

INDIA. STUDY TEAM ON TRIBAL
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES : REPORT

HIMACHAL PRADESH

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Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes

HIMACHAL PRADESH

**Committee on Plan Projects
PLANNING COMMISSION**

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PREFACE

O.1 At the instance of the Planning Commission, the Committee on Plan Projects constituted in its Resolution No. COPP/Adm/16(1)/66 dated 26th October, 1966, (Annexure I), a Study Team on Tribal development Programmes with the object of giving practical effect to the recommendations made in the Original Fourth Five Year Plan Draft Outline for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and for assisting State Governments in evolving concrete schemes of development specially adapted to the needs and conditions of tribal communities and areas. The Team, as originally constituted, consisted of Shri P. Shilu Go as Chairman and Sarvashri L.M. Shrikant and B. Mehta as Members. Shri B. Mehta resigned the membership of the Team on February 20, 1967, and Shri T. Sivasankar was appointed as Member in his place.

O.2 The Resolution constituting the Study Team provides for the co-option of a member by the Study Team from each State in consultation with the Chief Minister of the State for the study of development programmes in respect of that State. For Himachal Pradesh, the Study Team had the privilege of counting Shri Des Raj Mahajan, Speaker of the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, as its Coopted Member.

(ii)

0.3 This report is based on an on-the-spot study of the various tribal development programmes undertaken in the Territory. The report was discussed with the Administration at the draft stage and their suggestions and comments have been duly taken into consideration while finalising it. The Study Team wishes to thank the Administration for the facilities provided by them for the conduct of the study. The Team is also grateful to Shri Des Raj Mahajan, the co-opted member, for the keen interest which he evinced in the study. His knowledge and experience of tribal welfare work in Himachal Pradesh have been of great value to the Team in the preparation of its report.

Chapter I.

INTRODUCTION

Area and Population

Himachal Pradesh as originally constituted consisted of six districts - Mahasu, Kinnaur, Mandi, Chamba, Sirmour and Bilaspur. Four new districts namely, Simla, Kulu, Kangra and Lahaul and Spiti were added to it following the reorganisation of the Punjab State on November 1, 1966. The district-wise area and population of the Pradesh are given in the table below:-

District-wise Area and Population

District	Area sq. Kms.	Population			Density per sq. km.
		Total	Sch. Tribes	%age to total	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Mahasu	5,844	3,58,969	3,382	0.94	61.43
Kinnaur	6,680	40,980	25,667	62.63	6.14
Mandi	4,196	3,84,259	5,044	1.31	91.60
Chamba	6,893	2,19,158	67,058	31.84	31.79
Sirmour	2,957	1,97,551	2,830	1.43	66.80
Bilaspur	1,163	1,58,806	4,213	2.65	136.55
Simla	1,281	1,85,194	-	-	144.57
Kulu	9,705	1,52,925	-	-	15.76
Kangra	7,715	11,24,202	-	-	145.71
Lahaul & Spiti	9,585	20,453	17,530	85.70	2.13
Himachal Pradesh	56,019	28,42,497	1,25,724	4.42	50.7

1.2. As will be seen from the table above, there is a large concentration of the tribal population in the districts of Kinnaur, Chamba and Lahaul & Spiti. The tribal population numbering 1,25,724 forms 4.4% of the total population of the Territory. The district of Lahaul and Spiti has the highest percentage of tribal population (85.7%) and is followed by Kinnaur (62.63%) and Chamba (31.84%).

Scheduled Tribes:

1.3 The following tribes have been declared as scheduled tribes in the Territory:

- 1) Gaddis
- 2) Gujjars
- 3) Jad, Lamba, Khampa, Bhot or Bodh
- 4) Kinners or Kinnauras
- 5) Lahaulas
- 6) Pangwalas
- 7) Savanglas

The Kinnauras or Kinners are found mainly in the Kinnaur district, Gaddis, Pangwalas, Gujjars, Lahaulas and Bhots in Chamba district and Gaddis, Savanglas and Bhots or Bodhs in the Lahaul and Spiti district.

1.4 The population of Pangi and Bharmour blocks of Chamba district is migratory. During winter, when it snows heavily at the higher altitudes, the tribals migrate to the lower regions. This migratory habit is more pronounced amongst the tribals in Bharmour where barely ten per cent of the population is left

behind to look after their belongings and livestock. In the Pangli valley, the people do not migrate to the same extent in the winter months, though the valley remains covered with snow for a period of about 6 months.

1.5 With the completion of three Five Year Plans, some of the tribes have attained a reasonable standard of development both socially and economically. For example, Gaddis and Gujjars of the Chamba district, Negis of the Kinnaur district and Thakurs of the Lahaul and Spiti district are fairly well off. But the tribes, Chamangs and Dumangs in the Kinnaur district and Pangwalas and Lahaulas in the Chamba district are still very backward. The Study Team was struck by the disparity in standards, social and economic, between different tribes and recommends that a socio-economic survey of the different tribes should be made not only to formulate special schemes to correct the imbalance but also to de-schedule the economically advanced tribes so that more funds may be released for the more backward tribes.

Chapter II
PLANNED DEVELOPMENT

The First Five Year Plan made no provision for schemes for the welfare of backward classes or of the scheduled tribes. A sum of Rs. 3.50 lakhs was, however, allotted subsequently, out of which only Rs. 2.94 lakhs were spent on tribal development schemes such as the award of scholarships to students, construction of roads and bridges, provision of medical facilities, distribution of fruit-bearing plants, water supply schemes, housing, cottage industries, etc.

2.2 During the Second Plan a regular plan for the socio-economic development of the scheduled tribes was prepared with an outlay of Rs. 23.24 lakhs out of the plan ceiling of Rs. 41.28 lakhs ear-marked for the welfare of backward classes as a whole. This was exclusive of the provision for the centrally sponsored schemes for which the plan ceiling for backward classes was Rs. 20.24 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 13.74 lakhs was ear-marked for schemes for the welfare of the scheduled tribes. Against the total plan provision of Rs. 36.98 lakhs for the scheduled tribes, the expenditure incurred was roughly Rs. 35.63 lakhs. The short-fall was due to the relatively short working season for development work and lack of field agencies

in far-flung areas like Kinnaur, Pangl and Bharmour.

2.3 During the Third Plan, out of the Plan ceiling of Rs. 84 lakhs for the welfare of backward classes, an out-lay of Rs. 61.80 lakhs was earmarked for schemes for the welfare of scheduled tribes. During the plan period, 3 new T.D. Blocks were allotted to the Kinnaur district with the result that the expenditure exceeded the provision. Financial targets and actual expenditure during the Third Five Year Plan on the schemes for the welfare of scheduled tribes are given in Appendix - I.

2.4 For the preparation of the Fourth Five Year Plan, no assessment of the working of the T.D. programmes or of their impact on tribal economy in the Third Plan was made. In most of the tribal development schemes, financial targets have been achieved. Short-falls in expenditure and achievements have been noticed in a few schemes like forest labour co-operative societies and settlement of nomadic tribes like Gujjars.

2.5 It is reported by the Administration that no assessment has been made of the working of the tribal development programmes in the Third Five Year Plan. Similarly, no attempt has been made to assess the benefits which have actually accrued to the tribals from the general development programmes in

the Third Plan. It is, therefore, not possible for the Team to indicate the impact of the tribal development schemes as well as general development schemes on the tribal economy.

2.6 For a proper evaluation of these programmes, an inter-departmental approach is essential. This will enable the Administration to take an integrated view of the entire tribal development programmes in the tribal areas and to assess their impact on the tribal economy. The Team, therefore, suggests that an Evaluation Committee consisting of officials and non-officials may be appointed at the State level to assess the impact of the general and tribal development programmes on the tribal economy.

Chapter III

TRIBES ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND REORGANISATION OF DISTRICTS

(A) Tribes Advisory Committee

Himachal Pradesh being a Union Territory, para 4 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution regarding the constitution of the Tribes Advisory Council does not apply. Before its merger in the Union Territory in 1966, there was a Tribes Advisory Council in the Punjab State for the district of Lahaul and Spiti. The Council consisted of 13 members - 9 elected and 4 nominated. The Chief Minister and the Chief Secretary of Punjab were respectively the ex-officio Chairman and Secretary of the Council. Its function was to aid and advise the State Government in the preparation and implementation of development schemes in tribal areas. After the re-organisation, the Punjab Tribes Advisory Council ceased to exist.

3.2 During the Study Team's visit to tribal areas, requests were made for the constitution of a Committee to assist the Government in the formulation and implementation of tribal development programmes. Although the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution does not apply to the Union Territory, the Study Team recommends that a Tribes Advisory Committee may be appointed under executive orders in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Chief Minister may be its Chairman and the Minister for

Social Welfare, M.L.As. from tribal areas, tribal leaders and representatives of voluntary organisations may be appointed as members. The Secretary, Department of Social Welfare may act as Secretary of the Committee.

The Study Team understands that the Administration has under consideration a proposal to constitute a Tribes Advisory Committee on the lines indicated above. To make it effective, the Team would like to suggest that the Committee, when constituted, should be clothed with powers similar to those enjoyed by the Punjab Tribes Advisory Council and its decisions should be treated as decisions taken by the Administration to be implemented by the Departments concerned, without further examination in the Secretariat.

(B) Re-organisation of Chamba, Kinnaur and Lahaul and Spiti districts.

3.3 At present, Lahaul and Spiti, the two sub-Divisions of the Lahaul and Spiti district are separated by high mountain passes, Kunzam (14,931 ft.) and Beralacha (16,047 ft.). These passes are open to pedestrians from June to October only. For over seven months, Keylong, the district headquarters is cut off from Spiti and the only mode of communication between the places is by wireless. The Spiti sub-division, however, is open throughout the year through Rampur-Bushahr route which passes through the Kinnaur district.

The Border Roads Organisation has extended the Hindustan-Tibet Road right upto Sumdo village on the border of Spiti sub-division. To connect Sumdo with Spiti headquarters at Kaza would involve the construction of a further stretch of 52 miles of road. The road, if constructed, will open up the sub-divisional headquarters practically throughout the year. In that event it would be administratively convenient to transfer the Spiti sub-division to the Kinnaur district which it adjoins.

3.4 The Pangri tehsil of the Chamba district is adjacent to Lahaul tehsil of the Lahaul and Spiti district. High ranges, 15,000 to 16,000 ft. above sea level separate the Pangri tehsil from the district headquarters at Chamba and no communication is possible between these places for 7 to 8 months in a year. Pangri is geographically and culturally allied to Lahaul. The main approach route to Lahaul and Pangri is through the Rohtang pass in the Lahaul and Spiti district. It may, therefore, be administratively convenient to form a separate district by merging Pangri tehsil with Lahaul tehsil. The new district of Lahaul and Pangri will have 260 villages with a population of 16,704. Although the district itself will remain cut off from the outside world because of the high snowbound passes during winter, it will be possible to maintain communications within the district throughout the year. The headquarters

of the new district may be located at Udaipur. Udaipur has definite advantages over Keylong as the headquarters of the new district. Situated at a height of 8,600 ft., it is in the Centre of the new district and has an adequate supply of drinking water while fire-wood is readily available from the thick Keil and Devdar forests which surround it. Sufficient flat land is also available here for future expansion. As only the office of the Deputy Commissioner has been constructed at Keylong, the transfer of headquarters to Udaipur will not result in much infructuous expenditure. The Border Roads Organisation has constructed a motorable road over Rohtang and the portion linking Pangri with Rohtang is being constructed by the local Public Works Department. The Team would like to suggest that a tunnel be constructed under the Rohtang Pass to make this road an all weather road. The expenditure incurred on the construction of the tunnel will be worth-while.

3.5 The re-organisation of the districts of Chamba, Lahaul and Spiti and Kinnaur in the manner indicated above will facilitate the continuance of the present single line pattern of administration in which the powers of the various heads of departments have been delegated to the Deputy Commissioner.

Chapter IV

AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND MINOR IRRIGATION

Agriculture

The economy of Himachal Pradesh is predominantly agricultural with about 93% of the population depending on agriculture, directly or indirectly. In the past, there was what may be called, a subsistence type of farming. But recently there has been a marked shift towards cash crops and orchard cultivation - apples, potatoes, vegetables, ginger, etc.

4.2 The tribal areas are mostly in the dry zone where the temperatures are very low for the best part of the year. The crops grown in these areas take a long time to mature and hence only one crop is grown. Barley and wheat are the main crops in these areas. They are sown in September and harvested in June-July. The areas, which are kept fallow during rabi, are brought under peas, French-beans and potatoes during kharif. In the lower regions, the common rotation is for wheat-ogla to be followed by barley-ogla. With the exception of a few progressive farmers, tribals are too poor to invest any capital on in-puts like improved seeds, fertilizers, etc.

Kinnaur District

4.3. The occupation of tribals in Kinnaur is agricultural, horticultural or pastoral. About 55% of the people subsist on agriculture and horticulture. Irrigation facilities are meagre and as arable land is scarce in this highly mountainous region, no expansion of cultivation is possible. According to the socio-economic survey of the district, the size of land holding is as under:

	<u>Percentage of population</u>
a) Landless families	6
b) Families with holding upto 5 bighas *	17
c) Families with holdings from 5 to 10 bighas	16
d) Families with holdings from 10 to 25 bighas	31
e) Families with holdings from 25 to 50 bighas	20
f) Families with holdings above 50 bighas	10

Formerly the system of polyandry and the law of primogeniture helped to preserve holdings intact and reduce the pressure on land. But that system is breaking down, leading to fragmentation of holdings.

* 5 Bighas = 1 acre

4.4 Owing to severe winter conditions in the upper regions and the consequent lack of fodder, the bulk of the population migrate to lower altitudes where grazing is available. As the implementation of development schemes in recent years has provided employment in the winter months to the local population in the district itself, such migration has noticeably decreased.

Migration is now confined only to the pastoral section of the population which has necessarily to migrate to the lower regions in search of pasture.

4.5 The schemes undertaken on the agricultural side relate to seed multiplication, development of zira and saffron cultivation, establishment of progeny orchards, production of foundation seed of temperate vegetables like cabbage, cauli-flower, carrot, knol-khol, etc. In addition, a scheme for raising millets, a short duration crop, has also been undertaken. Soil conservation measures have been adopted to make land suitable for horticultural and agricultural purposes. Farmers have been encouraged to introduce a cropping pattern more suited to the agro-climatic conditions of the mountain region. The emphasis is on dry and fleshy fruits and millets, cereals and vegetables in areas suited to them. The agricultural production programme includes the supply of chemical fertilizers, encouragement of organic and

green manures and supply of improved seeds and implements. There is no problem here of shifting cultivation.

Chamba District

4.6 As stated before, there is a fairly heavy concentration of tribals in the T.D. blocks of Pangli and Bharmour. The tribes consist mainly of Pangwalas, Lahaulas, Bhots and Gaddis. The Pangwalas and the Lahaulas reside in the Pangli block and the Gaddis in the Bharmour block.

4.7 All these tribes are dependent on agriculture but the land available is not sufficient for their needs. As the Pangli and Bharmour blocks are covered by forests, pastures and uncultivable fallow lands, there is hardly any cultivable area left for extension of cultivation. In Pangli and Bharmour, the cultivable areas cover roughly 4,880 acres and 10,963 acres, respectively. The holdings in both the blocks are fragmented and due to steep terrain, there is little scope for reclaiming additional land for cultivation.

4.8 The tribes in these blocks are making the maximum use of their small land holdings. In Bharmour, the minimum land holding varies from 1 to 10 bighas. These holdings are held jointly and not individually. They are therefore, uneconomic and have been a contributory cause of the migratory character of the inhabitants. As the area is snow-bound in winter, only one crop is grown.

The main crops are maize, potato, wheat, barley and peas. After the introduction of development programmes, the tribals are now raising two crops in a year in certain places where conditions are favourable, employing improved methods. Chemical fertilizers and improved seeds are being used even in the remotest areas. To get over the difficulties in transporting improved seeds, the Agriculture Department has started a Seed Multiplication Farm in the Pangri valley. Shifting cultivation is not practised in these blocks.

Lahaul and Spiti District

4.9 Agriculture is the main-stay of the tribals in this district. The towering Peer Panjal range on the south and south-east cuts off the monsoon winds from the district where the rainfall is negligible. Cultivation, therefore, is entirely dependent on irrigation. The sources of irrigation are glacier-fed streams and torrents and khuls (water-channels). The land in use covers about 12,500 acres and the area under crop is about 8,033 acres. Most of the area is under one crop.

4.10 Potato cultivation is the basis of the tribal economy of the Territory. Potato cultivation can transform the economy of the tribal areas particularly Lahaul, where the yield of potato is about 32 mds. per bigha.

For the marketing of potato and other agricultural produce, a net-work of communications is essential. When the crops mature in October, the Rohtang Pass is closed and the district is virtually cut off from the outside world. The Team, therefore, suggests that provision may be made for a potato grinding and dehydration plant of a medium size in the district.

4.11 As Lahaul, Spiti, Pangi and Bharmour are not accessible for 4 to 8 months in a year, the need for godowns for storage of food-grains and other essential commodities is keenly felt in these areas. The Team suggests that godowns be constructed at suitable places for the storage of food-grains and other essential commodities by the Civil Supply Department.

4.12 The Agriculture Department is subsidising the cost of internal transport of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers from the rail-head to the distribution centres. It was brought to the notice of the Team that arrangements for the distribution of fertilizers were not satisfactory. Besides satisfactory arrangements for the timely distribution of fertilizers, there is need to start demonstration farms in tribal areas to educate tribals in the proper use of fertilizers.

Horticulture

4.13 The hilly areas of the Territory are specially suited for orchard cultivation. The climate, topography and soil conditions make the cultivation of cereals less profitable than fruit plantation. The State Government has done much to promote horticulture by the grant of loans, establishment of a network of research stations and progeny-cum-demonstration orchards and nurseries. The apples of Himachal Pradesh have captured the markets of the leading cities in the country. Apple cultivation is highly remunerative, the annual income being from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 20,000 per acre. The following schemes have been undertaken for the development of horticulture in tribal areas:-

- i) establishment of progeny orchards;
- ii) establishment of garden colonies;
- iii) production of foundation seed of vegetables;
- iv) fruit and vegetable preservation units;
- v) intensification of raising grapes;
- vi) intensification of research on development of fruits and nuts; and
- vii) establishment of high altitude dry zone research station.

4.14 Orchards flourish at altitudes ranging between 5,000 ft. and 7,000 ft. The yield generally is not high due to natural calamities, defective planning, indifferent maintenance, etc. The incidence of root-rot is very high. The Team suggests that a survey should be undertaken to determine the incidence of root-rot and hail-zone areas where orchards cannot flourish. Steps should also be taken, well before any serious damage is done to the fruit-bearing trees to minimise its evil effects and check its spread by plant protection measures.

4.15 Panchyat nurseries and community orchards have been established and efforts have been made to encourage the tribals to grow almonds and walnuts. In the Bharmour area, it was brought to the notice of the Team that the Panchayat nurseries and community orchards languished, whereas nurseries and orchards maintained by individuals flourished. The reasons for the failure of the community orchards and Panchayat nurseries should be investigated and steps taken to remedy the defects disclosed in the working of the schemes.

4.16 The Evaluation Committee which was functioning for some time has now been abolished. In the view of the Study Team, it is of the utmost importance that the Evaluation Committee should be revived immediately so that a mid-term appraisal could be made of the

development programmes now under way including, of course, schemes for the promotion of horticulture. The Study Team also suggests that arrangements should be made for periodical inspections by the State and All India Committees for all important schemes, as in the absence of such inspections, correctives cannot be applied in time where such corrections are necessary.

Animal Husbandry

4.17 Animal Husbandry plays an important role in tribal economy. Cattle, ponies, mules, sheep, goats, yaks and churus are some of the animals common to this area. They are hardy and can bear the severe cold and inclement conditions prevailing in the upper regions of the Territory. Besides providing milk, cattle help farmers to cultivate terraced fields and serve as beasts of burden when, on account of the terrain, other means of transportation are well-nigh impossible.

4.18 The Study Team was glad to note that the Department of Animal Husbandry was taking steps to improve the breed of cattle, sheep, ponies, mules and yaks and to popularise poultry keeping amongst the farmers. It appears that a Wool Extension Centre will be started at Killar-Mandha in the near future.

4.19 According to the cattle census of 1966, the Lahaul and Spiti district had a cattle population of

5032. Sheep and goats belonging to the Gaddis of Kulu, Kangra and Chamba come to this district for grazing in June and go back in August and September. To improve the breed, the Animal Husbandry Department supplies Marino rams to the local people. The Team was gratified to learn that the sheep-breeding farm at Chamba was doing good work. The higher yield of wool and meat from the improved variety of sheep may encourage the tribals to adopt the Australian type of sheep rearing by stall-feeding and thus reduce the pressure on pasture lands. This would also change their way of life.

4.20 Pasture is very important for the development of cattle wealth. Because of snow-fall and the rocky nature of the terrain, conditions are not favourable for an abundant growth of grass on the hill slopes. It was brought to the notice of the Team at Bharmour that grazing rules came in the way of grazing of sheep and cattle. Gaddis and Gujjars, who are nomads, move down to the grazing areas at lower altitudes in winter with their cattle, sheep and goats. This has been their way of life from time immemorial. It is, therefore, important that grazing should be regulated on scientific lines. In other words, the number of sheep and goats should be limited

to the availability of pasture; and to get the best out of the grazing, the sheep and goats should be of the improved variety. The supply of good rams and he-goats to every block to grade up the progeny is, therefore, of the utmost importance.

4.21 In the Chamba district, grazing permits restrict the number of cattle to be grazed. Although new progeny swell the number every year, the permits are not revised. The result is that the tribals are challaned and fined for grazing cattle in excess of the numbers covered by the permits. Where they are not challaned, it is alleged that they are harassed. This gives the tribals the feeling that the administrative machinery is oppressive. The atmosphere of hardship thus created is not conducive to the smooth implementation of development programmes in tribal areas. The remedy lies on the one hand in issuing revised permits making it clear to the tribals that the number indicated in the permit should not be exceeded and on the other, in exercising adequate supervision on the subordinate forest staff to ensure that the tribals are not harassed. It may be desirable to undertake a survey of the available pasture lands to determine the number of cattle that may be allowed for grazing before the issue of permits. The Study Team understands that the

Administration has recently appointed a Grazing Committee with the Minister for Forests as its Chairman to examine questions regarding the number of animals to be maintained, the pasture areas to be developed, grazing rights of the tribal graziers, etc. and formulate a comprehensive grazing policy to be followed by the Administration,

4.22 Grazing fees are levied at 50 paise per head of cattle. In Lahaul and Spiti, which belonged to the Punjab State before the re-organisation, grazing fees are levied afresh when cattle from the old Himachal Pradesh go to graze in that district. The Team feels that grazing fees should be levied only once and should be applicable uniformly to the whole Territory. While the Forest Department has been levying grazing fees, no scheme has been drawn up by them for the improvement of pastures.

4.23 During the discussions, it was brought to the notice of the Team that improved variety of sheep could not stand the climate of the mountainous regions and perished prematurely and that they could not climb steep slopes and not infrequently had to be carried up the hill, while their maintenance was very expensive as they had to be fed on gram. As the

question of competing claims of local and improved varieties was controversial, the problem was discussed with the Director of Animal Husbandry. The Study Team understands that so far, the Department concentrated its efforts on the introduction of the fleece variety and that introduction of the mutton variety of sheep was now under active consideration. Goats are susceptible to many diseases. The arrangements at present for curative and prophylactic treatment are not adequate. There is urgent need to provide facilities for such treatment.

4.24 Complaints about the working of the Nautor Rules were made to the Team in the course of their tour in Chamba. The rules, framed in 1952, fixed the ratio of cultivable land to grazing area at 9 : 14 acres. This ratio seems to have provided adequate grazing facilities. The Rules were amended in 1956 when the ratio was omitted, resulting in the curtailment of grazing rights. The Team recommends that, if there is substance in this complaint as there appears to be, the original ratio of cultivable land to grazing area of 9 : 14 acres may be restored by an amendment of the Rules. The Team understands that the Administration has appointed a Committee to examine the working of the Rules. The Committee will doubtless examine the reasonableness of the present ratio.

Poultry

4.25 Poultry farming was tried in Lahaul and Spiti but the scheme ended in failure. Poultry farms have been opened at Urni and Chamba and Extension Centres have been established at Thapri and Peo. Birds and eggs are supplied at subsidised rates from these centres. Poultry development has been hampered by the high cost of feed resulting from restrictions on the inter-State movement of food-grains.

Piggery

2.26 Pigs of improved breed have been supplied at subsidised rates from the Piggery farms at Mandi Kamand, Kothipara and Poanta. Piggery farms could not be started in Lahaul and Spiti for want of feed.

Fishery

2.27 Although there is considerable scope for the development of fishery in Lahaul and Spiti, the Fishery Department has not done anything to augment supplies of fish in the area. There are a number of places in rivers, where the water flow is slow, which can be used for rearing fish. The Baspa valley in the Kinnaur district is ideal for trout. A new hatchery is being set up there. Mirrorcarp is also being introduced in various village tanks on an experimental basis. In the T.D. areas of Chamba district, however, there is little scope for developing fisheries.

Minor Irrigation & Micro-Hydro Electric generation

4.28 Rainfall in the Territory ranges from 25" to 80" except in a few areas like Kinnaur, Pangl and Bharmour where it is very meagre, these areas being in the rain-shadow. The indigenous method of irrigation is by gravity channels (Kuhls). Hill-slips often cause serious damage to Kuhls and considerable expenditure has to be incurred on their renovation.

4.29 In the Kinnaur district, besides minor irrigation schemes, flood and avalanche control programmes are being undertaken. In Pangl and Bharmour areas, however, there is little scope for irrigation. But there is good micro-hydel potential in the Bharmour area which can be usefully exploited. A micro-hydel plant has already been set up at Bharmour and work on similar projects is under way at Garola and Dakog.

4.30 In the Lahaul and Spiti district, even grass does not grow without irrigation. Every year, the Kuhls are washed away by avalanches and there is considerable seepage. In order to make sufficient water available for irrigation, the old Kuhls need to be repaired, new Kuhls constructed, and pipes used wherever possible.

4.31 Some schemes for minor irrigation have already been taken up in Pangri, Bharmour, Kinnaur and other areas. Water from the hill streams can be used not only for irrigation but also for the generation of electricity in small hydro-electric stations. Suitable sites are available for micro-hydel projects at Dharwas - Sachu Nala and Mair Nala in the Pangri block. A survey, if undertaken, will reveal the existence of many such sites in the tribal areas. Micro-hydel schemes can be used to supply power for lift irrigation schemes in out of the way places. Electricity can also be used for heating purposes in place of cow-dung.

4.32 No systematic survey of irrigation potential had been undertaken so far in the Territory. The Irrigation Cell has recently been set up for the purpose and a Master Plan for irrigation is being prepared. The Team recommends that after the completion of the survey, a phased programme for the development of irrigation and micro-hydel generation be drawn up to benefit the tribal areas.

Chapter V

FORESTS

Forests in Himachal Pradesh form 37 per cent of the total area and constitute the biggest revenue-yielding source for the Territory. The Pangi and Bharmour blocks are covered by forests. In the Lahaul and Spiti district, there is no forest worth the name. The Nichar sub-division of Kinnaur district is particularly rich in forests which yield an annual income of about R. 40 lakhs. The Forest Department has undertaken extensive schemes of afforestation and pasture development in this area.

Tribal rights in forests

5.2 In the Chamba district, tribals possess rights of grazing, cutting of grass, removal of timber for bonafide domestic use (agricultural implements and fuel) and collection of minor forest produce. These rights are recorded during the forest settlements.

5.3 In the Kinnaur district, no statutory rights of tribals in forests are recognised. However, the tribals enjoy such customary rights as are admitted by Government at the time of the forest settlements. The customary rights recognised are:-

- i) right to get timber at concessional rates for repairs and construction of houses and for agricultural implements;

- ii) collection of dry fallen wood for fuel purposes;
- iii) lopping of branches of certain trees for cattle;
- iv) collection of minor forest produce and herbs for domestic use or barter;
- v) extraction of slates from existing quarries, sand and other minor minerals; and
- vi) grazing of cattle in the demarcated and undemarcated forest areas not closed to grazing.

In the Lahaul and Spiti district, the following tribal rights are recorded in the forest settlements:-

- i) breaking-up of land for cultivation;
- ii) lopping of branches of Keil and Devdar for incense;
- iii) grazing of cattle;
- iv) charcoal manufacture and cutting of birch for brushes and stumps for torches; and
- v) collection of bark of birch and roots, flowers, fruits and other forest produce.

5.4 The forests are worked either through contractors or by the Forest Department. One or two forest labour cooperative societies were formed but they failed as the local tribals who had lands and were

economically well-off, did not come forward to work as labourers. In the absence of non-official workers interested in organising the cooperative movement in the forest areas, forest labour cooperative societies are hardly likely to succeed. The Administration has, after careful consideration of the question, decided to drop the idea of forming such societies in the Union Territory.

5.5 Almost all the tribal areas are covered by the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and the Nautor Rules of the State Government. It was brought to the notice of the Study Team that the forest settlement was not done properly as some areas which had no forest growth had been demarcated as protected and reserved forests. No land from these areas can normally be given on Nautor to anybody either for cultivation or plantation. The Team suggests that a fresh survey be made to determine which areas should be retained as forests and which released for cultivation.

5.6 In the Lahaul and Spiti region nothing can grow without irrigation. People have planted willow and poplar trees and these require constant care. The Forest Department is not in a position to create any forest worth the name in that district. The Administration has, therefore, suggested that people may be allowed land on Nautor even in demarcated, protected or

reserved forests for the purposes of plantation. At present, such Nautor lands can be given for cultivation only if irrigation facilities are available. The grant of lands for plantation would enable the people to supplement the efforts of the Forest Department for afforestation. But this would need an amendment of the Nautor Rules. As there are hardly any good forests in Lahaul and Spiti, lack of timber and fuel is keenly felt. There is, therefore, an urgent need for undertaking afforestation schemes. As the area remains largely snow-bound for a considerable part of the year, a timber depot is needed at Spiti for the supply of timber for house-building.

5.7 Complaints were heard in the tribal areas of Chamba district that Patwaris had entered forest areas as private land in the village land records and allowed forests to be cut. Such cutting of forests has resulted in soil erosion. It was also alleged that some Pradhans of the Panchayats managed to have some areas reserved as forests wherein some people of adjacent villages had private rights. The Team suggests that the Administration should take serious notice of such malpractices and put a stop to them.

5.8 The MLA from the Lahaul and Spiti district brought to the notice of the Team that the tribals, who used to get their requirements of timber for

domestic use from Nalda and Duling forests, had been refused the facility which they enjoyed for the last 40 years, as the Forest Department had ceased to recognise their traditional rights in these forests. It was urged in defence of the action of that Department that as these rights had not been recorded during the forest settlement, the Forest Department was not in a position to recognise them. The Team feels that a legalistic approach to the grievances of the tribals in regard to their forest rights is contrary to the spirit of tribal welfare policy. As the tribals were the original inhabitants of the forests, and as they have enjoyed the forest rights for the last 40 years, legal considerations should not stand in the way of a human approach to the problem of the tribals who have every right, moral and ethical, to expect forests to be used as agencies for their economic improvement instead of being employed as instruments of harassment and oppression.

Chapter VI

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, PANCHAYATI RAJ AND COOPERATION

A. Community Development

6.1 The C.D. programme was introduced in the Territory on October 2, 1952. After the merger of the hilly areas of Punjab, the number of C.D. blocks rose from 38 to 69 including 4 sub-blocks. There are now 7 T.D. blocks in the Territory. The details of the blocks are given below:-

Tribal Development Blocks, Himachal Pradesh

<u>District</u> <u>Blocks</u>	<u>Area of</u> <u>the Block</u> <u>sq.miles.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Popu-</u> <u>lation</u>	<u>Tribal</u> <u>popula-</u> <u>tion</u>	<u>%age of</u> <u>Tribal</u> <u>Popula-</u> <u>tion to</u> <u>total</u> <u>popula-</u> <u>tion.</u>	<u>Stage</u> <u>of</u> <u>the</u> <u>Block</u>	<u>Date</u> <u>of</u> <u>incep-</u> <u>tion.</u>
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<u>Kinnaur</u>						
Nichar	448	12,120	6584	54.32	I	1.4.63
Kalpa	688	15,612	9146	58.58	I	1.4.63
Pooh	1443	13,248	9937	74.93	I	1.4.63
<u>Chamba</u>						
Bharmour	638	25,625	24155	94.26	II	2.10.61
Pangi	8942	11,276	10224	90.67	II	2.10.62
<u>Lahaul and Spiti</u>						
Lahaul	2559	20,453	12106	85.71	II	2.10.67
Spiti	2155		5424		II	8.4.65

6.2 There is a single line administration in the Kinnaur and Lahaul and Spiti districts under which the

SDOs, acting as BDOs, coordinate the development activities of different departments. In Pangli and Bharmour blocks, however, the BDOs who are in charge are not able to pull their full weight with the officers of other Departments operating in the district. The Team, therefore, suggests that as in Kinnaur and Lahaul and Spiti districts, the SDOs in the Pangli and Bharmour blocks may be made to function as BDOs to ensure proper coordination and implementation of development programmes. It goes without saying that the Department of Welfare should be actively associated in the implementation of the T.D. programmes.

6.3 There is a general feeling, not entirely unfounded, among the people that Kinnaur district gets more funds and schemes in comparison to other tribal areas. While the Lahaul and Spiti district, which was under the Punjab Government till October, 1966, has shown considerable progress, Bharmour and Pangli blocks of the Chamba district have lagged behind in communications, education and economic development. The Team would, therefore, urge on the Administration the need for devising special schemes, while formulating the Fourth plan, to correct the imbalance.

6.4 The Team was perturbed to learn that false completion certificates were being given under the C.D. & T.D. programmes. That such certificates had

been issued was noticed by the Team in the case of the water supply schemes in the Bharmour block. The issue of false certificates should be regarded as a serious misdemeanour justifying severe disciplinary action. The Administration should, therefore, ensure that completion certificates are issued after proper check.

6.5 The normal T.D. pattern has to be modified so as to meet the special tribal conditions obtaining in the Pangri and Bharmour areas of the Chamba district. Schemes suitable to other tribal areas even in Himachal Pradesh would not be suitable here owing to the migratory character of the people. A few instances of the special character of these areas are cited below:-

- (i) The Gaddis and the Gujjars are migratory tribes. In winter, they move down to Kangra and other places at lower elevations with their herds of cattle and flocks of sheep and goats. Their migratory character raises special problems and suitable schemes have to be devised to ensure that their livestock receives adequate veterinary assistance and that their children's education is taken care of, etc. The Department of Social Welfare is aware of the problems and has started schools, dispensaries and veterinary aid centres in the Kangra and other lower regions.
- (ii) Provision of credit is necessary to prevent exploitation by traders during their migration to Kangra and other places. There is urgent need to provide credit to these tribes either through cooperatives or Government agencies.
- (iii) Gaddis and Gujjars sell their wool and wool-products to the traders in the lower regions. To enable the tribals to obtain a fair price for their products, it is necessary that a scheme for the marketing of their products should be drawn up and implemented. The Khadi Ashram and the State Department of Social Welfare can play an important role in the marketing of their products.

- (iv) There are certain areas like the Mahla and Batiyat blocks in the Chamba district where there is a fairly large concentration of tribals. There are also certain small pockets of tribals in Chamba, Kulu, Mahasu and Kangra districts which are very backward. Special development schemes may be undertaken for the development of these backward pockets.

B. Panchayati Raj

6.6. The Panchayati Raj in the Pradesh is governed partly by the Himachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1952 and partly by an executive order issued in January, 1962. The Act provides for the establishment of Gram Sabhas, Gram Panchayats, Nyaya Panchayats and the Tehsil Panchayats, which are the equivalent of Panchayat Samitis in other States. The executive order of 1962 provides for the establishment of Zila Parishads whose role is entirely advisory. The Zila Parishads have replaced the District Planning and Development Advisory Committees which existed prior to 1962. Tehsil Panchayats are presided over by the Tehsildar and the Zila Parishad by the Deputy Commissioner. There is a provision for the cooption of one person from the Scheduled Caste as member in the Zila Parishad. There is however no provision for the cooption of a member from the scheduled tribes, even though they (scheduled tribes) form 4.4% of the total population, an omission which ought to be rectified.*

* In the new bill, provision is being made for the representation of the members of the scheduled tribes in the Panchayati Raj bodies.

6.7 Although the Panchayati Raj Act came into force in 1954, it has not been introduced in the tribal areas of the Kinnaur district, the Lahaul and Spiti district and Pangri and Bharmour blocks of the Chamba district. Further, certain provisions of the Act have not yet been enforced.

6.8 To give a start to the scheme of democratic decentralisation, a State Level Committee on Panchayati Raj was appointed by the Administration in 1963. The Committee noticed that the provisions regarding the vesting in the Gram Sabha of all public property situated within its jurisdiction remained a dead letter. Again, in some of the districts, the Block Development Committees had been constituted at the block level on an ad-hoc basis to replace the Tehsil Panchayats, while owing to legal difficulties, the Zila Parishads had not been constituted at all. The panchayati Raj is thus functioning only at the village and tehsil levels. The agency for the execution of general as well as tribal development schemes is the Block Development Committee. The Team regrets to observe that performance by the Panchayati Raj bodies cannot be regarded as satisfactory. In most of the tribal areas the Gram Panchayats are not strong and generally suffer from local factions. Panchayati Raj institutions have proved to be generally weak and are not effective instruments for the implementation of development schemes. It is not surprising therefore that large funds of the

Panchayati Raj bodies earmarked for development are lying idle in the banks.

6.9 Apart from the inadequacy of the Panchayati Raj machinery, lack of funds and trained personnel have also stood in the way of proper implementation of schemes. The Team, therefore, recommends that while the Department of Welfare should be suitably strengthened and given control and supervision over the execution of T.D. programmes, sufficient funds should also be made available for the completion and maintenance of schemes. The Team would also suggest that it would make for effective implementation if a nominated Block Development Committee with the local MLA as ex-officio member is appointed to watch the progress of development programmes.

C. Cooperation

6.10 The cooperative movement has made considerable progress under the three Five Year Plans. In Kinnaur district, there were 43 cooperative societies by the end of June 1966. More than 70% of the families have been brought under the cooperative fold. Among the 43 societies, 13 were multi-purpose societies, 14 service cooperatives and 3 farming and fruit growing societies. The Administration provides managerial subsidy and other forms of financial assistance to the cooperatives.

6.11 In the tribal blocks of Chamba district, there were, by the end of June 1966, 31 cooperative societies. These societies covered more than 60%

families. Out of 31 societies, 3 were tehsil unions, 12 agricultural multi-purpose societies, 13 service cooperatives, 2 industrial cooperatives and 1 labour and contract cooperative. The tehsil unions have been organised to promote marketing activities among the farmers. They help the member societies in the distribution of consumer and other goods.

6.12 There were 55 agricultural credit societies in the Lahaul and Spiti district in 1966. Consumers' stores were also established at Keylong and Kaza, the headquarters of the two sub-divisions. Kuth (a medicinal herb) is a three-year crop and is a foreign exchange earner. The Lahaul Kuth Growers' Marketing Society established in 1959 is engaged in marketing Kuth through the Punjab State small-scale Industries Corporation at Chandigarh. It has an annual turnover of Rs.12 lakhs. Besides managerial subsidy, the Administration has granted financial assistance to this society for the construction of godowns. The Lahaul Potato Growers Cooperative Marketing Society has been recently established with assistance from the Administration in the form of managerial subsidy and share capital. Costus root, which is grown here is used as an incense and preservative. Its marketing requires to be organised through cooperative societies. It should be possible to start a processing industry for the extraction of oil from this root on a cooperative basis.

6.13 The consumer's cooperative stores have played an effective role in arranging supplies to the general public at reasonable rates. Cooperatives have helped to provide agricultural credit for the production of cash crops like potatoes, ginger, etc.

6.14 For the effective marketing of the produce, it is necessary that there should be a marketing legislation under which a Marketing Board can be established. The Team understands that the State Government has already passed legislation in this regard and that the law will be enforced shortly.

6.15 For economic development of the tribals, the Team recommends the following measures:-

- (i) purchase and sale unions should be started in the tribal area;
- (ii) processing industries for Kuth and Costus root should be started in the Lahaul and Spiti district on a cooperative basis;
- (iii) kuth may be sold through the H.P. Small Scale Industries Corporation; and
- (iv) the bye-laws of the societies which are stringent should be liberalized. It will be useful if the Central Ministry frames model bye-laws for societies operating in the tribal areas.

Indebtedness

6.16 The problem of indebtedness among tribals arises out of excessive expenditure on social customs such as births, marriages and deaths. According to the socio-economic survey carried out in the Kinnaur district in

1965, about 40 percent of the families are indebted. The causes of indebtedness are social customs, expenditure on house construction, procurement of food, etc. The rate of interest varies from 12% to 25%. With economic development and increasing avenues of employment, the extent of indebtedness is being gradually reduced.

6.17 In the Pangri and Bharmour blocks in Chamba district no survey of tribal indebtedness has been made. It is however reported that the tribals run into debt owing to their addiction to liquor and sur. This addiction is taken advantage of by the money lenders to exploit the tribals.

6.18 In the Lahaul and Spiti district, the problem of indebtedness has arisen not on account of cash loans but on account of loans of foodgrains. It is the practice among the tribals to borrow foodgrains from their landlords at high rates of interest (25%). But even so, indebtedness is not a problem of any magnitude.

6.19 For scaling down past debts, the Himachal Pradesh Debt Reduction Act, 1956 was enacted. But there is no law in the Territory for regulating money-lending. The Team feels that this is an omission and makes the following recommendations:

- (i) the cooperation of voluntary organisations should be enlisted to persuade the tribals to reduce expenditure on social customs and abstain from drink; and
- (ii) law regarding regulation of future money lending, when passed, should be strictly enforced.

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INDUSTRIES, MINERALS AND POWER

A. Industries

Industrially, the Territory is very backward. No industry of any significance has been established either in public or private sector. Only small-scale industries such as flour grinding, cotton and wool carding, oil crushing, etc. have been set up in the private sector with State aid. But with the growth of agriculture and horticulture and the opening up of communications by the construction of roads, prospects seem to be favourable for the development of industries.

7.2 In Kinnaur district, it is possible to start forest-based industries and also agro-industries based on its fruit products and vegetable seeds. Chilgoza can be tinned for sale. There is also a considerable future for the development of arts and crafts - silver and copper smithy in Kinnaur and wood carvings and utensils in Chamba district. Wool weaving is an indigenous industry which can be encouraged if satisfactory arrangements are made for the supply of wool to the artisans and for the marketing of woollen textiles in and outside the Territory.

7.3 The main small-scale industries in the T.D. blocks of Chamba, Kinnaur and Lahaul and Spiti districts are wool spinning and weaving of woollen blankets.

What is required for stimulating sales is the standardization of designs. To develop the industry and to prevent exploitation of tribals by middle men, it is necessary for the Administration to make available to institutions like the Khadi Commission (now Rural Industries Commission) funds to advance loans to the sheep-breeders in the sheep breeding areas of Kinnaur, Chamba and Lahaul and Spiti districts. Thus wool which would have been sold to the money-lenders from outside Himachal Pradesh could be utilized for strengthening the cottage industry within the Union Territory.

7.4 It has been suggested that the best way to help the sheep graziers is to set up a wool spinning unit of about 4,000 spindles. There already exists a 100-spindle wool sinning unit at Paprola in the Kangra district. A 100-spindle unit is obviously uneconomic but, if taken over by the Cooperative Department it can be expanded and reorganised on a cooperative basis. To make the unit economic, the number of spindles will have to be raised to at least 600. Such a unit will be able to provide an adequate outlet for the raw materials of tribals to be processed and marketed as finished products.

7.5 The Lahaul and Spiti district is cut off from the adjoining areas by high mountains while the means of communications are extremely limited. As a result,

no development in the industrial field has taken place. Spinning and weaving of wool and making of pull-overs are the only occupations of the people in the long winter months.

7.6 For the development of skills of the local artisans, training centres for various technical trades have been established in the districts of Chamba, Kinnaur and Lahaul and Spiti. A large number of industrial extension centres provide improved equipment and machinery to the artisans and assist them in the procurement of raw material for such occupations as basketry, wood-work, foot-wear, textiles, gudma and namda weaving, woollen khadi, tanning and manufacture of furniture.

7.7 To promote the development of small-scale industries the Team suggests that a survey should be undertaken of the existing local industries with the help of the Khadi Commission and a selection made of industries which can usefully be encouraged.

B. Minerals

7.8 No mineral survey has been undertaken in the Territory. A survey is therefore necessary for ascertaining the mineral potentialities of the area. The Study Team understands that a Geological Wing has been established within the Department to carry on the exploration and investigation of the mineral potentialities in the Territory.

C. Power

7.9 Himachal Pradesh has a large hydel power potential, but only small portion of it has been utilized. In order to assess the power potential, the State Government has set up a separate Department of Multi-purpose Projects and Power. The Department is charged with the task of undertaking studies of hydel potential, preparation of project reports and execution of projects. The main emphasis in future plans will be on power generation. Great importance is attached to the rural electrification programme in the State as power is needed for cooking and heating purposes and for lift irrigation.

7.10 The Nichar Sub-division of the Kinnaur district has been receiving power from the Nagli Power House since 1966. Two micro-hydel schemes, one at Kalpa and the other at Sangla are under execution. At present, the Nagli Power House Stage II is under construction and after completion in 1968-69 will augment the generating capacity in the Territory by 2,000 K.W. The Mabar and Rukti Micro-hydel scheme in Kinnaur district will on completion provide about 300 K.W. power.

7.11 There is a power-house at Keylong in Lahaul and Spiti district. While on a visit to Keylong, the Team felt that the electrification of the villages round-about the town would help the economy of the place. At present only 20% of the generating capacity at Keylong

is being utilized. Steps should be taken to see that the capacity of the generating station is fully utilized.

7.12 The survey of the power potential of Himachal Pradesh has revealed the following possibilities for power development:

Name of the District	Name of the Project	Dam site	Power Potential
1.	2.	3.	4.
Kinnaur	Khab Dam	Near village Kham at the confluence of the village at the Sutlej.	158 MW
	Kanam Hydrel	A fall about 1,000 ft. available between Pooch and Kanam.	
	Parag Dam	Dam near village Parag	268 MW
	Wangtu Hydrel	A fall of 1450 ft. available between Shongtong & Wangtu.	354 MW
	Baspa Hydrel	Flows between Sangla and Karchang	55,000 KW
	Bhaba Hydrel	A fall of 500 ft. available near the river above the confluence of Sutlej.	11,100 KW
Chamba	Kakri Hydrel		12 MW
	Hibra Hydrel		53 MW
Lahaul & Spiti	Thirot Dam		262 MW
	Bardang Hydrel		90 MW
	Seli Hydrel		142 MW
	Raoli Hydrel		49 MW

7.13 The Team suggests that a phased programme for the development of micro-hydel power in the tribal areas may be undertaken in consultation with Central Water and Power Commission.

Chapter VIII

COMMUNICATIONS

Communications are a sine qua non for the economic development of the tribal areas. No railway traverses through any of the tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh. As regards roads, Kinnaur district is served by the National Highway No.22 which traverses the entire length of the district, a distance of 110 miles. Valleys are connected to the main road by feeder roads. The road communications are good in Chamba district, and by the end of Fourth Plan, all the tehsils are likely to be linked by road transport.

8.2 Since the area is mountainous and rocky, the construction cost per mile of road is very high. In Bharmour, a few new roads have been constructed while the road from Chamba to Bharmour is being widened. It was brought to the notice of the Team in Bharmour that Panchayats were not maintaining the roads properly for want of funds. The Team recommends that sufficient funds should be made available to the Panchayats to enable them to maintain the roads in reasonably good repair. It was also brought to the notice of the Team that the change of alignment of the roads during construction often caused considerable hardship to the owners of land. Inconvenience to land owners can be avoided if alignments of roads are based on a proper survey.

8.3 The Pangri block is sandwiched between the towering Pangri range and the inner Himalayan ranges. The Pangwal villages and the Lahaul villages lie along the Chander Bhaga valley which runs right from the border district of Lahaul and Spiti to Kistwar district of Jammu and Kashmir - a distance of over 70 miles. At present, there is neither a jeepable nor a muleable road through the valley. Pangri is 75 miles from Chamba and to reach Pangri, one has to walk a distance of 35 miles. The valley is accessible only after crossing the passes, the lowest of which is the Rohtang Pass (13,600 ft.). From the side of Chamba, this valley can be approached only through the Sach pass (14,478 ft.). Not only is the block cut off for over 6 months but communications even between the villages in the block are suspended for more than 3 months during winter. The Team therefore feels that priority should be given to schemes for establishing proper communications in the Pangri areas and suggests that the Administration may consider the feasibility of connecting Pangri with Chamba by a tunnel through the Rohtang pass.

8.4 The Gaddis in the Bharmour block are more fortunate than their compeers in the Pangri block. Bharmour, the block headquarters, is connected with Chamba, the district headquarters by a fair weather jeepable road. The interior areas of the block, however, are as isolated as those of Pangri. The interior of Bharmour is approachable only on foot and supplies can be carried on

as back-loads. The cost of transport thus becomes prohibitive. Communications therefore are the most urgent felt need of Pangl and Bharmour blocks.

8.5 Despite the three Five Year Plans, certain tribal areas are still lagging far behind in development. The tribal areas of Chhota and Bada Bangla areas in particular are very backward. The Bharmour Nala area has developed to a certain extent from Durgatti to Khadamukh and Bharmour; but the areas covered by the Holi Nala from Sawai to Trehta Chnote have remained backward owing to lack of communications. To facilitate development, it is necessary that communication schemes should be undertaken on a priority basis.

8.6 As stated already, the Kinnaur district is open throughout the year and Lahaul and Spiti is closed for 6 to 8 months for vehicular and other traffic, while the Pangl area is completely inaccessible for 8 to 9 months. For opening up the areas of Lahaul and Spiti and Pangl, a road along the Chander Bhaga river is urgently needed. A road from Manali to Keylong is under construction by the Army. As roads provide the infra-structure for the development of tribal areas, the Team recommends that the Administration may undertake the construction of the following roads in a phased manner, having regard to the availability of funds:

(i) Rohtang - Dandi - Udaipur - Killar and Batot road

The alignment of this road will follow the course of the Chenab and will connect the Jammu - Srinagar road near Udhampur. This will be a vital life-line for the entire area.

(ii) Sumdo - Kaza road

52 miles in length, the road will connect Kaza the sub-divisional headquarters of Spiti with the existing Hindustan-Tibet road constructed by the National Border Roads Organisation and will open up the Spiti sub-division throughout the year, as it is not likely to be blocked by snow during winter.

(iii) Keylong - Kaza road

This road will pass through Kunzam pass and connect the headquarters of Lahaul sub-division with the headquarters of Spiti sub-division.

(iv) Killar - Keylong road

This road will connect Killar, the headquarters of Pangl with Keylong, the headquarters of Lahaul and Spiti district and Kishtwar in Jammu and Kashmir.

(v) Aihju Surahi Pass Khadamukh Kalicho road

This is a strategic road and will extend to Pangl through Kalicho Pass and will be a link road to Kashmir.

(vi) Chanju Tindi Road

This road will take off from the Kalhel motorable road and cross over from Tindi in Pangl. This should be a .bridlepath only.

(vii) Tisa Devikothi Ahal Road

This road will cross over to Mindhal in Pangri area via Drati Pass. It is understood that the work of road construction has already been taken up.

8.7 In addition to these trunk roads, it would be necessary to construct link roads to the valleys and also foot paths and bridal paths for pastures in the areas of Lahaul and Spiti, Pangri and Bharmour in the Chamba district and Kalpa in the Kinnaur district.

8.8 The muleteers of Lahaul and Spiti and Kinnaur districts do very good transport business and help to maintain the life-line of the tribals. The Team feels that they require the following facilities:-

(1) Grants by the Administration for breeding ponies and the opening of a small breeding station which will serve as a nucleus for breeding purposes in the area. The Animal Husbandry Department should formulate schemes in this regard.

(2) At present, stage shelters are not provided to muleteers on roads. For facilitating mule transport, stage shelters should be provided at appropriate places.

8.9 In the hilly and snowbound tribal areas, the need for postal and telegraphic facilities is keenly felt. No scheme for the provision of these facilities in these areas will satisfy the income test applicable to such schemes. The Team therefore recommends that the usual income test should not be made applicable to tribal areas. It also recommends that if the provision of telegraph service is not feasible in the hilly terrain, the question of providing commercial wireless service should be considered.

EDUCATION

Educationally Himachal Pradesh is very backward. Although the percentage of literacy has risen from 7.7 in 1951 to 17.1 in 1961, the leeway to be made up is still considerable.

9.2 Particulars regarding the schools in the Tribal Development blocks are given below:-

District Block	Primary Schools		Middle Schools		H./Hr. Sec. Schools		Technical Institutes	
	No.	Enrol- ment	No.	Enrol- ment	No.	Enrol- ment	No.	Enrol- ment
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.

Kinnaur

Nichar

Kalpa	74	3,175	13	569	5	118	-
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Pooh

Chamba

Bharmour

Pangi	81	1,417	9	559	3	450	1
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Lahaul and Spiti

Lahaul

Spiti	66	1,594	13	792	3	111
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9.3 Every village is provided with a primary school in Kinnaur district. Apart from the middle and high schools, an Ashram School is run by the Parvatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh. Stipends and Scholarships are given by the

Welfare Department to deserving primary, middle and high school students. College students are also given scholarships liberally. Although there is no provision for technical education, some facilities for education in agriculture are provided in the schools. There are 49 Special Education Literacy Centres where 1,161 adults are taught how to read and write.

9.4 Besides school facilities, hostel facilities are also provided in certain schools for the benefit of scheduled tribes. There are 8 hostels run by the Bharat Sevak Samaj, 3 by the Harijan Sevak Sangh and 3 by the Parvatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh. The children of the scheduled tribes are given scholarships, stipends, free text books, stationery and mid-day meals. There is one Industrial Training Institute under the control of Industries Department.

9.5 As the population is mostly migratory in the Lahaul and Spiti district, the tribes are exempted from the operation of the Punjab Primary Education Act, 1961. But as the parents are generally interested in the education of their children, they get their wards admitted in the local schools when they migrate from Lahaul to Kulu and Kangra. Stipends are given to students of primary, middle and higher secondary schools. No tuition and examination fees are charged.

The students are provided free books and free boarding and lodging facilities, particularly in the Government high school at Manali. There are no frequent transfers of teachers. Transfers are made at the request of teachers when they have served for more than 2 years in the district.

9.6 In view of the difficult terrain and rigorous climate, trained teachers are not attracted to Pangri and Bharmour areas of Chamba district and Lahaul and Spiti district. Till such time as trained teachers from among the tribals become available, it would be necessary to appoint teachers from outside by granting incentives in the form of special pay, residential accommodation, medical facilities and educational facilities for their children.

9.7 At present, there are 7 Ashram schools wherein, besides the regular curriculum, craft training is provided by the Parvatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh. In the course of the Team's visit, the point was made that for the spread of education among the tribals, some of whom were migratory in their habits, it was absolutely necessary to provide Ashram schools at suitable places and that they should be run by social workers, preferably ladies. The superannuation of a teacher should not come in the way of his appointment as a teacher in a Ashram

school . His salary should be reasonably attractive. It is important that after the students complete their education in the Ashram schools, hostels attached to the nearby Government schools should receive them to enable them to continue their studies. In the absence of such a facility, there will be many dropouts and the money spent on their education will be a waste.

9.8 In Ashram schools and Government boarding houses, the stipends given to students are found to be inadequate. Having regard to the prevailing high prices, there is justification for an increase in the rates of stipend.

9.9 Although education has made some progress at the primary stage, it has not advanced to a stage when boys and girls can compete with the rest of the community in such fields as engineering, medical and administrative services. The tribals are as a rule weak in science and mathematics, subjects which are important for studies in engineering and technology. The Team, therefore, recommends that in the tribal areas teaching of mathematics and science should be given a high place. The Team also suggests that one high school should be opened at a central place with boarding and lodging facilities for students and teachers at Government cost.

9.10 The delay in placing grants at the disposal of schools operates as a grave hardship. The educational grants should as far as possible, be given in advance to the schools in the tribal areas. To develop leadership among tribals, the Team recommends that bright young students should be selected for advanced education in good institutions at Government cost, subject to the condition that they will work for some years in the tribal areas after completing their course.

Chapter X

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

With the commencement of the Five Year Plans, a systematic effort has been made to provide medical and public health facilities in the Territory. Allopathic and Ayurvedic dispensaries and primary health centres have been started. Tribals however have more faith in their own medical men and in indigenous drugs. The main diseases in the Pradesh are, T.B., V.D. leprosy, small-pox, malaria and certain other communicable diseases.

10.2 In the Kinnaur district, family planning units have been attached to the primary health centres. The shortage of lady doctors, however, comes in the way of the family planning programme.

10.3 In the Chamba district, adequate medical facilities are provided in Pangi and Bharmour blocks. Family Planning Programme has also been extended to these blocks.

10.4 Against 11 sanctioned posts of Doctors at Keylong in Lahaul and Spiti district, only 2 Doctors are in position. No qualified doctor is available in the Spiti Tehsil. In the hospital at Spiti, shortage of qualified doctors and nurses and also of medicines is keenly felt. In the Bharmour block, the medical dispensary is at a considerable distance from the village Durgatti. A mobile dispensary, therefore, is needed for that area.

10.5 Although the medical institutions have been established they require to be properly manned and equipped. Special incentives should be given to attract qualified men to serve in out of the way tribal areas.

Drinking Water Supply

10.6 The main sources of drinking water for the tribals are the natural nallas and springs. The nallas generally flow deep down in the valleys and the villagers, who live on hill tops, have to waste a lot of time in fetching water, which is not always free from impurities. The Administration is aware of the difficulties experienced by the tribals and has drawn up a phased programme for the supply of piped drinking water.

10.7 In Kinnaur district, drinking water supply has been extended to every village. In the Pangi and Bharmour blocks, most of the villages get their water supply from natural springs. In the Spiti Sub-division, most of the villages are still faced with an acute shortage of drinking water, although some water supply schemes have been executed by the Health Department.

10.8 A study of the water supply schemes in the Bharmour block was made by the Team when it visited the block. These schemes have been prepared by the Panchayats and P.W.D. Out of the 48 water supply schemes so far undertaken, only 5 schemes have been

completed and the remaining 43 schemes are under various stages of execution. The difficulties in the execution of these schemes which came to the notice of the Team are as follows:-

- (i) delay in securing timber from the Forest Department;
- (ii) wrong selection of sites for storage tanks;
- (iii) incomplete supply of alkathene pipes;
- (iv) delay in the selection of site by the Panchayats;
- (v) reluctance of the villagers to cooperate after sanction of the scheme by the B.D.C.,
- (vi) damage to water tanks by villagers;
- (vii) failure to transport pipes and cement by villagers;
- (viii) heavy cutting of rocks and non-availability of labourers and short working season;
- (ix) insufficient water at the selected source and re-investigation of an alternative source of water; and
- (x) short supply of wire ropes.

10.9 There are Governments orders to the effect that G.I. pipes should be used for water supply schemes but these pipes burst in winter and are difficult to transport to high altitudes. It is understood that the Administration has banned the use of the lighter alkathene pipes. The Study Team suggests that an evaluation study should be made to remove the difficulties in the implementation of these and other schemes.

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10.10 Insistence on popular contribution from tribals has also come in the way of implementation of drinking water supply schemes. A 25% contribution is demanded from the tribals in the form of materials like stones and labour. Recently, this contribution has been reduced from 25% to 12½%. It is reported that in many cases, no stones are collected and no digging is done to lay the pipes. The result is that the pipes lie exposed and are damaged by cattle, rolling stones and people. The Team suggests that resolute action should be taken to remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs and that where the Panchayats fail to execute the schemes after the allotment of funds, they should be got executed by the Department concerned.

Chapter XI

SUMMARY OF SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Summary</u>	<u>Reference to para No.</u>
<u>Chapter I</u>		
<u>INTRODUCTION</u>		
1.	A socio-economic survey of different tribes should be made not only to formulate special schemes to correct the imbalance but also to deschedule the economically advanced tribes so that more funds may be released for the more backward tribes.	1.5
<u>Chapter II</u>		
<u>PLANNED DEVELOPMENT</u>		
2.	An Evaluation Committee consisting of officials and non-officials may be appointed at the State level to assess the impact of the general and tribal development programmes on the tribal economy.	2.6
<u>Chapter III</u>		
<u>TRIBES ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND RE-ORGANISATION OF DISTRICTS</u>		
3.	A Tribes Advisory Committee may be appointed under executive orders in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs. It should have powers similar to those enjoyed by the Punjab Tribes Advisory Council.	3.2

<u>1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>
4.	The districts of Chamba, Lahaul and Spiti and Kinnaur need to be reorganised. The Spiti Sub-division may be transferred to the adjacent Kinnaur district. Similarly, Pangri tehsil of Chamba district may be transferred to the Lahaul sub-division to form a new district with Udaipur as the district head-quarters.	3.3, 3.4 & 3.5

Chapter IV

AGRICULTURE

5. Provision may be made for potato grinding and dehydration plant of a medium size in the Lahaul and Spiti district. 4.10
6. Godowns at suitable place may be constructed in Lahaul, Spiti, Pangri and Bharmour areas for storage of foodgrains and other essential commodities by the Civil Supply Department. 4.11
7. There is need to make arrangements for timely distribution of fertilizers and to start demonstration farms in tribal areas to educate tribals in the proper use of fertilizers. 4.12

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8. With a view to taking plant protection measures, a survey should be undertaken to determine the incidence of root-rot and hail zone areas where orchards cannot flourish. 4.14
 9. There is need to ascertain the reasons for failure of Panchayat nurseries and community orchards and to take remedial measures. 4.15
 10. Evaluation Committee should be revived for mid-term appraisal of the development programmes including schemes for the promotion of horticulture. Arrangements should also be made for periodical inspections by the State and All-India Committees of all important schemes in order to apply correctives in time. 4.16
 11. The number of sheep and goats should be limited to the availability of pastures and to get the best out of the grazing, sheep and goats should be of the improved variety. It is, therefore, important to supply good rams and he-goats to every flock to grade up the progeny. 4.20

1. 2. 3.

12. In order to make sufficient water available for irrigation in Lahaul and Spiti district, the old kuhls need to be repaired and new kuhls constructed and pipes used wherever possible. 4.30
13. After completion of the survey of irrigation potential, a phased programme for development of irrigation and micro-hydel generation may be drawn up for the benefit of the tribal areas.

Chapter V

FORESTS

14. It is necessary to make a fresh forest survey to determine which areas should be retained as forests and which released for cultivation. 5.5

Chapter VI

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, PANCHAYATI RAJ AND COOPERATION

15. As in Kinnaur and Lahaul and Spiti districts, S.D.Os in Pangri and Bharmour blocks may also be made to function as B.D.Os to ensure proper coordination and implementation of development programmes. The Department of Welfare should be actively associated with the implementation of T.D. programmes. 6.2

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| 16. | There is need for the Administration to devise special schemes for Bharmour and Pangri blocks of the Chamba district while formulating Fourth Plan to correct the imbalance existing between these and other tribal areas. | 6.3 |
| 17. | The Administration should ensure that completion certificates for water supply schemes are issued after proper check. | 6.4 |
| 18. | In view of the migratory character of the tribals and their different levels of development, the normal T.D. pattern should be modified so as to meet the special tribal needs and local conditions obtaining in the Pangri and Bharmour areas of the Chamba district. | 6.5 |
| 19. | There is urgent need to provide credit to those tribes who move down to Kangra and other places at lower altitudes either through cooperatives or Government agencies during their migration. | 6.5(ii) |
| 20. | To enable the tribals to obtain a fair price for their products, it is necessary that a scheme for marketing of their produce is undertaken. The Khadi Ashram and the State Department of Social Welfare have an important role to play in the marketing of the produce. | 6.5(iii) |

1.	2.	3.
21.	Special schemes may be undertaken for intensifying development activities in backward areas having large concentration of tribals like Mahla and Batiyat blocks in Chamba district and certain small pockets of tribals in Chamba, Kulu, Mahasu and Kangra districts.	6.5(iv)
22.	It is necessary that the Department of Welfare should be suitably strengthened and given control and supervision over the execution of T.D.programmes. Sufficient funds should also be made available for completion and maintenance of schemes. For effective implementation, a nominated Block Development Committee with the local MLA as ex-officio member needs to be appointed to watch the progress of development programmes.	6.9
23.	The marketing of the Costus root, which is used as incense and preservative, and the processing unit for extraction of oil from this root requires to be organized on a co-operative basis.	6.12
24.	For the economic development of tribals, purchase and sale unions should be started in the tribal areas. Kuth may be sold through the Himachal Pradesh Small-Scale Industries	6.15

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Corporation. The bye-laws of the societies which are stringent may be liberalized. It will be useful if the Central Ministry frames model bye-laws for cooperative societies operating in the tribal areas.

25. To prevent exploitation of tribals, a regulation may be passed for control of money lending. Cooperation of voluntary organisations should also be enlisted to persuade tribals to reduce expenditure on social customs and abstain from drink. The debt relief legislation, when passed should be strictly enforced. 5.19

Chapter VII

INDUSTRIES, MINERALS AND POWER

26. In Kinnaur district, it is possible to start forest-based industries and also agro-industries based on its fruit products and vegetable seeds. Chilgoza can be tinned for sale. 7.2
27. Standardization of designs for wool spinning and weaving of woollen blankets is necessary for stimulating sales. In order to develop this cottage industry and to prevent exploitation of tribals by 7.3

1.	2.	3.
	<p>middle men, it is necessary for Government to provide funds to institutions like the Khadi Commission (now Rural Industries Commission) to advance loans to sheep breeders in the districts of Kinnaur, Chamba and Lahaul & Spiti.</p>	
28.	<p>The 100-spindle spinning unit at Paprola in the Kangra district needs to be taken over by the Co-operative Department and reorganized on a co-operative basis. In order to make the unit economic, the number of spindles needs to be raised at least to 600.</p>	7.4
29.	<p>To promote the development of small-scale industries, a survey should be undertaken of the existing local industries with the help of the Khadi Commission and selection made of industries which could be encouraged for the benefit of tribals.</p>	7.7
30.	<p>It is necessary that the generating capacity of power - house at Keylong should be fully utilised.</p>	7.11

1.	2.	3.
31.	A phased programme for the development of micro-hydel power in the tribal areas may be undertaken in consultation with the Central Water and Power Commission.	7.13

Chapter VIII

COMMUNICATIONS

32.	Panchayats should be provided with adequate funds to enable them to maintain the roads in reasonably good repair.	8.2
33.	Priority should be given to schemes for establishing proper communications in the Pangti area. The Administration may consider the feasibility of connecting Pangti with Chamba by a tunnel through the Rohtang Pass.	8.3
34.	The Administration may undertake in a phased manner the construction of the following roads:- (i) Rohtang - Dandi - Udaipur - Killar and Batot Road; (ii) Sumdo-Kaza Road; (iii) Keylong - Kaza Road; (iv) Killar - Keylong Road; (v) Aihju Surahi pass - Khadamukh - Kalicho Road; (vi) Chanju - Tindi Road; and (vii) Tisa Devikothi Ahal Road.	8.6

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35. It would be necessary to construct link roads to the valleys and also foot paths and bridlepaths for pastures in the areas of Lahaul and Spiti district, Pangi and Bharmour in the Chamba district and Kalpa in the Kinnaur district. 8.7
36. The Administration should make available to muleteers grants for breeding ponies and the opening of a small breeding station which will serve as a nucleus for breeding purposes in the area. For facilitating mule transport, stage shelters should be provided at appropriate places. 8.8
37. For providing postal and telegraphic facilities to the hilly and snow-bound tribal areas, usual income test should not be applied. Where the telegraphic services are not feasible in the hilly terrain, the provision of commercial wireless services should be considered. 8.9

1.2.3.

Chapter IXEDUCATION

38. Till such time as trained teachers are available from amongst tribals, it would be necessary to appoint teachers from outside by granting incentives in the form of special pay, residential accommodation, medical facilities and educational facilities for their children. 9.6
39. In view of the migratory habits of some tribals, it is necessary to provide Ashram schools at suitable places. 9.7
40. In the tribal areas, the teaching of science and mathematics should be given high priority. One High school should be opened at a central place with boarding and lodging facilities for students and teachers at Government cost. 9.9
41. Educational grants may be given in advance to the schools in the tribal areas. 9.10

1.	2.	3.
42.	In order to develop leadership among tribals, bright young students should be selected for advance studies in good institutions at Government cost, subject to the condition that they will work for some years in the tribal areas after completing their course.	9.10

Chapter X

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

43.	A mobile dispensary may be provided to serve certain interior villages of the Bharmour block.	10.4
44.	Special incentives should be given to attract qualified doctors to serve in out of the way tribal areas.	10.5
45.	An evaluation study of execution of water supply schemes should be made to identify and remove the difficulties felt in the implementation of these and other schemes.	10.9

FINANCIAL TARGETS FIXED AND ACHIEVED DURING THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (STATE SECTOR)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Plan Provision 1961-66	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1961-65 Progress expenditure
			Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
I. SCHEMES FOR THE WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES													
B. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES													
I. EDUCATION													
1.	Pre-matric scholarships	1.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.20	0.32	1.15
2.	Mid-day meals	3.00	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	2.40
3.	Aid for books & stationery	1.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.02
4.	Cosmopolitan Hostels	2.00	0.40	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.40	-	0.40	0.15	0.20	0.30	1.05
5.	Teacher quarters,	2.00	0.98	0.98	0.40	0.41	0.40	0.39	0.40	0.37	0.40	0.25	2.40
	Total:	9.00	2.08	2.08	1.30	1.31	1.80	1.41	1.80	1.55	1.60	1.67	8.02
II. ECONOMIC UPLIFT													
6.	M.P. Co-operative Societies (covering stores credits etc.)	5.00	0.72	0.72	0.36	0.36	1.05	0.95	1.24	1.37	1.05	--	3.34
7.	Forest Working Coop. Societies	1.50	0.15	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	--	--	0.01
8.	Breeding & Development of Yaks, sheep, poultry & Pashmina goats.	2.50	0.57	0.64	0.50	0.54	0.45	0.47	0.50	0.51	0	0.71	2.87
9.	Hort. Dev., distribution of seeds and plants etc.	2.50	0.23	0.26	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.58	0.62	0.73	0.00	0.78	2.80
10.	Minor Irrigation works	5.00	1.00	1.06	0.85	0.86	1.00	1.23	1.00	0.86	1.00	0.98	4.99
	Total:	16.50	2.67	2.68	2.11	2.21	3.01	3.24	3.37	3.41	3.15	2.47	14.01
III. HEALTH, HOUSING & OTHERS													
11.	Roads & Bridges	3.00	1.03	1.28	0.60	1.07	0.30	1.08	0.90	2.01	0.90	2.16	7.60
12.	Drinking Water Supply Schemes.	1.00	0.22	0.23	0.29	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.03	0.20	0.73	2.42
13.	Aid to Vol. Agencies and Legal Aid.	1.00	0.20	0.25	0.14	0.14	0.20	0.01	0.20	0.07	0.20	0.01	0.48
14.	Settlement of Gujjars and continuance of Gujjar schemes	6.00	0.18	0.18	1.98	1.98	1.72	0.09	1.20	0.42	2.55	0.16	2.83
15.	Construction of Inns for nomadic tribes.	1.00	0.20	0.29	0.03	0.09	0.20	0.34	0.19	0.67	0.10	0.08	1.47
16.	Admn. and subsidy for construction of houses.	4.30	0.40	0.47	0.50	0.50	0.64	0.94	1.25	0.01	0.50	0.83	2.75
17.	Ashram Schools.	--	1.09	1.10	0.31	0.62	1.05	0.28	0.80	0.81	0.50	0.44	3.25
18.	Research Cell	--	--	--	--	--	0.03	--	--	--	0.10	--	--
19.	Subsidy for distribution of wool to residents of Kinnaur	--	--	--	1.00	1.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.00
	Total:	16.30	3.32	3.80	5.15	5.63	4.34	2.94	4.74	5.02	5.05	4.41	21.80
SPECIAL SCHEME													
20.	T.D. Blocks.	20.00	1.00	1.00	3.68	3.68	2.00	3.02	8.00	8.11	10.00	10.34	26.15
	Grand Total:-	61.80	9.07	9.56	12.24	12.83	11.15	10.61	17.91	18.09	19.80	18.89	69.98

Annexure I

Copy of Government of India, Planning Commission, Committee on Plan Projects, Resolution No.COPP/Adm/16(1)/66 dated the 26th October, 1966, setting up the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes, and incorporating change in composition of the Study Team made subsequently.

STUDY TEAM ON TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

No.COPP/Adm/16(1)/66: Programmes for the welfare and development of scheduled tribes form an integral part of the Five-Year Plans. Although significant progress has been achieved in several directions, it is important that during the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods the process of economic and social development among tribal communities should be greatly accelerated. Rising levels of well-being, growing economic opportunities and greater integration with the rest of the population are essential both for the welfare of tribal communities and the progress of the country as a whole.

2. The Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan provides substantial resources for special programmes for the welfare of tribal communities and indicates a number of directions in which current development programmes should be reoriented. In the light of past experience, it has become essential that the schemes formulated should enable the tribal communities to secure an adequate share in the benefits of general development programmes and speed up their economic and social advance. With the object of giving practical effect to these recommendations and assisting State Governments in evolving concrete schemes of development which are specially adapted to the needs and conditions of tribal areas, at the suggestion of the Planning Commission, the Committee on Plan Projects have set up a Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes composed of the following:

(i) Shri P. Shilu Ao,
Former Chief Minister
of Nagaland.

Chairman

- | | | |
|-------|--|--|
| (ii) | Shri L.M. Shrikant,
Secretary, Bharatiya
Adimjati Sewak Sangh
and ex Commissioner
for Scheduled Castes
and Scheduled Tribes | Member |
| (iii) | Shri T. Sivasankar,
formerly Secretary in
the Union Ministries
of Irrigation and
Power and Works,
Housing and Supply
and later Lt. Governor
of Goa. | Member

(Appointed from April
12, 1967, in place of
Shri B. Mehta, IAS,
Chief Secretary,
Government of Rajasthan
who left the Study
Team on February 20,
1967, consequent on
his appointment as
Member, Official
Language (Legislative
Commission). |

3. The Study Team will work in close cooperation with the Planning Commission, the Department of Social Welfare, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Department of Community Development and other Central Ministries concerned. In consultation with the Chief Ministers of States, the Study Team will co-opt one or more members in each State to function as members of the Team in relation to tribal development programmes in respect of that State.

4. The Study Team, thus enlarged, will acquaint itself first hand with the problems and needs of tribal communities in each State, appraise the working of tribal development programmes, specially during the Third Five Year Plan, and make detailed and specific recommendations regarding programmes of development to be carried out during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Particular emphasis will be given to devising measures for carrying the benefits of development in different sectors as effectively as possible to tribal communities and to the building up of the economy of tribal development blocks and tribal areas. The Study Team will give special attention to measures for strengthening

the personnel and machinery for implementing programmes for tribal development in each State. It will also suggest steps for harnessing the leadership and institutions among tribal communities so as to ensure their fullest participation in the tasks of economic and social development.

5. The Study Team is expected to complete its work over a period of one year.

6. The headquarters of the Study Team will be at New Delhi.

7. Ordered that the RESOLUTION be published in the Gazette of India for general information.