

ANNUAL TRIBAL AREA SUB-PLAN 2011-12 IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

Introduction:

Tribal Areas.

The Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti districts, in their entirety, and Pangi and Bharmour (now tehsil Bharmour and sub-tehsil Holi) Sub-Divisions of Chamba district constitute the Scheduled areas in the State, fulfilling the minimum criterion of 50% S.T. population concentration in a C.D. Block. These are situated in the north and north-east of the Pradesh forming a contiguous belt in the far hinterland behind high mountain passes with average altitude being 3281 metre above the mean sea-level. The most distinguishing mark of the tribal areas in the State is that they are very vast in area but extremely small in population with the result that per unit cost of infrastructure activity is very exorbitant. The district of Kinnaur is located between $31^{\circ}05'55''$ and $32^{\circ}05'20''$ north latitude and between $77^{\circ}45'00''$ and $79^{\circ}00'50''$ east longitude. The District Lahaul-Spiti is situated between north latitude $31^{\circ}41'39''$ and $32^{\circ}59'57''$ and east longitude $76^{\circ}40'29''$ and $78^{\circ}41'39''$. The Pangi Sub-Division of Chamba district falls between north latitude $32^{\circ}33'$ and $33^{\circ}19'$ and between east longitude $76^{\circ}15'$ and $77^{\circ}21'$ and the Bharmour sub-division of this district is situated approximately between the north latitude $32^{\circ}11'$ and $32^{\circ}41'$ and between the east longitude $76^{\circ}22'$ and $76^{\circ}53'$. Snow glaciers, high altitudes and highly rugged terrain, criss-crossed by fast flowing rivers and their tributaries are the peculiar features of the Tribal areas.

These areas have also been declared as Schedule Area under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution by the President of India as per the Schedule Area (Himachal Pradesh) Order, 1975(CO 102) dated the 21st November, 1975. The five ITDPs are Kinnaur; Lahaul; Spiti; Pangi and Bharmour. Except Kinnaur which is spread over 3C.D. Blocks, rest of the ITDPs comprise one C.D. Block each.

Pockets of Tribal Concentration:

Tribal development envisaged a two-pronged strategy to cover both the concentrated and dispersed tribals. The areas of tribal concentration with

50% or above tribal population were taken up in the first instance during Fifth Plan 1974-78. For the dispersed tribals, Modified Area Development Approach(MADA) was devised during the sixth Plan to cover such pockets of tribal concentration which had a population threshold of 10,000 in contiguous areas of whom 50% or more were tribals. A target-group or community approach marked the pockets of tribal concentration in contradiction to area of tribal concentration where area approach ruled the roost. In Himachal Pradesh, two such pockets Chamba and Bhatiyat Blocks were identified in Chamba district covering an area of 891 sq.km. and population of 43559. Coupled with tribal areas, 100% of ST population was covered under sub-plan treatment (2001).

An outlay of Rs.4.94 lakh was received for the first time for the two pockets in 1981-82.

Dispersed Tribes in non-tribal areas:

45.58% of the ST population in the State was dispersed outside the tribal areas and the tribal pockets as per 2001 Census. The ultimate objective of sub-plan strategy being 100% coverage of ST population under its treatment, the Union Welfare Ministry now Tribal Affairs Ministry came out with the SCA supplementation for such dispersed tribes in 1986-87 but because of late receipt of guidelines, the actual adoption was deferred to 1987-88 and in this way, 100% ST population in the State came under sub-plan ambit. In view of larger dispersed ST population in the State. Union Welfare Ministry now Tribal Affairs Ministry needs to consider larger allocation under Special Central Assistance than hitherto fore for such tribes in commensurate with their population living in the non-tribal areas.

Area and Population in tribal areas:

Geographical tribal area continues to be the same as was in 1991 but the population has increased from 1, 51,433 in 1991 to 1,66,402 in 2001. Sex ratio has improved from 877 in 1991 to 968 in 2001. Density of population per sq. km. is 7. The decennial growth rate has continued to be lower than that for the State as a whole. Detailed statistics is as under:-

Distt./ITDP	Area (Sq.Km)	Population			Density per sq.km	Sex ratio growth (1991-2001)
		Persons	Males	Females		
1. Kinnaur						
1. Kinnaur	6,401 (27.08)	78,334 (47.08)	42,173	36,161	12	857
2. Lahaul-Spiti						
1. Lahaul	6,244 (26.40)	22,545 (13.55)	12,567	9,978	4	794
2. Spiti	7,591 (32.09)	10,679 (6.42)	5,874	4,805	1	818
3. Chamba						
1. Pangi	1,601 (6.77)	17,598 (10.58)	9,259	8,339	11	901
2. Bharmour	1,818 (7.69)	37,246 (22.38)	19,259	17,987	20	934
Total Tribal Area	23,655 (100.00)	1,66,402 (100.00)	89,132 (53.56)	77,270 (46.44)	7	867
Himachal Pradesh	55,673	60,77,900	30,87,940	2989960	109	968

The tribal areas constitute 42.49% of the State's geographical area and represent 2.74% of the total population of the State. Of the total population in Scheduled Areas, 68% are scheduled tribes; 9.61% scheduled castes and the rest are others. Males and females are in the ratio of 54:46. The proportion of workers is as high as 59.31% as against the State's average of 49.23%. Agriculture workers formed 56.97% of the main workers against that of 55.45% for the State as a whole. Literacy percentage is on the increase and as per the 2001 census, the level had reached 70.38% as compared to 76.5% for the State as a whole.

Disperse tribes population:

The Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs has notified Gaddies and Gujjars residing in merged areas of the State in January, 2003 as Schedule Tribes. Due to notification of these Gaddies and Gujjars as Schedule Tribe in January, 2003 the population of these communities has not been enumerated as Scheduled Tribes in 2001 Census with the result the exact population of Gaddies and Gujjars as Schedule Tribe residing in merged areas viz. District Kangra, Hamirpur, Una, Kullu, Kandaghat and Nalagarh Sub-Division of Solan District is yet to be enumerated. However about 96202 Gaddis, Gujjars as per population figures

obtained from HP Backward Commission were residing as other backward classes in these districts. The District-wise tentative tribal population including figures supplied by H.P. Backward Classes Commission and information supplied by Deputy Commissioner, Kangra in respect of Kangra District (Column-5) is as under:-

Name of District	No. of Census villages	Total population	Scheduled Tribe Population	
			Prior to Jan., 2003	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Bilaspur	965	340885	9180	9305
2. Chamba	958	406043	72263	72263
3. Hamirpur	1635	412700	155	2465
4. Kangra	3619	1339030	1597	73335
5. Kullu	172	381571	11351	11416
6. Mandi	2833	901344	10564	10582
7. Shimla	2520	722502	4112	4173
8. Sirmour	966	458593	5960	6016
9. Solan	2388	500557	3542	19436
10. Una	758	448273	51	5986
Total	16814	5911498	118775	214977

Tribal Sub-Plan(TSP) through Five Year Plans:

Fifth Plan:

The original sub-plan for the 5th plan period(1974-79) was approved for Rs.16 crore(State Plan Rs. 12.81 crore and SCA Rs.3.19 crore) the actual expenditure was Rs.9.12 crore (State Plan Rs. 7.80 crore and SCA Rs. 1.32 crore) which gave utilization at 83%.

Sixth Plan:

Coverage of ST population under sub-plan treatment was sought to be extended through the adoption of the Modified Area Development Approach(MADA) where pockets of tribal concentration were identified. Two such pockets were identified in the State in 1981-82 and ST population coverage rose to 58% (1991).Also, emphasis shifted from welfare to family and

beneficiary-oriented development schemes within the general framework of socio-economic programmes.

The State Plan flow to the tribal sub-plan during the 5th Plan (1974-78) was targeted at 5.36% and the actual achievement was 5.75%. Similarly the State Plan flow to the tribal sub-plan for the 6th Plan period (1980-85) was targeted at 8.48% and actual achievement was 8.62%.

Seventh Plan:

The Seventh Plan was designed to consolidate the gains of past investment and to launch the country on the path to further development geared to equity, removal of deprivation and a tangible rise in level of social welfare and social consumption, especially of the dis-advantaged sections of the society. The strategy for this purpose was based on the emphasis on food, work and productivity. During the above Plan period the T.S.P. strategy was extended to cover all the tribals including the dispersed tribals in the beneficiary oriented programmes.

The State Plan flow to the tribal sub-plan was targeted at 9% for the Seventh Plan period and actual achievement had been of the order of 8.78%; comparative figures vis-a-vis the State Plan had been as under:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Plan period	State Plan outlay	Flow to TSP	%age of Col.3 to Col.2	%age increase	
				State Plan	T.S.P
Seventh Plan (1985-90)	1,15,919.00	10,179.24	8.78	84.49	87.97

Eight Plan:

The tribal sub-plan strategy adopted from Fifth Plan onwards has yielded results and proved beneficial to the socio-economic development of tribals and tribal area. A fundamental change in the process of formulating the Tribal Sub-Plan strategy on Maharashtra Model had been introduced at the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The past practice of planning process from top to bottom exercise was reversed and the decentralised planning process with ITDP

as base has been started. Under the new methodology, the quantification of funds has been made less notional and more relevant to the tribal areas. The State-Plan flow to the tribal Sub-Plan was targeted at 9% for the Eighth Plan period and achievement is about 8.56%. The comparative figures vis-a-vis the State Plan is as under:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Plan period	State Plan outlay	Flow to TSP	%age of Col.3 to Col.2	%age increase	
				State Plan	T.S.P
Eighth Plan (1992-97)					
i) Approved Outlay	250200.00	22518.00	9.00	-	-
ii) Actual Expenditure	371416.71	30143.89	8.12	48.45	33.87

Ninth Plan:

The Ninth Five-Year Plan laid greater emphasis on accelerated growth in employment, provision of basic minimum services to the people, eradication of poverty and provision of food security. An outlay of Rs. 495 crores had been proposed for the Ninth Five Year Plan against which Rs. 646.03 crore were utilised by the end of the Plan 31-3-2002.

Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-07.

The Tenth Five-Year Plan laid greater emphasis on accelerated growth in employment, provision of basic minimum services to the people, eradication of poverty and provision of food security. An outlay of Rs. 856.35 crores had been proposed for the Tenth Five Year Plan against which Rs. 685.75 crore were utilised by the end of the Plan on 31-3-2007.

Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-2012.

A provision of Rs. 1260.00 crore has been made for the Tribal Sub Plan for 2007-2012 out of which Rs. 297.00 crore including provision for BADP/SCA shall be utilised during 2011-12 against anticipated expenditure of Rs. 270.00 crores during 2010-11.

Mechanism for Tribal Sub-Plan:

As stated above, the concept of incorporating Tribal Sub-Plan in the Annual Plan of the State was first introduced by the Planning Commission, Government of India on the eve of 5th Five-Year Plan. Comprehensive development of Tribal areas focusing particularly on the Welfare of individual tribal family was the main objective of the tribal sub-plan. The procedure followed in the State till 1995-96. For the formulation of Tribal Sub-Plan of the State was briefly that State Planning department used to allocate plan outlays to different sectoral departments in consultation with Tribal Development Department. The departments concerned then used to curve out outlays for Tribal Sub-Plan as per their own discretion and priorities, they were also used to decide as to which of the schemes, programmes and development works are to be taken-up from the funds provided under Tribal Sub-Plan. There was, therefore, a feeling that the Tribal Sub-Plan was merely agglomeration of the State Plan schemes taken-up in the Tribal Area and emphasis given mainly arithmetical figures rather than the scheme really benefiting tribal families. There was no attempt to formulate the sub-plan in consultation with the Integrated Tribal Development Project level officers. Consequently, the mechanism of re-appropriation and diversion of outlays at frequent intervals in the financial year had taken place, this process used to continue till the end of the financial year. Keeping in view the above lapses and short comings, the State Government had decided to introduce fundamental change in the process of formulation of Tribal Sub-Plan at the directions of Ministry of Welfare, (now Tribal Affairs) Government of India from 1996-97 onwards. Under this new system, the State Planning department shall communicate 9% ceiling of the total State Plan outlays to the Tribal Development Department who inturn shall allocate the divisible outlays to each of the ITDP viz. Kinnaur, Lahaul, Spiti, Pangi and Bharmour. The indivisible outlays in the nature of grant-in-aid etc. shall be conveyed to the Administrative departments. Each ITDP has its own needs and requirements as such each ITDP shall be free to determine its own priorities and allocate funds only to those schemes which are relevant to the area. Each ITDP shall prepare its plan in consultation with the

concerned Project Advisory Committee headed by the respective Hon'ble MLA of the area.

The Tribal Sub-Plan in respect of ITDP prepared in consultation with the Project Advisory Committee shall be compiled by the Tribal Development Department in consultation with Heads of implementing departments and dovetail the same in the main Tribal Sub-Plan. The draft Tribal Sub-Plan so formulated will be submitted to the State Planning Department for incorporating the same in the main State Plan. The Draft Plan document including proposals for the Tribal Sub-Plan is presented to the State Planning Board and after their approval; the State Plan is submitted to the Planning Commission and the Central Ministries. Like State Plan, the Tribal Sub-Plan document is also prepared separately in the Tribal Development Department in consultation with the Head of Departments and is submitted to the Planning Commission and the Union Tribal Affairs Ministry where the General Plan is discussed in the working groups set up by the Planning Commission, discussion on the Tribal Sub-Plan also takes place in the Tribal Affairs Ministry a day earlier fixed for the general plan in the Planning Commission. The State Government has been pleading with the Planning Commission that the State Sub-Plan should also be simultaneously considered by the working groups and 9% of the finalised State Plan outlays flow to the Sub-Plan should be indicated there and then, The main responsibility of finalising the Tribal Sub-Plan within the ceiling so indicated, now rests with Tribal Development department and do not with the Administrative departments as was the previous practice. The outlays for different schemes are now decided by the Tribal Development Department, keeping in view the proposals submitted by the Project Advisory Committees. The schemes are now being scrutinised very carefully by the Tribal Development Department.

For equitable flow of funds to the 5 ITDPs, the State has evolved an objective formula based on 40% population, 20% area and 40% relative economic backwardness of each ITDP. Based on this formula, the share of each ITDP is as under:-

Kinnaur	30%
Lahaul	18%
Spiti	16%

Pangi	17%
Bharmour	19%

The above allocation meets even the eye test.

In this State, 9% of the State Plan flow has been earmarked to the tribal Sub-Plan. It may further be stated here that such flow, starting with 3.65% in 1974-75, to the tribal sub-plan has increased substantially. The level has reached 9% for 1993-94. The Annual Plan outlay and utilisation since 1991-92, 1992-93, 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2001-02 and the Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-07 and 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12 and Annual Tribal Sub-Plan 2011-12(proposed) is reproduced as under:-

Plan period	State Plan outlay	Flow to TSP	%age of Col.3 to Col.2	%age increase	
				State Plan	T.S.P.
Annual Plan (1991-92)	40,650.00	3,658.50	9.00	12.29	12.29
Eighth Plan (1992-97)	2,50,200.00	22,518.00	9.00	138.29	138.29
Annual Plan 1992-93	49,050.00	4,374.00	8.92	20.66	19.56
Annual Plan 1993-94	55,000.00	4,976.67	9.00	12.13	13.78
Annual Plan 1994-95	65,000.00	5,850.00	9.00	18.18	18.18
Annual Plan 1995-96	75,000.00	6,750.00	9.00	15.38	15.38
Annual Plan 1996-97	90,000.00	8,100.00	9.00	20.00	20.00
Ninth Plan 1997-2002	5,70,000.00	49,500.00	8.68	127.82	119.82
Annual Plan 1997-98	1,00,800.00	9,072.00	9.00	12.00	12.00
Annual Plan 1998-99	1,44,000.00	12,267.00	8.52	42.86	35.22
Annual Plan 1999-2000	1,60,000.00	1,35,000.00	8.43	11.11	10.05
Annual Plan 2000-01	1,72,000.00	1,41,11.00	8.20	7.50	4.53
Annual Plan 2001-2002	172000.00	14298.00	8.31	0	1.32
Tenth Plan 2002-2007	1030000.00	85635.00	8.31	80.70	73.00
Annual Plan 2002-2003	190000.00	14850.00	7.81	10.46	3.86
Annual Plan 2003-04	133500.00	10563.00	7.91(-)	29.73(-)	24.14(-)
Annual Plan 2004-05	140000.00	11765.00	8.40	4.87	11.38
Annual Plan 2005-06	160000.00	14301.00	8.93	14.29	21.55
Annual Plan 2006-07	180000.00	15984.00	8.88	12.50	10.52
Eleventh Plan 2007-12	1400000.00	126000.00	9.00	35.92	47.13

Annual Plan 2007-08	210000.00	18900.00	9.00	14.28	15.42
Annual Plan 2008-09	240000.00	21600.00	9.00	14.28	14.28
Annual Plan 2009-10	270000.00	24300.00	9.00	12.50	12.50
Annual Plan 2010-11	300000.00	27000.00	9.00	11.11	11.11
Annual Plan 2011-12*	330000.00	29700.00	9.00	10.00	10.00

***Proposed.**

Sector-wise Eighth Five Year Tribal Sub Plan period (1992-97), 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 Annual Plan 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2001-02, Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007, Annual Plan 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-2012, Annual Plan 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and Draft Annual Tribal Sub-Plan 2011-12 is as under:-

TRIBAL SUB PLAN SIZE

Sector	BASE YEAR 1991-92-ACTUAL EXPENDITURE				
	State Plan	S.C.A.	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	2,369.05	137.65	6.64	7.42	2,520.76
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	1,042.95	63.88	3.00	6.97	1,116.80
C. GENERAL SERVICES	193.36	86.36	-	-	259.49

EIGHTH PLAN ,1992-97-ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	14,820.00	1,155.00	62.00	78.00	16,115.00
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	6,953.00	512.00	23.00	78.00	7,566.00
C. GENERAL SERVICES	745.00	465.00	-	-	1,210.00
TOTAL	22,518.00	2,132.00	85.00	156.00	24,891.00

ANNUAL PLAN,1992-93 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	State Plan	S.C.A.	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	2,428.34	139.95	7.13	5.88	2,581.30
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	1,343.09	72.57	3.00	12.00	1,430.66
C. GENERAL SERVICES	265.28	119.91	-	-	385.19
TOTAL	4,036.71	332.43	10.13	17.88	4,397.15

ANNUAL PLAN,1993-94 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	3,002.57	257.45	8.50	9.62	3,278.14
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	1,506.86	78.38	3.00	12.94	1,601.18
C. GENERAL SERVICES	351.20	101.60	-	-	452.80
TOTAL	4,860.63	437.43	11.50	22.56	5,332.12

ANNUAL PLAN,1994-95 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	3,648.97	159.35	10.27	5.72	3,824.31
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	1,700.93	89.71	4.00	21.50	1,816.14
C. GENERAL SERVICES	495.53	148.84	-	-	644.37
TOTAL	5,845.43	397.90	14.27	27.22	6,284.82

ANNUAL PLAN,1995-96 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	4023.00	200.00	11.00	15.00	4249.00
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	2279.00	95.00	4.00	15.00	2393.00
C. GENERAL SERVICES	448.00	95.00	-	-	543.00
TOTAL	6750.00	390.00	15.00	30.00	7185.00

ANNUAL PLAN,1996-97 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	5001.44	276.18	1.61	3.04	5282.27
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	2856.19	91.55	4.00	6.38	2958.12
C. GENERAL SERVICES	461.81	66.26	-	-	528.07
TOTAL	8319.44	433.99	5.61	9.42	8768.46

NINTH FIVE YEAR TRIBAL SUB-PLAN 1997-2002 EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	30016.00	1665.00	90.00	115.00	31886.00
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	16539.00	825.00	30.00	115.00	17509.00
C. GENERAL	2945.00	800.00	-	-	3745.00

SERVICES					
TOTAL	49500.00	3290.00	120.00	230.00	5314.00

ANNUAL PLAN, 1997-98 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	5664.85	186.87	6.00	20.00	5877.72
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	2960.83	90.83	2.86	16.24	3070.76
C. GENERAL SERVICES	402.26	65.73	-	-	467.99
TOTAL	9027.94	343.43	8.86	36.24	9416.47

ANNUAL PLAN 1998-99 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	8374.68	346.93	6.88	5.92	8734.41
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	3636.94	119.44	5.00	9.00	3770.38
C. GENERAL SERVICES	698.56	74.76	-	-	773.32
TOTAL	12710.18	541.13	11.88	14.92	13278.11

ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

SECTOR	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	Total
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	7922.32	392.20	5.00	8.00	8327.52
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	4713.43	261.60	4.11	9.64	4988.78
C. GENERAL SERVICES	706.19	726.21	9.11	17.64	14094.40
TOTAL	13500.00	465.00	17.00	18.00	14000.00

ANNUAL PLAN 2000-01 Actual Expenditure

SECTOR	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	8303.94	244.08	7.41	9.67	8565.10
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	5633.90	187.49	5.00	13.00	5839.39
C. GENERAL SERVICES	652.60	79.65	-	-	732.25
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	786.63	-	-	-	786.63
TOTAL	15377.07	511.22	12.41	22.67	15923.37

ANNUAL PLAN, 2001-02 Actual Expenditure

SECTOR	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC	7828.04	392.38	5.77	5.13	8231.32

SERVICES					
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	5419.33	145.29	5.00	15.00	5584.62
C. GENERAL SERVICES	573.86	85.95	-	-	659.81
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	13821.23	623.62	10.77	20.13	14475.75

10th FYP TSP 2002-07 Expenditure					
SECTOR	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	35727.19	1851.24	118.39	1157.41	39442.62
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	24249.70	307.90	5.00	282.84	23854.07
C. GENERAL SERVICES	4771.46	119.28	-	20.32	4489.92
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	4413.22	-	-	-	4580.18
TOTAL	69161.57	2278.42	123.39	1460.57	73023.95

Annual Plan 2002-03 Actual Exp.					
SECTOR	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	7951.90	351.27	13.55	21.66	8338.38
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	5726.78	206.28	-	-	5933.06
C. GENERAL SERVICES	892.01	97.74	-	-	989.75
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	1097.85	-	-	-	1097.85
TOTAL	15668.54	655.29	13.55	21.66	16359.04

Annual Plan 2003-04 Actual Expenditure					
SECTOR	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	5903.18	354.14	19.72	148.32	6425.36
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	3317.36	28.56	0	38.64	3384.56
C. GENERAL SERVICES	1218.55	1.07	0	0	1219.62
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	422.39	-	-	-	422.32
TOTAL	10861.41	383.77	19.72	186.96	11451.86

Annual Plan 2004-05 Actual Expenditure					
SECTOR	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	6450.31	283.09	26.70	178.60	6938.70
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	3469.42	25.56	-	92.00	3586.98

C. GENERAL SERVICES	752.06	20.47	--	4.83	777.36
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	982.00	--	--	--	982.00
TOTAL	11653.79	329.12	26.70	275.43	12285.04

Annual Plan 2005-06 Actual Expenditure					
SECTOR	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	7552.15	378.45	28.23	282.02	8240.85
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	4701.97	23.34	4.00	55.01	4784.32
C. GENERAL SERVICES	880.88	-	-	3.72	884.60
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	642.05	-	-	-	642.05
TOTAL	13777.05	401.79	32.23	340.75	14551.82

Annual Plan 2006-07 Actual Expenditure					
SECTOR	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	7869.65	484.29	30.19	526.81	8910.94
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	7034.17	24.16	1.00	97.19	7156.52
C. GENERAL SERVICES	1027.96	-	-	11.77	1039.73
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	1269.00	-	-	-	1269.00
TOTAL	17200.78	508.45	31.19	635.77	18376.19

11th FYP TSP 2007-2012 Approved Outlays					
SECTOR	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	64606.00	1312.00	228.00	1012.00	67158.00
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	40590.00	208.00	42.00	366.00	41206.00
C. GENERAL SERVICES	15509.00	-	-	47.00	15556.00
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	2080.00	-	-	-	2080.00
TOTAL	122785.00	1520.00	270.00	1425.00	126000.00

Annual Plan 2007-08 Actual Expenditure					
SECTOR	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	9448.31	399.92	42.50	366.19	10256.92
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	7110.71	28.58	5.00	161.82	7306.11
C. GENERAL SERVICES	1141.21	-	-	5.27	1146.48
D. BORDER AREA	1118.98	-	-	-	1118.98

DEV. PROG.					
TOTAL	18819.21	428.50	47.50	533.28	19828.49

Annual Plan 2008-09 Actual Exp.

SECTOR	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	9706.27	377.30	46.00	356.50	10486.07
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	7256.94	32.70	6.00	124.50	7420.14
C. GENERAL SERVICES	2535.79	-	-	39.00	2574.79
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	1297.00	-	-	-	1297.00
TOTAL	20796.00	410.00	52.00	520.00	21778.00

Annual Plan 2009-10 Actual Expenditure

SECTOR	Tribal Area		Non-Tribal Area(SCA)		Total
	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	12198.50	450.00	179.70	561.80	13390.00
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	7776.50	-	20.00	64.50	7861.00
C. GENERAL SERVICES	1752.00	-	-	-	1752.00
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	1297.00	-	-	-	1297.00
TOTAL	23024.00	450.00	199.70	626.30	24300.00

Annual Plan 2010-11 Anticipated Expenditure

SECTOR	Tribal Area		Non-Tribal Area(SCA)		Total
	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	14159.00	450.00	179.00	573.00	15361.00
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	8529.00	-	13.00	52.00	8594.00
C. GENERAL SERVICES	1739.00	-	-	9.00	1748.00
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	1297.00	-	-	-	1297.00
TOTAL	25724.00	450.00	192.00	634.00	27000.00

Annual Plan 2011-12 Approved Outlays

SECTOR	Tribal Area		Non-Tribal Area(SCA)		Total
	State Plan	S.C.A	Tribal Pockets	Dispersed Tribes	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
A. ECONOMIC SERVICES	16777.85	358.73	127.42	404.00	17668.00
B. SOCIAL SERVICES	9005.00	20.00	55.00	122.00	9202.00
C. GENERAL SERVICES	1526.00	-	-	7.00	1533.00
D. BORDER AREA DEV. PROG.	1297.00	-	-	-	1297.00
TOTAL	28605.85	378.73	182.42	533.00	29700.00

Monitoring and evaluation System:-

A Plan is as good as implemented, monitoring is continued to be undertaken through reports, review meetings and field visits. Towards this end, after the Sub-Plan gets reflected in the State budget in a single Consolidated Demand (Demand No.31), a document, containing the complete set of schemes and the ITDP-wise Sectoral/Scheme-wise/SOE-wise outlays and list of works is prepared by the Tribal Development Department and circulated to all the departments and their field agencies simultaneously for timely implementation of schemes. The Head of Departments conveys the budget allocation to their respective Drawing & Disbursing Officers. All this is done by the 1st week of April so that expenditure is incurred right from the beginning of the financial year and targetted works could be completed within limited working season in the tribal areas. A stock of performance of the tribal sub-plan programme is taken quarterly at the project level by the Project Advisory Committee and by the Commissioner-cum- Pr. Secretary(TD)/ Additonal Director(T.D.)/ Deputy Director while on tour to these areas. At the State level, the Chief Secretary holds quarterly review meetings with the departments who, at their own level, also do such exercise like-wise. A mid-year review is also undertaken to affect diversion in outlays within and without the earmarked sectors.

Towards this end, ITDP offices are established in each of 5 projects which are headed by State Civil Services Officers. A Research Officer or Assistant Research Officer/Statistical Assistant has been provided to each of them besides other ministerial staff for smooth functioning.

Since working season in the tribal areas is very limited due to extreme cold and snow in winter, quarterly norms of expenditure have been revised upwards for the Tribal Sub-Plan, as compared to the General Plan which are reproduced below:-

Quarter	General Plan		Tribal Sub Plan	
	During the quarter	Cumulative	During the quarter	Cumulative
I	15%	15%	20%	20%
II	30%	45%	40%	60%
III	30%	75%	25%	85%
IV	25%	100%	15%	100%

Budgetary Arrangement:

A single consolidated Demand (Demand No. 31) to reflect all budgetary provision under all head of development was introduced in 1981-82 for both Plan and non-Plan head of expenditure. This demand is prepared in the Tribal Development Department itself and the Commissioner(TD) is Chief Controlling Officer. Such an arrangement has helped to reflect all the schemes/programmes at the one place and even the uninitiated person can come to understand the annual plan programme with a little effort.

The introduction of the Single Consolidated Demand has the effect of making the sub-plan outlays non-divertible to outside the sub-plan and also non-lapsable. Diversion from one scheme to another within the same head or from one head to another are easy and are allowed depending upon utilisation of funds in the course of financial year with a view to deriving optimum utilization of resources as also optimum results. The Single Demand has been well received and has come to stay and its utility is recognised at all levels. Being a separate demand, pre-budget scrutiny is also done especially in the case of Really New Schemes. Since the diversions are allowed more easily and more often, the subsequent plan budgets get reflected and are becoming more and more representative of the actual requirement of the schemes/programmes and their content at the ITDP level. Introduction of the Single Demand, has proved very effective in full utilisation of funds.

Project Advisory Committee:

Project Advisory Committees have been constituted for each of the five Integrated Tribal Development Projects headed by the local MLA. These committees include Members of Parliament representing the area, Chairman Zila Parishad, Vice Chairman Zila Parishads, Chairman Panchayat Samiti(s), Vice-Chairman Panchayat Samities, one elected member of Zila Parishad of each ITDP, two Gram Panchayat Pardhans nominated by the Chairman of respective ITDP from each development Block of concerned ITDP for period of two years, Members of T.A.C from the area and all Heads of Offices in the ITDP including

Officers of the State Govt. Undertakings in the area concerned with Tribal Sub-Plan. The R.C./D.C./A.D.C/ADM is the Vice-Chairman and the Project Officer ITDP is the Member Secretary of the Committee. The Committee looks after formulation as well as implementation and review of the sub-plan at the Project level and also the dispensation under nucleus budget funds.

Tribes Advisory Council:

Under the provision of Article 244(1) read with Part B-paragraph 4 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India, a Tribes Advisory Council has been constituted in the State since 13.12.1977 and ever since its first meeting on 24.6.78, it has held 39 meetings so far. The Tribes Advisory Council consists of 20 members including the Chairman (Chief Minister). Though the Council is advisory in nature by convention its recommendation are by and large accepted by the Government or dropped by the Council itself, after the deliberations. Apart from advising on matters referred to it, it oversees implementation of the tribal sub-plan in the State.

Decentralisation of Financial Powers:

The Resident Commissioner, Pangi was declared head of Department for various major heads of account under Demand No. 31 vide Finance Department (Regulation) Notification No. Fin(C)-A (2)-2/83, dated the 24th May, 1986 and special financial powers were delegated to the Resident Commissioner, Pangi vide Finance Department Notification No. Fin(C)-A (3)-6/83, dated the 17th June, 1986. Similar powers were enjoyed by the DCs/ADC/ADM in other ITDPs except Kinnaur. The powers of Deputy Commissioner, Kinnaur were modified vide HP Personnel Deptt. letter No. Per(A-I)B(2)-9/85-Vol.V dated 21.09.1998.

The powers of RC/DCs/ADC/ADM in tribal areas have now been restructured vide Finance Department (Regulation) Notification No. Fin(C)-A (3)-6/83 dated the 17th May, 2010 and Tribal Deptt. letter No. TBD(A)4-5/91-II dated 2nd June, 2010. RC/DCs/ADC/ADM in tribal areas will now exercise the powers of Head of Deptt. with respect to all State Govt. Deptts. located in their respective areas in all administrative and financial matters including grant of administrative approval and expenditure sanction.

Twenty Point Programme:

The target and achievement under point 11(b) of the 20 Point Programme or Point No.-X item No.-35 of New 20-Point Programme-2006 has been as under:-

Period	Target	Achievement
1985-86(7 th Plan)	18,466	20,673
1991-92(Base year)	2,134	2,472
1992-97(8 th Plan)	20,015	21,632
1997-2002 (9 th Plan)	21600	31122
1997-98	4,200	5,329
1998-99	4,250	4,815
1999-2000	4,300	7,475
2000-01	4,350	5,044
2001-02	4,500	8,459
2002-2007 (10 th Plan)	23500	30170 (Anti.)
2002-03	4600	4888
2003-04	4600	4743
2004-05	4600	8681
2005-06	4700	6058
2006-07	6800	11197
2007-2012 (11 th Plan) proposed	25000	-
2007-08	7000	11808
2008-09	7000	14229
2009-10	7000	14255
2010-11	9297	11554
2011-12(Anticipated)	9623	-

An indication of the schemes that have been included by the departments under Point No.-X item No.-35 of New 20-Point Programme-2006 for upliftment of the poor Scheduled Tribes families is given below:-

Sr. No.	Dept./Scheme	Anticipated No. of families to be assisted in 2011-12
1.	2.	3.
1.	AGRICULTURE:	2210
i)	Distribution of agriculture implements tools and machinery on 50% subsidy basis.	
ii)	Distribution of seed including high-yielding variety seed on 50% subsidy.	
iii)	Supply of insecticides, pesticides and other plant protection material on 50% subsidy basis.	

iv)	Distribution of minikits free of cost.	
v)	Distribution of tarpaulins on 50% subsidy	
vi)	Soil & Water Conservation measures for construction of water harvesting structure	
vii)	Distribution of fertilizers on subsidy basis.	
2.	HORTICULTURE;	1130
i)	Supply of fruit plants on 50% subsidy basis	
ii)	Supply of insecticides, fungicides and other plant protection material on 50% subsidy.	
iii)	Supply of horticulture tools and machinery on 50% cost.	
iv)	Package programme on different fruit crops	
3.	I.R.D.P.(SGSY)	877
i)	Supply of milch cattle on 50% subsidy basis.	
ii)	Supply of agricultural/Horticultural machinery on 50% subsidy basis;	
iii)	Supply of Sheep and goat units on 50% subsidy;	
iv)	Supply of pack animals on 50% subsidy basis;	
v)	Training to rural youths to provide them technical skill to take up self-employment.	
b)	Other Programme(IAY/AAY)	877
4.	INDUSTRY:	380
i)	Rural Artisans;Programme(RAP)	
ii)	Rural Industries Programme (RIP) under RIP/RAP programme, subsidy upto Rs.500/- per trainee is provided for purchase of tool-kit.	
5.	I&PH:	
i)	Flow Irrigation	235
6.	WELFARE	1053
i)	Follow-up programme	
ii)	Training (COPA)	
iii)	Housing Subsidy	
7.	HP SCH.CASTES/SCH. TRIBES DEV.CORP.	350
i)	Direct cases	
	Under direct cases the Corpn. Is providing 50% of the project cost, maximum of Rs.5000/	
	a) Small business	
	b) Supply of milch cattle	
	c) Supply of pack animals	
	d) Supply of agricultural/horticultural implements and machinery.	
ii)	Training in traditional and non-traditional trades	
iii)	N.S.T.F.D.C. cases	
8.	Fisheries	21
9.	Animal Husbandry	2310
10	Co-operation	180
	Total	9623

STATE PLAN

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES

1. CROP HUSBANDRY

A. Agriculture:

Agriculture is the largest industry and main occupation of the people in tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh. The farming in tribal areas is highly agro-pastoral and most of the areas are monocrop areas. Out of total geographical area of 23,65,533 hect., operational area is only 39,900 hect. i.e. 1.69% owned by 34,500 farmers. The average size of holdings in tribal areas is 1.16 hect. About 65 percent of the main workers are engaged in agriculture according to the 2001 census. Cultivated area per agriculture workers 0.44 hect. only. Intensity of cropping varies from 100% to 146% average being 124.70% against 171% at State level. The low cropping intensity is due to the fact that mostly these areas are mono-crop. About cent per cent cropped area in ITDP Lahaul and Spiti and 50% area in ITDP Pangi is under irrigation. In ITDP Kinnaur and Bharmour, the irrigation facilities are scarce except in Pooh sub-division of district Kinnaur where sizeable area has been brought under irrigation through the Desert Development Project.

The agro-climatic conditions prevailing in the tribal areas are quite conducive to the production of cash crop like seed potato, vegetables, vegetable seeds, medicinal and brewage herbs. The crops are relatively less prone to fungal diseases.

Scheme/Programme-wise description is as under: -

1. Exp. on improved Seed/vegetable/potato/pulses:

This programme includes components i.e. (i) c/o Seed Stores (ii) 100% transport subsidy on transportation of improved seed and (iii) 50% subsidy on cost of seed and (iv) staff and expenditure on farms. The staff expenditure will be met out from Non-Plan .

It is envisaged to increase income of farmers through production of vegetable and vegetable seeds. The vegetables like peas, cabbage, cauliflower, beans shall be given priority. In Pangi, seed production programme of cauliflower

and cabbage will be introduced. For early raising of vegetable seedling, green houses/glass houses would be introduced in the potential areas.

Funds for meeting expenditure on 100% transportation subsidy cost will be provided for raising the production of pulses in tribal areas.

To increase the production/productivity of seed potato in tribal areas funds are proposed for meeting expenditure on potato farms, 50% subsidy on cost of seed potato to the farmers from non -plan and 100% transportation of seed potato from Plan sector. Further, with a view to ensure better prices to the farmers and to maintain quality of the seed potato, seed certification programme will be encouraged.

2. Distribution of Fertiliser:

Funds are provided for meeting transportation cost on fertiliser. The subsidy pattern will be uniform for all the categories of farmers as per policy of the Govt. and the cost of subsidy will be met out from non-plan funds. With a view to maintain uniform sale rates of fertiliser 100% cost on transportation upto distribution head is proposed to be provided.

3. Soil Testing Programme:

The object of the scheme is to test soil samples collected from different beneficiaries and on the basis of these tests to convey recommendations to them for adoption so as to maintain the fertility of the soil for various crops. The expenses on the soil testing laboratories established in the tribal areas will be met out from non-plan funds. The soil samples shall be analysed free of cost.

4. Plant Protection:

It is continuous scheme envisaged to save crops from pests and diseases. Under this scheme, the farmers are to be provided with plant protection equipment and chemicals at 50% cost. Subsidy on cost of these items will be met out from non-plan funds. Besides cost subsidy from Non-Plan, 100% transportation cost of this material shall be borne under this scheme.

5. Agricultural Implements & Machinery:

The funds proposed under the scheme are for meeting expenditure on distribution of agriculture implements suitable to local conditions at 50% cost

from Non-Plan and 100% subsidy on its transportation from procurement point to distribution point will be met out from Plan sector.

6. Market intervention scheme:-

Since Potato is the major cash crop in the tribal area and economy of the most of farmers depend on it to greater extent, it is imperative to protect interest of the farmers and ensure reasonable price to the growers for their produce. Provision are made for meeting expenditure on compensation to be paid to the growers for their produce on the event of decline in the prices i.e. support price will be introduced if needed.

7. Training & Extension scheme:-

Funds under this scheme for meeting expenditure of staff, maintenance of existing infrastructure built under the T&E project will be charged on Non-Plan. Besides rendering training to the farmers regarding improved farm technology from time to time and expenditure on establishing linkages between the Agriculture Scientists and farmers at the grass root level will be met out under non-Plan sector.

8. Expenditure on Agriculture Exhibition:

The funds proposed are for meeting expenditure on organizing Agriculture Exhibitions in Tribal areas and also in non-tribal areas.

9. Macro Management in Agriculture:

The funds proposed under the scheme are token provision as State share towards Macro Management in Agriculture for increasing Agriculture production.

10. GIA to CSKHPKV:

The following strategic research issues to be addressed during 11th Five year Plan (2007-2012):-

1. Development and demonstration of Integrated Farming System Modules for various Agro-Ecological Zones.
2. Crop diversification through high value cash crops & value addition.
3. Breeding of efficient crop varieties.
4. Enhancing and stabilising productivity in rainfed area.
5. Organic farming

6. Mechanisation
7. Strengthening of breeder/foundation and truthfully labelled seed production.
8. Integrated nutrient management, insect, pest and disease management and weed management for sustained agricultural productivity.
9. Monitoring & management of resistance to herbicides in weeds and insecticides in insects-pests.
10. To visualize the impact of Transfer of technology generated by the university.
11. A project on establishment of tissue culture facilities.
12. Establishment of bio-control lab, plant health clinic and leaf analysis lab.
13. Hill farmer school.
14. Preparation, updating and refinement of land use data bases.

11. Major Works:

Funds under this scheme have been proposed for the construction of residential and non-residential buildings of the deptt. in the tribal areas.

12. Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana(RKVV):

Concerned by the slow growth in the Agriculture and Allied Sectors, the National Development Council(NDC) in its meeting on 29th May, 2007 resolved that a special Additional Central Assistance Scheme RKVV be launched. NDC resolved that agriculture developmental strategies must be reoriented to meet the needs of farmers and called upon the central and state govts. to evolve a strategy to rejuvenate agriculture. The resolution of NDC is as under:

“Introduce a new Additional Central Assistance Scheme to incentives. States to draw up plans for their agriculture sector more comprehensively, taking agroclimatic conditions, natural resource issues and technology into account and integrating livestock, poultry and fisheries more fully. This will involve a new scheme for Additional Central Assistance to State Plans, administered by the Union Ministry of Agriculture over and above its existing centrally sponsored schemes to supplement the state specific strategies including special schemes for beneficiaries of land reforms. The newly created National Rainfed Area Authority will on request assist states in planning for rainfed areas.”

The RKVY aims at achieving 4% annual growth in the agriculture sector during the XIth Plan period, by ensuring a holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors. The main objectives of the scheme are as under;

- (i) To incentivise the states so as to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sectors.
- (ii) To provide flexibility and autonomy to states in the process of planning and executing agriculture and allied sector schemes.
- (iii) To ensure preparation of agriculture plans for the districts and the states based on agro-climatic conditions, availability of technology and natural resources.
- (iv) To maximize returns to the farmers in agriculture and allied sectors.
- (v) To bring about quantifiable changes in the production and productivity of various components in agriculture and allied sectors by addressing them in a holistic manner.

B. HORTICULTURE:

The tribal region is mainly situated at high altitude comprising of very high mountains. The climate is very cold and dry temperate. The agro-climatic conditions prevailing in tribal region of Himachal Pradesh are quite suitable for the cultivation of fruits, vegetables and other economic horticultural crops like hops, saffron, Zeera(Black) etc. The temperate fruits mainly apple dominates the agriculture economy in ITDP Kinnaur and ITDP Lahaul. The ITDP Pangti and ITDP Spiti have so far remained backward because these areas remained land locked for a longer period than other ITDP. Influenced by the economic growth in ITDP Lahaul, the tribals in the adjoining areas of ITDP Pangti have also been encouraged to take up hops cultivation in last few years. With the opening of the Pangti Valley to other parts of the country through roads, the prosperity has now come to this area through the cultivation of temperate fruits for which there exists vast potentials. The agro-climatic conditions in Spiti area are very harsh. Rainfall is scanty even in the months of

winter. Soil is poor and atmosphere is windy. All these factors do not allow a uniform pattern of cropping in the area. So, the department of Horticulture has adopted a strategy to practice specific fruit crops suitable to different identified pockets.

SECTORAL PROGRAMME

i) Horticulture Development Scheme:

The scheme provides infrastructural and mobility facilities at ITDP level/field level for the distribution of inputs required for the maintenance of existing orchards and for the expansion of area under fruit crops. The main objectives of the scheme are as under:-

- 1.** Bringing more and more area under fruit crops and replanting old uneconomical orchard area in the potential area of different agro-climatic conditions and farming situations.
- 2.** Introduction of improved high yielding varieties of different fruit crops for replacement of old plantation so as to increase the productivity per unit area.
- 3.** To ensure the availability of verified plants in growing areas and easy availability of production inputs.
- 4.** Strengthening of input service in the fruit growing areas for easily availability of production inputs.
- 5.** Increasing fruit production and productivity by using package of practices recommended by the research institutions.
- 6.** Earmarking of fruit trees of outstanding merit for selections of state mother trees and to supply bud wood to the nursery growers.
- 7.** Providing the facilities of mobility at field level for timely arrangement and supply of inputs to the fruit growers.

The main emphasis under the scheme is on replacement of old plantations with new improved plant material and creation of infrastructural facilities in tribal region. The survey of existing fruit plantation in the tribal areas of the state shall be conducted to identify fruit trees of outstanding characters and high yielding potentials. This will help in creating bud wood bank for the supply of bud wood to the registered nursery men in the region.

ii) Development of Hops:

The cold and dry climate of tribal region of the state provides ample scope for the cultivation of Hops. The development of Hops was started in Lahaul Valley in the year 1975-76. A hops processing unit has been established at Baddi in Solan District under joint sector. With the establishment of this unit the area and production of hops is likely to be increase in coming years. The main objectives of the schemes shall be as under:

1. Introduction of improved aromatic and non aromatic varieties of hops and multiplication of the same for supply to the hops growers.
2. Introduction of technology in the production of hops pellets and hops extracts etc. under joint sector or private sector.
3. Conduction adaptability trials on new hops varieties in collaboration with Regional Research Laboratory Jammu(J & K).
4. Establishment of hops drying and processing at suitable places.
5. To make necessary arrangements for marketing of hops produce to the brewers and pharmaceutical industries in the country as well as in export markets.
6. To strengthen research work on hops
7. To organise seminars on the production, processing and utilization of hops.

iii) Development of Apiculture (Bee-Keeping)

This scheme aims at multiplication of existing bee colonies at departmental bee keeping stations and making them available to the tribal farmers besides providing advisory services and various inputs to bee keepers.

iv) Development of Floriculture:

This scheme aims at laying out of demonstration on the fields of the farmers as well as on departmental progeny-cum-demonstration orchards in the tribal region to evaluate the performance of different flower crops like Gladiolus, Daffodils, Lilies, flowering plants of Chrysanthemum, Carnation, Alstromeria and seasonal like Aster, pansy, zinnia, salvia, antirrhinum etc. as well as to demonstrate the package of practices for flower cultivation to the farmers. The size of the demonstration plot will be 50 square meter.

Flower seed/corn and other inputs will be provided by the department of Horticulture. These demonstrations will be laid out under the supervision of technical staff of the horticulture department who shall also maintain complete data for each demonstration plot. At Hurling nursery in ITDP Spiti, nucleus flower planting material will be introduced and multiplied for supply to flower growers in the tribal regions.

v) Fruit Canning Units:

This scheme aims at utilisation of the unmarketable surplus fruits and vegetables for manufacturing of fruit products for making available to the consumers at reasonable rates besides providing community canning services and training in fruits preservation to the fruit growers and women through Mahila Mandals. All these facilities are provided in the ITDP Kinnaur.

vi) Maintenance of Government Orchards/Nurseries.

Improved planting material is the basic necessity for the expansion of fruit industry for meeting the requirement of fruit plant material to the fruit growers for tribal areas. The department of horticulture has established 15 Progeny-cum-Demonstration orchards and nurseries in tribal region for multiplication and distribution of quality planting material to the tribal farmers. The main objectives of this scheme are as under:-

1. To establish horticultural farms and nurseries to serve the model and demonstration orchards and nucleus for the proliferation of new improved varieties and latest technical know how to the fruit growers.
2. Stocking of progeny trees of improved varieties of different fruit crops to serve as a source of bud wood for the multiplication of pedigree and disease free plant material.
3. Conducting adaptive trials regarding suitability of various fruit/varieties/technology etc. and also the recommendation of the research institutions of various orchards management practices.
4. To serve as input supply and extension service centres with a radius of 1 KM impact zone.

vii) Fruit Plant Nutrition Programme:

The main objective of the scheme is to provide free advisory service to fruit growers in plant leaf tissue analysis for demonstration of nutritional status for their orchards and recommending fertilizer schedule for adoption in their orchards through three main plant nutrition laboratories established at Shimla, Bajaura(Kullu) and Dharamshala (Kangra). Since these laboratories are located far away from the tribal areas, therefore two small laboratories, have been established in major fruit growing tribal areas of Kinnaur and Bharmour. These two small laboratories receive the recommendations from the main laboratories for onward circulation among the orchadists for adoption in their orchards.

viii) Marketing and quality control for MIS/Carton Subsidy:

The scheme aims at ensuring remunerative price to the fruit growers of their produce by implementing support price/market intervention scheme. On an average 15 to 20 lakhs of standard apple boxes are being produced annually in tribal areas. The unmarketable produce of the farmers is procured at a fixed support price and utilized for marketing/processing purposes. This scheme also envisages training of farmers regarding maturity standards, picking, grading and packing techniques of fruit through demonstrations. This scheme also aims at providing incentives in the form of subsidy on the use of alternative packing material i.e corrugated carton for fruit produce of the fruit growers.

ix) GIA to YS Parmar University:

The State Horticulture and Forestry University has established following research stations in tribal areas:-

1) Regional Horticultural Research Station Sharbo:-

The Regional Horticultural Research Station is located at Sharbo in District Kinnaur which is the pioneer research station of agro-climatic zone IV for research and development of technology in Horticulture and Forestry, vegetable crops, aromatic and medicinal plants for sustainable production in the cold and

temperate zone of the state. Approximately 8.5 hectare land is under experimental trials at this station. Different experiments on various aspects of Horticulture Industry are being conducted in this Station.

2) Horticulture Research Station Kalpa:

This Research Station is situated at Kalpa in Kinnaur District an elevation of 3000 mtrs. A.M.S.L. The major mandate of research at Kalpa is vegetable seed production of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Turnip radish and other vegetables. The total area under experimentation at this station is about one hectare.

3) Horticulture Research Station Tabo: -

The research station is situated at Tabo in Spiti Sub-Division of Lahaul and Spiti District about 3350 mts. A.M.S.L. Total area of the station is about 8 hectare out of which 4 hectare has been developed for conducting research work on almond, apricot, cherry etc. besides vegetables seed of cabbage, peas potatoes etc.

x) Plant Protection Scheme:-

Modern Plant protection measures are of prime importance at all the stages of development of commercial horticulture product so that pests and diseases do not act as limiting factor in the fruit production programme. The main objectives of the scheme are as follows:-

1. To make available various pesticides, fungicides, plant protection equipments etc. to the fruit growers for the control of pests and diseases in their orchards at reasonable rates and nearest possible place.
2. To provide incentives in the form of 50% subsidy on the cost of fungicides and insecticides under non-plan for the control of apple scab disease and other pests and diseases but 100 % cost on transportation upto distribution head is to be provided under Plan sector.
3. To provide advisory services to the tribal farmers in identification of pests and diseases problems in their orchards and recommending appropriate spray schedule for them.
4. Enforcement of acts relating to Nursery Registration, Plant protection and obnoxious weed control.

5. To promote the use of such technologies which may reduce the use of spray chemicals harmful for human health, fruit crop protection like use of chemicals biological control of insects pests and diseases.
6. Scheme for control of apple scab other pests and disease of economic importance.
7. Control of apple scab scheme aims at providing financial assistance to fruit growers in the form of 50% subsidy on the cost of fungicides required to control apple scab disease in the orchards.

xi) Horticulture Training and Extension:

Training and Extension is an important programme for the transfer of Technology to the farmers for increasing horticulture production and for human resource development and meeting the skilled manpower needs of horticulture industry. The main objectives of the scheme are as under:-

1. To organize district/ITDP/Village level training camps for creating awareness amongst farmers about various aspects of horticulture industries.
2. To organize special training courses to educate farmers for skill formation and improvement.
3. To organize study tours and seminars for farmers to acquaint them with the latest development in horticulture industry.

The department is imparting short term training courses of 4 to 15 days duration in various horticulture locations. Besides this farmers are also trained in state level seminars, district level training camps and ITDP level training camps. In addition, study tours are also organised from time to time.

xii) Horticulture Buildings (Capital Works):

The department has created many assets in the tribal area for conducting various horticultural development activities which include construction of office buildings/residential accommodation to staff.

xiii) Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana(RKVV):

The main activities undertaken under the scheme are as under:

Stream I:

- i) Development of progeny cum demonstration orchards as Model Centre of Excellence.
- ii) Strengthening of Horticulture Training and Extension services.

- iii) Establishment and strengthening of Mushroom Units.
- iv) Strengthening of Honey Agmarking Labs.
- v) Modernization and Strengthening of Plant Nutrition Labs.
- vi) Upgradation of Fruit Processing Units.
- vii) Development of Nucleus Apiaries.

Stream II:

- i) Protected Cultivation.
- ii) Mechanisation of Horticulture.
- iii) Improvement of Plant/Soil Health.
- iv) Creation of water sources.
- v) Supply of Bee Colonies.
- vi) Organic Farming.

2. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

Land and soil functions have a crucial base for all agricultural production system. It also affects life of the river valley projects. Therefore, maintenance of physical, chemical and biological balance of soil besides management of land surface is essential subserves all socio-economic needs. With a view to the increasing population and greater developmental activities, the projected requirement of food, fodder and firewood including water indicate that the State would not only have to protect and conserve soil resources but also have to provide various productive management practices for soil. The soil conservation programme in the tribal areas like in the State is carried out by the State Agriculture and Forest Departments as under:-

a) AGRICULTURE:

Soil and water conservation programme under agriculture sector has been taken up right from the first five year plan. Due to topographical factors the soil is subject to splash, sheet and gully erosion resulting into degradation of the soil. Besides this, there is biotic pressure on the lands to curb this menace particularly on the agricultural lands. Minor irrigation and watershed development

are proposed to be provided, due focus with assistance both from the State Plan and the support of NABARD (RIDF).

Pt.Dean Dayal Kisan Bagwan Samiridhi Yojna with the assistance of NABARD under RIDF-XIV Tranche is being implemented in all District of the State with an outlay of Rs.353.01 Crores. This project comprises two parts i.e. Production of cash crops through adoption of precision farming practices through poly house cultivation for Rs.154.92 Crores and Project on Diversification of Agriculture through Micro-Irrigation and other related infrastructure for Rs.198.08 Crores. The detailed guidelines are available in the departmental web site. For poly house and micro irrigation 80% subsidy is available, whereas, for creation of water source 50% subsidy is available. This project has been launched in January, 2009 and the project period is for 4 years.

b) FORESTS:

The following activities are being undertaken in tribal areas under various soil conservation programmes of Forest Department:-

1. Protective afforestation to bring out stabilization in the hill ecosystem.
2. Maintenance of old plants.
3. Execution of protective measures to save public and private property against ravages of erosion.
4. Training of in-service personnel.

C. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal Husbandry is an integral part of agriculture, which can be visualised from the fact that almost all tribal families have been rearing one livestock or the other. It not only provide additional income to the agriculturists but also provides nutritious food in the form of eggs, milk and meat. Sheep and goat are the main sources of wool and the woollen garments to protect against the extreme winter in the tribal areas. Article 48 of the Constitution of India directs that the State shall endeavor to organize animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular take steps for preserving and improving the breeds. In the tribal belts of Himachal Pradesh, agriculture being the mainstay of the people, development of animal husbandry assumes added importance; as the

livestock population is almost 1.65 times of the human population. Sheep and goats accounting to 79.91% of the total livestock population. Poultry farming is rapidly gaining ground and poultry population in that belt is about 15774. According to the 2007 census, livestock and poultry population for the tribal belt was as under:-

S.N	Area	Population in 2007				
		Bovine + other	Sheep	Goat	Total Livestock	Poultry
1.	Kinnaur	25940	70333	30325	126598	4489
2.	Lahaul	8308	32051	3280	43639	2887
3.	Spiti	8243	4953	5163	18359	9
4.	Pangi	11536	28151	14338	54025	6054
5.	Bharmour	20270	50845	56118	127233	2335
	Total	74297	186333	109224	369854	15774

To provide animal health care and to improve quality of the indigenous breed following institutions/ centres had been established in the tribal belt:-

Sr.No/Particulars	Kinnaur	Lahaul	Spiti	Pangi	Bharmour	Total
1.Central Vety. Dispensary	1	-	-	-	-	1
2.Sub-divisional Hospital	3	2	1	1	1	8
3. Hospitals	17	7	4	4	7	39
4. Dispensaries	39	25	18	15	19	116
5.Hospital Breeding Farm	-	-	1	-	-	1
6.Sheep & Wool Extension Centre	1	1	1	-	2	5
7.Poultry Units	2	-	-	-	-	2
8.Sheep Breeding Farm	1	-	-	-	-	1
9.No of Vety. Institutions from where A-I facilities are being provided.	54	25	18	14	20	131
10.No. of livestock/ sheep&goat population covered per vety. Institution	2109	1277	798	2701	4712	2253

The activities of the department have created a visible impact in the field to the extent that fresh milk is now readily available which hither-to-fore was in rarity. The indigenous sheep population has been significantly transferred into cross breed which yield three times more wool than indigenous one and that too of superior quality.

Schematic description is as under:-

1) Distt. Administration:

To have proper financial/administrative control over the various institutions established under Tribal Sub Plan the Deptt. has established District Offices in Kinnaur & Lahaul & Spiti Districts and Animal Husbandry/Breeding Offices in Spiti at Kaza in Lahaul-Spiti District and Pangi at Killar in District Chamba.

2) Expenditure on Vety. Dispensaries and Vety. Hospitals:-

At present Veterinary aid/facilities to the livestock of the tribal farmers are being provided by 158 institutions. These institutions have been established in such a way that the farmers have not to travel a long distance to avail veterinary aid to their livestock. Following services are being provided by these veterinary institutions:-

1. Treatment of ailing animals in the institutions as well as at the door step of the farmer.
2. Prophylactic vaccination of the animals against contagious disease like Foot and Mouth Diseases, Haemorragic septicemia, Black quarter etc.
3. Dipping and drenching of animals against ectoparasites and endoparasites.
4. Castration of indigenous bulls is also being undertaken.

3) Vety. Extension Programme:-

Under this programme special attention is being given for developing/expanding Artificial insemination net work and improving its efficiency and effectiveness in tribal areas.

4) Horse Breeding Farm:

For the conservation of Chamurthi Breed of Spiti Horse which was almost on the verge of extinction , the department has established Chamurthi

Horse Breeding Farm at Lari(Spiti). Ponies of this breed are used for riding and transporting goods in Hilly terrain.

5) Poultry Development:-

The Poultry farming in Tribal areas of H.P. plays an important role in improving the social economic status of tribal population. The sale of eggs on day to day basis helps in supplement of income as well as nutrition of high protein without incurring extra expenditure.

Under this programme existing poultry units at Tapri and Reckong Peo will be strengthened so as to rear more birds to meet out the growing demand.

6) Sheep and Wool Development

Sheep rearing is one of the main occupation of tribal people in Himachal Pradesh, Sheep rearing is being practiced in two forms i.e. as mixed farming where each family is owing a few sheep to meet their domestic requirement and second is in the form of large flock which is basically so popular with nomadic Gaddies of the Pradesh.

Under this sector following programme/schemes are in existence:-

- (a) Sheep Breeding Farm, Karchham (Kagsthal) district Kinnaur.
- (b) 5 Sheep and Wool extension Centres at following places i.e. Sangla(Kinnaur), Lari(Spiti), Udaipur(Lahaul), Bharmour (Chamba) and Lunapul (Bharmour).

High yielding rams of exotic Russian Merino and Rambouillet breeds are sold at nominal rates from Sheep Breeding Farm Kagsthal (Karchham) to the sheep breeders of tribal areas to carry out cross breeding of indigenous sheep with these exotic rams. These centres provide Rams during breeding season to sheep breeders and at the end of breeding season these rams are brought back to Sheep and Wool Extension Centres, so that farmers are saved from the cost of maintaining these rams.

7) Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana:

One of the most important reasons responsible for low productivity and wool quality in small ruminants is heavy infestation of Ecto and Endo parasites alongwith deficiency of Macro and Micro Nutrients. Due to inadequate funds department is not able to follow the recommended schedules in this regard. Therfore to save Sheep and goat breeders from losses due to low productivity resulting from heavy parasitic infestation, provision of dipping and drenching of approx. 7 lakh sheep and goat of tribal area is being proposed by constructing one sheep dip on the migratory route of sheep and goat breeders and purchasing material required for dipping and drenching as per the recommendation of the Central Advisory Committee.

8) GIA to CSKHPKV:

The following strategic research issues to be addressed during 11th Five year Plan (2007-2012):-

- i) Genetic enhancement of locally adapted breeds.
- ii) To enhance and stabalise Animal productivity & reproductivity.
- iii)Management of diseases of various species of livestock
- iv) Development of molecular diagnostics for animal diseases
(Chegu goat, Gaddi sheep & Yak)

9) Capital Outlay (Buildings):-

Funds under this scheme have been proposed for the construction of residential and non-residential buildings of the deptt. in the tribal areas.

D. FISHERIES: -

Although HP is mountainous state yet the nature has enriched it with different forms of water resources and genetic pool of different varieties of fishes. Himachal Pradesh has unique distinction of highest per unit fish yield and highest price for per unit fish in Reservoir fisheries. It has also earned name in Riverine fisheries by conserving Mahaseer-our national heritage. However, our Tribal belt exclusively enjoys the status of trout fisheries, a delicacy of five star culture. This potential of cold water fisheries is yet to be exploited.

District of Kinnaur inhabited by descendants of the Kinners of the Mahabharata , Lahaul & Spiti having remote valleys with virgin trout waters and Pangi and Bharmour areas of Chamba district gifted by nature as Chenab valley and Ravi valley respectively. These areas are traversed by headwaters of rivers, which have considerable potential for the development of cold water fish fauna such as indigenous schizothoracids and exotic trouts. In addition to these there are some high altitude lakes such as Chandertal, Nako and Dushor having potential for fisheries development especially the trout.

The uplands of tribal areas are fed by the head water of Satluj, Ravi and Chenab which have tremendous potential for the development of cold water fisheries In addition to this, there are number of perennial springs in Rangrik(Spiti) Pin Valley(Spiti) Dhankar (Spiti), Thirot (Lahaul), Gamur (Lahaul) and Kirting (Lahaul) which can be harnessed for trout farming. There are high altitude lakes like Chander Tal(4100 metres), Nako(4100 metres) and Dushore (3500 metres) etc. which despite their icy cold water have potential for fisheries development. As the tribal areas provide beautiful tracking grounds, the availability of fish in these areas would be an added attraction to the trekkers and tourists.

The Fisheries activities in the tribal areas were firstly initiated in Kinnaur district in the 3rd Five Year Plan when the construction of a small trout farm at Sangla was undertaken. Since the ITDP Lahaul remains completely cut off from the rest of the country during the winter months due to closure of Rohtang Pass, a small fish farm at Sissu is being constructed. A New trout farm has been set up at Holi in Bharmour area of Chamba district to cater the stocking needs from Ravi river and other adjoining streams. A community Fish Farm has been constructed at Sour in Pangi.

Schematic description follows:-

1. Development & Management of sport fisheries:-

Trout seed production is the main activity in the tribal areas. To meet out the seed requirement two trout farms have been set up, one at Sangla in Distt. Kinnaur with present capacity of 2.5 lakhs ova/annum and another at Holi

in Distt. Chamba. The main motto of these farms is to produce quality fish seed for stocking in riversstreams as well as supplying to enterprising trout farmers.

To explore new possibilities in tribal areas, 5000 eyed ova of Arctic char have been imported and being reared successfully, since this fish can withstand water temperature 3 to 4 degree centigrade below that of trout fish.

2) Management and Development of High Altitude Lakes and Reservoirs (Carp cultivation)

Concerted efforts made by the department during the last previous years have opened a new hope for the development of fish in high altitude lakes. Establishment of Carp fish in Nako lake is the result of these efforts. The provision under this scheme has been made for necessary inputs such as fish seed & Feed and its transportation etc.

3) Training & Extension:-

In order to encourage fish farm activities among the rural poor in tribal areas subsidy for c/o trout raceways including first year inputs with a maximum subsidy of Rs. 0.55 Lakhs per unit is being provided. At present the entrepreneur find it difficult to bear the cost of seed transportation which has also been proposed to be subsidized 100%.

4) Management and Development of Fisheries in snow bound areas:-

The department's concerted efforts to develop the snow bound lakes for pisciculture have started yielding fruits. Efforts are now being made to develop other lakes in the area such as Chadertal, Mane and Dushore from fisheries point of view.

5) Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana:

The commercial farming of trout fish species became a reality with the successful implementation of bilateral Indo-Norwegian Trout farming project in Kullu valley. The technology is viable and keeping in view the abundant available cold water in tribal areas, there is ample scope of providing employment

avenues to considerable number of hill people for construction of trout raceways in cold water zones.

5) GIA to HPKVV:- The grant is provided to carry out research programme for fisheries development in tribal areas .

E. FORESTRY & WILDLIFE:-

Most of the tribal belt in Himachal Pradesh especially Lahaul-Spiti, part of Kinnaur and Pangi lies outside monsoon zone (in the rain shadow zone). Large areas in the tribal zone of Himachal Pradesh are either barren, rocky or under permafrost and thus not fit for afforestation. The areas notified as forests in the tribal belt are primarily for protection and because most part of it is under perpetual snow, it is not fit for being managed as commercial forests. The growth period in the area being situated primarily above 2440 meter altitude is limited and commercial tree crops cannot be grown due to low temperature and low moisture. Considering the acute shortage of fuelwood and fodder in the Lahaul and Spiti district, fuelwood is carried from the adjoining districts of Kullu and Kinnaur to meet the local requirements.

Chilgoza pine seeds, as minor forest produce, have considerable economic significance. Other minor forest produce are sparingly extracted due to difficult terrain and scattered population. Tribals have extensive rights for the extraction of all types of minor forest produce for their own use, for sale and for barter. Government does not charge any fee for the collection of different items of minor forest produce. Kuth is another minor forest produce pertinent to Lahaul and Pangi area, which occurs naturally, but has now been domesticated as an agricultural crop. The tribal people are being encouraged to raise plantations even on government land and the right to collect fuel and fodder from the plantations so raised is also vested with them.

The tribal people enjoy the right to extract timber also from the government owned forests. These forests have come under heavy pressure for meeting the demand of timber for the ever-increasing population whose

improving economic condition lures them to build/repair houses at shorter intervals.

People in these areas rear large herds of animal population for meeting their requirement of wool, meat and milch etc. These animals are grazed in the forests and the pasture lands available with in the tribal areas. Some localities are visited by the migratory grazers also.

Main objectives under Forestry Development are:

1. To raise plantations of fuel, fodder and small timber species including sea buckthorn with involvement of people.
2. To improve the existing pastures.
3. To introduce economically important species.
4. To prolong life of reservoirs of River Valley Projects by taking up soil conservation measures.
5. To carry out survey of medicinal and aromatic herbs to conserve and develop them further.

Schematic description follows:-

1. Forest Conservation and Development:

i) Forest protection:- Due to increasing biotic pressure, protection of forests becomes more significant. Therefore, effective and adequate infrastructure is proposed to be developed under the scheme.

2. Social & Farm Forestry:

i) Development of Pasture and grazing land:

Pasture development is one of the very important aspects of forestry activity in tribal areas as rear large herbs of animal population are reared for meeting the requirement of wool, meat and milch etc. These animals are grazed in the forests and pasture land available with in the tribal areas. Some localities are visited by the migratory grazers also. Under this scheme, the high altitude pastures as well as the grazing lands adjoining the villages are taken care of by introducing better grasses and raising fodder trees. It is proposed to take up fodder plantations around villages where there is concentration of cattle population besides development of high lying pastures.

ii) Improvement of Tree Cover:

This scheme is being implemented in place of Production Forestry Scheme and Social & Farm Forestry schemes from the year 2001-02 with the following components:

a) Afforestation Scheme: Objective: This Scheme envisages covering blank areas for bringing them under tree cover in order to achieve optimal land use. Both conifer and broad leafed species of indigenous as well as tried and tested exotic origin suitable to the site will be planted.

Activities: Fencing of the areas, soil and moisture conservation measure, planting and bush cutting to a limited extent will be done to facilitate establishment and growth of plants.

b) Enrichment Planting:

Objective: Areas of poor density with inadequate stocking (with density ranging from 5% to 20%) shall be covered under this scheme to improve their stocking and productivity.

Activities: Fencing of the areas, soil and moisture conservation measure, planting wherever necessary, bush cutting and cultural operations etc. shall be done to facilitate establishment and growth of plants.

c) Re-afforestation of Scrub Areas

Objective: To convert areas under scrub including those covered by bushes and weeds like lantana, Eupatorium and Agertum etc. into productive forests/plantation by introducing suitable species of indigenous and exotic origin.

Activities: Fencing of the areas, soil and moisture conservation measure, weed removal bush cutting and planting etc.

iii) Raising Nurseries for Departmental Public distribution:

To raise genetically superior and healthy plants for planting activities and also for distribution to the public and also to achieve right balance of mix of suitable species (both conifer and broad leafed) of long medium and short gestation period in the departmental nurseries.

3. Forest Produce:

(i) Regeneration of Chilgoza Pine:

The scheme envisages raising of nurseries and plantations of Chilgoza Pine in Kinnair District. Chilgoza which is an important minor forest produce and tribal derive enough income by collection and sale of Chilgoza.

4. Other Expenditure:

i) Sanjhi Van Yojana:-

From the year 2001-02, a new scheme namely Sanjhi Van Yojana has been introduced in tribal areas to have the participation of communities in the natural resources management in general and forests in particular. The scheme instead of being individual oriented, as was the case in the past similar schemes, now is community oriented. It aims at empowering people and the communities, in accepting a greater role and responsibility in management of the natural resources. The progress would be determined by the commitment and awareness shown by the communities and the staff. The main objectives are:

1. Involvement of grass root level institutions such as Gram Panchayats, mahila Mandals, Yuvak Mandals, Schools, Village Development Committees (VFDSSs), NGOs etc. in eco-restoration.
2. Regeneration of degraded forest areas through community involvement.
3. Creation of social assets for the benefit of the communities.
4. Increasing productivity of the forest areas by improvement of nursery stock through adoption of modern nursery techniques.
5. Re-orientation of the forest staff for facilitating community participation.
6. Generation of employment opportunities in rural areas.
7. To bring more area under tree cover by encouraging rehabilitation/plantation of private wastelands on cost/benefit sharing basis.

5. Communication and Buildings: -

(i) Communications: - This is an ongoing scheme since previous plans.

The scheme envisages to serve the inaccessible tracks of forests with adequate communication network for greater use of produce and effective management of forests. It aims at providing better means of communications in the shape of jeepable roads, bridle paths, inspection paths, etc. in the interest of speedy development.

(ii) Forest Buildings: - Duties of the forest officers demand that they stay

in the remote forest areas. Under this scheme, functional as well as residential buildings to be constructed; housing facility to the field staff is still inadequate.

6. Wild Life Sector

In tribal areas protection and conservation of wildlife species in sanctuary areas, viz. Tundah, Kugti, Raksham, Chhitkul, Lippa-Asrang and Rupi-Bhaba is carried out. In addition to this, Pin Valley National Park has been established in Spiti; efforts are being made to develop this park for providing proper protections to snow leopard and other snow-line species of high altitude areas. Works like construction of buildings, bridle paths, water ponds water harvesting structures, pasture improvement, habitant improvement, fire protection measures are being taken under wild life scheme.

F. CO-OPERATION:-

In a socialistic pattern of society, co-operative institutions have a well-defined role as is outlined in Article 39(b) of the Constitution of India. The objective of the co-operatives from the very beginning has been to improve the living standards of the poor and economic upliftment as well. So far as the credit structure is concerned, the State Co-operative Bank is serving the district of Kinnaur, Pangi and Bharmour of Chamba district, through its 5 branches. The Kangra Central Co-operative Bank with its 3 branches is meeting the credit needs of the societies functioning in Lahaul and Spiti district. At the village level primary agriculture credit societies are catering the credit needs of their members. These societies are the members of Co-operative Bank. For marketing of agricultural produce, the primary agricultural credit societies and marketing societies are involved and they have also undertaken distribution work of consumer articles and fertilizers. There are no large sized multipurpose societies (LAMPS) and farmer's service societies organised in these areas as recommended by Bawa Committee due to sparsely populated areas and difficult terrain. The process of re-organisation of primary agriculture credit societies have since been completed in these areas.

There are in all 217 societies functioning in these areas which include 106 primary agri. Credit societies, 12 marketing societies 23 consumer's stores and 76 other types of co-operative societies. The co-operative movement is

however, well organised and is under taking the function of credit, marketing of agri. Produce and distribution of essential and other consumer commodities.

Schematic description follows: -

1) Marketing and Rural godowns:-

Under the scheme, subsidy is provided for the construction of marketing and rual godowns to the cooperatives.

2) Price fluctuation fund:-

There is an enough scope for the marketing of agriculture produce/horticulture produce/minor forest produce in the tribal areas which at present is mostly in the hands of private traders. During the 11th Plan period (2007-12) special emphasis shall be laid down on the marketing co-operative societies to go in out right purchase of these produce for which they will be allowed to avail 5% incentives of the total annual turnover.

3) Share capital to consumer co-operatives:-

Public distribution system in one of the item of 20 point programme where in co-operative plays a pre-dominant role. In the distribution of consumer articles, marketing co-operative Primary Agriculture credit societies and consumer stores are mainly involved. Thus it is proposed to strengthen these co-operative societies by way of giving them share capital, during the 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12.

4) Share capital to Credit Societies {Primary Agricultural Societies(PACs)}:-

There are 106 P.A.Cs in the tribal areas which are providing credit facilities to its members besides dealing in distribution of essential commodities and agricultural inputs, etc. The financial position of these societies is not so good as they are not eligible for assistance from NABARD etc. due to low business turnover. In order to strengthen capital structure of these societies, it is proposed to provide share capital contribution to each society to enable them to seek assistance from bank to increase their turnover.

5) Share capital to marketing societies:-

There are 12 marketing societies functioning in the tribal areas. These societies are undertaking dealing in marketing of agricultural, horticultural and minor forest produce as well as arranging the sub-wholesale distribution of Agriculture requisites and consumer articles.

6) Share Capital to Industrial Co-operatives:

There are in all 1 industrial co-operative society and 39 are weaver societies in the tribal areas. These co-operative societies are financially weak and even do not afford to pay the salary of their secretaries. To strengthen these co-operative societies, it is proposed to give them govt. share capital contribution.

7) Managerial Subsidy to Primary Agricultural Societies(PACs):-

Due to weak financial position of 106 P.A.Cs, they are not in a position to appoint full time Secretaries, it is proposed to provide managerial subsidy under the State sector to each society enabling them to appoint full time paid secretaries. These co-operative societies are catering the credit requirement of tribal people and also arranging distribution of agriculture requisites, consumer goods and other essential articles.

8) Working capital subsidy to Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operatives:-

Besides arranging credit facilities to their members the Primary Agriculture Credit Societies are also borrowing loans from the co-operative banks for the distribution of Agriculture requisites and consumer goods. On these loans they have to pay interest @ 11% to 13% per annum, which badly reflects on the own funds of these co-operatives to handle their functions smoothly it is proposed to provide working capital outlay to these co-operative societies so that they may strengthen their capital base and not depend on bank loan.

9) Interest Subsidy to Credit Co-operatives:-

The Primary Agriculture credit societies are catering the credit requirements of tribals in the rural areas. To provide credit to the members of below poverty line, the State Govt. is providing interest subsidy so that member may get loans on concessional interest rate of 4% and the difference above 4% upto present lending rate shall be borne by the State Govt, as subsidy.

10) Subsidy for enrollment of New members:-

Under this scheme new scheduled tribe members are to be given subsidy equal to the value of one share of the Primary Agri. Credit societies so that maximum tribal population is brought under the fold of cooperative sector.

11) Managerial Subsidy to marketing cooperatives: -

The marketing cooperative societies are generally not financially sound to bear the salary charges of the paid staff employed by them. Under this scheme the expenditure on account of salary and allowances are to be subsidized to some extent. The subsidy is provided to the extent of actual expenditure incurred by them and subject to the budget provision.

12) Working capital subsidy to Marketing Cooperatives: -

There are 12 marketing cooperative societies in the tribal areas of Pradesh which are undertaking the marketing of Agriculture/Horticulture and minor forest produce of the tribal people besides arranging whole-sale distribution system. To handle these functions on sound footings, their capital base is required to be strengthened so that they may not have to borrow loans from financing institutions.

13) Subsidy rate of interest and working capital subsidy to consumer cooperatives:-

Due to low margin on public distribution system items and fertilizers, the cooperative societies of the tribal areas are in need of interest subsidy on loans borrowed by them from cooperative bank to undertake these functions so that cooperative societies may not go in loss.

There are in all 23 consumer stores under cooperative sector in the tribal areas. These stores are involved in the distribution of public distribution system items and other essential goods in notified areas of tribal areas. The cooperative stores are not financially sound to handle the work assigned to them. To strengthen their capital base so as to enhance their borrowing powers from the Central Financing Banks, the working capital subsidy will be provided to each consumer store.

G. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural development and poverty alleviation have been the major areas of concern and thrust for the nation since independence. The Community Development Programme consisting of various sets of schemes was launched on 2nd October, 1952 throughout the country with the objective of overall development of rural areas with the active participation of the community. Development blocks were created and considered pivotal of planning and implementation of various rural development schemes. Alleviation of poverty has been an important element in India's strategy for development, which is not viewed merely as a function of growth. Since mid 1970's a series of special programmes aimed at alleviating acute poverty and increasing rural employment, are being implemented in the country. These include resource and economic development programmes for the rural poor like IRDP, TRYSEM,DWCRA, works oriented programmes for creation of supplementary employment opportunities like SJGS, JGSY and special area development programmes like DPAP, EAS, Desert Development Programme. In the earlier Five-Year Plans i.e. 6th,7th, 8th , 9th & 10th, the benefits provided to the rural poor under these programmes. According to the BPL Census conducted for the 9th FYP, total 2,86,447 families have been identified below poverty line which include 19105 ST families. The criteria adopted for the identification of these families were monthly per capital consumption expenditure. Now as per guidelines of Govt. of India the identification of BPL households for 10th Five Year Plan is being done on the basis of cut off score. The process of identification of families below poverty line is in final state. During 10th Five Year Plan the poverty eradication remained the focus and accordingly the Financial Provision were also kept. Similarly during 11th Five Year Plan, efforts will be made to reduce poverty in the rural areas besides providing employment to rural poor. Involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions at various levels in the execution of poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes is also of utmost importance. During 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12 PRIs and NGOs will be closely associated in

the Planning and execution of rural development programmes. The department is presently implementing the following schemes/programmes.

A. Special Programmes for Rural Development/Area Development:

(I) Watershed Development Programme:

Government of India launched Watershed Development on watershed approach during 1995-96. The main objectives of the programme are ensuring over all development of rural areas harvesting of rainwater, employment generation, poverty alleviation, community empowerment and development of human and other economic resources of the rural areas, mitigating the adverse effects of extreme climatic conditions and development of natural resources etc.

Under this programme the targets are, to treat the land identified under watershed development projects. The main activities are soil moisture conservation, water harvesting, afforestation, pasture development, horticulture/agriculture development etc. Presently following three programmes are being implemented on watershed approach:

- 1. Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)**
- 2. Drought Prone Area Programme(DPAP)**
- 3. Desert Development Programme(DDP)**

IWDP is being implemented in two blocks of Kinnaur District (Kalpa and Nichar).

DPAP is not in operation in the tribal blocks of the State.

DDP is being implemented in district Lahaul-Spiti and Pooh block of district Kinnaur.

Prior to 01-04-2004 under IWDP, 100% cost was released by the Govt. of India and per hectare cost was Rs. 4000/- Under DDP, prior to 01-04-1999 the 100% cost was born by the GOI which was revised in the ratio of 75:25% between Centre and State and cost was Rs. 5000/- per hectare. After 01-04-2000 the Government of India has revised the cost at the rate of Rs.

6000/- per hectare for treatment of the area. The programme wise detail is as follows:-

New projects sanctioned after 01-04-2003 are being implemented as per Hariyali Guidelines. Projects sanctioned under Hariyali guidelines will be implemented through the Panchayati Raj Institutions. However, projects sanctioned prior to 01-04-2003 will continue to be implemented as per Guidelines of 2001. Under Hariyali Guidelines the execution of watershed projects will be through the Panchayati Raj Institutions and funds will be released in 5 installments by the Govt. of India instead of 7 installments as per old guidelines.

Integrated Wasteland Management Programme:

The Programme aims at the following:

- i) Improving the management of land & water and their interaction and externalities;
- ii) Increasing the intensity and productivity of resource use with the objective of reducing poverty and improving livelihoods;
- iii) Improving environmental services and reducing negative externalities for downstream areas; and
- iv) Addressing technical, institutional and policy issues needed to ensure equitable sharing of benefits among stakeholders and sustainable watershed management.

For achieving this, the plan treats watershed as the basic building block for land and water planning. Definition of watershed adopted in the perspective plan is, “a watershed is an area that supplies water by surface or subsurface flow to a given raining system or body of water, be it a stream, river, wetland, lake, or ocean (World Bank , 2001)”. The plan adopts management approach that combines:

i) The need for integrated land, People and water management.

Land use, vegetative cover, soils, water and people interact throughout the watershed. Therefore, the perspective watershed management programmes adopt integrated resource management approaches;

- ii) **The multiplicity of stakeholders.** Watersheds provide many important services to an extensive range of stakeholders and changes in land and water management and in watershed hydrology will directly or indirectly affect many or all of them. Many people use upper and lower reaches for multiple purposes and a plethora of public and private agencies are typically involved; organizations dealing with agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, water, irrigation, rural development, physical planning, land tenure; local governments; community institutions, NGOs, and so forth. This institutional density creates a management challenge and requires watershed management plan to create broad and inclusive institutional platforms; and
- iii) **The issue of resource depletion and poverty nexus is also given due importance.** Mountain areas being typically more fragile with less productive environments where natural resource management and rural poverty are commonly linked. With frequently extensive land use practices and a more fragile resource base, mountains are vulnerable to over exploitation and deletion of natural resources (water/vegetation, forests, and soils). With land degradation, agricultural productivity declines, often aggravating the poverty problems. As a result, improving the management of natural resources in upland areas and influencing downstream impacts requires attention to the problems of the population of the poor upland areas, particularly poverty reduction and local institutional development. Thus, the Perspective Plan focuses on the farming systems of the poor in upland areas in order to achieve poverty reduction and conservation objectives simultaneously.

The DPRs developed for each watershed area would try to address the following:

- i) At the overall watershed level, to have a plan that identifies key problems, intervention areas, and objectives and the mechanisms to achieve them. Ideally the DPR would be developed through a participatory process.
- ii) At the micro-watershed level, to engage in dialogue with stakeholders to identify different or conflicting interests, to

evaluate possible synergies and the minimum tradeoffs required, and to identify a set of options to achieve both broader public interest objectives and local objectives.

iii) Water usage being an important component in the watershed management under the perspective plan, appropriate mechanisms of recovery of user charges would be brought in place to ensure sustainability. While doing so, possibilities of payment for watershed services would also be explored;

iv) Participatory approaches to developing and adopting new technologies;

v) A sound social analysis, such as a stakeholder analysis aimed at assessing losses to be incurred by different community groups because of conservation practices;

vi) A focus on generating positive income streams for farmers and other groups (such as herders) through intensification, diversification, downstream processing and marketing and the creation of new income-generating activities;

vii) Giving stakeholders a secure stake in common pool resources, such as forests and pastures and ensuring that all users especially the poor have viable income alternatives when closure is involved;

viii) Promoting interventions that reduced risk, such as improving water sources; and

ix) Identifying conservation techniques that were profitable for farmers and offering a menu of interventions combining income and conservation objectives.

The perspective plan aims at achieving the balance between the top down and the bottom up decision-making processes.

Unlike earlier approaches where the revenue or administrative boundary was adopted as the unit for development purposes under the participatory watershed development programmes, today the entire watershed is chosen as the appropriate unit area for development. This new approach seeks to

improve and develop all types of lands - government, forest, community and private lands - that fall within a particular watershed, and is thus a holistic approach to improve and develop the economic and natural resource base of dry and semi arid regions.

Further, it is widely accepted that watershed development has to be conceived as a broad strategy for protecting livelihoods of the people inhabiting fragile ecosystems, especially the poor rather than just the physical resources alone. Thus the overall objective and rationale of watershed development in India is no longer limited to scientifically determined methods of soil and water conservation, but has gone far beyond that, evolving instead into a form of '*Watershed Plus*', which seeks to ensure not only the availability of drinking water, fuel wood and fodder for the poor but also raise their income and employment opportunities through improvements in agricultural productivity, better access to markets, extension services, etc. Hence, integrated natural resource management and watershed development has become a larger paradigm for achieving sustainable development in the country.

(II) Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):

Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna has been launched from the year 1999-2000 as a major poverty alleviation programme in the State. This yojna lays emphasis on group approach instead of individual beneficiary approach which would enable the beneficiary's to start with viable projects in a joint manner which can bring them higher incomes. This approach will also improve the skills of the poor through an in-built training component, up-gradation of technology, providing adequate backward and forward linkages, availability of adequate infrastructure and better marketing arrangements. There is a dire necessity to explore the possibility of finding small industrial units on the basis of local raw material. 15% funds have been earmarked under SGSY at national level exclusively for implementing infrastructure development projects to ensure maximum self-employment opportunities to the target group families in the rural areas. Subsidy under SGSY will be uniform at 30% of the project cost subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 7500/- In respect of SCs/STs and disable

persons there will be 50% and Rs. 10000/- respectively. For groups of swarozgaris (SHGs), the subsidy would be 50% of the project cost subject to per capita subsidy of Rs. 10000/- or Rs. 1.25 lakh whichever is less.

Proper training of officials /non-officials at the district and block levels is to be ensured. There is also a need to strengthen the field functionaries at all levels. This calls for strengthening the existing training institutions and identifying certain other institutions where these functionaries may be imparted training about the implementation of any poverty employment generation and other social welfare programmes. Central and State Governments are funding these schemes on 75:25 sharing pattern. Hence it is estimated that an amount of Rs. 783.00 lakh will be received as central share under normal SGSY against which an amount of Rs. 261.00 lakh needed as State share for 11th Five Year Plan to assist approximately 3914 BPL households under this scheme.

(III) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

The Parliament has enacted the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 in September 2005. Under the Act, the livelihood security of the household in rural area has been ensured by guaranteeing one hundred days of guaranteed employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members' volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The act came into force w.e.f. 2nd February, 2006 in the districts notified by the Government of India. All districts of Himachal Pradesh are covered w.e.f 01.04.2008 under this scheme. If applicant is not provided an employment within 15 days of applying, he or she shall be entitled to a daily unemployment allowance. The unemployment allowance for first 30 days will be one fourth of the daily wage and after that the unemployment allowance will be 50% of the wage rate. The scheme will be implemented on 90:10 cost sharing basis between Central and State Government. But 100% expenditure on unemployment allowance will be borne by the State Government. Although the scheme is demand driven yet the Department has proposed an estimated outlay of Rs. 16409.00 lakh for 11th Five Year Plan.

B. Community Development:

(I) Atal Awas Yojana:

This scheme has been started in the state for poor houseless persons w.e.f 01.04.08. This scheme is being administered on the basis of the ongoing centrally sponsored scheme “Indira Awas Yojana” and assistance is exactly equals to Indira Awas Yojana i.e Rs. 48,500/- per unit per beneficiary. This scheme covers the beneficiaries living below the poverty line. The selection of beneficiaries under this scheme is also to be done through gram sabha so that most eligible beneficiaries are covered.

(II) Indira Awas Yojna Schemes:

Indira Awaas Yojana is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Under this scheme an assistance of Rs. 48500/- is provided to a BPL family. The Criteria of selection of beneficiaries is done in Gram Sabha. The sharing of funds between Central and State is in the ratio of 75:25. Under this Yojna the financial assistance of Rs. 48500/- is being provided for construction of House to a BPL family. This scheme will be continued during 11th Five-Year Plan.

(III) Total Sanitation Campaign:

All 12 districts of the State have been covered under Total Sanitation Campaign and Government of Himachal Pradesh has launched a comprehensive strategy to tackle the sanitation challenge by promoting full sanitation coverage in rural areas and eliminate the practice of open defecation in the state. The programme is being implemented through and with active participation of rural masses and Panchayati Raj Institutions, the primacy of awareness in generating a demand for sanitation through IEC is the successful achievement of goals of sanitation. State of himachal pradesh has already developed a IEC manual and a technical manual which has been distributed to districts. These manuals contained information about low cost technology and IEC activities workshops on IEC in which large number of participants like members of Zila Parishad, Panchayat functionaries, NGOs, representative from department like IPH, Health, Education and DRDAs have participated.

The DRDAs have been requested to promote the scheme to the Panchayat level to get the award under Nirmal Gram Purskar Yojna. A parallel state level reward is also been there to promote the programme. This is a sanitation competition scheme for the cleanest Gram Panchayat in which different criteria like ODF village, methods of solid waste management and waste water disposal, hygiene and community sanitation usage etc. are taken into account. With the revision of BPL subsidy and addition of the components like solid waste management is definitely going to pace up the achievement of the programme and state will be able to achieve the goal by the year 2015.

Convergence of the total sanitation campaign with National Rural Health Mission has also started at State level. At district level, the District Health Mission would guide activities of sanitation at district level and promotes joint IEC for public health, sanitation and hygiene, through village Health and Sanitation Committee and promote household toilets and school sanitation programme, which will be successfully achieved during the 11th Plan. Hence in view of the position explained above, necessary provisions of sufficient outlays for 11th Plan are needed under the scheme and it has been estimated that an amount of Rs. 1200.00 lakhs is needed to meet out the requirement of State share.

(IV) Minor Works

Under this sub head, funds are primarily provided for the repair /construction of community centres, Mahila Mandal Bhavans, temples/Gompas, link roads, Panchayat Bhavans, Playgrounds, irrigation kuhls, Primary and middle schools. However, funds can be provided for other works too in public interest keeping in view the urgency of work and non-availability of funds from other head of account.

H. LAND RECORD:-

Revenue Housing: -

The Revenue Housing Scheme is closely related to the scheme of strengthening of Primary and Supervisory Land records Agency (Plan) and is in operation in this State since, 1979. This scheme was initiated on the direction of

Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture Department of Agriculture in consultation with the Planning Commission. The main objective of this scheme is to protect the Revenue Record by providing accommodation to Patwaries in the Patwarkhanas, where Revenue Record is also kept in one room.

I) PANCHAYATS:-

The scheme-wise details are as under:-

1. Office expenses for Gram Panchayats

On the recommendation of the State Finance Commission report funds are to be provided to Gram Panchayats for meeting out their day to day office expenses etc. for 151 Gram Panchayats in the Tribal areas.

2. Office expenses for Panchayat Samitis

Funds are provided in the State Finance Commission report for meeting expenses of Panchayat Samities.

3. Office expenses for Zila Parishads

The provisions have been made for meeting out the Zila Parishad office expenses.

4. Honorarium to elected representatives of PRIs:-

The Honorarium to the elected representatives is being provided as per HP Panchayati Raj deptt. Notification No. PCH-HA(3)20/95 dated 13th June, 2008. The details are as under:

Sr. No.	Category	Rate of Honorarium
1.	Chairperson, Zila Parishad	Rs. 3500/-PM
2.	Vice Chairperson, Zila Parishad	Rs. 2500/-PM
3.	Member, Zila Parishad	Rs. 1500/-PM
4.	Chairperson, Panchayat Samiti	Rs. 1800/-PM
5.	Vice Chairperson, Panchayat Samiti	Rs. 1500/-PM
6.	Member, Panchayat Samiti	Rs. 1200/-PM
7.	Pradhan, Gram Panchayat	Rs. 1200/-PM
8.	Up-Pradhan, Gram Panchayat	Rs. 1000/-PM
9.	Member, Gram Panchayat	Rs. 150/-as sitting fee subject to max. two sittings in month

There are 1087 elected office-bearers of PRIs. An outlay of Rs. 530.00 lakh has been proposed for 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12.

5. Honorarium to tailoring teachers/maintenance of sewing machine/purchase of raw material for sewing machine:

Government has opened 2865 tailoring centres in 2865 Gram Panchayats in non-tribal and tribal areas during the year 1996-97 and 1997-98. Each training centre is being provided with one tailoring teacher. The honorarium of Rs. 700/- per month is paid to them as per the decision of the Government. Besides this, for each Panchayat/tailoring centre the provision of Rs. 1000/- is also to be made for the purchase of raw material such as thread and clothes etc. and maintenance of sewing machine.

6. Honorarium to Panchayat Sahayak/Takniki Sahayak/JEs/AEs/Chowkidars :-

The Government has decided to appoint Panchayat Sahayak in every Gram Panchayat @ Rs. 600/- per month honorarium basis.

7. Construction of PRIs/Office Buildings and S/R of Panchayat Ghars:

Two Zila Parishads namely Distt. Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti which came into being for the first time during the year 1996. Apart from this, there are 7 Panchayat Samities and 151-Gram Panchayats. These PRIs/Office do not have the proper office accommodation and some of the PRIs have not any accommodation for the office at all. There are many Gram Panchayats which have been newly constituted and having no Panchayat Ghars and there are also some Panchayat Ghars which are in dilapidated condition and are to be dismantled and new Panchayat Ghars needs to be constructed. A provision of Rs. 100.00 lakh for the const. of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Rs. 50.00 lakh of S/R of Panchayat Ghars has been proposed in 11th Five Year Plan under Tribal Sub-Plan.

8. Expenditure on unopposed Panchayats:

During the general elections of PRIs, the govt. has decided to give incentive grant in four equal installments to each gram panchayat which turns un-opposed in the Pradesh.

9. G.I.A. to Various Delegated Functions recommended by 12th Finance Commission:

On the recommendation of 12th Finance Commission for delegated functions an outlay of Rs. 77.00 Lakh for 11th Five-Year Plan 2007-12 has been kept for these functions.

J. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL

In the predominantly agrarian economy of Himachal Pradesh irrigation assures the agriculture and horticulture productivity and prosperity of the State. The State of Himachal Pradesh falls in the Himalayan region where rivers, streams and Khuds provide sufficient amount of water, which is available freely and in abundance. Realising the importance of irrigation in the State, successive five year plans have been formulated which have gradually brought awareness among the farmers regarding the benefits of irrigation in the shape of increased agriculture and horticulture produce.

An area of 2,17,067 hectares of land from different agencies viz. Government scheme, Rural Development department schemes and through private kuhls etc. has been brought under assured irrigation by the end of March, 2008 which is nearly 64.8 % of the economical irrigable area of the State.

1. MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION:-

At present there is no major and medium irrigation schemes either completed or in progress in the tribal area of the State

2. MINOR IRRIGATION:-

Minor irrigation holds key to all crop productions in the tribal area especially in Kinnaur and Lahaul & Spiti, which are in the Alpine Zone where no vegetation is possible without irrigation. In the absence of any scope for major and medium irrigation schemes, minor irrigation, both lift and flow has to be banked upon. Rapid expansion of irrigation has been listed as a key element in the agriculture development strategy in successive five year Tribal Sub-Plan and also to alleviate poverty being listed under the 20-Point Programme. Irrigation development in this plan period was based on quick completion of on going

schemes, rapid utilization of potential through better water management. The area brought under irrigation in tribal area is as under: -

Period 7th Plan	Area in Hectares
Upto March 1990	540
1990-91	105
1991-92	116
1992-93 (8 th Plan)	275
1993-94	178
1994-95	203
1995-96	293
1996-97	250
1997-98(9 th Plan)	185
1998-99	271
1999-2000	206
2000-01	167
2001-02	318
2002-03(10 th Plan)	353
2003-04	396
2004-05	393
2005-06	383
2006-07	436
Total 10th Plan	1961
2007-2012 (11 th Plan)	2000
2007-08	465
2008-09	400
2009-10	500

3. FLOOD CONTROL: -

The scale of damage caused by floods in our tribal areas is much less as compared to that in the foothills or in the plains. Flood control measures constitute highly expensive engineering structure without commensurating benefits. The flood control works consist of embankments for protection of dwellings and valuable agricultural land.

Year-wise Expenditure and area brought under Flood Control is as under:

Year	Areas protected in Hectares
1992-93(8 th Plan)	34
1993-94	12
1994-95	16
1995-96	188
1996-97	100
1997-98(9 th Plan)	81
1998-99	56

1999-2000	100
2000-2001	275
2001-2002	120
2002-2003(10 th Plan)	54
2003-2004	107
2004-2005	64
2005-2006	49
2006-2007	108
Total 10th FYP	382
2007-2012 (11 th FYP)	600
2007-2008	140
2008-2009	120
2009-2010	150

H. ENERGY

1.Hydro Power

Himachal Pradesh has been endowed with vast Hydel Power Potential. Out of the 20415.62 MW identified power potential, only about 6418.27MW has so far been harnessed/exploited. In Tribal Areas assessed hydel potential is 8813.35 MW, out of which only about 431.3 MW has so far been harnessed/ exploited.

As the plan programme went on, power generation was given due place of importance. The brief description of the schemes/ programmes is as under:-

Basin-wise details of the assessed Hydle potential in Tribal areas are as follows:-

Sr. No.	Basin	Total Assessed Potential
1.	Satluj	4977.00 MW
2.	Ravi	1088.05 MW
3.	Chenab	2748.30 MW
	Total	8813.35 MW

The details of the projects under operation with HPSEB/Private Sector in Tribal areas are as under: -

1	Killar	0.3 MW
2	Rongtong	2.00 MW
3	SVP Bhaba	120.00 MW
4	Rukti	1.5 MW
5	Thirot	4.50 MW
6	Holi	3.00 MW
7	Baspa-II	300.00 MW
	Total	431.3 MW

The detail of the projects under execution by HPSEB/Private Sector/ are given as under:-

I. HPSEB:

1	Bhaba Augmentation P/H	4.50 MW
	Total	4.50 MW

III. HP Power Corp:

Sr. No.	Name of the Project/ District/ Basin	Installed Capacity
1.	Kashang Hydro Electric Project	195 MW
2.	Shongtong-Karcham Hydro Electric Project	402 MW
	Total	597MW

III. Private Sector:

Sr. No.	Name of the Project/ District/ Basin	Executive Agency	Installed Capacity
1.	Karcham Wangtoo / Kinnaur/ Satluj	M/s Jaippee Karcham Hydro Corp. Ltd.	1000.00 MW

2. Himurja:

A) Integrated Rural Energy Planning Prog.(IREP):

In order to tackle the power supply problems in rural areas, Planning Commission initiated the IREP Programme in our State during the period of 7th Plan. The Programme has now been shifted to MNES.

Under this programme actual field surveys have been got conducted to assess the existing energy consumption pattern and reports have been prepared. Based upon the studies, it has been concluded that majority of the energy is being used in domestic sector and there is considerable scope for Non-conventional Energy Devices, like solar Cookers, Solar Water Heating Systems, SPV Lanterns, SPV Domestic Light, and SPV Street Lights, Solar Photovoltaic Systems & Hydrams etc. These items are being propagated through demonstrations and provided on subsidized rates.

Non Conventional Sources of Energy (NRSE):

Under the UNDP-GEF scheme HIMURJA has executed 3 projects at Lingti (400KW), Purthi(100KW) and Sural(100KW) and have been

commissioned. Other projects, namely Titang (800KW) commissioned by private investors and Gharola (100KW) by HIMURJA. These projects are located in tribal areas of the State. Three other projects, namely Saach(900KW), and Billing (400KW) are under construction by HIMURJA in tribal areas under State/MNES scheme. The civil and E&M works on Saach and Billing MHEP Projects are in progress.

Portable Micro Hydel Generation Sets.

HIMURJA has commissioned Portable Gen. Sets in Pangi Sub-Division of Chamba District. Operation and maintenance work of all the Portable Micro Gen. Sets are being done by the HIMURJA.

I. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

The hilly terrain, undulating and severe climatic conditions are the main constraints in the industrial development of Himachal Pradesh. Keeping in view this overall backwardness and available infrastructure the entire tribal area has been characterised as industrially backward in the existing State Industrial Policy.

There are very small industrial units of tiny and small scale which mostly belong to food processing, wood product, handloom and based on wool. Physiographic and climatic conditions of the tribal areas have been creating major hurdles in the development of SSI and Medium & Large Scale Units. Cottage and tiny industries have wide scope of development of Industries in tribal areas.

The following schemes and programmes are proposed to be implemented by the department during 11th Five Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan 2011-12:-

A. VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES

1. Incentives & Subsidies of SSI Units: The Availability of incentives & subsidies are the main attraction to woo investment. In 2004-05 the State Govt. had announced an industrial policy wherein provision was made for allotment of plots and sheds in industrial areas/estates on leasehold basis, subsidy on cost of preparation of Feasibility report, Power concession, sales

tax concessions, incentives for exporting units, incentives for testing centres, purchase preferences, Himachali Utpaad Scheme, manpower development etc. Apart from these incentives/concessions/subsidies the special category of Entrepreneurs like Scheduled Tribes, S.Cs. , Women, Ex-servicemen, Physically Handicapped etc. will be entitled for the following additional concessions/facilities which will be over and above the concessions and facilities admissible elsewhere under the policy. The entrepreneur belonging to Scheduled Tribes shall be entitled for 90% subsidy on preparation of feasibility report(maximum Rs. 25000), 100% subsidy for carrying and installation cost of machinery, 10% Special investment subsidy on fixed assets(maximum Rs. 100000 per unit) for establishment of Tiny units. The SSSBEs, Tiny units and units with Fixed Capital Investment limit of Rs. 25.00 lakh falling under the category of “specified category of activity” set up by such category of entrepreneurs availing term loans from Financial Institutions as defined will be entitled to 5% interest subsidy on the term loan subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50,000/- per year for 3 years only. The interest subsidy will not be admissible on defaulted installment due to the financial institution and the period of default will be counted for determining the ceiling of 3 years. Interest subsidy will be admissible for the first 3 years of the original repayment schedule finalized by the Financial institution at the time of sanctioning of loan. The entire tribal area has been treated as Tax Free Zone. Apart from state incentives the Govt. of India has announced a Special Package of incentives for Himachal Pradesh on the pattern of Jammu and Kashmir and Uttranchal. These incentives relate to fiscal incentives such as 100% outright Excise Duty exemption for 10 years, 100% income tax exemption for 5 years, capital investment @ 15% of their investment in plant and machinery subject to a ceiling of Rs. 30 lakh enhancement in funding pattern of Growth Centre Scheme, Integrated Infrastructure Development Centres(IIDC) and few centrally sponsored schemes like Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojna and PMRY. Although the subsidy component has been transferred from Plan to Non-Plan yet keeping in view the peculiar

condition and the financial constraints the subsidies in Tribal areas are being provided under Plan

2. Expenditure on Industrial Programme (DIC):

This scheme relates to District Industries Centre pattern started in 1978. The expenditure on salary, wages, pension etc. has been transferred to Non Plan but there are other components like minor works and other charges which shall continue to be met under this scheme.

3. Rural Industrial Programme/Rural Artisan Programme

This programme aims at to upgrade the skills of rural artisans by providing them training of improved techniques, tools and local trades so that they could adopt the profession/trade and can earn their livelihood and could increase their earnings. Under this programme the trainee is paid stipend of Rs. 100/- and the master craft man is paid Rs. 50/- per trainee. After the training the trainees are provided tool kits on 100% subsidy basis with the maximum ceiling of Rs. 500/- per trainees as grant-in-aid.

4. Industrial Promotion and Training:-

This is an employment generating programme. This scheme aims at promotion of industrial activities in the form of guidance, policy formulation, improvement of productivity, dissemination of information, consultancy and providing training to the prospective entrepreneurs through Entrepreneurship Development Programmes(EDPs), Industrial Awareness Programmes (IAPs) and Industrial Awareness Workshops (IAWs). Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) is a training programme wherein the rural educated unemployed youths are motivated to set up their own self employment ventures. The main objective of these programmes is to introduce the industrial culture among youths at grass root level. The duration of such programmes generally varies between 7 days to 6 weeks. The duration of short term EDPs is just one week. Similarly the main objective of Industrial Awareness Programme(IAPs) is to generate industrial/business awareness amongst youths and educate the prospective entrepreneurs about the latest techniques, incentives, facilities and other assistances offered and available from different financial institutions and Departments.

These programmes are being got conducted through recognized/approved agencies like H.P. Centre of Entrepreneurship Development (HPCED), Himachal Productivity Council(HPC), Small Industries Service Institute (SISI) Solan and Himachal Pradesh Consultancy Corporation (HIMCON). The cost of conducting such programmes ranges between Rs. 9000 to Rs. 85000 and about 20-25 trainees are trained under single programme. The trainees trained under this scheme are being rehabilitated under self employment scheme like PMRY.

5. Industrial Estate/Industrial Area:-

Development of industrial infrastructure in the form of developed/constructed industrial sheds has been accorded the priority during the last few decades. In Himachal Pradesh there are 15 Industrial Estates and 41 Industrial Areas. In Tribal areas Industrial Estates/areas have been developed at Keylong, Holi in Chamba district and Reckong Peo in Kinnaur District. These estates/areas are equipped with all basic amenities like roads, power, sewerage, water supply, communication etc. In these Estates/areas sheds and plots have been developed. These sheds and plots are made available to the entrepreneurs on reasonable and nominal rent/price and lease hold basis. These estates/areas require some additional works.

6. Integrated Handloom Development Scheme:

The Govt. of India has introduced this scheme by merging the components, with or without modification of four schemes (i) Deen Dyal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana (ii) Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (iii) Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme (iv) Integrated Handloom Training Scheme. This scheme has following four parts:

1. Assistance for Handloom Cluster, having handlooms in the range of 300- 500.
2. Group Approach for Development of Handlooms.
3. Financial Assistance to Handloom Organisations

4. Assistance for innovative Ideas and Publicity, Monitoring Supervision, Training and Evaluation of Scheme.

7. Health Insurance Scheme:

The Govt. of India has introduced 'Health Insurance Scheme(HIS)' and 'Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana' as a welfare measure for the benefit of Handloom Weavers of the State and are implemented through ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd. and Life Insurance of India. This scheme covers the weaver, his wife and two children for all pre-existing diseases as well as new diseases and keeping substantial provision for OPD. Against the total premium Rs. 781.60 per annum, the Govt. of India contribution is Rs. 642.47 per annum and Rs. 69.57 (each) is the contribution of the State Govt. and concerned weaver.

B. LARGE AND MIDIUM INDUSTRIES

Arts and Exhibition

Holding of exhibition is very vital to educate people at large and expose them with the development that has taken place in the field of industries in other states and in the country. With the view to expose the products being manufactured by industrial units in the state the Department is organizing/participating in all the National/ State Level fairs and festivals.

C. MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Geological Wing of the Department is engaged in carrying out surveys, exploration and investigations about the availability of minerals in tribal areas.

VII TRANSPORT

1. Civil Aviation:-

To connect the remote tribal areas of Pradesh with air services, the Government has decided to construct helipads in these areas. Helipads at Kaza, Tabo, Killar, Barring, Sissu, Tindi, Jispa, Rawa, Losar and

Sagnam, Tingret, Tandi and Bharmour have been constructed but need to be upgraded as per latest requirements. Helipad at Holi in Bharmour is being constructed in the Tribal Area and steps will be taken for the construction/upgradation of existing helipads. A provision of Rs. 415.00 lakh has been proposed for 11th Five Year Plan(2007-12).

The tribal areas of the state are remotely located in the outer-Himalayas beyond high mountain passes where habitation is at an average altitude of 10,000ft. above the mean sea-level. Because of heavy snowfall during winters, Lahaul and Pangi especially get cut off from the rest of the Pradesh for varying periods ranging from three to six months. Air service is then the only means of communication left for mobility and transport. The Tribal Development Department has now been running helicopter service to Stingri, Killar, Ajog, Saach, Udaipur, Barring, Tingret, Sissu, Rawa, Tandi(DIET), Jispa, Tindi and Chokhang in Lahaul and Pangi Valley. The Helicopter services in other parts of the Tribal areas are also being operated as per local requirement/demands.

2. Roads & Bridges:-

Road development Plan and Achievement during the period 1951 to 2011.

2473 kms long motorable roads have been constructed in tribal area of Himachal Pradesh till March, 2011. The details of Roads as on 31-03-2011 in tribal areas, including Central Roads are as under:

Category	Motorable road length in KMs.			Total length in km.
	Single lane	Double lane	Total	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1. Motorable roads: (Formation)				
a) State Roads:				
i) State Highway	43	195	238	
ii) Distt. & other roads	1682	8	1690	
Total	1725	203	1928	1928
(b) Central Roads:				
i) National Highways	-	28	28	
ii) Board roads with DGBR	297	220	517	
Total	297	248	545	545
Total length of motorable roads (Formation)				2473KM

2. Road density achieved kms per 100 sq.km.		10.45 KMs/100 Sq. Km
3. Length provided with cross drainage/bridges out of total length of 2473kms.		1474(59.60%)
4. Metalled and tarred length out of total length of 2473 km.		1149 kms (46.46%)
5. Village connected upto 3/2011 out of 480 villages		232Nos. (48.33%)

A) The position of roads in tribal areas upto 3/2011 is as under

Achievement have been made during 2010-11

Item	Targets for the year 2010-11	Physical Achievement during the year 31.03.11		
		State Plan	PMGSY/ WB/ Deposit	Total
1. Motorable	70 Kms	30	12	42
2. Jeepable	15 Kms.	6	-	6
3. Cross-drainage	55 Kms	33	17	50
4. Metaling and tarring	50 kms	15	11	26
5. Villages	7 Nos.	8	-	8
6. Bridges	5 Nos.	-	-	-

B) Requirement of roads in tribal areas and perception plan:-

According to National Policy all villages are ultimately to be connected with all weather motorable road in tribal area. District-wise requirement of motorable roads to connect all villages (except isolated) have been worked out and achievements by 3/11 are as under:-

Sr. No.	Name of Distt./Area	Area in Sq. Kms.	Population as per 2001 Census	Road density required to connect all except isolated villages			Position of Motorable road on 3/2009		
				Required length in KMs	Density		Length in KMs	Density in KMs.	
					per 100 Sq. Kms.	per 1000 population		per 100 sq. Kms	Per 1000 population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Kinnaur	6401	78334	861	13.45	10.99	757	11.83	9.66
2.	Lahaul-Spiti	13835	33224	1393	10.06	41.92	1200	8.67	36.12
3.	Chamba (Pangi Bharmour area)	3419	54844	911	26.65	16.61	516	15.10	8.41
	Total	23655	166402	3165	13.38	19.02	2473	10.45	14.86

3. Road Transport:-

The bus operation in tribal areas is very difficult and there is an excessive wear and tear due to steep ingredients, narrow curves and difficult terrain. The average life of a bus in tribal area is much less than that obtained from a bus in other hilly parts of the State. The replacement of over aged vehicles is essential so as to avoid accidents and to run the public utility service efficiently. The Himachal Road Transportation Corporation is an undertaking, which has provided efficient coordinated transport services to the people of the tribal area and is playing an important role in the economy of the tribal area. For manning the operation and to regulate the buses the corporation has a network of 23 depots. Out of these 23 depots Reckong Peo and Keylong units are catering exhaustively to meet the requirements of Tribal Areas of Kinnaur, Spiti and Lahaul and Pangi areas respectively. In addition of these two units, Chamba unit is also catering to the need of transport services in Bharmour area to supplement the bus operation of Himachal Road Transport Corp. in tribal areas.

Construction of Bus Stands/Rain Shelters:

It is the policy of the State Government to provide appropriate basic amenities to the passengers and is financing for the construction of bus stands and rain shelters in the tribal areas through PWD.

VIII. COMMUNICATIONS

IX SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

X GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

1. TOURISM:-

Tribal areas of the State are rich in tourist potential and offer a variety of attractions in the form of trekking, mountaineering, art and culture, fairs & festivals and flora and fauna. Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti districts have common international border with Tibet. After the relaxation of inner-line restrictions, Lahaul valley has already acquired international recognition and Spiti along with Kinnaur is on the threshold to do so.

Schematic description follows:-

i) Construction of accommodation:-

Availability of accommodation is basic requirement of the development of tourism in tribal areas. It is, therefore, proposed to augment the tourist accommodation and other facilities in tribal areas particularly by tourist complexes at Sissu, Kalpa, Sangla, Kaza and Bharmour.

ii) Dev. of Tourism: -

The unemployed tribal youths are trained to cater the needs of tourists well. For setting up of new units, capital investment subsidy and interest subsidy is provided to the entrepreneurs. Publicity of tribal areas is made through leading newspapers, magazines, electronic media, printing material i.e. posters & tourist literature etc.

2. SURVEY AND STATISTICS:-

3. CIVIL SUPPLIES:-

The scheme-wise distribution is as under:-

Sr/Scheme	(Rs.in lakh)	
	Proposed outlay 11 th FYP 2007- 12	Proposed Outlay 2011-12
1. Cont. of exp. on price stabilisation (GIA/subsidy)/ Food Organization	60.00	2.50
2. Major Works	55.00	3.50
Total	115.00	6.00

4. WEIGHTS AND MEASURE: -

The Weight & Measures Organisation has been entrusted with responsibility to enforce the following consumer protection laws including in tribal areas of the State:-

1. State Law The standards of Weights & Measure (Enforcement) Act,1985/Rules, 2004.
2. Central Law The standard of Weights & Measure Act, 1976 and packaged commodities Rules, 1977.

Under the State Act/Rules, all the Weights & Measures, weighting and measuring instruments are verified and stamped by the Weights and Measures Organisation to maintain accuracy in them and thereby ensuring fair transaction in the trade and commerce.

Under the Central law for State, the enforcement staff of Weights & Measures Organisation is exercising check on the package commodities with regard to the mandatory declarations under Rule 6(1) including retail sale price and net quantity of the commodities. It is ensured that the trader's charge correct prices and deliver correct quantity of such commodities to the consumers.

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been proposed for 11th Five Year Tribal Sub-Plan (2007-12).

B: SOCIAL SERVICES

XI. SOCIAL SERVICES

1. EDUCATION,

The Development of Nation is not measured through the buildings it has built, the roads it has laid down, the bridges it has constructed and the like but by the human resources the nation has developed through well defined system of education. Education is the most crucial factor not only to equip the new generation with skills so essential for earning livelihood but also to create among them an awareness to social and environment realities, inculcates in them scientific temper independence of mind and spirit which are of paramount importance for them to become responsible citizen. The progress of literacy of Scheduled Tribes in HP over last four census decades are as under:

Census year	Sch.Tribe	Himachal Pradesh	India
1961	12.85%	21.27%	28.30%
1971	M 26.25% F 5.53%	M 43.19% F 20.23%	M 17.6% F 4.9%
1981	P 30.73% M 43.77% F 15.46%	P 42.48% M 53.19% F 31.46%	P 43.70% M 24.52% F 8.04%
1991	P 53.39% M 68.07% F 36.13%	P 63.83% M 75.36% F 52.13%	P 52.21% M 64.10% F 39.30%
2001	P 70.37% M 81.00% F 62.28%	P 76.5% M 85.00% F 67.00%	P 64.80% M 75.30% F 53.70%

With a view to bring all eligible children to the school system and also retain them in schools, a variety of incentives have been made available to them some of which are briefly as under:-

Primacy Classes (I-V):

IRDP Scholarship provided to IRDP students @ 150/- per student per year. Besides this Lahaul-Spiti pattern, Scholarship @ Rs. 8/- PM plus Rs. 30/- an annual grant is being provided to Class I to V.

Incentives

- a)** Free textbooks are provided to all students studying in tribal areas.
- b)** Free writing material is provided to the students in Tribal Area.
- c)** Uniform is provided to girls student only in the Tribal area.

Middle Classes (VI – VIII):

- a) Scholarship @ Rs. 50/- p.m. with an initial grant of Rs. 200/- per annum to those S.T. Girls, who are studying in classes 6th to 8th and whose parents/guardians income does not exceed Rs. 11000/- per year.
- b) Target (IRDP) Scholarships to ST Students at the following rates: -

Classes 6 th to 8 th	Boys Rs. 250/-	Girls Rs. 500/- per annum
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- c) Scholarship to ST Students on Lahaul Spiti Pattern at the flowing rates: -

Middle Classes	
Day Scholars	Rs. 4/-per month. No income ceiling
Hostellers	Rs15/-do-

- d) Merit Scholarships to those Scheduled Tribes Students, who acquire merit in various examinations, are also provided at the following rates:-

Classes 6 th to 8 th	Boys 400/-	Girls Rs. 800/- per year. No income Ceiling
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Besides the above scholarships the following incentives are also available to the Scheduled Tribe Students:-

- i) Free Text Books are provided to all the ST Students studying in classes I to VIII.
- ii) 15 Free Hostels have been established for ST Students where in addition to free boarding & lodging, Rs. 100/- p.a. is also given to them for the purchase of writing material.
- iii) Education is free to all upto 8th Class, whereas the Girls Education free upto University level including profession courses within the State.

A Elementary Education

Directorate of Primary Education was set up in 1984 further renamed as Directorate of Elementary Education w.e.f. 1-11-2005 with an objective to improve access, quality and help in achieving the ultimate goal of universalisation of elementary education. Under Elementary Education Department I to VIII classes will be covered and different schemes to benefit the students of class VI to VIII will now be given under Elementary Education which are previously given under Secondary Education.

The Directorate of Primary Education now Elementary Education is implementing the following schemes under the Tribal Sub-Plan:

1. Opening of Primary/Middle Schools
2. Exp. on employment of Part time Water Carriers in the primary schools.
3. Strengthening of Administration/Supervision.
4. The appointment of regular teachers(J.B.T. & TGTs) in primary/Middle Schools , Govt. has also approved the appointment of Primary Assistant Teachers(Para Teachers) for primary schools against the vacant posts of J.B.T. teachers and TGT Para Teachers in Middle Schools. These teachers will be paid a fixed remuneration of Rs. 2500/- per month for Primary Assistant Teacher and Rs. 5000/- per month for TGT Para Teachers.
5. Infrastructure facilities
6. Teacher Training.
7. Cold weather Charges
8. Free text books/free clothing to girl students and free writing material as incentives.
9. IRDP Scholarship from I to V and VI to VIII.
10. Tat-Patti, Wooden Patras.
11. Toilets for girls & water facilities for children.
12. Hot-Mid Day Meal.
13. Sarv-Shiksha Abhiyan

Hot Mid Day Meal:

National programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education popularly known as Mid Day Meal Scheme is being implemented in Primary Schools of the State w.e.f. 15th August, 1995, with an objective of Universalisation of Primary Education, to increase enrollment, retention and attendance, simultaneously, redressing to the problem of under-nutrition among students in primary classes.

The Govt. has also decided to provide Hot Cooked Mid Day Meal to cover all the students of 6th to 8th classes studying in all Govt./Govt. Aided Middle units of Senior Secondary Schools/ High/ Middle schools of the State by involving agencies such as Anganwadi centres , Mahila Mandals.

Sarv-Shiksha Abhiyan:-

This programme was started in the State during the year 2001-02.

It is an effort to provide useful and relevant elementary education for all children in the 6 to 14 age group by 2010. It envisages bridging social, regional and gender gaps with active participation of the community in the management of the schools.

The main interventions under SSA are as under:-

1. Opening of new Upper Primary Schools.
2. Opening of Alternate Schools
3. Free text books to general girls
4. Provision for education of disabled children.
5. School grant for replacement of school equipments
6. Teachers grant for teacher learning material
7. Maintenance grant.
8. Construction of BRC,CRC, Classrooms, toilets, boundary walls , drinking water etc.
9. Provision for 20 days training per teacher per annum.
10. Providing Teacher learning material.
11. Provision for research & evaluation, development of EMIS etc.
12. Provision of innovative projects.

B SECONDARY EDUCATION

Under Education sector an outlay of Rs. 9633.00 lakh has been proposed for the 11th Five Year Plan 2007-2012. The budgetary provision for salary, wages, scholarship, stipend and Grant-in-aid is to be charged under Non-Plan except salary of staff created after 2003-04.

The schemes are as under:-

- a)** Infrastructure Improvement
- b)** Incentives to attract and retain the students in the schools.
- c)** Cold Weather Charges
- d)** Free Hostels at Sangla, Killar, Saach, Keylong, Tabo, Bharmour and Holi
- e)** Various Scholarships

- f)** Free Text Books
- g)** Construction of Girls toilets
- h)** Construction of School Buildings
- i)** Recurring exp. on Eklavya Model Residential School Nichar, Distt. Kinnaur
- j)** Ministry of Human Resource and Development, Govt. of India has approved the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan to universalize access to improve quality of education at Secondary stage during 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12. To implement this scheme the budget ratio is 75% central share and 25% state share. In this abhiyan, the interventions include providing infrastructure in Secondary Schools such as new class rooms with furniture, library, science laboratory, computer room, disabled friendly provisions etc.

2. TECHNICAL EDUCATION:-

To provide vocational training to the students of tribal areas of the State, five Industrial Training Institutes viz. Reckong Peo in Distt. Kinnaur, Bharmour & Pangi at Killar in Distt. Chamba, Udaipur(Lahaul) and Rong-Tong(Spiti) in District Lahaul & Spiti are functioning in the state. In addition to above, one Industrial Training Institute for women at Reckong Peo in Distt. Kinnaur is also functioning. At present training programme in only 2 trades have been started at I.T.I. Udaipur and Rong-Tong(Spiti), 3 trades in Pangi at Killar and 4 trades in Bharmour. ITI Reckong Peo District Kinnaur has started 8 trades and 2 trades in ITI (Women) Reckong Peo.

Technical education programme are being undertaken in the tribal areas by the Technical Education and Rural Development Department under the scheme of craftsman training scheme.

(a) Technical Education Department:- There were 10512 seats for the year 2010-11 out of which 526 seats are proposed to be reserved for scheduled tribes. These seats are further allotted as per the details given below:-

a)	Scheduled Tribes trainees who are resident of tribal areas	252
b)	non-tribal areas	274
	Total	526

ITDP wise distribution of seats:-

The seats of scheduled tribes trainees in tribal areas are as under:-

(1) Lahaul	40
(2) Spiti	18
(3) Pangi	30
(4) Bharmour	68
(5) Kinnaur	96
<hr/> Total	252

In addition to above there are 42 seats at ITI Udaipur (21 admission seats in each trade) for the candidates of Lahaul and Spiti District. Plan provision has been made to procure for machinery and equipment, Raw material, office expenses and Rent Rate taxes to meet the training requirements at Reckong Peo, Bharmour, Udaipur, Rong Tong and Pangi and construction of buildings at Bharmour , Udaipur and Pangi at Killar.

The deptt. is going to open two new Polytechnics in tribal areas, one each in Distt. Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti with one time Central Assistance of ₹12.30 Crore per Polytechnic under " Sub-mission on Polytechnics under coordinated action for Skill Development" scheme launched by MHRD, GOI. ₹4.10 Crore has been received from GOI for construction of these new polytechnics.

(b) RDD:- Training centres on peripatetic basis are run by the R.D. Department to train rural women in cutting & tailoring . No provision has been made under this for 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12. Honorarium to these teachers is being provided by the Panchayati Raj Department.

3. LANGUAGE, ART & CULTURE:-

In the process of assimilation of tribals in the mainstream, emphasis is laid on preserving and protecting the language, art & culture of these areas and the Govt. has taken every care to do so. Our tribal areas are rich in ancient culture and have age old monuments in the shape of temples, monasteries and gompas, etc. which need to be protected and preserved. It is also so dictated under Article 51(A) of the Constitution of India.

Schematic description follows:-

a) Development of Hindi:-

The department celebrates the Hindi, Sanskrit Divas, Pahari Divas, Guleri Jayanti and Yashpal Jayanti and on these occasions Lekhak and Poetic Seminars are to be organised in the tribal areas. The Department has started the Linguistic and Cultural Survey of the Pradesh. The work will be carried out in the tribal areas also.

b) Promotion of Art & Culture:-

i) Celebration of Fairs/Festivals

The State Government has declared 3 festivals namely Mani Mahesh(Bharmour), Ladarcha (Spiti) and Tribal Festival at Reckong Peo as State Level festivals for which Rs. 50,000 per fair festivals are being paid

c) Archaeology

i) Staff:-

The department has appointed two monument attendants and to meet the expenditure on their salary and other contingent expenditure.

ii) Schemes:-

The construction work of Archaeology Cell at Killar, Beautification of Chaurasi Temple at Bharmour and repair of Sapni and Labrang Forts had been started in the year 2000-01 and the work has been completed. Besides above work the department is giving grant in aid to old ancient temples for the preservation of old heritage property. The scheme is continued under Non-Plan.

d) Archives:

The funds are being provided for the payment of salaries of the staff and for the purchase of chemical material for preservation of old records relating to tribal areas in the state archives.

e) Capital Works:-

An outlay of Rs. 280.00 lakh has been proposed for 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12 for various building works in tribal areas.

4. YOUTH SERVICES AND SPORTS:-

a) Youth Services:

The main objectives are as under:-

- 1) To organize vocational training course programmes.
- 2) To streamline the process of grant of recognition to youth clubs and to grant financial assistance to them.
- 3) In order to give inspiration to the outstanding youth, suitable awards are given.
- 4) To keep away youth from anti-social and destructive activities.
- 5) Development of Youth Leadership qualities.
- 6) To inspire the youth to undertake Adventure activities.
- 7) To evaluate the youth programmes.
- 8) In order to check the migration of youth population from rural areas, necessary arrangement for recreational and sports activities are made in rural areas.

b) SPORTS:-

- i) To provide infrastructural facilities for sports in rural and urban areas.
- ii) To provide better coaching facilities.
- iii) To organize coaching camps.
- iv) To provide sports equipments.
- v) To honour the outstanding sports persons with cash prizes etc.
- vi) To organize coaching camps prior to the participation for the National Championships.
- vii) To organize long and middle distance races enabling them to prepare for national competitions.
- viii) To organize women sports tournaments at different levels and participation at National Level competitions.
- ix) To provide grant in aid to Distt. and State sports associations.
- x) To organize physically handicapped sports tournaments at various levels.
- xi) To make mass awareness regarding sports and health.
- xii) To organize rural sports under Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan(PYKKA)

5. MOUNTAINEERING AND ALLIED SPORTS:-

The Department is imparting training in Tribal District of H.P. in mountaineering, Mountain Rescue, skiing, high altitude trekking at Lahaul(Jispa), Spiti(Kaza), Chamba(Bharmour) and Kinnaur(Sangla). Tribal areas in Himachal Pradesh have abundant scope for the development of Adventure Activities and

Adventure Tourism which will improve the socio-economic development of the Tribal area and generate employment and income to the local people. The services of these centres are also being utilized by the concerned district authorities for providing rescue coverage to Mountaineering expeditions during accidents in the mountains and to local population during the heavy snowfall.

Mountain rescue and training:-

Mountaineering-cum-Rescue Centres have been established at Jispa and Bharmour to impart training to the tribal people in mountaineering and rescue work. The services of these centres are also being utilized by the district authorities for providing rescue coverage to Mountaineering Expeditions during accidents and to local people during heavy snow in winter. Rescue posts on either side of the Rohtang pass are established at Marhi and Koksar to provide assistance to the people crossing over the Rohtang pass during winter; similar rescue post is also set up at Bharmour which provides rescue coverage during the Manimahesh Fair. Besides this during 11th FYP 2007-12 there is a proposal to establish Mountaineering and Skiing centre at Sangla in Kinnaur District. Main object to open this centre at Sangla is to promote Adventure Tourism in Kinnaur District and involving of local youth through formation of self help groups in promotion of tourism to provide them viable source of income and self employment.

2. HEALTH

A) ALLOPATHY

Delivery of adequate Health care to the people irrespective of caste and creed is a basic task before the nation. This is a pre-requisite for the poor to become employable productively. Past experience suggests that the health delivery system has to become a part of a package programme in which other social services, such as education and women's programme are also brought in under this programme, it has been decided to provide:-

1. One Primary Health Centre for the population of 30,000 in plains and 20,000 in tribal and hilly areas.

2. One Health sub-Centre for a population of 3000 in Tribal and Hilly area.
3. One community Health Centre for population of one lakh or to cover the population of 4 PHCs

Number of Health institution in tribal areas:-

INSTITUTION	Nos.
1. Hospital	3
2. CHC	9
3. PHC	43
4. Sub-Centre	103

I) Opening of Primary Health Centres:-

The Necessary provision for the staff salaries, material and supply , machinery and equipment etc. have been made under TSP.

II) Opening of Community Health Centres:-

As per new policy of the Government of India Community Health Centres are being opened in the state by upgrading the existing Primary Health Centres/Civil Hospitals to cover the population of 4 Primary Health centres or cover the population of 1 lakh. These Community Health Centres in the state are having 2 specialists in Medicines and surgery so that the patients get the better medical aid at door steps.

III) Continuation of Expenditure on Multipurpose Workers Scheme(MPW):-

The Health Sub-Centres are being opened under Family Welfare Programme for which Male Health Workers/Female Health Workers are being provided. But as per the norms of Government of India, two workers each male/female are to be posted at the Health Sub-Centres for its smooth functioning. Therefor,e the salaries of male/female health workers is being charged under this scheme.

IV) Construction of Hospital/District Hospital and Civil Dispensaries:-

The following buildings are under construction in the tribal areas:-

Sr.No.	Name of Works
1.	Health Sub-Centres
2.	Primary Health Centres/R.H.
3.	Community Health Centres
4.	Civil Hospitals/Hospitals
5.	PHC/CHC with staff quarters
6.	CHC with staff quarters

V) Strengthening of Services at District Hospitals:-

In order to provide better health services in the district hospitals of the tribal areas an outlay of the additional posts have been proposed .

VII) Minor Works:-

The minor works shall also be carried out if required out of available budget.

VII) Continuation of expenditure on National Programme for control of blindness:-

The scheme has been transferred to State Plan w.e.f. 1.4.1990 form 100% CSS. Under this scheme the district mobile units are holding eye camps within the districts.

VIII) Audiovisual services in Tribal Sub-Plan areas:-

The audiovisual services are being provided in the Tribal Sub-Plan areas by posting of projectionists with the headquarter at Reckong Peo and Keylong. They tour the respective districts and give audiovisual service shows to the people.

IX) Providing of Special Incentives under Family Welfare Programme:-

The Himachal Pradesh Government floated a scheme to provide additional incentives to the couples adopting one male/female Family Planning methods

XII) Indira Gandhi Balika Suraksha Yojana:-

i) Incentive of Rs. 5.00 Lakhs as additional development grant every year to 12 panchayats in the State having best female birth rate relative to male birth rate.

ii) Cash incentive of Rs. 10000/- to any person providing information about illegal female foeticide.

iii) Incentive of Rs. 25000/- and Rs. 20000/- to the couples adopting permanent terminal methods after one girl and two girl children respectively.

XIII) Bio-Medical Waste:

Health institutions need to be equipped with the proper disposal of bio-medical and other hospital wastes. The provisions for equipments and disposal procedures need to be supported by the plan.

XIV) National Rural Health Mission:

This mission was launched on 12th April, 2005 with the objectives of universal access to public health services, prevention and control for communicable and non-communicable diseases, access to integrated comprehensive primary health care, revitalising local health traditions and promotion of healthy life style. The schematic details are:

- i) Mission flexipool activities.
- ii) Re-productive and Child Health RCH Flexipool activities
- iii) Universal Immunisation Program(UIP)
- iv) Disease control programme.
- v) Convergence activities with Panchayati Raj, Rural Dev., Irrigation & Public Health, Social Justice & Empowerment and AYUSH.

XV) First Referral Units(FRUs):

- i) 36 CH/CHCs have so far been taken up for up-gradation in the State.
- ii) AYUSH facilities will also be provided
- iii) Further up-gradations would be considered on population and patients.

XVI) CSS on 50:50 sharing basis-TB control programme:-

Under this scheme TB drugs are being supplied by the Government of India for free distribution to the TB patients in the tribal areas. The State Government keeps 50% provision cost of these drugs. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been proposed for 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12. In case there is less demand for supportive drugs out of State funds under the scheme, the balance amount shall be diverted for other needy and important programme/scheme of the department.

- 1) **Centrally sponsored scheme (State share):-** The provision is for State share against the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of TB control and medical institutions under UNFPA projects.
- 2) **National Leprosy Control Programme:-** Under this scheme leprosy control units are being established. For speedy distribution of leprosy drugs, adequate funds are being provided.
- 3) **Continuation of Exp. on Health Guide Scheme:-** Under this scheme the Govt. of India provides honorarium @ Rs. 50/- per month to the Health Guides posted in the Tribal Areas.

B) AYURVEDA: -

Indian system of Medicine and Homoeopathy play a vital role in the Health care system of the State, because of the variety of climatic conditions. The State has traditionally been a rich repository of medicinal plants used in various Indian System of Medicine namely Ayurveda, Tibetan, Bhot system, Unani and Yoga flourished in its cradle since times immemorial. In the tribal areas Tibetan systems of Medicine under the name of Bhot Chikitsa Padhati continuously are popularising among the tribals. There is at present 3 Ayurvedic Hospitals, 2 Homeopathic dispensaries 73 Ayurvedic Health centres, 4 Amchi clinics in the tribal areas.

The herbal resources of the State are fast depleting and there is an urgent necessity to preserve and rejuvenate them. The State Government has, therefore made the department of ISM & Homeopathy a nodal agency for this work.

Keeping in view the requirement of tribal area, the State Govt. has opened new Amchi Clinics based on Tibetan systems of Medicine besides opening of new Ayurvedic health centres in tribal area, so that people of the tribal belt may get health facilities through this traditional system.

BHOT CHIKITSA PADHATI:-

In Spiti Valley, the Senior most Ayurvedic doctor is provided with supervisory powers in respect of all dispensaries and to regulate the medicines supply. One vehicle as Ambulance is also provided. It is also proposed to impart training to the Traditional local practitioners knowing Bhot Chikitsa padhati through Research in ISM to know about the National Health Programmes. This training programme will be launched with the help of doctors of ISM and Tibetan system.

Establishment of Herbal Garden in Tribal Areas:-

As per decision of the Government new herbal gardens are to be established in the Pradesh. It is also proposed to develop Agro-technology for medicinal herbs and transfer it to the farmers for cultivation on commercial sale. To give extensive publicity to develop medicinal herbs in the Pradesh including Tribal Areas the department is imparting training to the farmers. The expenditure under the scheme shall be borne under Tribal Sub-Plan funds allocated to the department.

3. WATER SUPPLY, HOUSING SANITATION AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

1. Water Supply:

Water verily is life. During the 6th Plan, a massive programme for providing drinking water facility to rural areas was undertaken under the MNP and 89% of the villages had been covered by the end of the 6th Plan period. All the villages in tribal area (as per 1991 census) have been provided with safe drinking water facilities upto March 1994 and as per survey status 1991-93 there were 204(N.C) habitations and all the habitations have been covered by 2001. After 2001 the targets indicated only scattered population.

2. Sewerage: - For providing sewerage in Reckong Peo, Kaza, Tabo, Keylong, Udaipur and Bharmour towns an outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakh has been proposed for 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12.

3. Housing:-

i) **PWD:** - Outlays under this sub-head are being utilised for rental housing scheme under which housing units are constructed for the State Government employees. Housing satisfaction among Government employees in Himachal Pradesh is nearly about 7% and employees posted in the remote and difficult areas are facing acute problem and discomfort for want of accommodation. Accordingly separate funds for housing in tribal area are earmarked and programme for construction of houses has been taken in hand according to the outlays.

Requirement of Housing (PW):- As per norms laid down by the Government of India, housing satisfaction of at least 40% at Shimla, 55% in district towns and 70% in remote areas has to be provided necessitating construction of more-than 4,000 units requiring an outlay of Rs. 340.00 crore at the present day cost. The present level of satisfaction in housing sector in tribal areas is far below the above norms.

4. Police Housing:- Funds are proposed to construct Police stations/police residential accommodation in tribal areas.

5. Town & Country Planning:

With a view to regulate haphazard and unplanned growth of a particular Area/Town, there is provision to create Special Area Development Authority(SADA) under Section 66(I) of HP Town and Country Planning Act 1977. As per provisions of the Town and country Planning Act,1977, certain functions of Special Area Development Authority have been defined. These functions are as under:-

1. Preparation of Development Plans and its implementation.
2. For implementation of Plan development, authority has to acquire the land and develop the same and further dispose of the plots and their property.
3. Carrying out the construction activities to provide basic amenities such as water, sewerage, electricity drainages and roads net works etc.
4. To provide Municipal Services such as street light, disposal of Garbage etc.

In order to provide civil amenities at the ITDP headquarters and at the same time retaining their rural character, Reckong Peo, Keylong Kaza, Killar Bharmour, Tabo and Udaipur have been declared as Special Areas under section 66 of the Himachal Town & Country Planing Act,1977 and the Special Area Development Authorities have been constituted for administering the same are with numerous functions like planning, development , civic administration, etc. An outlay of Rs. 1191.00 lakh has been proposed for 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12. Funds proposed under the scheme are to be spent on civic amenities such as metalling of roads, improvement of sewerage, street lights, parks, beautification of ponds, construction of shopping complexes and other developmental activites.

4. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Information and Publicity:-

In a democratic set-up, information and publicity serve the twin requirement of keeping the public informed of Government policies and programmes and feeding back the people's reaction thereto for applying timely correctives. Tribal areas also constitute the border belt along with Tibetan Region remain inaccessible for over five months in a year as they remain snow bound and as such poses more challenging task for public relation works as well as in establishing the man to man contact. With a view to undertaking both intensive and extensive publicity in the remote and sensitive areas, it is intended to duly make use of the traditional and modern media of publicity by way of taking up different publicity programmes in these areas.

Broad Activities of the Department

- i) To disseminate and ensure the flow of information to the public on the policies, programmes and developmental activities initiated for the people of the State at large. At the same time assess reactions of the people, take the feedback from different quarters and apprise the Government about the same.

- ii) To identify the source from where the information emanates and arrange to gather such information.
- iii) To identify the targeted audiences to whom such message and information must reach.
- iv) To initiate required and positive steps which could earn goodwill for the Government.
- v) Action to safeguard the image of the Government and raise its level to the expectations.
- vi) Relationship Building.
- vii) To explain the concept of a democratic government and its functions.
- viii) To organise and coordinate the Public Relations Activities of Government in various sectors and at various levels.
- ix) Identify the factors, which necessitate the practice of public relationing keeping in view the requirements of the Government.
- x) Understand the media and methods that are used for disseminating information and to equip the department with latest technology to keep abreast with the fast changing scenario of the media world and to take steps to maintain close liaison with the media and keep on feeding the media with developmental and constructive stories in order to fill in the blank, generally seems to be covered with anti-stories, in the absence of such truly deserving stories.

In addition to it, the following activities are proposed to be undertaken under this scheme during 2011-12:

1. Ensuring wide publicity of Government policies and programmes of State Government in the Tribal Areas.
2. To purchase PA equipments, digital cameras etc. for coverage of Govt. programs.
3. Creating awareness regarding prohibition and other social evils amongst the people of Tribal Areas.

5. WELFARE OF SCs/STs/OBCs

In Himachal Pradesh, according to 2001 Census, out of the total population of 60.77 lacs., the SCs constitute 24.72% and STs 5.87% including tribal population of Gaddies and Gujjers of merged areas as declared scheduled tribes on 13th January, 2003. The Social Justice and Empowerment Department of the State is also engaged in the Socio-economic up-liftment of STs on the basis of economic criteria. The Govt. of India have declared 56 castes as Scheduled Castes and 10 communities as Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, 48 other castes have been declared as Backward Classes.

The Welfare Department is mainly engaged in the social economic upliftment of SC/STs. The main programme under this head include (I) follow-up programme (ii) ashram schools; (iii) housing subsidy; and (iv) Schemes of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation etc. The Schematic description is as under:-

1. Bal/Balika Ashrams (Mukhya Mantri Bal Udhara Yojana):

With a view to provide shelter and education facilities etc. to orphan/destitute children between the age group of 6-18 years, the deptt., is running 5 Bal/ Balika Ashrams in govt./NGOs sector under Mukhya Mantri Bal Udhara Yojana since 2006-07 . The inmates in the ashrams are being provided free boarding, lodging and clothing facilities upto 10+2 level.

2. Follow-up Programme (Economic betterment):-

The trainees undergoing vocational training in the ITIs etc. and also the trained artisans of STs in the villages are to be provided tools and equipment costing upto Rs. 1300/- per beneficiary enabling them to earn their livelihood. This assistance encourages the beneficiary to adopt the trades in which they obtain training. Further loans are made available by the SC/ST Development Corporation on easy terms.

3. Housing Subsidy: -

Subsidy for the construction and repair of houses is provided to such SCs/STs who do not have any house of their own or whose house needs repair. For new construction in tribal areas, the department provides Rs. 48500/- as subsidy.

4. Award for Inter caste Marriage:-

Incentives are to be provided to such couples who have inter-caste marriages, so as to remove the practice of untouchability in the society. A cash award of Rs. 25000/- is being provided to the beneficiary under this scheme.

5. Improvement of Harijan Bastis:-

The funds for street pavement, drainage and construction of bowdies/ drinking water supply schemes etc. upto the estimated cost of Rs. 1.00 Lakh are provided to the Panchayats to ensure the improvement of Harijan Bastis.

6. Publicity campaign: -

The Social Justice and Empowerment Department has number of programmes to improve the social and economic conditions of the tribal population but it does not have any agency or programme to undertake extensive publicity especially in far flung and interior areas. Therefore, to undertake extensive publicity campaign activities like distribution of pamphlets, posters, small booklets and holding of camps etc. are being arranged.

7. Protection of Civil Rights(PCR) Act:

Under this scheme, the deptt. is getting 50 % assistance from Govt. of India for propagation of PCR Act,2005 and also to organize the awareness camps in rural areas.

8. Compensation to victim of atrocity:

A compensation/monetary relief amounting to Rs. 25000 to Rs. 2.00 Lakh is being provided to the members of family of SCs/STs on becoming victim of Atrocities committed by the members of other communities due to caste considerations under SC/ST(Prevention of Atrocities) Rule,1995.

9. Training & proficiency in Computer Application and allied services:

The tribal candidates shall be provided training in Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Application(One Year), DOEACC ‘O’ level (one year), DOEACC ‘A’, ‘B’, ‘C’ level(one year each), Diploma in Computer Application (Six Month), DOEACC Bio-informatics ‘O’ level(one year) and other allied courses. The deptt. shall bear the training cost not exceeding of Rs. 1200/- per month per candidate and provide stipend of Rs. 1000/- per month.

10. SCs/STs Development Corporation: -

Introductory:

The Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation was set up on 14.11.1979 for economic upliftment of SCs/STs with emphasis on those families who are living below poverty line. The Share Capital of the Corporation is contributed by the State and the Centre Governments in the ratio of 49:51.

Objective & Functions:

In the HP Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Act, functions of the Corporation have been laid down as ‘to undertake the tasks of economic upliftment of the members of the SCs and STs in the State’. The Corporation is discharging this function through various schemes which are mainly related to easy finance for income generating activities, training and assistance for higher education.

SCHEMES OF THE CORPORATION

(i) Swarojgar Yojna (Self Employment Scheme)

Under the Swarojgar Yojna i.e. Self Employment Scheme, the Corporation provides loan to the poor Scheduled Tribes families whose income is below the poverty line for setting up their income generating avocations. Under this scheme, the Corporation provides loans upto Rs. 50,000/- through commercial banks. The Corporation provides 25% of the project cost as Margin Money Loan/Deposit. Besides the Margin Money Loan/Deposit, the Corporation also provides 50% of the project cost maximum upto Rs. 10,000/- per family as

Capital Subsidy. The whole of the loan, whether from the Corporation or from the commercial banks, is made available @ 4% rate of interest. The margin between the normal rate charged by the Bank on bank loan portion of the project cost and 4% rate of interest is subsidized by the corporation by way of interest subsidy the funds for Capital Subsidy and Interest Subsidy are drawn from the Special Central Assistance(SCA), 25% of the project cost is provided as Margin Money Loan/Deposit out of the Share Capital of the Corporation.

(ii) Himswablanban Yojna (NSFDC Schemes)

For higher cost schemes, the cost of which exceeds Rs. 50,000/- the corporation provides loan to the Scheduled Tribes families in collaboration with the National Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporation(NSFDC). These loans are provided for purchase of various types of transport vehicles, agriculture implements, dairy farming, hotel-dhaba, Guest House and Cottage and Small Scale Industries.

The loan for the project cost of which does not exceed Rs. 5.00 lacs is provided at the rate of 6% and the loan for the project cost of which exceeds Rs. 5.00 lacs , is made availabe @ 8% rate of interest. The National Scheduled tribes Finance and Development Corporation provides upto 85% of the project cost as loan depending upon the nature of the project. This Corporation provides advance upto 10% of the project cost as Margin Money Loan and the loanee has to contribute only upto 5% of the cost as his margin.

(iii) Interest Free Study Loan:

The Interest Free Study Loan scheme was started in the year 1992-93. The Interest Free Study Loan is provided for post matric studies in approved technical/professional courses. The students whose family income is below Rs. 50,000/- per annum are eligible to avail loan under the scheme of "Interest Free Study Loan" from the Corporation. The maximum loan limit is Rs. 75,000/- for whole of the course and Rs. 15,000/- per year.

(iv) Hast Shilp Vikas Yojna (Working Capital Assistance to artisans)

The Hast Shilp Vikas Yojna was started in the year 1997-98. Under this scheme the Corporation provides working capital assistance to artisans. The artisans are required to form a group/society or association for

availing working capital assistance from the Corporation. The Corporation provides working capital loan upto Rs. 5,000/- per artisan at 2% rate of interest per annum. The working capital assistance/loan is made available for two years and it is free of interest.

(v) Laghu Vikray Kendra Yojna(Shop Shed Scheme) :

Under this scheme, the Corporation provides loan to the Municipal Committees/Notified Area Committees/Block Samities and Gram Panchayats in tribal areas for construction of shop/sheds at 4% rate of interest. Such shops/sheds constructed with the help of financial assistance from the Corporation are only rented out to the scheduled tribes families at concessional rate of rent. There is a binding on the Local Body concerned that the rental charges from the SCs and STs allottees would not be more than 60% of the prevailing market rent. Maximum loan is Rs. 50,000/- per shop/shed in difficult areas and under special circumstances, it is Rs. 60,000/-.

6. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

1. Labour and Labour Welfare

For the protection of labour against occupational hazards and exploitation and also ensuring the best possible utilisation of available manpower; it is rather imperative to setup a competent machinery which is capable of matching the demand for labour on the one hand and supply of this important factor of production on the other. For the achievement of this objective, the scheme relative to opening of labour offices, employment offices, vocational guidance units and collection of employment market information are being executed and welfare of labour is ensured by enforcing various labour laws in the tribal areas of district Lahaul is being looked after by the Labour Inspector stationed at Kullu in addition to his own duties that of Kinnaur and Spiti by the Labour inspector posted at Rampur. As a number of Hydel Projects are coming up in the tribal area especially in Kinnaur district, it is, therefore imperative to setup separate machinery. In view of this the Govt. has already created one labour circle for Project area in Kinnaur district. At present there is only one post of Labour Officer (Project) for tribal areas with headquarter at Rampur and one post of

Labour Inspector at Karchham. These posts have been created to take care of welfare of the workers by enforcing of labour laws in tribal area.

A LABOUR:

IMPLEMENTATION OF LABOUR LAWS IN TRIBAL AREA

This scheme was previously known as Industrial Relations, Enforcement of Labour Laws in Tribal Area. At present one post of each Labour Officer, Labour Inspector and Driver are existing under this scheme. The Labour Officer (Project) and Driver for Tribal Area with headquarter at Rampur. The expenditure on salary etc. under this scheme will be charged on Non-Plan.

B EMPLOYMENT SERVICES IN TRIBAL AREAS

For rendering employment assistance and Vocational Guidance services to the job seekers in the tribal area. 2 District Employment Exchanges at Reckong-Peo and Keylong and six sub-office Employment Exchanges at Pangi, Bharmour, Udaipur Kaza, Nichar and Pooh are functioning under this scheme. It is proposed to strengthen employment services in Tribal areas during 11th Plan 2007-2012 period.

7. SOCIAL WELFARE AND NUTRITION

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Schematic details are as under:-

1. Scholarships to disabled:-

The main purpose of the scheme is to assist the disabled students so as to ensure such education, academic, technical or professional training to enable them to become useful member of the society. This scheme is applicable to all categories of disabled students having disability of 40% or above whose parent's annual income does not exceed Rs. 60,000/- The rates of scholarship are as follows:-

Sr.No.	Standard	Rate of scholarship for day scholar per month(in Rs.)	Rate of scholarship for boarder per month(in Rs.)
1.	1 st to 5 th class	150/-	300/-
2.	6 th to 8 th class	200/-	400/-

3.	9 th to 10 th class	250/-	500/-
4.	Senior Secondary (10+2)	300/-	600/-
5.	BA/BSc/BCom etc.	350/-	700/-
6.	BE/BTech/MBBS/LLB/ BEd & other professional students	400/-	800/-
7.	MA/MSc/MCom/LLM/ MEd	450/-	900/-

Marriage Grant to disabled:

It has been felt that the marriage of disabled causes a big problem to the parents. It has therefore been decided to provide incentives for marrying handicapped. This scheme has been introduced under which cash award of Rs. 5000/- was given till 2006 and now Rs. 8000/- are admissible 40% to 74% disability and Rs. 15000/- from 75% and above disability.

Rehabilitation of Inmates of Bal/Balika Ashrams:

The inmates coming out of the Bal/Balika Ashrams in the State, if not properly rehabilitated in the society, are likely to go astray with the result that the very purpose of providing of Social security to these children and their bringing up in suitable atmosphere would be defeated. Therefore, children at their release from Bal/Balika Ashrams are proposed to be provided assistance for their rehabilitation including higher studies and vocational training.

Marriage of Destitute Girls and Women(Mukhya Mantri Kanya Dan Yojna):

In Himachal Pradesh the poor parents in interior areas often find it difficult to arrange the marriage of their girls where one of the parents (earning member) dies. The government is providing grant upto Rs, 11001/- each for their marriages.

Widow Re-marriage:-

This scheme is started in 2004-05 for rehabilitation of widows by encouraging men to enter into wedlock with widows by providing some monetary incentive/grant of Rs. 25000/- only to couple out of which cash grant of Rs. 10000/- will be given to widow at the time of marriage and Rs. 15000/- will be

kept in form of NSC/FD jointly at least for five years subject to the condition that both men and women should be above the age of 21 years and 18 years respectively but not above the age of 50 years at the time of wedlock.

Mother Teresa Ashahay Matri Sambal Yojana:-

Under this scheme annual grant of Rs. 1000/- and upto 2 children Rs. 2000/- will be provided to all BPL, widows, divorcees and deserted women for upbringing of their children in addition to the widow pension.

Old Age/Widow Pension:

The Old Age Pension scheme was originally inherited from erstwhile composite state of Punjab on its reorganization in 1966. The scheme was revised w.e.f 01.04.1979 and retitled as “Himachal Pradesh Old Age Pension and Relief to Disable Rule” and Widow Pension scheme.

Under the scheme old-age pension was allowed at the rate of Rs. 330/- per month to such persons whose age is 60 years and above and to the persons whose age is 65 years and above under National Social Assistance Program(NSAP). There is no age bar in the case of widows and handicapped.

Integrated Child Development Services(ICDS):

Under ICDS 556 Anganwari Centres are functioning in the tribal areas and following services are being provided through Anganwadis:

1. Supplementary Nutrition(50:50)
2. Nutrition and Health Education
3. Health Check up.
4. Referral Services.
5. Immunisation.
6. Pre-school education.

The expenditure under this scheme is borne in the ratio of 90:10 by the Central and State Govt. from financial year 2009-10.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme:

This is an important head of minimum need programme. Under this scheme supplementary nutrition containing the prescribed calories and proteins is provided to the children below 0-6 years of age and to nursing and expectant mothers belonging to the poor sections of the society. The programme is run for about 300 days in a year. The cost of food being provided to the children and expectant/ nursing mothers is Rs. 0.95 per child and Rs. 1.15 per mother per day. Initially programme was started in the Dev. Block Pooh and was later was extended to other areas i.e. Pangi, Bharmour, Spiti, Nichar, Lahaul and Kalpa. The following package of services are being provided in such subjects:-

1. Supplementary Nutrition, 2. Immunization, 3. Health check up, 4. Referral services, 5. Nutrition and health education 6.Pre-school education.

At present 72 ICDS projects are functioning in the State under Centrally Sponsored Scheme out of which 7 are in tribal areas. Presently children and expectant/nursing mothers are being provided necessary nutrition under this scheme.

C. GENERAL SERVICES

XII GENERAL SERVICES

1. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME (Public Works):

Building (PW) Non Residential

43% of the total area of Himachal Pradesh constitutes tribal area under districts of Lahaul & Spiti, Kinnaur and partly under Chamba District. For Administrative needs suitable public Buildings for various departments at the District, Sub-Divisional and Tehsil Head Quarters are essentially required in difficult mountainous tribal areas. Separate funds under various plan heads are earmarked and public building construction programme has accordingly been taken in hand to meet out needs of the tribal area.

The scheme of construction of functional buildings was included as a plan programme from the beginning of the Fifth Plan to provide office-like accommodation at all levels. Building of General Administration, judiciary, Public Works Department, District Administration, Land Revenue Department,

Excise & Taxation, Police, Jails etc. are covered under the Head Buildings (PW). Demand for proper office buildings throughout the tribal area has increased since large number of offices are functioning in improper and hired accommodation.

2. (I) TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT MACHINERY:

The Tribal Development Department came into existence on 9th June, 1976 after separation from the Planning department with the objective/purpose to give special focus on the social and economical upliftment of most deprived class of society i.e Scheduled Tribes with its Headquarter at Shimla and also to handle the work relating to the Single Consolidated Demand- Tribal Sub Plan (Demand No. 31). In the field level i.e. in Scheduled Areas of Himachal Pradesh five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) had been opened viz. ITDP Kinnaur at Reckong Peo, ITDP Lahaul at Keylong, ITDP Spiti at Kaza, ITDP Pangi at Killar and ITDP Bharmour.

(ii) NUCLEUS BUDGET FOR TRIBAL AREA:

This scheme was introduced in 1979-80 with the provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh for the each ITDP but in 1991-92 this amount was raised to Rs. 15.00 lakh to ITDP Kinnaur having 3 CD Blocks, since then Rs. 5.00 lakh was available for such CD block rather than each ITDP (the limit was revised to Rs. 10.00 lakh each CD block vide HP Nucleus Budget Rules for Tribal Areas, 1995 till 31.03.2008) which is further revised vide Govt. letter No. TBD(C)2-15/99-II dated 05.05.2008 keeping in view the population/habitations of ITDP Lahaul and Bharmour ,which is more than double of Spiti and Pangi, as under:-

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. ITDP Kinnaur | Rs. 30.00 Lakhs @ Rs. 10.00 Lakhs per Development Block. |
| 2. ITDP Spiti | Rs. 10.00 Lakhs |
| 3. ITDP Lahaul | Rs. 20.00 Lakhs @ Rs. 10.00 Lakhs for Civil Sub-Division Keylong and Rs. 10.00 Lakhs for Civil Sub-Division Udaipur. |
| 4. ITDP Pangi | Rs. 10.00 Lakhs |
| 5. ITDP Bharmour | Rs. 20.00 Lakhs @ Rs. 10.00 Lakhs for Bharmour Tehsil and Rs. 10.00 Lakhs for Holi Sub-Tehsil. |

Funds under this scheme are available for local development works as have no recurring liability and for which adequate normal and specific budget provision is not available. The maximum limit of expenditure per scheme would be Rs. 1.00 lakh subject to the condition that it would benefit at least five different families living in the area.

Besides this, for ensuring effective people's participation towards fulfilling their developmental needs in terms of infrastructure at the grass root level as well as to supplement govt. efforts/resources the another scheme VIKAS MEIN JAN SAHYOG is also in operation in Tribal areas

(iii) VIDHAYAK KSHETRA VIKAS NIDHI YOJNA:

This scheme has been introduced for implementation as a State Sector scheme from the financial year 1999-2000. The objective of the scheme is to authorise the Members of Legislature Assembly to recommend small works of capital nature such as constructions of school rooms, Ayurvedic dispensaries, Animal Husbandry dispensaries, Primary health centres, Handpumps, link roads, community Bhawans , Health equipments, foot bridges etc. as demanded by their constituents. Under this scheme each MLA has the choice to suggest the Resident Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners, Additional Deputy Commissioner and Addl. Distt. Magistrate of the area to carry out specific works.

3.FIRE SERVICES:-

A provision of Rs. 29.00 lakh for the 11th Five Year Plan 2007-2012 and funds are provided for Fire Station established at Reckong Peo under 12th Finance Commission.

4.BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:-

1. In view of persistent demands and considering the overall situation in the border areas of Himachal Pradesh, the Planning Commission, Govt. of India decided to extend Border Area Development Programme to Himachal Pradesh for the three blocks viz. Kalpa and Pooh Blocks of Kinnaur District and Spiti Block of Lahaul-Spiti Districts having borders with China from 1998-99. The basic objective of the scheme is to meet the special needs of the people living

in remote, inaccessible areas situated near the border. The emphasis is to be laid on schemes for employment promotion, production oriented activities and schemes which provide critical inputs to the social sectors. As per guidelines, the funds under Special Central Assistance has been made available to border blocks of the State considering the length of the border area and population of the bordering blocks. The Planning Commission Govt. of India and Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India has provided Rs. 3547.00 lakh during the period of 9th Five Year Plan beginning from 1998-99 to 2001-02 and Rs.4573.86 lakh during 10th Five Year Plan 2002-2007 as Special Central Assistance under this programme. An outlay of Rs. 18675.62 lakh is proposed for comprehensive development plan for Himachal Pradesh during 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12 under Border Area Development Programme for these three Blocks. Out of above proposed outlays, Rs. 1297.00 lakh is proposed for financial year 2011-12 for various infrastructural developments relevant to these border blocks.

Area & Population:

2. The area and population of the BADP blocks having border with China is as under:-

District	BADP Block	Geographical area (sq.km.)	Population as per 2001 census
1. Kinnaur	i) Kalpa	1674	29361
	ii) Pooh	3378	22343
2. Lahaul & Spiti	i) Spiti	7591	10679
Total: Border Blocks		12643	62383
Himachal Pradesh		55673	6077900

Plan Allocations:

District	Border Block	Allocations under BADP			(Rs. in lakh)
		During 9th Plan	During 10th Plan	During 11th Plan (Proposed)	
1. Kinnaur	i) Kalpa	1129.00	1447.43	5772.28	
	ii) Pooh	1144.63	1326.21	5944.09	

2.Lahaul & Spiti	i) Spiti	1273.37	1744.22	6959.25
Total:		3547.00	4573.86	18675.62

The above allocation of funds among three blocks has been made 60% on the basis of population and 40% on area as general principle adopted by the Tribal Development Department of the State for the allocation of funds under decentralized planning programmes. The Border areas constitute about 23% of the geographical area of the State inhabited by about 1% of the total State population.

3. The Kalpa and Pooh Blocks of the District Kinnaur and Spiti Block of the District Lahaul & Spiti constitute the parts of the tribal areas (Scheduled Area) in Himachal Pradesh. These parts of tribal areas of the State is situated between north latitude $31^{\circ} 05' 50''$ and $32^{\circ} 59' 57''$ and east longitude $77^{\circ} 45' 00''$ and $79^{\circ} 00' 35''$. It is bounded by Tibet in the east and Ladakh District of Jammu & Kashmir in the north. These areas are amongst the remotest and most inaccessible areas in Himachal Pradesh with average altitude being 3281 meter above the mean sea level. The most distinguishing mark of these tribal areas is that they are very vast in area but extremely small in population with the result per unit cost of infrastructure is very exorbitant.

4. The Border areas of Himachal Pradesh fall in the outer Himalayas and hence the terrain and the climatic conditions are highly inhospitable. Border Blocks are high altitude cold condense having scanty rainfall. The agriculture activities are possible under assured irrigation conditions. The villages are located in remote and far-flung area requiring huge network of roads to connect them. Hence the cost of development of infrastructure is enormous and within the limited resources available in the State Plan, we are unable to keep pace to meet the desired objective within a reasonable time frame. Needless to say that the core infrastructure line roads, irrigation, agriculture, electrification and institutional infrastructural development lead to sustainable development in the long run and hence these sectors require speedy development by way of mobilizing additional resources. In addition to develop educated manpower to generate indigenous entrepreneurship, it is also imperative to improve the quality

of schools and college infrastructure including the hostels. Hence under the Border Area Development Programme major focus is proposed to be given on the infrastructure activities like roads, irrigation, agriculture/horticulture, electrification, education and health sectors.

Objectives:

6. As the main objective of the programme is to meet the special needs of the people living in remote, inaccessible areas situated near the border and the emphasis is to be laid on the schemes for employment promotion, production oriented activities and schemes which provide critical inputs to the social sectors, as such the infrastructure and economic development activities will be the main focus of the development strategy of the Border Area Development Programme in Kalpa and Pooh Blocks of the Kinnaur district and Spiti Block of the District Lahaul & Spiti.

Administrative Framework for Programme Implementation:

7. All the three Border Blocks in Himachal fall in the Scheduled Area. For development of Scheduled Area, the concept of Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) is in operation. Pooh and Kalpa Blocks of Kinnaur District, comprising of total of three Blocks, form part of ITDP Kinnaur and Spiti Block is an independent ITDP. For the administration of Scheduled Area, Single Line Administration has been introduced.

Since all the 3 Border Blocks are part of Scheduled Area of the State, BADP is also implemented by Tribal Development Department under the single line administration as mentioned above. The BADP provisions are part of Tribal Sub Plan and Tribal Development Department incurs expenditure without awaiting releases from Ministry of Home Affairs as per the quarterly norm of expenditure prescribed for Tribal Sub Plan. However, it is the responsibility of Tribal Development Department to ensure releases from Government of India as per allocations made by Government of India. This system has worked very well and utilization of funds under BADP had been satisfactory within the guidelines

of the programme and as a result State had been able to get additional allocations from Ministry from year to year.

The State Level Screening Committee headed by Chief Secretary is already in place and the Committee meets from time to time for approval of Plan as well as monitoring and as a result, State have been able to submit the annual proposals to the Ministry with the prescribed schedule.

11th Five Year Plan Projections:

8. During the balance period of 11th Plan it is proposed to avail maximum allocations under BADP against projected amount of Rs. 186.75 crore to meet the critical gaps for implementation of identified schemes detailed in the subsequent pages.

Preparation of Micro Plan and Capacity building:

9. Micro level plans required to be prepared as recommended by Task Force could not be prepared because due to Elections Model Code of Conduct remained in operation from October to December during 2007. After December till April the areas are snow bound and also capacity buildings of PRIs and implementing agencies is required for preparation of Micro Plans. Accordingly provisions for capacity building have been made.

Investment Priority for habitations located along the Border:

10. In the mountains the criteria of distances of habitations from the Border for investment prioritization is not wholly objective hence. Combination of proximity to border in terms of distance and geographical delineation by natural boundary has been taken into account. The Indo-China border is towards the east of Border Blocks and hence the areas located on left bank of River Spiti and River Sutlej has been identified for priority investment, particularly for Community Centres and conservation of heritage monuments. Maps and the listing of priority habitations have been detailed in the subsequent pages.

As per guidelines, the funds under Special Central Assistance have been made available to the Border Blocks of the State considering the length of the Border area and population of the bordering area. The Planning commission Govt. of India provided Rs. 400 lakhs as Special Central Assistance under this programme for the year 1998-99 and 1999-2000 respectively. These funds were made available as an additive to normal Central Assistance to the Himachal Pradesh for meeting the special problems faced by the people of the border areas. Hence these funds are not to be used to replace normal state plan flows. Contrary to these instructions the State Planning Department has earmarked Rs. 416 lakh for the Border Area Development programme for 2003-04 within the 9% allocation of the Annual Tribal sub-Plan 2003-04 out of the total State Plan. The tribal Development department has already requested the State Planning Department to treat the funds of the Border Area Development Programme as an additive to the Tribal Sub-Plan as per guidelines issued by the Planning Commission. Year-wise release is as under:

Year	Amount (in Lakhs)
1. 1998-99	400.00
2. 1999-2000	400.00
3. 2000-01	816.00
4. 2001-02	1931.00
5. 2002-03	1097.85
6. 2003-04	416.00
7. 2004-05	982.00
8. 2005-06	642.05
9. 2006-07	1269.00
10. 2007-08	1119.00
11. 2008-09	1297.00
12.2009-10	1297.00
13.2010-11	1297.00
14.2011-12	1297.00 (Proposed)

The works under BADP shall be carried out as a deposit work through the concerned executing agencies in the area falling under the Border Area Development blocks.

Provision for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme:-

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, hostels for Tribal Boys/Girls studying at various Govt. Degree Colleges / Universities are under construction on 50:50 matching basis.

An outlay of Rs. 490.00 under Book Bank Scheme and Rs. 271.00 lakh under pre-coaching center for STs has been proposed for the 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12.

SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE SCHEDULED AREAS

Resource inadequacy affecting implementation of various programmes undertaken under the Tribal Sub-Plan had prompted the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India to supplement the efforts of the State Govt by extending Special Central Assistance as an additive to the State Tribal Sub-Plan in 1977-78 and this constitutes part of the overall strategy of the tribal Sub-Plan. The objective and scope of Special Central Assistance to the Tribal Sub-Plan which was originally meant for filling up of the critical gaps in the family based income generation activities of the Tribal Sub Plan has now been expanded to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities and the infrastructure incidental thereto not only family based but also run by the Self Help Groups/Community. The ultimate objective of extending Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan is to boost the demand based income generation programme for raising the economic and social status of tribals.

Sectoral/schematic description follows hereafter.

1.AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES:

1 AGRICULTURE:

Schematic description follows:-

- (i) **Distribution of micro nutrients:** - For higher production and proper growth of the plants, use of micro-nutrients is essential. Funds proposed are for meeting expenditure on 50% subsidy on cost and 100% transport subsidy upto retail point.
- (ii) **Distribution of plant protection material and equipments:-** Funds proposed under this scheme are supplemental to State Plan effort for providing 50% subsidy on cost of plant protection material and equipment.
- (iii) **Distribution of improved agricultural implements:-** Under this scheme, farmers are provided agricultural implements at 50% cost in addition to meeting 100% transportation cost of the same from storage to distribution points in addition to that under State Plan.

- (iv) **Development of oilseeds and pulses:-** Under this scheme, it is proposed to layout demonstration plots on cultivators fields so as to guide them about improved technology to be adopted for raising oilseeds and pulses crops. Entire cost on account of the said demonstrations shall be borne under this scheme. Seeds of pulses and oilseeds shall be supplied to the farmers at 50% cost.
- (v) **Improved Seed Programme:-** Funds proposed are supplemental to state Plan efforts to provide 50% subsidy on cost of improved seeds.

2. HORTICULTURE:-

Programmatic description follows:-

1. Package programme for dry and other fruit crops:

This scheme is supplementary scheme to the area expansion programme under State Plan scheme. Under the programme 50% subsidy is proposed on the cost of purchasing material and other inputs for the establishment and maintenance of orchards by the tribal farmers. An outlay of Rs. 223.58 lakh has been proposed for 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12.

2. Establishment of garden colonies/community gardens:

The garden colony is the concept of developing fruit plantations in compact areas under common fencing. Main objective of this scheme is to reduce the expenditure on fencing and orchard operations by collective approach of the group of six or more farmers. Similarly, large chunks of waste land around the villages can be preferably utilized by planting orchards either through new plantations or by top working wild fruit trees with improved economic varieties of fruits. The incentives to the farmers/village community will be provided as per approved rates/procedures of the State Govt. for the establishment of such gardens. An outlay of Rs.73.02 lakh has been proposed for 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12.

3. Transportation subsidy on various horticultural inputs upto VEO circle level:

This scheme aims at providing 100% subsidy on transportation of various horticultural inputs upto village extension officers headquarter to the

nearest road head, so as to ensure timely supply of orchard inputs to the fruit growers on reasonable rates for scientific management of orchards. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.72.58 lakh has been proposed for 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

Animal Husbandry is an integral part of agriculture and it not only provides additional income to the tribal farmers but also provides nutritious food in the form of milk, egg and meat. Sheep and goat are the main source of wool and woolen garments to provide the protection against extreme cold in winter in the tribal areas.

Schematic discription is as under:

1. Continuation of exp. on freight subsidy on feed:

With the supply of cross-breed livestock, it is essential to provide them with balanced feed. Therefore, under the scheme, the transportation on feed is subsidized 100% so that the farmers can purchase this feed on factory prices. In this way, full potential of cross breed/improved animals can be provided.

2. Continuation of expenditure on Poultry Development:

To encourage poultry, the Department has established two poultry units one each at Tapri & Peo in Kinnaur District where improved poultry breeds are being maintained and birds are distributed from these units to the farmers.

3. Continuation of expenditure on Sheep & Wool Development:

The Department has established Sheep Breeding Farm at Karchham where exotic breed of sheep is being reared. Improved rams from this farm are distributed to the farmers for cross breeding the local sheep.

4. Continuation of expenditure on Yak Breeding:-

Yaks which are priced animals for the tribal people, has not lost sight of the Department. For this purpose, the department is providing male yaks to interested breeders for hybridisation because such hybrids can withstand the extreme climatic conditions of the area. The Himachal Pradesh Agriculture University, Palampur has taken up a research programme on Yak, which involves study of physiological behaviour of yak and its hybrids. For this purpose, a Yak

Breeding Farm which was established by the Department has been taken over by the H.P. Agriculture University. Studies are also being made on cross of female yak and jersey bulls.

5. Cont. of exp. on transportation of breeding animal:-

This scheme is extending breeding facilities through natural services by providing pure Jersey selected bulls to the Panchayats from the departmental Cattle Breeding Farms free of cost and freight. The bulls thus maintained by the concerned Panchayats. Liquid nitrogen containers are also purchased for carrying out A.I. work out of the scheme. Due to difficult terrain, pack animals are also subsidised to 50% so that the farmers could augment their income.

6. Continuation of expenditure on fodder development and minikit testing programme:-

Under this scheme, a plot of land is selected to grow fodder which is climatically suitable under the close supervision of the Departmental official. The seed and fertiliser is supplied under the scheme on 100% subsidy.

4. FISHERIES:

The tribal areas provide beautiful trekking, grounding and the availability of fish in these tribal areas would be an added attraction to the trekkers and tourists. Fish farming will also help to generate sizeable employment and income among tribal farmers. Under Special Central Assistance this work was started during the 6th Plan is being continued to its logical end. In addition, it is proposed to provide assistance by way of subsidy for developing trout farming. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been proposed for 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12.

5. INDUSTRY & MINERALS

Apart from State Schemes Central assistance is provided for the development of handloom, handicraft and Khadi & Village Industries. This assistance is provided to H.P. Handicrafts and Handloom Corporation and H.P. Khadi & Village Industries Board for providing training and promotion of carding plants and employment generation programme.

The schemes being run by H.P. Khadi and village Industries Board:-

1. Carding plant at Reckong Peo.

2. Sales shops at Pooh, Sangla, Tapri and Akpa.
3. Spinning and weaving training centre Thangi.

It is proposed that the H.P. State Handicrafts and Handloom Corp. shall be provided funds for setting up of raw material-cum-procurement depots to cater to the weaver/artisans in the tribal areas and scheduled tribes in other areas of the Pradesh by the Handicrafts and Handloom Corporation. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been proposed for this during 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12. In order to upgrade the skill in the handicraft and handlooms among tribal youth both boys and girls the training programme particularly imparting of training in weaving of shawls etc. are being organised and various tools and stipends are provided to the trainee during training.

SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE NON-SCHEDULED AREAS

As per the policy of the Govt. a special provision of funds are being provided under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan so as to bring Scheduled Tribes of MADA and Dispersed tribal population residing in non-scheduled areas of the State under the perview of Tribal Sub-Plan since 1987-88. Under this scheme it is proposed to provide 50% subsidy on various agricultural/horticultural inputs for the establishment and maintenance of new orchards, mushroom growing units, bee-keeping units besides providing training in mushroom cultivation, beekeeping, nursery production to the tribal farmers. During the training period the farmers shall be provided subsistence allowances and other incentives as per the approved procedure of the State Govt. Besides this capital subsidy and interest subsidy on loans to the S.T. beneficiaries are also provided.

In order to implement the schemes as per guidelines an attempt has been made to identify those villages having more than 50% tribal population and those villages having ST population more than 100 persons but concentration less than 50% of total population in non-scheduled areas and MADA so that infrastructure activities could also be taken up in such villages under Special Central Assistance to the Tribal Sub-Plan.

According to 2001 Census there are 341 such villages where concentration of Scheduled Tribes is more than 50% and 349 are those where concentration of Scheduled Tribe population is more than 100 persons but less than 50% of total population in non-scheduled areas of H.P.

Development Strategy Non-Scheduled Area:

- (i) Individual beneficiary programmes will receive full financial support under Special Central Assistance.
- (ii) Infrastructural gaps will be met out of Special Central Assistance; in addition the State Govt. will fund such infrastructural projects under Bharat Nirman, NABARD assistance and by way of projects specific

additional allocation.

Prioritisation of Villages for Development:

For infrastructural development the villages having tribal population will be taken up in the following priority.

- (i) First priority will be assigned to villages having substantial tribal population in that village i.e. more than 50% population of the village comprises of Scheduled Tribes.
- (ii) Next priority will be given to the villages where tribal population is less than 50% of the total population but having more than 100 tribal persons in such villages.

Indicative list of infrastructural schemes those can be taken up:

Following schemes can be taken up to fill up the infrastructural gap in such villages having tribal concentration as per priority mentioned above:

- (i) Link roads.
- (ii) Water Supply schemes.
- (iii) Rural Electrification (excluding transmission and distribution).
- (iv) Minor irrigation schemes provided that minimum CCA belonging to Scheduled Tribe is 25% of the total CCA.
- (v) Health, Education, Animal Husbandry Buildings including infrastructure for Dairy Development and Marketing.
- (vi) Basic amenities like Water Supply Scheme for common water tap or water connections, free single point electrification to the houses of scheduled tribes belonging to B.P.L. family and construction of water harvesting structures/community water storage tanks under Agriculture Soil Conservation schemes.

- (vii) Minimum basic amenities like drainage, village paths, community centres etc. where it is essentially required.

The sectoral activities are as under:

1.AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES:

1 AGRICULTURE:

Schematic description follows:-

- i) Distribution of fertilizers:** - For higher production and proper growth of the plants, use of micro-nutrients/fertilizer is essential. Till now, micronutrients could not be encouraged. Funds proposed are for meeting expenditure on 50% subsidy on cost and 100% transport subsidy upto retail point.
- ii) Expenditure on Seed Multiplication:** Funds proposed under this scheme are to provide improved seeds of different varieties of crops generally cultivated in the particular area on subsidized rates.
- iii) Agricultural Machinery and Implements:-** Funds proposed under this scheme are for meeting expenditure on distribution of agricultural implements suitable to local conditions at 50% cost and 100% subsidy on its transportation from procurement point to distribution point.
- iv) Development of vegetables/potato:-** This scheme envisages to increase income of farmers through production of vegetable and vegetable seeds. Those vegetables may be given importance who are eco-friendly with that particular area. Under this scheme vegetable seedling, green houses/glass houses would be introduced to increase its production and societies of farmers growing vegetables shall be formed to tackle with the marketing, transportation and selling components of the product.

To supplement the earnings of farmers in tribal concentrated villages and MADA pockets they are encouraged to increase the production/productivity of seed potato to make more production of Potato.

Funds proposed under the scheme are for meeting 50% subsidy expenditure on cost of seed potato and 100% transportation subsidy.

v) Plant Protection : Funds proposed under this scheme are to save crops from pests and diseases. Under this scheme farmers are provided with plant protection equipments, chemicals viz pesticides/insecticides /fungicides at 50% cost. 100 % transportation cost of these materials shall be borne under the scheme.

vi) Training of farmers :- The main aim of this scheme is to spread the technical know-how of different improved techniques of agriculture, latest methods of cultivation, crop cycle, regarding improved varieties of different crops, to make them aware of different diseases affecting the crop. Under this scheme training camps of farmers under the supervision of Agriculture Scientists from Agriculture University are to be organized.

2. SOIL CONSERVATION (AGRICULTURE): -

Under this scheme provision has been kept to reduce the soil erosion and degradation. The scheme is emphasizing upon the construction of water storage, water harvesting structures and water tanks as well as implementation of irrigation schemes both on community as well as individual basis.

3. HORTICULTURE:-

The scheme-wise description is as under: -

1. Distribution of implements and Machinery:

Under this scheme horticulture implements and machinery are to be provided to the farmers on the subsidized rates. 50% subsidy on the cost of implements and Machinery and 100% its transportation upto distribution point is given under this scheme.

2. Exp. on Plant Protection:

Funds proposed under this scheme are to save the fruit plants from pests and diseases. Under this scheme farmers are provided with

plant protection equipments, chemicals viz pesticides/insecticides /fungicides at 50% cost. 100 % transportation cost of these materials shall be borne under this scheme.

3. Development of floriculture:

In the non-scheduled areas of the State there is a wide potential of floriculture. Which can be used as a source of earning of the people. The tribal farmers in the non-tribal areas may be encouraged to grow wide range of flowers, ornamental plants and its seeds and bulbs etc.

4. Dev. of Mushroom:

Mushrooms are popular for their delicacy, flavour as well as food value. The agro-climatic conditions prevailing in the many parts of the state provide ample scope for the cultivation of mushrooms both for domestic as well as export purposes. Compost for the production of mushroom is provided by two units i.e. Chambaghat in Distt. Solan and Palampur in Distt. Kangra to cater the needs of mushroom growers of district Shimla, Solan, Sirmour, Kangra, Chamba, Hamirpur, Una and Bilaspur. Under this scheme the farmers of scheduled tribes communities should be encouraged to grow mushroom and necessary assistance should be given to them for the purpose.

5. Training of Farmers:

Under this scheme training camps/workshops/seminars/courses/study tours should be organised to transfer the technical know-how to farmers. Man should be trained to cater the need of skilled manpower of Horticulture Industry so that the employment opportunities could be generated.

6. Distribution of Fruit plants:

Under this scheme, improved varieties of fruit plants, seedling and root stocks are distributed to the farmers on the subsidised rated. 50% subsidy on the cost of plant and 100 % subsidy upto the distribution point is provided under this scheme.

7. Providing of Plastic tanks:

Under this scheme Plastic tanks are provided to the farmers at 50% subsidised rates to supplement the irrigation needs of the farmers of scheduled tribes communities.

4. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

Schematic description follows:-

1. Feed and Fodder:-

Under this scheme, a plot of land is selected to grow fodder which is climatically suitable under the close supervision of the departmental official. The seed and fertilisers is supplied under the scheme on 100% subsidy.

2. Sheep Drenching and Dipping:

Under this scheme expenditure is to be incurred to protect the sheep from different transmitted diseases. Under this programme medicines are drenched to sheep and sheep are passed through the medicinal solution contained in a tub. This protects sheep from different harmful diseases.

6. GIA to Wool Federation:-

Under this scheme 10% of total procurement cost is given to the Wool Federation for encouraging sheep rearing among tribal sheep breeders.

5. FISHERIES:

In order to bring economic betterment to the tribal farmers efforts are being made to practise fish farming among them so that a sizeable employment is created among un-employed youth and they may earn their income out of this trade. It is proposed to provide assistance by way of subsidy for developing trout farming. An outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakh has been proposed for 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12 for the purpose. It is intended to grant 50% assistance to fish farmer (subject to maximum of Rs. 5000 per farmer) for construction of ponds and 100% subsidy on fish seed transportation.

6. FOREST:

Funds have been proposed for C/O of forest roads during 2011-12.

7. RURAL DEV.:

Funds have been proposed for community dev. works for disperse tribes and MADA Pockets during 2011-12.

8. MINOR IRRIGATION:

Funds have been proposed to carry out irrigation works for disperse tribes and MADA Pockets during 2011-12.

9. INDUSTRY:-

In order to upgrade the skill in the handicraft and handlooms among tribal youth both boys and girls the training programme particularly imparting of training in weaving of shawls etc. are being organised and various tools and stipends are provided to the trainee during training. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been proposed for 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12 to encourage the Handicrats and Handlooms activities among the tribal people in non-scheduled areas.

10. ROADS AND BRIDGES:-

There are a number of unconnected villages where sizeable population of scheduled tribes is residing as such efforts are being made in a well planned manner to connect these villages through link roads out of the funds under Special Central Assistance. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 200.00 lakh has been proposed for 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12. Additional funds will be provided depending upon physical progress of the roads already taken in hand for execution.

11. RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND MINOR IRRIGATION:-

Water supply schemes covering census villages having substantial tribal population in the village i.e. more than 50% population of the village comprises of STs or villages where tribal population is less than 50% of the total population but having more than 100 tribal persons, the entire expenditure will be charged to Special Central Assistance. For providing safe drinking water facilities in the scheduled tribes concentrated villages an outlay of Rs. 85.00 lakh has been proposed for 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12 under the scheme for dispersed tribes residing in non-tribal areas and for tribals residing in MADA pockets under rural water supply scheme during 2011-12.

14. WELFARE OF STs:-

A provision of Rs.61.65 lakh has been proposed for 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12 for providing basic amenities and follow up program in the ST concentrated in Non-scheduled areas.