.D Department, was found to be weak and suffering from limitations. The reasons being that the department is handicapped for want of adequate staff and the required

technical know-how with the field functionaries.

The Committee recommends ^{that} that

- (i) Gram Sewaks in batches, be given training which should be operational and related to the actual work.
- (ii) Advance planning for the next year's programme be done so that all action plans and self of projects are ready by the end of March of every year.
- (iii) Each DRDA be provided with APO (Monitoring) assisted by a Statistical Assistant.
- (iv) At the headquarter more staff needs to be provided for monitoring and supervision of the schemes.

Scheduled
Caste
Development
Corporation.

9. The Scheduled Caste Development Corporation is engaged in promoting the economic upliftment of the Scheduled Castes in the Pradesh by implementing various schemes, According to the H.P. Scheduled Castes Development Corporations Rules 1 no subsidy can be given for the schemes to be directly financed by the Corporation. To give benefit to the poor Scheduled Castes of the subsidy available under different schemes of State Government Department, tie-up arrangements have been ^{made} and benefit of subsidy to the extent of 25 to 50% made available. The amount other ^{than} the subsidy is provided in the form of loan by the Corporation and the bank in the

ratio of 50:50. The interest chargeable on the Corporation loan is 4%. The Corporation had extremely meagre staff at Headquarter and in the field with the result that for implementation of the schemes/programmes it ~~was to depend on the help and mercy of~~ different departments. The Committee recommends that the Corporation should be authorised to provide subsidy for the schemes other than tied-up cases. The Corporation should also take up schemes other than taken up by Rural Development Agency.

The Committee recommends that ways and means should be found out to enable the Regional Rural Banks to finance schemes at Differential Rate of Interest in a substantial way.

Welfare
Department.

10. While reviewing the progress of welfare schemes the Committee observed that selection of beneficiaries take a long time due to which the purpose of benefit is defeated. The Sub-Committee recommends ~~that District Selection Committees~~ should take an advance action so that benefits start flowing just from the start of the financial year.

11. The Committee recommends that housing subsidy to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. for new construction be raised from Rs.2000 to 5000 as the ceiling now fixed is deplorably low.

12. The Nutrition Programme of Welfare Department is generally providing benefit to deserving cases but stray cases of non-deserving persons availing the benefit have come to the notice of Committee. The Committee

recommends that every care should be taken to preclude the non deserving cases. The Sub-Committee suggests that feeding centres need to be shifted to other deserving areas.

13. Under Special Nutrition Programme, cost of nutrition per beneficiary, i.e. 25 paise for the child and 50 paise for women (nursing and pregnant) is inadequate. State Government may supplement and enhance this cost to serve the purpose for which this scheme is in vogue.

14. Under Centrally sponsored Schemes Girls' Hostel for Scheduled Castes and Tribal students are constructed. Due to price escalation, the funds for the same are inadequate and is causing concern. Steps for providing additional funds is needed.

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME:

15. The sub-Committee appreciates the recent decision of the State Government of construction of tenements by the houseless beneficiaries under the supervision of the Junior Engineer of the Rural Development Department. The Committee, however, recommends that the beneficiary may be made aware that the technical guidance for need/utility based utilisation of accommodation is freely available from office to Block Development Officer.

16. The allotted land was reported to have been washed away in a district. A few households also reported in certain districts that the land was unfit for cultivation and such did not accept the allotment of land. In certain cases land was allotted which was not located at convenient distances which made the households to abandon the allotted land. A close monitoring of the individual cases of land allotment is required. In case the land is not in defecto possession, a alternative allotment be made.

17. The Gotre Survey conducted in Kangra District revealed that it was depicting a come back more in school children. The incidence of T.B. was found heavy in Sirmur District. Effective measures need to be intensified in these areas.

18. The Sub-Committee feels that the functioning of CHW needs to be toned up so that the people are educated in rural health problems and family planning measures.

19. The Sub-Committee after visiting a few Health Sub-Centres observed that these medical institutions were deficient in medicine and trained medical personnel. The target of setting up of new sub-centres was lagging behind. The Sub-centres as originally planned need to be opened according to schedule. Moreover, the existing sub-centres may not be allowed to fainish due to irregular supply of medicines and trained personnel.

20. There are Harijan Basties comprising of 5 to 6 houses which escape electrification because the cost goes beyond norms. H.P. State Electricity Board should relax the norms to cover such hamlets. Similarly, separate water taps in such 'Basties' be also given.

COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

While reviewing the benefits accruing to the target groups under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes, the Sub-Committee feels that there is a need to evolve a foolproof system to ensure that the inputs arranged at the subsidied rates are actually availed of by the beneficiaries.

22. The Veterinary facilities were found lacking in the remote areas. The artificial and natural services were deficient in most of the pockets

since the improved bulls are maintained in the veterinary Hospitals/Dispensaries the propagation of services is limited in the vicinity of such institutions. In order to take up the progeny improvement work on a large scale the Sub-Committee recommends that improved breed of bulls may be provided at the Panchayat level and Panchayats may be made responsible for its maintenance.

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