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Himachal Pradesh for the year

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**ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF HIMACHAL
PRADESH FOR THE YEAR 1957**

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Annual Administration Report of Himachal Pradesh Administration for the year 1957

I. ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

The Administrative set-up of the Administration during the year remained practically the same as it was on the 1st November, 1956, when the States Re-organisation Act, 1956, came into force. The Administrative structure of the Administration's Headquarters is as under:—

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Raja Bajrang Bahadur Singh Bhadri.

CHIEF SECRETARY AND SECRETARIES

1. Shri K. N. Channa, I.A.S., Chief Secretary.
2. Shri A. B. Malik, I.A.S., Additional Secretary (Planning and Development) and Development Commissioner.
3. Shri K. B. Srivastava, Judicial Secretary and Legal Remembrancer (also Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, with effect from the 8th November, 1957).
4. Shri Indar Sen, Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor (term of re-employment expired on the 7th November, 1957, afternoon).
5. Shri C. D. Saklani, I.A. & A.S., Finance Secretary and Secretary, Medical and Public Health.

EX-OFFICIO SECRETARIES

1. Shri P. C. Saxena, I.A.S., Registrar, Co-operative Societies, (Secretary, Co-operative).
2. Shri J. Mukand, Chief Engineer, P.W.D., (Secretary, P.W.D.).

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

There are six Assistant Secretaries at present.

BRANCHES OF THE SECRETARIAT AND SANCTIONED STRENGTH
OF THE NON-GAZETTED ESTABLISHMENT

There are at present 18 Branches in the Secretariat and the sanctioned Class III strength is as under:—

<i>Name of post</i>	<i>Sanctioned strength</i>	<i>Scale of Pay</i>
		Rs.
Superintendents ..	.. 18	300-20-400
Assistants ..	.. 68	160-10-330
Senior Clerks ..	.. 97	80-220
Junior Clerks ..	.. 175	55-130
Senior scale Stenographers ..	.. 8	160-10-330
Junior scale Stenographers ..	.. 25	80-220
Clerk of Court to the Financial Commissioner ..	.. 1	200-10-300
Stamp Auditor ..	.. 1	150-10-300
TOTAL ..	.. 393	

The following officers (Heads of Departments) were recruited through the Union Public Service Commission during the year under report:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Date of joining</i>
1.	Dr. L. S. Negi	Director of Agriculture	12-1-1957.
2.	Shri D. C. Kaith.	Chief Conservator of Forests	1-6-1957.
3.	Lt. Col. P. Chandra, A.M.C.	Director of Health Services	10-7-1957.
4.	Shri J. A. Dutta	*Deputy Director of Education	10-9-1957.

*Functioned as Head of the Education Department
(pending appointment of a Director of Education).

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Date of joining</i>
5.	Shri K. L. Sethi.	Director of Education	6-1-1958.

The services of the following officers were obtained on deputation:—

1. Shri R. C. Pal Singh, I.A.S., (Orissa). *Officer on Special Duty, H. P. Secretariat .. 30-5-1957.

*Working as Chief Executive Officer, Himachal Pradesh Territorial Council from 15-8-1957

2. Shri D. N. Endlaw (From C.P.W.D.) *Chief Engineer and Secretary, P.W.D. .. 22-4-1957.

*Reverted to C.P.W.D. from 2-11-1957

3. Shri C. D. Saklani, I.A. & A.S., (from the office of the A.G., Punjab). Finance Secretary .. 28-9-1957.

4. Shri J. Mukand (from C.P.W.D.) Chief Engineer and Secretary, P.W.D. .. 9-12-1957.

The question of creation of a separate post of Director of Industries and appointment of a suitable officer thereto is at present under the consideration of the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs. Efforts are also being made to obtain the services of a suitable officer from the Uttar Pradesh Government for the post of Director of Animal Husbandry.

CONSTITUTION OF I.A.S. AND I.P.S. CADRES

The question is still under the consideration of the Government of India. As they are aware, the proposal for the constitution of a joint cadre for these services with another State was also considered by the Zonal Council, Northern Zone, in its meeting held at Srinagar during October, 1957. Final decision is awaited.

DEPARTMENTAL PROMOTION COMMITTEES IN RESPECT OF POSTS UNDER THE APPOINTMENT AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

The Departmental Promotion Committee in respect of the posts of Deputy Commissioners and equivalent posts met

under the Chairmanship of Dr. J. N. Mukerji, Member, U.P.S.C., on the 6th December, 1957, at the Commission's office at New Delhi. The Committee considered *inter alia* the cases of appointments made to the posts of Deputy Commissioners without consultation with the Commission. Orders in pursuance of the Committee's recommendations have been issued.

The Commission have advised that the cases of appointments to the posts of Extra-Assistant Commissioners and Assistant Secretaries made without their concurrence should be placed before the relevant Departmental Promotion Committee for Class II posts. The Commission have, however, observed that their association with these Committees is not necessary. The Committees concerned are expected to meet shortly.

The question of fixation of seniority of officers belonging to the Extra-Assistant Commissioners Cadre was examined by Shri V. Viswanathan, I.C.S., Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Final seniority list of the officers concerned has been declared in pursuance of the Government of India's orders.

TRAINING

Three Extra-Assistant Commissioners were deputed to undergo training in Fire Fighting in the Officers Emergency Relief Course held at Nagpur.

DISCIPLINARY CASES

One Extra-Assistant Commissioner was placed under suspension on charges of disobedience of Government orders and un-authorised absence from duty, with effect from the 30th June, 1956. After investigation of charges against the officer, a punishment under the rules was inflicted on him by the Lieutenant Governor and he was re-instated.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

The Territorial Council came into being on the 15th August, 1957. Pending appointment of officers and staff required for the Council office, the services of the undermentioned officers and staff have been placed at the disposal of the Council by this Administration for a period of six months under the powers that vest in the Lieutenant Governor under Rule 45 of the

Territorial Council Rules, 1957. The Lieutenant Governor has also appointed Shri R. C. Pal Singh, I.A.S., as Chief Executive Officer of the Council.

(A) OFFICERS

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of officer</i>	<i>Post held under the Administration</i>	<i>Post to which appointed in the Council</i>
1.	Shri Udham Singh.	Executive Engineer	Principal Officer in-charge of Engineering.
2.	Shri M. C. Saraswati.	Dy. Director of Education.	Principal Officer in-charge of Education.
3.	Dr. Narain Das.	District Medical Officer.	Principal Officer in-charge of Health Services.
4.	Shri Harish Chandra.	Extra-Assistant Commissioner (Revenue Assistant and Magistrate 1st Class).	Assistant Secretary.

(B) STAFF

The services of following staff have been placed at the disposal of the Council:—

Superintendents	.. ..	4
Assistants	.. ..	19
Senior Clerks	.. ..	20
Junior Clerks	.. ..	30
Stenographers	.. ..	9
Class IV servants	.. ..	31
TOTAL	.. ..	<u>113</u>

GENERAL

A devastating fire broke out in the Himachal Pradesh Secretariat building on the 4/5th May, 1957, which reduced to ashes most of the records, furniture and office equipment. The Secretariat building itself was completely gutted. The accident presented the Administration with an un-precedented situation involving the uphill task of reconstruction of almost entire records

of the affected Departments, finding office accommodation and purchase of furniture and office equipment. The calamity was faced with perseverance; and by the end of the year considerable headway had been made in the reconstruction of records, rehabilitation of fire affected Departments and purchase of furniture and office equipment. The Administration is extremely grateful to the various Ministries of the Government of India and the Accountant-General, Punjab, for the whole-hearted co-operation extended by them in the reconstruction of records.

Consequent on the destruction of the service records of most of the Secretariat employees, a separate Branch was created in the Secretariat to reconstruct the service records of the affected employees quickly.

MEASURES OF ECONOMY ADOPTED

The following measures of economy have so far been adopted in Himachal Pradesh:—

- (a) Economy in T. A. and contingent expenditure to the extent of 10% of the sanctioned allotment;
- (b) All really new expenditure proposals are examined by the Economy Board before these are finally accepted by the Administration and forwarded to the Government of India;
- (c) All posts lying vacant for over a year are not filled up without the approval of the Economy Board;
- (d) All proposals regarding creation of new posts are examined by the Economy Board in the context of present day need for economy;
- (e) No new vehicles are to be purchased without the approval of the Economy Board. A report has been called for from all Heads of Departments if they have any surplus vehicle which can be surrendered or shared with other Departments;
- (f) Economy in the use of stationery;
- (g) Economy in expenditure on telegrams and telephone trunk calls.

All Heads of Departments have been addressed to intimate the amount of savings which are likely to accrue as a result of the adoption of the aforesaid measures of economy.

II. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

There has been no significant change in the Judicial set-up of the Pradesh in the year 1957. The Judiciary continues to be divided into two Sessions Divisions as before.

CIVIL WORK

(i) *Civil Courts of the Districts.*—As many as 6972 cases were instituted till October, 1957, and 6994 cases were disposed of, including the cases pending from the previous year.

(ii) *Principal Courts of the Districts.*—By the end of November, 1957, 335 and 365 cases were instituted and disposed of respectively in the year under report. Apart from this 275 land acquisition cases were instituted and out of this 165 cases were disposed of upto the 30th November, 1957.

CRIMINAL WORK

(i) *Criminal Courts of the Districts.*—Over-all institution of criminal cases of all kinds before the magistracy upto the month of September, 1957 (except Chamba district, the figures whereof have only been received upto the month of June, 1957) was 5011. Out of this 4722 cases were disposed of, including the cases pending from the previous year, till the above period. The offences generally reported were of minor nature.

(ii) *Sessions Courts of the Districts.*—Upto the month of November, 1957, institution of cases of criminal trials was 25 and out of this 21 cases were disposed of including those pending from the previous year. 263 appeals and revisions etc. were instituted upto the above period and out of this 287 were disposed of, including the cases pending from the previous year.

(iii) *Judicial Commissioner's Court, Himachal Pradesh.*—In all 161 civil cases were instituted in the Judicial Commissioner's Court till November, 1957. The disposal till the above period were 239 cases, including the balance of cases from the previous year. On criminal side, there was institution of 77 cases, and 83 cases were disposed of including the pending cases from the previous year. For the betterment of the public and to dispense cheap justice at the door, the Judicial Commissioner held frequent circuits at the Headquarters of each District.

ENROLMENT OF ADVOCATES AND PLEADERS

Nine Advocates and eleven Pleaders were admitted and enrolled. None was suspended from practice, due to professional misconduct.

III. LAW DEPARTMENT

The Law Department has only advisory function to perform. The report of the work done by this Department during the year 1957, is as under:—

1. One of the main functions of the Law Department is to give legal advice in cases referred to it by the various Administrative Departments of the Administration. Legal opinion (including the vetting of draft Notification, Rules, Orders etc. under the various statutory provisions) tendered in about 915 cases during the period under report.

2. *Appeals against acquittal.*—Cases with regard to appeal against acquittal are also dealt with in this Department. Each such case has to be examined in detail and the Legal Remembrancer gives opinion whether the appeal should be permitted or not. Cases of this nature involve a lot of time of this Department. 15 such cases were disposed of during the year 1957.

3. *Notice under section 80 C.P.C.*—Notices under section 80 C.P.C. are examined and dealt with in the Law Department. Dealing with these notices is a very cumbersome and complicated task. Reports from the various authorities concerning the notices are first called for and then the facts in the notices, and the reports are thrashed out with a view to arrive at the true conclusion. After that appropriate law is applied, and opinion given by the Legal Remembrancer. About 176 notices under section 80 C.P.C. were examined during the year under report.

4. *Control over Public Prosecutors and Government Advocates.*—(i) The Public Prosecutors and Government Advocates are under the control and supervision of the Law Department. There are at present 4 posts of Public Prosecutors and Government Advocates in Himachal Pradesh, one each for the districts of Bilaspur, Mandi and Chamba, and one for Sirmur and Mahasu districts. Cases with regard to the Travelling Allowance, leave etc. of officers working against these posts are dealt in this Department. Their personal files are also maintained here.

(ii) Plaints in suits instituted by the Administration, through the Government Advocates, and similarly the written statements put in on behalf of the Administration are also scrutinized and approved by the Law Department, before they are actually filed in the Courts. Legal Remembrancer is incharge of all the litigation in this Territory in which this Administration or the Union Government is involved. The above items constitute the main functions that were performed by the Law Department during the year under reference. In addition, many other multifarious duties of routine and miscellaneous nature were also performed by the Law Department.

5. *Legislation under taken and Laws extended.*—With the change in the set-up of Himachal Pradesh from Part “C” State to Union Territory, the legislature for Himachal Pradesh ceased to exist. There is no separate legislature for Himachal Pradesh, and all the legislation in respect of the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh is now undertaken by the Parliament. No Act specially for the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh was passed by the Parliament, during the period under report, nor any Ordinance was promulgated in respect of this Territory. However, one Punjab Act, viz., the East Punjab Urban Rent Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1956, was extended to the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh by the Government of India.

IV. POLICE DEPARTMENT

INTRODUCTION

Himachal Pradesh covers an area of 11,564 sq. miles and has a population of 11,06,709 souls, (1951 Census). It is divided into five Districts, viz., Chamba, Mandi, Mahasu, Sirmur and Bilaspur. The Bilaspur district was converted into a Sub-Division of Mandi district for the purposes of the Police Administration only during the year under report. The Border of Himachal Pradesh adjoins Punjab, J. & K., U.P. and Tibet. It has 29 Police Stations and 34 Police Posts. There was an increase of one Police Post during the year-under-report.

There was a welcome though a slight fall in total cognizable crime during the year under report. The results of detection and prosecution remained quite satisfactory.

I.—Comments on any difference in the Amount of Crime True Cases during the Year as Compared with previous Year.

A total of 1885 cases (Classes I to VI) was registered during 1957 against 2087 in the year 1956. There was thus a decrease of 202 cases.

At the close of the year 1956, 445 cases were pending investigation with the Police and 260 cases were pending trial in Courts, thus bringing the total of pending cases to 705. 1885 cases (including 203 cases under section 34 of the Police Act) were registered during the year under report. Thus the total number of cases for investigation with the Police during the year 1957 was 2330 (1885+445 cases pending from the last year), as compared to 2406 cases during the year 1956. The total crime dealt with by the Police during the year under review was 2590 cases, including 260 cases which were pending trial at the beginning of the year 1957. Out of these 956 cases ended in conviction, 271 in acquittal, 124 cases were compounded, 194 cases remained untraced and 322 were cancelled. Thus a balance of 723 cases (328 cases pending investigation and 395 pending trial) was left at the close of the year under report. The total number of true cases in year 1957 was 1545 as against 1866 in the year 1956. This shows that the Police cleared 1867 cases in 1957 as compared to 2140 cases in 1956.

Under Classes I to V, 1255 cases were reported during 1957 as against 1236 cases in 1956, thus showing a nominal increase of 19 cases. 286 cases were pending investigation and 215 cases were pending in Courts at the close of the year 1956, thus bringing the total to 1756 cases as compared to a total of 1813 cases in 1956. These cases disposed of as under:—

	1957	1956
Convicted	409	577
Acquitted and Discharged	213	210
Compounded	120	100
Not detected or apprehended	164	190
Cancelled	294	237
Pending investigation	247	284
Pending in Courts	309	215
TOTAL	1756	1813

The following table shows the state of true cases under Class I to Class VI and Class I to Class V during the last five years:—

Year	Reported	Pending from the previous year	Cancelled	Pending at the end of the year	Total true cases disposed of during the year
CLASS I TO CLASS VI					
1953	2046	643	354	650	1685
1954	2446	682	310	874	1944
1955	1958	874	418	758	1656
1956	2087	758	274	705	1866
1957	1885	705	322	723	1545
CLASS I TO CLASS V					
1953	1200	438	298	458	882
1954	1430	466	263	617	1016
1955	1245	618	316	577	970
1956	1236	577	237	499	1077
1957	1255	501	294	556	906

The following table shows the incidence of crime in the Territory (Classes I to V) for the last 10 years:—

Year	Total reported	Total dealt with excluding pending cases	Cancelled percentage	Admitted	Tried	Convicted	Pending	Percentage		
								7 to 5	7 to 6	6 to 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1948	1389	1154	20.44	889	618	440	546	49.5	71.2	69.51
1949	1062	1221	17.13	1047	781	490	261	48.8	32.74	74.6
1950	958	908	16.3	752	555	385	318	51.2	67.37	73.81
1951	983	950	17.6	777	547	366	351	47.1	66.9	70.4
1952	994	905	20.42	704	519	325	438	46.16	62.61	73.72
1953	1200	1180	24.83	882	642	425	458	48.18	66.19	72.78
1954	1430	1278	18.39	1016	783	497	617	48.81	63.47	70.06
1955	1245	1286	24.5	970	733	473	577	48.7	64.7	75.5
1956	1236	1314	19.77	1077	887	577	499	53.57	65.5	82.35
1957	1255	1200	23.42	906	742	409	556	45.14	55.12	81.89

II. A.—Mention the effect, if any, on Crime of changes in Economic Conditions, during the Year as compared with the previous Year.

The year under review did not see any appreciable improvement in the economic condition of the people due to failure of crops and unprecedented rains in some parts of the Territory. This has reflected in the increase of crimes against property.

II. B.—Mention whether Crime Generally or of Particular Classes has been Disproportionately distributed over the Districts. If so, give causes and mention whether the Crime of large Towns has in proportion to Population exceed the Crime of Rural Localities.

As a whole the area of Himachal Pradesh should be regarded as rural, as there are no large towns in this Territory. The density of population is very low and the population of the biggest town of this Territory does not exceed 13,000 souls. The distribution of crime, excluding cases under the Police Act, according to Districts is as under:—

<i>District</i>	1956	1957	<i>Difference</i>
Mahasu	606	587	—19
Mandi	425	391	—34
Sirmoor	275	260	—15
Chamba	269	253	—16
Bilaspur	196	191	—5
TOTAL	1,771	1,682	—89

II. C.—Notice the Offences in which the greatest difference in Number is seen between the two Years and as far as possible state Reasons for such Fluctuations.

The fluctuations are nominal and no comments are necessary.

The sub-joined table will show the main fluctuations in crime as compared to 1956:—

There was an increase in crimes against property due to the inevitable effect of adverse economic conditions. Moreover, due to improved relations between the Police and the public, the registration of crime is improving and any burking of crime on the part of the Police is no longer possible.

<i>Offence</i>	<i>Reported in 1956</i>	<i>Reported in 1957</i>	<i>Difference</i>
Rioting	30	29	—1
Murder	11	18	+7
Kidnapping	43	32	—11
Robbery	28	36	+8
Burglary	262	290	+28

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Reported in 1956</i>	<i>Reported in 1957</i>	<i>Difference</i>
Theft	251	305	+54
Serious mischief and Cog- nate offences ..	28	26	-2
House Trespass and Lur- king House Trespass ..	227	223	-4
Excise Act	259	209	-50
Indian Arms Act ..	158	121	*-37
Dangerous Drugs Act ..	1	2	+1
TOTAL ..	1,298	1,301	+3

III.—Comments on the Incidence of Cases of Rioting giving brief Details of Cases of Special Importance.

29 cases of rioting were reported during 1957 as against 30 in 1956, showing a decrease of one case. 17 cases were pending (10 under investigation and 7 in Courts) at the close of 1956. Two cases (one under investigation and one in Court) were classified under section 447 I.P.C. and 379 I.P.C., respectively. As such the total number of cases for disposal was 44. Out of these cases, 3 ended in conviction, 6 in acquittal, 9 were compounded, 12 were cancelled, 5 remained pending investigation and 9 remained pending in Courts. All these cases were of petty nature and do not call for any comments.

IV.—Comments on the number of Murder both True Cases and Reported Cases during the Year and mention whether such Cases have been marked by Prevalent amongst any Class of Persons or in Particular Localities. Give brief Precise of Cases of very Special Importance of Professional Interest.

18 cases of murder were reported in 1957 as against 11 cases in 1956, showing an increase of 7 cases. 10 cases were pending (2 under investigation and 8 in Courts) at the close of 1956, thus bringing the total for disposal to 28 cases. Out of these, 6 cases were convicted, 6 were acquitted, one was cancelled, 5 were under investigation and 10 remained pending in Courts at the end of the year.

V.—Comments on the Incidence of Cases of Robbery giving Brief Details of Cases of very Special Nature.

36 cases of robbery were reported during 1957 as against

28 in 1956. 12 cases were pending (6 under investigation and 6 in Courts) at the close of 1956, thus bringing the total for disposal to 48. Out of these, 17 cases were cancelled, 5 cases were convicted, 6 cases were acquitted, one case was compounded and 19 (7 pending investigation and 12 pending in Courts) cases remained pending at the close of the year 1957.

VI.—Comments on Burglary Cases.

290 cases of burglary were reported in 1957 as against 262 in 1956 showing an increase of 28 cases. A balance of 66 cases (49 under investigation and 17 pending in Courts) had been left at the close of the year 1956, thus bringing the total for disposal to 356. Out of these, 85 were convicted, 29 acquitted, 2 compounded, 103 remained untraced, 52 were cancelled, 63 were pending with the Police and 23 were pending in Courts at the end of the year.

The increase in the incidence of burglary is bad and call for greater vigilance on the part of the Police.

A statement relating to burglary cases during the last ten years is appended below:—

Year	Total reported	Total dealt with excluding pending cases	Cancellation percentage	Admitted	Tried	Convicted	Pending	Percentage		
								7 to 5	7 to 6	6 to 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1948	331	277	11.48	246	99	82	85	33.33	82.84	40.24
1949	223	260	11.2	237	101	81	32	34.2	80.19	42.61
1950	276	256	13.04	200	86	70	74	35.0	81.4	43.0
1951	291	278	11.34	245	110	96	87	39.1	87.2	44.9
1952	237	222	11.81	194	83	67	102	34.53	80.72	42.78
1953	270	287	11.38	245	111	85	82	34.69	76.57	45.3
1954	337	306	8.83	269	134	99	113	36.8	73.88	49.81
1955	274	306	10.0	267	128	105	81	39.3	81.2	47.97
1956	262	277	15.05	255	129	106	66	41.56	82.17	50.58
1957	290	271	17.93	241	116	85	86	35.26	73.27	48.13

The distribution of burglaries according to Districts is as below:—

<i>District</i>	1955	1956	<i>Differ- ence.</i>	1956	1957	<i>Differ- ence.</i>
Mahasu ..	109	101	—8	101	115	+14
Mandi ..	49	50	+1	50	47	—3
Sirmoor ..	45	28	—17	28	47	+19
Chamba ..	44	40	—4	40	49	+9
Bilaspur ..	27	43	+16	43	32	—11
TOTAL ..	274	262	—12	262	290	+28

VII.—Comments on Cattle Theft.

25 cases of cattle theft were reported during 1957 as against 18 in 1956, showing an increase of 7 cases. 5 cases were pending under investigation at the end of 1956, thus bringing the total for disposal to 30. These cases are disposed of as under:—

	1957	1956
Convicted	15	13
Acquitted	7	3
Untraced	1	—
Cancelled	4	2
Pending in Courts at the end of the year	3	4
TOTAL	30	22

All the cases were of ordinary nature and do not call for any comments.

VIII.—Comments on Ordinary Thefts.

280 cases of ordinary theft were reported during 1957 as against 233 in the previous year, showing an increase of 47 cases. 46 cases were pending under investigation and 28 were pending in the Courts at the close of the year 1956, thus bringing the total

for disposal to 354 cases. These cases were disposed of as under:—

	1957	1956
Convicted	123	133
Acquitted or Discharged	22	42
Compounded	27	27
Untraced	39	40
Cancelled	60	40
Pending Investigation	47	46
Pending in Courts	36	27
TOTAL	<u>354</u>	<u>355</u>

All the cases were of petty nature and do not merit any comments.

IX.—Comments on Loss and Recovery of Arms.

The following statement shows the losses and recoveries of arms and ammunition in the Territory during the year-under-review:—

<i>Description of Arms</i>	<i>Losses</i>	<i>Recoveries</i>
D. BBL Gun	—	—
S. BBL Gun	—	—
S. BML Gun	—	3
Revolvers	1	—
Pistols	—	—
Cartridges 12 Bore	—	—
Rifles	—	—
Rifles Cartridges	—	—
Gun Powder	—	—
Dynamit	—	1
Percussion Caps	—	—

One case of theft of arms and ammunition was reported in 1957 as against 3 in 1956. This case relates to the theft of a .32 revolver and has been filed as untraced.

X.—Comments on Traffic in Women.

32 cases were reported during 1957 as against 43 in 1956, showing a decrease of 11 cases. 8 cases were pending with the Police and 22 in Courts at the close of 1956, thus bringing the

total for disposal to 61 cases. One case registered under this head was transferred under head "THEFT" during the year-under-report. These were disposed of as follows:—

	1957	1956
Convicted	6	17
Acquitted	15	13
Untraced or not Detected	2	1
Cancelled	8	12
Pending Investigation	9	8
Pending in Courts	21	22
TOTAL	61	73

None of these cases calls for any special comments.

There are no professional kidnappers in this Territory.

XI.—Comments on Cases of Cheating giving a Short Precis of any Case of Special Importance.

23 cases of cheating were reported during 1957 as against 31 in 1956. 20 cases were pending with the Police and 9 in the Courts at the close of 1956, thus bringing the total for disposal to 52 cases. These cases were disposed of as follows:—

	1957	1956
Convicted	5	11
Acquitted	6	3
Compounded	—	2
Untraced	4	—
Cancelled	7	1
Pending Investigation	13	20
Pending in Courts	17	9
TOTAL	52	46

XII.—Comments on the Incidence of Cases of Coining and Forgery of Currency Notes.

One case was reported during 1957 as against 2 in 1956. 2 cases were pending investigation with the Police, thus bringing the total to 3 cases. These were disposed of as under:—

Convicted	One
Untraced	One
Cancelled	One

*Case FIR No. 31, dated 16-6-1956, under Section 243/489-C I.P.C.
Police Station Nahan, Sirmoor district.*

In this case 2 forged currency notes of Rs. 10 denomination, 3 currency notes of Rs. 100 denomination and 10 one-rupee counterfeit coins and 29 eight-annas pieces were recovered from the search of Sri Butinath, a notorious opium smuggler of the Territory, in 1956. The case was put up and the accused was sentenced to 4 months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 50.

XIII.—Notice offences under Local and Special Laws and the Excise Act which have occurred during the Year mentioning each Important Class of Offences separately and Explaining Important Fluctuations.

Excise Act.—209 cases were reported during 1957 as against 259 in 1956. 76 cases were pending with the Police and 20 in Courts at the close of 1956, thus bringing the total for disposal to 305 cases. These were disposed of as under:—

	1957	1956
Convicted	180	196
Acquitted	33	24
Untraced	—	9
Cancelled	9	6
Pending Investigation	40	76
Pending in Courts	43	20
TOTAL	305	334

The decrease of 29 cases under this head is unsatisfactory, and greater vigilance by the Police is called for under this head also.

Opium Act.—22 cases were reported during 1957 as against 38 in 1956. 32 cases were pending with the Police and 2 in Courts at the close of 1956, thus bringing the total for disposal to 56, which were disposed of as under:—

	1957	1956
Convicted	28	12
Acquitted	5	3

	1957	1956
Cancelled	2	5
Untraced	1	—
Pending Investigation	14	32
Pending in Courts	6	2
TOTAL	56	54

There was a further decrease of cases under this head, which is due to a total ban on the cultivation of poppy throughout the Territory and the liquidation of hoarded stores. The biggest haul of opium made during the year was one maund, 10 seers and 9-1/2 Chhataks, in the jurisdiction of Police Station Dhalli, District Mahasu.

Arms Act.—121 cases were reported during 1957 as against 158 in 1956. Thus there is a decrease of 37 cases. 25 cases were pending with the Police under investigation and 7 cases were pending in Courts at the close of 1956, thus bringing the total for disposal to 153 cases. These were disposed of as under:—

	1957	1956
Convicted	112	150
Acquitted	4	4
Not Detected and Untraced	1	—
Cancelled	9	9
Pending Investigation	13	25
Pending in Courts	14	7
TOTAL	153	195

None of these cases merit comments. The following illicit arms were recovered during 1957:—

D.BBL 12 Bore	..	2
D.BBL 16 Bore	..	1
S.BBL	..	7
D.BML	..	—
S.BML	..	87
Rifles	..	—
Revolvers	..	—
Pistols	..	—

Gambling Act.—No case was reported during 1957 as against nil during 1956. Action was taken during the year to get the provisions of the Act applied throughout the Territory.

Dangerous Drugs Act.—2 cases were reported during the year—under-report as against 1 during the year 1956. These 2 cases ended in conviction and were of ordinary nature.

Indian Telegraph Act.—2 cases were reported during the year 1957 as against one during 1956. No case was pending from the previous year. Out of these 2 cases, one ended in conviction and the other was not detected.

Indian Forests Act.—39 cases were reported during 1957 as against 16 in 1956, thus showing an increase of 23 cases. One case was pending with the Police under investigation and 3 in Courts at the close of 1956, thus bringing the total for disposal to 43 cases. These were disposed of as under:—

	1957	1956
Convicted	9	4
Acquitted	4	4
Compounded	—	1
Not Detected	20	8
Cancelled	3	4
Pending Investigation	2	1
Pending in Courts	5	3
TOTAL	43	25

Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act.—No case was registered during 1957 as well as in the preceding year. One case is still pending investigation with the Police since 1955.

Prevention of Corruption Act.—No case was reported in 1957 as against 5 in 1956. 9 cases were pending (8 under investigation and 1 in Court) at the end of 1956, thus bringing the total for disposal to 9. These were disposed of as under:—

Convicted	1
Acquitted	—
Not Detected	5
Cancelled	—
Pending Investigation	2
Pending in Courts	1
TOTAL	9

Indian Post Offices Act.—One case was reported during the year-under-report and the same remained pending investigation with the Police at the close of the year.

Administration of Evacuee Property Act.—No case under this Act was registered during the year 1957 and 1956.

Indian Passports and Foreigners Act.—One case was registered during the year-under-report as against 2 in 1956. 2 cases were pending investigation with the Police, thus bringing the total for disposal to 3 cases. All these three cases ended in conviction. The cases are of ordinary nature and need no comments.

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.—No case was registered under this Act as against 2 in the year 1956.

Prevention of Untouchability Act.—3 cases were reported during the year 1957 as against 5 cases in 1956. One case was pending investigation with the Police and one was pending in Court, thus bringing the total for disposal to 5 cases. These were disposed of as under:—

Convicted	..	1
Acquitted or Discharged	..	1
Compounded ..	..	1
Cancelled ..	..	2
		5
TOTAL	..	5

XIV.—Indian Motor Vehicles Act, Comments generally on the Control of Road Traffic and Transport with Special Reference to the following:—

(a) *Prosecution for traffic offences under the Penal Code, the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the State Carriage Act, XVI of 1861, the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, the Police Act, III of 1888, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1937, and Rules, if any, made under the, the endorsement of driving licences, the disqualification of drivers and adequacy of punishments.*

NOTE:—Figures for prosecution under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, only need be given.

During the year 1957 the Police dealt with 848 cases under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, as against 670 cases in 1956.

These were disposed of as under:—

Convicted	..	..	582
Acquitted or Discharged	..	..	45
Withdrawn	..	..	10
Cancelled	..	..	13
Pending	..	..	198
TOTAL	..	..	<u>848</u>

The total amount realised from fines during 1957 in the 582 convicted cases was Rs. 6,524 as against Rs. 3,984 realised during 1956.

The average fine per case comes to about Rs. 11.25.

The following should be shown separately:—

(i) *Total number of Cases in respect of Transport Vehicles.*—38 cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code involving transport vehicles were reported during 1957, as against 31 cases in 1956, thus showing an increase of 7 cases. 16 cases were pending at the close of the year 1956, thus bringing the total for disposal to 54. These were disposed of as follows:—

		1957	1956
Convicted	..	19	15
Acquitted or Discharged	..	6	4
Compounded	..	2	—
Cancelled	..	5	8
Pending	..	22	16
TOTAL	..	<u>54</u>	<u>43</u>

(ii) *Total number of Motor Vehicles other than Transport Vehicles.*—75 accidents, occurred during 1957 as against 50 in 1956. In these accidents, 13 persons were killed, 43 received grievous injuries and 58 suffered minor injuries. The District-wise distribution of these accidents is as under:—

District	No. of Accidents
Mahasu ..	.. 17
Mandi ..	.. 18

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Accidents</i>	
Chamba	26
Sirmoor	7
Bilaspur	7
		75
TOTAL	..	75

The increase in the number of accidents was mainly due to bad road conditions and narrow curves. Telephone connections at a number of Traffic Posts, which would ensure better control of traffic, still remain to be provided.

As result of strict and frequent checking by the Traffic Enforcement Squad which came into existence in February, 1957, there was better enforcement of traffic laws and the income from fines amounted to almost double during 1957 as compared to the previous year.

PART II

Police working judged by Judicial Statistics.

XV.—Classes I to V remarks on the Success attained by the Police during the Year and compare the percentage of Convicted to True Cases to Cases Tried with those of previous Year. Offer reasons for Success or lack of Success and also mention any Special methods which have been found of Value.

During 1957, 409 out of 906 true cases in Classes I to V ended in conviction, thus yielding a percentage of 45·14% as compared to 53·57% in 1956. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried was 55·12% as compared to 65·05% in 1956. The sub-joined table will show these percentages for the last 10 years:—

Year	True cases	Cases tried	Cases convicted	Percentage of cases convicted to true cases	Percentage of cases convicted to tried
1948	.. 889	618	440	49·5	71·2
1949	.. 1,047	781	490	46·8	62·74
1950	.. 752	555	385	51·2	69·37
1951	.. 777	547	366	47·1	66·9
1952	.. 704	519	325	46·18	62·61
1953	.. 882	642	425	48·18	66·19
1954	.. 1016	783	497	48·91	63·47
1955	.. 970	733	473	48·7	64·7
1956	.. 1077	887	577	53·47	65·05
1957	.. 906	742	409	45·14	55·12

395 cases remained pending in Courts at the close of the year 1957 as compared with 260 cases in 1956 due to the engagement of the Magistrates in the General Elections and their frequent transfers. This large number of pending cases affected the statistics of the convictions in the Courts.

Nevertheless the fall in the percentage of convictions is disturbing, and I am examining the matter further to see what can be done to bring about an improvement.

XVI.—Remarks on the Duration of Cases in the Courts.

The comparative duration of cases of Class I to Class VI (excluding cases under section 34 of the Police Act) in Courts is given below:—

		1957	1956
Decided on one hearing	..	472	486
Decided within a fortnight	..	170	251
Decided within a month	..	122	153
Decided in over a month	..	385	450
		<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	..	1,149	1,340
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The total number of cases disposed of in 1957 has recorded a further fall of 191 cases as compared to 1956, in which year there had already been a fall of 42 cases as compared to 1955. There is much scope for improvement in the speed of trials by the Criminal Courts. Frequent transfers of Magistrates, followed by devote trials, and long adjournments may be attributed as the main reasons for the slow disposal of cases. However, much can be done by the Magistrates themselves in this matter if they are keen enough to dispense justice with due speed. Delays in this regard have a very demoralising effect on Police work generally.

XVI. A.—Mention Cases in which Assistance has been received from Officers of the Criminal Investigation Department and Note whether Cordial Relations have been Maintained between such Officers and the District Police.

The State C.I.D. investigated a number of cases independently in addition to assisting the District Police in important cases.

It rendered valuable assistance in tracing out a case under section 302 I.P.C. of Mahasu district. The relations between the District Police and the C.I.D. remained cordial.

XVII.—Comments on Cases referred to the Police under Section 202 Cr.P.C.

301 cases were referred to the Police for investigation by Magistrates under section 202 Cr.P.C. during 1957 as against 239 cases in 1956. Out of these 217 cases related to cognizable offences and the rest were found non-cognizable.

XVIII.—Remarks on the Optional Investigation of Cases (Classes I to V).

Investigation was not refused in any case under the provisions of 157-1(b) Cr. P.C. during the year-under-report.

PART III

XIX.—Remarks on the Success attaining efforts to Arrest P.Os. during the Year. In this Connection mention the number of Persons Proclaimed during the Year who have been Arrested. Separate figures should be given for Residents of other known Places, Nomadic and Criminal Tribes in the attached Form.

The prescribed figures are as follows. There is no special features worthy of comment.—

	Residents of the district irrespective of the district in which proclaimed		Proclaimed in but not resident of the district		Nomade		Total	
	Cr.	Others	Cr.	Others	Cr.	Others	Cr.	Others
	tribes	tribes	tribes	tribes	tribes	tribes	tribes	tribes
(a) No. of P.Os at large at the commencement of the year ..	—	37	—	26	—	—	—	63
(b) No. of persons proclaimed during the year	—	20	—	24	—	—	—	44
(c) No. of persons proclaimed during the year and arrested during the year	—	12	—	10	—	—	—	22
(d) Total No. of P.Os arrested during the year	—	10	—	12	—	—	—	22
(e) No. struck off for various reasons	—	7	—	5	—	—	—	12
(f) No of P.Os still at large at the close of the year	—	40	—	33	—	—	—	73

It is gratifying to note that the Police arrested 50% of the proclaimed offenders out of these proclaimed during the year-under-report.

XX.—Comments on the Extent and Nature of Crime attributed to numbers of Registered Criminal Tribes.

There are no registered Criminal Tribes in Himachal Pradesh.

XX.A.—Mention any Class or Caste which are incorrigibly addicted to Crime.

No particular caste or class in the Territory is incorrigibly addicted to crime.

PART IV

XXI.—Preventive Measures. Remarks on the number of Persons called upon to furnish Security under Section 110 Cr. P.C. The number of Persons whose Security was Confiscated and the amount of Security realised. Also give an Opinion on the General effect of the Preventive Measures taken under this Section.

Three persons were called upon to furnish security under section 110 Cr. P.C. during 1957 as against 23 in 1956. Out of these three, 2 were bound down and one was acquitted. Of those convicted, one failed to furnish security and was sentenced to undergo imprisonment. S.H.Os continue to be reluctant to take recourse to this section for the prevention of crime.

XXII.—Remarks on the number of Persons Restricted and on the Effectiveness of Measures taken under the H.O.-Act with the number of Persons Convicted under Section 17 of the Act.

No person was dealt with under the H.Os-Act during the year-under-report as in the preceding year.

XXIII.—Remarks on the number of Persons ordered to Furnish Security under Section 106 Cr. P.C. and 107 Cr. P.C. and the number of Persons whose Security was Confiscated. Figures for each Section be given Separately. Also remark on the Effectiveness of the Measures taken under these Sections.

113 persons were ordered to furnish security under section 107 Cr. P.C. as against 60 in 1956. 94 persons were bound

down during the year-under-review as against 46 in 1956. 7 persons were proceeded against under section 106 Cr. P.C. and were bound down to furnish security during the year-under-report as against nil during the previous year.

No security was forfeited during 1957.

XXIV.—Remarks on the number of cases dealt with under Section 109 Cr. P.C. and Effect of Measures taken under this Section.

15 persons were sent up under section 109 Cr. P.C. during 1957 as against 23 persons in 1956. 10 persons were on security for good behaviour under section 109 Cr. P.C. at the close of the year. No security was forfeited during the year. In view of the common boundaries of the Territory with Punjab, U.P., and Jammu and Kashmir there is considerable scope for taking action under the preventive sections of the law. S.H.Os are being constantly reminded of the utility of action under this section and their responsibilities in this regard.

XXV.—Mention the number of Additional Police appointed under Section 14 and 15 of Act V of 1861 in Disturbed or Dangerous Areas.

Nil.

XXV. A.—Comments on the number of Persons under Police Surveillance, the number of History Sheets and the use of Bad Character Rolls and Information Sheets.

251 persons were under Police surveillance at the close of 1957 as against 218 at the close of 1956.

HISTORY SHEETS

The following History Sheets were on record with the Police during the year 1957:—

Bundle 'A'	..	251
Bundle 'B'	..	471
Bundle 'C'	..	33

BAD CHARACTER ROLLS

115 Bad Character Rolls were issued during the year-under-report as against 94 in the previous year. 122 Bad Character Rolls were received from other Districts.

INFORMATION SHEETS

1933 Information Sheets were issued in 1957 as against 2060 in 1956. 1641 Information Sheets were received during 1957 as against 1375 in 1956.

XXVI.—Comments generally Regarding the Assistance received from Zaildars, village Officers, Lambardars and Members of Public. Give the total Amount of Rewards Disbursed and number of Persons Proceeded against for Neglect of their Duties.

The Zaildari system was abolished in Himachal Pradesh a few year back and the control over Chowkidars has also been entrusted to the Panchayats which are being set up under the Panchayat Raj Act of 1953. The indifferent attitude towards the Police of the common man, though declining through the institutions of Village Defence Societies, Police Childrens' Clubs and a human approach to the problems of the public by the Police, still continues with the result that no substantial help has been forthcoming from the public.

The Lambardars also do not give spontaneous co-operation to the Police. The number of Village Defence Societies increased from 1453 to 1682 in 1957. Members of the public were rewarded in a number of cases to encourage them to extend help to the Police. A total sum of Rs. 345.50 was paid as rewards during 1957 as against Rs. 610 during 1956.

Despite heavy work and arduous duties, Police Officers and men of the Territory made their due contribution in nation-building activities througih "SHRAM-DAN" and "SOCIAL SERVICE".

One Lambardar was prosecuted for lodging a false report as against one Chowkidar and one Lambardar in 1956. The accused Lambardar was acquitted from the Court.

XXVII.—Note on the working of the Village Patrolling System, including *Thikari Phera*. Whether voluntary or under Punjab Act VIII of 1918.

Due to scattered habitation and hilly terrain very efficient patrolling is not possible. However, the village patrolling system continues to be strengthened with the co-operation of Village Defence Societies. A new feature of the year was the introduction of a system of general patrols. No *Thikari Phera* was imposed any where in the Territory during the year-under-review.

XXVII. A.—Mention the Effect of any new Law or Executive Orders on Police Working.

No new law or executive order having a permanent effect on the working of the Police was introduced during the period-under-report.

A conference of the gazetted officers was held in the month of May, 1957, and a number of measures to improve the working of the Police were adopted and stress was laid on increasing the degree of supervision of the work of sub-ordinate officers by the superior officers.

PART V

ADMINISTRATION

XXVIII.—Mention any Permanent Increase or Decrease in the Sanctioned Strength of the Force.

The following table will show the permanent and the temporary strength of the State Police at the end of 1957:—

PERMANENT STRENGTH

	IGP	AIG	SPs	Dy SP	Insp.	SIs	ASIs	HCs.	Const.	Steno	Jr. Clks.	W/Opr.
	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>District:—</i>												
Mahasu	—	—	1†	2	2	21	19	79	460	1	—	—
Mandi*	—	—	1	—	2	13	10	46	228	1	—	—
Sirmur	—	—	1	—	2	7	6	34	157	1	—	—
Chamba	—	—	1	—	2	7	8	28	145	—	—	—
Bilaspur*	—	—	—	—	1	9	4	29	140	—	1	2
State CID	—	—	—	2	1	1	3	2	6	1**	1	—
RTC												
Chamba	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—
TOTAL :	1	—	4	4	10	59	52	220	1136	4	2	2

*Consequent upon the reduction of Bilaspur district to a Sub-Division for the purposes of the Police Administration, the posts of 3 Head Constables (1 Acctt., 1 Assistant Clerk, and 1 Record Keeper) and 2 Constables (1 Assistant Accountant and 1 typist) were transferred to Mandi district and accordingly this strength of 3 HCs. and 2 Constables has been added in the permanent strength of Mandi district. Besides, a post of S.I. Head Clerk has been held in abeyance.

**The sanction of the Himachal Pradesh Administration to revive the permanent post of a Stenographer in the C.I.D. H.P. was received during the year-under-report.

†This post was wrongly shown under temporary strength last year.

TEMPORARY STRENGTH

District-wise Establishment	Ss. P.	Dy. S.P.	Inspr.	S.Is.	A.S. Is.	H. Cs.	Consts.	Stenos.	Supdt.	Int. Aud.	Asstt. Clk.	Sr. Clk.	Jr. Clk.	Duf. tri.	Peons	W/ Insptr.	Sup. Os.	W/ Sup. Os.	W/ RT Opt. I/C	R/ Vety. Asstt.	Tech. Sup.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
IGP. H.P. ..									1	1	1	3	3	3	1	3							
C.I.D. ..	1		1	4	3	9	10				2		1										
Mahasu (including P.T.S.) ..		1	1	5	3	23	55																
Mandi ..				1	2	23	87																
Sirmoor ..					1	8	22																
Bilaspur ..		1	1	2	1	6	32	1										1	1				
Border ..	1	1	1	9	9	49	183	1											36	1		1	1
Chamba ..						1	8	32	1														
T.E.S. ..		1		1	1	1	2																
H.P. Wireless Grid ..																		1			17	2	9
TOTAL ..	2	4	3	22	21	127	423	4	1	1	1	5	3	4	1	3	1	1	54	3	9	1	1

There has been an increase of 2 Dy. Ss.P., 3 S.Is., 1 A.S.I., 3 H. Cs. and 20 Constables and a decrease of one S.P. in the temporary strength of the Himachal Pradesh Police during the year-under-report:—

- (a) A staff of one Dy. S. P., 1 S.I., 1 A.S.I., 1 H.C. and 2 Constables was sanctioned temporarily by the Himachal Pradesh Administration for the Traffic Enforcement Squad during the year 1957.
- (b) A temporary staff of 1. S.I., 2 H.Cs. and 18 Constables for the Police Band of Mahasu district was sanctioned by the Administration during the year 1957. The regular posts withdrawn from the districts to start the Band were, therefore, restored to the respective districts.
- (c) Consequent on the reduction of Bilaspur district to a Sub-Division for Police Administration, the post of S.P. was allowed to lapse with effect from 1-8-1957 and a temporary post of Dy. S. P. was sanctioned for Bilaspur by the Administration. The post of Stenographer to S.P. Bilaspur has also been allowed to lapse.
- (d) A temporary post of A.P.P. for Rohroo (District Mahasu) was sanctioned by the Administration during the year-under-report.

The posts of 1 A.I.G., 1 S.P., 1 S.I., 1 A.S.I., 12 H.Cs., 53 Constables, 1 Wireless Supervisor, 1 Wireless Inspector, 17 Radio Operators and 1 Vety. Assistant were vacant at the close of the year-under-report. The number of vacancies in lower ranks was less than in the previous year and these vacancies were confined mostly to the Border Police. The shortage is expected to be made up before long.

XXIX.—Mention the number of Additional Police Entertained during the Year and how they were Employed (other than those Mentioned in Paragraph 26).

No additional Police was employed during the year-under-review.

XXX.—Comments on the Improvement in the Conditions of Service.

The 29 Childrens' Clubs run by the Police continued to provide recreational facilities and served as centres of civic

training to the children of the local inhabitants and Police personnel.

The opening of Co-operative Societies at the District Headquarters run by the Police personnel themselves for the supply of day to day necessities of life, and at some places also of food-stuffs, lowered the rates of the commodities resulting in great relief to the personnel of the Force.

The Animal Transport Section of the Border Police was increased by 10 more animals which proved very useful for the carriage of Government stores and food-stuffs pertaining to Border Police.

The 3rd Inter-District Sports and Athletic and Duty Meets were held as usual. The results achieved in them were better as compared to the previous years. These Meets have led to some improvement in the health and morale of the Force.

The sanction for the revision of the pay scales of Constables bringing them at par with the Punjab scales was received during the year-under-report.

The pay scales of Constables and Upper Sub-ordinates are stated to have been revised again in the Punjab and it is understood that the Himachal Pradesh Administration have also taken up the question of the further revision of these scales in Himachal Pradesh.

Two personnel carriers and two Jeeps were purchased during 1957, which proved very useful for the convenient and efficient discharge of duties by the personnel of the Force.

The sanction of the Government of India for the enhancement of the loan to Upper Sub-ordinates for the purchase of horses and of horse allowance was received during 1957. This resulted in some relief to the aforesaid sub-ordinates.

XXXI.—Mention any other Matter Deserving Notice.

The Administration have done a lot during the last three years to re-organise the force and to improve the conditions of service of the various ranks thereof.

XXXII.—Mention the number of Processes Served by the Police during last 5 Years, showing Processes in Cognizable Cases Separately and Comment on the Efficiency of Process Serving Mentioning any Serious Difficulties Experienced.

The Police served the following numbers of processes during the year-under-report:—

		<i>Cognizable</i>	<i>Non-Cognizable</i>
Warrants	..	1554	1804
Summons	..	7682	3106
TOTAL	..	<u>9236</u>	<u>4910</u>

The comparative statement of the processes served during the last 5 years is given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Processes served</i>
1953	15,487
1954	19,243
1955	18,083
1956	14,722
1957	14,146

It is gratifying to note that the work of process serving has decreased further during the year-under-review.

XXXIII.—Remarks on the Time Spent by G.Os. on Tour.

429 days were spent on tour by G.Os. attached to the Districts in 1957 as against 518 days in 1956.

XXXIV.—Remarks on Measures and Co-operation Between Districts etc., Mentioning all Inter-District, State Meetings of Importance.

A conference of the Gazetted Police Officers of Himachal Pradesh was held at Simla from 9-5-1957 to 11-5-1957. A number of important items relating to the improvement of the working of the Police were discussed and measures were adopted for the better supervision of the work of the sub-ordinates by the senior officers.

Stress was laid on polite behaviour towards the public and on a more human approach to their problems. Discussions were held to clarify how the maximum benefit could be derived from the institution of Village Defence Societies and Children Clubs.

Inter-State conferences of the Police officers of Punjab, U.P. and Himachal Pradesh were held during the year in Mahasu,

Sirmur and Chamba districts. Discussions were held on the co-ordination of anti-smuggling activities and for the prevention and checking of crime in the border villages. Other important inter-district problems were also discussed in these meetings.

Meetings of the Police officers and Magistrates were held in all the Districts to discuss various matters connected with the day-to-day criminal administration of the District. The relations between the Police officers of Himachal Pradesh and the officers of neighbouring States remained cordial.

XXXV.—Remarks on the number of Major and Minor Punishments inflicted during the Year. Comments on the Discipline and General Conduct of the Force and Mention Briefly any Cases of Gross Misconduct.

The following table will show the punishments awarded during the year 1957:—

Sl. No.	Nature of punishment	G.Os.	Insprs.	S.Is.	A.S.Is.	H.Cs.	Consts.	Total
1.	Dismissal	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
2.	Discharge	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
3.	Reduction	—	—	—	4	21	1	26
4.	Stoppage of increments	—	—	—	—	3	18	21
5.	Forfeiture of approved service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Confinement to Quarter-guard	—	—	—	—	—	18	18
7.	Censure	—	—	6	5	21	43	75
8.	Punishment drill of more than 10 days	—	—	—	—	—	34	34
	Total	—	—	6	9	45	129	189

The discipline and general conduct of the Force remained satisfactory. Major punishments were inflicted in 52 cases out of 189 cases as compared to 65 out of 174 in 1956.

(1) Shri I. C. Agarwal, P. A.S.I., who absconded from the Police Training School, Junga, was prosecuted under section 29 of Police Act, and was convicted to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

(2) Constable Mohd. Ramzan No. 79 of Sirmoor district was sentenced to undergo 3 months R.I. under section 409 I.P.C. in case F.I.R. No. 8/57, Police Station Nahan, and was consequently dismissed from Police service.

XXXVI.—Mention all Awards of Orders, Titles and Other Honours Conferred during the Year.

Rewards.—A total sum of Rs. 4,928 was paid in cash to Police officers and men in the Territory for good work during the year under report as compared to Rs. 4,512 in 1956.

XXXVII.—Mention the Names of all Officers and Men who were Killed or Seriously Wounded on Duty during the Year giving Brief Particulars in each Case.

Nil.

XXXVIII.—Comments regarding Recruitment Mentioning whether Suitable Recruits are in Good number or not, also Mention the number of Officers and Men who Resigned or Deserted during the Year.

The following men were recruited during 1957 in the five districts of the Territory and for the Border Police as against 194 men recruited in 1956:—

<i>Mahasu</i>	<i>Mandi</i>	<i>Chamba</i>	<i>Sirmoor</i>	<i>Bilaspur</i>	<i>Border</i>	<i>Total</i>
82	25	6	23	8	32	176

In addition two Assistant Police Prosecutors (Law Graduates), 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector, 1 Radio Technician, 2 trained Wireless Operators and one H.C. were enlisted during 1957.

20 Constables resigned from the Police Force during 1957 as against 2 H.Cs. and 22 Constables in 1956.

One P. A.S.I. deserted from the Force during 1957 as against 2 H. Cs. and one Constable in 1956.

11 Constables were discharged from the Force as they were found unlikely to prove good Police officers.

XXXIX.—State the Percentage of Upper and Lower Sub-ordinates who are Educated and Comment on the Organisation of Lines, Schools and other Measures for the Training of Recruits and other Officers.

All the Upper Sub-ordinates are educated and are conversant with Hindi in *Devnagri* Script. Out of 1,776 Lower Sub-ordinates 1,136 are literate and the rest are illiterate. The percentage of literates in these ranks has risen from 56.1% in 1956 to 62.27% in 1957 which is very satisfactory.

257 recruits were trained at the R.T.Cs at Chamba and Bilaspur during 1957 as against 278 in 1956.

The Police Training School, Junga, trained 22 candidates in the Intermediate Course and 40 in Lower Course during 1957. The School was closed for good with effect from 31-12-1957. However, the course for training H.Cs. in the Lower Class was started in Chamba.

The following number of the Police officers completed training courses at Police Training School, Phillaur, during 1957:—

Sl. No.	Name of Course	Dy. S.P.	Inspers.	S.Is.	A.S.Is.	H.Cs.	Consts.	Total
1.	Prosecuting Sub-Inspector	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
2.	Upper Class	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
3.	Photographers' Course ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
4.	Finger Print Course ..	—	1	—	—	7	12	20
5.	Finger Print Refresher Course ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
6.	Automatic Weapon Training Course ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
7.	Censor Course ..	—	—	—	2	7	—	9
8.	Drill Instructors' Refresher Course ..	—	—	—	—	3	3	6

One A.P.P. and 2 Sub-Inspectors were under training at the Police Training School, Phillaur, and one Constable in the Armourer's Course at the E.M.E. Centre, Secundrabad, at the close of 1957.

One S.P. and two Dy.Ss.P. attended the Gazetted Officers' Refresher Course and one Inspector completed the Finger Print Course at the P.T.S., Phillaur.

2 H.Cs. completed the Basic Armourer's Course at the E.M.E. Centre, Secundrabad, whereas one H.C. and one Constable underwent the Armourer's Refresher Course at the aforesaid Centre.

One H.C. and 2 Constables attended courses in Mountaineering at the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, during 1957. Two H.Cs. received training in Skiing during the year under report.

10 S.Is. were trained in advanced methods of Scientific Investigation and 8 A.S.Is. and 8 H.Cs. received training in Security Measures at the C.I.D. Training School, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. 3 S.Is. were trained in the Foreigners' Course.

22 untrained Head Constables attended a Refresher Course held at the R.T.C., Chamba.

XL.—Remarks on the Health of the Force.

The health of the Force remained satisfactory during the year under report. The number of admissions in Hospitals during the year was 202 as against 170 in the previous year. The Police Lines Dispensary at Chamba rendered medical aid to 313 cases of Police officers and men as out-door patients.

XLI.—What Major and Minor Works were Executed during the Year and Comments on the General Condition of Police Buildings and Means taken to keep them in Repairs.

The under-stated major and minor works were undertaken by the P.W.D. during the year under review:—

1. Construction of Police Station buildings at Chowari and Tissa in District Chamba. The work is in progress.
2. The Traffic Police Post buildings at Banikhet and Tunnu Hatti in Chamba district were completed and handed over to the Police.
3. Minor repairs to the District Police Lines and Police Station, Nahan, were carried out during the year in Sirmoor.
4. Construction of Garrage for the personnel carrier at Mandi and P.S. buildings and S.H.Os. quarter at Karsog. The works are in progress.
5. Repairs were done to the building of P.S. Sadar, Mandi, and its front portion was completed. Minor repairs were done to the Police buildings at Drang, Sundernagar, Gohar, Jogindernagar, Ghatta, Sarkaghat and Hatli in Mandi district.
6. The construction of family quarters of S.I., A.S.I., and H.C. at Rampur in Mahasu district was completed during the year 1957.
7. The construction of Border Police buildings at Re kang Peo and Karcham was nearing completion at the close of the year 1957.
8. Minor repairs were done to Police Stations, Ajmerpur, Kot Kehloor and Police Lines in Bilaspur district.

The general condition of the Police buildings is not satisfactory and Policemen are living in insufficient accommodation,

which at places is also unhygienic. As already remarked in the last year's report it has to be repeated that the building programme of the Police Department needs to be executed with high priority.

In the interest of the proper maintenance of Police buildings it is again repeated that the Police Department should be allowed to take over the maintenance of Police buildings according to the provisions of the Police Rules. This is so because the work of annual and petty repairs does not get the requisite priority in the P.W.D. and, consequently, suffers.

XLII.—Criminal Intelligence Department.

The Criminal Intelligence Department is divided in two Branches, *i.e.*, the Special Branch and the Investigation Branch. The following extra-posts which were sanctioned in 1956 were filled during the year 1957:—

1. A.I.G.	1
2. Assistants	2
3. Junior Clerk	1

SPECIAL BRANCH

The working and organisation of this Branch improved during the year and it discharged its enormous duties, particularly those relating to security arrangements for the visits of numerous foreign and Indian V.I.Ps., satisfactorily. An officer of this Branch received special training at the Intelligence Bureau, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

INVESTIGATION BRANCH

This Branch continued to be heavily over-worked. During 1957, 8 cases and 36 enquiries were entrusted to it. 7 cases and two enquiries were pending at the close of 1956, thus bringing the total to 15 and 38 respectively. The details of the disposal of the same are as under:—

Cases.—

Convicted in Courts	1
Acquitted in Courts	1
Pending in Courts	3
Pending Investigation	8
Filed untraced	2
TOTAL	15

Enquiries.—

Cases registered	3
Dealt with Departmentally	8
Awaiting Government orders	4
Concluded otherwise	18
Pending	5
TOTAL	38

Among important cases investigated during the year are some corruption cases against P.W.D. officials and two cases of cheating of an Inter-State nature.

XLIII.—Police Radio Grid.

During the year under review the fixed Radio Station at Killar, which was withdrawn was re-installed and remained functioning during the winter also. The scheme for the installation of more stations could not be implemented due to non-availability of equipment.

One Radio Technician and 2 trained Wireless Operators were recruited during the year 1957 and 13 Wireless Operators were sent for training at the State Radio Centre, Lucknow. One of them could not complete training due to sudden mental derangement and the rest of them, on successful completion of training, were promoted as Wireless Operators (A.S.Is.). Out of the 9 Wireless Operators, who were on deputation from the Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless) since 1956, three were returned and one Wireless Operator was received on deputation from the Directorate. Hence, one Technical Supervisor, one Radio Technician, and seven Wireless Operators were on deputation in this Territory from the Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless) at the end of 1957.

One Radio Technician was sent for a Refresher Course at the D.C. P.W. and five of them qualified in the Grade II Test of Wireless Operators. Six Wireless Operators appeared for Grade II Test of D.C. P.W., held at Simla and out of them only three qualified therein.

The Wireless Organisation has played an important role in the quick transmission and collection of important information.

The total traffic handled during the year was as under:—

Year	Messages		Groups
	Priority	Non-priority	
1957	5,798	21,932	1288346
1956	1,937	7,795	32457

XLIV. — General.

(1) POLICE FLAG DAY

The Police Flag Day was observed on 26th December, 1957, with a view to raise funds for the welfare of the members of the Police Force. A total sum of Rs. 875.30 was collected on this day.

(2) POLICE CHILDRENS' CLUBS

During 1957 there were 29 Police Childrens' Clubs. The membership of the Clubs increased further during the year under review. Some of the Clubs were visited by two officers of the Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, with a view to see their working. The scheme was much appreciated by the I. B. Officers. These Clubs go a long way in providing healthy recreation to the children of the public and the Policemen and in infusing in them a spirit of discipline, obedience and patriotism. The Central Social Welfare Board, have been moved for a further grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,800 which is still awaited.

V. JAIL DEPARTMENT INTRODUCTORY

Consquent upon his appointment as Director of Health Services, Lt.-Col. P. Chandra took over as *ex-officio* Inspector-General of Prisons, Himachal Pradesh, from Dr. Devi Chand Gupta, as the latter was appointed as Professor of Medicines in the Lady Harding College, New Delhi.

1. The year under report was peaceful and there were no disturbances or riots in any of the Jails. The prisoners were well-fed and well looked after. The conditions of life in the Jails showed a distinct improvement. The health of prisoners was generally good and discipline well maintained.

2. *Special Features.*—Some of the special features of the year-under-report are as under:—

The prisoners were allowed to supplement their diet and clothing by accepting offers made by their relatives and friends. Radio sets were purchased and provided to Solan and Rampur Sub-Jails while other Jails had already been provided with Radio sets during the preceding year. The prisoners have been taking interest in the Radio programme and in relieving the monotony of prison life. News-papers and books were supplied to prisoners at Government expense. Recreational activities like wrestling, *Kabaddi*, tug of war, games and P.T. were arranged.

3. *Inspection of Jails by the I.G. Prisons.*—Each Jail continued to be supervised by the respective District Medical Officers and Medical Officers assisted by respective Assistant Superintendent of Jail. The Inspector-General of Prisons inspected each Jail and acquainted himself with the local affairs. Special remissions in sentence for 15 days in each case were granted to prisoners in District Jail, Mandi, and Sub-Jail, Bilaspur.

4. *Official and Non-official Agencies.*—Official and non-official visitors continued to pay visits to the Jails frequently through which supplies of foodgrains, clothing, tone and discipline the Jails continued to receive proper attention.

The Deputy Commissioners continued to inspect Judicial lock-ups frequently and evince interest in their management.

5. *Releases.*—On the occasions of the Celebrations of the Centenary of India's First Struggle for Freedom, 112 prisoners were granted remission in their respective sentences and 21 prisoners released unconditionally on the morning of the 15th August, 1957.

6. *Buildings.*—Some additions and alterations were affected in the District Jail buildings at Mandi, Nahan and Chamba to make them more secure and commodious. Funds have been provided to construct a new Jail building at Solan as the present building is situated in the centre of the town and hampers the development of the town.

Jail dispensaries were replenished by more supplies of medicines.

7. *Education to Prisoners.*—Prisoners have been taking interest in learning three RS and part time teachers employed for

the purpose continued to give useful service in making the prisoners literate and delivering discourses on religious and social subjects.

8. *Training of Staff.*—An Assistant Superintendent of Jail was deputed to the U.P. to acquire first hand knowledge of the working of Open air Jail Camps started there with a view to start a similar institution in Himachal Pradesh. He has completed his programme in the U.P. and a scheme is under preparation. Another Jail official, received training in the Government Jail Training School, Lucknow. Two Warders were deputed for elementary training at the R.T.C., Chamba.

9. The average daily population of the Jails centred round 200 inmates as against a total capacity for 280 prisoners.

10. *Jail Industries.*—The following Jail industries received due attention and continued to make satisfactory progress:—

Poultry Farming, Chick making, Mat making, Spinning, Weaving, and Carpentry.

Jail products were sold to various Departments of the Administration as well as to the public fetching an income of about Rs. 10,000. There was some difficulty in obtaining cotton yarn and raffle yarn which continues to persist.

11. *Physical, Moral, Mental and Social Welfare.*—Morning and evening prayers were held regularly as usual. Jail teachers delivered short discourses on moral and social topics with a view to improve the moral fibre of the convicts. Jail inmates were allowed to take part in drama and musical entertainments arranged in some of the Jails.

12. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on the administration of Jails upto 31st December, 1957, was Rs. 1,80,000. The cost per capita was Rs. 35.

VI. REVENUE DEPARTMENT

I. CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS OPERATIONS

The Director of Land Records, Revenue Assistants and Tehsildars continued to hold charge of the posts of Director of Consolidation of Holdings, Settlement Officers (Consolidation) and Consolidation Officers, respectively, in addition to their own duties.

(i) *Training.*—Almost all the staff has been taken over from *Mohal* side. The Patwaris and Kanungos staff acquire necessary training in this technique either in the Punjab or at centres where the consolidation operations are in progress in this Territory. The officers received their training in Punjab.

(ii) *Promotions.*—Three Assistant Consolidation Officers were promoted as officiating Tehsildars and Sadar Kanungos were appointed as Assistant Consolidation Officers.

(iii) *Consolidation Operations.*—A target of 24,000 acres at the rate of 400 acres per Patwari per year was fixed to be achieved during the year-under-report. By the end of November, 1957, the work was completed in 84 villages covering an area of 10,416 acres and operations are in progress in 111 villages covering an area of 25,886 acres.

(iv) *General.*—As advised by Shri Nawab Singh, I.C.S., Adviser, Planning Commission, during the course of his tour last year, a revised scheme to complete the operations within a period of 10 years costing Rs. 1 crore 30 lakhs has been prepared. This revised scheme is under examination.

2. LAND RECORDS

(i) *Departmental Examination and Training of Staff.*—Kanungo examination was held at Simla on 27th and 28th of September, 1957 and 33 candidates appeared in the examination. Out of these candidates 11 passed in all subjects, 3 candidates passed in paper 3 and one candidate passed in paper No. 4. Candidates were declared successful, subject to re-examination in paper No. 3, whereas two candidates passed subject to re-examination in paper No. 4. Rest failed.

One Patwar School was opened in Sirmur district during 1956. Examination of Patwari candidates was held in February, 1957. 30 candidates received training in the school.

(ii) *Crop-cutting experiments by Random Sampling Method.*—
(a) During the year under report, crop-cutting experiments by the technique of Random Sampling were carried out on Wheat, Maize and Paddy crops by field staff in the villages selected at random by the Chief Director, Directorate of National Sample Survey, New Delhi.

(b) The average yield calculated in respect of Wheat and Paddy by the Chief Director, has been utilized in official

estimates, while the average yield of Maize has not yet been utilized, as the same has been found on high side.

3. SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS (CHAMBA DISTRICT)

(a) After the completion of the Settlement Operations in Bhattiyat tehsil, operations were started in Chamba tehsil and Bharmour sub-tehsil during the year 1956 which were concluded during the year under report. The assessment report in respect of Tehsil Chamba has been approved and the report on Sub-Tehsil Bharmour is under examination of the Administration.

(b) The achievements in other Tehsils of Chamba district, are indicated by the following figures:—

	<i>Tehsil Churah</i>	<i>Sub-Tehsil Pangi.</i>
(i) Chandas Laid ..	8,821	3,108
(ii) Field number Surveyed	20,738	32,544
(iii) Area Surveyed ..	9,82,098— 13 Bighas	26,92,804— 17 Bighas.
(iv) <i>Tankihat</i> (issue of Titles) written, investigated and decided ..	4,547	2,658
(v) Churis of the pedigree table written ..	9,230	19,880
(vi) Boundary Lines compared ..	176 estates.	170 estates.
(vii) <i>Takmil</i> work completed ..	349 "	185 "
(viii) No. of estates finally inspected by the Tehsildars	487 "	224 "
(ix) Standing records completed ..	461 "	201 "
(x) Village administration paper prepared ..	384 "	192 "
(xi) <i>Khasra Girdawaries</i> written ..	405 "	215 "
(xii) Tracing of Maps on long cloth ..	442 "	205 "
(xiii) Tracing of Maps on tracing cloth ..	359 "	93 "
(xiv) <i>Rang Sazi</i> done ..	5 "	—

The Settlement Operations in Chamba District were Scheduled to conclude by August 1958, but due to the out-break of fire in some buildings at Chamba in December, 1957, in which Revenue Record of 232 estates of upper Churah Tehsil was destroyed, re-measurement work in Churah tehsil has been taken up in hand.

4. GRATUITOUS RELIEF

A sum of Rs. 11,820, as detailed below, has been granted as gratuitous relief to the fire and flood sufferers in this Territory upto 31st December, 1957:—

	Rs.
Mahasu district	4,100
Mandi district	1,400
Chamba district	1,950
Sirmur district	1,000
Bilaspur district	3,370
TOTAL ..	11,820

About 250 maunds of foodgrains etc. were air-dropped at Killar, Sub-Tehsil Pangi, Chamba district, to meet the shortage of food-stuffs caused by unexpected heavy snow-falls closing the passes, in the month of June, 1957.

5. EMERGENCY RELIEF COURSES

The following nominees received training at the Emergency Relief Central Training Institute, Nagpur, under the Emergency Relief Organization, in the courses, with results, mentioned against each:—

<i>Name of Nominee</i>	<i>Name of the Course</i>	<i>Result</i>
1. Shri H. L. Vaidya, Distt., Public Relations Officer, Chamba.	Emergency Relief Welfare Course	1 st Class.
2. Dr. Amrit Nath	Emergency Relief First Aid and Home Nursing Course.	2nd Class.

3. Miss Mohini Khanna	Emergency Relief First Aid and Home Nursing Course	Stood first in the course and got distinction in the class.
4. Miss Shakuntla Verma	—do—	1st Class—dis- tinction in the practical test.
5. Shri Jai Pal Singh, Revenue Assistant, Bilaspur.	Rescue & Fire Fighting course	2nd Class.
6. Shri Chet Ram, S.D.O., P.W.D.	—do—	—do—
7. Shri Narbir Singh, Compensation Officer, Mahasu.	3rd Emergency Relief Officers Course.	} Not yet received.
8. Shri Surat Ram, Com- pensation Officer, Nahan.	—do—	

VII. EXCISE AND TAXATION DEPARTMENT

The report explaining the activities of the Excise and Taxation Department for the calendar year is as under:—

(i) *Revenue*.—The gross revenue collected during the year upto the 31st December, 1957, amounted to Rs. 14,01,768 as against Rs. 13,85,844 in 1956.

(ii) *Consumption of Articles*.—The total quantity of country liquor consumed in the Pradesh was about 25,448, L.P. Gallons as against 29,950 L.P. Gallons consumed during 1956. The consumption of excise Opium fell to 11 maunds 34 seers as against 18 maunds and 38 seers during the preceding year.

(iii) *Illicit distillation and smuggling of liquor and Opium*.—168 cases under the Liquor and Opium were detected during the year under report.

(iv) *Prohibition*.—This Administration has been following a policy of gradual prohibition. The following areas remained dry in the Territory:—

1. Jubbal and Chopal tehsils of Mahasu district.
2. Kumarsain and Kotkhai sub-tehsils of Mahasu district.

3. Chichiot tehsil of Mandi district.
4. Saho Pargana in Chamba district.
5. Chaurasi compound in Bharmour sub-tehsil of Chamba district.
6. Bilaspur district.

VIII. FINANCE DEPARTMENT

As a result of the implementation of the Re-organisation of States Act, 1956, Himachal Pradesh became a Centrally Administered Area in 1956. Accordingly it ceased to have its own Consolidated Fund with effect from the 1st November, 1956. All revenue and capital transactions are now included in the Central Demands for grants.

The revenue receipts during 1957-58 are estimated to yield Rs. 266·42 lacs as against the originally estimated amount of Rs. 246·76 lacs, the significant increase being under State Excise Duties (Rs. 2·13 Lacs), Forests (Rs. 18·59 Lacs), Co-operation (Rs. 1·51 Lacs) and Road and Water Transport Schemes (a) Road Transport (Rs. 7·17 Lacs). The increase under above heads is likely to be partly counter-balanced by some heavy decrease under other Taxes and Duties (Rs. 1·63 Lacs), Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which capital accounts are kept (Rs. 1·40 Lacs), Education (Rs. 1·06 Lacs), Agriculture (Rs. 3·38 Lacs), and Veterinary (Rs. 2·70 Lacs).

The revenue expenditure is now estimated at Rs. 471·70 lacs as against Rs. 461·31 lacs, as originally estimated. The net increase of Rs. 9·61 lacs is mainly owing to the revision of pay scales of sub-ordinate offices on the Punjab basis with effect from 1st March, 1957.

After taking into account these revised estimates of expenditure the revenue receipts are likely to fall short of the estimated expenditure by Rs. 205·28 lacs.

IX. FOREST DEPARTMENT

1. CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS

Area.—The total area under the control of the Forest Department at the beginning of the year was 3604·72 square miles and at the close of the year it stood at 3606·81 square miles. The obvious increase of 2·09 square miles is due to re-check.

FOREST SETTLEMENT

The following works were carried out in Chamba district in connection with the Forest Settlement:—

Field Survey.—Due to recent destruction of Revenue Settlement record, it has been necessitated to survey the area comprising Tikri and Tissa Ranges which was otherwise completed in the past.

In Pangi sub-tehsil field survey has been completed and final attestation work is in progress.

Record of Rights.—Record of rights of 23 forests was prepared upto end of 1956 and recommended to the Settlement Officer during 1957. Record of 1431 forests is still to be recorded.

Demarcation.—The total length of boundaries of State forests is 16,150 miles approximately.—

(i) *New Works.*—Total expenditure on new demarcation was Rs. 36,533·00 during the year.

(ii) *Repairs.*—Rs. 13,050·00 were spent on repairs to existing boundary pillars and re-checking of forest boundaries.

Forest Survey.—No forest survey was undertaken by the Survey Department of India during the year under report.

2. MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS

Working Plans.—The State forests were managed according to the sanctioned Working Plans/Schemes and in accordance with approved annual Plan of operations for the expired working Plans or Schemes. The revision of the following expired Working Plans is in hand:—

SIMLA CIRCLE:

- (1) (a) Pabbar Valley Working Plan;
- (b) Sutlej Catchment Working Plan for Simla Forest Division.

SIRMOOR CIRCLE:

- (2) Jubbal Working Plan.
- (3) Throach, Rawin-Punder Working Plan.
- (4) Rajgarh Division Working Plan.
- (5) Nahan Division Working Plan.

CHAMBA CIRCLE:

- (6) Pangi Working Plan.
- (7) Dalhousie Working Plan.
- (8) Mandi Working Plan.
- (9) Suket Working Plan.

COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS

(a) *Roads*.—134 miles 2 furlongs and 8 chains long new roads and paths were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 3,90,834. The existing roads and paths were repaired and kept in good condition at a total cost of Rs. 79,959.

(b) *Buildings*.—An expenditure of Rs. 2,81,120 was incurred on the construction of new forest buildings. The existing buildings were properly repaired within Rs. 57,380.

(c) *Other Works*.—Rs. 74,379 were spent on the maintenance of the compounds of forest buildings.

PROTECTION OF FORESTS

(a) *General Protection*.—The forests were well protected against offences. However, about 7,000 new forest offence cases were detected. 6,212 cases were compounded and Rs. 82,009 were realized as compensation. 560 cases were sent to various Courts out of which 228 cases were decided and the remaining are yet pending.

(b) *Protection from Fire*.—The total area under fire protection was 875985 acres. Out of it 5627 acres area was burnt. Most of the fires were accidental or due to carelessness of the travellers. The total expenditure on fire protection measures was Rs. 21,459.

(c) *Protection against Injuries from Natural causes*.—Monkeys and lizzards are particularly attracted by *Neoza* sowings. Bears and porcupines caused some damage to Deodar and Simbal trees respectively. Rats, monkeys and pigs also did some negligible damage to forest growth. All the damage was, however, insignificant.

No serious damage was caused by insects. Chaparral cock grubs did insignificant damage to deodar seedlings in Chamba Circle. These grubs were collected and burnt. In Nahan Forest Division necessary remedial measures for the control of Sal borer continued to be taken as before. The epidemic is now well under control.

Erosion.—The erosion is rampant particularly in Chamba Circle and outer *Siwaliks* in Sirmur Circle in the waste lands locally known as *Charands*. For anti-erosion works Rs. 61,930 were spent on sowing, planting, construction and repair to contour bunds, trenches, gully heads, check-dams, repairs to fences and weeding etc. works in Government as well as Panchayat forests.

The work of Soil Conservation envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan is being carried with the funds available particularly in Chamba district and in the Bhakra Catchment areas, which need serious attention. Demonstration plots are also laid out at various places in order to produce the propaganda value and impress upon the agriculturists about the benefits of such works in such types of lands.

3. SILVICULTURE

System of Management.—The forests were worked according to the provisions of various working Plans and various systems of management, *i.e.*, shelter-wood selection, improvement fellings and thinnings.

General Progress of Regeneration and Afforestation.—The natural regeneration of Conifers and important broad-leaved species was satisfactory during the year. Artificial regeneration was mainly restricted to filling up fire blanks or supplementary natural reproduction in P.B.I. areas or in blanks of forests allotted to Selection Working Circle. The artificial regeneration of Fir resorted in Jubbal is satisfactory. However, natural regeneration of Fir and Spruce in Sirmur is wanted owing to excessive buffalo summer grazing *viz.* Fir Zone.

Regeneration and Cultural Operations.—The following cultural operations were carried out:—

<i>Simla Circle</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	Rs.
(i) Sowing and Planting over 630 acres ..	7,949
(ii) Weeding over 837 acres	2,516
(iii) Cleaning over 418 acres	2,264
(iv) Debris collection over 338 acres	2,524
(v) Afforestation under 2nd Five-Year Plan ..	39,668
TOTAL	54,921

Sirmur Circle

	<i>Expenditure</i>
	Rs.
(i) Sowing, Planting, Tending and Upkeep of Nurseries	59,679

Chamba Circle

(i) Sowing and Planting over 1518 acres ..	58,043
(ii) Tending over 2296 acres	7,239
(iii) Weeding over 1397 acres	2,388
TOTAL	67,670

4. EXPLOITATION

(A) MAJOR FOREST PRODUCE

The following statement shows by Circles the area in acres worked over during the year under different system of management:—

Circle	Chil	High Forests					Other felling	Coppice	
		Clear felling	Thinning improvement	Shelter wood	Protec- tion	Selection		Simple	With standards
Simla	—	—	727	627	294	3,999	1,838	—	344
Sirmur ..	—	55	—	6,995	—	6,087	—	—	—
Chamba ..	2,556	—	—	33,339	1,993	66,146	691	—	—
TOTAL ..	2,556	55	727	40,961	2,287	76,232	2,529	—	344

(B) MINOR FOREST PRODUCE

Resin.—In certain Divisions resin was extracted departmentally to feed the Himachal Pradesh Government Rosin and Turpentine Factory at Nahan while in other resin blazes were sold to contractors in open auctions. Out of total departmental extraction of 50,299 maunds, 14,612 maunds were delivered to Himachal Rosin and Turpentine Factory, Nahan. 78,567 maunds were extracted by purchasers in Simla and Chamba Circles.

Bhabbar grass.—In Simla Circle 16,000 maunds of *Bhabbar* grass was extracted from Bilaspur Forest Division and Rs. 4,000 were realised as sale money. In Sirmur Circle *Bhabbar* grass areas were leased out and annual lease money of Rs. 19,800

was realised. The replenishing of stock and fresh areas are being undertaken under *Bhabbar* grass propagation.

Medicinal Herbs.—In Chamba Circle Rs. 33,709 were realised from extraction and export of medicinal herbs.

Bamboos.—40,000 bamboos were sold for Rs. 1,292.

Other Minor Forest Produce.—Rs. 16,598 were realised from sale of sand, stone and *bajri* etc.

AGENCY OF EXPLOITATION

(a) *Departmental Agency.*—15,14,582 cft. timber was converted departmentally from Upper Bashahr forests in Simla Circle and 33,48,175 cft. was rafted down to Nangal, out of this 1,36,796 cft. was sold to other Government Departments. 18,000 cft. firewood was extracted to meet the demand of Chamba and Mandi Towns.

(b) *Purchasers.*—The following table shows the forest produce sold to purchasers during the year :—

Timber		Firewood		Minor Forest Produce
Cft.	Value Rs.	Cft.	Value Rs.	Value Rs.
82,69,000	45,97,659	6,70,068	7,89,932	11,32,354

(c) *Rights, Privileges and Free Grants.*—The following tabular statement shows the timber, firewood and minor forest produce extracted by right-holders and free grantees :—

Circle	Timber in round		Firewood		Minor Forest produce
	Cft. in (1000)	Value Rs.	Cft. in (1000)	Value Rs.	Value Rs.
Simla ..	638	63,444	3405	31,351	36,613
Sirmur ..	275	4,40,175	2486	2,59,639	31,662
Chamba ..	449	4,70,371	2	581	2,65,583
TOTAL ..	1362	9,73,990	5893	2,91,571	3,33,858

5. FINANCIAL RESULTS

The following table shows the figures of revenue realised and expenditure incurred during the year:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue realised</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred</i>	<i>Surplus</i>
1957	89,95,629	40,93,369	49,02,260
1956	107,66,021	34,55,343	73,10,678

6. RESEARCH

A silviculture and research work is being attended to by D.F.O. Solan in addition to his own work. The following research experiments were conducted:—

Simla Circle.—About 4,000 fruit plants and about one lac plants of other species of economic value were raised for free distribution among the public during VAN-MAHOTSAVA and also for planting in the forests and compounds of Forest Rest Houses. Many such species were raised in different nurseries for propagation and distribution. Willow cuttings imported from Kashmir are showing satisfactory progress. Efforts were also made to restock the barren lands resulting from denudation, reckless fellings, heavy lopping and excessive grazing in the past.

Sirmur Circle.—Populas Nigra and Populas Citista cuttings raised in Rajgarh nursery have shown good results. Digitalis lantana and Salix cuttings are doing well in Rajgarh nursery. Experiments by way of testing suitability of the following species by different methods of planting are being carried out at Research Station Menthapal in Nahan Forest Division:—

- (i) Vitex planting by branch cuttings;
- (ii) Agave planting by bulbils;
- (iii) Iponeca Carnea planting by branch cuttings;
- (iv) Ailanthus excelsa plantings.

An experimental research work on resin tapping under the direct guidance of Central Silviculturist, Dehra Dun, to find out the yield of resin from individual trees etc. was started in a section at Banothi in Rajgarh Forest Division. Necessary data was collected and forwarded to Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and results are still awaited. A sum of Rs. 3,685 was spent on this programme.

Chamba Circle.—Systematically arranged experiments except to assess the percentage of the nutritional alpine grasses by Quadrant method, were not conducted during the year. Demonstration plot to depict the utility of closures, silvicultural and engineering methods in checking run off and in afforesting the area was maintained during the year. Agave bulbils were extensively planted to serve as vegetal brakes to reduce the surface run off and to trap silt.

These live vegetal brakes have proved of remarkable utility in reducing run off and trapping silt.

In pure deodar plantations a number of plants particularly in damp depressions and declivities were found dead and dying. These were grubbed and burnt. *Fomes annouxus* continued to be under observation.

7. ADMINISTRATION

The charge of the office of the Chief Conservator of Forests was held by Shri G. S. Singh, I.F.S., upto 31st May, 1957. He was succeeded by Shri D. C. Kaith, B. Sc., (Edin). The administrative charges of the three Circles were held by the Conservators of Forests as under:—

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| (i) Simla
Circle | 1-1-57 to 19-3-57—Shri Lokendra Singh, P.F.S.I.
20-3-57 to 18-7-57—Shri V. Raina, P.F.S.I.
19-7-57 to 31-12-57—Shri R.S. Chopra, P.F.S.I.,
(Retired). |
| (ii) Sirmur
Circle | 1-1-57 to 15-1-57—Shri Sant Ram, P.F.S.I.,
(Retired).
16-1-57 to 9-4-57—Shri V. K. Sharma, P.F.S.I.
10-4-57 to 31-12-57—Shri S. C. Gaur, P.F.S.I. |
| (iii) Chamba
Circle | 1-1-57 to 31-12-57—Shri P. N. Deogun, P.F.S.I.,
(Retired). |

Shri Dharam Chand, P.F.S.II., was transferred from Chamba Circle and remained attached to Nahan Forest Division from 17-4-1957 to 21-12-1957. He was re-transferred to Chamba for Settlement Operations. Shri O. N. Kaul, P.F.S.II., was relieved of his duties on 27-12-1957, (A.N.), in Chamba Circle to join his new post of Assistant Soil Conservation Officer at Nepal. Shri Rajinder Gupta, Minor Forest Produce Officer, joined Chamba Circle on 2-12-1957. The charges of Divisions were held by Class I and II Officers. Shri Bhim Singh, Forest Ranger, held the charge of Instructor, Lower Sub-ordinates

Training School, Solan, throughout the year under report. There were 14 trainees in the class who successfully passed except one who failed due to old age. Shri Devki Nandan, P.F.S.I., retired from service on 4-5-1957, (A.N.). Shri Tehar Singh, P.F.S.I., retired from service from 1-4-1957.

The charge of Soil Conservation Research Station, Menthapal, was held by Shri Sant Ram, P.F.S.I., till forenoon of 2nd August, 1957, and since then the charge is being held by Shri S. C. Gaur, P.F.S.I.

Sarvshri Ranbir Singh, P.F.S.I., J. C. Tandon, P.F.S.I., and S. D. Upadhaye, P.F.S.I., trained from Dhera Dun joined in April, 1957 and were again sent to Dehra Dun for further course of six months.

The following officers were sent to Indian Forest College and Forest Ranger College, Dehra Dun, for training :—

SUPERIOR FOREST SERVICE 1957-60 COURSE

- (1) Shri Ved Parkash Mohan, P.F.S.II.
- (2) Shri Parkash Chand Sharma, P.F.S.II.

FOREST RANGER COURSE 1957-59

- (1) Shri Jai Paul Mohindroo, F.R.
- (2) Shri Hari Kumar Sharma, F.R.
- (3) Shri Narinder Kumar, F.R.

The following officers were relieved after completion of training course:—

SUPERIOR FOREST SERVICE

- (1) Shri Ranvir Singh, P.F.S.I.
- (2) Shri J. C. Tandon, P.F.S.I.
- (3) Shri S. D. Upadhaye, P.F.S.I.

RANGERS

- (1) Shri Bhagirath Sharma, F.R.
- (2) Shri Satinder Chander Sund, F.R.
- (3) Shri Narinder Nath Sud, F.R.
- (4) Shri Satya Paul Gupta, F.R.

In Soil Conservation School at Mamul in Chamba Circle 2 batches of 54 sub-ordinates were trained in soil conservation works under the Second Five-Year Plan.

All the Divisional and Range offices were inspected during the year and no serious irregularities were noticed. The work of clerical and sub-ordinate staff continued to be satisfactory.

8. GENERAL

RESIN INDUSTRY

There is one Government owned Rosin and Turpentine Factory at Nahan. Resin extracted departmentally is sent to feed the factory. In some Divisions resin blazes were sold to contractors. Out of total departmental extraction of 50,299 maunds, 14,612 maunds were delivered to Rosin and Turpentine Factory, Nahan. 78,567 maunds were extracted by purchasers.

VAN-MAHOTSAVA

The *Van-Mahotsava* was celebrated in the month of July, 1957, as usual with great enthusiasm. The following number of plants of fuel, fodder and fruit raised in forest nurseries were distributed to public and Government Departments:—

Simla Circle	..	70,532
Sirmur Circle	..	53,911
Chamba Circle	..	1,42,452

WILD GAME

A separate Game Department started functioning from March, 1957, under the control of Deputy Game Warden, Himachal Pradesh. 154 shooting licences were issued out of which 34 were free to Rulers and exemptees and a revenue of Rs. 1,520 was realised as shooting license fee. A separate report on the working of Game Department is also embodied.

FISHERIES

The work of fisheries was carried out by the Deputy Warden of Fisheries. A report on the working of Fisheries Department is also embodied.

PUBLICITY

Every possible effort was made to make the public forest minded explaining to them the numerous benefits accruing from conserving the forest wealth and its utilization in proper manner. Endeavours were also made to educate the public in respect of danger from erosion which is causing alarm.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Relations with other Government Departments remained cordial throughout the year.

X. FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

1. ORGANISATION

The strength of the administrative and clerical staff during the year was:—

<i>Name of the Post</i>	<i>Strength</i>
(i) Deputy Warden of Fisheries.	1 (Headquarters at Simla).
(ii) Fisheries Research Assistant.	1 (Headquarters at Nahan).
(iii) Assistant Wardens of Fisheries.	5 (one for each District with Head-quarters at Rohru, Nahan, Barot, Chamba and Bilaspur).
(iv) Fisheries Mukad-dams.	3 (one each at Chamba, Bilaspur and Nahan).
(v) Fisheries Watchers	23 (all over Himachal Pradesh).
(vi) Trout Keeper	1 (Barot, Mandi district).
(vii) Laboratory Attendants.	2 (one each at Barot, Mandi district, and Nahan, Sirmur district).

CLERICAL ESTABLISHMENT

Clerks 4 (at Simla).

2. CONSERVATION AND PROPAGATION

(a) *Legislation.*—For the protection of fisheries, two Acts are in force in Himachal Pradesh, viz., the Indian Fisheries Act, IV of 1897, and the Punjab Fisheries Act, II of 1914, under which almost a complete set of rules have been notified. Two more rules have been notified during the period under report:—

- (i) 13 more Sanctuaries have been established where fishing of all kinds is prohibited,
- (ii) (a) use or erection of fixed engine has been prohibited,
(b) where use of nets is permitted, no nets other than drag net with stake net used in conjunction with a minimum mesh of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches square casting nets with a minimum mesh of 1 inch square, *Nilotan* and *Pand* with a minimum mesh of $1\frac{1}{4}$ square shall be used.

(b) *Licences.*—Fishing in the State is only allowed on a permit issued by the Department under which all the harmful and destructive methods of fishing (which impoverish the fisheries) are banned and only legal methods of fishing are allowed. During the period under report (*i.e.* from 1st January, 1957 to the end of December, 1957), 1,237 fishing licences were issued by the Department which realized Rs. 7,579 as license fee.

(c) *Offences.*—Due to strict patrolling of rivers and streams done jointly by the officials of the Forests and Fisheries Departments, the incidence of illegal and unlicensed fishing remained low. For this, a great deal of touring was undertaken by the officers of the Fisheries Department. During the period under report, 56 fishing offences were, however, brought to book out of which 44 offences were compounded under section 8 of the Punjab Fisheries Act, II of 1914, (as applied to the State of Himachal Pradesh), in which Rs. 454.55 were realized as compensation including sale proceeds of seized fish auctioned. 7 fishing offences remained under investigation during the period under report.

(d) *Sanctuaries.*—In all the 19 Fish Sanctuaries are notified in Himachal Pradesh under the Indian Fisheries Act, IV of 1897. Fishing of all kinds is strictly prohibited. No violation of rules in the Sanctuaries was reported during the period under report and fish were reported to be progressing satisfactorily. Expecting 2 Sanctuaries *viz.* (Rewalsar lake and springs) which have been closed to fishing on religious grounds, the remaining Sanctuaries exist in the spawning grounds of fish which are thus legally protected to allow fish to propagate. The Department continued survey of spawning grounds of fish and has so far located 41 spawning grounds particularly on the following rivers and streams in the State:—

Mahasu—Sutlej, Pabar, Andhra, Ghambar and Giri.

Sirmur—Jumna, Giri, Bata and Markanda.

Mandi—Suketi, Raina, Rati, Juini, Bakhli, Sukkan, Bajgar and Luni.

Chamba—Beod, Bal and Dehar.

(e) *Fishing Headmen.*—With the promulgation of Himachal Pradesh Government Notification No. Ft. 3-43/48 (c), dated the 23rd February, 1952, the institution of fishing headmen came into being. 24 fishing headmen were in all provided for the

whole of Himachal Pradesh (6 for each district, *i.e.*, Sirmur, Mahasu, Chamba and Mandi). The fishing headmen, who must be a member of the fishing community, is responsible for preventing un-authorised fishing in his jurisdiction and to assist in bringing the offenders to book in lieu of which he is granted a free fishing license for himself. The institution of fishing headmen has been partly responsible for bringing down the incidence of illegal and un-authorised fishing in the State.

(f) *Salvage Operations.*—The fishes in the hill streams breed in the upper reaches where water is shallow. As the streams diminish after floods, many stretches of water holding shoals of fish fry are cut off from the main streams. Such fry are thus stranded and their fate becomes uncertain and they all perish as the stretches of water dry up. To save such a fry is to produce a fish. The number of fry thus rescued by the officials of Fisheries Department during the period under report was 1,78,988.

(g) *Culture and Propagation.*—As none of the Major Carps, culture of which is intensively done in plains, is available in the mountainous region of Himachal Pradesh, we have to depend on only exotic varieties which thrive in the upland waters. Of the exotic varieties, Trout and Mirror Carp are the two fishes which are being cultivated—the latter having been introduced during April, 1955. Artificial cultivation of Trout is being carried out on a small-scale at Berot where we have a small Trout hatchery. 62,970 ova were obtained during the period under report. A Trout Farm on river Pabar in Mahasu district is also being established. It is expected that the new Farm will be completed during 1958. On completion of this Farm, the Department will be able to produce 50,000 more Trout ova annually for keeping the Trout waters of Rohru area also well stocked with Trout to attract a large number of anglers.

3. MIRROR CARP IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

In April, 1955, 210 Mirror Carp fingerlings were brought from the Bhowali Hatcheries (U.P.) and stocked in the *Pucca* tank at Nahan. The fish in the tank at Nahan has shown a remarkable growth and also bred profusely in March, 1956, and again in March, 1957, and 10,000 fingerlings of fish were distributed in Himachal Pradesh and to other States during 1956-57. It is expected to bring an area of 125 acres under Mirror Carp culture in the Pradesh and to produce 1250 maunds additional fish every year. 15,500 fingerlings have already been

distributed during the period under report against the targetted number of 15,000 fingerlings. 5,000 more fingerlings are expected to be distributed during the remaining three months of the year. The details of Mirror Carp fingerlings stocked and distributed during the period under report is as under:—

Punjab	6,500
Jammu and Kashmir	3,200
Mandi district	2,400
Sirmur district	2,200
Chamba district	1,000
Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi	150
TOTAL	<u>15,450</u>

For the propagation of Mirror Carp in Himachal Pradesh—a fish with great future for the upland-waters—a scheme costing Rs. 67,000 has been approved under the State's Second Five-Year Plan. The scheme is being successfully implemented.

4. EXPLOITATION AND MARKETING

(a) The Fisheries staff continued survey of all the rivers and streams in their jurisdictions. A large number of good fishing grounds on the important rivers and streams such as Sutlej, Pabar, Ghambar, Giri, Jumna, Beas, Uhl, Raina, Suketi, Ravi, Seuil and Dehar, where fishing of some importance is carried out, were located.

(b) Although it is difficult to collect the exact information regarding the total quantity of fish caught by fishermen who do not give accurate information for fear that their license fee may be raised, yet whatever information has been collected through Random surveys showed that the average daily catch of a fisherman remained at $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers of fish valued at Rs. 2.50 during the period under report. In the hills, this average is considered to be very satisfactory. There being no regular fish market anywhere in the State, the fishermen mostly continued to take their catches to villages and sell them usually on a barter basis. The Department continued to render all possible help to the fishermen.

5. RECEIPT UNDER FISHERIES

The total receipts under Fisheries during the period under report, *i.e.*, from 1st January, 1957 to the end of December, 1957, was Rs. 9,375.51.

XI. GAME DEPARTMENT

GENERAL

Nature has endowed Himachal Pradesh with huge forests quite rich in flora and fauna. Its Wild Life in its beauty and its marvellous variety compares favourably with that of any other State in the Country. We have here the huge wild sheep—Bharal and Urial, the Sambhar, Chital, Thar, Serow, Musk-deer, Ghoral, Mantajac, Hog-deer, Kashmir Stag. The Snow-leopard, Clouded leopard, Snow-bear, Himalayan and Sloth bears are some of the beasts of prey. Apart from the above, the Department have, distributed in the mountainous regions of this State several kinds of Foxes and Martins etc. and varieties of Pheasants, Partridges, Snow-cocks, Ducks and other common Game birds and animals.

2. Credit goes to the Rulers of erstwhile States of Himachal Pradesh who maintained large tracts of forests where Wild Life was preserved. Despite the fact that in some of these States there was no Arms Act in force and a number of Muzzle loading guns were kept by the State subjects, the Game in general was in a fair state of preservation. *Rakhas* used to play an important role in the preservation of fauna and flora and any case of poaching of animals or felling of tree could be brought to the notice of the Rulers straight by them without any red tape to hamper. Action used to be taken against offenders then and there.

3. After the merger of those hill States, the ready protection afforded to those animals was gone. Instead the Punjab Wild Birds and Wild Animals Protection Act and the Rules were enforced in 1949, *vide* Himachal Pradesh Government Notification No. Ft. 85-1/48, dated 15-9-1949, for other than forest areas. While Rules were also enforced under the Indian Forests Act in 1949, *vide* Notification No. Ft. 85-1/48, dated the 1st July, 1949, to protect Wild Life in the Reserved and Protected Forests.

These Game laws establish effective control over the activities of poachers and affords the protection of close seasons, making it effective by suitable penalties or compensation, and checks the wholesale destruction of certain Game birds and animals. These objects have been ensured by requiring a licence to be taken out for shooting, snaring, netting and professional game selling and by establishing Sanctuaries for certain birds and beasts which require special protection.

STAFF

In order to enforce the provisions of this legislation the Game Department was created on 25th March, 1957, with a Deputy Game Warden as its immediate administrative officer and the department was placed under the control of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Himachal Pradesh. The staff at present employed consists only of the Deputy Game Warden, who was appointed on 25th March, 1957, 5 Foresters (Game)—one in each District of Mahasu, Bilaspur, Mandi, Sirmur and Chamba and 10 Game-Watchers, one in each Forest Division (except Simla and Jubbal Division). The Game-Watchers were appointed in June, 1957, while Foresters (Game) who were appointed as late as in November, 1957, by getting promotion to Senior Forest Guards.

GAME-FORESTERS

Due to their late appointment in the department and start of open shooting season, they could not be imparted training in Game Preservation by the Deputy Game Warden. However, it is proposed to impart preliminary training in Game Conservation to Foresters (Game) in March, 1958, in Simla. But so far they are discharging their duties in respect of detection of illegal cases etc. satisfactorily.

GAME-WATCHERS

The standard of education of the Game-Watchers is satisfactory. They were imparted training in a short period of two months and various subjects on Game Preservation were instructed by the Deputy Game Warden. Endeavours have been made by the Deputy Game Warden and his small staff during the course of their tours to instruct them in the proper discharge of their daily duties but if lasting improvement in the work of these sub-ordinates is to be obtained, close supervision by an adequate staff of Game Rangers is essential.

STATE WILD LIFE BOARD

As decided in its inaugural session the Board for Wild Life held at Mysore from November 25th to December, 1952, the Himachal Pradesh Government constituted a State Wild Life Board in the year 1956.

The functions assigned to the Board are as under:—

- (a) to advise Government in matter of preservation, protection and conservation of Wild Life through co-ordinated, legislative and practical measures with particular reference to seasonal and regional and declaration of certain species of animals and protected ones;
- (b) to sponsor the setting of National Parks and Sanctuaries in the State;
- (c) to advise Government on policy in respect of Game laws governing shooting, hunting etc., preventing cruelty to animals caught alive and promoting public interest in Wild Life and the need for its preservation;
- (d) to look after such other functions, for which the Board is constituted.

So far no meeting of the Board has been convened. Besides after the dissolve of Ministry, the Chief Minister was no more Chairman of this Board, therefore, it was proposed to reconstitute it which is now being done by the Administration. It is hoped that it shall start its function properly in due course of time.

PROTECTION OF GAME

(A) GAME SANCTUARIES

The formation of Sanctuaries is recognized as a practical method of resuscitating Game whenever unmolested killing has decreased the Wild Life population of locality. In order to protect and to ensure the survival of various species of indigenous fauna, Sanctuaries are being established under the Game laws in the following localities:—

(1) *Water Supply Catchment Area, Simla*

This Sanctuary covers an area of 2,537.54 acres, with Buffer Belt of 12,777 acres area and with sanctom Serving an area of 1190 acres. Among the birds, Monal Pash, Kalij, Cheer pheasants, Wood-cocks, Black Partridges, Snow pigeons, Turtle dove, etc., and among animals, Ghoral, Barking Sambhar and Musk-deer and some times Serol martins and Foxes and Lynx etc. are available.

(2) *Simbal Bara and Bharal Game Sanctuary*

(District Sirmur)

MAJRA RANGE

Sanctuary area	.. ..	4758.00 acres.
Buffer Belt area	.. ..	6253.61 acres.
<i>Sanctom Sanctorum</i>	.. ..	1973.00 acres.

Almost whole of Majra Range has been closed from shooting or killing etc. of wild birds and wild animals. Beautiful perrineal *Nalahas*, and covers for fauna are present in this Sanctuary. Among the animals, Spotted Sambhar and Barking-deer, Ghoral, some times Tiger, Hare, Foxes, Civet Cats, Martins etc. are found in good numbers, while among the birds, Kalij Pheasant, Cheer Pheasant, Partridges (Grey and Black) Green Pigeons and doves, Red-Jungle Fowls etc. are found.

(3) *Kalatop and Khajiar Game Sanctuary in District Chamba*

Sanctuary area	.. ..	3980 acres.
Buffer Belt area	.. ..	7722 acres.
<i>Sanctom Sanctorum</i>	.. ..	158 acres.

Although there is hardly any Game except a few Ghoral, Barking-deer, Kalij and Plash Pheasants, it requires stocking of more wild birds and wild animals which shall be introduced if funds are available.

Three more forests, namely—(1) Gamgul in Chamba, (2) Ranika in Sirmur, and (3) Leppa in Upper Bushahr are under consideration which shall also be declared as General Purpose Game Sanctuaries in due course of time.

Thus varieties of Game shall be propagated and protection given in these Sanctuaries. Lot of improvement by way of providing small-check dams for water, tanks etc. for wild life and salt licks for animals, tree *Machans* for watch and ward staff is required. Cutting of too much thick growth and full protection and security in *sanctom sanctorum* near water holes etc. is also essential and roads and paths require improvement for the Tourists and supervision staff.

The Government of India, Ministry of Transport is being moved to provide a provision of Rs. 2½ lacs out of 3 lacs which Government of India is intending to delete out of a Tourist Plan under Nature Conservancy Scheme of State Government Development of Game Sanctuaries and National Parks, *vide* copy of Government of India, Ministry of Transport, letter No. 2TT (1034-57), dated the 13th September, 1957, for development of these 3 Game Sanctuaries in this State.

(B) PHEASANTRY FARM

A proposal to establish a Pheasantry Farm near the Water Supply Catchment Area, Simla, and close to the Chini

Forest Rest House, Kufri, has been considered and recently the Planning Commission has been requested in a meeting held on 5th December, 1957, to allot a provision of Rs. 22,000 for the purpose. In this Pheasantry Farm it is proposed to rear Pheasants etc. for stocking and periodical release in the Game Sanctuaries.

(C) STOCKING

In case more supervisory staff is available in near future, stocking of certain wild birds and wild animals in various reserved and protected forests and Game Sanctuaries shall be carried out without which the stocking would be useless.

(D) FLUCTUATION IN GAME POPULATION

Since any attempt at a reliable estimate is out of question, owing to the absence of adequate staff, the state of the Game population can be ascertained only roughly by local inquiry in the various districts. Conditions appear unsatisfactory in almost all the five districts at present. Pheasants, Ghoral, Barking-deer are mostly short and affected in this State. Only fauna in remotest places is safe.

The causes of the decrease are the following:—

- (1) Felling of forests for agriculture cultivation and consequently descreating in the breeding grounds for fauna;
- (2) Spread of motor-roads and the popular possession of jeep etc. which enable large parties to reach the places rapidly to those places formerly safe to the wild life from man handling;
- (3) Indiscriminate slaughter of Game by mis-used crop-protection licenses especially when birds in roosts or the animals come to the water holes and salt licks;
- (4) Indiscreet issue of protection licences by the district civil authorities. The guns not deposited with the local Police during off-crops seasons put the licencees in temptation to kill for killings sake;
- (5) Trapping and killing of Game by driving against the snow especially in the Mahasu district. The Musk-deer is the most effected by it;
- (6) Due to scarcity of grain and vegetables, the residents of the cold regions are mostly non-vegetarians. This increases the demand of wild meat;

- (7) Absence of Game Sanctuaries or National Parks in this State for the preservation of Game.

It is hoped by the strict vigilance of the watch and ward staff, the condition of Game in general may improve as number of poachers have been brought to book, thus setting examples for other poachers as well.

(E) STATISTICS OF WILD LIFE SHOT BY SHOOTING LICENCEE
DURING THE YEAR UNDER REPORT

56 Ghorals, 28 Titar Bater, 4 Fox, 20 Monkeys, 430 Game birds, 29 Barking-deer, 6 Tiger, 2 Sambhar, 10 Chakor, 18 Hares, 4 Panther, 17 Pheasants, 33 Kali Pheasants and 33 Jungle Fowls were shot under licences.

(F) PROPAGANDA

Wild Life Week was celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout Himachal Pradesh in the first week of October, 1957. Chief Conservator of Forests, Himachal Pradesh, delivered a Radio-talk on 2nd October at Simla on Wild Life Preservation which was most instructive and interesting. All the Divisional Forest Officers and Range Officers and Game Preservation staff arranged public meetings at their headquarters. The meetings were largely attended by the officers, officials, responsible citizens and villagers, members of the Notified Area Committees, school teachers and students. Lectures were delivered for bringing home the significant part played by the Wild Life in the country's economy and the bare necessity for its preservation. Stress was laid on the public to save the Wild Life from rapid extermination and to preserve it with mercy. In order to encourage students, it was proposed to award State prizes for the best essays written by girls and boys of school going age in Hindi and English, during the Wild Life Week which was celebrated in the first week of October, 1957. Four best essays were received from two girls and two boys of Sirmur district to whom the prizes are being awarded.

Propaganda lectures were given by the Game staff to villagers in the course of their tours.

Periodical pamphlet on Game Conservation shall be published and circulated to public. Public opinion can be one of the most important means of Wild Life Conservation without which all efforts to preserve Wild Life can be abortive.

(G) DISTRIBUTION OF GAME IN FOREST AREAS

No serious attempt to chart the distribution of the chief Game birds and animals in the various districts is possible until the department becomes fully staffed. Some preliminary investigations by the Game-Watchers have provided useful informations, but its accuracy required to be checked as soon as inspecting staff is appointed.

(H) OFFENCES

(i) Number of Cases registered ..	18	By Game Staff.
(ii) Number of Cases lodged in the Court of Law	2	By Game Staff.
(iii) Number of Cases compounded	7	
(iv) Number of Cases pending ..	8	
Total compensation realised ..	Rs. 185	

(I) LICENSES

During the period from 1st January, 1957 to 31st December, 1957, the following numbers of various kinds of licenses were issued:—

No. of Free Licenses to Rulers and Exemptees	No. of General Game Licenses at Rs. 30	No. of Combined Shooting Licenses at Rs. 20	No. of General Game Licenses at Rs. 15	No. of other Licenses at Rs. 5 and Rs. 10	Total Revenue Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
30	20	14	40	5	1,520

(K) ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

It is proposed to set-up a Zoological Garden, near Talgiri forest, situated close to famous Chedwick-fall near Summer-Hill, Simla. It shall act as an Institute of Education and Research and shall be a source of attraction to general masses and tourists and popularity of the town shall increase. This Zoo shall particularly specialize in displaying animals peculiar to the hill regions.

NATIONAL PARK

The modern rapid development programme in the State for the construction of Roads, the spread of agriculture and industry etc. which threatened the destruction of its

indigenous fauna and the tragedy which we can foresee, can be averted by establishing great National Park in this State which not only to give inviolable Sanctuary to Wild Life but also offer the people an added attraction because of their scenic beauty, their historical, geographical or archaeological interest. This National Park will provide the means by which the clash of interest between man and the animal is saved. Security is found for the creature without checking human progress.

Therefore it is proposed that in due course of time the Water-Supply Catchment Area, Simla, which is being notified as a Game Sanctuary, should be converted into a National Park.

FINANCES

The total income from the sale of licenses and compensation realized during the period under report is Rs. 1,705. The expenditure on the Department is Rs. 9,001.

XII. AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Dr. L. S. Negi, took over as Director of Agriculture on 12th January, 1957, and held the charge of the post throughout. In spite of the great set back received as a result of Secretariat fire, most of the schemes sanctioned under the Second Five-Year Plan were put into operation. As many as four new Junior Class I, two Class II and a number of Class III posts were created under these schemes. But some of the posts remained unfilled due to shortage of technical personnel. There was a marked expansion in all spheres of departmental activities with special emphasis on the development of Horticulture, Seed Potato and Grow More Food Schemes.

HORTICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

As Himachal Pradesh possesses ideal soil and climatic conditions for growing of fruits, particularly temperate ones, and as, in the long run, the economic uplift of this Territory largely depends on the development of horticulture, it received the greatest attention.

1. *Fruit Research Stations*.—The existing three Research Stations at Mashobra, Dhaula Kuan and Chini, which were established in 1953-54 under a scheme jointly financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Himachal

Pradesh Government (now Administration) were further improved. The collection of varieties of different fruits maintained at these stations was further augmented by adding over 60 new varieties, out of which 22 varieties of apple and plum were imported from U.S.S.R. The collection now stands as follows:—

<i>Name of station</i>	<i>No. of fruits</i>	<i>No. of varieties</i>
(i) Mashobra	.. 9	.. 269 (114 of apple).
(ii) Dhaula Kuan	.. 10	.. 138 (52 of citrus).
(iii) Chini	.. 14	.. 97 (38 of grapes).

A number of cultural, manurial and root stock trials were arranged on apple and citrus at Mashobra and Dhaula Kuan, respectively. Germination trial on cherry revealed that storing of seed as moist seed after extraction and subjecting it to low temperature during winter before sowing in February is a very effective way of securing good germination—the success achieved by this method being 90 per cent.

A 'Scheme for the Intensification of Research on Raisin Grapes' sanctioned by the Government of India, was put into operation at Chini, where a new site near the bank of river Sutlej at an altitude of about 6,500 feet has been selected for locating Raisin Grape Research Station, which in course of time will be of all-India importance. Preliminaries were also completed for the establishment of a Regional Research Station at Mashobra for research on temperate fruits. This would be one of the five Regional Research Stations proposed to be established by the Government of India in various regions of the country for intensification of research on important groups of fruits.

2. *Progeny-cum-Demonstration Orchards*.—Two more Progeny-cum-Demonstration Orchards—one at Suni in Mahasu district and the other at Kothipura near Bilaspur—were established, thus raising the number of such orchards to eight. These orchards, apart from supplying bud wood of varieties of proven value of different fruits, will also serve as model orchards for the surrounding areas. Sites for establishment of two more orchards in Scheduled Areas of Chini and Pangi, sanctioned under the 'Scheme for Development of Tribal Areas' have also been selected. As many as 3,607 progeny trees of different fruits were planted in these orchards and 11,880 bud-sticks were supplied to Government and private orchards. In addition, 33,007 grafts of various fruit plants propagated in

these orchards and departmental nurseries, which now number 15, were distributed to the growers.

3. *Development Work.*—A 'Scheme for Development of Fruit Production' under which there is a provision for grant of loans for planting of new orchards at the rate of Rs. 300 per acre and rejuvenation of old orchards at the rate of Rs. 15 per acre, was put into operation. Procedural formalities for the grant of loans were completed and it is expected that a sum of Rs. 1-1/2 lacs will be disbursed during the financial year 1957-58. In order to help the existing Extension staff in development of horticulture, one Horticultural Development Officer and five Horticultural Assistants (one in each district) have been recruited under this scheme. This staff will give necessary technical advice to the cultivators and help them in laying out and planting of new orchards. As a result of the combined efforts of Extension and Horticulture Development staff, the following achievements were made:—

(i) Number of fruit plants distributed ..	97,536
(ii) Number of wild and inferior fruit plants top-worked	19,531

4. *Training of Gardeners.*—With a view to train those interested in taking up orcharding as a profession, a six months' training course was started at Fruit Research Station, Mashobra, from 1st April, 1957. The trainees are given a stipend of Rs. 30-00 per month. The first batch of 22 trainees completed the training and the second batch of the same number is under training.

5. *Fruit Shows and Demonstrations.*—A Fruit-cum-other Agricultural Produce Show was arranged for the first time during the famous 'Lavi fair' at Rampur in November, 1957. The main object of this Show, which will now become a regular feature, is to encourage the cultivation of dry fruit (raisin grapes, almond, dried apricot, walnut, etc.,) in Chini area. The show was inaugurated by Shri U. N. Dhebar, President, All-India Congress. As many as 620 entries of different fruits and other agricultural produce (124 of them of dry fruits) were received. Apart from the award of 124 individual prizes, three Challenge Shields were also given to the following:—

(i) Raja of Bhadri Challenge Shield for best potato of "Up-to-date" variety.	Shri Karam Chand of village Milthi, Tehsil Rohru.
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- (ii) Shri Amin Chand Challenge Shield for best thin-walled walnut. Shri Bhim Sen of village Riba, Tehsil Chini.
- (iii) Raja of Keonthal Challenge Shield for best apple. M/s. Dyal Orchards, Kotgarh.

Practical demonstrations and short courses were also given in fruit preservation at different places. In all 648 students, mostly ladies and girls, attended these courses.

DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING OF SEED POTATO

At present potato is the main cash crop of this Territory as there is a great demand for seed potato grown in high hills from different parts of the country, particularly from Bombay, Hyderabad, Mysore and West Bengal. In view of the important position that Himachal Pradesh occupies as one of the main suppliers of disease-free seed potato to the plains, steps were taken to increase the production of high quality disease-free seed potato and ensure supply of pure and graded seed to the consuming States.

1. *Potato Development Scheme*.—Under this scheme six Potato Development Stations have already been established in important potato growing centres of the Territory, where disease-free nucleus seed of "Up-to-date" variety, introduced and recommended by the Department, is raised for further multiplication with 'Approved' and 'Certified' growers. During the year under report, sites for establishing two more stations—one each in Mahasu and Mandi districts—were selected. As usual, the crop grown on the fields of 'Approved' and 'Certified' growers was got rogued of off-type and diseased plants by the technical staff of the scheme. Over 3,000 maunds of nucleus seed raised at various Potato Development Stations was distributed to the 'Approved' growers and, in addition, about 4,000 maunds seed was got exchanged from 'Approved' to 'Certified' growers for further multiplication. The number of 'Approved' and 'Certified' growers whose list was maintained by the Department was as follows:—

	Number	Approximate production of seed potato
(i) 'Approved' growers ..	918	28,412 maunds.
(ii) 'Certified' growers ..	2,259	1,29,330 maunds.

It may be noted here that seed potato grown by the 'Approved' growers is used, as far as possible, for further distribution within the Territory so as to cover the entire area under potato crop by improved variety/varieties and that grown by 'Certified' growers is exported as seed potato for which the growers generally get a premium of upto one rupee per maund.

2. *Grading and Marketing of Seed Potato.*—As there is a general complaint from the consuming States that seed potato exported from Himachal Pradesh is not pure, a necessity for proper grading and marketing of seed potato has been felt since long. Accordingly, grading of seed potato handled by Himachal Pradesh Co-operative Development Federation was done under the supervision of the staff of Agriculture and Co-operative Departments in the beginning of October, 1957, according to prescribed standards. Later 'Potato Seed Control Order' was enforced throughout Mahasu district, under which export of seed potato, which did not conform to the grading standard fixed under the Order, was not allowed. Unfortunately, due to a variety of reasons, there was an unprecedented slump in the market as a result of which both the cultivators and dealers suffered considerable losses. The total production of potato during the year under report is estimated at over 9,00,000 maunds out of which about 6-1/2 lac maunds are estimated to have been exported. About 50,000 maunds are estimated to have been left unsold due to slump in the market.

GROW MORE FOOD SCHEMES AND EXTENSION WORK

Requisite steps were taken to achieve the targets of additional food production fixed under Second Five-Year Plan. Apart from the normal developmental and extension activities of the Department, such as distribution of improved seed and fertilizers, adoption of plant protection measures and improved cultural practices, a number of Grow More Food Schemes sanctioned by the Government of India also remained under operation.

1. *Establishment of Seed Multiplication Farms and distribution of improved Seed.*—Under the scheme for establishment of one Seed Farm in each block, 13 Seed farms have already been established and are now in full working condition. Sites for establishing two more farms—one each in Mandi and Bilaspur districts—were selected and preliminaries to acquire them were completed. At these farms, nucleus seed of recommended varieties of different crops is grown for further multiplication on the land of 'Registered' growers, from whom the produce

is procured by offering them a premium. During the year-under-report, a subsidy of Rs. 2,900 sanctioned by the Government of India was utilized in full for giving premium to the 'Registered' growers from whom seed was procured at a premium of Rs. 1.50 per maund (for wheat and rice). The quantities of seed of improved varieties of different crops distributed to the cultivators were as follows:—

					Mds.
(i) Wheat	..	..	..	..	4,623
(ii) Rice	..	..	..	..	533
(iii) Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	4,015
(iv) Green manure crops	..	..	..	..	71

Some of the improved varieties, particularly of wheat, have now become very popular and easily give 4-5 maunds more yield per acre than the local varieties.

2. *Distribution of Fertilizers.*—In order to popularise the use of fertilizers, a large number of demonstration trials were laid on the cultivators' fields with different fertilizers which were supplied to the cultivators free of cost. Ammonium sulphate and super phosphate were offered for sale to the cultivators at all-India pool price, the cost of internal transport being borne by the Government. Unfortunately due to the refusal of Himachal Pradesh Co-operative Development Federation, which hitherto was handling fertilizers distribution work on commission basis, to handle this work any further, the progress made was not satisfactory and only 143 tons of ammonium sulphate and 52 tons of super phosphate were sold. A new procedure has now been finalized under which a large number of fertilizer depots will be opened either through the Co-operative Societies or private dealers on commission basis under the direct supervision of the Department.

3. *Development of Local Manurial Resources.*—A scheme for development of local manurial resources, which has been sanctioned by the Government of India, was put into operation. Under this scheme one Compost Inspector has been provided in each block for making an intensive drive for the preparation of compost and 75 progressive farmers will be given training in each block. Twenty-two Compost Inspectors were given a three-week practical Training at Basic Agricultural School before posting in the blocks. During the year-under-report 11,875 cubic feet of urban and 386,195 cubic feet of rural compost was made.

4. *Japanese method of Paddy cultivation.*—An area of 3,276 acres was put under Japanese method as against 2,444 acres in the previous year. In order to popularise this method, out of an amount of Rs. 7,200 given as subsidy by the Government of India, 24 nurseries of one acre each were sown in different rice-growing areas of the Territory and seedlings raised thereon were supplied to the cultivators free of cost. The increased production by adopting this method is estimated at about 30,000 maunds of paddy.

5. *Plant Protection measures.*—The Plant Protection Organisation of the Department assisted by the Extension staff, continued to help the cultivators in combating insect pests and diseases of various crops, fruits and vegetables. A number of schemes sanctioned under Grow More Food Schemes were also operated by this organisation as given below:—

(i) *Supplies of Equipment at subsidised cost.*—Equipment consisting of 54 sprayers and worth Rs. 9,800 was purchased and distributed to the needy cultivators and fruit growers at 50% cost. In addition, the organisation maintained 148 hand and foot operated dusting and spraying machines and 9 power sprayers and dusters for use in emergency out-break of pests and diseases.

(ii) *Supply of Insecticides at subsidised cost for control of San Jose Scale and Woolly aphid on Apple and Epilachna beetle on Potato.*—Diesel oil and fish oil soap worth over Rs. 6,000 were sold to the fruit growers at 50% cost for control of San Jose Scale and Woolly aphid on apple. Insecticide (D.D.T. 50% w.p.) worth Rs. 6,000 was sold to the potato growers at 50% cost for control of Epilachna beetle and an area of 555 acres was sprayed.

The various operations carried out during the year-under-report were as follows:—

(a) Number of fruit plants sprayed and dusted	1,49,526
(b) Area under nursery plants and seedlings treated	95 acres.
(c) Area under crops and vegetables treated	750 acres.
(d) Area baited against field rats	5,547 acres.
(e) Quantity of seed treated against seed and soil borne diseases and stored grain pests.	2,948 mds.

(f) Number of animal pests (monkeys, bears, etc.) killed 74

6. *Supply of improved Agricultural implements.*—120 fodder cutters, 2 cane crushers and 36 Meaton ploughs were purchased and supplied to the cultivators on loan.

7. *Development of Bee-Keeping Industry.*—The Apiary at Sarol with a sub-station at Jadera, both in Chamba district, continued to popularise Bee-Keeping as a subsidiary cottage industry. It supplied 8 modern bee-hives and converted 27 country wall-hives into improved ones.

8. *Development of Backward and Tribal Areas.*—Under the schemes sanctioned by the Government of India for development of Scheduled Areas of Chini, Pangi and Bharmour, 2,741 fruit plants, 54 maunds potato seed, 3 maunds wheat seed and 10 lbs. vegetable seed were supplied free of cost. Land for establishment of two Progeny Orchards—one each in Chini and Pangi—was selected.

9. *Farmers' Day and Farm Leaders' Camp.*—In order to give an ocular demonstration to the cultivators in growing of improved varieties and use of improved methods of agriculture, Farmers' Day was arranged in all the districts at the Agricultural Farms. Farm Leaders' Training Camp' were also arranged in five blocks.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Research on the basis of all Extension and Development work.—As very little research has so far been done under the peculiar and varied agro-climatic conditions prevailing in Himachal Pradesh, the existing Research Stations are gradually being strengthened and new ones set up. Apart from the research work on horticulture, which has been reported earlier, research work on other aspects was done and useful findings made.

1. *Crop Research Section.*—At present work of this section is located at the Agricultural Farm, Dhaula Kuan in Sirmur district. Since this place is at an altitude of 1,500 feet and, as such, does not represent the diverse agro-climatic conditions of the Territory, preliminaries were completed to establish one more main station (at an altitude of about 5,000 feet) and two sub-stations. As a result of work done so far, improved varieties of wheat, rice and sugar-cane are already being recommended

to the cultivators, amongst which mention may be made of the following:—

- (i) Wheat .. NP. 770, NP. 809; Ridley, NP. 813 & NP. 792.
- (ii) Rice .. T 21 and China 1039.
- (iii) Sugar-cane CoL 29, CoS 321.

A number of new strains, which are under trial, gave promising results. Amongst these, strains HD 53-146, HD 52-66 and C 286 of wheat hybrids, VL 23 and HC 27 of maize; strain China 988 of paddy; CoJ 32, CoS 245 and Co 453 of sugar-cane; and 'B.S.G.' of *sarson* deserve special mention.

About 2-1/2 mds. hybrid seed of Punjab hybrid 1 (a maize hybrid which gave good performance in the very first year of its trial) was produced. Varietal collection of different crops, grasses and legumes was built up. Manurial trials were arranged on wheat, maize, rice and paddy for determining optimum doses of fertilizers for these crops.

2. *Soil Science Section and Soil Testing Centre.*—A preliminary soil survey of Bahl Block was completed and detailed survey was taken up. The equipment received from the T.C.M. for Soil Testing Centre was fitted up in the laboratory and calibrated. This centre, which is one of the 16 centres established all over the country, under Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme, would undertake rapid analysis of the soil samples to be supplied by the cultivators and recommend them the manurial schedules on the basis of this analysis. About 400 soil samples were collected and 280 of these were analysed for available nutrients and fertilizer advice was rendered to the cultivators concerned. The meetings of Extension staff and cultivators were arranged in different blocks and use of rapid Soil Testing Kit was demonstrated to them.

3. *Entomology Section.*—Studies on different aspects of important insect pests, with particular reference to devise effective control measures, were taken in hand. For 'Anar butterfly', which is a serious pest of pomegranates all over Himachal Pradesh, none of the chemical treatments proved effective but bagging the fruits with muslin cloth at petal full stage (during April) gave good results. For 'White grub of potato', application of Aldrin 5% dust at 20 lbs. per acre gave best results followed by D.D.T. 10% dust. Trials with a number of new insecticides

in comparison with the present recommended method of control, *i.e.*, spraying with diesel oil emulsion, were laid for control of 'San Jose Scale' and 'Woolly aphis', which are the two serious pests of apple.

4. *Plant Pathology Section*.—Laboratory and field experiments were arranged for control of major diseases of various crops, fruits and vegetables. In the experiment on treatment of wheat and maize seed before sowing with different dressings, Tillex proved to be the best, giving better germination and higher yield. For the control of 'Paddy blast' treatment of seed with Cupravit proved to be slightly superior to Perenox. A field trial laid, at Progeny Orchard, Bhangrotu, on the control of 'peach leaf curl' indicated that spraying with lime-sulphur and Bordeaux mixture was almost equally effective. About 300 specimens of various diseases were collected for establishing a Plant Disease Herbarium. A number of diseased specimens supplied by the cultivators were identified and wherever possible, known control measures were recommended to them.

5. *Agricultural Statistics Section*.—Design and layout of experiments to be laid out at different stations by various research workers were prepared and data thereof subjected to statistical analysis. Data pertaining to about 100 experiments were analysed during the year-under-report. Training was imparted to Agricultural Inspectors and Research Assistants in the design and analysis of field experiments.

6. *Vegetable Improvement Scheme*.—Work of this scheme, which is partially being financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, was shifted from Parala to Solan. Over 300 new samples of different vegetables were added to the existing collection. Replicated trials were arranged with strains of different vegetables, which gave promising results in previous years' row trials. Seed of the following varieties is being multiplied in view of their having given good performance:—

(i) Radish	..	Chinese Pink and E.C. 4883.
(ii) Knolkhol	..	Large Green.
(iii) Cauliflower	..	Patna Late and Late Banaras.

Selection work in other vegetables is being continued and promising material is in hand.

7. *Weed Control Scheme.*—This scheme is also being partially financed by the I.C.A.R. of the various weedicides tried for control of weeds in wheat crop, Sodium salt of 2, 4-D gave the best results, although even this treatment was not at par with hand weeding, which was more economical.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

1. *Basic Agricultural School.*—This school, which was established in 1954 at Chharabra, continued to impart one year's intensive training in agriculture and allied subjects to Gram Sewaks and others. During the year-under-report, the third batch consisting of 85 trainees of whom 64 were Gram Sewaks and 21 fresh trainees, completed training. The fourth batch commenced from September, 1957, and 90 trainees were admitted. Of these, 37 are Gram Sewaks, 22 are fresh trainees from Himachal Pradesh and 31 trainees have been sent by Jammu and Kashmir Government. With the coming of trainees from Jammu and Kashmir, the school has become a Regional Training Centre for northern hilly region of the country.

2. *Higher Education and Training in Agriculture.*—As there is no agricultural college in the Territory and a great difficulty is being experienced on account of shortage of technical hands, steps were taken to train local youngmen and the departmental employees in as large a number as possible. During the year-under-report, the nominees of this Administration were sent for training in the following courses:—

- (i) eight fresh students for four-year B.Sc. (Agriculture) course at Ludhiana, Kanpur and Amritsar on a scholarship of Rs. 50·00 per month each;
- (ii) two nominees—one fresh student and one employee of the Department—for two-year post-graduate diploma course at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi;
- (iii) one nominee—a departmental employee—for advanced training in horticulture and marketing in U.S.A. under the Inter-Institutional arrangement with Ohio State University, U.S.A.;
- (iv) four nominees—all departmental employees—for six months training course in soil conservation at Kotah and Otacummand. Two of the nominees completed their training.

GENERAL

The delegates to All-India Horticultural Research Workers Conference, which was held at Simla in June, 1957, were shown round the Fruit Research Station, Mashobra and some private orchards in Kotgarh area.

Mr. E. N. Sanders, Extension Advisor, deputed by the T.C.M. and Mr. H. F. Waterschut, Horticultural Expert, deputed by the F.A.O., left in June and November, 1957, respectively, after completing their assignments.

XIII. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

1. ORGANISATION

The Animal Husbandry Department remained under the control of Shri G. C. Negi, Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry, Himachal Pradesh, who was also the Head of Department (the post of Animal Husbandry Officer was redesignated as Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry). The post of Director of Animal Husbandry remained vacant during the year. The working and activities of the Department is distributed into two Divisions each under the control of Assistant Animal Husbandry Officer. The Assistant Animal Husbandry Officer, Mahasu, is Head of Office and Drawing and Disbursing Officer for Nahan and Sirmur districts with headquarters at Simla, and the Assistant Animal Husbandry Officer, Mandi, as Head of Office and Drawing and Disbursing Officer for the remaining three districts of Mandi, Chamba and Bilaspur with headquarters at Mandi. In addition, there is a Research Officer, Sheep Breeding Farm at Sarahan and a Rinderpest Officer at Bilaspur.

2. VETERINARY HOSPITALS

In the beginning of the year there were 34 Veterinary Hospitals in the Pradesh. During the year 2 Veterinary Dispensaries at Sangla and Dodrakowar in Mahasu district, one Dispensary at Pangi in Chamba district under the Tribal Welfare Schemes were opened. Besides 3 Hospitals at Kasumpti and Bharmour and Shillai were opened under the Development Scheme of the 2nd Five-Year Plan. One Dispensary at Bassi in Bilaspur district was also started as a tributary to the main Berthin Veterinary Hospital. Thus bringing the total number of Hospitals and Dispensaries to 40 in all. The location of

these institutions district-wise is as follows:—

1. *Mahasu district*.—Jubbal, Kunihar, Arki, Theog, Rohru, Solan, Suni, Kotgarh, Kotkhai, Rampur, Chini, Kedi, Sangla, Dodrakowar and Kasumpti—(15 Hospitals).

2. *Sirmur district*.—Nahan, Paonta, Sarahan, Dadahu, Rajgarh and Shilai—(6 Hospitals).

3. *Mandi district*.—Mandi, Jogindernagar, Sarkaghat, Sundernagar, Karsog and Jhanjheli—(6 Hospitals).

4. *Bilaspur district*.—Bilaspur, Ghumarwin, Berthin, Jukhala, Bharari, Duslerah and Bassi—(6 Hospitals and one Dispensary).

5. *Chamba district*.—Chamba, Tissa, Chowari, Sihunta, Kihar and Kilar in Pañgi—(6 Hospitals).

In these Veterinary Institutions the following work was done during the year-under-report:—

(a) Animals treated as out-door patients ..	1,13,821
(b) Cases supplied with medicines but not brought to Hospitals	1,54,908
(c) Castrations performed	13,030

Besides this, the Veterinary Department received 739 reports of various contagious diseases such as Foot and Mouth, Heamorrhagic Septicaemia, Black-quarter, Contagious Caprine, Pleuro-Pneumonia, Rabies-Anthrax, Goat pox, Raini khet, Scabies, etc., were received and attended to in time. The area remained free from Rinderpest during this year. The following work was performed on tour by the touring staff:—

(a) Number of days spent on tour	7,066
(b) Number of Villages visited	9,126
(c) Animals treated for contagious diseases	1,05,309
(d) Castrations performed	17,449
(e) Treated for non-contagious diseases	94,797

VETERINARY EDUCATION

Three candidates were sent for B.V.Sc. training at Veterinary College, Hissar and Bikaner. One candidate for B.V.Sc. training was also sent by the Department, who is awarded the scholarship by the Education Department. Two candidates were deputed for the training of Veterinary

compounders at Government Livestock Farm, Hissar. 30 Stock Assistants who were receiving training at Sundernagar after completing their training were posted under the Rinderpest Eradication Scheme. The 16 students who were sent for training as Veterinary Supervisors in Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science at Lucknow and Faridkot in 1955 have returned after training and have since been appointed against the vacant posts of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons. Three State nominees who completed the B.V.Sc. training, have been employed by the Department as Veterinary Assistant Surgeons. Besides one Assistant Animal Husbandry Officer was deputed to Canada under the Colombo Plan for training in Poultry Husbandry. Besides already employees of the Department two Stock Assistants were sent for training at Sheep Breeding Farm, Poona, and 4 Stock Assistants were sent to Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, for poultry training.

LIVESTOCK BREEDING OPERATIONS

(A) CATTLE BREEDING

The existing breed of cattle in this hilly area is very poor, non-descript, uneconomic and neglected. Their milk yield is very low, and hardly the present breed of cattle possess any potentialities to improve by selective breeding, and there is a little chance of achieving any substantial results by selective breeding for decades to come. Almost all the agriculturists in the rural areas keep livestock of all species to meet their food and manure requirements, and bullocks for tilling the agricultural lands. In order to improve these cattle, the Department opened four Artificial Insemination Centres *cum* 16 Key Villages under the All-India Key Village Scheme during the 1st Five-Year Plan at Solan, Kotgarh, Bilaspur and Ghumarwin. These centres are functioning satisfactorily. Two more Key Villages were added to the Artificial Insemination Centre, Solan, raising the total number of Key Villages to 18. The following work was done in these centres and certain other Veterinary Hospitals during the period:—

1. <i>Natural Coverings:</i>		
(i) No. of cows served naturally	.. ..	1,785
(ii) No. of buffaloes served artificially	.. ..	2,193
2. <i>Artificial Insemination:</i>		
(i) No. of cows served artificially	.. ..	408
(ii) No. of buffaloes served artificially	.. ..	75
3. No. of calves subsidized	.. ..	20

Eleven Jersey and Red Sindhi Bulls were purchased from Agricultural Institute, Allahabad, for institutions amongst the progressive Panchayats on subsidy basis. Four Red Sindhi Bulls were also purchased from the National Dairy Research Institute Karnal, for the extension of Key Village Scheme, Kotgarh.

Land worth Rs. 1,53,000 was acquired at Kataula in Mandi district for starting the Cattle Breeding Farms where cross breeding operations of local cows with Sindhi Bulls and Jersey Bulls will be conducted. Four Dexter cows and 2 bulls imported from U.K. by Kashmir Government were transferred to this Administration together with their progeny.

(B) ERADICATION OF RINDERPEST SCHEME

The periodical incidence and subsequent ravages, caused by Rinderpest is widely known all over the country. Besides causing a large number of deaths, it reduces considerably the vitality, productive capacity and working efficiency of the livestock. Of all the contagious diseases Rinderpest has been regarded the most important as it is responsible for 70-80% of mortality in the hills. Keeping in view the above facts and to eradicate Rinderpest from Himachal Pradesh this scheme has been started in the Pradesh during the year-under-report. The contagion of the disease is generally brought from the adjoining plains districts of Punjab and as such the scheme has been initiated first in District Bilaspur which is contiguous to plains.

This scheme will spread over a period of 2 years in all districts of Himachal Pradesh. One Rinderpest Officer with 5 Veterinary Supervisors in lieu of the posts of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 30 Stock Assistants and two Clerks had been appointed under the scheme with headquarters at Bilaspur to start the vaccination work, proposed under it.

Rinderpest Eradication Committees at Tehsil and District levels have been formed for rendering help in conducting vaccination work and wide publicity has been made through the field staff. The Stock Assistants visited 1000 villages and organised 893 meetings in the interior of Bilaspur district. Wide propaganda has also made through Government Agencies viz. Gram Sewaks, Patwaris and Co-operative Societies at villages. They explained the working of the scheme and brought home the advantages of starting the scheme to the villagers so that they may understand its benefits and get their animals vaccinated. Besides 800 posters have been distributed and

displayed during propaganda campaign. All medicines, instruments, and other equipment required for conducting vaccination, have been purchased and the work of vaccination is being started. When the work in one district is completed, all the equipment along with the staff, headquarters will be shifted to another district.

(C) SHEEP BREEDING SCHEME

Regular breeding operations are carried out at the Sheep Breeding Farm, Sarahan, opened under the First Five-Year Plan. Selective breeding of Rampur Bushahr sheep is already in progress. During summer and monsoon these sheep are taken to alpine pastures in Bheba Valley of Chini. Six Rambouillet rams for cross-breeding operations have been received from U.S.A. through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and are being acclimatized at Taradevi before being transferred to the Farm at Sarahan. Sixteen indigenous and cross breed male lambs were distributed in the Development Blocks and 61 Polwarth rams received from Australia were distributed amongst breeders of Tribal Areas of Chini, Pangi and Bharmaur for upgrading the local breed of sheep. The ewes crossed with these rams have started lambing at the close of the year. The Polwarth ewes imported from Australia were retained by the Department and approximately 80% of the ewes lambed. For the present, a part of the Polwarth flock has been shifted to Sheep Breeding Farm, Sarahan, and the rest is still at Taradevi and these sheep will also be shifted as soon as sheep pens are constructed at Sarahan.

The Rampur Bushahri Polwarth and Rambouillet sheep of the Department were exhibited at the Regional Hill Cattle Show held at Chamba.

Hissar Dale Corriederle and Rampur Bushahri rams purchased under the Tribal Welfare Scheme were distributed amongst the breeders of Chini, Pangi and Bharmaur.

(D) GOAT BREEDING

In order to improve the indigenous breeds of goats and transmit mohair qualities in the white Himalayas goats a unit 2 Angora Bucks, 6 Angora She Goats and 19 White Himalaya Nannies was established in 1955. Work on the scheme was continued during the year, and at the close of the period there were 36 goats in all including the various grades of Angora crosses.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

The Central Poultry Farm was opened at Kamlahi Estate near Simla in February, 1956, under the First Five-Year Plan. In addition to these more such Poultry Centres have been established at Mashobra, Chamba and Ghumarwin. The aim of these farms is to give incentive to the breeders to adopt Poultry Farming as a side line industry, which if properly established can improve the economic condition, living standard and supplement the diet of the masses at large. The major purpose of the farms is to supply birds and eggs of improved exotic breeds to the progressive enterpriser. During the year the following number of eggs and birds were issued from these farms:—

(i) Eggs for hatching purposes	.. ..	711
(ii) Eggs for table purposes	.. ..	9,448
(iii) Birds for breeding purposes (including those for tribal areas	.. ..	200

CATTLE SHOWS AND FAIRS

One Regional Hill Cattle Show (Sheep and Poultry Show) was held at Chamba from 21st to 27th October, 1957, in collaboration with the All-India Cattle Show Committee, where, approximately 1000 animals of various breeds and species were exhibited. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was awarded as prize money to the various breeders by the Cattle Show Committee besides various Cups and Shields. The Murrah buffalo-bull maintained by the Department at Solan was declared the best animal of the Show. Two gold and two silver medals were also awarded by the Cattle Show Committee to the officers of the Administration for the good work done by these in organising the Show.

As usual two Cattle Fairs were held in Bilaspur and Mandi districts during Nalwar Fair at Bilaspur and Sundernagar where mostly bullocks are sold. Besides one day Cattle Show was held at Ghumarwin, Karsog, Sarkaghat, Chowari, Solan and Kotgarh, under the Key Villages Scheme, where cash prizes amounting to Rs. 1,000 at all Show were awarded in order to encourage cattle breeding. Moreover Rs. 1,200 were placed at the disposal of the Block Development Officer in ten different Blocks for celebration of *Gopashthami*-Week by the Department during the year.

WELFARE OF TRIBALS

For the welfare of Tribal Areas of Chini and Pangi 60 poultry birds and 16 rams of improved breeds were supplied

free of cost. Three Veterinary Hospitals at Sangla, Dodrakowar and Pangi were opened during the year to provide veterinary aid to the breeders of these areas. For the welfare of Gujjars 4 Murrah buffalo-bulls were purchased for distribution among the Gujjars, who stay round Chamba during the winter months. Various medicines, instruments and furniture etc. were purchased during the year-under-report and stored at Veterinary Hospital Chamba to start a Mobile Dispensary for the welfare of nomadic breeders.

GENERAL

All the schemes mentioned in the budget of the Department pertaining to the 2nd Five-Year Plan have been implemented except establishment of one Regional Sheep Breeding Farm at Chamba, where a suitable site has been selected, but the final acquisition of the land is still under the consideration of the Administration. Various instruments, medicines etc. for the farms are, however, being purchased.

XIV. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

(a) *Number and location of new Hospitals and Dispensaries opened during the year:—*

1. A.V. Dispensary, Nainatikar	}	Sirmur district.
2. A.V. Dispensary, Kalanwala		
3. A.V. Dispensary, Chiuni	}	Mandi district.
4. A.V. Dispensary, Dhangyara		
5. A.V. Dispensary, Marhi		
6. A.V. Dispensary, Kutgi		
7. A.V. Dispensary, Swain	}	Chamba district.
8. A.V. Dispensary, Jaidevi		
9. A.V. Dispensary, Bhabha		
10. A.V. Dispensary, Kharnot		
11. A.V. Beldar Mobile Dispensary, Chini.	}	Mahasu district.
12. Rural Dispensary, Mohri		
13. Allopathic Dispensary, Dehar	..	Mandi district.
14. Allopathic Dispensary, Kiari-Gundan	..	Sirmur district.

15. Laboratory at Tissa Chamba district.
16. One Family Planning Centre at Paonta Sirmur district.
17. V.D. Clinic at Tissa Chamba district.

(b) *Progress of new buildings constructed during the year:—*

1. A.V. Dispensary building at Sundla (Chamba).
2. A.V. Dispensary building at Masrund (Chamba).
3. 25 beded Leprosium constructed at Chamba.
4. C.A.S. Quarters constructed at Ghumarwin.
5. A.V. Dispensary building constructed at Trilokpur (Sirmur).
6. Allopathic building constructed at Marag (Sirmur).
7. One *Sarain* building constructed at Snowdon Hospital (Mahasu).
8. Site levelling work at Snowdon and Solan for new Hospital buildings is going on.

(c) *Number of beds added to the Institutions:—*

1. One hundred beds have been added to the Snowdon Hospital.

(d) *Number of important equipments and other material added to the Institutions:—*

1. Rs. 17,075 (from Mandi and Chamba district).

(e) *Total number of patients treated in the Districts:—*

	<i>New</i>	<i>Old</i>	
	9,29,227	4,71,936	
Total No. of X-Ray done			2,718
Total No. of Screening			5,731

(i) *Public Health:—*

No. of Vaccination carried out during the year:—

Primary	26,655
Re-Vaccination	1,05,080

(ii) *Malaria Activities:—*

1. No. of Malaria cases treated during the year (Bilaspur and Mahasu) 51,92
2. No. of houses sprayed during the year 141,291

(iii) *Influenza*:—

Cases treated during the year	12,547
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(iv) *V.D. and Leprosy Activities*:—

Total No. of cases seen	32,595
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Total No. of Blood tests	21,801
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Total No. of new cases of V.D. treated	3,742
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Work done during field trips

Total Blood Tests	9,170
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Total No. of Patients treated	1,770
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New Clinics opened

1. Jubbal.
2. Tissa.
3. Karsog.
4. Two Leprosy Sub-Clinics have been started at Rampur and Rohru during 1957.
5. A standard Kahn test was started in V.D. Sub-Clinic Laboratory at Nahan.

All the patients attending the clinics either by themselves or referred from Hospitals or private practitioners are tested and examined for Venereal diseases. Those found to be positive are given free treatment according to the routine laid down by the WHO, V.D. Demonstration Team, *i.e.*, 8 injections of 2cc per injection of PAM. In addition to it the field tours are conducted by the V.D. units in Himachal Pradesh with a view to bring down the reservoir of infectious Syphilis and Gonorrhoea in the population. The staff of each clinic except 4 newly opened sub-clinics at Jubbal, Tissa and Karsog is divided in two teams each one of which is required alternatively to conduct field tours every month when mass testing and examination of patients is done. Cases of Syphilis are detected by the Meinicke Test and those found positive are given 4cc PAM immediately and are advised to attend the headquarters' clinic.

School Health Activities:—

- | | | |
|---|--|------|
| 1. No. of Schools Children examined | .. | 3450 |
| 2. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres opened during the year | One Centre at Kotkhai (Mahasu district) has been opened. | |

(vi) *A. V. Section* :—

No. of Patients treated:— New	..	4,10,877
Old	..	1,25,307

Progress of Training :—

Total No. of personnel trained during the year:—

(a) Dais .. .. .	..	..	..	..	30
(b) Aux. Nurse and Midwives .. .. .	..	..	..	..	22
(c) General Nursing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6
(d) Compounder Allopath and A.V. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	24
(e) The following candidates were given stipends for their studies:—					
1. Doctors (M.B.B.S.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2
2. Health Visitors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6
3. Vaid (BIMS) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2
4. Sanitary Inspectors (Leprosy) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3
5. Leprosy Social Workers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7
6. Laboratory Technicians .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2
7. Malaria Inspector .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
8. D.P.H. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2

XV. EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**GENERAL**

Himachal Pradesh Territorial Council came into being with effect from the 15th August, 1957, and from that date control of education upto Secondary stage passed on to that Council. Shri M. C. Saraswati was appointed as Principal Education Officer under the Himachal Pradesh Territorial Council.

The Administration filled up the post of Director of Education and Assistant Director of Education by appointing Shri K. L. Sethi and Dr. R. P. Bhargava, respectively.

The Education Department during the year-under-report showed a significant improvement in all fields.

INSTITUTIONS

Comparative figures of various categories of Educational

Institutions as they existed on 31-12-1956 and 31-12-1957 are given below:—

	31-12-56	31-12-57
Degree Colleges	2 (one privately managed).	2
Inter College	1	1
Post-Graduate Training College..	1	1
Teachers' Training Institutions ..	2	2
High Schools	48	50
Senior Basic, Middle and Lower Middle Schools	122	127
Junior Basic and Primary Schools	972	976

ENROLMENT

Comparative figures of the children attending schools as on the 31st December, 1956 and 31st December, 1957, are as under:—

	31-12-56	31-12-57
High Schools	21,009	23,965
Senior Basic and Middle and Lower Middle Schools ..	15,888	17,108
Junior Basic and Primary Schools	43,081	40,087

TRAINING

Thirty lady teachers were deputed for Intensive Training course conducted by the Extension Training Centre at Mashobra.

Two lady teachers were deputed for training at the Emergency Relief Organisation conducted by the Government of India at Nagpur. The session of basic training at Basic Training School, Solan, ended during July, 1957, and the next session started during September/October. Similarly the Basic Training course at Teachers' Training School, Nahan came to an end in August, 1957. Out of 79 candidates that appeared 61 were declared successful. The next session started with effect from October, 1957, to which 79 candidates were admitted.

The B.Ed. Class at B.T. College, Auhar, started from September, 1957. Forty-eight candidates were admitted to it. The

result of the past class which took examination during April-June, 1957, was as under:—

<i>Appeared</i>	<i>Passed</i>
23	17

The Basic Training College, Auhar, was shifted to Solan.

EXTRA-CURRICULA ACTIVITIES

CAMPS

- (1) Eight Labour and Social Service Camps were organised during the year-under-report.
- (2) Four Youth Welfare Camps were held at different places.
- (3) Three N.C.C. Camps of Senior Division, Junior Division, Girls and 3rd Division Boys were organised, at Sundernagar.
- (4) One A.C.C. Camp at Chamba was held.

SPORTS

District Tournaments were held in all Districts.

The Basic Training School, Solan, Government Inter-Colleges, Bilaspur, started their own magazines. Teams from College at Mandi and Bilaspur participated in Inter-College Drama and Debate contest at Mandi and in Dewan Krishan Kishore Grover Memorial Declamation contest held in Chandigarh in November, 1957.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

Under the Education 2nd Five-Year Plan the following targets were achieved:—

- (1) Ten Sewing Machines were supplied to selected Girls Schools;
- (2) Craft material was supplied to 185 Primary Schools;
- (3) Craft material was supplied to 13 Middle Schools;
- (4) 24 Lower Middle Schools were upgraded to Middle standard;
- (5) 3 Middle Schools were converted into Senior Basic Schools and basic equipment was supplied to one Middle School intended for conversion into Senior Basic School;

- (6) Two Primary Schools were converted into Junior Basic Schools.

XVI. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Shri G. R. Nangea continued as Chief Engineer, Himachal Pradesh, upto April, 1957. Shri D. N. Endlaw took over charge and worked as Chief Engineer till November, 1957. Shri J. Mukand became the Chief Engineer and Secretary, P.W.D., in December, 1957.

ROADS

The construction of roads has been given first priority as all other development activity in the Pradesh depends on a good system of roads. It was, therefore, after carefully assessing the over-all transport requirements of the Pradesh that a comprehensive plan for the development of 2800 miles of hill roads was launched.

The development of roads has been phased in five stages, viz.:—

- (i) 2 ft. trace;
- (ii) 2 ft. to 9 ft.;
- (iii) 9 ft. to 16 ft.;
- (iv) 16 ft. to 24 ft.;
- (v) Metalling and tarring of 24 ft. roads.

Roads have further been classified in order of their importance into categories as follows:—

(A) PRIMARY ROADS

24 ft. in straights and 32 ft. on curves, tarred and metalled 509 miles.

(B) SECONDARY ROADS

16 ft. in straights and 24 ft. on curves, fully metalled and tarred 485 miles.

(C) TERTIARY ROADS

16 ft. in straights and 24 ft. on curves with *pucca* protection and cross drainage works but without metalling and tarring 841 miles.

(D) QUARternary ROADS

9 ft. in straights and 18 ft. on curves	415 miles.
(E) ROADS IN OTHER STAGES ..	550 miles.
TOTAL ..	<u>2800 miles.</u>

Upto December, 1957, the following mileages were constructed:

(i) 24 ft. roads ..	50 miles.
(ii) 12-16 ft. roads ..	600 miles.
(iii) 9 ft. roads ..	480 miles.
(iv) Less than 9 ft. roads ..	520 miles.
TOTAL ..	<u>1650 miles.</u>

Owing to the limited allotments it has not been possible to do much metalling and tarring.

The achievements during the year-under-review have been conspicuous in that 106 miles of motorable and 42 miles of jeepable roads have been constructed or improved.

BRIDGES

(a) The following bridges have been constructed during the year:—

1. Bridge at Durghati on Ravi river.
2. Arch bridge on Dussarin-Khad on Simla-Mandi road *via* Bilaspur.

(b) The following bridges are under construction:—

1. Suketi bridge over Suketi-Khad near Mandi in Mandi district.
2. Bridge over Ravi at Chorah in Chamba district.
3. Bridge over Bathri-Khad on Chamba-Banikhet road.
4. Bridge at Trela in Chamba district.
5. Bridge over Bhera-Khad in Rampur Division (Mahasu district).
6. Bridge at Kharawukh over river Ravi in Chamba district.
7. Bridge over Seer-Khad in Bilaspur district.

8. Bridge over Giri river in Sirmur district.
9. Bridge over Ghambrola-Kahad in Bilaspur district.
10. Bridge over Ghamber-Khad in Bilaspur district.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Water supply schemes are proposed for 22 towns and 600 sets of villages. So far schemes have been completed in 3 towns and 35 villages, 25 schemes having been completed during the year under review.

IRRIGATION

(A) FLOW IRRIGATION

In the First Five-Year Plan 12,100 acres of land had been brought under irrigation. During the year-under-review work on 99 schemes extending irrigation facilities to 29,317 acres of land was undertaken. In addition 56 irrigation schemes were surveyed and investigated which will irrigate an additional area of 46,223 acres.

(B) LIFT IRRIGATION

Out of 3 tube wells proposed in Sirmur district at Satiwala, Dhaula Kuan and Moginand the trial borings of the Satiwala tube well was completed. Each tube well will command an area of nearly 200 acres.

The Minor Canals Act, 1955, has been enforced and the recording of crop on 92 *kühls* were done during the *Kharif* 1957. It shows that 5,272 acres of land was irrigated as under:—

Sugarcane	..	..	..	49 acres.
Rice	..	..	..	4216 acres.
Chilly	..	..	..	6 acres.
Haldi	..	..	..	1 acre.
Gardens etc.	..	..	..	17 acres.
Vegetables etc.	..	..	..	100 acres.
Potato	..	..	..	5 acres.
Maize	..	..	..	794 acres.
Kodra	..	..	..	17 acres.
Illichi	..	..	..	3 acres.
Pulses	..	..	..	21 acres.
Koasni	..	..	..	3 acres.
Cotton	..	..	..	4 acres.
Bajra etc.	..	..	..	3 acres.
Gheri Gowara	..	..	..	5 acres.
Raoni	..	..	..	28 acres.

Due to shortage of Revenue staff the recording of crop could not be carried out for the full *Kharif* season and on all the *kuhls*.

BUILDINGS

Under the Second Five-Year Plan of the Himachal Pradesh there is no specific allotment under this head, but the amount on account of buildings is allotted to the respective Departments under their respective development plans. However, all building works are executed by the Public Works Department. During the year-under-review despite difficult working conditions, inadequate transport facilities, non-availability of skilled labour, technical staff and shortage of material, 90 new buildings of various Departments of this Pradesh were completed.

The construction of original work on buildings was done at a cost of Rs. 36.764 lacs and in addition the existing Government buildings were repaired at a cost of Rs. 3.716 lacs.

BILASPUR NEW TOWNSHIP

The Bhakra-Reservoir will inundate large areas of land in Himachal Pradesh including the Bilaspur Town situated on the banks of the river Sutlej. Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 92.6 lacs for the construction of a new township at a higher level and the Bhakra Board have agreed to give Rs. 72 lacs as compensation for the oustees.

Work on the construction of the new township situated about 2-1/2 miles from the old town of Bilaspur is well in progress. Land required for the township was acquired last year and about 110 acres have been developed. The work on construction of various buildings including 100 one-roomed tenements, Rest houses, Executive Engineer's office and residence for Class I, II, III officers has been commenced.

ELECTRICITY

(a) *Generation*.—At the Hydro-Electric Generating Station Chamba, generating capacity has been increased from 170 kW. to 200 kW. The D.C. Plant has been replaced by A.C. Units of increased generating capacity. 80 kW. of additional diesel units have been installed at the power house at Solan, thus raising the total generating capacity from 370 kW. to 560 kW.

(b) *Distribution.*—The distribution systems in the towns of Chamba, Mandi, Solan, Nahan and Sundernagar have been renovated and expanded involving a capital expenditure of Rs. 1.25 lacs approximately.

(c) *Conversion from D.C. to A.C.*—The original D.C. systems at Chamba, Nahan, Solan have been successfully converted to A.C. systems at an outlay of Rs. 3 lacs approximately.

(d) *Change-over from local Diesel Generation to Hydel system.*—Local diesel generation at Nahan was completely replaced by the hydro-electric power supplied from the Punjab grid in August, 1957. As a result of this change the electricity consumer rates have been reduced from annas 0-9-0 to annas 0-5-0 per unit for the average light and fan consumers.

(e) *High Tension Lines and Sub-Stations Construction.*—Approximately 60 miles of H.T. lines have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 6 lacs. Nearly 20 additional sub-stations have been provided on the net work of our H.T. transmission and distribution systems.

(f) *Towns and Villages Electrified.*—The following towns and villages have been electrified involving expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh:—

1. Ahju.
2. Chauntra.
3. Sukhabagh.
4. Balakrupi.
5. Pasal.
6. Rampur.
7. Theog.
8. Salogra.

(g) *Pilot Generating Stations.*—Local diesel generating sets have been installed at Rampur and Theog to meet the demand of residents of Rampur, Theog, Thanedhar, Narkanda, Kotgarh and Kotkhai areas of Mahasu district. Transmission lines to Narkanda and Thanedhar and other towns are under construction.

The Drang Salt Mines of Government of India have been supplied with electricity for the operation of their extracting

equipments and machinery necessitating construction of one 33/11 kW. 500 kVa., sub-station and local sub-station of 11/4 kV. of 400 kVa., and one mile of H.T. line.

XVII. PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

1. NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE/COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

There were 22 Blocks in operation in Himachal Pradesh which are of the following categories:—

(i) Post Intensive Blocks	..	5
(ii) Community Development Blocks	..	6
(iii) National Extension Service Blocks	..	11
TOTAL	..	<u>22</u>

The above blocks cover about 61 % of the area of the Pradesh and embrace about 88 % of population.

A brief account of the developmental activities carried out during the period-under-report under the different aspects of the programme is given in the following paras:—

(I) AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY EXTENSION

To step up agricultural production 7408 maunds of chemical fertilizers and 10386 maunds of improved seeds of various kinds were distributed amongst the farmers during the year under report. With a view to explaining to the agriculturists the improved techniques of farming 5316 demonstrations were conducted. Horticultural activities were carried out in 248 acres of land. 382 improved implements were distributed to the farmers. 653 acres of land was brought under green manuring.

So as to improve the local breed of animals and birds 214 animals and 187 birds were supplied to the villages during the year 1957. The number of animals and poultry treated during the year stood at 67793 and 659, respectively. In addition 11669 animals were castrated. 4878 animals were inoculated and 3984 vaccinated.

Under the Irrigational Programme 2484 acres of land were brought under irrigation.

(II) HEALTH AND RURAL SANITATION

As an aid to general rural cleanliness 99 rural latrines, 9463 yds. of *Kacha* drains, 10 smokeless *chullahs* and 295 soakage pits were constructed. In addition 12431 yds. of village lanes were also paved. 113423 persons were treated in Hospitals and Dispensaries etc. of the project areas and 96091 were given preventive inoculation and vaccination. To supply the villagers with pure drinking-water 499 drinking-water sources were constructed, and 2012 were renovated.

(III) SOCIAL EDUCATION

In the field of social education 227 adult literacy centres were started in which 3664 adults were made literate. To further follow up the Adult Literacy Programme 128 reading-rooms/libraries including circulating libraries were started. Number of community centres started during the period under report was 82. 1215 community entertainments were organised. 314 units of people's organisations including youth clubs, farmers unions/clubs of Mahila Samitis etc. were developed. With a view to furthering the programme of Gram Sewaks training 32 camps were organised where 528 village leaders were given training during 1957.

(IV) COMMUNICATION

269 miles long *Kacha* roads were constructed while 971 miles length of existing *Kacha* roads was improved. Culverts were also constructed.

(V) RURAL ARTS, CRAFTS AND INDUSTRIES

Four tailoring and embroidery centres for women and one hosiery training-cum-production centre were established during the period-under-report in the project areas, in which 52 persons were given training in the respective crafts.

(VI) CO-OPERATION

273 Co-operative Societies including Credit and Multi-purpose, Industrial and Farming Societies with a membership of 5268 persons functioned during the year under review.

(VII) VILLAGERS' CONTRIBUTION

As a measure of self-help the villagers contributed Rs. 4.17 lacs in cash, kind and labour towards the programme.

The developmental activities enumerated above, in brief, have benefitted 75963 families in the project areas. The reaction of the villagers to the programme in general and the extent of their participation in the activities has been fairly encouraging.

(VIII) GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

An expenditure of Rs. 23,16,523 was incurred from 1st January, 1957 to 31st December, 1957, on the various development activities in the blocks in operation as per details given hereunder:—

	Rs.
1. Block Headquarters	10,38,026
2. Animal Husbandry and Agriculture Extension	65,406
3. Irrigation	1,86,065
4. Reclamation	500
5. Health and Rural Sanitation	3,29,548
6. Education	1,81,273
7. Social Education	1,24,663
8. Communication	2,89,735
9. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries	45,645
10. Housing (Project staff and Rural Housing)	55,662
TOTAL	<u>23,16,523</u>

2. LOW INCOME GROUP HOUSING SCHEME

During the year under report the scheme in question remained in operation only for the last quarter of the financial year 1956-57. During this quarter loan to the tune of Rs. 1,19,196 was sanctioned to the deserving applicants for the construction of houses under this scheme.

3. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS PROGRAMME

In the year 1957 a sum of Rs. 2,37,825 has been expended by way of grant-in-aid for various works viz., drinking-water supply schemes, permanent works for improvement of agriculture, permanent works of rural sanitation, village roads (including small bridges and culverts), improvement of school

or dispensary buildings and parks etc., etc., under the Local Development Works Programme in the districts. The expenditure stated above relates to the period ending 30th September, 1957.

4. EXTENSION TRAINING CENTRE, MASHOBRA

To meet the requirement of trained Gram Sewaks for implementing the Community Development and National Extension Service Programme in Himachal Pradesh, the Extension Training Centre at Mashobra was started on the 15th June, 1953.

The Extension Training Centre apart from holding regular courses of training for the Gram Sewaks helps to educate various categories of extension workers right from village level to district level. This is done by holding refresher courses, orientation courses etc.

Including the sixth batch of twenty trainees which completed its six months' course of training on 14th August, 1957, the centre has so far trained 305 Gram Sewaks. The seventh batch of twenty-one trainees is undergoing training at the moment. This session commenced from the 15th October, 1957.

Three courses of one month's duration each were organised for giving in service training to Gram Sewaks. In all forty-eight Gram Sewaks received in service training so far. Eighteen Social Education Organisers also received one month's in service training at the centre. A similar course of 15 days duration was attended by eleven Overseers. During the year-under-report seventeen Social Education Organisers and eleven Agriculture Inspectors were given training for a short duration (four days each) to enable them to organise village leaders' training camps in their respective blocks.

5. HOME ECONOMIC WING, MASHOBRA

In the Home Economic Wing attached to the Extension Training Centre, Mashobra, are trained the Gram Sevikas, the counterpart of the Gram Sewaks. So far two batches of the Gram Sevikas completed their training of one year's duration. The total number of Sevikas trained is 31.

During the year-under-report, 27 lady teachers were given orientation training in community development for a period of six weeks.

XVIII. INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

1. GENERAL

Shri A. B. Malik, I.A.S., (Development Commissioner), Himachal Pradesh, continued to hold charge of the Industries Department since March, 1956.

Beside the Director of Industries there are the following officers in the Department to look after the day to day activities at the Headquarters:—

1. Shri Guman Singh Assistant Director of Industries (General & Administration).
2. Shri S. K. Sharma Assistant Director of Industries (Development).
3. Shri Gobind Sahai Marketing Officer.

2. ACTIVITIES

The various activities of the Department are as under:—

(A) REGULAR

(1) *Himachal Rosin and Turpentine Factory, Nahan.*—The factory processed 22,988 mds. of resin yielding 16,790 maunds of rosin and 37,275 gallons of turpentine. Besides this, the following quantities of subsidiary products were also manufactured:—

- | | | |
|-------------|----|---------------------|
| (a) Varnish | .. | 3,007 Imp. Gallons. |
| (b) Phenyle | .. | 2,827 Imp. Gallons. |

(2) *Sericulture.*—An addition of newly started nursery at Dhaula Kuan in Sirmur district was made to the existing five in other places. From these nurseries 4,384 mulberry plants of improved variety were planted departmentally and 8,948 were distributed to the zamindars for plantation. For the first time the department produced its total requirements of silk seeds locally in its grainage. The production of cocoons in the Pradesh was also observed progressing satisfactorily and the estimated production has been about 13,000 lbs. out of which the Department also purchased about 2,000 lbs. of them and 400 lbs. of raw silk is expected to be reeled during the year.

(3) *Textile Industry.*—Under this industry the Department is at present running Weaving Training-cum-Production Centres

and 4 Spinning Training Centres. All these centres continued functioning satisfactorily and as many as 102 trainees were trained during the year in weaving and 133 in spinning crafts.

(4) *Wood Working*.—13 trainees were trained during the year-under-report.

(5) *Pottery Industry*.—The Training-cum-Production Centre located at Paonta was equipped during the year by installing machinery, which could not be done earlier for want of a shed. Eight trainees were trained in the technique during the year and the centre on the side of production did a remarkable progress in producing cheap quality pottery goods and toys and is also taking to manufacture of low tension shackle insulators for the Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department.

(6) *Manufacture of Leather Goods and Tanning*.—Three centres for the manufacture of leather goods and four for tanning were maintained during the year which imparted training to 18 trainees on the manufacture side and 16 on the tanning side. The progress achieved in the manufacture of goods had been noticed to be satisfactory.

(7) *Sheet Metal Article Centre*.—Out of the four centres established during the year only one located at Solan, remained in progress during the whole of the year while the others have been started only recently. In the Solan Centre, training to nine trainees was given during the year and the centre earned a good name for speciality in metal toys.

(8) *Oil Milling*.—The two Training-cum-Demonstration Centres at Mandi and Sundernagar trained eight trainees during the year and produced a very healthy effect on the local Millers to replace their *Ghanies* by the Wardha type *Ghani*, one of whom in Mandi district has already installed a *Ghani* at Sai.

(9) *Tailoring*.—Out of the five centres three were started recently and only two remained in progress during the year. Out of them the centre at Paonta is a regular centre whereas the one at Ghumarwin in Bilaspur district is a perapatetic unit giving demonstration to the public in the trade into improved technique. The centre at Paonta trained seven trainees during the year.

(10) *Arts and Crafts Exhibition*.—The Department earned a good name in the exhibitions organised by it on all-India basis and was awarded a cup in the last Congress Exhibition at Indore while letters of appreciations in others.

In addition to the all-India Exhibitions, the Department has been exhibiting its products in all fairs and gatherings in the Pradesh.

(11) *Slate Quarries*.—There are 101 Slate Quarries being managed by the Department. The Slate Quarries are auctioned according to the approved terms and conditions. This year Deod Slate Quarry was re-auctioned and the bid received was Rs. 14,175 as against Rs. 10,700. Due to persistent efforts of the Department the Slate Quarries have been brought at better footings and working. The quality of dressing of the Slates has improved a lot. The total production of the Slates during the year-under-report was 16,83,371 as against 13,86,049 of the last year.

(12) *Mines and Minerals*.—Field Party of the Department of Geological Survey of India visited certain places of the Pradesh to carry out mineral investigations of the mineral deposits and their reports are still awaited.

(13) *Training facilities for Craftsmen*.—There is a technical training institute, namely ITC Silver Jubilee Technical Institute at Mandi which imparts training in the following trades:—

	<i>Sanctioned seats</i>	<i>Trainees on roll</i>
1. Craftsmen (Civil) ..	32	37
2. Carpenters ..	32	18
3. Fitters ..	32	24
4. Tailors ..	32	27
5. Blacksmithy ..	32 (Trade abolished from 1st August, 1957).	

The administrative control of this institution was taken over from the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment (D. G. R. & E.) in November, 1956. During the year-under-report 65 trainees passed their final trade tests and were deputed for in-plant training at various industrial concerns under workshop conditions.

(14) *Employment Exchanges*.—A new Employment Exchange at Chamba was started in December, 1957, to provide employment facilities to the people of Chamba district.

(15) *Financial assistance to Small Scale Industries*.—The Department advances loans to the small-scale industrialists

on a nominal rate of interest under the State Aid to Industries, Himachal Pradesh Rules, 1952. The codal formalities required to be completed under the existing rules are very cumbersome and with a view to simplify to same, a proposal was sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, in which liberal rules were provided by decentralising the authority to enable District Officers to disburse the loans upto a certain limit. These rules could not yet be put into operation as the approval of the Government of India has not yet been received.

(16) *Establishment of Cement Factory*.—In order to utilise the gypsum and lime stone deposits of Sirmur district the Himachal Pradesh Administration have invited applications from the interested parties for the establishment of a Cement Factory at Rajban. Necessary data along with site plans were supplied to the applicants.

(17) *Training in Handicrafts*.—The Department have also made arrangements to send local people outside the Pradesh for training in different handicrafts. During the year-under-report the following number of trainees were sent to receive training in the crafts shown against each:—

(a) Shawl Making at Kulu	2 trainees.
(b) Dying & Calico Printing at Ludhiana ..	2 trainees.
(c) Wood Working and Furniture at Bareilly and Jullundur ..	2 trainees.

The above trainees were awarded a stipend of Rs. 50 per month each.

(18) *Factory Inspectorate*.—Previously there was no Chief Inspector of Factories in Himachal Pradesh and Assistant Director of Industries (General & Administration) was the *ex-officio* Inspector of Factories for the Himachal Pradesh. In order to watch the interest of the labour working in the factories and to undertake intensive inspection under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, a separate whole-time post of Inspector of Factories was created and filled. The Assistant Director of Industries (General & Administration) was redesignated as Chief Inspector of Factories for Himachal Pradesh.

(19) *Labour*.—No factory was closed during the year and, therefore, there has been no retrenchment of labour. The relations between the employers and employees remained cordial.

(20) *Indian Partnership Act, 1932*.—The Registrar, Co-operative Societies, continued to be the *ex-officio* Registrar of Firms for Himachal Pradesh. 15 firms were registered during the year.

(B) DEVELOPMENT

The Second Five-Year Plan of the Industries Department provides for 26 schemes of cottage and small-scale industries entailing a total cost of Rs. 47.50 lacs during the Second Plan period (List enclosed). Out of these 26 schemes, 13 are new schemes, 7 of these are carried over from the Community Project Blocks of 1952-53 series, now converted into Development Blocks with effect from October, 1956, while the remaining 6 are incomplete schemes of the First Five-Year Plan carried over to the Second Five Year Plan.

(i) *New Schemes*.—Out of the new schemes, three schemes were dropped for want of scope for their implementation in the Pradesh. These schemes being Saponin Industry, Sugar Manufacture and Citrus Deodara oil. In addition, the schemes for manufacture of pencils could not be implemented due to non-availability of technical staff, and that regarding staff administrative and superintendence was not sanctioned by the Government of India. The scheme regarding Sales Shops at other district headquarters had to be deferred in view of insufficiency of production in the Pradesh of various types of goods. As regards the remaining scheme all of them were implemented during the year achieving full physical targets fixed for them, though the implementation was sufficiently late due mainly to the reason that the Department had to call applications for recruitment of staff required, for the various schemes more than once as at one stage when the case was almost complete, the records were destroyed in the Secretariat fire and thereafter due to general paucity of technical hands, the requirements could not be completed in time.

(ii) *Schemes taken over from Community Project Blocks*.—All the seven schemes remained in progress during the year.

(iii) *Incomplete Schemes carried over from the 1st Five-Year Plan*.—Out of the 6 schemes under this head, the scheme for Working of Minerals had to be dropped after having being found as a non-utility scheme. The remaining schemes, however, were completed by the appointment of staff which was wanting and could not be made available during the First Five-Year Plan period except in the case of Sports Goods Centre, the economy of which is still under investigation, especially with regard to the availability of raw material in the Pradesh.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHEMES UNDER THE SECOND
FIVE-YEAR PLAN

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Targetted expenditure for the Scheme</i>
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(NEW SCHEMES)

		Rs.
1.	Saponin Industry	4,00,000
2.	Sugar Manufacture	4,00,000
3.	Lead Pencils	60,000
4.	Cidrus Deodara oil	60,000
5.	Gur Making	30,000
6.	Blacksmithy Training-cum-Production Centre	1,00,000
7.	Carpentry Training-cum-Production Centres	1,25,000
8.	Tailoring Centres	1,10,000
9.	Sericulture Industry	4,00,000
10.	Sales Shops	1,13,000
11.	Stipend and Scholarships	4,00,000
12.	Staff—Administrative and Superinten- dence	5,50,000
13.	Grant of loans	10,20,000

(SCHEMES CARRIED OVER FROM THE COMMUNITY PROJECT BLOCKS
CONVERTED INTO DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS)

14.	Tanning and Manufacture of Leather goods (Balh Block)	1,15,000
15.	Weaving Centre (Balh Block)	45,000
16.	Basketry-Ware (Kunihar Block)	36,000
17.	Five Perapatetic Units in Blacksmithy, Weaving, Leather, Tailoring and Wood- Working (Sadar and Ghumarwin Blocks)	1,11,000
18.	Two Hosiery Centres (Paonta and Kunihar Blocks)	1,00,000
19.	Tanning (Kunihar Block)	50,000
20.	Tailoring Centre (Paonta Block)	45,000

(INCOMPLETE SCHEMES CARRIED OVER FROM THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN)

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Targetted expenditure for the Scheme</i>
21.	Sports Goods Centre	1,00,000
22.	Rope Making Centre	20,000
23.	Wood Working Centre	75,000
24.	Basketry-Ware Centre	50,000
25.	Blacksmithy Centre	65,000
26.	Working of Minerals	1,70,000

XIX. CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

The Co-operative Movement has made a steady progress during the year under report. The recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee which are being given effect to under instructions and guidance of the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India have had a far-reaching effect in changing the outlook of the people as well as the Administration in so far as the constitution and functioning of Co-operatives is concerned. Co-operatives in this Pradesh have played an important part in the marketing of agricultural produce. In the field of food production Co-operatives were entrusted with the distribution of manures, fertilizers, improved seeds and agricultural implements. Further better credit facilities were also made available by them to their members.

The pace of progress in organisational work of Co-operative Societies in Himachal Pradesh remained satisfactory in spite of many handicaps, natural, social and economic because of the general backwardness of the Pradesh.

The following table will give a brief idea of the progress of the Movement in this Pradesh for the last four years since 1953 by which time the Department was fully organised and placed on a firm footing:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Societies</i>	<i>Member-ship</i>	<i>Working Capital (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1953-54	671		
1954-55	700	36,560	54.76
1955-56	754	41,649	106.93
1956-57	787	50,949	151.03
		58,139	154.61

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

The Co-operative Movement in this Pradesh mostly concerns agriculturists since 94% of population of this Pradesh depend for their living on agriculture. Thus the rains besides other economic factors have a great bearing on this Movement. The crops were badly damaged due to floods and excessive rains throughout the Pradesh. Potato crop which is the main cash crop especially in Mahasu district of the Pradesh received a great set back. The price level of the foodgrains remained above normal throughout the year.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

In accordance with the instructions of the Development Department, Himachal Pradesh, the Co-operative Development Schemes of this Pradesh for the Second Five-Year Plan period were forwarded to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for their technical and administrative approval in July, 1956. The Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, *vide* their letter No. E. 231/56-Co-op.-I, dated the 31st December, 1956, informed that it was not considered feasible to accord administrative approval for the entire Co-operative Plan as included in the Second Five-Year Plan of the State. They, however, communicated their general approval for the Co-operative Development Schemes for the year 1956-57, as modified, in their above letter. As major part of the year had already lapsed and still the final approval of the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board to their share in the contribution was not available, therefore, the schemes could not be implemented fully during the financial year for want of time.

However, at the fag end of the year 1956-57 steps were taken to implement the schemes as approved by the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, *vide* their letter referred to above. The National Co-operative Development Board which considered the schemes in question, for financial assistance was personally approached to make available the Board's share of subsidies and loans which amounted to Rs. 1,37,700. The Board, however, made these funds available on 29th of March, 1957, which was the last working day of the financial year. Scheme-wise details of achievement made are discussed as under:—

(A) CREDIT

The Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, approved a provision of Rs. 2.25 lakhs for contribution by the Administration towards the share capital of 24 large-sized societies.

According to approved policy, funds for this scheme were to be obtained from the Reserve Bank of India, from its National Agricultural Credit (Long term Operations) Funds. After collecting the necessary data from respective societies the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, was requested, *vide* letter No. C.92-160/56, dated the 9th February, 1957, to arrange for the requisite funds from the Reserve Bank of India. No reply was received from the Ministry of Agriculture in this behalf. Therefore, this scheme could not be implemented. The Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, approved provisions of subsidy of Rs. 25,000 to the large-sized societies towards the cost of additional managerial staff. Under this scheme subsidies amounting to Rs. 17,000 were given to 17 societies. The remaining 8 societies could not be given subsidies, in question, as their applications were not received in time due to late approval of the schemes.

The Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, approved a provision of Rs. 50,000 for construction of five godowns by large-sized Credit Societies. Five societies were given the loans and subsidies amounting to Rs. 50,000 according to approved ratio of 75:25.

The Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, approved a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for contribution by the Administration towards share capital of the State Co-operative Bank. As in the case of the scheme at 1 above the funds for this scheme were also to be obtained from the Reserve Bank of India. This scheme was, however, dropped by the Department as the State Co-operative Bank had already a sufficient amount of contribution of the Administration in its share capital as compared to the shares held by the Co-operative Societies and individuals in the said Bank.

The provision of subsidy amounting to Rs. 5,000 for additional staff to the State Co-operative Bank was utilized as approved by the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture.

The Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, approved a provision of Rs. 50,000 for contribution by the Administration towards the share capital of Primary Co-operative Societies for marketing. This could not be utilized due to the fact that budget allotment was not available in this regard.

The provision of subsidy of Rs. 7,500 to the five Primary

Societies for marketing for appointment of additional managerial staff has been fully utilized.

The Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, approved a provision of Rs. 30,000 for construction of two godowns by Primary Marketing Societies. The societies, in question, have been given the loans and subsidies amounting to Rs. 30,000 for this purpose according to the approved ratio of 75:25.

Provision of Rs. 75,000 approved by the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, for strengthening and re-organisation of the Apex Marketing Society could not be utilised as the budget allotment was not available in this respect.

Provision of Rs. 80,000 for construction of a godown by Apex Marketing Society has been utilised. The Apex Marketing Federation has been given the loans and subsidies amounting to Rs. 80,000 according to approved ratio of 75:25.

Provision of subsidy of Rs. 2,500 to the Apex Marketing Society for appointment of additional managerial staff has been utilised.

The Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, approved a provision of Rs. 80,000 for appointment of additional staff in the Co-operative Department of the Administration but the scheme could not be implemented fully on account of too late receipt of approval of the scheme due to which the Finance Department could not create posts required under the scheme, and an expenditure of about Rs. 6,800 only was incurred on the existing posts during the year 1956-57.

Other schemes regarding creation of Co-operative Development Fund, and Relief and Guaranteeing Fund, organisation of Farming Society could not be implemented as in the case of funds the Finance Department did not approve of the *ad-hoc* arrangement suggested for operating of the funds in the absence of duly approved rules, and in the case of Farming Society the pattern of assistance was not decided upon and communicated by the Government of India.

According to approved provision subsidies amounting to Rs. 75,000 were granted to six Co-operative Societies on contributory basis (50:50) for purchase of eight trucks for transport facilities.

At the close of the year under report there were, one State Co-operative Bank, one Apex Federation, five District

Federations, twenty-one Tehsil Unions, 499 Multi-purpose Societies and 260 other miscellaneous types of Co-operative Societies in this Pradesh.

During the year 45 newly organised Co-operative Societies were registered out of which 24 were Multi-purpose alone. 21 Societies in Mahasu, Mandi, Chamba, Sirmur and Bilaspur districts which were un-economic units or were found in dormant condition were amalgamated with the neighbouring societies and their registration was cancelled during the year under report. Total number of societies at the end of the year was 787 as against 754 of the previous year. The share capital of the societies increased to Rs. 29.89 lakhs and working capital stood at Rs. 154.61 lakhs as against Rs. 26.22 and 141.03 lakhs, respectively, of the last year. The membership of these societies stood at 58,139 as against 50,949 of the previous year. Of the total number of 12,740 villages and 474 Patwar Circles of this Pradesh about 11,372 villages and 455 Patwar Circles have been covered by the Co-operative Societies. 25.53% of the families have been brought in the co-operative fold as against 21% at the end of the previous year.

Comparative statements showing number of societies, membership and working capital of different kind of societies for the last three years is at Appendix 'A' which gives an idea of their general progress.

(B) HIMACHAL PRADESH STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANK

The Himachal Pradesh State Co-operative Bank which caters to the credit needs of all societies in this Territory showed a satisfactory progress. The Bank started a new District Branch at Bilaspur during the year. The membership of the Bank increased by 48 and the working capital increased from Rs. 72,51,300 to Rs. 77,15,046. There was an increase of Rs. 4,04,915 in deposits during the year under report. The Bank generally showed over all-round progress.

(C) HIMACHAL PRADESH STATE CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT FEDERATION

This is an apex institution doing the business of supply and marketing of agricultural produce. Its membership is restricted to District Federations and Tehsil Unions which stood at the close of the year at 27. The share capital increased from Rs. 13,300 to 23,950 registering a net increase of Rs. 10,650. The working capital also increased from Rs. 3,35,076 to

Rs. 3,86,901 recording a net increase of Rs. 15,825. On the supply side the Federations handled consumers' goods worth Rs. 3,66,227. Potatoes worth Rs. 11,44,810 were also marketed through this Federation. Net profit earned by it during the year is Rs. 35,809.

(D) DISTRICT FEDERATIONS

The organisation of the District Federations is in accordance with the approved plan of the Department. At the close of the year there were 5 District Federations in this Pradesh. The membership of the District Federations stood at 514 as against 582 of the preceding year. The membership decreased due to the fact that the membership of Primaries was transferred to the Tehsil Unions in accordance with the approved re-organisational plan of the Department. The share capital and working capital increased from Rs. 94,757 and Rs. 17,24,268 to Rs. 1,63,297 and Rs. 17,53,702, respectively. These District Federations serving as supply and marketing organisations at district level are making steady progress. These are dealing in salt, scrap iron, iron sheets, foodgrains, cloth, sugar and potatoes etc. The Kailash District Federation in Mahasu district procured potatoes worth Rs. 8,58,471 which was passed on to the State Co-operative Development Federation for disposal. These Federations in all procured goods worth Rs. 21,42,504 and marketed agricultural produce worth Rs. 22,43,552.

District-wise details of working of the District Federations are shown in Appendix 'D'.

(E) TEHSIL UNIONS

The number of Tehsil Unions increased from 20 to 21 during the year. One Tehsil Union was registered during the year under report. Membership increased from 603 to 614. The working capital also rose from Rs. 6.04 lakhs to Rs. 6.45 lakhs. Full details of the working are given in Appendix 'E'.

(F) AGRICULTURAL MULTI-PURPOSE SOCIETIES

At the close of the year, there were 499 Multi-purpose Societies as against 470 in 1955-56. These Multi-purpose Societies are carrying on Multi-purpose activities, such as supply of improved seeds, manures, agricultural implements and other necessities of life apart from doing credit business. During the year under report these societies advanced loans

amounting to Rs. 8,55,441 as against Rs. 5,37,937 of the previous year to their members. Recoveries amounting to Rs. 4,89,841 were made as against Rs. 2,74,568 of the previous year. At the end of the year 1956-57 Rs. 12,31,274, as loans were due by the members to these societies. The share capital and working capital of these societies also rose from Rs. 8,86,210 and Rs. 22,97,388 to Rs. 10,93,149 and Rs. 32,60,422, respectively, during the year under report. Membership also rose from 36,092 to 42,585 during the year.

Besides the societies discussed in the foregoing paras of this Report there are 260 other miscellaneous types of societies falling under the following main categories:—

(i) AGRICULTURAL PRIMARIES :

1. Thrift and Credit.
2. Purchase and Sale.
3. Fruit growing.
4. Others.

(ii) NON-AGRICULTURAL PRIMARIES :

1. Multi-purpose.
2. Credit.
3. Industrial.
4. Dehat Sudhar.
5. Housing and Trading.
6. Urban Bank.
7. Khadi and Gramudyog Mandal.
8. Others.

Some of these societies mainly Fruit growing, Bee-Keeping, Poultry Farming, Dehat Sudhar etc. are not functioning properly and Department is taking steps for their revival or liquidation of such of them which are in moribund condition or leave no hope or scope for proper functioning. The others are carrying on their normal business according to their capacities. The progress of these societies is indicated in Appendix 'A', 'B' and 'C' annexed hereto.

APPENDIX 'A'
GENERAL PROGRESS 1956-57

Sl. No.	Kind of Societies	No. of Societies			No. of Members			Working Capital		
		54-55	55-56	56-57	54-55	55-56	56-57	54-55	55-56	56-57
I. PROVINCIAL AND CENTRAL—										
<i>(a) Banking:</i>										
	State Co-operative Bank	1	1	1	619	785	833	51.96	72.51	77.15
	Banking Unions	2	—	—	31	—	—	.26	—	—
<i>(b) Multi-purpose:</i>										
	State Federation	1	1	1	92	24	27	4.17	3.35	3.87
	District Federations	4	5	5	564	581	514	13.19	17.24	17.53
	Tehsil Unions	14	20	21	566	603	614	3.24	6.04	6.45
	TOTAL	22	27	28	1872	1993	1988	72.82	99.14	105.00
II. PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—										
	Multi-purpose	399	470	499	29398	36092	42585	22.57	26.03	32.60
	Thrift and Credit	103	86	77	2720	3315	3259	1.91	2.15	2.21
	Purchase and Sale	21	13	10	2703	2240	1943	3.24	4.12	3.23
	Fruit Growing	28	20	19	659	486	481	.61	.54	.52
	Others	33	27	27	770	799	845	.06	.15	.15
	TOTAL	584	616	632	36250	42932	49113	28.39	32.99	38.71
III. PRIMARY NON-AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—										
	Multi-purpose	21	25	28	980	1375	1550	.87	1.29	1.77
	Credit	19	23	24	1129	1248	1283	1.88	2.18	2.42
	Industrial	20	25	33	564	788	1147	1.54	2.48	3.16
	Dehat Sudhar	15	12	12	1159	1106	1111	.02	.02	.02
	Dairy Farming	4	6	8	119	155	250	.38	.46	.52
	Housing and Trading	3	2	2	103	81	60	.37	.26	.19
	Urban Bank	—	1	1	—	11	14	—	.09	.31
	Khadi and Gramudyog	—	—	—	—	—	—	.59	1.65	1.85
	Mandal	1	1	1	97	118	136	.09	.47	.66
	Others	11	16	18	376	1142	1487	—	—	—
	TOTAL	94	111	127	4437	6024	7038	5.15	7.25	10.90
	GRAND TOTAL	700	754	787	42649	50949	58239	106.93	141.03	154.61

APPENDIX 'B'
OPERATIONS OF PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES 1956-57

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Loans made during the year to Individuals	Loans repaid during the year by Individuals	Loans due at the end of the year by Individuals	Of which overdue	Investments	Deposits with Banks	Cash in hand and in Banks	Value of goods		Share Capital paid up
											Received	Sold	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Mahasu ..	27	1,247	35,330	28,335	84,320	26,865	8,760	4,342	4,044	700	715	43,876
2.	Mandi ..	11	432	23,391	13,891	23,330	2,987	1,050	890	2,142	—	—	5,354
3.	Chamba ..	27	912	23,702	15,669	58,008	19,411	2,880	1,135	4,256	—	16	29,000
4.	Sirmur ..	12	668	10,994	7,867	25,754	6,775	1,280	7,686	2,946	24	30	9,774
	TOTAL ..	77	3,259	93,417	65,762	1,91,412	56,038	13,970	14,053	13,398	724	761	88,004

Sl. No.	Name of District	Reserve Fund	Other Funds	Loans held at the end of the year from			Deposits held at the end of the year from			Working Capital	Cost of Management	Profits (+) Losses (-) for the year
				Provincial or Central Banks	Government	Individuals	Members	Non-Members	Societies			
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1.	Mahasu ..	9,984	2,837	15,259	—	6,567	259	3,155	83,523	154	(+) 5,279	
2.	Mandi ..	—	—	19,597	—	178	—	—	26,968	6	(+) 693	
3.	Chamba ..	518	6,362	12,451	—	2,081	969	1,186	71,140	208	(+) 3,935	
4.	Sirmur ..	8,213	—	5,253	—	1,637	—	280	39,237	—	(+) 1,622	
	TOTAL ..	18,715	9,199	52,560	—	10,463	1,228	4,621	2,20,868	368	(+) 11,529	

APPENDIX 'C'

OPERATIONS OF PRIMARY NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES 1956-57

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Societies	No. of Mem- bers	Loans made during the year to Individuals	Loans repaid during the year by Individuals	Loans due at the end of the year by Individuals	Of which overdue	Cash in hand and in Banks	Investments	Value of goods		
										Received	Sold	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	Mahasu	5	131	10,020	6,354	10,484	1,100	1,679	300	—	221	
2.	Mandi	1	26	2,500	267	2,233	—	41	100	—	—	
3.	Chamba	15	949	42,609	31,607	1,59,784	85,460	2,715	9,825	—	—	
4.	Sirmur	3	175	23,510	16,519	29,054	—	136	400	—	—	
	TOTAL	24	1,283	78,639	54,747	2,01,555	86,560	4,571	10,625	—	221	

Sl. No.	Name of District	Share Capital paid up	Reserve Fund	Other Funds	Loans held at the end of the year from			Deposits held at the end of the year from			Working Capital	Profits (+) Losses (-) for the year
					Provincial or Central Banks	Government	Individuals	Members	Non-Members	Societies		
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1.	Mahasu	3,376	547	107	2,504	—	6,378	—	—	13,386	(-) 166	
2.	Mandi	341	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	2,358	(+) 128	
3.	Chamba	1,52,141	5,400	4,345	6,369	—	202	—	—	1,98,768	(+) 3,438	
4.	Sirmur	10,352	—	—	13,453	—	233	—	—	27,526	(+) 1,421	
	TOTAL	1,66,210	1,679	4,452	24,326	—	6,812	—	—	2,42,038	(+) 4,721	

APPENDIX 'D'
OPERATIONS OF DISTRICT FEDERATIONS 1956-57

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Societies	No. of Members		Cash in hand and in Banks	Investments	Value of goods		Share Capital paid up	Reserve Fund	Other Funds
			Individuals	Societies			Received	Sold			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Mahasu	1	2	11	5,519	23,410	11,99,676	12,82,253	58,750	90,951	2,99,789
2.	Mandi	1	316	7	11,639	7,474	4,44,175	4,53,906	69,507	36,730	22,561
3.	Chamba	1	44	27	1,374	7,494	2,80,618	2,77,227	13,900	15,017	23,329
4.	Sirmur	1	—	79	10,586	46,415	14,85,32	1,68,323	16,150	13,840	29,114
5.	Bilaspur	1	4	24	2,409	1,100	69,539	61,843	4,900	—	—
TOTAL	..	5	366	148	31,527	85,893	21,42,540	22,43,552	1,63,207	1,56,538	2,84,793

Sl. No.	Name of District	Deposits from		Loans held at the end of the year from			Working Capital	Cost of Management	Profit (+) or Loss(-) for the year
		Individuals	Others	Provincial or Central Banks	Government	Others			
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Mahasu	260	—	3,53,539	22,054	1,30,164	9,54,821	57,853	(-) 18,249
2.	Mandi	—	—	34,234	18,000	94,212	2,78,176	25,181	(+) 1,272
3.	Chamba	—	—	34,000	—	1,40,534	2,38,277	8,375	(+) 74
4.	Sirmur	1,983	—	45,584	17,000	92,950	2,16,621	8,237	(+) 7,798
5.	Bilaspur	—	—	2,000	11,250	47,907	68,807	340	(-) 525
TOTAL	..	2,243	—	4,69,357	68,304	5,05,767	17,53,702	99,986	(-) 9,630

APPENDIX 'E'
OPERATIONS OF TEHSIL UNIONS 1956-57

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Societies	No. of Members		Cash in hand and in Banks	Investments	Value of goods		Share Capital paid up	Reserve Fund	Other Funds	Deposits from		
			Individuals	Societies			Received	Sold				Individuals	Societies	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1.	Mahasu	11	1	150	16,072	42,910	1,99,570	2,04,173	12,100	2,008	6,115	1,434	70,145	
2.	Mandi	4	319	32	4,785	6,700	36,739	45,320	21,160	2,173	—	—	92	
3.	Chamba	2	—	22	324	400	1,337	—	2,340	500	5,000	—	442	
4.	Sirmur	4	49	41	1,434	2,100	1,10,504	1,08,653	17,128	—	—	—	4,766	
	TOTAL	21	369	245	22,615	52,110	3,48,150	3,58,146	1,61,728	4,681	11,115	1,434	75,445	

Sl. No.	Name of District	Loans held at the end of the year from						Working Capital	Cost of Management	Profits (+) Losses (-) for the year
		Provincial or Central Banks	Government	Others	15	16	17			
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20			
1.	Mahasu	1,80,013	—	88,926	4,81,215	5,226	(+) 10,282			
2.	Mandi	6,700	2,861	9,749	42,933	1,170	(-) 4,430			
3.	Chamba	10,000	—	1	18,390	—	(-) 391			
4.	Sirmur	62,832	—	17,758	1,02,491	4,709	(-) 11,789			
	TOTAL	2,59,545	2,861	1,16,634	6,45,022	11,005	(-) 6,328			

APPENDIX 'F'
OPERATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL MULTI-PURPOSE SOCIETIES 1956-57

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Loans made during the year to Individuals		Loans repaid during the year by Individuals		Loans due at the end of the year by Individuals	Of which overdue	Cash in hand and in Banks	Value of goods	
				5	6	7	8				9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	Mahasu ..	162	15,838	2,00,287	1,23,112	2,61,103	48,212	1,38,671	94,217	12,61,976	13,26,509	
2.	Mandi ..	125	8,892	4,25,333	2,36,787	4,37,847	19,675	55,677	22,134	2,27,742	2,39,573	
3.	Chamba ..	84	3,810	45,562	20,516	67,608	14,431	48,094	15,818	1,56,430	1,19,570	
4.	Sirmur ..	89	12,185	1,60,002	1,04,133	4,42,172	1,26,589	40,146	40,525	84,365	99,218	
5.	Bilaspur ..	39	1,860	24,057	5,293	22,444	—	24,550	5,900	1,27,732	1,18,172	
	TOTAL ..	499	42,585	8,55,441	4,89,841	12,31,274	2,08,907	3,28,138	1,78,594	18,58,245	18,92,042	

Sl. No.	Name of District	Share Capital paid up	Reserve Fund	14	15	Deposits from		Loans held at the end of the year from			Working Capital	Cost of Management	Profits (+) or Losses (-) for the year
						Individuals	Others	17	18	19				20	21	22	23
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1.	Mahasu ..	6,46,699	1,25,585	64,734	45,378	2,37,537	2,54,479	14,655	3,15,761	17,04,789	28,477	(+) 62,008	
2.	Mandi ..	1,66,490	4,831	2,764	15,783	12,791	3,59,686	21,200	58,417	6,60,868	3,299	(+) 22,161	
3.	Chamba ..	75,378	3,669	44,138	1,932	10,189	76,357	7,500	60,976	2,02,802	2,110	(+) 4,080	
4.	Sirmur ..	1,56,522	1,47,107	2,545	33,084	8,285	1,49,690	8,761	59,350	5,65,344	2,445	(+) 33,397	
5.	Bilaspur ..	38,090	9,191	139	664	—	42,220	—	32,601	1,26,610	2,170	(+) 3,659	
	TOTAL ..	10,93,149	2,89,383	1,14,320	96,841	2,68,802	8,84,432	52,116	5,28,105	32,60,442	38,501	(+) 1,25,305	

APPENDIX 'G'

OPERATIONS OF PURCHASE AND SALE SOCIETIES 1956-57

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Loans made during the year to Individuals	Loans repaid during the year by Individuals	Loans due at the end of the year by Individuals	Of which		Investment	Value of goods	
							overdue	and in Banks		Received	Sold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Mahasu ..	4	1,121	—	—	—	—	3,241	4,900	—	—
2.	Mandi ..	2	129	3,795	—	3,795	—	4,862	100	236	641
3.	Sirmur ..	4	693	61,064	92,702	13,914	—	6,319	902	1,50,844	1,20,150
TOTAL ..		10	1,943	64,859	92,702	17,709	—	14,422	5,902	1,51,080	1,20,791

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Sl. No.	Name of District	Share Capital paid up	Reserve Fund	Other Funds	Deposits from		Loans held at the end of the year from			Working Capital	Cost of Management	Profits (+) Losses (-) for the year
					Individuals	Others	Provincial or Central Banks	Government	Others			
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Mahasu ..	37,972	9,297	551	400	—	—	—	1,24,533	1,72,773	2,167	(+) 219
2.	Mandi ..	3,975	183	318	951	6,046	3,000	—	399	16,069	—	(-) 369
3.	Sirmur ..	32,948	5,490	6,741	5,962	18,175	37,864	—	12,065	1,34,371	—	(-) 4,738
TOTAL ..		74,895	14,970	7,610	7,313	24,221	40,864	—	1,36,997	3,23,213	2,167	(-) 4,888

APPENDIX 'H'
OPERATIONS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL MULTI-PURPOSE SOCIETIES 1956-57

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Loans made during the year to		Loans due at the end of the year		Cash in hand and in Banks	Investments	Value of goods	
				Individuals	Others	by Individuals	Others			Received	Sold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Mahasu	5	378	14,505	9,950	13,821	1,521	200	3,416	3,174	
2.	Mandi	9	341	17,563	10,825	13,625	2,375	1,250	15,735	11,262	
3.	Chamba	4	155	—	—	—	673	1,140	6,658	—	
4.	Sirmur	7	450	51,048	39,413	34,616	1,546	860	10,764	7,991	
5.	Bilaspur	3	226	—	—	—	2,425	400	13,572	13,651	
TOTAL	..	28	1,550	83,116	60,188	62,052	8,540	3,850	50,145	36,078	

Sl. No.	Name of District	Share Capital paid up	Reserve Fund	Other Funds	Deposits from		Loans held at the end of the year from			Working Capital	Cost of Management	Profits (+) or Losses (-) for the year	
					Members	Non-members	Provincial or Central Banks	Government	Others				
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Mahasu	6,825	2,221	24	6,307	—	—	2,691	—	1,679	19,747	—	(+) 2,680
2.	Mandi	11,636	1,912	167	3,997	—	—	21,212	—	6,407	45,841	—	(-) 2,719
3.	Chamba	7,380	998	14,019	—	—	—	6,000	—	6,133	36,227	—	(-) 12,787
4.	Sirmur	14,625	1,995	2,870	892	—	4,749	25,663	—	3,952	56,556	—	(-) 1,753
5.	Bilaspur	9,190	4,272	—	—	—	—	3,150	—	3,103	19,703	—	(-) 471
TOTAL	..	49,656	11,398	16,980	11,296	—	4,749	58,716	—	21,274	1,77,074	—	(-) 15,050

XX. CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

Ever since the year, 1952, there has been no separate staff of the Civil Supplies Department and the work of the Department at the District and field levels is being done by the joint staff of the Co-operative and Civil Supplies. At headquarters, the Director of Civil Supplies is carrying on the work with a skelton staff borne on Secretariat establishment. The supply position of the various essential commodities handled by the Civil Supplies Department is given below:—

FOODGRAINS

There has been no control over the movement and distribution of wheat and other foodgrains in Himachal Pradesh. Nearly 700 tons of wheat, had, however, to be procured on Government account from the Central Government godowns to meet the requirements of the far flung areas of Chini, Pangi and Bharmour, as also for stabilising the prices of wheat in other parts of Himachal Pradesh. In accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, arrangements were made to distribute the imported quantities of wheat through fair-price-shops at fixed prices. The supply position of foodgrains remained satisfactory during the year—under-report except for rice, the supply position of which deteriorated to a certain extent during the last quarter of the year, when the Punjab Government imposed restrictions on the export of rice to Himachal Pradesh. However, at the instance of this Administration, the Government of India subsequently amended the Punjab Rice (Movement Control) Order, 1957, and the restrictions for export of rice to Himachal Pradesh were removed resulting in free movement of rice between Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.

A subsidy of Rs. 24,000 was granted by the Government of India, through the Welfare Department of this Administration for subsidising foodgrains in Chini, Pangi and Bharmour areas of this Territory.

SALT

Himachal Pradesh is allotted two kinds of salt, namely Sambhar lake salt and Mandi rock salt. We were allotted 456 wagons of Sambhar lake salt during the year 1957, which was sufficient for our requirement.

The allotments of Mandi rock salt amounted to 69,000 maunds during the year 1957, as against 80,000 maunds allotted during the year 1956. The reduction was due to low production at the mines. There had been a great demand of this salt in Himachal Pradesh, especially Mandi but it is feared that a major part of the allotments is exported to areas outside Himachal Pradesh. In order to check this, the Administration is contemplating enforcement of some kind of control over its movement and distribution in consultation with the Government of India.

COAL

We get separate allotments for our big industries, viz., Nahan Foundry, Government Rosin and Turpentine Factory, Nahan, and the Solan Brewery and the Kasauli Distillery. No difficulties were experienced by the industrial concerns during the year-under-report on account of short supply of coal.

On the public side there is little consumption of coal as the consumers can get fuel wood at cheaper rates and prefer the same. No complaints about short supplies of coal were received by the Administration during the period-under-report.

CEMENT

We are allotted a total quantity of 10,940 tons of cement during the year 1957. The requirements at Government level are procured by the concerned Departments while cement meant for distribution to the public is procured by the authorised agents of the State Trading Corporation of India Private Ltd. No complaints from any quarters were received regarding short supply of cement.

The distribution of cement to the public consumers is made through the District Co-operative and Supplies Officers of the District concerned on permits, at fixed rates.

IRON AND STEEL

A total quantity of 1,706 tons of iron and steel was allotted for Government Developmental Schemes, Public Demand and the Cottage and Small Scale Industries of Himachal Pradesh during the year 1957. The supply to Government Departments is made on Quota Certificates while public requirements are procured by the Registered Stockists of Iron and Steel.

There being control on the various categories of iron and steel distribution to the public is made on permits at fixed prices.

CLOTH AND YARN

As in the previous year there was no control over the procurement, prices and distribution of cloth and yarn, the supply position remained satisfactory.

XXI. PANCHAYATS DEPARTMENT

After the formation of Himachal Pradesh, Panchayats were established during the year, 1954, under Himachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1953. The organisational set-up of the Panchayats was to be as under:—

1. Zilla Panchayats at District level	..	5
2. Tehsil Panchayats at Tehsil level	..	26
3. Gram Panchayats covering a group of Villages falling within the Patwar Circles	..	466

In addition to these administrative units, 112 Nyaya Panchayats were also to be organized—one each for a group of Gram Sabha areas. So far Gram Panchayats are concerned their formation was completed by the start of the year-under-review. As regards Nyaya Panchayats, their elections were completed by September, 1956, but due to some administrative inconvenience the then Ministry decided to drop the election of the Nyaya Panchayats' members and desired that procedure for selection of the Nyaya Panchayat members should be changed and that Nyaya Panchayats should be formed for each Gram Panchayat area instead of a group of Gram Sabha areas. Therefore, proposals to amend the law were put up and got passed during the last session of the late Vidhan Sabha *i.e.* during the month of October, 1956. Now rules have been framed laying down the procedure for selection of Nyaya Panchayat members and it is expected that Nyaya Panchayats will be formed by the end of November or December. The number of Nyaya Panchayats will be 468 instead of 112 as proposed previously and 186 Nyaya Panchayat Circles in lowlying areas of the territory have been notified.

Consequent upon the establishment of Territorial Council to Himachal Pradesh Territory, the Zilla Panchayats have been abolished. Now we have got Tehsil Panchayats as intermediate

body between the Gram Panchayats and the Administration. During the year-under-review the Gram Panchayats in this Pradesh completed their first term of the office and the second Panchayat elections were conducted. In the Districts of Sirmur, Mandi and Bilaspur, elections have been completed and similarly in Mahasu district elections of Gram Panchayats have been completed excepting Chini tehsil. In Chini tehsil we propose to start elections in the months of April and May, 1958, as the proposal for constituting 16 Gram Panchayat Circles in place of existing 9 Gram Panchayat Circles, is under consideration.

In Chamba district second elections are not yet due. We propose to start elections in this District by February, 1958, when elections will be due. With the completion of Land Revenue Settlement in Chamba district, the number of Patwar Circles in the District are likely to increase, as the Panchayat Circles are organised in accordance with the jurisdiction of Patwar Circles, and hence the number of Panchayat Circles are likely to increase correspondingly.

Presently, we have got the following number of Panchayats functioning in this Pradesh:—

1. Gram Panchayats	..	..	467
2. Tehsil Panchayats	..	..	26

DEPARTMENTAL STAFF FOR SUPERVISION OF THE PANCHAYATS

Before the start of the year-under-review we had no separate field staff exclusively for the supervision of the Panchayats. This work was looked after by the Co-operative staff in addition to their own duties. Under this arrangement it was noticed that adequate attention and guidance as were required to be given to the Panchayats, were not forth-coming. Therefore, separate field staff composed of the following personnel were created during this year:—

Name of the Post and Scale of Pay	Posts created
1. Deputy Director of Panchayats— 250-25-300-30-600-40-720-40-800-50-850.	.. 1
2. District Panchayat Officers—250-15-400	.. 4
3. Inspectors—90-5-140/6-200/7-235/8-275	.. 20
4. Sub-Inspectors—50-3-80/4-100	5

In addition to this new staff we have 30 Panchayat Guides which were sanctioned previously exclusively for Panchayat work. Each Gram Panchayat has been provided with a trained Panchayat Secretary who performs the office work of the Panchayat and carries all the instructions issued by the Administration and Panchayat.

We have also made reference to the Government of India for the creation of a separate post of Director of Panchayats which is at present being held by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, in addition to his own duties.

Out of the above staff we have already recruited Panchayat Guides and steps are afoot to fill up rest of these posts. We expect that by the end of the current financial year all these posts will be filled up. With the recruitment of this staff it is hoped that supervision and guidance of the Panchayats will be more effective.

TRAINING

All the Panchayat Guides have been given training for a period of 6 months at Co-operative and Panchayat Training Institute, Mashobra. A training camp of 40 Panchayat Secretaries of Bilaspur district who were untrained, has also been arranged at Bilaspur to acquaint them with the proper background of the Panchayat System and their functions and duties under the Panchayat Raj Act and Rules.

FINANCES

The financial position of Panchayats in this Pradesh is still weak as the Panchayats have not been able to impose any taxes as provided under the Act. These Panchayats depend mostly upon grant-in-aid given in lieu of local rate in addition to the grants given under Second Five-Year Plan. The local rate amount which has been sanctioned during the year 1956-57 is as under:—

Mahasu	..	1,02,701	4	6
Mandi	..	74,699	9	3
Chamba	..	9,200	0	0
Sirmur	..	63,125	11	3
Bilaspur	..	39,931	11	9
TOTAL	..	2,89,658	4	9

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The Panchayats Department formulated schemes worth Rs. 60.3 lakhs for the Second Five-Year Plan and later on some of these schemes were transferred to the Medical, Forest, Education and Publicity Departments, as a result of which our Plan ceiling was fixed at Rs. 26.6 lakhs. It may, however, be pointed out while approving above ceiling for Panchayat schemes, the Planning Commission, Government of India, did not include these schemes within the over all ceiling of this Territory and directed the Planning Department to accommodate these schemes within the over all ceiling of this Territory by effecting savings in the schemes of the other Departments. The Development Commissioner of this Pradesh has informed that so far he has found 13.25 lakhs savings which will be placed at the disposal of the Panchayats Department. This Department proposed to execute schemes worth Rs. 6.172 lakhs during the current year, but it had been given a budget sanction of Rs. 5 lakhs as against Rs. 6.172 lakhs. We have undertaken the execution of the following schemes within the amount of Rs. 5 lakhs:—

<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>Budget for 1957-58</i>
Pay of Panchayats Secretaries	2.796
Training of personnel .. ..	.41
Tools and implements	1.00
Provision for stationery for Gram and Nayaya Panchayats .. ..	.20
Construction of Panchayat Ghars	1.00

We have to cut some of the schemes of this year *i.e.* organisation of Panchayat Sammalen and preparation of Manuals etc. for want of funds. However, we have asked for the additional amount of Rs. 1.172 lakhs in the Second Supplementary Demand. In case this amount is sanctioned we will be able to execute all the proposed schemes.

Gram Panchayats of this Territory have done the following constructional work voluntarily.

<i>Name of the Constructional Activities</i>	<i>Measurement or No.</i>
1. Construction of Panchayat Ghars ..	3 (completed)
2. Construction of Motorable Roads ..	1 mile

<i>Name of the Constructional Activities</i>	<i>Measurement or No.</i>
3. Repair of old Roads ..	.. 1098 miles
4. Construction of village paths ..	.. 180 miles
5. Composit pits dug ..	.. 4059
6. <i>Bowlies</i> constructed ..	.. 48
7. <i>Bowlies</i> cleaned ..	.. 1326
8. Trees planted ..	.. 10,000
9. Repair of Water <i>Kuhls</i> ..	.. 1771/2 miles
10. Construction of <i>Kuhls</i> ..	.. 8-3/4 miles
11. <i>Bowlies</i> repaired ..	.. 364
12. Villages cleaned ..	.. 1132
13. School Buildings constructed ..	.. 11
14. Bridges constructed ..	.. 10
15. Donation received ..	.. Rs. 265·63.
16. Organisation of <i>Melas</i> ..	.. 15
17. Houses cleaned ..	.. 100

XXII. LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT (HIMACHAL PRADESH TERRITORIAL COUNCIL)

The Himachal Pradesh Territorial Council was inaugurated on the 15th August, 1957, by the Lieutenant Governor, Himachal Pradesh. Since its establishment, there have been ten sittings of the Council. During the course of the said sittings of the Council, election of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman was held and the following Committees of the Council were also constituted:—

1. Standing Committee for Education.
2. Standing Committee for Public Health.
3. Standing Committee for Public Works and Veterinary Departments.
4. Finance Committee.
5. *Ad-Hoc* Committee for making appointments and promotions for the posts carrying minimum monthly salary of more than Rs. 100 (exclusive of allowances).
6. *Ad-Hoc* Committee for framing rules of business of the Council.

These Committees have also been meeting from time to time during this period.

2. In its fourth session (commencing from the 17th December, 1957 to the 20th December, 1957), the Council discussed and passed its First Budget Estimates for the year 1957-58 (from 15-8-1957 to 31-3-1958). These budget estimates mainly relate to the following institutions under the Departments transferred to the Council:—

- (a) Education All Schools.
- (b) Medical All Hospitals and Dispensaries other than the Snowdon Hospital at the headquarters, Secretariat Dispensary and Police and Jail Dispensaries.
- (c) Public Health
 1. Environmental sanitation.
 2. Water Supply and Drainage.
 3. Vital statistics including registration of Births and Deaths.
 4. Control of epidemics.
 5. Management of fairs and festivals.
- (d) Veterinary All Dispensaries and Hospitals and schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan transferred to the Council.
- (e) P.W.D.
 1. Mule roads.
 2. *Kuhls* (120 miles).
 3. School buildings.
 4. Hospitals and Dispensary Buildings except Snowdon Hospital Building.
 5. Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensary Buildings.

There have been innumerable initial difficulties in setting up the new organisation of the Territorial Council for lack of adequate staff. As soon as the grant-in-aid is received from the Central Government and adequate technical staff recruited, the implementation of the development schemes and other works would be taken up by the Territorial Council.

LOCAL BODIES

At present the following local bodies exist in the Territory—

<i>Municipal Committees:</i>	<i>Population according to 1951 Census</i>
1. Nahan	9431
2. Mandi	8909
3. Solan	4609
4. Chamba	6858

	<i>Population according to 1951 Census</i>
<i>Small Town Committees:</i>	
1. Bilaspur	3745
2. Shri Naina Devi Ji	305
3. Sundernagar	5257
4. Theog	899
5. Paonta	946
6. Rampur	1458
<i>Notified Area Committees:</i>	
1. Narkanda	210
2. Arki	1048

STATEMENT SHOWING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

<i>Year</i>	<i>INCOME</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>From Rates, Fares and Taxes</i>	<i>From other Sources</i>	
1953-54	6,21,795	1,04,550	7,26,345
1954-55	7,46,294	1,27,357	8,73,651
1955-56	7,78,597	2,13,061	9,91,658
1956-57	7,79,596	1,93,534	9,73,130

<i>Year</i>	<i>EXPENDITURE</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
	<i>Expenditure</i>	
1953-54	7,53,052	—26,707
1954-55	10,40,254	—1,66,602
1955-56	8,78,691	+1,12,967
1956-57	8,25,798	+1,47,332

ELECTION

Election to these Local Bodies are held on the basis of adult franchise. One seat has also been reserved in the Municipal Committees for Scheduled Castes. During the year under report elections were held at Nahan and Theog. A Committee was also formed with nominated members at Arki. Election work at Sundernagar and Mandi is in progress and the elections will be completed shortly there on the basis of the New Municipal and Small Town Election Rules framed during the year under report.

GRANTS

Out of the sanctioned provision of Rs. 80,000 for the year 1956-57 a sum of Rs. 66,163 was given as grant-in-aid for

the following Committees during the months of December, 1956 to March, 1957, on contributory basis:—

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES		
Nahan	.. .. .	22,757/0/0
Solan	.. .. .	7,711/12/0
Chamba	.. .. .	10,118/0/0
SMALL TOWN COMMITTEES		
Rampur	.. .. .	3,632/0/0
Theog	.. .. .	11,103/0/0
NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEES		
Narkanda	.. .. .	6,397/0/0
Arki	.. .. .	4,444/0/0
TOTAL	.. .. .	<u>66,163/12/0</u>

This year again there is a sanctioned provision of Rs. 80,000 to be given as a grant-in-aid to the Local Bodies for their development works on contributory basis. It is likely that the whole provision will be utilised by the end of the current financial year.

Besides the above amount the following Municipal Committees will spend the amount noted against each for the development works out of their own budgets:—

Municipal Committee Nahan	Rs. 20,000	for development works.
Municipal Committee Mandi	„ 10,000	for the construction of Stalls.
Municipal Committee Solan	„ 10,000	for the construction of Bus-stands.
	„ 2,600	for the purchase of land for Isolation ward.

The Municipal Committee, Solan, has decided to construct their own Town Hall-cum-Municipal Office at Solan at an estimated cost of about Rs. 1,25,000. The Administration has approved this proposal. The construction work will start soon after the estimate and the plan is approved.

LOANS

There is a sanctioned provision of Rs. 3,50,000 for giving as loan to Local Bodies for reimbursing their share of water supply scheme and taking the scheme from P.W.D.

HOUSING FOR MUNICIPAL SWEEPERS

In all the Local Bodies either the Municipal quarters are provided to the sweepers or the house rent is being paid to them.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

A Second Five-Year Plan having a ceiling of Rs. 10,45,000 was prepared by this Department. This Plan has been approved by the Government of India, Ministry of Health and Planning Commission.

In the Plan, provision has been made for the development works like improvement of roads, street paving, construction of more latrines and urinals, provision of more street lights (Electric as well as Gas Patromax Lamps), construction of reading rooms, children parks and municipal rest houses and construction of bus stands. The Plan is expected to provide employment to a substantial number of unemployed persons. There is a sanctioned provision of Rs. 3,70,000 to be spent during the current financial year on all the above referred schemes. These schemes will be executed by the Public Works Department, Himachal Pradesh, against their departmental charges which will be 16% and it is expected that the targets which are as under will be achieved by the close of the financial year:—

1. Construction of roads :		
(a) Roads ..	..	1.7 miles
(b) Pavements of streets ..	..	488.50 sq. ft.
2. Bus Stand ..	..	5
3. Street lights:		
(a) Electric ..	..	225
(b) Gas Patromax ..	..	27
4. Municipal Rest Houses, Parks and Reading Rooms ..	..	5
5. Construction of:		
(a) Urinals ..	..	29
(b) Latrines ..	..	22

XXIII. SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Sanctions of the Government of India to the schemes for Welfare of Backward classes in Himachal Pradesh, were received late in the months of October and December, 1956. As the working season at that stage is lost, particularly in the Tribal Areas, no substantial progress could be achieved in these areas during 1956-57. A brief summary of the achievements made during the period from 1st January to 31st March, 1957, in respect of these schemes is given below:—

(A) SCHEDULED CASTES (STATE PLAN)

During the year 1956-57, schemes to the tune of Rs. 1.83 lakhs were sanctioned by the Government of India, against which an expenditure of Rs. 1.26 lakhs (rounded) was incurred on the following schemes:—

(I) EDUCATION

The following table shows the achievements made under the schemes:—

<i>Item</i>	<i>Budget 56-57</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred during 56-57</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Scholarships and stipends ..	14,564	14,624
(b) Purchase of books and stationery etc. ..	6,000	477
(c) Subsidy to Hostels	9,900	9,205
TOTAL	34,464	24,306

(II) PUBLICITY

The next item relates to publicity. Out of a budget allocation of Rs. 27,300 an expenditure of Rs. 17,409 was incurred as detailed below:—

<i>Items</i>	<i>Budget 1956-57</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred during 1956-57</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Visual Publicity (cost of 27 films and one camera)	5,700	4,927

<i>Items</i>	<i>Budget</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred during 1956-57</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
(b) Issue of Pamphlet (cost of 3 posters on untouchability) ..	4,750	4,180
(c) Observance of Harijan Days (on 7th December, 1956, and 7th March, 1957)	4,750	4,202
(d) Cost of two community sets ..	4,500	320
(e) Pay and allowances of drivers, operators and their T.A., etc... ..	7,600	3,780
TOTAL	27,300	17,409

(III) COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AND CO-OPERATION

A sum of Rs. 8,859 was spent on distribution of spinning wheels and looms to the scheduled castes artisans in the Pradesh.

Besides this amount, a sum of Rs. 2,000 was given as subsidies to the following Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies for the development of cottage industries:—

	Rs.
(i) Leather Industrial Co-operative Societies, Mandi	500
(ii) Harijan Co-operative Society, Theog	500
(iii) Leather Industrial Co-operative Society, Chamba	500
(iv) Mochi Industrial Society, Nahan	500
TOTAL	2,000

(IV) WELLS

The following water channel and *bowlies* were constructed in Sirmur district during the period under report. Similar works were undertaken in other districts also but their reports are awaited:—

(a) Construction of a water channel about 1½ miles long in village Chularia (Sirmur) ..	Rs. 2,000
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(b) Repair of 3 <i>bowlies</i> in villages Bankla, Lana-Kotla (Tehsil Nahan) and Chamindari (Tehsil Paonta)	Rs. 1,900
	<u>3,900</u>

Total expenditure incurred on account of construction of wells, and their repairs etc. amounted to Rs. 19,443, during the period under report.

(V) AGRICULTURE

Fruit plants worth Rs. 1,899 were distributed in the Pradesh.

(VI) MISCELLANEOUS

(a) *Linking of Inaccessible Places with Main Roads.*—The following roads were constructed during the period under report:—

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred (1956-57)</i>
	Rs.
MANDI DISTRICT	
Construction of 6½ miles bridle path in villages Chet-Cheoni (2 miles), Bhojpur-Mangarh (2½ miles) Bari-Roparu (1¼ miles) and Nesola (½ mile)	4,224
SIRMUR DISTRICT	
Construction of 1 mile and 5 fms. Ramkundi-Dakula road	3,000
CHAMBA DISTRICT	
Construction of Churi-Khandel road (Sub-Tehsil (Bharmaur)	3,350
BILASPUR DISTRICT	
Construction of 2 miles link road from Kuthera to Talwara (Ghumarwin)	1,900
MAHASU DISTRICT	
(Information awaited)	N.A.
TOTAL	<u>12,474</u>

(b) *Improvement of Sanitation in Harijan Colonies.*—Drains and pavements were constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,221 in Sirmur and other districts during the period under report.

(c) *Aid to Voluntary Agencies.*—A sum of Rs. 1,000 was given as grant-in-aid to the Himachal Harijan Sewak Sangh, Mandi, and Parvatiya Adimjati Sewak Sangh, Chamba, during the period under report.

(d) *Subsidy for Construction of Houses.*—Subsidy in cash and kind to the tune of Rs. 20,358 was granted to a number of parties for construction of their houses to the deserving scheduled castes persons in this Pradesh.

(VII) MEDICAL

(a) *Supply of Medicines for Treatment of Harijans.*—Medicines worth Rs. 744 were distributed through the Medical Department, Himachal Pradesh, for providing medical relief in deserving cases to the Harijans.

(b) *Training in Medical Profession.*—Two Harijan candidates were got trained, one as Compounder and the other as Vaccinator. The expenditure incurred on their training amounts to Rs. 568.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES FOR WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

During the year 1956-57 no schemes under Centrally Sponsored programme were sanctioned and as such no expenditure was incurred thereon during the period under report.

(B) SCHEDULED TRIBES (STATE PLAN)

During 1956-57, the Government of India sanctioned schemes to the tune of Rs. 4.85 lakhs, but due to geographical and other difficulties in the Tribal Areas of this Pradesh, only an expenditure of Rs. 87,175 was incurred on the following schemes:—

(I) EDUCATION

Two Basic Schools (one in Chini and the other in Pangi) were established. Two Ashram Schools (one at Roghi and the other at Garrola) were started. Total expenditure on account of opening of schools, grant of scholarships and stipends and monetary help and other amenities to tribal students amounted to Rs. 0.28 lakh (rounded during 1956-57).

(II) FOREST

(a) *Propagation of Fruit Plants.*—An expenditure of Rs. 1,680 was incurred on account of raising fruit nurseries at Choltu (Chini) and Phancha (Rampur).

(b) *Raising of Chilgoza Nursery.*—A *Chilgoza* Nursery was raised at Chini. An expenditure of Rs. 3,229 was incurred on this scheme during 1956-57.

(c) *Raising of Fodder Plantation.*—A sum of Rs. 947 was spent on raising fodder plantation in an area of 300 acres in Rohru and Kumarsain Tehsils of Mahasu district.

(III) MEDICAL

(a) *Award of Stipends.*—Six stipends were awarded to the Tribal students for training in Compounder, Vaccinator and Dais courses and an expenditure of Rs. 695 was incurred on this account.

(b) *Opening of two allopathic dispensaries.*—Two allopathic dispensaries were started in Chini and Pangi areas and an expenditure of Rs. 5,321 incurred thereon.

(IV) INDUSTRIES

A sum of Rs. 624 was spent on the establishment of a Weaving Centre at Choltu (Chini area).

(V) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

A sum of Rs. 17,560 was expended on the following schemes:—

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount spent (1956-57)</i>
	Rs.
(i) Sheep-breeding Scheme (cost of 4 rams) . . .	140
(ii) Goat-breeding and Poultry Development scheme. (cost of 10 Angora bucks and 557 birds)	7,000
(iii) Opening of 3 outlying Dispensaries at Dodrakwar, Chini and Pangi. (cost of medicines and equipment)	10,420
TOTAL	17,560

(VI) PUBLICITY

(a) *Community Sets*.—Two sets were purchased at a cost of Rs. 996.

(b) *Cost of Projector and Generator*.—One projector and two generators were purchased at a cost of Rs. 7,180 for use in the Tribal Areas.

(c) *Personnel*.—An expenditure of Rs. 2,628 was incurred on account of pay and allowances of two projector *cum*-operators in Chini and Pangl.

(VII) MISCELLANEOUS

(a) *Aid to Voluntary Agencies*.—A sum of Rs. 7,600 was given as grant-in-aid to the Bharat Sewak Samaj and Bhartiya Adimjati Sewak Sangh for Rural Uplift Programme in the Tribal Areas.

(b) *Drinking Water Supply Schemes*.—A *kuhl* in Janig village (Mahasu district) was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,999, during 1956-57.

An expenditure of Rs. 1,925 was incurred in Mahasu district on account of Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Chini area

(c) *Supply of Foodgrains in Tribal Areas*.—Foodgrains amounting to Rs. 6,642 were distributed in Chini and Pangl areas.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES FOR TRIBAL AREAS

During the year 1956-57, schemes to the tune of Rs. 2,20,600 were sanctioned by the Government of India, out of which only an amount of Rs. 0.48 lakh (rounded) was utilised on the following schemes under the Centrally Sponsored Programme:

(I) MEDICAL

Three T. B. units, three V. D. and 5 Leprosy units were established in the Tribal Areas of Chini and Pangl and an expenditure of Rs. 24,570 was incurred on this account during 1956-57.

(II) ROADS AND BRIDGES

(a) Bartseri bridge was constructed in Mahasu district and an expenditure of Rs. 5,999 incurred thereon.

(b) One Jholla was constructed at Akpa (District Mahasu) at a cost of Rs. 6,500.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 2,235 was incurred on construction of Raksham and Garola bridges in Chamba district.

(III) WELFARE OF GUJJARS

(a) An expenditure of Rs. 5,653 was incurred on the scheme for appointment of mobile teachers and for award of stipends to Gujjar students.

(b) One Multi-purpose Co-operative Society for marketing of milk, *ghee* and butter was established in Chamba and an expenditure of Rs. 2,500 incurred on this account during 1956-57.

(A) SCHEDULED CASTES (STATE PLAN)

Under schemes for the Welfare of Backward Classes, the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* their letter No. 4/16/57-SCT. II, dated the 14th May, 1957, sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 3.10 lakhs during 1957-58. The progress of various schemes is given as under :—

(1) EDUCATION

There is a provision of Rs. 47,524 for award of scholarships and stipends on proverty-*cum*-merit basis; Rs. 9,800 for subsidy to Hostels and Rs. 23,750 for purchase of books and stationery for scheduled castes students. So far Rs. 28,968, Rs. 980 and Rs. 11,140 have been sanctioned on the aforesaid items, respectively. The rates of scholarship are Rs. 4 for primary classes; Rs. 6 for middle classes and Rs. 8 for high classes students. These rates are the same as are prevalent in the Punjab. So far the number of stipend and scholarships cannot be ascertained as the figures are to be verified from the report of the Deputy Commissioners, which are awaited.

(2) PUBLICITY

This scheme includes the following items:—

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned (1957-58)</i>
	Rs.
(a) Installation of Community Sets	5,700
(b) Visual Publicity	5,700

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i> 1957-58 Rs.
(c) Issue of Pamphlets	4,700
(d) Observance of Harijan Days	4,750
(e) Pay and allowances of one Projector operator and maintenance of Van	4,750
(f) T. A. and D. A. etc.	1,900
TOTAL	27,550

As regards installation of Community Sets, sanction to purchase 10 sets and 85 dry batteries costing Rs. 5,700 has been accorded. Order for the sets has been placed with the Director General, Supplies and Disposals.

Under the item 'Visual Publicity', one projector one generator and two cameras at a cost of Rs. 6,261 have been purchased. It is proposed to instal this set at Rohru.

Similarly under item, 'Issue of Pamphlets', pamphlets on "Removal of Untouchability", at a cost of Rs. 2,500 being issued and sanction for Rs. 1,202 on account of cost of 20 Poster Boards has been conveyed to the Publicity Department. These boards will be put up at conspicuous places in the rural areas.

As regards 'Observance of Harijan Days', sanction to the Districts for the total amount of Rs. 4,750 has been accorded to observe 7th December and 7th March as Harijan Days.

One projector operator was appointed last year, and so far an expenditure of Rs. 1,232 has been incurred on account of maintenance of van.

(3) WELLS

The following schemes are included under this head:—

	Rs.
(a) Purchase of Pipes	19,000
(b) Water Channels for drinking-water	14,250
(c) Repair of Wells and <i>Bowlies</i> and drinking water Channels	14,250
TOTAL	47,500

Sanctions aggregating Rs. 10,230, Rs. 14,217 and Rs. 9,424 have since been accorded for construction of water channels

for drinking water and repairs of *bowlies* in Mandi, Mahasu and Chamba districts against the above-mentioned provisions, respectively.

(4) HOUSING

With a view to provide subsidy for construction of houses to the deserving Harijans, an amount of Rs. 40,000 has been sanctioned by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, and out of this amount Rs. 18,000 have been sanctioned for construction of 26 hutments for Dhogris in Chamba district. Rs. 20,250 have been sanctioned as subsidy for repairs of Harijan houses in four districts (excluding Bilaspur).

(5) AID TO VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

There is a provision of Rs. 10,000 for this scheme, against which a sum of Rs. 1,883 has been sanctioned for Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust for running 3 Kasturba Centres at Durgapur, Sarahan and Sangala. An expenditure sanction of Rs. 3,000 has also been given to the Harijan Sewak Sangh, Himachal Pradesh, for uplift of Harijans and for propaganda for removal of untouchability.

(6) COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AND CO-OPERATION

Under this head the following schemes have been sanctioned during 1957-58:—

	Rs.
(a) Purchase of Spinning wheels and Looms ..	13,300
(b) Training in Spinning and Weaving ..	9,500
(c) Grant of Sewing Machines	5,000
(d) Installation of Windmills	5,000
(e) Subsidy for Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies	10,000

Against the above, an expenditure of Rs. 4,300 has been sanctioned for purchase of handlooms. The Industries Department has selected 13 trainees for training in Weaving, Spinning etc. at Srinagar, Amritsar and Ludhiana. Thirty Sewing Machines at a cost of Rs. 5,000 have been purchased and given to the Deputy Commissioners concerned for distribution to the deserving scheduled castes persons in their districts. As the Windmills are not available in the country, the grant of Rs. 5,000 has been proposed to be re-appropriated for grant of subsidy for construction of houses. Similarly due to late selection of candidates for training in weaving and

spinning, there has been a saving of Rs. 6,000 which has also been proposed for re-appropriation for the same purpose.

As regards "Subsidy for Multipurpose Co-operative Societies", out of the total provision of Rs. 10,000, so far Rs. 3,600 have been sanctioned as subsidy for the purchase of improved implements and raw materials for five Co-operative Societies of Scheduled Castes and proposals for Rs. 6,400 received from Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, are under examination.

(7) AGRICULTURE

(a) *Purchase of Agricultural Implements.*—The total provision of Rs. 10,000 for supply of improved type of the agricultural implements viz. fodder cutters, meston ploughs, chaff-cutters etc. to scheduled castes has been sanctioned and placed at the disposal of the Director of Agriculture.

(b) *Distribution of Fruit Plants.*—Sanction of the entire amount of Rs. 4,750 has been given to the Director of Agriculture for purchase and distribution of fruit plants. The scheme is being implemented by the Agriculture Department.

(8) MEDICAL

The following schemes have been sanctioned by the Government of India:—

(a) *Training in Medical Profession.*—There is provision of Rs. 2,500 to trained Compounders, Dais and Vaccinators, sanction of the total amount has been conveyed to the Director of Health Services, Himachal Pradesh, in order to utilise the provision fully.

(b) *Supply of Medicines to Social Workers for Treatment of Harijans.*—Against the provision of Rs. 1,900, funds aggregating to Rs. 1,200 have been sanctioned for the purchase of medicines for relief to Harijans.

(9) MISCELLANEOUS

(a) *Linking of inaccessible places with Main Roads.*—A sum of Rs. 4,000 has been sanctioned for construction of bridle-path connecting the following villages in Mandi district:—

(i) Senium to Sanwar;

(ii) Pangana to Sarahi.

A sum of Rs. 1,500 has been sanctioned as compensation under the Workman's Compensation Act to the legal heirs of a workman who died while working on Churi-Khandel road in Chamba district last year. The case of linking the following localities are under the consideration of this Administration and it is hoped they will be finalised soon:—

	<i>Cost in Rs.</i>
(i) Sarol to Sidh (Chamba)	2,000
(ii) Ghosh to Kasumpti (Mahasu)	3,100
(iii) Sheelgaon chadra-chard and Nai (Mahasu)	6,635
TOTAL	<u>11,735</u>

Further proposals from the Deputy Commissioners are awaited. It is hoped the entire provision of Rs. 27,550 under this Head 9 (a) will be utilized during the current year.

(b) *Improvement of Sanitation in Harijan Colonies.*—The following allocations have been made to the Deputy Commissioners:—

	Rs.
Mahasu	4,950
Mandi	4,350
Sirmur	2,700
Chamba	1,500
Bilaspur	1,500
TOTAL	<u>15,000</u>

The following sanctions have been conveyed so far:—

(i) Improvement of Sanitation in Village Kot and Chamreara (Mandi district)	3,383
(ii) Construction of drain and path leading to Chiranwali in Sirmur district	2,700
(iii) Two Drainages at Panjain (Mandi)	1,285
(iv) Construction of Pavements in Mahasu	550
TOTAL	<u>7,918</u>

The following cases are awaiting decision:—

	Rs.
(i) Construction of Trench Latrines at Slogra (Mahasu)	4,340

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMME FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs' *vide* their letter No. 6/1/57-SCT. III, dated the 29th October, 1957, sanctioned Rs. 27,000 for training of scheduled castes students in dyeing, tanning and weaving etc. The funds have been placed at the disposal of the Director of Industries and the proposals of the Department are awaited.

TRIBAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED AREAS

(B) SCHEDULED TRIBES (STATE PLAN)

During the year 1957-58, the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs', have sanctioned schemes to the tune of Rs. 5.45 lakhs; against which the progress of various schemes is given as under:—

(I) EDUCATION

(a) *Establishment of Basic Schools.*—The scheme is being implemented by the Education Department, Himachal Pradesh. Sanction for the appointment of 28 teachers has been conveyed to the Education Department. So far, 5 schools have been started in Pangi and 9 in Chini.

(b) *Establishment of two Ashram Schools.*—A sum of Rs. 29,500, has since been sanctioned for two *Ashram* Schools at Roghi and Qarrola.

(c) *Award of Scholarships and Stipends.*—Sanction for utilisation of Rs. 10,946 has been conveyed to the Deputy Commissioners Chamba and Mahasu for the award of scholarships to tribal students.

(d) *Monetary Help and other Amenities to the Tribal Students.*—Against a total provision of Rs. 7,125, expenditure to the extent of Rs. 3,920 has been sanctioned for providing monetary help and other amenities to the tribal students.

(II) FOREST

A sum of Rs. 15,533 has been sanctioned for raising of *Chilgoza* Nursery in Chini area. The funds have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Conservator of Forests.

A sum of Rs. 926, has been sanctioned for raising fodder plantation in Lower Bushahr against the provision of Rs. 2,000. The balance has been surrendered.

The Director of Agriculture and the Divisional Forest Officer, Upper Bushahr, are implementing the schemes pertaining to fruit plants. The entire provision has been placed at the disposal of the aforesaid officers and expenditure sanctions have been conveyed to them.

The following items had to be deleted this year as the Chief Conservator of Forests who is responsible for carrying on these works expressed his inability to undertake these this year due to codal and other difficulties:—

	Rs.
(i) Construction of 6 ft. wide B. P. in Bharmour	16,662
(ii) Construction of 2 ft. wide B.P. in Pangi ..	13,300
(iii) Construction of buildings in Pangi ..	15,200
TOTAL	45,162

This amount of Rs. 45,162 has been proposed to be utilised on subsidising of foodgrains and other schemes in tribal areas.

(III) MEDICAL

(a) *Award of Stipends to Tribal People.*—Against the provision of Rs. 7,410 an expenditure of Rs. 1,716 has been sanctioned for award of stipends for Dais, Compounders and Vaccinator's course.

(b) *Opening of Dispensaries in Chini and Pangi.*—The scheme is being implemented by the Medical Department. Sanction for the appointment of staff required for these two Dispensaries has been conveyed. An expenditure of Rs. 1,917 has been sanctioned for purchase of Medical stores for Udepur Dispensary.

(c) *Construction of Udepur Dispensary Building.*—The amount of Rs. 20,400 for Udepur Dispensary had to be surrendered, as the prospects of immediate construction of this building are not bright.

(IV) INDUSTRIES

(a) *Establishment of one Weaving Centre at Choltu.*—The scheme is under the charge of the Industries Department. Sanction to the appointment of the staff has since been conveyed to the Department.

(V) DRINKING-WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

The following drinking-water supply schemes at a cost of Rs. 43,690 have been sanctioned for Mahasu district against sanctioned provision of Rs. 47,500:—

- (i) Water Supply Scheme at Rarang;
- (ii) Water Supply Scheme at Shong;
- (iii) Water Supply Scheme at Kamru;
- (iv) Water Supply Scheme at Asrang;
- (v) Water Supply Scheme at Ropa;
- (vi) Water Supply Scheme at Pawari;
- (vii) Water Supply Scheme at Miroo;
- (viii) Water Supply Scheme at Purbani;
- (ix) Water Supply Scheme at Telangi;
- (x) Water Supply Scheme at Lower Pangl;
- (xi) Water Supply Scheme at Gaya Bug.

(VI) AGRICULTURE

Two items, namely—

- (i) opening of two Progeny Orchards-cum-Vegetable Centres;
and

- (ii) construction of Buildings—

have been sanctioned in the current year's budget. Staff for 2 progeny orchards has been sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned for wheat seeds etc. A sum of Rs. 30,000 odd has been diverted to other schemes like distribution of better seeds and manures etc. Funds for the construction of buildings are proposed to be diverted towards subsidising of foodgrains in tribal areas.

(VII) VETERINARY

There are the following three schemes under this head:—

- (i) Opening of three outlying Dispensaries;
- (ii) Sheep-breeding-cum-Goat-breeding; and
- (iii) Poultry Development Schemes in Tribal Areas.

The schemes are being implemented by the Animal Husbandry Department. Expenditure sanctions for full grants in respect of Sheep-breeding-cum-Goat-breeding and Poultry Scheme have been issued to the Department concerned. Opening of the three outlying dispensaries is also in hand. Sanction for the appointment of staff for the dispensaries has already been conveyed in the month of July, 1957. A sum of Rs. 11,181 has also been sanctioned for purchase of medicines and equipments for the dispensaries. A sum of Rs. 22,000 has been sanctioned for the construction of dispensary building and staff quarters at Kilar in Chamba district. The work is being executed through the P.W.D. The plans and estimates for the said building have since been approved. The balance of Rs. 27,000 meant for other two dispensary buildings are being diverted to the scheme for subsidising of foodgrains.

(VIII) MISCELLANEOUS

The following items have been included under this head:—

- (a) Pay and Allowances of 2 A.P.R.Os. and 2 Peons;
- (b) Cost of Community Sets;
- (c) Cost of Jeep;
- (d) Cost of Projector and Generator;
- (e) Maintenance of Projector and Generator;
- (f) Subsidy of Foodgrains;
- (g) Pay and Allowances of the Staff of Welfare Department;
- (h) Aid to Voluntary Agencies.

As a measure of economy, the question of purchase of Jeep has been dropped. The funds have been reappropriated towards schemes for subsidising of foodgrains. The post of two A.P.R.Os. have been filled up. Sanction for Rs. 2,850 on account of cost of 5 sets, dry batteries etc. has since been conveyed. A sum of Rs. 7,180 on account of cost of projector and generator has since been surrendered.

SUBSIDY OF FOODGRAINS

The amount of Rs. 6,650 sanctioned as grant for subsidy of foodgrains for tribal areas of Chini and Pangri is very insignificant. Subsidising of foodgrains in tribal areas is a very pressing problem before the Administration. The Civil Supplies Department have submitted a scheme to the

Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, under which an expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs for stabilisation of food-grains prices in the areas has been sought for. The transportation charges which run to Rs. 14 to 21 per maund or even more toll seriously on the price of foodgrains in tribal areas. It is proposed that foodgrains should sell at Simla rates in Chini and Pangri areas and subsidy to the extent of transport charges be allowed by the Administration. Excluding the provision of Rs. 6,650, reappropriations from the following items have been proposed and partly sanctioned by the Government of India:—

(i) Cost of Jeep ..	15,000	} Sanction of the Government of India received.
(ii) Saving anticipated from Welfare personnel ..	9,000	
(iii) Deletion of items under Forest and other schemes	1,64,000	Approval awaited.

AID TO VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

A sum of Rs. 4,750 has been sanctioned for aid to voluntary agencies to the Bhartiya Adimjati Sewak Sangh.

CONSTRUCTION OF INN

Sanction for the construction of a *Serai* for the use of tribal people at Tapri in Chini area has been conveyed to D.F.O., Upper Bushahr, through whom the construction of work is to be done. It is hoped that the *Serai* will be completed within the course of the financial year.

SUBSIDY TO MULTI-PURPOSE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Against a provision of Rs. 5,000 a sum of Rs. 3,600 has been sanctioned to the Co-operative Societies.

The following amounts provided for construction of buildings have to be reappropriated for subsidy of food-grains which is the pressing need of the tribal areas:—

(i) Buildings for 6 new Schools ..	Rs. 21,000
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This amount is inclusive of Rs. 1,64,000 mentioned above.

TRIBAL WELFARE (CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES)

Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Himachal Pradesh, the Government of

India; Ministry of Home Affairs', *vide* their letter No. 4/2/57-SCT-III, dated 15-5-1957 and 22-8-1957, have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 3,51,500, during 1957-58. Against the same the progress is as under:—

(A) ROADS

Sanction for the construction of (i) Punto Road and (ii) Pragraon Road in Chamba district has been conveyed to the Deputy Commissioner, Chamba. Proposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Mahasu, regarding construction of a new village road from Chancel to Podra in Rohru tehsil in Mahasu district are under consideration of the Administration. It is hoped that the sanction will be sent to the Deputy Commissioner, Mahasu, shortly.

(B) BRIDGES

The following 10 bridges are under construction during the current year through the Deputy Commissioners and Forest Department in the tribal areas lying in Chamba and Mahasu districts:—

	Rs.
(i) Soi bridge in Tissa Range	700
(ii) Bridge over Braught-Khad	1,280
(iii) Garola bridge	1,065
(iv) Aerial ropeway bridge at Shaur	5,000
(v) Bridge at Gaza Bund	1,940
(vi) Bridge at Thangi	2,125
(vii) Bridge at Kashong	2,020
(viii) Bridge at Sunam	2,000
(ix) Bridge at Kanam	1,680
(x) Bridge at Murang	1,650
TOTAL	19,460

(C) MEDICAL

(i) *T.B. Units*.—Sanction for the establishment of 3 T.B. Units (2 in Chini and 1 in Pangri) have been conveyed. A sum of Rs. 8,233 have been sanctioned on account of purchase of medicines. Supply of further medicines to the tune of Rs. 1,500 is under consideration.

(ii) *V.D. Units*.—Sanction for the establishment of 3 V.D. Units (2 in Chini and 1 in Pangri) have been conveyed to the Director of Health Services. Laboratory equipment worth Rs. 100 is also being sanctioned.

(iii) *Leprosy Units*.—Staff for 5 Leprosy Units (3 in Chini and 2 in Pangri) has been sanctioned. These units are to be set up by Medical Department.

Sanction for establishment of one Leather and one Weaving Centre at Chini and Kilan, respectively, has been conveyed to the Industries Department. A sum of Rs. 35,500 has further been sanctioned for the purchase of raw material and equipment for these centres.

WELFARE OF GUJJARS

(A) EDUCATION

Special arrangements to allow education facilities to Gujjars have been made. There is a provision of (a) Mobile teaching staff, (b) Stipends, and (c) Grant-in-aid to private schools. Sanction so far accorded amounts to Rs. 11,140.

(B) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

A provision of Mobile Dispensary specially for Gujjars has been sanctioned. The Animal Husbandry Department is responsible for the implementation of the scheme. Necessary sanction for the appointment of staff for this dispensary has been conveyed. Concentrates for buffaloes at a cost of Rs. 560 has also been sanctioned.

(C) CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Grant-in-aid for purchase of one cream separating and *ghee* making unit at a cost of Rs. 4,800 has been sanctioned to one Co-operative Society through the Deputy Commissioner, Chamba.

(D) HOUSING

A sum of Rs. 10,200 has been sanctioned for construction of houses and cattle-sheds to 20 and 14 families of Gujjars in Chamba, respectively.

XXIV. TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

Himachal Pradesh is a hilly area. Thus by the nature of country side it does not offer potentialities for the development

of water-ways. The Railways, too, do not reach the Pradesh save at a few points. Thus the Motor Transport is the only means of Mechanized Transport to cater to transportation requirements of the area.

Prior to 1949, the Industry was in the hands of the Private Operators. They worked with the prime motive of profit maximization. Fluctuation in rates was a common feature. Vehicles owned by them varied from 1 to 4. Under these circumstances they could not afford to provide proper and efficient maintenance facilities either.

With the consideration of importance of the Transport Industry in an under-developed area more so when it was the only medium of communication and transport, the road transport, both goods and passenger, was nationalized in the year 1949. In the year, 1957, it enters its ninth year of existence. During this period, the organisation made progress in all directions, as the account of its activities given in the paragraph that follow would indicate:—

From 1-4-1957 the Bilaspur Transport Service which was formerly running as a Corporate Body was integrated in the Himachal Government Transport.

ADMINISTRATION

For administrative purposes, the operation of State Transport Services is divided into four Regions and one Sub-Region corresponding almost every revenue District. Each Region is under the control of a Regional Manager and Sub-Region under the control of the Assistant Manager.

The Central Workshop and Central Stores Organisation are established at Taradevi under the Automobile Engineer. Through the Central Stores, the purchases of parts, accessories, etc., are centralized and issues to operating units controlled. The Central Workshop is to be responsible for reconditioning of engines, major repairs, reconstruction of bodies etc.

The General Manager, who is the administrative head of the Transport Organisation, directs the operation of the regions and the Central Workshop and Central Stores with headquarters at Simla. He is assisted by Accounts Officer, Works Manager and Manager, Head Office.

The Works Manager assists in technical matters and Manager, Head Office, is responsible for the management of

Head Office working and assists the General Manager in administrative matters. Accounts Officer is responsible for the accounts of the Organisation.

In the year 1956-57 the Department operated on the following routes:—

		<i>Mileage of the routes</i>
SIMLA REGION		
1.	Simla-Rampur	88 miles.
2.	Simla-Khadrala	59 miles.
3.	Simla-Thanedhar	52 miles.
4.	Simla-Narkanda	42 miles.
5.	Simla-Matiana	30 miles.
6.	Simla-Theog	20 miles.
7.	Simla-Kotkhai	39 miles.
8.	Simla-Janedghat	28 miles.
9.	Simla-Suni	32 miles.
10.	Simla-Dhami	20 miles.
11.	Simla-Arki	28 miles.
12.	Simla-Bhararighat	40 miles.
13.	Simla-Kalka	56 miles.
MANDI REGION		
1.	Mandi-Sarkaghat	33 miles.
2.	Mandi-Dehar	30 miles.
3.	Mandi-Suket	17 miles.
4.	Mandi-Baldwara	33 miles.
5.	Mandi-Gohar	23 miles.
6.	Mandi-Jaidevi	26 miles.
7.	Mandi-Simla	108 miles.
8.	Mandi-Pathankot	132 miles.
9.	Mandi-Kulu	43 miles.
10.	Mandi-Manali	68 miles.
11.	Mandi-Nagrota	74 miles.
12.	Mandi-Jogindernagar	35 miles.
13.	Mandi-Baijnath	50 miles.
14.	Mandi-Rewalsar	20 miles.
15.	Mandi-Kulu	24 miles.
16.	Aut-Kulu	18 miles.

		<i>Mileage of the routes</i>
NAHAN REGION		
1.	Nahan-Ambala Cantt.	60 miles.
2.	Nahan-Sarahan	26 miles.
3.	Nahan-Paonta	30 miles.
4.	Nahan-Haridwar	108 miles.
5.	Nahan-Yamunanagar	68 miles.
6.	Nahan-Simla	88 miles.
7.	Nahan-Rainka	28 miles.
8.	Paonta-Sirmurital	11 miles.
CHAMBA SUB-REGION		
1.	Chamba-Pathankot	75 miles.
2.	Chamba-Banikhet	30 miles.
3.	Chamba-Pukhri	19 miles.
4.	Chamba-Sahu	12 miles.
5.	Chamba-Rakh	12 miles.
6.	Chamba-Chowari	26 miles.
BILASPUR REGION		
1.	Bilaspur-Rupar	48 miles.
2.	Bilaspur-Ladraur	28 miles.
3.	Bilaspur-Talai	28 miles.
4.	Bilaspur-Simla	60 miles.
5.	Bilaspur-Mandi	48 miles.

The road mileage during the year under report increased from 1001 miles in the year 1955-56 to 1099 miles.

The new routes becoming motorable during the year are as under:—

1.	Bilaspur-Badsar	35 miles.
2.	Bilaspur-Jahoo	36 miles.

The economy of the Pradesh is predominantly agricultural. The roads are in the main, narrow, *Kacha*, rough and rugged. They are susceptible to weather conditions. In snow and rains, quite a number of them become impassable for vehicular traffic. These factors give wide variations in transportation demands all over the year. In about 80 days the

Transport Department carried over seven lakhs maunds of Potatoes from the interior to the Rail-head.

The Pradesh is a treasure of scenic beauty. Every year it attracts a number of tourists. For the convenience of tourists the Department maintains a fleet of cabs. Special passes are freely issued to taxis visiting the Pradesh with tourists.

The Department, in pursuance of the agreement with Postal Department, carried Mails on the following routes:—

1. Simla-Thanedhar.
2. Mandi-Dehar.
3. Mandi-Sarkaghat.
4. Mandi-Baldwara.
5. Mandi-Gohar.
6. Simla-Arki.
7. Nahan-Ambala.
8. Nahan-Rainka.
9. Nahan-Sarahan.
10. Nahan-Paonta.
11. Yamunanagar-Paonta.
12. Chamba-Banikhet.

At each of the Regional Headquarters the Department has Workshop equipped for repairs and maintenance facilities. With the establishment of Central Workshop the process of ending dependence on outside agencies for major repairs and certain type of technical work started.

The number of the vehicles involved in accidents was:—

Major	..	..	7
Minor	..	..	8
Insignificant	..	..	6
			<hr/>
TOTAL	..	..	21

During the year under report to minimise the incidence of accidents a number of steps were taken, including appointment of a Vehicle Specifications Committee for laying down specifications for vehicles for different type of roads.

Revenue earnings and expenditure were as under:—

	1955-56	1956-57
Revenue earnings	32,93,777	39,04,931
Expenditure	31,22,424	37,67,089

The income and expenditure per mile worked out to Rs. 1/6/1 and Rs. 1/4/11 respectively.

After allocating Rs. 21,873 to Motor Reserve Fund, Rs. 2,80,760 to depreciation, and Rs. 1,05,641 to the interest charges, the net surplus during 1956-57 was Rs. 1,37,842.

STAFF AMENITIES

At almost all the important stations, rest-rooms for operational staff exist.

Four return journey passes each valid for one adult member are issued to each employee in the Department on completion of one year service.

The labour situation on the whole remained satisfactory throughout the year.

To take advantage of bargaining position, purchases in bulk are made, and to control the use of parts and accessories the Central Stores was established.

FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The First Five-Year Plan was implemented in full resulting in capital outlay of Rs. 18.13 lakhs.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The Second Five-Year Plan is based on a ceiling of Rs. 55,35,000 including the Railways' share of Rs. 24,00,000. Since the Railway have decided not to participate, the Himachal Pradesh Administration has moved the authorities to provide Rs. 55,35,000 for the Department. The scheme-wise ceiling and targets are as under:—

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Amount in lakhs</i>
1. Purchase of 131 Vehicles	32.75
2. Conversion of 74 Petrol Vehicles into Diesel ..	8.07

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Amount in lakhs</i>
3. Extension of Central Workshop	1.75
4. Machinery to equip the Central Workshop ..	1.00
5. Stores Reserve including Engine assemblies (for regular and efficient working of Central Workshop)	5.60
6. Buildings (construction of Regional Offices, Departmental Workshops, Booking Offices, Rest-Rooms, Waiting-Rooms etc. ..	6.18
TOTAL ..	55.35

The scheme-wise planned expenditure for the year 1956-57 was as under, but against this an amount of Rs. 7.50 lakhs only was sanctioned as under, the actual expenditure was 7.78 lakhs:—

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Sanctioned Budget.</i>
1. Purchase of Vehicles (construc- tion of 25 Vehicles) ..	5,50,000	5,85,000
2. Conversion of Petrol Vehicles into Diesel	2,50,000	—
3. Extension of Central Workshop	1,75,000	1,000
4. Machinery for Central Workshop	25,000	67,000
5. Stores Reserve including Engine assemblies and Tools and Plants for Regions ..	50,000	50,000
6. Buildings	1,00,000	47,000
TOTAL ..	11,50,000	7,50,000

Against this sum, a sum of Rs. 7,50,000 was sanctioned for the year by the Government of India. Out of this a sum of Rs. 5,10,000 had to meet the debits relating to the previous years and Rs. 2,40,000 for implementation of schemes.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

The Delegates to the All-India Transport Undertakings Conference that was held at Chandigarh in December, 1957, paid a visit to the Central Workshop at Taradevi.

XXV. RELIEF AND REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

The following schemes have been undertaken with regard to the rehabilitation of displaced persons in Himachal Pradesh:—

1. Scheme of making permanent allotment of residential accommodation to displaced persons.
2. Scheme of making permanent allotment of land to the displaced persons.
3. Financial help.

With regard to the first point it is mentioned that the question of making permanent allotment of residential accommodation has been taken up with the Regional Settlement Commissioner, Jullundur, and in some of the districts the valuation work has been started and some of the houses and shops have been adjusted against the verified claims of the displaced persons and some of them have been put on auction by the Central Valuation Office.

As for as the question of making permanent allotment of land is concerned, it may be stated that the total evacuee land is being converted from ordinary acres into standard acres and in some of the districts this conversion work has been completed. Shri K. B. Srivastava, Custodian of Evacuee Property, has also been delegated with the powers of Settlement Commissioner and as soon as the entire land is converted into standard acres, the work relating to the permanent allotment of lands will be taken into hand.

FINANCIAL HELP

During the current year the provision for the following items has been made and the amount shown against each item will be utilised during the current financial year:—

	Rs.
(a) Stipends to displaced students	7,000
(b) Cash dolls to displaced destitutes	2,000
TOTAL	9,000

This help is given to all the deserving displaced persons in every district.

It is also not out of point to mention here that the Rehabilitation Department, Himachal Pradesh, is directly under

the control of the Central Ministry of Rehabilitation in the matter of all the above mentioned schemes. All these schemes are implemented in accordance with the instructions received from the Government of India, Ministry of Rehabilitation, from time to time.

XXVI. DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

ORGANISATION

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics actually started functioning towards the end of January, 1956. Shri R. C. Gupta, Assistant Secretary, Finance and Medical Departments, held additional charge of the post of the Director of Economics and Statistics till 1st April, 1957, when Shri K. N. Vali was appointed as a whole-time Director.

PROGRAMME OF WORK

During the year under report the Directorate of Economics and Statistics concentrated mostly on the co-ordination and improvement of official statistics through the various Departments. The Directorate also continued rendering technical assistance to the Development Department in the scrutiny and compilation of periodical reports relating to Community Development/National Extension Service Blocks in the Pradesh. Its activities, particularly in the sphere of field surveys and administrative intelligence, were greatly handicapped for want of the Government of India's sanction to the Five-Year Plan Scheme of strengthening the Directorate. However, statistical data relating to the achievements of the First Five-Year Plan Schemes and of the Second Five-Year Plan Schemes implemented during the year 1956-57, has been collected. Some beginning has also been made in the estimation of the State Income, particularly estimation of the contribution from the 'Forestry Sector'. The Directorate proposes to bring out a publication based on this information when similar estimation in respect of the remaining sectors of economy of the Pradesh is completed.

PUBLICATION

During the year under report the Directorate published the first and second issues of the Quarterly Bulletin. Necessary material for publication of the following publications has also been collected and compiled:—

- (i) First Five-Year Plan—An Appraisal;
- (ii) Census of Himachal Pradesh Administration Employees.

The third issue of the Quarterly Bulletin and second issue of Statistical Outline of Himachal Pradesh were also compiled and sent to the Press for printing.

The Directorate also gave a start to the compilation of various indices. Index numbers of agricultural production and of the wholesale prices were constructed during the year under report.

XXVII. ELECTION DEPARTMENT

During the year ending the 31st December, 1957, the Election Department of Himachal Pradesh Union Territory conducted the second General Elections to the House of the People and first General Elections to the Territorial Council of Himachal Pradesh. With a view to make preparations for the above said elections, this department had to take the undermentioned steps:—

1. DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES

The Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh was delimited for the purpose of the House of the People in the following constituencies under the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956:—

<i>Sl. No. and Name of Constituency</i>	<i>Extent of Constituency</i>	<i>Total No. of Seats</i>	<i>Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes</i>
398 Mahasu	Mahasu and Sirmur districts and Karsog tehsil of Mandi district	2	1
399 Mandi	Bilaspur district, Sadar, Sundernagar and Chachiot tehsils and Samela, Nagrota, Kot, Baldwara, Batohata, Bharnal and Paonta Patwar Circles in Gopalpur Kanungo Circle in Tehsil Sarkaghat of Mandi district ..	1	—
400 Chamba	Chamba district and Joginder-nagar tehsil and Sarkaghat tehsil (excluding Samela, Nagrota Kot, Baldwara, Batohata, Bharnal and Paonta Patwar Circles in Gopalpur Kanungo Circle) of Mandi district	1	—

The Territorial Council constituencies into which the Territory of Himachal Pradesh was divided for the purpose of election to the Territorial Council of Himachal Pradesh, the number of seats allotted to each constituency and the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes in each constituency, as delimited under the Delimitation of the Council Constituencies (Himachal Pradesh) Order, 1956, were as follows:—

<i>Sl. No. and Name of Constituency</i>	<i>Total number of Seats</i>	<i>Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes</i>
1. Pangi	1	—
2. Churah	2	1
3. Bhattiyat	1	—
4. Chamba	2	1
5. Bharmaur	1	—
6. Jogindernagar	1	—
7. Chauntra	1	—
8. Dharampur	1	—
9. Sarkaghat	1	—
10. Sundernagar	2	1
11. Sadar	2	1
12. Chachiot	2	1
13. Karsog	1	—
14. Ghumarwin	2	1
15. Geharwin	2	1
16. Bilaspur	1	—
17. Solan	2	1
18. Suni	1	—
19. Kasumpti	2	1
20. Rampur	2	1
21. Chini	1	—
22. Rajgarh	1	—
23. Rohru	1	—
24. Kotkhai	1	—
25. Chopal	1	—
26. Pachhad	2	1
27. Rainka	2	1
28. Paonta	1	—
29. Nahan	1	—

2. ELECTORAL MACHINERY

The following officers were appointed under section 13 B(1) of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, as Electoral

and Assistant Electoral Registration Officers for the purpose of revision and preparation of electoral rolls of parliamentary constituencies in Himachal Pradesh, by the Election Commissioner, India:—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| (1) Deputy Commissioner, Mahasu. | Electoral Registration Officer for Mahasu Parliamentary Constituency. |
| (2) Deputy Commissioner, Mandi. | Electoral Registration Officer for Mandi and Chamba Parliamentary Constituencies. |
| (3) Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur. | Assistant Electoral Registration Officer for Mandi Parliamentary Constituency. |
| (4) Deputy Commissioner, Chamba. | Assistant Electoral Registration Officer for Chamba Parliamentary Constituency. |
| (5) Deputy Commissioner, Sirmur. | Assistant Electoral Registration Officer for Mahasu Parliamentary Constituency. |

The list of officers appointed as the Returning Officers and Assistant Returning Officers under section 21 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, for conduct of elections for Parliamentary Constituencies in Himachal Pradesh is given below:—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| (1) Deputy Commissioner, Mahasu. | Returning Officer for Mahasu Parliamentary Constituency. |
| (2) Deputy Commissioner, Mandi. | Returning Officer for Mandi Parliamentary Constituency. |
| (3) Deputy Commissioner, Chamba. | Returning Officer for Chamba Parliamentary Constituency. |
| (4) Revenue Assistant, Mahasu. | Assistant Returning Officer for Mahasu Parliamentary Constituency. |
| (5) Revenue Assistant, Mandi. | Assistant Returning Officer for Mandi, Chamba and Mahasu Parliamentary Constituencies. |
| (6) Revenue Assistant, Sirmur. | Assistant Returning Officer for Mahasu Parliamentary Constituency. |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| (7) Revenue Assistant,
Bilaspur. | Assistant Returning Officer for
Mandi Parliamentary Consti-
tuency. |
| (8) Revenue Assistant,
Chamba. | Assistant Returning Officer for
Chamba Parliamentary Consti-
tuency. |

The Treasury Officer, Mandi, and the Revenue Assistants of Mahasu, Bilaspur, Chamba and Sirmur districts were the District Electoral Officers in their respective districts for the work of elections. The strength of the election in whole of the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh was as under:—

AT HEADQUARTERS

One Superintendent.
One Assistant.
One Senior Clerk.
One Stenographer.
Eight Junior Clerks.
Two Peons.

AT DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

(1) *Sirmur District*

One Senior Clerk.
One Election Kanungo.
Two Junior Clerks.
One Peon.

(2) *Mahasu District*

One Senior Clerk.
Three Election Kanungos.
Two Junior Clerks.
One Peon.

(3) *Bilaspur District*

One Senior Clerk.
One Election Kanungo.
Two Junior Clerks.
One Peon.

(4) *Mandi District*

One Senior Clerk.
Two Election Kanungos.
Two Junior Clerks.
One Peon.

(5) *Chamba District*

One Senior Clerk.
Two Election Kanungos.
Two Junior Clerks.
One Peon.

Besides this regular staff, most of the Tehsildars and Naib-Tehsildars, including Naib-Tehsildars candidates, a team of Assistants, Senior Clerks and Junior Clerks, Typists, Nazirs, Daftries and Chaprasies who were detailed on duty, filled the rolls in different branches constituted in the Election Office for over a month. All other officials, Head Vernacular Clerks, Head Treasury Clerk, Head Clerk, Readers and Ahilmads were put to duty in connection with the sorting, packing, checking and examining the work of election material etc., etc. and counting of votes. The Director of Public Relations and the District Public Relations Officers and their staff remained in charge of election publicity work in whole of Himachal Pradesh. Hundreds of officers and officials, including Class IV Government servants, were drawn from the various Government Departments, excluding Transport Department, and were appointed as Presiding Officers and Polling Officers for the conduct of polls.

The Transport Department officers and staff were responsible for making arrangements of transporting polling parties and the election material.

The Tehsildars of most of the Tehsils were in charge of arrangements for the supply of coolies and mules for transport of election material from road-heads to polling stations and back for accommodations of polling parties and for construction of polling compartments in their respective Tehsils.

On the abolition of the assembly constituencies and redelimitation of parliamentary constituencies in Himachal Pradesh under the directions of the Election Commission, India, under rule 24 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, the electoral rolls of late assembly

constituencies were collated in January, 1957, for the newly delimited parliamentary constituencies and published in the manner specified in rule 23 of the above said Rules. One Patwar Circle formed an electoral unit in Himachal Pradesh. The electoral rolls of newly formed Mahasu, Mandi and Chamba parliamentary constituencies consisted of 255, 102 and 125 electoral units or parts, respectively. These parts were suitably arranged and renumbered according to the directions on the subject.

Two sets of the collated electoral rolls of each of the three parliamentary constituencies were supplied to each of the five recognised political parties of the Territory, free of cost.

3. ELECTION TIME TABLE

In pursuance of the Government of India, Ministry of Law, Notification No. F. 5 (1)/57-Elections, dated the 19th January, 1957, the Election Commission, India, appointed the following dates for nomination of candidates, scrutiny of nominations with respect to the elections to be held in every parliamentary constituency, withdrawal of candidatures and elections, under its Notification No. 464/56 (1), dated the 19th January, 1957:—

(1)	Date for making nominations	..	..	29-1-57
(2)	Date for scrutiny for nominations	..	..	1-2-57
(3)	Last date for withdrawal	..	..	4-2-57
(4)	Date before which election was to be completed	..	..	31-3-57

As the hilly area of the three constituencies of Himachal Pradesh was snow bound and was not likely to be free till the end of March, 1957, the Election Commission, extended the date before which the election to the Mahasu, Mandi and Chamba parliamentary constituencies was to be completed to the 21st of June, 1957, and appointed the following dates of poll:—

<i>Serial No. and Name of Parliamentary Constituency</i>	<i>Date or dates of Poll</i>
398 Mahasu ..	25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st May, 1957, and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th June, 1957.

<i>Sl. No. and Name of Parliamentary Constituency</i>	<i>Date or dates of Poll</i>
399 Mandi ..	24th to 31st May, 1957, and 1st June, 1957.
400 Chamba ..	24th to 31st May, 1957, and 1st to 7th June, 1957.

4. TERRITORIAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS

The following dates were appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, Himachal Pradesh, for the election of members of the Territorial Council of the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh:—

(1) Last date for making nominations ..	27-4-57
(2) Date for scrutiny of nominations ..	30-4-57
(3) Last date for the withdrawal of candidatures ..	3-5-57
(4) Date before which the election was to be completed ..	1-7-57

The notices of elections were issued immediately and published as required under the prescribed Rules.

The poll was arranged to be held as under:—

<i>Name of Parliamentary Constituency</i>	<i>Sl. No. and Name of Territorial Council Constituency</i>	<i>Date or dates of Poll</i>
CHAMBA	1. Pangi	30th, 31st May, 1957, and 1st to 7th June, 1957.
	2. Churah	3rd and 5th June, 1957.
	3. Bhattiyat	30th May, 1957.
	4. Chamba	24th May, 1957.
	5. Bharmaur	24th to 31st May, 1957.
	6. Jogindernagar	31st May, 1957.
	7. Chauntra	4th June, 1957.
	8. Dharampur	4th June, 1957.
	9. Sarkaghat	24th May, 1957.
MANDI	10. Sundernagar	24th May, 1957.
	11. Sadar	26th and 27th May, 1957.
	12. Chachiot	30th May, 1957.
	13. Karsog	4th June, 1957.

<i>Name of Parliamentary Constituency</i>	<i>Sl. No. and Name of Territorial Council Constituency</i>	<i>Date or dates of Poll</i>
MAHASU	14. Ghumarwin	31st May, 1957, and 1st June, 1957.
	15. Geharwin	25th and 28th May, 1957.
	16. Bilaspur	29th May, 1957.
	17. Solan	4th June, 1957.
	18. Suni	6th June, 1957.
	19. Kasumpti	30th May, 1957.
	20. Rampur	25th and 29th May, 1957.
	21. Chini	25th, 27th, 29th, 31st May, and 2nd June, 1957.
	22. Rajgarh	4th June, 1957.
	23. Rohru	1st June, 1957.
	24. Kotkhai	26th May, 1957.
	25. Chopal	25th, 27th, 29th, 31st May and 2nd June, 1957.
	26. Pachhad	31st May, and 3rd June, 1957.
	27. Rainka	6th June, 1957.
28. Paonta	25th May, 1957.	
29. Nahan	26th May, 1957.	

All the three parliamentary constituencies were split up into 1242 polling stations. The list of polling stations was given widest publicity amongst the public. The date, time and place of poll were also given publicity through Panchayats and village Lambardars by the *Illaqu* Officers.

Almost over 500 polling parties were appointed and deputed on election duty at various polling stations in addition to about 50 parties which were kept as reserved to meet the emergencies. Each polling party consisted of one Presiding Officer, 4 Polling Officers, 2 Polling Peons and 2 Police Officers/Officials. Gazetted Officers or officers of similar other status were appointed Presiding Officers and similarly responsible officers were appointed as first Polling Officers.

Lady Presiding Officers and Polling Officers and Polling Peons were provided for the polling stations exclusively meant for lady voters. Number of such lady parties, however, was not much.

Formal appointments were made in Form 'EH-I' and orders issued to all concerned. Although the appointment orders issued to the polling staff were sufficiently before the poll yet in certain cases where Government servants were transferred, such order had to be re-issued to the new comers. The polling programme was got printed or cyclostyled and published in the Village, Patwar Circle, Police Station etc., etc. and also supplied to the desirous candidates.

Another programme of movement of polling parties in transport vehicles, specially arranged for the carriage of polling parties and the election material, were also chalked out and distributed amongst all concerned.

Postal ballot papers were got printed and issued and despatched to the members of the Armed Forces in the specified time. Postal ballot papers were also issued to such officers on election duty who applied for it according to the prescribed condition.

Note "PB" was made against the entry of the name of the officer to whom the postal ballot paper was issued in each working copy of electoral rolls. The election material was arranged, sorted and packed in cloth and gunny bags.

All such polling parties which had to attend the polling at far flung polling stations of the constituency were despatched sufficiently before the date of poll. But all other polling parties were collected at the headquarters of the Returning Officers and deputed for election duty after imparting them the latest instructions in connection with the conduct of poll. The result of the detailed and thorough training to the polling staff was that none of the polling parties committed such irregularities which could result in re-poll at any polling station. The work continued smoothly and without any disorder at the polling stations excepting in two cases of impersonation etc. where the guilty were prosecuted. The polling started at 8 a.m. and ended at 5 p.m. without interval. As soon as the polling was over, the ballot boxes were properly sealed, packed in gunny bags and handed over to the Police for delivery at the headquarters of the respective Returning Officer according to the scheduled programme chalked out in this connection before hand. In certain cases where the polling parties were desired to come back at the district headquarters before proceeding for poll to the next polling station, these sealed ballot boxes were brought back by the polling parties concerned with them under the custody of the Police.

5. COUNTING OF VOTES AND DECLARATION OF RESULTS

Counting of votes was arranged in such big halls which had capacity of accommodating all the staff, candidates and their counting agents in them. In two cases where such halls were not found in any of the Government buildings, the buildings of private persons having such accommodation were obtained and requisitioned for the purpose. A raised platform from where all the counting tables could be easily supervised was provided for the Returning Officer's table and candidate's seats. The rows of the counting tables were arranged candidate-wise according to the number of the contesting candidates in each constituency, leaving sufficient space between them. Arrangements for posting Police guard at the entrance gate, provision of tables and chairs and preparation of check slips etc. were made in accordance with the rules and directions on the subject.

In Mandi parliamentary constituency the counting was done on the 3rd of June, 1957, and result declared on the same day. Whereas in Mahasu parliamentary constituency which was a double-member constituency the counting of votes started on the 15th June, 1957, and the result declared on the 20th June, 1957. The counting was continuous with breaks only for a few hours at night. In Chamba parliamentary constituency the counting was completed in three days and result declared on 21st June, 1957.

6. Detailed Results of Elections.—

(See page 168).

(See page 167)

DETAILED RESULTS OF ELECTIONS (HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE)

Sl. No.	Name of Constituency	No. of Candidates		No. of Electors	Total No. of votes	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of col. 8 to col. 7	Name of contesting Candidate	Party affiliation	Number of votes polled (valid)	Percentage of col. 12 to col. 8	Name of successful Candidate
		No. of Total	Contesting (after retirements)									
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
398	Mahasu	2	12	3,22,352	6,44,704	2,17,844	34%	Sh. Yashwant Singh	Congress	47,800	22%	Sh. Yashwant Singh
								Sh. Hira Singh	P.S.P.	42,838	20%	
								Sh. Satya Dev	Indept.	17,182	8%	
								Sh. A. R. Sowel	Indept.	6,857	3%	
								Sh. Devi Ram	Indept.	10,233	4%	
								Sh. Nek Ram	Congress	45,372	21%	Sh. Nek Ram
								Sh. Anokhi Ram	S.C.F.	31,079	14%	
								Sh. Saran Das	Indept.	16,483	8%	
399	Mandi	1	5	1,80,037	180,037	90,640	50%	Sh. Anand Chand	Indept.	33,110	37%	
								Sh. Jogindar Sen	Congress	57,530	63%	Sh. Jogindar Sen
400	Chamba	1	11	1,74,770	1,74,770	54,157	31%	Sh. Padam Dev	Congress	20,889	39%	Sh. Padam Dev
								Sh. Tulsid Das				
								Sh. Kila Chand	Indept.	17,114	32%	
								Sh. Kashmir Singh	Communist	9,912	18%	
								Sh. Gurditta Mal	Indept.	4,880	9%	
								Sh. A. R. Sowel	Indept.	1,362	2%	

DETAILED RESULTS OF ELECTIONS (TERRITORIAL COUNCIL OF HIMACHAL PRADESH)

Sl. No. and Name of Constituency	Total number of Electors	Total No. of votes	Total No. of valid votes polled	Invalid votes	Percentage of valid votes	Name of Candidates	Votes polled	Party affiliation	Name of successful Candidate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Pangi	15,865	3,337	3,311	26	26%	Sh. Gureharan Singh Sh. Nek Chand Sh. Madho Ram	1,675 196 1,440	Congress Indept. Indept.	Sh. Gureharan Singh
2. Churah	31,566	15,923	15,465	458	23%	Sh. Amar Nath Sh. Avtar Chand Sh. Gauri Dass Sh. Chatro Ram Sh. Chumi Lal Sh. Dewan Singh	1,588 3,052 692 3,071 3,998 3,064	Indept. Congress S.C.F. Congress (R) Indept. Indept.	Sh. Chatro Ram Sh. Chumi Lal
3. Bhattiyat	12,865	4,442	4,442	—	35%	Sh. Jaiwant Ram Sh. Bhagat Ram Sh. Madho Ram	1,375 2,691 376	Congress Indept. Indept.	Sh. Bhagat Ram
4. Chamba	31,494	16,816	16,412	404	26%	Sh. Vidya Dhar Sh. Chattar Singh Sh. Achhru Ram Sh. Naurang Sh. Pihaju Sh. Chhaju Ram Sh. Mangat Ram	2,851 3,430 1,586 1,029 2,273 2,575 2,968	Congress Congress Jansangh S.C.F. Indept. Indept. Jansangh	Sh. Vidya Dhar Sh. Chattar Singh
5. Bharmaur	14,487	3,285	3,284	1	23%	Sh. Gurditta Mal Sh. Ram Chand Sh. Satya Prashad	1,181 1,000 1,103	Indept. Indept. Congress	Sh. Gurditta Mal
6. Jogindernagar	15,156	5,963	5,963	—	39%	Sh. Krishan Chander Sh. Khem Chand Sh. Tej Singh Sh. Fateh Singh Sh. Makar Dhwal Sh. Som Dev	1,623 1,186 531 2,134 271 218	Congress Indept. Indept. Indept. Indept. Jansangh	Sh. Fateh Singh

DETAILED RESULTS OF ELECTIONS (TERRITORIAL COUNCIL OF HIMACHAL PRADESH)—Contd.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7. Chauntra	17,627	8,190	8,190	8,190	—	47%	Sh. Jai Ram Sh. Ram Nath Sh. Lajpat Rai	1,186 5,299 1,705	Indept. Congress Indept.	Sh. Ram Nath
8. Dharampur	21,516	6,679	6,679	6,679	—	31%	Sh. Inder Singh Sh. Prabhu Sh. Sant Ram	2,148 763 3,768	Indept. Indept. Congress	Sh. Sant Ram
9. Sarkaghat	14,194	6,443	6,443	6,442	1	45%	Sh. Om Chand Sh. Bali Ram Sh. Lal Singh Sh. Sher Singh	2,779 540 743 2,380	Indept. Indept. Indept. Congress	Sh. Om Chand
10. Sundernagar	32,938	28,624	28,624	27,870	754	42%	Sh. Alam Sh. Tuli Ram Sh. Nakinhoo Sh. Tikka Lalit Sen Sh. Hinu Ram	1,816 2,208 10,728 11,820 1,298	Indept. Indept. Congress Congress Indept.	Sh. Nakinhoo Sh. Tikka Lalit Sen
11. Sadar	35,954	38,799	38,799	37,685	1,114	52%	Sh. N. D. Joshi Swami Krishna Nand	3,866 15,978	Indept. Congress	Swami Krishna Nand
							Sh. Gopi Ram Sh. Nathu	14,822 3,019	Congress Jansangh	Sh. Gopi Ram
12. Chachiot	36,902	33,949	33,949	33,081	868	45%	Sh. Karam Singh Sh. Dugla Sh. Piru Sh. Nek Singh	11,842 4,327 11,991 4,921	Congress Indept. Congress Indept.	Sh. Karam Singh Sh. Piru
13. Karsog	19,097	7,545	7,545	7,545	—	39%	Sh. Paras Ram Sh. Shiv Chand Sh. Som Krishan	4,844 350 2,351	Indept. Indept. Congress	Sh. Paras Ram

14. Ghumarwin	29,269	31,196	30,567	629	52%	Sh. Kanshi Ram	5,090	Congress	Sh. Narotam Dutt
						Sh. Narotam Dutt	10,700	Indept.	
						Sh. Majnu	5,324	Congress	
						Sh. Soda Ram	1,416	Indept.	
						Sh. Sardaroo	8,037	Indept.	
15. Geharwin	30,764	32,427	31,825	602	51%	Sh. Kuldip Singh	4,744	Congress	Sh. Hargobind Singh
						Sh. Gopi	5,585	Congress	
						Sh. Sinu	942	Independent	
						Sh. Santu	10,040	Independent	
						Sh. Hargobind Singh	10,514	Independent	
16. Bilaspur	14,210	7,919	7,917	2	56%	Sh. Gopal Dutt	2,260	Congress	Sh. Sant Ram Sant.
						Sh. Sant Ram Sant	5,657	Independent	
17. Solan	33,339	21,385	20,484	901	31%	Sh. Ikadashoo	1,275	S.C.F.	Sh. Keshav Ram
						Sh. Otvari	1,080	Independent	
						Sh. Kameshwar	1,967	Communist	
						Sh. Keshav Ram	3,185	Congress	
						Sh. Krishan Das	4,117	Congress	
						Sh. Gita Ram	406	Independent	
						Sh. Nagin Chander	4,863	P.S.P.	
						Sh. Bal Mukand	879	Independent	
						Sh. Ram Dass	2,712	Independent	
						Prem Lal	1,235	Independent	
18. Suni	20,508	8,308	8,300	8	41%	Sh. Bhaskra Nand	2,285	Independent	Sh. Rajinder Singh
						Sh. Rajinder Singh	3,456	Congress	
						Sh. Lila Dass	310	Independent	
						Sh. Hira Lal	1,014	Independent	
19. Kasumpti	37,340	24,909	23,302	1,607	31%	Sh. Keshav Ram	3,235	Independent	Sh. Pura Chand
						Sh. Devesh Singh	2,106	Independent	
						Sh. Durga Singh	737	Independent	
						Sh. Niranjan Singh	1,046	Independent	
						Sh. Pura Chand	4,183	S.C.F.	
						Sh. Basia	2,111	Independent	
						Sh. Mast Ram	562	Independent	
						Sh. Ram Krishan	1,702	Independent	
						Sh. Shiv Lal	1,221	Jansangh	
						Sh. Sadh Ram	4,362	Congress	
						Sh. Surinder Singh	244	Independent	
						Sh. Hira Singh	1,167	Independent	
						Sh. Hira Nand	626	Independent	

DETAILED RESULTS OF ELECTIONS (TERRITORIAL COUNCIL OF HIMACHAL PRADESH)—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20. Rampur	31,857	22,152	20,603	1,549	32%	Sh. Kishori Lal Sh. Kodru Sh. Gopi Nand Sh. Jai Behari Lal Sh. Durga Singh Sh. Dharam Sen Sh. Nalu Ram Sh. Basant Ram Sh. Ram Dayal	1,592 2,624 3,373 4,215 549 869 3,607 2,059	Independent Congress Independent Independent Independent S.C.F. Independent Independent	Sh. Jai Behari Lal Sh. Nalu Ram
21. Chini	17,047	4,222	4,216	6	25%	Sh. Gian Singh Sh. Goverdhan Singh Sh. Bai Bhadur Singh Sh. Roshan Lal	1,339 1,196 1,048 633	Congress Independent Jansangh S.C.F.	Sh. Gian Singh
22. Rajgarh	13,334	6,182	6,174	8	46%	Sh. Uttam Chand Sh. Nehar Singh	1,487 4,687	Congress Independent	Sh. Nehar Singh
23. Rohru	13,388	5,812	5,799	13	43%	Sh. Daulat Ram Sh. Bhagat Chand Smt. Shanti Devi Sh. Sanam Ram	700 2,561 1,091 1,447	Independent Independent Congress Independent	Sh. Bhagat Chand
24. Kotkhai	16,074	7,171	7,155	16	45%	Sh. Kahan Singh Sh. Keshav Ram Sh. Jai Lal Sh. Bala Nand Sh. Ram Lal Sh. Shankar Dass Sh. Hari Dass	656 1,014 253 2,005 2,278 380 569	Independent Independent Independent Congress Independent Independent Jansangh	Sh. Ram Lal

25. Chopal	19,804	6,432	6,404	28	32%	Sh. Dalip Singh Sh. Bhag Mal Sh. Raghur Singh Sh. Shiv Dass Sh. Sant Ram Sh. Hari Ram S/o Sidhia Sh. Hari Ram S/o Ram Dass	535 3,558 634 158 1,049 293 177	Independent Congress Independent Independent Independent Independent	Sh. Bhag Mal
26. Fachhad	35,006	21,013	20,409	604	29%	Sh. Jeet Singh Sh. Durga Dutt Sh. Dhania Sh. Padam Singh Sh. Bhajju Sh. Manga	6,878 2,960 1,349 2,204 734 6,284	Congress Independent Independent P.S.P. Independent Congress	Sh. Jeet Singh Sh. Manga
27. Rainka	36,473	23,882	23,471	411	32%	Sh. Guman Singh Sh. Sawan Ram Sh. Partap Singh Sh. Siri Ram	9,780 2,165 10,251 1,275	Congress P.S.P. Congress P.S.P.	Sh. Guman Singh Sh. Partap Singh
28. Paonta	16,741	7,394	7,390	4	44%	Sh. Kalyan Singh Sh. Baldev Singh	4,499 2,891	Congress P.S.P.	Sh. Kalyan Singh
29. Nahar	12,344	5,193	5,193	—	42%	Sh. Hitindra Singh Sh. Ishwar Chand	3,579 1,614	Congress P.S.P.	Sh. Hitindra Singh

7. DEPOSITS AND FORFEITURES

The amount of deposits received along with the nomination papers of the candidates were deposited into the Treasury into the Revenue Deposits. In all 28 candidates filed their nomination papers for 4 seats in the House of the People in three Parliamentary Constituencies out of which one was double-member constituency. Four of the candidates belonged to Scheduled Castes and they deposited Rs. 1,000.00 and the rest of the 24 candidates deposited Rs. 12,000.00 as security-money. Deposits of the candidates who withdrew in time and of the candidates who were declared elected were refunded to them after the result of the elections had been published in the Official Gazette. A sum of Rs. 4,250 was forfeited to the Government which was security-money of retired candidates and of such other candidates who could not secure as many votes in favour of them as were required to save their security.

8. CONCLUSION

In spite of heavy rains upto the eve of the date of poll and despite devastating fire which overtook the building of the Himachal Pradesh Secretariat just a fortnight before the actual poll and wherein much of the election material, such as posters, symbols, identity slips, passes for polling agents, instructions to the voters, reserved stock of ballot papers, brass seals and rubber stamps etc. to be distributed to the polling parties and all relevant directions and office correspondence, received from the Election Commission since its infancy in the Union Territory, was totally gutted out, the polling had been smooth and peaceful without the slightest change in the programme already chalked out and finalised. All election material, posters etc., mentioned above had to be prepared again without loss of a minute with the appreciable and unprecedented labour of the skelton staff at the Head Office of the Election Department which had to reconstruct most of the old record by memories in cases requiring immediate action.

Besides the above elections, the Election Department also got conducted elections to the Local Bodies of Nahan Town of Sirmur district and Theog Small Town Committee of Mahasu district.

XXVIII. PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

GENERAL

The Public Relations Department of this Administration is still in the infancy, as it was established only in the last months

of 1954, when we were entering in the last phase of the First Five-Year Plan. The Department, therefore, had to face considerable burden during its organisational stage in the previous years. It had to stand tests at various fronts like the press and field publicity. Looking to these factors, the Department has done satisfactory work.

During 1957, the Department took steps to strengthen its administrative machinery by setting up three more subordinate offices that of Assistant Public Relations Officers at Bilaspur and in the Backward Areas of Chini and Pangi.

During 1957, the Department carried out its activities in the following directions:—

(I) PRESS PUBLICITY

1. *Magazine*.—The Hindi monthly Magazine, “Himprasth”, which is an official organ of the Administration was regularly brought out during the year. On the occasions of Himachal Day on the 15th April and Independence Day in August, special number of the Magazines were taken out. The Magazine is becoming popular. The number of subscribers is on the increase. Articles relating to agricultural, developmental, educational, social and cultural activities of the Pradesh are published in the Magazine.

2. *Press Notes and Press Releases*.—During the period from May to December, 1957, 207 Press Notes and 74 Press Releases were issued. Apart from these employment notices were also issued. A special Himachal Day supplement was got published in leading Newspapers of Northern India on 15th April, 1957.

3. *Handbills*.—During the year the following handbills were prepared by this Department:—

- (a) Two posters regarding Second Five-Year Plan.
- (b) Two posters regarding Fire Prevention Week.
- (c) One poster regarding Regional Hill Cattle and Poultry Show.
- (d) Three posters regarding Removal of Untouchability.
- (e) One poster regarding Independence Day Celebrations.
- (f) One poster regarding World Sports Festival.

(II) FIELD PUBLICITY

1. *Community Listening Scheme*.—During the year 137 radio sets were purchased by the Department under the following schemes for the enlightenment of the masses:—

(a) Fifty per cent Subsidy Scheme of Government of India	125 sets
(b) Removal of Untouchability	10 sets
(c) Welfare of Scheduled and Tribal Areas	2 sets
TOTAL	<u>137 sets</u>

The following number of sets were installed by the Department in the rural areas of the Pradesh:—

(a) Mahasu district	151 sets
(b) Bilaspur district	62 sets
(c) Sirmur district	126 sets
(d) Chamba district	106 sets
(e) Mandi district	84 sets
TOTAL	<u>529 sets</u>

For the implementation of the Community Listening Schemes successfully "Maintenance, and Servicing Scheme" for the Radio Sets installed in Himachal Pradesh was introduced by this Department. Under this scheme facilities for repairing on spot or at the nearest Maintenance Servicing Centres and proper maintenance of the radio sets have been provided in the rural areas. The following Radio Centres have been opened in different districts of the Pradesh—

(i) District Servicing Centres at Headquarters.—	
<i>Mandi/Chamba/Nahan</i>	4
(ii) <i>Maintenance Centres in—</i>	—
(a) Mahasu district	6
(b) Chamba district	4
(c) Mandi district	4
(d) Sirmur district	3
(e) Bilaspur district	1
TOTAL	<u>18</u>

Under the said scheme three Assistant Radio Engineers and fourteen Radio Mechanics have been appointed during the year.

2. *Film Shows*.—To enlighten and educate the people of the Pradesh five Mobile Units are being maintained, one in each of the Districts. Film shows are given in the interior as also in the Tribal and Backward Areas of Chini and Pangi. Documentaries on various educational, development and cultural subjects were exhibited. Besides these, Indian News Reels received from the Film Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, were also shown. The following number of schemes were arranged in the Districts:—

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Shows</i>	<i>Audience</i>
Mahasu	130	60,000
Bilaspur	41	26,625
Mandi	19	49,900
Chamba	126	80,000
Sirmur	109	54,690

3. *Exhibition*.—Five-Year Plan Exhibitions were arranged by the Public Relations Department and Exhibition Division of Government of India, on the occasions of all important fairs and festivals, to popularise the Plan.

During the year, new exhibits relating to the Second Five-Year Plan will be purchased by the Department. One Art Assistant has also been appointed for the preparation of exhibits about the Second Plan of the Pradesh.

4. *Songs and Dramas' Scheme*.—During the year, equipment for Dramatic Units amounting to Rs. 1,260 was purchased for the Districts. Drama Inspectors to organise the dramatic shows in districts were also appointed under the scheme. During the Five-Year Plan Publicity Week in the Pradesh, local Dramatic troupes organised shows which related to developmental activities.

5. *Fairs and Festivals*.—Necessary arrangements for advance publicity in respect of important fair and festivals, *i.e.*, like Lavi Fair at Rampur, Minjar Fair at Chamba, Shivratri Fair at Mandi and Renuka Fair at Renuka were made by the Department. Film shows and other informative items were also exhibited to the public during the fairs.

(III) INFORMATION CENTRES

For providing guidance and facilities to the visitors, the District Information Centres at Chamba, Mandi and Nahan

have been attached to the offices of the District Public Relations Officers.

(IV) PLAN PUBLICITY WEEK

To popularise the Five-Year Plan and to secure the peoples' popular support for its success "Five-Year Plan Publicity Week" was organised by the Department. The Mobile Units and Exhibition Division of the Government of India also participated in the celebrations.

(V) TOURISM

The Pradesh is ideally suited for the development of tourists. The Himachal Pradesh Administration is, therefore, making every possible efforts to encourage tourist traffic to this beautiful side of the country, with this end in view all possible facilities are being provided to the tourists at places of tourists importance.

(VI) ADVERTISEMENT

The holiday resorts like Narkanda, Renuka, Khajar and Rewalsar etc. are being publicised so that home and foreign tourists and hickons are attracted to these places.

(VII) AMENDMENT

Amenities such as crockery, cutlery, furniture, beddings, etc., are being provided in rest-houses at places of tourists resorts. In addition to this, books for setting up small libraries, binoculars, radio sets, have been purchased for the recreation of the visitors. A set of fishing teckles has been bought for the boat fishing resort for the use of anglies. In order that the tourists may be able to get milk and eggs etc. at reasonable rates subsidy for the purchase of cow and birds has been sanctioned to the *Chowkidars* of some of the rest-houses. Seven Cabul Pal Tents with Bathroom and *Verandah* etc. have been purchased to be kept in rest-houses which are frequently visited by tourists so that they can be given shelter in tents when accommodation in rest-houses is not available.

In order to provide facilities to pilgrims the Department have incurred expenditure amount to Rs. 3,250. Pilgrims were provided food and transport at cheaper rates.

Steps are being taken to develop the three lakes of the Pradesh, *viz.*, Renuka, Khajar and Rewalsar into Tourists Centres. A small wooden boat is provided at Khajar and one Motor Boat is being purchased for Renuka lake.

In order to add to the beauty of Khajar lake a proposal to take electricity from Chamba to Khajar is under the active consideration of the Administration. The work is proposed to be executed on matching basis between the Public Works and Tourist Departments.

(VIII) WINTER SPORTS AND GOLFING

The Winter Sports, Kufri, and the Golf Club, Naldera, have been taken over by the Administration. These sports are becoming more and more popular and attract large number of sports enthusiasts, both Indians and Foreigners. For the convenience of the hikers the Department is getting some short cuts and bridle-paths improved.

Hospitality Committees have been constituted in all the Municipal and Notified Areas for assisting the Department in providing accommodation, comfort and information and facilities to the tourists.

In view of the fact that no Tourists Centre could be opened. Receptionist has been appointed at the Headquarters to keep contact with the intending tourists and provide with all required information about the place they intended to visit.

(IX) PHOTO COVERAGE

During the calendar year 1957, the Photo Section covered the following functions.—

- (1) Their Holinesses Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama's tour to Himachal Pradesh.
- (2) Republic Day, 1957.
- (3) Shivratri at Mandi, 1957.
- (4) Development and Cultural Activities in Mandi district.
- (5) Lieutenant Governor's tour to Bilaspur and Mandi, April-May, 1957—Himachal Day.
- (6) Fire Accident of Himachal Pradesh Secretariat.
- (7) Inauguration of Book Festival and Exhibition at Simla.
- (8) Rani Saheba Bhadri presides over annual function of Kasturba Training Centre at Durgapur.
- (9) Conference of University Planning Farms at Simla.
- (10) Himachal Pradesh General Elections.
- (11) Red Cross Fair at Raj Niwas, 1957.

- (12) Inauguration of Central Tourist Advisory Committee Meeting at Cecil Hotel.
- (13) Smt. Indira Gandhi's tour to Bilaspur and Mandi during June, 1957.
- (14) Lieutenant Governor's visit to Brot during June, 1957.
- (15) Lieutenant Governor's visit to Solan to inaugurate *Van-Mahotsava*, July, 1957.
- (16) Visit of Government of India's Press Party to Lieutenant Governor.
- (17) Inauguration of Home Science Training in Himachal Pradesh at Mashobra.
- (18) Photographs of New Building site of Snowdon Hospital.
- (19) Inauguration of Inter-District Police Tournaments at Annandale.
- (20) Independence Day, Inauguration of Territorial Council.
- (21) Election of Chairman of Himachal Pradesh Territorial Council.
- (22) Distribution of Certificates to Gram Sewaks at Beni Agno Training School Charabara, by Lieutenant Governor.
- (23) Lieutenant Governor presides over B. M. College Annual Day at Kali Bari.
- (24) Solan Fair, 1957.
- (25) Prize distribution at Golf Tournaments.
- (26) Prize distribution at R. N. Badminton Club Tournament.
- (27) Visit of Governor of Western Tibet to Raj Niwas.
- (28) Development Activities in Upper Bushahr and Lavi Fair, 1957.
- (29) Lieutenant Governor's visit to Bilaspur and Mandi during 1957.

PHOTOGRAPHS

	<i>Nos.</i>
1. Photographs released to Press	860
2. Photographs supplied to Government of India for various purposes	215
3. Photographs for insertion in 'Himprasth' and Advertisement	198
4. Photographs for Rest-Houses and Publicity ..	159

	<i>Nos.</i>
5. Translites for Display	9
6. Photographs for Exhibition	35
7. Photographs for Articles in Newspapers.. .. .	253
8. Photographs issued to Lieutenant Governor and Government Officials	316
9. Photographs issued to District Public Relations Officers.. .. .	513
10. Photographs prepared for Record	815

XXIX.—HIMACHAL PRADESH ADMINISTRATION PRESS

The Press continued to print and supply various forms and registers for the use of Himachal Pradesh Administration offices. In addition, the Press is also publishing the State Gazette and other Publications of the Administration. The following are some of the special features, which record an improvement on the last years' working:—

1. The following new machines have been installed in the Press during the year under report:—

(i) Treadle Printing Machines	11"x16"	2 Nos.
(ii) Hard Press	18"x22"	1 No.
(iii) Lever Cutter	42"	1 No.
(iv) Shikanja (Binder)		1 No.
(v) Paper Cutting Machine		1 No.
(vi) Perforating Machine		1 No.
(vii) Type High Numbering Machine		36 Nos.

The printing capacity of the Press has increased considerably from 45,000 impressions per day to 65,000 impressions per day. 1,644 orders were received upto December, 1957, and 2,064 orders were completed during the year as against 1,662 orders received and 1,600 orders completed during the previous year.

2. The Book Depot running in this Press has pushed up the sale of publication worth Rs. 10,000 approximately as compared with that of Rs. 7,000 of the last year. Book Depot is helping to a great extent the people of Himachal Pradesh in securing the State Gazette, Acts, etc., and to become familiar with day-to-day Rules and Acts of the Administration in force. Central publications are also sold in this Book Depot.

3. The functioning of Stationery Office has, however, received a set-back on account of the procurement system

having been changed. Himachal Pradesh has been declared by the Government of India as non-paying Department and as such all supplies are to be obtained from the Stationery Office, Calcutta. Indents duly consolidated for whole of the Himachal Pradesh Administration have already been placed with the Controller, Printing and Stationery, Government of India, Calcutta, but the supplies are yet awaited. However, to meet the emergent requirements of the departments affected by the Secretariat fire, stationery worth Rs. 23,000 was purchased and supplied to fire affected offices.

4. As for the Standard forms, consolidated indent has been placed on the Manager, Forms Store, Calcutta. Supplies from that quarter also are still awaited, while essential forms (dealing with pay and allowances) have, however, been printed in the Press and are being supplied to meet the day-to-day requirements of the offices.

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