

IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

– A CASE STUDY OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sponsored by

**Planning Commission,
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**Asia Pacific Socio–Economic Research Institute,
New Delhi**

Impact Assessment Study of Socio-Economic Development Programmes – A case Study of Himachal Pradesh

CONTENTS

- (i) Acknowledgements
- (ii) Executive Summary
- Chapter - 1 Introduction
- Chapter - 2 Development Profile of Solan District
- Chapter - 3 Kandaghat Block – Development Scenario
- Chapter - 4 Micro-Level Investigations in the Study Area
- Chapter - 5 Panchayati Raj Institutions, People’s Participation and Selection of Beneficiaries
- Chapter - 6 Main Findings of the Study
- Chapter - 7 Recommendations and Suggestions
- (iii) Annexures
 - (A) List of Beneficiaries Identified for the Survey
 - (B) List of Officers Contacted during the Study
 - (C) Administrative and Technical Staff at Block Level
 - (D) Community Assets Created and Maintained under JRY
 - (E) Community Assets Created under EAS
- (iv) References

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Impact Assessment Study of Socio-Economic Development Programmes in Himachal Pradesh, sponsored by the Planning Commission, Government of India has been conducted by Asia Pacific Socio-Economic Research Institute, New Delhi from December 1999 to February 2000.

2. For socio-economic development of the country – a cherished goal before the planners since the launch of the First Five Year Plan – development strategy has undergone important adaptations in successive Plans reflecting both changing conditions and fresh experiences. 'Trickle Down Theory' of the first two decades of planned development was replaced by direct interventionist policy for target oriented groups. Expansion of employment opportunities was found necessary for poverty alleviation and effective utilization of human resources for economic and social development.

3. Himachal Pradesh, a North Indian hill state and one of the 13 hill state & regions of the country, has incidence of poverty of 28.44 percent which is lower than the national average. Even rural poverty at 30.34% is less than the average for all other Indian States. Of course, incidence of poverty in rural tribal areas is higher at 63.74 percent than the all-India average of 51.94 percent. Himachal Pradesh has created a new concept in socio-economic development of hill areas and is viewed as a model of development for other hill areas in India.

4. The main objective of the Study was to assess the qualitative improvement in the Living standard of the rural people and the disadvantaged groups in the society through the feedback on various socio-economic programmes implemented in the state and Solan district during 1996-97 to 1998-99.

Development Profile of Solan District

5. Solan district – a non-tribal district – is agriculturally advance district. Viewing from the angle of incidence of poverty, it is ranked in the middle with five districts having higher incidence and six districts with lower percentage of people below the poverty line. It has an elevation between 300 metres to 3000 metres above the mean sea level. Three valleys – Saproon, Doon and Kunihar – are most fertile regions of the district which is otherwise mountainous terrain. The district has the highest concentration of Scheduled Caste population (31.27% of the total population) among all the districts in the State. Main occupation of the rural population is agriculture with 66.68% of them engaged in agriculture and allied activities. Congenial agro climatic factors have led to production of off-season vegetables such as tomatoes, peas, hill capsicum, cauliflower, etc. which has contributed substantially towards increasing the income of the agriculturists in the district. Its proximity to markets in the neighbouring plain states has attracted a few industries in the foothills at Parwanoo. With the creation of educational infrastructure, district has achieved literacy rate of 63.3 percent. Health facilities are reasonably satisfactory. Socio-economic profile of the district is presented on pages 15.

6. Objectives and contents of all development programmes alongwith modifications introduced by the state government in the centrally sponsored programmes have been discussed in detail in Chapter II. Secondary data relating to physical achievements during the reference period of the study of the centrally sponsored Rural Poverty Alleviation (RPA) programmes, the State Sector Schemes and Basic Minimum Services present a picture of satisfactory progress.

7. All the seven components of the Basic Minimum Services (BMS) which form the core of social sector programmes have presented a picture of satisfactory progress. Enrolment of children in the age group of 6-14 years has increased over the period and 89 new primary schools were

opened in the district in one-year i.e. in 1998-99. But majority of these schools has no building. Similarly, 20 per cent of the positions of JBT teachers are still vacant. Gaps do exist in the supply of safe drinking water and connectivity of villages.

8. Three major players of the third sector – RUCHI, SUTRA and PAGVS – have made important contribution in formation of self help Groups, increasing awareness about the programmes, women's rights, making Mahila Mandals self-dependent, supply of plants and imparting training in scientific methods of cultivation of off-season vegetables.

Kandaghat Block Development Scenario.

9 Kandaghat block, one of the five blocks in the district, was selected for Micro-level investigations as it has domination of rural population, concentration of Scheduled Castes and highest incidence of poverty. Sample households numbering 449 from the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families' list prepared for the Eighth Five Year Plan were interviewed through a pre-structured Beneficiary Schedule-cum-Questionnaire (Family Profile). Reference period of the Study is the last three years viz., 1996-97 to 1998-99.

10. In Kandaghat Block, agriculture is the mainstay of the people. More than two-third of the geographical area of the Block is under permanent pastures. Total area sown is just 19 percent; out of which less than four percent is irrigated. 93% of the area is under cereal crops; vegetables and pulses off-season vegetables, floriculture and mushrooms growing are the major income earners for the farmers in the block.

11. Kandaghat Block with five senior higher secondary schools, seven high schools, 18 middle schools and 96 primary schools, has very good educational facilities. Health facilities through both the systems – Allopathic and Ayurvedic – are well developed in the Block.

12. A number of socio-economic development programmes comprising (a) Centrally approved rural poverty alleviation programmes and social assistance and state sector social security programmes (b) Basic minimum service and (c) Special component plan and other programmes for the welfare of Schedule Tribes and other backward classes are being implemented in the Block also. Providing shelter to the BPL families during the last three years (1996-97 to 1998-99) under Public Housing Assistance has been quite impressive. Progress of these programmes in Kandaghat Block during the reference period as per the data made available, has been quite good. .

Micro Level Investigation in the Study Area

13. Family Profiles of the sample households through door to door interaction with the heads of households were completed in 13 Gram Panchayats out of 23 Panchayats in the Block. For the selection of households, the cluster sample approach was followed. A key/nodal village with maximum number of BPL families and with relative concentration of SC/ST population was identified in each of the sample Panchayat. The complete enumeration of BPL families for their social status shows that 70 per cent belong to Schedule Castes. As regards structure of land holdings and occupational pattern, majority of the households falls in the category of marginal farmers having land upto 11 Bighas.

14. Overall evaluation of the programmes shows that two-third of the sample households received benefit under one scheme or the other, taking the group organizer in each DWCRA group as one beneficiary. By including all members of the group as beneficiaries, the percentage of beneficiaries increases to more than seventy-three. As regards rural poverty alleviation programmes, maximum number of beneficiaries (53.45%) received benefit under Public Housing

Assistance, i.e. both under Indira Awaas Yojana and Gandhi Kutir Yojana. 69.5 percent of the beneficiaries are Scheduled Castes.

15. Under Self-Employment and Entrepreneurship Development programmes, 41 sample BPL families were provided IRDP assistance. 33 families acquired assets of primary sector and the rest of secondary and tertiary sectors. A few beneficiaries expressed dissatisfaction over the no-good quality breed animals handed over to them by the concerned officials. Secondly, legacy of the populist measures of the past was observed since willful defaulters of the IRDP loans are very much there though they do possess paying capacity. DWCRA groups of course are functioning successfully as all of them are engaged in only one activity, i.e. procurement of quality seeds for off-season vegetables.

16. Wage Employment Programme – JRY, EAS and MWS – in the area have focus on maintenance and creation of durable community and social assets. Generation of employment has remained the secondary objective. All the three wage employment programmes are implemented by the elected Gram Panchayats. During the reference period under JRY, 97 community works were completed. Under EAS, thirty-six projects were completed against an expenditure of Rs. 11.94 Lakhs.

17. Schemes under Public Housing Assistance Indira Awaas Yojana and Gandhi Kutir Yojana have found favour with every BPL family. Demonstration effect is so strong that demand for free house by almost all those families who received benefit under any other scheme or no benefit at all has been made. Of course, all the beneficiaries had to spend additional amount on construction of houses. In some cases, amount spent has gone in the range of Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,50,000, which has put a question mark on the eligibility of some families. Since the cost of transportation of building material is quite high in the hill areas, Rs. 15-16 thousand additional expense appear justified and ask for revision in the prescribed ceiling for IAY. Sixty-nine sample households availed assistance under CRSP and SRSP.

18. Benefits derived by the BPL families from the execution of rural development programs have made a qualitative impact on the standard of living of the people as witnessed from their houses; assets acquired and increase in income. Intangible benefits have been provided through creation of durable community and social assets. Every Panchayat has one or more primary schools, a middle school, primary health centre or sub-centre, and a post office. Telecommunication facilities are available in the area at unimaginably low price, at local call rates over a vast area from Shimla to Kalka and Chandigarh.

19. Social Assistance Programmes of the Central Government and Social Security programmes of the State Government for pension for the old, widows, physically handicapped persons belonging to the BPL families have benefited 51 sample households. Lack of awareness about the social security schemes of the Center and the State is one reason for not availing assistance under these schemes by the rural poor.

20. A number of respondents who did not receive any benefit under these programmes have advanced reasons for non-receipt as lack of information about the targets for their Panchayat, ignorance about the social welfare schemes, location of the block headquarter being more than 50 kms away from the village and no voice in the Gram Panchayat.

PRIs, People's Participation and Selection Procedure.

21. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are quite active and are executing the responsibilities assigned to them. The State Government devolved powers, functions and responsibilities of fifteen departments to PRIs in 1996. Among the elected Gram Panchayat members, 30 percent are women. In eight Panchayats, women are the Pradhans. People are actively participating in

the local level planning and execution of development projects directly and through their elected representatives.

22. There is well articulate procedure for the selection of beneficiaries in the Gram Sabhas. People invariably attend the Gram Sabha meetings in the month of March when their names for benefits under various schemes are finalized. In the given environ in the society people having influence and contacts get precedence over others in receiving benefits. Of course, the state has relatively more conducive environment for development and less prone to undue influences.

Main Findings and Recommendations

23. Socio-economic development programmes are being implemented in true letter and spirit in majority of the cases. On one hand subsidy under expanded IRDP has shown the State governments concern for the poor and on the other inclusion of non-entitled families in the BPL list has eroded this spirit.

24 Study team has found that, during the reference period the socio-economic programmes particularly the public housing assistance have improved the social living standard of the beneficiaries. Assistance given for improvement of land and farming activities has contributed comparatively more to improving their economic standard of living rather than benefits under IRDP. Creation of community and social assets through wage employment programmes has brought intangible benefits to the BPL families.

25 Majority of the people depend on land-based activities for their livelihood as almost every family has a piece of land whatever be its size and type. In many pockets, problem of wild animals and monkeys damaging crops and lack of irrigation facilities have made life of the people a little difficult. Coordinated effort for the first problem and lift irrigation from Ashwini and Giri rivers for the second problem is the answer.

26. BPL lists contain the names of those who have higher income levels and larger land holdings. Obviously such families are not entitled to be included in the BPL/IRDP lists which are supposed to reflect the ground reality of social and economic conditions of the people. Gram Panchayats need to be more vigilant, bold and impartial for getting the poor their right claim.

27. Lack of awareness of some developmental programmes particularly relating to social assistance and social security programmes was observed while conducting the study. For dissemination of information of various rural poverty alleviation and social security schemes, village information boards containing details of each scheme in local language are required to be put up in each Panchayat Ghar.

28. Under IRDP, the practice of handing over unproductive assets has proved burden some to the poor. Willful default of repayment of loans by those who posses paying capacity was also intimated. Beneficiary should have full freedom to select and purchase productive assets. The recovery procedure needs to be streamlined and simplified.

29. Focus on creation of durable community and social assets through the implementation of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Employment Assurance Scheme is laudable but record relating to generation of employment must be maintained. Unemployed rural youth should be registered and issued green cards for EAS projects.

30. Transportation cost of building material in hill areas is quite high. Assistance amount of Rs. 22,000 under Indira Awaas Yojana, just 10% more than in plains, is not adequate. It is recommend that the amount of assistance under IAY should be increased to Rs 35,000. Similarly, under Gandhi Kutir Yojana, the assistance amount should be raised to Rs 30,000.

31. Despite the state governments having devolved powers, functions and responsibilities of 15 departments to Panchayati Raj Institutions, they have failed to exercise their control over the functioning of these departments. Close supervision by Gram Panchayats, of education and health departments, to begin with, would improve educational standard and health facilities, which are necessary for better living standards.

32. Maintenance of basic and necessary statistics for proper planning is lacking at the block level. Central Planning Commission should assign priority to the maintenance of data relating to basic statistics of land use and human resources for grass route planning. Computerization of inventory statistical information at block level is strongly recommended.

INTRODUCTION

Socio-economic development of the country has always remained a cherished goal before the planners since launching of the First Five-Year Plan. Emphasis in different components of the growth strategy has, of course, been changing in the successive Five-Year Plans. In the first three Five Year Plans, economic growth was attempted believing in 'Trickle Down Theory' which argued that growth in GNP and per capita would percolate down to all sectors of the economy, strata of the society and create jobs, remove poverty and bring down general welfare. As these Plans form a continuing process in terms of investments and benefits and also present a picture of evolution in basic socio-economic policies, successive plans had important adaptations from the earlier phase reflecting both changing conditions and fresh experiences. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, it was realized that reduction in the unemployment and consequential poverty in the country could be achieved only after the adoption of direct interventionist policy of target oriented approach. In other words, the need for special poverty alleviation programmes for the disadvantaged sections of the population and areas of the country was identified in early seventies.

1.2 The Fifth and Sixth Five-Year Plans continued the strategy with some corrections. The Seventh Plan recognized that employment generation should be at the center of any poverty alleviation programme. Implementation of various programmes was not so encouraging and the backlog of unemployment at the end of each successive plan kept on increasing. Realizing the enormity of unemployment problem, the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992-97) emphasized that accelerated expansion of employment opportunities is necessary for poverty alleviation and effective utilization of human resources for economic and social development.

1.3 Over the last five decades it has been observed that the share of industry sector in total employment has not registered much increase while the share of agriculture sector has remained around 70 per cent. The experience also shows that organized industry sector has failed to make any perceptible impact on the magnitude of poverty and Employment. The reason is that organized private sector has a strong preference for using capital in place of labour. Most of the industries use imported technologies, which are of labour saving nature.

1.4 Secondly, it is also true that the states and regions, which have developed agriculturally, have overcome the problem of unemployment and poverty better than the underdeveloped regions and states. Growth of agriculture had direct effect in absorption of labour in agriculture and its indirect contribution includes expansion of off-farm employment opportunities induced by rising agricultural income. The share of non-agricultural employment had increased in those regions where agricultural prosperity had been achieved. However, this has posed a problem for the sector itself. The developed regions, especially areas that have witnessed growth due to technological breakthrough, have not been able to maintain the growth momentum of the past due to tapering off of the production surface and nearly full exploitation of their natural resources of land and water. Even the current level of production is being sustained by heavy subsidization of inputs and system of price support programmes. which the government is finding more and more difficult to provide. The volume of subsidies has gone so high that it has started eating into the major share of development expenditure and thus affected the resources for infrastructure development.

Himachal Pradesh – Brief Introduction

1.5 Hill areas in India constitute 21 percent of total geographical area and nine percent of total population of the country. The hill areas hold basic life support system and natural resources. A large part of population in the plains is dependent on hill resources especially of

Himalayan region. Most of the perennial rivers in the country originate and have their watershed in the Himalayas.

1.6 Out of 13 hill states and regions, Himachal Pradesh is observed to be the most progressive state, which has made remarkable achievements in socio-economic development of its people. The state is being viewed as a model for development of Hindukush Himalayan region. The state was purposively selected for undertaking the study to examine the experience of Himachal Pradesh and to draw some lessons to be applicable to other hill areas. The state has created a new concept in the development of the hill economy through transformation brought about in agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry (Verma and Pratap, 1992).

1.7 Himachal Pradesh is located in the northern part of the country. It has an international border with Tibet in the east, Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir in the north, Punjab in the west and southwest and Haryana and Uttar Pradesh in the south. The state forms part of western Himalayan Zone. It has a hilly terrain, mountainous and undulating topography with altitude ranging from 350 to 6,975 meters above mean sea level.

1.8 Total geographical area of the state is 55,673 sq. kms. Its population, as per 1991 census, is 51,70,877 residing in 16,997 villages and 53 towns providing a density of 93 persons per sq. kms. Villages in the state are scattered and small. Average population per inhabited village is 278. Schedule Castes constitute 25.34 per cent and Scheduled Tribes 4.22 per cent of the total population. Schedule Tribes are concentrated in tribal districts of Kinnaur and Lahaul & Spiti and Pangi valley of Chamba district. For administrative purposes and implementation of development programmes, H.P. is divided into 12 districts, 73 Community Development Blocks. In addition, 2757 elected Gram Panchayats are taking active part in implementing rural development programmes.

1.9 The incidence of poverty in Himachal Pradesh is lower than the national average. Based on the latest estimates of percentage of people below the poverty line for 1993-94, it was 28.44% as against the all India average of 35.97%. In rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, 30.34% persons were living below the poverty line against 37.27% for rural India. The incidence of poverty in urban areas of the state was only 9.18% as against 32.36% urban population of India below the poverty line. Only the percentage of Schedule Tribes population in rural areas of Himachal Pradesh at 63.94% was higher than the all India percentage at 51.94% of scheduled Tribes below poverty line in rural areas. Table 1.1 shows the state-wise percentage of people below the poverty line.

Table 1.1

State-wise Percentage of Persons below the Poverty Line (1993-94)

State	Rural %	Urban %	Total %
Andhra Pradesh	15.92	38.33	22.19
Assam	45.01	7.73	40.86
Bihar	58.21	34.50	54.96
Gujarat	22.18	27.89	24.21
Haryana	28.02	16.38	25.05
Himachal Pradesh	30.34	09.18	28.44
Karnataka	29.88	40.14	33.16
Kerala	25.75	24.55	25.43

Madhya Pradesh	40.64	48.3	42.52
Maharashtra	37.93	35.1	36.86
Orissa	49.72	41.64	48.56
Punjab	11.95	11.35	11.77
Rajasthan	26.46	30.49	27.41
Tamil Nadu	32.48	39.77	35.03
Uttar Pradesh	42.28	35.39	40.85
West Bengal	40.80	22.41	35.66
All India	37.27	32.36	35.97

Source: Planning Commission, Government of India, Press Release dated 11.3.1997. Figures for Himachal Pradesh have been added in the table from planning commission (state plan division) note of the Principal Advisor (SP) for annual plan 1999-2000.

B – Study of the Socio-Economic Development Programmes

1.10 The present Study sponsored by the Monitoring Division of the Planning Commission; Government of India is an attempt to bring out the feedback on qualitative impact of various socio-economic developments Programmes being implemented in Solan district of Himachal Pradesh. This Study was conducted in Solan district in December 1999 to February 2000 to assess the contribution of socio-economic development Programmes to poverty alleviation and creation of an enabling environ which would foster further development initiatives in the region under study. In other words, it is to assess the impact of these Programmes on the standard of living of the people.

1.11 The main objective of the study was to assess the impact of various social development programmes in education, health care and family planning sectors and rural poverty alleviation programmes of self and wage employment generation. The specific objectives of the Study were to ascertain whether:

the programmes have been implemented in their true letter and spirit;

the programmes are reaching the targeted groups and beneficiaries;

the programmes' benefits are realized in full and are in concomitant with the needs of the targeted community;

the involvement of the rural community (Participatory Approach) and Panchayati Raj Institutions have been there in implementation of those programmes which have been entrusted to them; and

There has been qualitative improvement in the living standard of the rural people and the disadvantaged groups in the society.

C - Selection of the District

1.12 Out of the 12 districts in the state of Himachal Pradesh, two districts namely Lahaul & Spiti and Kinnaur are tribal areas, which have a distinct identity and are vastly different from non-tribal areas in almost all respects. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for these areas is formulated in addition to the normal five-year plan for implementation of various programmes. Because of the difficult

accessibility of the areas and difference in customs and tradition, living styles and weightage of TSP, the tribal districts were not considered while making selection of the district for field study. Among the non-tribal districts, Solan is found to be more advanced agriculturally and in the field of animal husbandry. It is thought the role of this sector in creating employment opportunities and removal of poverty in comparison to direct interventionist policies might provide some insight for future planning. Viewing the incidence of poverty in all the districts of the state, it is ranked in the middle with six districts having lower percentage and five districts higher percentage as shown in Table 1.2 below:

Table:
District-wise Rural BPL Households in Himachal Pradesh

1.2

S.No.	District	Total	BPL H/H	% age Col 3 to 4
1.	Bilaspur	63,096	15,225	24.13
2.	Chamba	70,009	15,564	22.23
3.	Hamirpur	79,069	17,602	23.14
4.	Kangra	2,40,293	55,299	23.01
5.	Kinnaur	13,669	2,865	26.85
6.	Kullu	52,724	12,353	23.43
7.	Lahaul & Spiti	6,446	2,424	37.43
8.	Mandi	1,66,728	53,455	32.06
9.	Shimla	88,055	30,239	34.24
10.	Sirmaur	57,448	16,960	29.52
11.	Solan	63,135	18,511	29.32
12.	Una	75,308	18,373	24.40
	Total H.P.	9,69,980	2,58,859	26.69

Source: Rural development Department, Himachal Pradesh. Given in Brief Facts: Himachal Pradesh 1998, P.71

D - Selection of the Block

1.13 Solan district has five community development blocks namely Nalagarh, Dharampur, Solan, Kunihar and Kandaghat. Composition of rural & urban population, concentration of schedule caste population and incidence of poverty in all the blocks is given in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3
Percentage of Rural, Urban and S. C. Population and Incidence of Poverty

Block	Percentage of Total Population			Incidence of Poverty
	Rural	Urban Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Caste	
Nalagarh	94.49	05.51	25.49	26.82

Dharampur	86.47	13.53	39.50	25.19
Solan	62.62	37.38	35.59	21.63
Kunihar	97.09	02.91	29.43	30.14
Kandaghat	100	00.00	38.29	38.25

Source: District Rural Development Agency, Solan, BPL Families List for Ninth Plan, P. I-VI

1.14 Criteria adopted for the selection of one block in the district considered the following points:

- (I) Rural population in the block ;
- (II) Comparative incidence of poverty: and
- (III) Concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes:

1.15 Based on these criteria, Kandaghat block was found most eligible for micro level study. This block has no urban area and the total population of the block lives in villages. This block has the highest incidence of poverty at 38.25% against the district's average of 27.41%; and the percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in the block is 38.29 per cent. This is higher than in all other blocks except in Dharampur (having 39.5%) where incidence of poverty is only 25.19% and people living in rural areas are 86.47%.

1.16 Villages and hamlets in the hilly areas are scattered and some of them are perched on hilltops having five to ten families only. Terrain is also difficult. Therefore, it was difficult to find 500 families in five to ten villages. In the given situation, 13 nodal villages from every geographical region of the block were selected from the BPL list for the 8th Plan (1992-97). The Study was conducted in two phases. In the first phase, a profile of each Panchayat/ village's development was generated on the basis of all round economic and social development of the village or under one Panchayat's jurisdiction where the number of families in one village are a few only. Detailed information regarding the assets created in each village through wage employment programmes during the last three years was also collected and their utility studied. Since Panchayati Raj Institutions are very active in the State, people's participation in creating of the assets is there. In the Second phase, BPL families (in Himachal Pradesh, they are called IRDP families) from nodal villages expected to be benefited under socio-economic development programmes implemented during the reference period were interviewed through a pre-structured Beneficiary Schedule-cum Questionnaire by the field investigators appointed for the purpose by the Institute. In all, we interacted with 449 families. Appendix-B shows the names of the beneficiaries, Panchayat-wise and village-wise identified for the survey and eliciting their opinion.

1.17 Reference period of the Impact assessment Study is the last three years: one year of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1996-97) and two years of the current Ninth Five Year Plan, 1997-98 and 1998-99.

1.18 Useful information relating to the implementation of development programmes and involvement of the people in development works was collected from official sources like district and block level functionaries through discussion. Non-official sources, which included knowledgeable persons in the Study Area, provided information not in line with the official version. All available sources were tapped for collection of information. For the assessment of assets, personal inspection was also conducted in the selected villages. Appendix-C shows the list of officers and knowledgeable persons contacted during the Study.

DEVELOPMENT PROFILE OF SOLAN DISTRICT

Solan district, one of the twelve districts of Himachal Pradesh, came into existence on September 1, 1972 when old Shimla and Mahasu districts were reorganized. Solan, Arki, Nalagarh and Kandaghat sub-divisions of erstwhile Shimla and Mahasu districts were merged to form Solan district. The district for administrative and development purposes has been divided into four sub-divisions – Solan, Arki, Kandaghat and Nalagarh; five tehsils – Solan, Arki, Kandaghat, Nalagarh, Dharampur and Kasauli, and five development blocks – Solan, Kandaghat, Nalagarh, Dharampur and Kunihar. The district in its present form comprises of erstwhile princely states of *Bhagal, Bhagat, Kunihar, Kuthar, Mangal, Beja, Mehlog, Nalagarh and parts of Keonthal and Koti* and hilly areas of composite Punjab state which were merged in Himachal Pradesh on November 1, 1966 when the composite Punjab State was reorganized on linguistic basis.

2.1 Solan district is bounded by Shimla district in the North, Ropar district of Punjab and Ambala district of Haryana in the South, Sirmour district in the East and Bilaspur district in the West. The elevation of the district ranges between 300 to 3000 meters above mean sea level. The terrain is mostly mountainous except 'valley of Saproon' in Solan tehsil, 'Doon Valley' in Nalagarh tehsil and 'Kunihar Valley' in Arki tehsil. Doon valley is the most fertile area of the district. Other two valleys, though smaller, are equally fertile and possess growth potential. Largely, the district is agro-climatically suitable for the growth of Temperate Zone fruits.

2.2 Solan district has an area of 1936 sq. km. Based on 1991 Census; population of Solan district is 3,82,268, which is 7.39% of the State's population. Rural population is 3,34,989, which is 87.3% of the total. Density of population in the district is 197 per sq. km. against the state's density of 93 per sq. km. Decennial growth rate of population during 1981-91, was 26.02 percent, which was the highest among all the districts of the State but next to that of Kullu (26.68) and Chamba (26.10). Ratio of male to female is 1000:909 The population of Scheduled Castes in the district is 31.27% and that of Scheduled Tribes 0.64 percent. There were 665 physically handicapped persons in the district as per 1991 census.

2.3 Scheduled Caste (SC) population growing faster than other categories are reflected in the increased percentage of SC population to total population in the decade 1981-91. According to 1991 Census, the SC's constitute 25.34 percent of the total population, while their percentage was 24.62% in 1981. The SC in the state is not concentrated in specific region but are widely dispersed. The variation in percentage of SC population to total population among districts is so large that Solan district has 31.27% of the SC population (highest among all the districts in the state) while Lahaul & Spiti district (with concentration of tribal population at 76.97%) has only 7.11 percent. In order to quantify the flows of funds and benefits to SC concentration areas, undertake infrastructure activity, which should wholly and substantially benefit the SC population families. Villages, which have more than 50% or above SC population, have been identified. This list shows that 684 villages out of 2348 inhabited villages in the district have SC population of the order of 55,754 out of the total population of 78,299 in these villages. This comes to 71.2 percent. This aspect has been kept in mind in identifying the implementation of schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes.

2.4 Agriculture is the main occupation of the people and has an important place in the economy of the district. As regards occupational distribution of the work force, there were 133,742 main workers in the district, according to the Primary Census Abstract of 1991. About two-third of the workers were engaged in the agriculture sector. Table 2.1 shows the occupational pattern of the workforce in the district.

Table 2.1

Percentage Distribution of Workers in Occupation Categories in Solan District

1.	Agricultural Workers	64.41
	(i) Cultivators	62.21
	(ii) Agricultural Labourers	02.20
2.	Allied Agricultural Activities	2.27
3.	Non-Agricultural Workers	33.32

Source: Statistical Outline of Himachal Pradesh, 1998

2.5 From agricultural point of view, the district is divided into three distinct regions viz. (i) valley areas of Saproon, Nalagarh and Kunihar, (ii) mid-hills, and (iii) higher hills of Solan, Kasauli and Kandaghat tehsils. The valley area of Nalagarh and Kunihar is most suitable for growing cereal crops, table potatoes, mangoes and citrus fruits. The valley area of Saproon is most suitable for growing 'off-season vegetables' like tomatoes, peas, hill capsicum, cauliflower (seed production), cabbage, radish, turnips, etc. The off-season vegetables are exported to neighbouring states. Stone fruits, cereal crops and temperate fruits are grown in the high regions of the district. Irrigation plays an important role in the agricultural economy. In the district, 'khuls', wells, ponds and tubewells are the main sources of irrigation. There are six regulated markets - one in each block. Dharampur block because of its proximity to Chandigarh has two markets. Area and production under crops in Solan district is shown in Table 2.2

TABLE 2.2

Area	and	Production	under	Crops	in	Solan	District
CROP		AREA				PRODUCTION	
		(in '000 Hectares)				(in '000 M. T.)	

A – FOOD GRAINS

I - *Cereals*

Wheat	22.7	19.5
Maize	24.9	52.9
Paddy	3.8	5.6
Barley	1.9	2.5

II - *Pulses*

Grams	0.5	0.6
Other Pulses	3.7	0.9

B - NON-FOOD CROPS

<i>I - Oilseeds</i>			
Rape and Mustard	0.3		0.1
Sesamum	0.2		0.1
Linseed	0.4	-	
<i>II- Miscellaneous</i>			
Sugarcane	0.3		0.2
Ginger	0.3		0.1
<i>III – Vegetables</i>			
Tomato	1.9	67.2	
Green Peas	1.0		9.5
Beans	0.3		2.9
Cauliflower	0.6		1.0
Cabbage	0.8		2.0
Cucurbits	0.3		8.3
Capsicum	0.4		3.2

Source: Statistical Outline Himachal Pradesh, 1997 and A Note of District Agricultural Officer, February 2000. Data on vegetables is of 1998-99 and of other crops related to the year 1995-96.

2.6 The agro-climatic conditions in the district are congenial for the production of off-season vegetables. So the area under vegetables cash crops has been increasing every year during the last ten to fifteen years. However, limited irrigation facilities have restricted their production and productivity.

2.7 Animal husbandry is the largest activity under agriculture sector. A large network of institutions supports dairy sub-sector. As per 1992 livestock census, there were 3,23,217 cattle heads in the district. The district has four milk chilling plants at Kandaghat, Nalagarh, Dalaghat and Kunihar. Maryong plant in Sirmour district is also catering to the needs of Solan district.

2.8 In view of the limited availability of agricultural land and growing unemployment, the industries have been accorded a prominent place in the development of the district, though there are no raw materials for medium and large industries and infrastructure is too poor to attract industries. There are, at present, 140 large and medium scale industries located in the district having fixed capital investment of 1608.83 crores generating employment for 38,628 persons. Most of the units are located in the foothills due to location advantage and proximity to market of neighbouring states. Some units are located along the national highway No. 22 passing through the district.

2.9 There are about 2,586 registered SSI units functioning in the district with fixed capital investment of 228.57 crores generating employment for 15,103 persons. 70 percent of them are in rural areas. According to a SSI Survey covering about 50 percent of the SSI units, the capacity utilization is 22.90 per cent only.

2.10 District Industries Center is implementing the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana. The scheme envisages provision to provide self-employment to the educated youth of rural and urban areas in the age group of 18 to 35 years through setting up small-scale units. Minimum educational qualifications are Matric pass/ failed or I.I.T trained. Annual income of the youth should not be above Rs. 24,000 or his/her family income should not exceed Rs. 48,000. Such unemployed youth are eligible for project loan upto Rs. one lakh. He/she is required to arrange margin money of 5% of the cost of the project. Subsidy @ 15 percentage of the project cost with a ceiling of Rs. 7,500 is provided. Repayment of loan is to be made within 3 to 7 years after the grace period. of 6 to 18 months. DIC, Solan has assisted 757 youth during the last three years as shown in table 2.3

Table 2.3

Progress under Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana in Solan District

Year	Number of Youth		Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)	Sanctioned
	Target	Assisted		
1996-97	210	217	119.92	
1997-98	250	250	181.89	
1998-99	260	290	202.80	

Source: District Industries Centre, Solan

2.11 A large number of families in rural areas are also engaged in traditional jobs like black smithy, carpentry, etc. Kuniyar block has the largest number of such artisans followed by Nalagarh, Dharampur, Solan and Kandaghat blocks. State Directorate of Industries has already identified a few growth centres and Kandaghat is one of them.

2.12 Economic and social development primarily depends on transport and communications. Road transport is the major means of travel and transport. There is a network of 2050 kms length of roads out of which 161 kms are double lane roads. Total length of railway line (on Shimla-Kalka Rail) is 72 kms. From the point of view of transport and communications, Solan district occupies an important place because National Highway No. 22 and railway Line pass through the district. All the block headquarters in the district are connected with the major commercial centres, district and the state headquarters. There are, at present, 179 post offices, 15 telegraph offices and 57 telephone exchanges in the district. All the villages in the district are electrified.

2.13 With the industrialization in the district, the activities in trading, commerce, and banking have increased. There is a network of banks in the district. UCO Bank is the Lead Bank for the district. The commercial as well as cooperative banks are located in all the five blocks and number of their branches, as on 31.03.1998 stood at 101 providing facilities to 3,784 persons per bank.

2.14 Cooperative movement forms the nucleus of the rural economy. As on 31 March 1998, there were 164 primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies and 213 other cooperative societies having a membership of 23, 749 persons.

2.15 Education has a special importance for the planned development. With the efforts of the government, literacy rate increased by 22.23 percent during the last decade. At present, literacy rate in the district is 63.30 percent, which is a little lower than the state's average of 63.64 percent. Male and female literacy rates are 74.67 percent and 50.69 percent respectively. The number of schools in the district is 624 primary, 81 middle, 80 high and higher secondary, 1 Navodaya and 1 Central Secondary. There are four colleges and one university namely Y. S. Parmar Horticulture and Forestry University at Nauni.

2.16 Health Service facilities in the district are there in all the three systems. There are six allopathic hospitals, 20 dispensaries and 18 primary health centres in the district and 100 doctors are manning them. So far 2,826 sterilization cases have been performed. There is one Ayurvedic hospital, 45 dispensaries manned by 48 Vaidyas. The district has one Unani dispensary also.

2.17 Himachal Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (HP SC/ST) Corporation helps SC/ST BPL families by providing them financial assistance in the shape of margin money and interest subsidy on the loans given by the commercial banks. Office of the District Manager, HP SC/ST Corporation was set up in Solan in 1980. The Corporation has tie-up arrangements with District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) and District Industries Center (DIC) and other agencies. The Corporation is implementing a number of programmes for the SC/ST youth for training and self-employment by providing subsidies in capital amount as well in interest rates.

2.18 In order to provide access to rural poor families which have not been covered under government sponsored programmes and have thus been deprived of financial assistance, Self Help Groups (SHG) Scheme introduced by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in 1992 is being implemented in Solan district also. Under this scheme, groups of 10 to 20 members belonging to poor families are formed and they are motivated to save a fixed amount each month as group savings. They are further inspired to lend the savings within the group to needy members by way of loan carrying an interest rate agreed by the group. The groups thus formed are allowed to save and lend to its members for a minimum period of six months and thereafter the service area branch sanctions a loan to the group in proportion to the group savings. At present, 120 groups in the district have been formed through the efforts of the Block Development Officers and Non-Governmental organizations (NGOs) such as RUCHI, SUTRA and PAGVS. Forty such groups have been extended financial assistance by the banks, which has enabled the group members to take up various income generating activities. During 1998-99, seventeen Self-Help Groups were financed by the branches of UCO, State Bank of Patiala, State Bank of India and Punjab National Bank.

2.19 Besides forming the self Help Groups, these three major players of the Third sector in the district, have taken up many activities for the upliftment of the poor and their economic status. RUCHI (rural Center for Human Interests) is engaged also in community health programme, income generating schemes, natural resource management and promotion of non-conventional energy sources through bio-gas development. Income generation schemes include promotion of handicrafts, rabbit rearing for angora wool production, floriculture and conducting of rural Entrepreneurship development programmes.

2.20 SUTRA has recently reformulated its ideological framework for moving towards gender and equity replacing a decade old strategy of collective empowerment of women. Major thrust is initiation of process to make Mahila Mandals self-dependent, motivation of young girls and boys from poor families to join mahila Mandals, Yuvati Sangathans, and Yuvak Mandals, and establishment of a Mahila Bank. Providing loans at no or nominal rate of interest for economic

activities and clean and safe sanitation facilities to the members of these groups/Mandals are the other programmes for improving their standard of living.

2.21 The third player PAGVS (Paryavaran and Grameen Vikas Sansthan) works exclusively in Kandaghat Block in which our Study Area falls. Main activities of PAGVS are raising the level of awareness among Mahila Mandals through organising awareness camps. In these camps information on health, community development, environment, economic and social development programmes and legal status of women is disseminated. In short duration camps of four days in villages, training is imparted in scientific cultivation of off-season vegetables, rain water harvesting and waste land development. Planting of fuel and fodder plants in villages from the nursery raised under a project titled "wasteland development Project" is another activity of this NGO.

Socio-Economic Profile of Solan District is given on page 17.

Socio-Economic Profile of Solan District

General - Area and Population

1.	Area (sq. kms.)	1936
2.	Population as per 1991 Census ('000)	382.27
3.	Density (persons per sq. km)	197
4.	Rural Population ('000)	334.99
5.	Rural Urban Ratio	89:11
6.	Females per 1000 Males	909
7.	Scheduled Caste Population ('000)	119.53
.	% Of SC population to total population	31.27
8.	Scheduled Tribe Population ('000)	2.45
	% Of ST population to total population	0.64

Economic Classification of Workers

9.	Total workers ('000)	133.74
	- Cultivators	83.20
	- Agricultural Labourers	02.94
	- Allied Agricultural Activities workers	03.04
	- Non-Agricultural Workers	44.56

Economic Infrastructure

10	Road length sq. km. of area (km)	1991	80
11.	Villages electrified (%)	1991	100
12.	Villages with Drinking Water Facility (%)		81
13.	Bank Branches	1999	79
	Area covered per branch (sq. km)	1999	24.5
14.	No. Of Medium & large factories	1998	140
	No. Of registered SSI Units	1998	2586

Social Development

15	Health		
	No. Of Hospitals, Dispensaries & PHCs	1998	83
	No. Of Sub-centres	1998	171
	No. of all types of medical institutions	1998	297
16.	Education		
	Literate in the district ('000)	1998	202.95
	Male literacy (%)	1995	74.67
	Female literacy (%)	1995	50.68
	Total combined literacy (%)	1995	63.30
	Rural literacy (%)	1997	60.18

Source: Economics and Statistics Department, Himachal Pradesh Brief Facts, 1998

2.22 There are three forest divisions in the district at Solan, Nalagarh and Kunihar headed by an Indian Forest Officer. Each division has 4-5 ranges headed by a Range Officer. Each range is further sub-divided into Blocks and Beats. Solan Forest Division covers roughly Solan and Kandaghat civil Sub-Divisions. It has five Ranges, 15 Blocks, and 56 Beats. During 1998, plantations over an area of 548 hectares were undertaken. This included 271 hectares under Integrated Wasteland Development Project. A new scheme – Sanjhi Van Yojana- was launched during 1998-99 to promote forestry with the participation of the people. Six village forest development societies (V.F.D.S.) were formed and registered under Societies Act. These societies implement the microplans of forestry in identified areas falling within the vicinity of local right holders.

2.23 In order to restore ecological balance in the large tracts of rainfed areas of the district and to sustain continuous production of biomass, the National Watershed Development Project for Rain-fed Areas (NWDPR) is being implemented in the district. 13 micro watersheds under DPAP and 25 under wasteland Project have been identified. The Government of India have sanctioned Integrated Wasteland Development Project (Phase-II) for Solan district . During 1997-98 and 1998-99, Rs. 74.85 lacs for IWDP Phase-II and Rs, 39.47 lacs for IWDP Phase-I were released to DRDA Solan. The main objective of the project is integrated development of village common/revenue/ private wastelands through people's participation to increase biomass availability especially fuel wood and fodder for the rural people and also to generate wage employment to the people of the project area.

B- Socio-Economic Development Programmes in the District

2.24 A number of socio-economic development programmes formulated by the Central Government and the State Government are under implementation in the district.

A – Rural Poverty Alleviation and Social Assistance Programmes:

2.25 Rural Poverty Alleviation (RPA) programmes and National Social Assistance Programmes (NSAP). RPA programmes comprise of self-help and wage employment programmes such as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Million Wells Scheme (MWS), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and its sub programmes like Training for Rural Youth for self-employment (TRYSEM) and Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) and Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans. Provision of constructed houses to the shelterless poor under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Rural Water Supply Scheme and Rural Sanitation Programmes is also part of these RPA programmes. National Social Assistance Programme for providing old age pension, maternity benefit and family benefit schemes form part of NSAP for the benefit of rural households as part of the national policy framed for the fulfillment of the Directive Principles of the Constitution of India. Since provisions of certain centrally sponsored programmes were extended for wider coverage; a brief on the contents of the programmes being implemented in the district is discussed in the foregoing paragraphs.

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

2.26 IRDP – a major poverty alleviation programme launched in 1980 - aims at providing income generating assets and self-employment opportunities for the rural poor. Assistance under IRDP is given to a target group of the rural poor belonging to families below the poverty line in the form of subsidy by the Government and term credit by financial institutions.

2.27 The target group consists of families of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans, etc. whose per capita monthly expenditure does not exceed the poverty line. Within the target group, special safeguards have been provided by reservation of 50% benefits for SCs/STs, 40% for women and 3% for physically handicapped (PH) persons. Priority is to be given to women headed households, assignees of surplus land, freed bonded labourers and acceptors of small family norm without affecting adversely the safeguards provided to SCs/STs, women and PH persons.

2.28 The pattern of subsidy under IRDP is (a) 25% for small farmers; (b) 33.1/3 percentage for marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, and rural artisans; and (c) 50% for SC/ST beneficiaries and physically handicapped persons. Again, the ceiling on subsidy in respect of individuals is (i) Rs 4,000 in normal areas (i.e. not DPAP/DDP areas); (b) Rs. 6,000 for SC/ST families and

physically handicapped persons; (c) Rs. 7,500 or 50% of the project cost, whichever is less for trained educated unemployed youth; and (d) for activities involving at least 5 persons, the ceiling has been fixed at Rs. 1.25 Lakhs or 50% of the project cost, whichever is less.

2.29 Beneficiaries under IRDP are generally given assets and not the cash. The assets procured should be of standard quality, at economic prices and to the satisfaction of the beneficiary.

2.30 The State Government has made certain changes in the implementations of the IRDP. Firstly, assistance to all IRDP families is provided on uniform pattern. Non SC/ST families are also given the subsidy equal to that for SC/ST families, i.e. Rs. 6000/- Secondly, all the IRDP families are given loan @ 4 per cent per annum instead of 12.5 percent. The difference in capital amount and interest subsidy is being met out of the state funds provided under Expanded IRDP Programme. All the families living below poverty line are eligible for the assistance under IRDP. However, poorest of the poor are given priority for assistance.

2. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

2.31 DWCRA was launched as a sub-scheme of IRDP during the year 1982-83 in 50 districts. Subsequently it expanded to cover all the districts in the country by 1984-85. This scheme aims at not only raising the income of rural women of poor households, but also enabling organised participation of groups of women in the programmes of credit, skill training and infrastructure support for self-employment, who cannot take up economic activities individually or on their own. DWCRA was introduced by ensuring that the benefits of IRDP programme reach women directly. The programme seeks to improve the access of rural women to health, education, safe drinking water, sanitation, nutrition, etc. thereby bringing about an enhancement in the quality of the general well being of women and children.

2.32 The basic unit under DWCRA is a group of 10-15 poor women who have come together to help each other in order to use their collective strength to break social bonds that have denied them income generating and self-fulfilling opportunities.

2.33 Each DWCRA group gets Rs. 25,000 as Revolving Fund to meet capital expenditure requirement of economic activities. The Centre and States share the expenditure for the Fund on 50:50 basis.

2.34 The programme is in operation in all the districts of the state. Training, if required, is also being imparted to the members of the group for the activity they have selected to start. Implementing agency also helps in providing necessary backward and forward linkages to the group enabling them to increase production and consequential income out of it.

3. Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)

2.35 Started as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on August 15, 1979, Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment aims at providing basic technical and entrepreneurial skills to the rural youth from families below the poverty line to enable them to take up self-employment in the broad fields of agriculture and allied sectors, industries, services and business activities. TRYSEM seeks to impart new skills and upgrade existing skills of beneficiaries who are by and large attuned only to stagnant levels of agricultural and artisan skills.

2.36 The rural youth in the age group of 18-35 years from the families below the poverty line are enlisted for training under the scheme. A minimum of 50% of selected youths should belong to the Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe communities, 40% should be women and 3% of the

trainees should be physically handicapped persons. There are no educational qualifications prescribed for selection of trainees. The duration of the training courses is normally six months.

2.37 The TRYSEM trainees are paid a stipend varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per month during the training. To enable the participants to take up employment there is a provision of Rs. 800 as an allowance for purchase of toolkit by the trainees.

2.38 As regards pattern of Assistance, the share of the Centre and States in recurring expenses is on 50:50 basis. The assistance is released to the DRDAs in two instalments.

2.39 In the state as well as Solan district, training to the unemployed youth is imparted in the vocation of their choice through government training institutions or Master Craftsmen for a period of one year. The trainees are given stipend in the range of Rs. 200/- to Rs. 500/- per month subject to the place of training and training institutions. The training institutions get an honorarium upto Rs. 300/- per trainee if the Government approves the training. In case of other recognised institutions, the rate of honorarium is upto Rs. 200/- per trainee per month. Upto Rs. 100/- per trainee is admissible to the master Craftsman on completion of course by a trainee. An allowance of Rs. 75/- per month upto a maximum of Rs. 600/- is admissible for raw material per trainee per course. After the completion of training, trainees are settled by providing subsidy and loan on IRDP pattern.

4. Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans

2.40 The programme of Supply of improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans was started in July 1992. The programme is under implementation in all the districts of the country as a sub-scheme of IRDP.

2.41 The objective of the programme is to enable the rural artisans to enhance the quality of the product, increase the production and their income and lead a better quality of life with use of modern tools. This will also reduce their migration to urban areas.

2.42 All traditional rural artisans living below the poverty line except weavers, tailors, needle workers and bidi workers are covered under the scheme. (ii) Any suitable improved hand tool is to be provided to the selected beneficiary. (iii) Prototypes of modern tools in pottery, carpentry, blacksmithy, leatherwork, etc. has been designed. (iv) The average cost of tool-kit is Rs. 2000/- and the unit cost is fixed by the DRDA concerned. However, in the case of power driven toolkits upto the cost of Rs. 4500 has also been permitted. (v) The beneficiary is to contribute only 10% of the cost of the toolkits. The remaining 90 % are the subsidy from the Government of India.

2.43 Apart from the benefits available under IRDP and TRYSEM, rural artisan trainees who are trained under TRYSEM are eligible for assistance under the programme.

5. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)

2.44 The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana was started in April, 1989 by merging the erstwhile two wage employment programmes viz. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) into a single rural employment programme. The main objective of JRY is generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons, both men and women, in rural areas. The secondary objective of the Yojana is creation of durable community and social assets. The Yojana has been designed to arrest seasonality of wage employment and provide a positive impact on the prevailing wage rates in rural areas. It also contributes to improvement in the quality of life of the rural poor by providing supplementary source of income through wage employment and by creating community and social assets.

2.45 The JRY is targeted to benefit people living below the poverty line in rural areas. Preference is given to SC/ST labourers. 30% of the employment opportunities under the scheme are reserved for the women. JRY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the expenditure under the programme is shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 80:20. Central assistance is provided to the States on the basis of proportion of rural poor in a State/UT to the rural poor in the country. From the States to the districts, the allocation is made on the index of backwardness formulated on the basis of equal weightage to the proportion of Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribes population in a district to total rural SC/ST population in the State and the inverse of per capita production of agricultural workers in that district.

2.46 JRY is implemented by the village panchayats with active participation of people. The programme, therefore, empowers the village panchayats and the people. The programme also contributes significantly in creating social and community assets and economic infrastructures at the village level. These include social forestry, soil conservation, flood protection, drainage works, construction of rural roads and village paths, construction of primary school buildings, Jan Chetna/Jagran kendras, community work sheds, community centres, Panchayat ghars, DWCRA centres, dispensaries, anganwadis, balwadis, development of play grounds in the schools and fencing including pucca walls and cemetery/cremation grounds.

2.47 In the District, Yojana is being implemented through the Panchayats with 80% of allotted JRY funds going to every village Panchayat for taking up small works according to the felt needs of the area,

2.48 DRDA/Zila Parishad prepares an Annual Action Plan to the value of 125% of its share of funds allocated in the preceding year. The spillover of on-going works receives priority over the new works. The DRDA Governing Body accords approval to works from the Annual Action Plan under 20% JRY.

2.49 Under the third stream of JRY, an innovative project "Integrated Dairy Development Project in Solan District" at the project cost of Rs. 200.51 Lakhs is being implemented.

6. Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

2.50 The primary objective of the EAS is to provide gainful employment for 100 days during lean agricultural season in manual work to all able bodied adults in rural areas who are in need and desirous of work, but cannot find it. The secondary objective is the creation of economic infrastructure and community assets for sustained employment and development besides restoration of ecological balance and optimum utilisation of natural resources.

2.51 Expenditure is shared between the Centre and the States on 80:20 basis. (b) A maximum of two adults per family are provided the assurance of up to 100 days of employment. (c) Works should be labour intensive, which result in creation of durable assets. (d) The desirous workers have to get themselves registered with village level workers or Gram Panchayats and are issued a family card. (e) When 10 workers demand work, the block level officer for providing employment can start new projects. (f) Implementing agencies for the scheme are Block Development Officers, District Officers of various line Departments and PRIs at all three levels.

2.52 The employment generation scheme launched in seven RPDS blocks of Himachal Pradesh in October 1993 was extended to all the development blocks during 1997-98. Persons above 18 years and below 60 years in age, who need and seek employment under the scheme, have to register themselves in village Panchayat where they reside and are issued a family card. The Card gives the details of the family members and employment provided to each registered person under EAS or other plan/non-plan schemes. Within the district, Block Development Officer is the implementing agency. Prior administrative sanction to start any works from the approved

shelf of projects will be given by the Deputy Commissioner. Equal statutory minimum wages equal to men and women linked to normal output of 8 hours work are paid under the scheme.

7. Million Wells Scheme

2.53 The Million Wells Scheme (MWS) which was part of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during 1988-89, is an independent scheme w.e.f. January 1, 1996. Expenditure under the scheme is shared in the ratio of 80:20 between the Central and State Governments.

2.54 The objective of the scheme is to create employment and provide for construction of irrigation sources and land development while ensuring optimum utilisation of available water resources. In the beginning, the scheme was aimed at benefiting small and marginal farmers below the poverty line belonging to SC/ST families only and free of cost. However, w.e.f. 1st January 1994, one-third of the total resources can be spent for the benefit of non-schedule caste/schedule tribes small and marginal farmers belonging to IRDP families.

2.55 In Himachal Pradesh, SC/ST habitations are not necessarily far away from other habitations. Similarly, land belonging to IRDP families is interspersed by land of non-IRDP families. Thus while constructing a *kuhl* for IRDP families, it may be necessary to provide benefit for this kuhl to a few non-IRDP families also; otherwise such families may obstruct the flow of kuhl through their land. Moreover, considering small and fragmented holdings in Himachal Pradesh coupled with the fact that water source is not available every where (and dug wells are not normally feasible), community based irrigation schemes for a group of at least for 5 to 6 beneficiaries are preferred. Such a scheme must predominantly serve the target group and ratio of 2:1 (SC/ST and others) is maintained for the district as a whole.

2.56 There is a procedure to be followed for the registration and maintenance of the scheme. Irrigation schemes, under the programme are to be entered in the revenue records, so as to update the irrigation census. Such scheme shall be maintained by the respective beneficiary/beneficiaries.

2.57 In the District, under the Scheme, minor irrigation schemes like irrigation tanks, kuhls (irrigation channels); water-harvesting structures have been taken up.

8. Indira Awaas Yojana

2.58 The Government of India is implementing Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) since 1985-86 with the objective of providing dwelling units free of cost to the members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and free bonded labourers. From the year 1993-94, its scope has been extended to cover non-scheduled castes and scheduled tribes rural poor subject to the condition that the benefits of the scheme have also been extended to families of servicemen of the armed and paramilitary forces killed in action. Three percent of the houses are reserved for the below poverty line disabled persons living in rural areas.

2.59 IAY operates as a 100% subsidised centrally sponsored programme with the resources being shared on 80:20 basis between the Centre and the States. Funds under the scheme allocated to the States are further distributed to the districts in proportion to the SC/ST population in the district.

2.60 The allotment of houses under the scheme is done in the name of the female member of the beneficiary household. Alternatively, it can be allotted in the joint name of both the husband and the wife. The beneficiaries are to be involved from the very beginning in construction work and have to make their own arrangements for construction to suit their requirements. Generally,

houses are built in clusters so as to facilitate provision of common facilities. The permissible construction assistance per house is Rs. 22,000 in Himachal Pradesh being a hill state.

2.61 District Rural Development Agencies/Zilla Parishads based on allocation made and targets fixed shall decide the number of houses to be constructed Panchayat-wise under IAY during a particular year. Thereafter, the Gram Sabha selects the beneficiaries from the list of eligible households according to IAY guidelines and as per priorities fixed, restricting this number to the target allotted.

8A. Gandhi Kutir Yojana

2.62 The State Government to supplement the shelter provision scheme of the central government, launched a massive rural housing scheme during the year 1994-95 and named it "Gandhi Kutir Yojana" for the families living below the poverty line. In GKY, total number of IRDP families is kept in mind, while in IAY, weightage to SC/ST IRDP and non-SC/ST are given separately. An assistance of Rs. 16,300/- per beneficiary is given under the scheme for the construction of residential houses to the eligible families.

2.63 As per the criteria for the selection of beneficiaries, first priority is given to totally houseless families and divorced women; second priority for the families who have lost their houses in fire, floods or any other natural calamity; third priority goes to such families whose houses are fully damaged and are not safe for living. Next priority is for those living in slums and sheds etc. Lastly, those families who do not have adequate living space for family members will be assisted under the scheme.

2.64 In Himachal Pradesh, allocation of targets to blocks and Panchayats from the district is done in the following manner:

2.65 The Deputy Commissioner divides 15% of the target among various blocks under IAY/GKY and DRDA divides 65% of the total target among various Panchayats in the district after giving 60% weightage to SC/ST IRDP families and 40% weightage to non-SC/ST general IRDP families. Remaining 20% of the houses are given to various Panchayats as additional target. However, no body is sanctioned a house directly at District or Block level. Financial assistance is released in three installments. Before releasing the first installment, the beneficiary enters an agreement in a prescribed Performa.

Installment No.	Description	Gandhi Kutir	Indira Awaas
First	Before Start	4,500/-	6,000
Second	Plinth Level	8,500/-	12,000/-
Third	Completion	3,300/-	4,000/-

2.66 In case, the beneficiary does not commence construction work or deliberately abandons the work after taking the initial two installments, the amount will be recovered from him under HP Public Moneys (Recovery and Dues) Act, 1973. HP Government has made a provision for giving two Biswas of land to the landless beneficiaries through the Revenue Department.

National Programme on Improved Chullahs (NPIC)

2.67 This 100 percent centrally sponsored programme was launched with the objective of conserving fuel wood, arresting deforestation, reducing smoke and drudgery of women and children from cooking in smoky kitchen and collection of fuel wood, upgrading environment, and

improving health and hygiene of rural women. Under this programme, smokeless portable chullahs are supplied or fixed chullahs are installed in the rural households according to the cooking practices, size of the family and its requirements. Besides, training and awareness camps are also organised for rural women to make them aware of importance and utility of the programme. Self-employed workers are trained and engaged under this programme who are responsible for installation and maintenance of smokeless chullahs. Subsidy at different rates is admissible for portable chullahs as well as for the fixed model with or without chimney. User/beneficiary women make small contribution towards the cost and installation charges. The programme is implemented through DRDA and Block Office. Distribution work has been assigned to Mahila Mandals.

10. Central Rural Sanitation Programme:

2.68 The centrally sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) launched in 1986 aims at improving the quality of life of the rural people and to provide privacy and dignity to the women. Construction of individual sanitary latrines for households below poverty line with subsidy (80 %) where demand exists, establishing sanitary complexes exclusively for women. Generating felt need through awareness creation and health education is another important component of the programme.

10A. Rural Sanitation Programme (State Sector)

2.69 The State Government during 1991-92 launched this Programme, under which financial assistance is being provided to all the rural families for the construction of rural latrines. The main objective of this Programme is to promote the environment in the rural areas and provide better sanitation facility to every rural household. From the year 1996-97, the amount of assistance under the scheme has been enhanced from Rs. 1200/- to Rs. 1700/- to the beneficiaries of general category and from Rs. 1500/- to Rs. 2000/- to BPL families.

11. National Social Assistance Programme

2.70 The National Social Assistance Programme - a 100 percent centrally sponsored one was launched on August 15, 1995. It has introduced a national policy for social assistance to poor households in the case of old age, death of the primary breadwinner and maternity. The Programme has three components/schemes.

2.71 The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Programme. The NSAP aims at ensuring minimum national standards in providing social assistance benefits to poor households. The intention in providing 100% central assistance is to ensure that social protection to the beneficiaries everywhere in the country is uniformly available without interruption.

(i) National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS)

2.72 Central assistance to the beneficiaries of 65 years or more, having no regular means of subsistence from his or her own sources of income or through financial support from family members or other sources is available @ Rs. 75/- per month as old age pension for their respectful survival in the society. The state government is providing additional Rs. 25/- making it at par with the state scheme of old age pension. Applicable income limit as per Welfare

Department norms is Rs. 400/- per annum as on January 1997. The benefit under NOAPS could be disbursed in not more than two instalments in a year. The financial assistance under NOAPS is payable to the Saving Account of the beneficiary in the post office or commercial bank or through money order. In this district, payment is made through money orders and Tehsil Welfare Officer is implementing this scheme at the block level.

(ia) State Government Social Security Scheme:

2.73 In addition to NOAPS, the State Government is also implementing a social security scheme. Under this scheme, pension is given to those persons who are 60 years of age or above and have none to support them and their annual income does not exceed Rs. 6,000/-. This old age pension is given @ Rs. 100 per month. Widows and physically handicapped persons are also eligible for this social security benefit at the same rate. There is no age limit in their case.

(ii) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)

2.74 Under this scheme, immediate financial assistance (Rs. 5000/- in case of natural death and Rs. 10,000/- in case of accidental or unnatural death) is provided to the bereaved families living below the poverty line in case of the death of the 'primary breadwinner' of the family. The primary breadwinner (man or woman) should be more than 18 years and less than 65 years in age and "whose earnings contribute to the largest proportion to the total household income". With effect from August 1, 1998, the amount of benefit is Rs. 10,000/- irrespective of the cause of death viz. Natural or accidental. The definition of 'primary breadwinner' and 'household' were also expanded. Payment under NFBS is made to the head of the household in the bereaved family by crossed cheque.

(iii) National Maternity Benefit Scheme

2.75 Maternity benefit, under this scheme, used to be provided as a lump sum cash assistance of Rs. 300/- to give nutritional support to the pregnant women belonging to households below the poverty line in the age of 19 years or above upto first two live births. Pregnancy certificate issued by the Health worker, Primary Health Centre or any official of Family Welfare and Health Department mentioning the period of pregnancy, number of births is sufficient evidence for the eligibility and disbursement of financial assistance. The health worker at the doorstep of the beneficiary disburses cash assistance. The amount of benefit under NMBS was raised to Rs. 500/- with effect from 1st August, 1998.

11A. Chief Minister's Gratuity Scheme (State Sector)

2.76 The Government of Himachal Pradesh launched a scheme namely Chief Minister's Gratuity Scheme during the year 1996-97 to give additional financial assistance to IRDP families on the death of any family member in the age group of 18 to 60 years irrespective of the cause of death. Under this, scheme an assistance of Rs. 10,000/- is provided to the bereaved family. The assistance under the Chief Minister's Gratuity Scheme is in addition to any assistance under national Social Assistance Programme or any other relief under any insurance scheme.

2.77 In order to ensure proper implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programme, committees at the state level, District level, Block level have been constituted. These committees comprise of government officials, elected representatives of the people and representative NGOs.

Central Assistance to any state in respect of these components is restricted to

Qualifying Financial Entitlement (QFE) or actual expenditure for the year whichever is less. QFE is worked out by the Central Government on the basis of various parameters such as population, percentage of poor families, proportion of 65+ age group, age specific mortality, crude birth rate, etc. On this basis, the financial entitlement of Himachal Pradesh during 1998-99 was Rs. 148.33 Lakhs for all the three components of the National Social Assistance Programme.

2.79 Physical achievements of all the above-mentioned programmes implemented in the district have been summarised in Table 2.4

Table 2.4

Physical Achievements of Rural Poverty Alleviation and Social Assistance Programmes in Solan District during 1996-96 to 1998-99

Scheme	Unit	1996-97		1997-98		1998-99	
		Target	Achievmt	Target	Achievmt	Target	Achievmt
IRDP	Families	648	703	278	505	460	504
TRYSEM	Trainees	51	90	49	68	51	42
DWCRA	Groups	50	50	30	30	32	32
JRY	Mandays	67,000	78,000	67,000	76,000	121,000	139,000
EAS	Mandays	-	131,000	-	288,000	-	232,000
MWS	Tanks	-	42	-	39	-	24
IAY	Houses	194	194	183	183	355	389
GKY	Houses	966	1102	1032	1102	1309	1090
NIPC	Numbers	1300	1678	1148	1309	577	789
CRSP	Latrines	749	439	525	580	525	533
SRSP	Latrines	2421	1380	259	1050	259	513
NOAPS	Persons	857	857	857	857	857	857
NFBS	Families	-	59	-	43	-	08
C.M. GS	Families	-	57	-	195	-	167
NMBS	Women	-	102	-	88	-	168

Source: District Rural Development Agency, Solan

From the secondary data made available by the District Rural Development Agency, physical achievement of various programmes in relation to the targets was found satisfactory.

B – Basic Minimum Services (BMS)

2.80 BMS Programme is the core of social sector programmes and seeks to create a network of public facilities for the provision of certain basic services to all sections of the population. The BMS Programme launched in 1996 has replaced the erstwhile Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) which had twelve components covered under the programme. The objective of the MNP

was to establish a network of facilities to attain acceptable level of certain selected items. Resource constraints faced by individual states meant less than optimal allocation for social sectors. Further the differences in achievements between states were also high. Therefore, a bold initiative was taken in July 1996 with the introduction of BMS Charter, focussing on seven points with the objective of achieving universal access to all these services in a time bound manner.

2.81 The broad objective of the programme is to ensure that the people have access to minimum infrastructural facilities for the provision of selected social services with a view to improving the quality of life of all sections of the society. While contributing directly to social justice, this would also improve the capacity to work and the employability of both men and women who have thus not been able to participate productively in the development process.

2.82 The seven Basic services identified for priority attention are:

Universalisation of primary education.

100 percent coverage of primary health service facilities in rural and urban areas.

100 percent coverage of provision of safe drinking water in rural and urban areas.

Provision of Public Housing Assistance to all shelterless poor families.

Supplementary nutrition via Extension of Mid-Day meal Programme in primary schools to all rural blocks and urban slums and disadvantages sections of the society.

Provision of connectivity to all unconnected villages and habitations.

Streamlining the Public Distribution System with a focus on the poor.

All the seven components of the Basic Minimum Services are under

implementation in the District. Physical achievements of the BMS are summarized in Table 2.5

Table 2.5 Physical Achievements of the Basic Minimum Services Programme In Solan District during the years 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99.

Scheme	Unit	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1. Primary Education	New Schools opened	25	89	07
2. Primary Health	Sub-centres opened	1	9	Nil
3. Drinking Water	Hand Pumps Installed	33	38	25
4. Housing Assistance	Houses Allotted	1296	1285	1479
5. Mid-day Meals	Students (No.)	NA	NA	NA
6. Connectivity	Villages connected	19	5	7
	Roads constructed (Kms)	48.345	35.08	35.80
7. PDS	Families covered ('000)	19.25	19.25	19.25

Source: Concerned State Government Officials at District Level

2.84 Achievements in basic minimum services seem to be satisfactory except in health sector. In universalisation of primary education (UPE), more schools were opened and enrolment of

children in the age-group of 6-14 also increased from 49,191 in 1996-97, 50,925 in 1997-98 to 51,567 in 1998-99. But the minimum standard of physical facilities and infrastructure to ensure achievement of the objective of the programme in all the three components of the UPE – Universal Access, Universal retention and Universal Achievement need attention of the implementing agencies. These 121 primary schools opened during the reference period have no classrooms. Schools buildings in 19 newly opened schools are, of course, under construction. As regards teachers in position, vacancies of JBT teachers could not be filled up during the last three years. 20% of the positions of JBT teachers were found vacant in 1998. For universal retention, scholarship to students belonging to BPL families, free books to SC/ST students and stipend to poor girl students were distributed to reduce dropout levels.

2.85 In the case of primary health care, 10 sub-centres were opened in the district during the reference period. Only one sub-centre at SERA in Kunihar Block, no male doctor was in position and one lady doctor was running the sub-centre. Other 9 sub-centres had one male and one female doctor. Of course, supporting staff such as pharmacist, staff nurses senior laboratory technician and clerk was not there in all the six existing primary health centres in the district.

2.86 Supply of safe drinking water has been increased but still there exists infrastructural gap in this service.

2.87 Position of Public Housing Assistance for shelterless poor families was supplemented by the Himachal Pradesh Government with the introduction of “Gandhi Kutir Yojana”(GKY) - a state sector scheme. This massive housing scheme was launched in 1994-95 for eligible families living below poverty line has been quite popular one among the masses. Housing assistance under the GKY was provided alongwith the centrally sponsored Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY). Coverage under GKY has been more than 5 to 6 times that of IAY in the district.

2.88 19,252 BPL families in the district were covered each year under the targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Each BPL family is entitled for a quantity of 10 kilograms of wheat at highly subsidized rates, at present Rs. 3.00 per kg. The non-BPL families numbering 3,045 can get 6 kilograms per family @ Rs. 4.00 per kg. The number of fair price shops in the district increased from 248 in 1996-97 to 256 in 1998-99.

2.89 As on March 31, 1996 1557 villages out of 2348 inhabited villages stood connected with roads. In three years, additional 31 villages were connected with roads by constructing 109.23 kms of roads. There is still gap, which is normal keeping in view the terrain in the district. As on 1.4.1999, there were still 760 villages - about one-third of the total villages – without connectivity.

KANDAGHAT BLOCK AND THE STUDY AREA

Kandaghat Block is one of the five blocks of Solan district of Himachal Pradesh. It is situated in the northeastern part of the district. It has population of 29,574, as per census 1991. Out of 261 villages, five are uninhabited. Twenty-three elected Panchayats are there in the block. The block headquarters is located at Kandaghat, which is on NH-22. There is no urban conglomeration in the block.

Agriculture in the Block:

3.2 Agriculture is the mainstay of the people. Out of total geographical area of 20,352 hectares, total sown area is only 3,867 hectares. A large chunk of the area measuring 14,104 hectares (69.30%) is permanent pastures, which support 30,916 cattle heads, mainly cows, and buffaloes, sheep and goats. Table 3.1 shows the classification of land use in the block.

Table 3.1

Land	Use	Pattern (In hectares)	in	Kandaghat	Block

1.	Total Geographical Area	: 20,352			
2.	Forests		: 124	0.61	
3.	Non-Agricultural Land	: 2,124	10.44		
4.	Permanent Pastures	: 14,104	69.30		
5.	Parti Bhoomi	: 164	0.81		
<i>Agricultural Land</i>					
(i)	Area sown once	: 2930	14.40		
(ii)	Area sown more than once	: 937	04.60		
(iii)	Total area sown	: 3867	19.0		
7.	Irrigated Land	: 764	03.75		

Source: District Rural Development Agency, Solan, and 9th Plan BPL List.

3.3 Out of the total sown area of 3,867 hectares, Out of the total sown area, 1629 hectares are under cereal crops, 444 hectares under vegetables, 1517 hectares under pulses and 155 hectares under fruit crops. Table 3.2 shows the area under various crops.

Table: 3.2

Area under Different Crops in Kandaghat Block

Sr. No.	Crop	Area (Hectares)	% of the Total Sown Area	
1.	Cereal Crops		1629	42.12
2.	Pulses	444		11.48
3.	Vegetables	1517		39.23
4.	Fruits	155		4.01
5.	Spices	62		1.6
6.	Edible Oils	36		0.93
	Other Crops		24	0.62
				100.00

3.4 Farmers in the block follow a certain cropping pattern. They grow cereal crop of maize and cash crops of tomato and hill capsicum in as kharif crops. In rabbi, wheat and peas are grown. Tomato is the main off-season vegetable crop, which has contributed to the socio-economic status of the farmers. Even two crops of tomatoes are taken in a year. With the assured irrigation and proper water management, a farmer takes tomato crop worth Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 25,000/- per bigha, according to Subject Matter Specialist (Agriculture) at Kandaghat. In general, awareness about the importance and utility of soil testing is not there among the farmers. It has been found that less dose of chemical fertilizers affects the crop yield. There is stress on the use of nitrogenous fertilizers and less on phosphorous and potash fertilizers. Basal dose of fertilizers in full is not applied before sowing the crop. Of course, use of organic fertilizers has maintained the fertility of the soil.

3.5 In Kandaghat block, having limited irrigation facilities, cereal crops of maize and wheat are rainfed crops. Last year (1998-99), maize was grown on 1330 hectares and wheat on 739 hectares. Of unirrigated land, while irrigated land for both these crops was 18 and 17 hectares respectively. And tomato, capsicum and peas were grown on 350, 88 and 280 hectares of irrigated land and 58, 2 and 51 hectares of unirrigated land respectively. Department of Agriculture of the State Government gives 50 per cent subsidy on inputs such as seeds, implements and plant protection materials.

Soil Conservation Programmes

3.6 Agriculture has played a major role in uplifting the socio-economic condition of the farmers in the block. Maintaining soil fertility and conservation of moisture are equally important for better yields. Soil conservation wing of the agriculture department is actively assisting the farmers in providing subsidized tanks to individuals, implementing community schemes in the shape of water channels, Kuhls, water storage structures for small and marginal farmers. Integrated watershed approach has also been adopted by the joint efforts of the department of agriculture, animal husbandry, soil conservation, horticulture and forestry under the overall supervision of Director (Agriculture) and the nodal officer from soil conservation wing.

3.7 During the Eighth FiveYear Plan, National Watershed Development Programme for rainfed agriculture was taken up in the block for the benefit of 564 hectares of land in Jhajha-

Sakori watershed area. It covered 17 villages and 587 farmers mostly small and marginal ones with human population of 953 and cattle population of 1006. The main objective of the project was to reduce dependence of the area inhabitants on food, fodder and fuel from outside sources as well as conservation of precious rainwater and topsoil by bringing changes in the farming system. Development of animal husbandry, forestry, agriculture and fisheries are some of other activities included in the project. More stress is on vegetative measures. People's participation in all the stages of the project was ensured. Total estimated cost of the Jhajha-Sakori Watershed Project was Rs. 26 Lakhs.

Horticulture in Kandaghat Block

3.8 Climate of the state is suitable for various types of fruits and flowers. A number of fruits are grown for commercial purposes. Development of horticulture is considered an important part of agricultural economy of the state. Various concessions and assistance is provided to the horticulturists and floriculturists by the state government through subsidizing of inputs. Subsidy is given to those farmers who want to start new orchards, to the existing orchard owners, for plant protection materials, area expansion, rejuvenation, drip irrigation and green houses. There is subsidy provision for raising private nurseries also. Similarly, floriculture, mushroom and beekeeping are also encouraged through training and provision of subsidy.

3.9 Domestic and international demand for various floriculture produce such as cut flowers, cut greens, bulbs and pot plants has increased floriculture production in the State. Solan district and Kandaghat block having favorable environment and natural conditions is highly suitable for commercial production of exotic flowers like gladiolus, carnation and chrysanthemum. Though it is not a common enterprise in the Block, a few families having irrigation facilities including drip irrigation have adopted floriculture as a major activity. They grow these flowers for sending to distant markets as they fetch good price. Drip irrigation costs about Rs. 25,000/- per hectare, but central Government provides 90 per cent of the amount as subsidy to Scheduled Castes, BPL families and women entrepreneurs.

3.10 Agro-climatic conditions prevailing in Himachal Pradesh are very congenial for Mushroom growing. To exploit the vast potential for mushroom development in the state, to provide better opportunity for self-employment to the unemployed youth and to uplift the economic status of the weaker sections of the society by providing them an alternate source of income, a Mushroom Development Project was set up in 1977 at Chambaghat (Solan) under the assistance of FAO of the United Nations. The objectives were: (i) to supply quality pasteurized compost and casing soil to small and marginal farmers including educated unemployed graduates at subsidized rates; (ii) to establish an effective extension system for the benefit of the mushroom growers by way of organising training programmes for established as well as prospective growers; (iii) to develop effective marketing system for mushrooms; and (iv) to provide technical advisory services to the farmers at site in order to motivate and assist them in mushroom cultivation. A number of incentives and free services are provided to the mushroom growers. These include (i) 50 per cent subsidy on quality pasteurized compost to SC/ST and BPL farmers and 25 per cent subsidy to small and marginal farmers and unemployed graduates; (ii) supply of casing soil to registered mushroom growers free of cost; (iii) 100 percent transportation subsidy on compost and casing soil to the growers of above categories; (iv) organization of training camps to provide latest technical know-how to the growers; and assistance in loan cases for construction of mushroom houses to the commercial banks upto Rs. 50,000/- . All these developmental efforts have helped farmers who have yield of m mushroom upto 15 kg per sq. meter in 1999 which was only 4 to 6 kg in 1977.

Industrial Development in the Block

3.11 There are total 142 units in Kandaghat Block with a fixed capital investment of Rs. 59.34 Lakhs. These units provide employment to 356 persons. Every unit falls within the category of

Tiny Sector. As in every unit, investment in plant and machinery is below Rs. 25 Lakhs; these are small-scale industrial units. There is no medium or large-scale industrial unit in the block.

3.12 Majority of the units is engaged in activities such as sawing of wood and grinding of maize and wheat. This block is very much rich in growing of cash crops. Due to this, packaging boxes of wood are in greater demand. This factor has contributed to the setting up of sawmills in large numbers. As far as potential is concerned, agro-based units can be set up in future. District Industries Center helps potential entrepreneurs in the preparation of project reports and getting them financial assistance from the banks.

Banking Facilities:

3.13 There are three nationalized banks - Central Bank of India, State Bank of Patiala and UCO Bank with 10 branches spread all over the block. Among themselves, they divided 23 Panchayats and 256 villages as their service area for extending loans under IRDP also.

Educational Facilities:

3.14 Kandaghat block has good educational facilities. There are five senior higher secondary schools located at Kandaghat, Chail, Mamligh, Syri and Kufu. Seven high schools are there at Kellogg, Gaura, Kadaur, Chhausha, Domeher, Kwarag, and Delgi. Besides, there are 18 middle schools and 96 primary schools in the block. All these schools are run by the state. Government. Public Schools run by private institutions /individuals are also there at Chail and two at Kandaghat. In the primary schools, enrolment stood at 4022.

Health Facilities:

3.15 Medical facilities through allopathic and Ayurvedic system are sufficiently available in the block. There are two allopathic civil hospitals in the block, one at Kandaghat and the other at Chail. There is one Community health Center at Syri and two Primary Health Centres (PHCs) at Chhausha and Kurgal. Besides these, there are 23 sub-centres in the block. Five Ayurvedic dispensaries also function at Kandaghat, Wakna, Sonaghat, Chausha and Gaura. Civil hospitals and Community Health Center are well equipped with x-ray machines and laboratories for pathological tests.

B - Socio-Economic Development Programmes in the Block

3.16 All the centrally sponsored rural poverty alleviation and national social assistance programmes are being implemented in the block. Besides, a number of State Government's rural development and social security programmes are also under implementation. A number of agencies are implementing these schemes. Whereas RPA programmes of the Central Government, Gandhi Kutir Yojana, Rural Sanitation and Smokeless Chullah programmes of the state government are implemented by the block development officials and Panchayati Raj institutions, social assistance programmes of the central government and social security schemes of the state government are implemented by other agencies at block and sub-division level. National Old Age Pension Scheme and State sector social security schemes are administered by Tehsil Welfare Officer and National Maternity Benefit Scheme by Child Development and Project Officer. Physical achievement of these programmes is shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3

Physical Achievement of Rural Poverty Alleviation and Social Security Programmes in Kandaghat Block during the period 1996-97 to 1998-99

Scheme	Unit	1996-97		1997-98		1998-99	
		Target Achievemnt	Target Achievemnt	Target Achievemnt	Target Achievemnt	Target Achievemnt	Target Achievemnt
IRDP	Families	71	73	71	89	80	80
TRYSEM	Trainees	4	8	5	6	7	7
DWCRA	Groups	6	5	6	6	6	6
JRY	Mandays		19,000		6,970		11,802
EAS	Mandays	-	-	-	54,533	-	49,478
MWS	Kuhls	3	4	6	6	4	4
IAY	Houses	23	23	20	20	43	43
GKY	Houses	81	81	114	123	144	144
NPIC	Number	125	248	100	104	50	139
CRSP	Latrines	82	82	58	76	58	60
RSP	Latrines	218	108	24	230	24	113
Water	Number	-	29	-	4	-	5
NOAPS	Persons		106	-	106	-	106
NFBS	Families	-	6	-	6	-	-
NMBS	Women		19	-	11	-	2

Source: DRDA, Solan and BDO, Kandaghat

3.17 There has been found variations in physical achievements reported by DRDA, Solan and those reported by the Block development Office. This shows that the record keeping needs upgradation particularly at Block level through computerization of inventories.

C - Basic Minimum Services Programmes

3.18 All the seven components of BMS are being implemented in the Block. Physical achievement of these services is summarized in Table 3.4

Table 3.4

Physical Achievements of the Basic Minimum Services Programme in Kandaghat block during the years 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99.

Scheme	Unit	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1. Primary Education	New Schools opened	6	15	2
2. Primary Health	Sub-centres opened	N.A	N.A.	N.A
3. Drinking Water	Hand Pumps Installed	29	4	5
4. Housing Assistance	Houses Allotted	134	143	187
5. Mid-day Meals	Students (No.)	N.A	N.A	N.A
6.. Connectivity	Villages connected	5	-	1
7. PDS	Families covered ('000)	2.4	2.4	2.4

Source: Concerned State Government Officials at Block Level

3.19 Opening of the new primary schools was impressive during 1997-98. But the schools have not got the desired infrastructure due to lack of buildings and they have to function in the open. Even the sanctioned strength of JBT teachers is not sufficient. Coverage of families under PDS is there but it was found that in some villages, BPL families are not getting ration regularly. Most impressive achievement is under public housing assistance through Gandhi Kutir Yojana.

D - Special Component Plan and Welfare of Scheduled Castes

3.20 During the Eighth Plan period (1992-97) and the first two years of the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-98 and 1998-99), actual expenditure or the allocated flow to the Special Component Plan for the benefit of Scheduled Castes from the State Plan ranged around 10 percent for economic services, and around 17 per cent for social services. Besides these expenditures under sectoral heads, Department of Welfare of the State Government is engaged in positive interventions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Dalits as these sections suffer from inherent and imposed disadvantages. In addition to these sections, the Department is also looking after the welfare of women, children, handicapped, aged and other disadvantaged sections of the society. The main thrust of the departmental programmes is to improve the social and economic conditions of these sections so as to bring them into the mainstream of the society.

3.21 For economic betterment of Scheduled Castes, SC trainees undergoing vocational training in industrial training institutes, rural industrial training institutes and cluster centres, etc. get stipend @ Rs. 250/- per month. All the trainees are covered under the scheme. After training, trained artisans are provided tools and equipments costing upto Rs. 800/- per beneficiary to enable them to earn their livelihood. Further loans are also available from the Himachal Pradesh Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation on easy terms.

3.22 Department also implements five centrally sponsored schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes of (i) Book Banks; (ii) Enforcement of PCR Act; (iii) Girls Hostels; (iv) Scholarships to the children of those who are engaged in unclean occupations; and (v) Boys Hostels. These schemes are financed by the State and Central Government on 50:50 sharing basis. Another centrally sponsored programme is preparing SC candidates for competitive examinations. A Pre-examination Coaching Center is being run for SC and ST candidates in the State through H.P. University.

3.23 There is also provision of suitable shelter for the SC and other vulnerable groups. The state government provides Rs. 10,000/- in higher areas and Rs. 8,000/- for lower areas as subsidy for the construction of houses with the condition that at least 25 per cent is contributed by the beneficiaries in the form of cash, kind or labour. Where the applicants do not have site for construction of a house, some assistance is provided to enable them to procure sites for the purpose. Half of the above-mentioned amount is also allowed for repairs of old houses.

3.24 These schemes are in addition to those schemes already discussed under social security and state sector schemes in the previous chapter. During 1997-98, H.P. Scheduled Caste /Scheduled Tribes Corporation provided assistance to 26 SC beneficiaries in Kandaghat Block for the purchase of productive assets like mules, cows, buffaloes opening of daily needs shops, road side restaurant, etc.

MICRO-LEVEL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE STUDY AREA

The foregoing information (analysis) based on state level, district level, and block level secondary data show the performance of various socio-economic development programmes over the rural poverty in the state, district and the block. The micro-level investigations were undertaken to fully comprehend the role of various programmes and their impact at grass-roots level. It aims at addressing the following issues and objectives:

Various socio-economic development programmes are reaching the targeted families;

Targeted families are aware of the contents of the programmes and their own eligibility;

They have easy access to the implementing agencies; and

Implementation of the programmes has made a tangible qualitative impact on the standard of living of the beneficiary households.

4.2 As mentioned earlier, Kandaghat block was selected for micro-level investigations. The block has 23 Gram Panchayats and 256 inhabited villages. The villages in the area are very small and in many cases having around a dozen households. They are also scattered and several of them are perched on hilltops. To reach households in such villages, one has to walk up the sloppy terrain of a couple of kilometers from the roadside.

4.3 13 Panchayats were selected for micro-level investigations from all the four directions of the block. For the selection of households, the cluster sample approach was followed. In this approach, first a key/nodal village having maximum number of people below the poverty line and with concentration of SC/ST population was identified in each of the sample Panchayat. After that, a list of villages, in order of their proximity to the key village, forming about 20-40 BPL households was prepared. In three Panchayats namely Banjani, Hinner and Sirinagar, the number of sample households was higher. Finally, a cluster of households in and around the key village forming maximum number of accessible ones was selected from each of the sample Panchayat for obtaining primary information at grass-roots level. A complete enumeration procedure of BPL families was adopted for all the selected villages. This way 449 households/families were interviewed. The distribution of sample households among various villages is shown in table 4.1

TABLE 4.1

BPL Families for Field Survey in Selected Panchayats

Panchayat	Key Village	Sample Villages	No. of Respondents
BANJANI	Banjani	Banjani	26
		Binoo	29
		Shillai	34
BASHA	Basha	Basha	15
BISHA	Bisha	Bisha	26

HINNER	Kurgal	Kurgal	31	
		Rehad		14
		Tikri	24	
KALHA	Daunti	Daunti	26	
KANAIR	Sher	Sher	19	
KWARAG	Salhari	Salhari	20	
MAMLIGH	Mamligh	Mamligh	12	
	Basheel		9	
		Sanet	5	
NAGALI	Nagali	Nagali	19	
		Tikker	21	
SAKORI		Duno	6	
		Dharyan	10	
		Bhrech	3	
SATROL	Satrol	Sartrol	17	
SRINAGAR	Dolag	Dolag	15	
		Dhali	21	
		Jadari	9	
SYRI	Syri	Syri	38	
Total Number of Respondents:			449	

4.4 The land-based activities of hill people, in addition to the benefits being derived from the rural poverty alleviation and social security programmes, have a direct bearing on their income level and standard of living. In this context, location of villages in relation to access to various facilities that have a direct and indirect bearing on their income as well as to the offices of the implementing agencies is important. Location in relation to various facilities, infrastructure and commercial activities in respect of each of the sample Panchayat is shown in Table 4.2

TABLE 4.2

Accessibility to Infrastructure and Other Facilities in respect of Sample Panchayats

(Distance in Kms)

Panchayat	Rly.Stn.	Bus Stop	Post Office	Primary School	PHC/ Sub-Centre	Agr. Inputs Depot	Block Head Qrs.
Banjani	33	3	0	0-2	0-2	0	33
Basha	7	3	0	0-2	0-2	0	17
Bisha	3	0	0	0-2	0-2	0	11
Hinner	35	0	0	0-2	0-2	0	50
Kalha	18	2	0	0-2	0-2	0	55
Kanair	20	2	0	0-2	0-2	0	57
Kwarag	1	0	0	0-2	0-2	0	1-10
Mamligh	38	0	0	0-2	0-2	0	60
Nagali	38	0	0	0-2	0-2	0	38
Sakori	12	0	0	0-2	0-2	0	16
Satrol	33	3	0	0-2	0-2	0	56
Srinagar	1	0	0	0-2	0-2	0	1-3
Syri	30	0	0	0-2	0-2	0	52

4.5 As regards telecommunication facilities, the area possesses unique advantage, which has helped the farmers to a great extent. Every village has a number of families having telephone facility. From about 20 kms from the north of Shimla town to Kalka in Haryana and Chandigarh Union Territory at a distance of more than 150 kms, it is a service provided at local rates.

Social Status of Sample Households

4.6 Social status of the households is based on *caste*, as is the general practice in the country for the last 50 years. For classification purposes, households have been categorized as Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Other Backward Classes (OBC) and General (all those who belong to castes other than mentioned above). Social status of sample households is shown in Table 4.3

TABLE 4.3

Social Status of Sample BPL Families in Study Area

Panchayat	SC	Non-SC	Total
Banjani	80	9	89
Basha	12	3	14
Bisha	20	6	26
Hinner	53	16	69
Kalha	22	4	26
Kanair	19	0	20
Kwarag	11	9	20
Mamligh	18	8	26
Nagali	20	20	40
Sakori	9	10	19

Satrol	17	-	17
Srinagar	20	25	45
Syri	14	24	36
Total	315	134	449

Structure of Landholdings

4.7 The land possessed by a household other than the land used for residence and tending of cattle is of two types, viz. (i) land used for cultivation which is mostly irrigated and may be rainfed also; and (ii) grassland, locally termed as *ghasni*, not used for crop cultivation because of lack of irrigation facilities and other factors such as steep slopes, rocky surface, soil profile, etc. The sample households in each Panchayat have been classified as marginal farmers possessing one acre or less cultivated area; small farmers with cultivated area between one-two acres; agricultural labourers including those who cultivate others fields; non-agricultural labourers working not in fields but on road or house construction; etc. and others which include artisans and part time workers in secondary and tertiary sectors. Structure of landholdings for sample households is given in Table 4.4

TABLE
Structure of Land Holdings and Occupational Pattern of Sample Households

4.4

Panchayat	Small Farmer	Marginal Farmer	Agricultural Labourer	Non-agrl. Labourer	Others	Total
Banjani	7	53	11	13	5	89
Basha	1	11	2	-	1	15
Bisha	9	8	7	-	2	26
Hinner	14	36	4	3	12	69
Kalha	2	13	1	-	10	26
Kanair	3	9	7	-	-	19
Kwarag	2	15	1	-	2	20
Mamligh	7	16	3	-	-	26
Nagali	7	22	7	1	3	40
Sakori	-	5	7	-	7	19
Satrol	2	10	5	-	-	17
Srinagar	5	22	6	0	12	45
Syri	6	27	-	3	2	38
Total	65	247	61	20	56	449

4.8 55% of the sample household are marginal farmers; another 15% are small farmers. Even those working in the fields or in construction activity and ones who are in government service or other trades have same land holdings. Number of landless households is negligible.

II – OVER-ALL EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAMMES

Out of 449 sample households interacted with in the Study Area, benefits received by the sample BPL families under one or more rural poverty alleviation and social security programmes have been shown in Appendix A. However, number of beneficiaries under rural poverty alleviation and social assistance/security programmes have been summarized in Table 4.5.

TABLE 4.5

Number of Beneficiaries under Socio-Economic Programmes

Panchayat	Families Interviewed	Families Benefited	Families Not Benefited	Families Received more than one benefit
Banjani	89	61	28	6
Basha	15	10	5	0
Bisha	26	17	9	6
Hinner	69	44	25	6
Kahala	26	16	10	1
Kanair	19	3	16	0
Kwarag	20	11	9	1
Mamligh	26	12	14	4
Nagali	40	29	11	5
Sakori	19	19	0	1
Satrol	17	12	5	1
Srinagar	45	30	15	4
Syri	38	31	7	6
Total	449	295	154	41

4.10 This shows that two-thirds of the households received benefits under one scheme or the other. If we include all the beneficiaries who are members of DWCRA groups in the area, then the number goes to 421 instead of 295 and that of total households 575. These figures do not include the beneficiaries who worked on creation and maintenance of assets under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Employment Assurance Scheme and Million Wells Scheme. This data was not available with the Gram Panchayat Vikas Adhikari or Block Development Office. Secondly 41 families received benefits under two schemes or more and out of these 41 families, three families received benefits under three schemes each during this period.

4.11 As regards, 154 respondents who were not benefited from any programme, the reasons given by them are as follows:

They come to know of the programme quite late when the target fixed for the Gram Panchayat or the Block has already been achieved during the year.

Block headquarters are so far away for many villagers residing in Panchayats of Hinner, Kalha, Kanair, Mamligh, Satrol and Syri. Average distance is more than 50 kms. With the public transport facilities not so good, they hesitate to go to the Block officials.

Many villagers have shown their ignorance about the social welfare schemes. That is why not much physical progress has been recorded in these schemes.

Respondents are not interested in all the programmes but only in public housing assistance under Indira Awaas Yojana and Gandhi Kutir Yojana. Targets for these schemes when achieved, respondents were left out.

5. Last but not the least, many respondents complained of having no voice in Gram Panchayats and no access to Gram Panchayat Vikas Adhikaris.

Scheme wise benefits that accrued to the sample BPL families in the study area have been shown in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6

Scheme wise Families Benefited under Rural Poverty Alleviation Programmes

Panchayat	IRDP	TRYSEM	DWCRA	IAY	GKY	CRSP	SRSP	Total
Banjani	6	1	11	3	13	17	1	52
Basha	1	0	0	0	8	1	0	10
Bisha	4	0	0	3	13	0	0	20
Hinner	2	1	0	3	13	21	6	46
Kahala	0	0	0	2	14	0	0	16
Kanair	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
Kwarag	5	0	1	2	2	0	0	10
Mamligh	1	0	0	1	9	0	0	11
Nagali	4	0	1	2	11	10	3	31
Sakori	6	0	0	2	6	2	0	16
Satrol	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	7
Sirinagar	8	2	1	5	13	2	1	32
Syri	1	0	0	2	14	0	4	21
Total	41	4	14	26	121	54	15	275

II – Evaluation of Individual Schemes

4.13 Benefits derived by the sample households, their perception and comments on the implementation of each scheme as well as qualitative impact on their standard of living made by the scheme-benefits have been discussed in the paragraph that follows:

Self Employment and Entrepreneurship Development Programmes**(i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)**

4.14 Implementation of the IRDP provided income generating assets and self-employment opportunities to 41 sample BPL families in the Study Area during the last three years. Most of the families numbering 33 purchased assets belonging to the primary sector. These included pack animals (mules), cows and buffaloes and pigs. Two families availed of the assistance for the development of floriculture. Other eight beneficiaries set up shops and repairing centre. There is not much scope for the secondary sector activities in the area.

4.15 A few of the beneficiaries said that the assets handed over to them have not been of good quality breed. So instead of becoming a source of flow of income, these animals are now burden on them, which creates problem of repayment of loan taken from the financial institutions. Majority of the beneficiaries was, of course, found happy with their new assets that have increased the flow of income to the family. Since most of the beneficiaries have unirrigated lands, which grow grass only, feeding the animals is no problem for them. Shopkeeper beneficiaries were happier as the assistance received under IRDP has raised their standard of living. This activity has created not only self-employment for the beneficiary but also wage employment opportunities for a few others.

4.16 Financial institution executives too were satisfied with the repayment position of the loans. Of course, cases of one of two bad debts were there in each branch visited by the study team.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

4.17 The women in agriculturist families like DWCRA scheme in the area. In the study area, 14 DWCRA group organizers having membership of 140 women were interacted. All of them expressed satisfaction over the contents and approach of the scheme. These groups have been formed to procure quality seeds of off-season vegetables with the money at their disposal. Since production of off-season vegetables in the area has made a major noticeable contribution to the amelioration of their condition, the male members of these DWCRA group members have warmly accepted this activity. No conflict or complaint in the execution of the scheme was brought to the notice of the study team. Mahila Mandals besides Gram Sevikas is giving helping hand to the groups. Awareness camps are also organized for the DWCRA group members but not very often.

(iii) Training of Rural Youth for Self–Employment (TRYSEM)

4.18 Providing of basic technical and entrepreneurial skills to the rural youth of the BPL families to enable them to take up self or wage employment is the objective of this programme. The study team came across only four youth that received training under this programme. These young people received training in typing and short hand as well in furniture making. All these young boys and girls are now employed as wage workers in the private sector.

Wage Employment Programmes

(i) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)

4.19 The elected Panchayats are implementing JRY programmes in their area out of the allotted JRY funds. Every village Panchayat executes these need-felt projects in its area of jurisdiction. The community assets created or maintained have been shown Panchayat area-wise in Appendix –D.

4.20 Out of 97, as many as 78 were construction works of irrigation tanks, kuhls, bourees, playgrounds in schools, GPVA offices, mule paths, pucca paths linking roads, cattle ponds and drinking water tanks. 19 repair works of community assets included irrigation tanks, kuhls, paths and Panchayat Ghars.

4.21 There was no record available with any of the Gram Panchayat Vikas Adhikari on employment generated while maintaining or creating of these assets. However a rough estimate arrived at through expenditure channel earmarking 60% of the funds for labour and 40% for the material, comes to 13552 man-days during the reference period. This has been calculated on the basis of officially notified daily wage rate of Rs. 51/- for the labour. But in practice a labourer charges Rs. 80/- a day. Moreover, calculation for each community asset like construction of buildings such as Panchayat Ghars, GPVA offices, drinking water tanks, etc. involving masonry work, when made, the employment figures would be around seven thousand mandays only as the market wage rate of a mason is almost double the official rate. Details are shown in Table 4.7

TABLE 4.7

Employment Generation under JRY in Study Area

In Mandays

Panchayat	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Banjani	469	204	206
Basha	132	108	130
Bisha	227	182	224

Hinner	612	200	424
Kahala	443	143	173
Kanair	329	235	200
Kwarag	288	142	106
Mamligh	0	59	188
Nagali	235	141	235
Sakori	132	112	130
Satrol	316	183	188
Sirinagar	470	83	58
Syri	259	212	240
Total	3780	3804	2502

(ii) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

4.22 EAS has an altogether a new complexion and connotation in the area. Focus has been on construction of durable community and social assets. Unemployed youth are not registered nor any card has been issued to them. Funds are released to Gram Panchayats for construction of durable assets recommended by them and approved by the Panchayat Samiti. Thirty-six projects of construction of link roads, irrigation tanks, play grounds in schools, pucca paths. Mule paths, etc. against an expenditure of Rs. 11.94 Lakhs were completed by the sample Gram Panchayats during the reference period. These have been shown in Appendix-E.

(iii) Million Wells Scheme (MWS)

4.23 Under MWS, construction of irrigation tanks was undertaken in the study area.

During the reference period, four irrigation tanks – two in Banjani Panchayat area and one each in Basha Panchayat and Kanair Panchayat area were constructed against an expenditure of Rs. 1,05,000.

1. Construction of Irrigation Tank at Jadog (Banjani)

2. Construction of Irrigation Tank at Shillai (Banjani)

Construction of Irrigation Tank at harijan Basti (Bisha)

Construction of Irrigation Tank at Nagalti (Kanair)

C. Public Housing Assistance

(i) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)/ Gandhi Kutir Yojana (GKY)

4.24 For providing shelter (houses) to the poor BPL families free of cost, two schemes are being implemented. One is centrally sponsored Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and the other is state sector Gandhi Kutir Yojana (GKY). Among the sample households, 26 families were extended assistance for houses under IAY and 121 families under GKY.

4.25 Both these schemes have found favour with every BPL family. Demonstration effect is so strong that demand for free houses have been sounded by all those who received no benefit or benefited under any other scheme. Of course, all the beneficiaries had to spend additional amount on construction of houses. In some cases, amount spent has gone in the range of Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,50,000, which has put a question mark on their eligibility for inclusion in the BPL list. Since the cost of transportation of building material is quite high in the hill areas, Rs. 15-16

thousand additional expensed appear justified and ask for revision in the prescribed ceiling for IAY by the Central Government and for GKY by the State Government. .

(ii) Central/State Rural Sanitation Programmes

4.26 For providing better sanitation facilities to the poor, again two schemes are being implemented. One is centrally sponsored scheme called Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) and other state sector scheme called State Rural Sanitation Programme (SRSP). 54 families were given assistance under CRSP and 15 were given under SRSP for construction of sanitary latrines. There was general satisfaction over the implementation of these schemes.

D. Social Assistance and Social Security Programmes

4.27 National Social Assistance Programme as a 100 percent centrally sponsored programme was launched on August 15, 1995 throughout the country. It has three components: old age pension to all poor above the age of 65, family benefit in the event of the death of primary bread winner and maternity benefit to pregnant women. Government of Himachal Pradesh under its Social Security programme extends assistance to all old men and women above the age of 60 years, to widows and physically handicapped persons irrespective of their age through monthly assistance allowance. Table 4.8 shows the number of beneficiaries under these programmes.

Table 4.8

Scheme-wise Number of Families Benefited under Social Assistance and Security Schemes

Panchayat	NOAPS	SP	NFBS	NMBS	Total
Banjani	12	3	0	0	15
Basha	0	0	0	0	0
Bisha	2	1	0	0	3
Hinner	4	0	0	0	4
Kahala	1	0	0	0	1
Kanair	0	0	0	0	0
Kwarag	2	0	0	1	3
Mamligh	4	1	0	0	5
Nagali	3	0	0	0	3
Sakori	3	0	0	1	4
Satrol	1	5	0	0	6
Sirinagar	0	1	0	0	1
Syri	5	1	0	0	6
Total	37	12	0	2	51

4.28 This shows that maximum number of beneficiaries (more than 70%) were receiving old age pension of the Central Government. 24% of the beneficiaries were receiving state pension. Study team did not come across any family, which was given assistance on the death of primary breadwinner. Only two families received maternity benefits. It was found that a number of eligible old persons have been left out from the coverage for receiving pension. Moreover, regularity in payment of pension was not there. For national old age pensioners, the blame was passed on to the Centre for non-release of amount in time.

PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS, PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION AND SELECTION OF BENEFICIARIES

Functioning of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), people's participation in the development programmes and selection of the BPL families for receiving benefits under rural poverty alleviation programmes of the Central Government and the State Government have been discussed in the paragraphs that follow.

Panchayati Raj Institutions

5.2 Panchayati Raj Institutions – the Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samities – functioned in the State upto 1992 under the provisions of Himachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1968. With a view to establish three tier Panchayati Raj System in conformity with the provisions of Seventy-Third Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, the State Legislative Assembly dissolved the Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samities and passed the Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1994. Under the new Act enacted on January 23, 1994, general elections to Panchayats were held in December 1995 (in tribal areas of Lahaul & Spiti, Kinnaur and Pangi in May 1996) under the overall directions and control of the State Elections Commission. The new elected bodies started functioning w.e.f. January 23, 1996. The term of office bearers of the present Gram Panchayats will expire in January 2001.

5.3 To ensure the participation of women more effectively in Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishads, one-third seats of members and offices of chairpersons were reserved for women. Similarly, provisions were made to reserve seats for the members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

5.4 The Act provides the Panchayati Raj Institutions with suitable functions, powers and responsibilities at all levels. With a view to strengthen democracy at the grass root level and to make the PRIs viable institutions of self-governance, the State Government has also devolved powers, functions and responsibilities relating to 15 departments namely Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Ayurveda, Education, Food & Supplies, Health & Family Welfare, Horticulture, Industries, Irrigation and Public Health, Public Works, Revenue, Rural Development and Social & Women Welfare to the Panchayati Raj Institutions under Notification No, PCH-HA (I) –12/87 dated 31st July, 1996.

5.5 It has been provided that PRIs at all levels shall prepare development plans for their area to be consolidated at Zila Parishad level for submission to the District Planning for its consideration. At present, there are 2922 Gram Panchayats, 72 Samities and 12 Zila Parishads in the State. Elected representatives of the PRIs are given training at Panchayat Raj Training Institutes at Mashobra (District Shimla) and Baijnath (District Kangra). In the selected Block of Kandaghat, Panchayat Samiti and 23 Panchayats are functioning. They are carrying on the tasks assigned to them under the Act. Number of elected members, women members in these Panchayats is given in Table 5.1

TABLE 5.1

Number of Elected members of Gram Panchayats in Kandaghat Block

Gram Panchayat	No. of Elected Members	No. of Women Members	Name of the Pradhan
Kanair	9	4	Smt. Indu Devi

Syri	7	1	Shri Sunder Singh
Kalha	7	2	Shri Ram Chand
Mamligh	9	3	Smt. Kaushalya
Satrol	7	3	Smt. Sukh Daee
Delgi	7	1	Shri Siri Rram
Podhna	7	2	Shri Mahender
Chhausha	7	3	Smt. Urmila Devi
Kot	7	3	Smt. Hema Devi
Wakna	6	2	Smt. Ram
Basha	7	2	Shri Chaman Lal
Bisha	9	2	Shri Kamla Dutt
Kwarag	9	3	Shri B. P. Ram
Sirinagar	9	2	Shri Ramesh Thakur
Mahi	7	2	Smt. Nirmala
TundaL	7	3	Smt. Indra Devi
Banjani	7	2	Shri Devender Kumar
Chail	7	3	Shri Devender Verma
Nagali	7	2	Shri Roop S. Thakur
Dangheel	7	2	Shri Ajit Singh
Sakori	7	3	Shri Baldev Singh
Jhajha	7	2	Shri Bhagwan Singh
Hinner	9	3	Shri Lakshmi Ram

5.6 Fifty-one women members out of total 172 members were elected to the 23 Gram Panchayats in Kandaghat Block December 1995. At present eight women are Pradhans of the Gram Panchayats of Kanair, Mamligh, Satrol, Chhausha, Kot, Wakna, Mahi and TundaL. It was reported that these elections infused confidence in women members who are carrying out social responsibilities with same zeal as their male partners.

People's Participation

5.7 People's participation in local level planning means participative development. In its ideal form, local planning implies entrusting to the local people and their institutions all duties and responsibilities of local planning and development, with the government reserving to itself only the functions of guidance, supervision and higher planning. In fact, the local level planning process is one of working with the local people, most directly affected by facilities and programmes, so that the plan:

is more responsive to local needs;

reflects more accurately local perceptions;

produces a sense of local ownership and responsibility;

builds on and reinforces the fabric of the community and its internal structure; and

supports the evolution of a continuing on-going structure of local administration by creating a core of people.

5.8 These people having worked to make a project happen, and having seen ideals become a part of development, would carry their involvement into administration, maintenance and planning for the future (Clark, 1978).

5.9 Elected members of the Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad are now directly involved in implementation of the development programmes. Gram Panchayats also prepare a shelf of need-based projects which, after sanction at the Block and District level, are executed by them with the funds made available to them. Members of Parliament and members of Legislative Assembly take active part in the deliberations of the Zila Parishad. In short, people are actively participating in the development process directly and through their elected representatives.

Selection of Beneficiaries

5.10 Under the provisions of the Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 Gram Sabhas have been vested powers to select the beneficiaries for rural poverty alleviation programmes namely Integrated Development Programme (IRDP), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM). Gram Sabhas also select names of the poor for assistance under Indira Awaas Yojana and Gandhi Kutir Yojana. Similarly, for National Social Assistance Programme, Gram Panchayats will assist in identification and selection of beneficiaries under National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS) and National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS).

1. IRDP

5.11 An individual who wants to avail loan under IRDP for starting a venture of his/her choice and aptitude in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors and whose name stands included in the BPL list has to make an application to the Block Development Officer. For this purpose, his application does not necessarily need to be forwarded by their Gram Panchayat. Of course, gram Panchayat and Vikas Adhikari (GPVA) will verify the particulars of the applicant given in the application, attest the photo of the applicant and arrange no objection certificate from various financing institutions in the service area within fixed time. If there are more applicants for financial assistance under IRDP than the available subsidy amount, the poorest among them will be selected. BDO forwards the loan application to the bank within a week and the bank takes final decision on the application within a fortnight.

2. TRYSEM

5.12 The Block Development Officer will invite applications from the unemployed youth belonging to BPL families and whose names have been included in the list of potential TRYSEM beneficiaries at the time of BPL survey. A list of such applicants is prepared at block level for final selection.

5.13 Once an exhaustive list of potential beneficiaries is available, a committee presided over by the BDO and comprising members of training institutions of the area, Banks, KVIC, prominent members of the Panchayati Raj Institutions and any other member which the Committee may wish to coopt will finalize the list. In this selection procedure, 50% of the youth should belong to SC and ST, 40% should be women and 3% physically handicapped.

3. DWCRA

5.14 Under this Programme, 5 to 10 rural women from BPL families form a group to start income generating activities for providing them self-employment on sustained basis besides improving their status and quality of life. Gram Sabha prepares the list of groups and their members and sends to the Block Development Officer/ Panchayat Samiti for approval. Mukhya Sevika and Gram Sevikas assist the Block Development Officer in the selection of groups. Selection of income generating activities is left to the group members who may consider economic viability of the proposed project and availability of backward and forward linkages.

4. IAY and GKY

5.15 The Gram Sabha does the identification of beneficiaries under IAY and GKY from the BPL list with the following priority:

- Families which are totally homeless including deserted women,
- families whose houses have been destroyed completely by natural calamities like flood, fire, etc.
- families whose houses have been damaged badly and are unsafe for dwelling
- families whose houses are totally dilapidated or unfit for human dwelling (such as dharas, jhuggis, etc.), and
- families who do not have adequate shelter for the family.

5.16 There is a provision of Indira Awaas Yojana houses to ex-service men's widow/next of the kin of defence personnel, para military personnel killed in action made by the Government of India. They are also considered under Indira Awaas Yojana in case of eligible families subject to the conditions that (i) they reside in rural areas, (ii) they have not been covered under any other scheme, and (iii) they are houseless or in need of shelter or shelter upgradation. The priority in the matter of allotment of houses to the ex-servicemen and para-military forces and their dependents will be out of the houses set apart for allotment among the non-SC/ST categories of beneficiaries.

5.17 It was brought to the notice of the study team that people do participate in the annual Gram Sabha meeting generally held in the month of March. In this meeting, the names of the potential beneficiaries are short-listed and sent to the Block development Officer through GPVAs. BDO in turn forwards these names to the District Development authority. Since the targets for the number of beneficiaries for assistance under each rural development programme is fixed at district level for each block and from there for gram Panchayats, demand outstrips the supply due to limited availability of funds. Keeping in view the given environ in the society and the system that grown over the last fifty years, Himachal Pradesh being no exception, people having louder voice and contacts get precedence over others in receiving benefits. Still the overall environ in the hill state is relatively more conducive to development and less prone to undue influences.

MAIN FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

On the whole, centrally sponsored rural alleviation programmes, national social assistance and state sector social security and welfare programmes are being implemented to a large extent in true letter and spirit for improving the social and economic standard of living of the targeted groups. Contribution of these programmes has been graciously admitted by the beneficiaries and noticed by the study team. Congeniality of Agro-climatic factors has led to the production of off-season vegetables, floriculture and mushrooms in the study area and these land based activities are the major income earners for the farmers. Various programmes of subsidization of inputs and dissemination and training of scientific technology by the agriculture, soil conservation and horticulture departments bringing improvements in land resources and farming practices have made a major contribution in raising the standard of living of the people in the Study Area.

6.2 Secondary data made available by District Rural Development Agency, Solan and block administration at Kandaghat relating to physical achievement of rural poverty alleviation programmes and basic minimum services in the district and the selected block show that the progress is quite good. Of course, primary data collected during the micro investigations in the study area did throw certain problems and difficulties being experienced by the people. These have been discussed in the paragraph that follows.

6.3 Majority of the people in the district make out their living from land-based activities as almost every family has a piece of land whatever be its size and type. The number of landless families is negligible. A large number of farmers are facing two types of problems. One is existence of wild animals, which damage and destroy their crops. Animals like Barsingha and Ghod finish crops in big fields in one night. A huge army of monkeys has also invaded certain pockets in this area with the result that people having irrigation tanks full of water do not grow any crop. This was noticed in Warar Basti in Daunti village of Kahla Panchayat and in Kanodi village of Nagali Panchayat.

6.4 Second problem is lack of irrigation facilities. Farmers of Sawagaon, Chakla, Lamhsar, Rehad, Barot villages of Hinner Panchayat, Tikker and Badet villages of Nagali Panchayat, and Duno, Sakori and Bhrech villages of Sakori Panchayat villages are facing this problem. Good quality land of 20 to 30 Bighas has just remained Ghasni (only grass growing) land and gives limited income.

6.5 District Solan has earned the distinction of off-season vegetables growing area. Tomatoes, peas and hill capsicum has increased income levels of the farmers. This area is also known for developed floriculture and producing gladiolus and carnation flowers for commercial purposes to be sent to Chandigarh and Delhi. Marketing of vegetables and flowers is a problem and the farmers do not get remunerative prices. Major share goes to the middlemen.

6.6. Below Poverty Line (BPL) lists commonly known as IRDP families list contain names of rich persons whose income from government or private jobs and/or trading activities and landholdings do not entitle them to be in the BPL list. Influential people by splitting their families managed four to five ration cards to draw maximum benefits from rural poverty alleviation programmes. A few deserving poor have been left out.

6.7. There is no established form of disseminating information about the poverty alleviation and social security schemes. This lack of awareness deprives many deserving families to receive benefits to which they are entitled. Not many BPL families could receive benefits under National Family Benefit Scheme, Chief Minister's Gratuity Scheme and National Maternity Benefit Scheme, to mention a few.

6.8 Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Employment assurance are being implemented by the Gram Panchayats. In both the schemes, the exclusive focus is on creation and maintenance of durable community and social assets. Under EAS, no Green Card has been issued and registration of able-bodied unemployed youth has not been done either by the Gram Panchayat or Gram Panchayat Vikas Adhikari/Block Development Officer. Of course, practice of holding fortnightly meeting of GPVAs by the BDO was found very useful and administratively desirable to take stock of the projects under implementation and attendant problems, if any.

6.9. The Study Team came across a few cases of assistance under IRDP for the purchase of productive assets in the primary sector which proved burdensome to the poor beneficiaries. The animals handed over to the poor by the concerned officials turned out to be unproductive. Secondly, the practice of willful default of repayment of loan on the part of those who have repaying capacity is also common. This is the legacy of populist policies adopted by some state governments in the past.

6.10 Free houses under Indira Awaas Yojana and Gandhi Kutir Yojana have been given to a number of people who do not appear to be entitled for inclusion in the BPL list. They have thereby deprived the deserving poor of this public housing assistance. About 30 percent of the beneficiaries numbering 41 spent Rs. 40,000 or more upto Rs. 1,50,000 on construction of houses after receiving assistance under IAY and GKY. Additional expenditure upto Rs. 15-16 thousand due to higher transportation cost of building material seems justified.

6.11 Respondents who could not get benefit under any scheme of the central or the state government mentioned the lack of information about the targets allocated to their Panchayat, ignorance about the social security and state welfare schemes, location of the offices of the BDO And other implementing agencies being at a distance of more than 50 kms and having no voice in the Gram Panchayat as the reasons for non-receipt of benefits.

6.12 The State Government devolved powers, functions and responsibilities relating to fifteen development departments to Panchayati Raj Institutions in July 1996. But PRIs have failed to exercise any control even over the functioning of schools and dispensaries in the villages and check the absence of functionaries and ensure the supply of medicines. In Kanodi village, about fifteen houses left out of electrification in 1970s are still without electricity even today after 25-30 years despite all the efforts of the villagers and the Gram Panchayat.

6.13 Due importance has not been attached at the block level to the maintenance of basic and necessary statistics for proper planning. There is no junior statistical official posted in the Block Headquarters. Some variation was noticed in the secondary data supplied by the DRDA and the one given by the Block administration relating to physical achievement of certain schemes.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

On the basis of major findings of the Study and overall environ for the implementation of various socio-economic development programmes in the Study Area, a few suggestions and recommendations are made to achieve better results of implementation of these programmes.

Land-Based Activities

7.2 Menace of wild animals and monkeys should be tackled through coordinated efforts of all concerned authorities. Wild life department has major responsibility to make proper arrangements so that the people do not have to suffer avoidable losses.

7.3 Irrigation problem should be solved through lift irrigation from rivers Ashwini and Giri. Since the cost of lift irrigation is too high, group irrigation through Self Help Groups should be encouraged whereby subsidy on such projects upto 50 percent of the cost (upto Rs. 10 Lakhs) is admissible.

7.4 Formation of Marketing Cooperatives of Off-season and flower growing farmers need to be encouraged to solve the marketing problem of vegetables and flower. Through proper marketing strategy, middlemen can be kept away.

Preparation of BPL List

7.5 As observed by the Study Team, many relatively rich people have been successful in getting their names included in the BPL lists due to their contacts and influence. These lists are expected to reflect ground reality of the village populace. Gram Panchayats should play an active role at the time of preparation of these lists. Elected members should be more vigilant, bold and impartial; then only shelter will be within the reach of the roofless.

Creating Awareness of the Programmes

7.6 For dissemination of information about rural poverty alleviation and social assistance and security programmes, it is suggested that the Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department of the State Government should instruct all block administrations for getting the details of various programmes printed on the " Gram Soochna Pat (Village Information Board) in local language. Such boards should be put up in each Panchayat Ghar.

Employment Generation under JRY and EAS

7.7 Gram Panchayats and Gram Panchayat & Vikas Adhikaris should ensure employment of the local people on all developmental projects implemented by them. A proper record containing the names, address, project details, number of mandays worked and wages paid should be maintained. For all able-bodied unemployed youth seeking employment should be registered and issued Green Cards by GPVA in each Panchayat. This record from all the Panchayats should also be there at Block level.

7.8 For assistance under self-employment generation scheme of IRDP, the beneficiary should be given full freedom in the selection and purchase of productive assets like milch cows and buffaloes. After all he is responsible for repayment of the loan to the financial institution. Role of vet. doctor, insurance agent, bank official and other agents should be contained to honestly helping the beneficiary. Recovery procedure of bad debt from the willful defaulters need

streamlining and simplification to convey them that tax-payers money is for development purposes and not pocketing it by a few in the society.

7.9 Gram Panchayats with the devolution of funds from the state government, powers, functions and responsibilities of development departments should involve themselves by investing money and time in the development of human capital. Supervising closely the educational institutions in their area so that the children do get from the society what is their right as future responsible citizens may make a beginning. Education, needless to emphasize, is the major intervention to eradicate unemployment and poverty.

7.10 For maintenance of records and necessary statistics for proper planning, it is suggested that the Planning Commission should assign priority to the maintenance of data on basic statistics of land use and human resources in a uniform pattern for grass root planning at block level also. Providing computers at block level for inventory of all statistical information of the block in a format to be finalized by the State Government and the Planning Commission.

Appendix - A

LIST OF BENEFICIARIES IDENTIFIED FOR THE SURVEY

Name of Identified Household	BPL #	Social Status	Occupation	Scheme Under which Benefitted
1	2	3	4	5
1. PANCHAYAT : BANJANI				
VILLAGE	BANJANI			
Guddu Ram s/o Basantu	7	SC	RA	GKY
Munnu Ram s/o Basantu	9	SC	RA	GKY
Mathu Ram s/o Sadh Ram	12	SC	MF	CRSP
Hari Singh s/o Jawalia	18	SC	MF	CRSP
Gulab Singh s/o Mathur Ram	25	SC	NAL	CRSP
Inder Singh s/o Bhambu Ram	27	SC	AL	CRSP
Shibu Ram s/o Devnu Ram	30	SC	MF	CRSP
Sarnia Ram s/o Rohru	31	SC	MF	CRSP
Gian Chand s/o Parbhu Ram	36	SC	MF	CRSP+IAY
Radha Krishan s/o Anokhi Ram	38	SC	RA	CRSP
Shiv Ram s/o Dharma	40	SC	MF	GKY
Balkrishan s/o Mauji Ram	44	SC	MF	CRSP
Sewak Ram s/o Dayalia Ram	45	SC	SF	NOAPS
Kirpi Devi w/o Jhabu Ram	90	SC	MF	GKY

Bansi Ram s/o Sant Ram	91	SC	NAL	GKY
Prakash Chand s/o Purnea Ram	92	SC	MF	CRSP
Daram Das s/o Shiv Ram	93	SC	MF	CRSP
Sewak Ram s/o Kali Ram	94	SC	SF	GKY
Bhoop Ram s/o Shiv Ram	96	SC	MF	CRSP
Bharat Ram s/o Dialia Ram	N-176	SC	RA	-
Gauri Dutt s/o Purnea Ram	N-178	SC	NAL	CRSP
Baldev Kumar s/o Purnea Ram	N-179	SC	AL	CRSP
Smt. Rukhu Devi		SC	MF	SRSP
Inder Singh s/o Mathu Ram		SC	MF	CRSP
Gulab Singh s/o Purnea Ram		SC	AL	CRSP
Ramesh Chand s/o		SC	MF	CRSP
Village:	Binu			
Tilak Raj s/o Kalkhu	54	SC	AL	GKY
Ramesh s/o Garibu Ram	56	SC	MF	-
Krishan Dutt s/o Sandia Ram	57	SC	AL	-
Ganga Dutt s/o Sandia Ram	8	SC	MF	-
Man Singh s/o Prem Das	59	SC	MF	TRYSEM
Tula Ram s/o Nandu Ram	60	SC	MF	GKY

Matha Ram s/o Dhana	61	SC	MF	GKY+NOAPS
Nek Ram s/o Michru Ram	62	SC	NAL	OAPS+IRDP
Ghasia Ram s/o Atma	63	SC	MF	OAPS+DWCRA
Gauri Devi w/o Charan Das	64	Other	MF	-
Shiv Dutt s/o Surat Ram	65	Other	AL	IAY+NOAPS
Jagdish Chand s/o Garibu Ram	66	SC	AL	-
Govind Ram s/o Garibu	67	SC	AL	DWCRA
Meena Devi w/o Jeet Singh	69	Other	NAL	IRDP+NOAPS
Shiv Saran s/o Nandu Ram	70	SC	MF	GKY
Tara Dat s/o Garibu Ram	71	SC	MF	-
Ramesh Kumar s/o Gita Ram	72	Other	MF	IRDP
Sada Nand s/o Meghu Ram	73	SC	MF	DWCRA
Basia Ram s/o Meghu Ram	75	SC	MF	-
Vijay Kumar s/o Narayan Das	76	Other	SF	-
Shonkia s/o Malku	77	SC	SF	NOAPS
Man Singh s/o Sungru Ram	78	SC	SF	DWCRA
Med Ram s/o Surat Ram	80	SC	NAL	IRDP
Chamku Devi w/o Mathu Ram	51	SC	MF	NOAPS

Shonku Devi w/o Prem Das	50	SC	MF	SP
Gauri Devi d/o Nokhi Ram	74	SC	MF	-
Tara Dutt s/o Prem Das	53	SC	MF	-
Suresh Kumar s/o Rati Ram	68	Other	NAL	-
Purnia Ram s/o Ghait	88	SC	MF	NOAPS
Village:	Shillai			
Sunderu Devi w/o Narayandas	111	Other	Other	SP
Braham Das s/o Shankar	112	SC	NAL	GKY
Partap Singh s/o Tulsia	113	SC	NAL	-
Rati Ram s/o Mastia	114	SC	MF	-
Sewak Ram s/o Shibu Ram	129	SC	MF	-
Roop Ram s/o Kharia	130	SC	AL	IRDP
Jeet Ram s/o Sadhu	131	SC	MF	DWCRA
Ramkrishan s/o Sadhu	132	SC	MF	DWCRA
Shiv Ram s/o Shankar	134	SC	MF	GKY
Krishan Dat s/o Mathru Ram		SC	NAL	-
Ganga Dat s/o		SC	MF	IRDP
Tulsia Ram s/o Dharama	137	SC	MF	-
Bhim Singh s/o Ram Saran	138	Other	MF	-
Rambhaj s/o Kharia	139	SC	MF	-

Hira Nand s/o Jagat Ram	141	SC	MF	DWCRA
Deep Ram s/o Daulia	142	SC	MF	NOAPS
Babu Ram s/o Matha Ram	115	SC	AL	-
Gulab Singh s/o Kharia	116	SC	SF	-
Ramesh Chand s/o Matha Ram	117	SC	NAL	-
Rikhi Ram s/o Tulsi Ram	118	SC	AL	-
Matha Ram s/o Balkia	133	SC	MF	IAY
Roop Singh s/o Dayalia	120	SC	MF	-
Rati Ram s/o Ghaia	121	SC	MF	-
Nek Ram s/o Matha Ram	122	SC	NAL	-
Rikhi Ram s/o Matha Ram	118	SC	MF	GKY
Khyali Ram s/o Paras Ram	124	SC	MF	-
Gian Chand s/o Kesru	125	SC	MF	SP
Jai Singh s/o Dhingu Ram	126	SC	NAL	NOAPS
Paras Ram s/o Kesru	127	SC	MF	DWCRA
Kanshi Ram s/o Rati Ram	119	SC	MF	DWCRA
Shakat Ram s/o Matha Ram	143	SC	MF	DWCRA
Shabia Ram s/o Famba	144	SC	MF	-
Dayanand s/o Prem Das	128	SC	MF	DWCRA

Durga Ram s/o Mashi	N-62	SC	SF	NOAPS
2.	PANCHAYAT: BASHA			
Village:	Basha			
Darshanu Devi w/o Matha Ram	186	SC	MF	GKY
Lila Dutt s/o Sohlib Ram	219	SC	AL	GKY
Roop Ram s/o Shaunkia Ram	184	SC	MF	GKY
Lila Dutt s/o Anokhi Ram	181	SC	AL	GKY
Gita Ram s/o Ganga Ram	177	Other	MF	GKY
Khem Chand s/o Pars Ram	165	SC	MF	GKY
Sewak Ram s/o Abhi Ram	168	SC	RA	GKY
Gopi Ram s/o Devi Ram	195	Other	MF	GKY
Chander Datt s/o Kanshi Ram	169	Other	MF	IRDPA
Rajesh Kumar s/o	170	SC	MF	CRSP
Bimla w/o Kesru	172	SC	MF	-
Prabha Devi d/o Matha Ram	175	SC	MF	-
Sagro w/o Gorkhia	179	SC	MF	-
Narayan Dutt s/o Nathu Ram	189	SC	MF	-
Jash Ram s/o Shanki Ram	190	SC	SF	-
3.	PANCHAYAT: BISHA			
Village:	Bisha			

Ramdiya s/o Balkiya	223	SC	RA	IAY
Ram Sarup s/o Luju Ram	227	SC	AL	GKY
Uma Dutt s/o Mansa Ram	233	Other	MF	GKY
Ishwar Dutt s/o Mathu Ram	241	SC	SF	GKY+IRDP
Gopi Ram s/o Mathu Ram	237	SC	MF	GKY
Gauri Dutt s/o Kanu Ram	239	SC	SF/RA	GKY
Salig Ram s/o Jeet Ram	250	Other	AL	GKY
Mehar Singh s/o Sarnia	255	SC	SF	GKY+IRDP
Ram Kishan s/o Nanku	254	SC	MF	GKY
Narpat ram s/o Meghu	261	SC	MF	GKY
Lajwanti w/o Garja Ram	232	SC	AL	GKY+SP
Ramesh Kumar s/o Munnu Ram	230	SC	AL	IAY
Krishna Devi w/o Sohan lal	222	Other	MF	GKY+IRDP
Uma Dutt s/o Sewak Ram	N-252	SC	AL	GKY
Tirath Ram s/o Hakim Ram	N-289	Other	MF	GKY+IRDP
Rikhi Ram s/o Sewak Ram	N-250	SC	AL	IAY
Lekh Ram s/o Jeet Ram	217	SC	SF	-
Sant Ram s/o Chaiyan	219	SC	MF	GKY+NOAPS
Chamku Devi w/o Kalu Ram	220	SC	AL	-

Jeet Ram s/o Shiv Ram	246	SC	SF	-
Punnu Ram s/o Jindu	245	SC	SF	-
Mast Ram s/o Kyadshu	242	SC	RA	-
Dropti w/o Nek Ram	240	Other	SF	-
Dila Ram s/o Sant ram	238	SC	SF	-
Gora Devi w/o Ram Dutt	226	SC	SF	-
Jamna Devi w/o Daya Nand	228	Other	MF	-
4.	PANCHAYAT: HINNER			
Village:	Kurgal			
Bhup Singh s/o Moti Ram	614	Other	SF	CRSP
Soma Devi w/o Gorkhia	615	SC	SF	-
Hira s/o Mast Ram	596	SC	SF	GKY
Suman w/o Devinder Singh	597	Other	SF	GKY+TRYSEM+CRSP
Paras ram s/o Ganeshu	617	SC	MF	CRSP
Prem Singh s/o Padam Chand	598	Other	SF	CRSP
Durgi w/o Haria	599	SC	MF	-
Naina Devi w/o Gurdiya	600	SC	SF	-
Narender Kumar s/o Bal Krishan	601	Other	AL	-
Balwant Singh s/o Jankiram	621	Other	AL	-

Kishan Das s/o Barphu Ram	602	SC	SF	-
Mangla Devi s/o Karmu	623	SC	MF	IAY
Keshva Ram s/o Mathu	604	SC	MF	CRSP
Shanti devi w/o Nokhi Ram	624	SC	SF	-
Roop Ram s/o Mathu	625	SC	MF	CRSP+IRDP
Roop Ram s/o Barphu Ram	607	SC	RA (PA)	GKY
Inder Singh s/o Dharam Pal	627	Other	SF	CRSP
Lachhi Ram s/o Barphu Ram	608	SC	RA	GKY+SRSP
Mathu Ram s/o Kalu Ram	628	SC	LL	CRSP
Premia s/o Haria	629	SC	MF	GKY
Budh Ram s/o Nanku	609	SC	MF	SRSP
Bakshi Ram s/o Shabnu	630	SC	RA	CRSP
Jagat Ram s/o Ganeshu	631	SC	MF	CRSP
Narender Kumar s/o Sadh Ram	613	Other	NAL	CRSP
Khyalo Devi	NON	SC	Non	SRSP
Ganga Devi w/o Sarnia	N-781	SC	NAL	SRSP
Ram Das s/o Kanshi Ram	N-800	SC	MF	SRSP
Rajinder Kumar s/o Bakshi Ram	N-792	SC	RA	CRSP

Durgi Devi w/o Tulsi Ram	Non	SC	-	NOAPS
Daya Ram s/o Jhare Ram	-	SC	MF	GKY
Krishna Dutt s/o Amku	620	SC	RA	CRSP
Village	Rehar			
Bimla Devi w/o Kishan Chand	N-852	Other	MF	IAY
Sanehru Devi w/o Nathu	643	Other	LL	NOAPS
Gita Ram s/o Jagat Ram	674	SC	MF	CRSP+IRDP
Lekh Ram s/o Jagat Ram	844	SC	MF	CRSP
Janki Devi w/o Dillu Ram	N-739	SC	LL	CRSP
Krishna Dutt s/o Biptu	677	SC	MF	CRSP
Jamna Dass s/o Balak Ram	675	SC	MF	GKY+CRSP
Hari Nand s/o Balak Ram	687	SC	MF	CRSP
Sadhu Ram s/o Phulmuh	669	SC	LL	IAY
Jiwan Sukh s/o Kashave	682	SC	SF	GKY+CRSP
Lekh Ram s/o Balak Ram	660	SC	MF	CRSP
Gyan Swaroop s/o Keshve	683	SC	MF	CRSP
Ramesh Chand s/o Mathu Ram	651	SC	MF	CRSP
Chanku Devi w/o Kalu Ram	-	SC	MF	CRSP
Village:	Tikri			

Ghashotu s/o Bhambu	730	SC	MF	NOAPS
Man Bhari w/o Kalu Ram	731	Other	MF	-
Kanshi Ram s/o Bali Ram	732	Other	MF	-
Dhannu s/o Sewikia	744	SC	NAL	-
Dutt Ram s/o Saina	745	SC	MF	-
Tilu s/o Sainu	734	SC	Other	-
Chet Ram s/o Bali Ram	746	Other	MF	GKY
Sojia Ram s/o Sainu	747	SC	MF	GKY
Sidhia s/o Roda	736	SC	AL	-
Ram Swaroop s/o Bhagi	748	SC	MF	-
Kapoor Singh s/o Jharatu	737	SC	SF	-
Balu Devi w/o Jiwananu	749	SC	MF	NOAPS
Kidi w/o Lachhu	738	SC	MF	-
Satya Pal s/o Bir Chand	750	Other	AL	-
Sukha s/o Asha Ram	739	SC	MF	-
Lal Singh s/o Dhani Ram	751	Other	MF	-
Mohan lal s/o Saina	740	SC	Other	-
Keshva Ram s/o Gangu Ram	752	SC	MF	-
Sewakia s/o Polu	762	SC	MF	GKY

Ghewal Ram s/o Bhambu Ram	755	SC	SF	-
Som Dutt s/o Uma Dutt	756	Other	MF	-
Durgi Devi w/o Bangi Ram	N-908	SC	MF	GKY
Sita Ram s/o Babu Ram	766	Other	SF	-
Panu Ram s/o Jeevan	N-914 SC		MF	GKY
5.	PANCHAYAT:KAHALA			
Village:	Daunti			
Lachi Devi wd/o Sadhu	834	SC	Other	-
Gorkhiya s/o Jagra	850	SC	MF	GKY
Roshni wd/o Kirpu	835	SC	Other	-
Dhani Ram s/o Bangalu	851	SC	MF	GKY
Beli Ram s/o Durgu	836	SC	Other	
Ram Lal s/o Gorkhiya	837	SC	MF	GKY
Sundaru s/o Ramju	853	SC	MF	GKY+NOAPS
Chuna w/o Gorkhiya	838	SC	MF	GKY
Amanu wd/o Shonkiya	840	SC	Other	GKY
Ram Swarup s/o Kirpu	841	SC	Other	GKY
Jeet Ram s/o Shonkiya	857	SC	RA	GKY
Munna wd/o Neegu	842	SC	MF	-

Leela d/o Shamu	843	SC	Other	-
Kundal Lal s/o Shibu	859	Other	SF	-
Manohar s/o Shamu	844	SC	Other	-
Vipat Ram s/o Garibu	846	Other	MF	-
Mani Ram s/o Sadhu Ram	862	SC	AL	-
Parkash Chand s/o Sardaru	847	SC	MF	IAY
Vija Ram s/o Jiwanu	863	Other	MF	IAY
Nand Lal s/o Durgu	848	SC	MF	GKY
Narayan Singh s/o Devi Ram	864	Other	SF	-
Sat Pal s/o Kirpu	849	SC	MF	GKY
Nainu Ram s/o Jabatu	N-1061	SC	Other	GKY
Kanta Devi w/o Dharampal	N-104	SC	MF	GKY
Nand Lal s/o Jabatu	N-1060	SC	Other	GKY
Jai Lal s/o Shamu	845	SC	MF	GKY
6.	PANCHAYAT: KANAIR			
Village:	Sher			
Pars Ram s/o Kali Ram	952	SC	AL	-
Tota Ram s/o Manglu Ram	957	SC	AL	-
Bhup Chand s/o Kali Ram	953	SC	AL	-
Sewak Ram s/o Paras Ram	958	SC	AL	-

Shankar Lal s/o Deblu Ram	954	SC	MF	-
Mansa Ram s/o Chet Ram	959	SC	AL	-
Het Ram s/o Chet Ram	955	SC	MF	-
Kali Ram s/o Jewnu	960	SC	MF	-
Roop Ram s/o Suharu Ram	961	SC	AL	-
Manglu Ram s/o Jewnu	971	SC	MF	-
Chandu Ram s/o Deblu Ram	962	SC	SF	-
Mathu Ram s/o Jewwu	967	SC	MF	-
Tota ram s/o Ganeshu	963	SC	SF	-
Lachi Ram s/o Mathu Ram	968	SC	AL	GKY
Ram Das s/o Deblu Ram	965	SC	MF	IAY
Chet Ram s/o Ganeshu	969	SC	SF	-
Med Ram s/o Kirpu Ram	965	SC	MF	-
Anokhi Ram s/o Brestu Ram	970	SC	MF	-
Sant Ram s/o Ganeshu	966	SC	MF	GKY
7.	PANCHAYAT: KWARAG			
Village:	Salhari			
Hari Krishan s/o Ganga Bishan	1053	Other	MF	IRDP
Jamana Devi wd/o Madh Ram	1042	SC	MF	IAY
Tek Ram s/o Shibhu	1043	SC	MF	IRDP

Khayali Ram s/o Chet Ram .	1057	Other	MF	IAY
Bhim Devi wd/o Gulab Singh	1045	Other	MF	IRDP+DWCRA+NMBS
Harash Ram s/o Bajiru Ram	1058	SC	MF	-
Madan Lal s/o Majjo Ram	1059	SC	MF	-
Dalip Singh s/o Tula Ram	1047	Other	MF	-
Rangiya Ram s/o Taran Ram	1060	Other	MF	NOAPS
Dinesh Sharma s/o Nand Ram	1061	Other	MF	-
Puran Kumar s/o Mathu Ram	1049	SC	MF	-
Krishana wd/o Ratti Ram	1062	SC	AL	NOAPS
Shib Ram s/o Doliya	1050	SC	MF	-
Mansa Ram s/o Yamanu Ram	1063	SC	MF	IRDP
Rameshwar Sharma s/o Bala	1051	Other	MF	-
Deep Ram s/o Yamnu Ram	1064	SC	SF	GKY
Ram Krishan s/o Dila Ram	1052	SC	MF	IRDP
Kewal Ram s/o Kalu Ram	N-1268	SC	RA	GKY
Shanti Devi w/o Kerpa Ram	N-1263	Other	MF	-
Leela Dutt s/o Jeet Ram	1033	Other	SF	-
8.	PANCHAYAT: MAMLIGH			
Village:	Basheel			
Shankari Devi wd/o Tulshi Ram	1240	Other	MF	SP
Satya Devi w/o Shayama Nand	1245	Other	MF	SP
Kamla Devi w/o Hira Dass	1242	SC	SF	GKY

Bhoop Ram s/o Shonku Ram	1246	SC	MF	-
Kamla Devi d/o Rati Ram	1241	SC	AL	GKY
Harnam Singh s/o Ram Das	1247	Other	SF	-
Hari Das s/o Bishnu Dass	1243	Other	SF	-
Layak Ram s/o Chandu Ram	1248	Other	SF	-
Durga Ram s/o Narayan Ram	1244	SC	MF	GKY
Village:	Mamligh			
Meena Ram s/o Mast Ram	1282	SC	LL	-
Jai Nand s/o Jawala Ram	1283	SC	MF	-
Ram Lal s/o Bajiru Ram	1284	SC	MF	GKY
Nandi Ram s/o MathaRam	1243	Other	SF	GKY+NOAPS
Ganga Devi w/o Balak Ram	1285	SC	LL	NOAPS
Jeet Ram s/o Madhu Ram	1294	SC	LL	-
Lekh Ram s/o Bajiru Ram	1287	SC	MF	-
Khem Chand s/o Lattu Ram	1289	SC	MF	GKY+NOAPS
Dhani Ram s/o Ragia Ram	1298	SC	SF	-
Shyam Lal s/o Budh Ram	1290	SC	MF	-
Nand Lal s/o Nirmila Devi	-	Other	MF	GKY+NOAPS
Nirmla Devi w/o Amar Singh	N-1584	SC	MF	GKY
Village:	Sanet			
Balak Ram s/o Sehaj Ram	1318	SC	MF	-
Beli Ram s/o Mojia Ram	1319	SC	MF	IAY

Guddi Devi s/o Sanu Ram	1317	SC	MF	GKY+NOAPS
Parma Nand s/o Mojia	1320	SC	MF	GKY+IRDP
Amar Singh s/o Roop Ram	1316	Other	MF	-
9.	PANCHAYAT: NAGALI			
Village:	Nagali			
Mastu Ram s/o Gangu	1425	SC	MF	-
Suhadu Ram s/o Tulshi Ram	1440	Other	SF	GKY
Babu Ram s/o Beragi Ram	1369	Other	MF	GKY
Babu Ram s/o Amar Chand	1374	Other	MF	GKY
Vidya Nand s/o Chananu	1399	Other	MF	GKY
Bansi Ram s/o Surtiya	1442	SC	MF	-
Pritam Nand s/o Deep Ram1424	1424	Other	SF	GKY
Subhedra Devi w/o Ram Bhaj	1339	Other	MF	-
Phatu s/o Krishnu	1430	SC	SF	-
Govind s/o Surtiya	1445	SC	Service	GKY
Kapuriya s/o Ranbir Ram	1347	SC	AL	-
Kishan Dutt s/o Dulat Ram	1346	Other	SF	-
Ram Rattan s/o Jagat Ram	1448	SC	AL	-
Madan Lal s/o Budh Ram	1435	SC	AL	-
Om Prakash s/o Shiv Ram	1452	Other	AL	-
Shibi Devi w/o Rothal	1438	SC	SF	-
Man Singh s/o Surtiya	N-1789	SC	Govt. Service	CRSP

Sukh Ram s/o Budh Ram	N-1805	SC	AL	GKY
Sundara Devi w/o Shibhu	1436	SC	SF	CRSP
Village:	Tikker			
Roop Ram s/o Lachhmi Ram	1464	Other	MF	GKY
Sewati w/o Prem Chand	1456	SC	LL	GKY
Lekh Ram s/o Lachhmi Ram	1465	Other	MF	CRSP+IRDP
Devi Chand s/o Kirpa Ram	1457	SC	MF	IAY+CRSP
Nand Ram s/o Sewak Ram	1466	Other	MF	CRSP
Chet Ram s/o Kirpa Ram	1458	SC	MF	GKY+IRDP
Kalawati w/o Chet Ram	1460	Other	SF	-
RamSwaroop s/o Sewak Ram	1470	Other	MF	CRSP
Sewak Ram s/o Kirpa Ram	1462	SC	MF	CRSP
Sewak Ram s/o Surtiya	N-1730	SC	MF	GKY
Kewal Ram s/o Shakti Ram	1340	Other	MF	IAY+IRDP
Mathura Devi w/o Ram Bhaj	1337	Other	MF	NOAPS
Kaushalya wd/o Ganga Ram	-	Other	MF	SRSP
Purnoo Devi w/o Jagat Ram	1366	Other	MF	NOAPS
Manoj Kumar s/o Sewak Ram	N-1824	SC	NA	CRSP+IRDP
Devinder Kumar s/o Chet Ram	N-1826	SC	RA	CRSP
Sumitra Devi w/o Daulat Ram	N-1470	Other	MF	CRSP
Sundari Devi w/o Daulat Ram	N-1669	Other	MF	NOAPS
Kanta Devi w/o Prem Chand	-	Other	MF	SRSP

Seema Devi w/o Sant Ram	-	SC	MF	SRSP
Sheela Devi +(9)	-	SC	MF	DWCRA
10.	PANCHAYAT:SAKORI			
Village:	Bhrech			
Ram Kishan s/o Machlu	1541	Other	MF	GKY
Balkishan s/o Govind Ram	1542	Other	AL	IRDP
Uma Devi w/o Ram Kishan	1588	Other	AL	IRDP
Village:	Dharaya			
Meena w/o Tajender	-	SC	RA	NMBS
Ramesh Kumar s/o Sewak Ram	1556	SC	RA	IRDP
Bal Kishan s/o Chananu	1552	SC	RA	GKY
Satya Devi s/o Sahi Ram	1558	SC	Service	IAY
Om Prakash s/o Jalph Ram	1559	SC	RA	CRSP+IRDP
Krishan Kumar s/o Prem Dass	1560	SC	-	CRSP
Sohan Lal s/o Mathao Ram	1581	Other	MF	GKY
Naryan Dutt s/o Dhalu Ram	1609	SC	Service	GKY
Jagdish s/o Megh Ram	1610	Other	MF	GKY
Kamla Devi w/o Chanama	1555	SC	-	NOAPS
Village:	Duno			
Chet Ram s/o Dhulu Ram	1561	Other	MF	IAY
Jeet Ram s/o Dholu	1564	Other	AL	GKY
Umed Ram s/o Asha Ram	1565	SC	Other	IRDP
Chandra Wati w/o Ram Rattan	1572	Other	MF	IRDP

Indera Devi w/o Gouri Dutt	-	Other	LL	NOAPS
Sankru Devi w/o Bishnu Dutt	-	Other	LL	NOAPS
11.	PANCHAYAT:SATROL			
Village:	Satrol			
Shibbi Devi w/o Med Ram	1698	SC	LL	SP
Sheila Devi w/o Lekh Ram	1710	SC	MF	GKY
Gulabu Devi w/o Jeet Ram	1699	SC	LL	SP
Sant Ram s/o Fakiria	1700	SC	(PH)	-
Raj Kumar s/o Ratti Ram	1701	SC	MF	IRSDP
Sant Ram s/o Bihari	1702	SC	LL	SP
Shyam Lal s/o Mast Ram	1714	SC	SF	GKY
Devki Devi w/o Sukh Ram	1704	SC	MF	SP
Dhani Ram s/o Jhopar Ram	1705	SC	MF	-
Om Prakash s/o Mast Ram	1717	SC	MF	GKY
Sewti Devi w/o Kakhu Ram	1718	SC	MF	NOAPS
Vidya Prakash s/o Hari Chand	1707	SC	MF	-
Tulsi Devi w/o Atru	N-1955	SC	LL	SP
Prem Das s/o Jagat Ram	-	SC	SF	IRDP
Ram Rattan s/o Sonkia Ram	1708	SC	MF	-
Beli Ram s/o Dhannu	1720	SC	MF	IRDP+CRSP
Balraj s/o Kalu Ram	1709	SC	MF	-
12.	PANCHAYAT: SIRINAGAR			
Village:	Dhali			

Munnu Ram s/o Balkia	1721	Other	AL	GKY
Indera Devi w/o Sant Ram	1722	Other	Other	-
Surinder Kumar s/o Palkia	1737	SC	AL	-
Satya Devi w/o Bali Ram	1723	SC	AL	-
Gita Ram s/o Surat Ram	1738	SC	MF	-
Tara Dat s/o Kurandia Ram	1724	Other	MF	-
Ser Singh s/o Mansa Ram	1725	Other	MF	-
Santosh w/o Prem Chand	1740	SC	Other	-
Naju Devi w/o Jai Ram	1726	SC	MF	-
Amar Singh s/o Kirpa Ram	1741	Other	MF	GKY
Malti Devi w/o Thisu	1728	SC	MF	IAY
Roop Ram s/o Sant Ram	1729	Other	SF	-
Ram Pal s/o Karam Chand	1730	SC	RA	-
Devinder Kumar s/o Nek Ram	1731	Other	MF	IAY+IRDP
Amar Singh s/o Jai Ram	1732	SC	MF	IAY
Baldev Singh s/o Bharat Ram	1733	Other	SF	GKY
Chain Singh s/o Khiali Ram	1748	Other	MF	-
Medh Ram s/o Surat Ram	1734	SC	MF	-
Joginder Singh s/o Kirpa Ram	1735	Other	MF	-
Chander Singh s/o Khyali Ram	1752	Other	MF	GKY
	-	Other	MF	IAY
Village:	Dolag			

Nirmo Devi wd/o Lagnu Ram	1757	Other	LL	CRSP+SP
Veenu Devi w/o Ram Lal	1760	SC	MF	GKY
Champa Devi w/o Jeevan Kumar	1776	SC	Rly Canteen	IRDP
Raj Kumar s/o Munna Ram	N-2198	SC	RA	GKY
Ramesh Kumar s/o Longu Ram	1767	SC	AL	IRDP
Parveen Kumar s/o Lekh Raj	1772	Other	Shopkeeper	GKY
Liak Ram s/o Tanak Ram	1773	SC	MF	GKY
NareshChand s/o Dura Chand	1775	SC	MF	IRDP
Seva Ram s/o Balwant Ram	1764	Other	LL	IRDP
Gopal Chand s/o Muni Lal	1778	SC	MF	GKY
Savitri wd/o Himat Ram	1765	SC	RA	-
Basti Ram s/o Himat Ram	1766	SC	RA	GKY
Gita Ram s/o Durgu Ram	1768	SC	RA	GKY
Prakash Rani w/o	-	SC	Service	CRSP
Jatender s/o Piarel Lal	1774	SC	Other	-
Village:	Jadari			
Medh Ram s/o Durga Singh	1785	SC	Service	GKY
Bhima Dutt s/o Pitamber Dutt	1786	OBC	MF	IRDP
Ishwar Dat s/o Sant Ram	1791	Other	MF	TRYSEM(2)
Krishnu Devi w/o Kishna Chand	1795	Other	MF	GKY
Ramesh Kumar s/o Jai Ram	1815	OBC	SF	IRDP
Naresh Kumar s/o Roop Ram	N-2172	Other	MF	IRDP

Vijay Kumar s/o	-	Other	SF	SRSP
Roop Ram s/o Sant Ram	1729	Other	SF	NMBS
Man Singh s/o Ram Rattan	1746	OBC	MF	IRDPA
13.	PANCHAYAT: SYRI			
Village:	Syri			
Reshmu Devi w/o Basti Ram	1820	Other	MF	IAY
Hiru Ram s/o Puruk	1896	SC	MF	GKY/NOAPS
Dwarka Devi wd/o Dhani Ram	1830	SC	NAL	IAY/NOAPS
Sewak Ram s/o Budh Ram	1832	SC	MF	GKY
Sant Ram s/o Budh Ram	1834	SC	Service	GKY
Jadish Chand s/o Het Ram	1905	Other	SF	SRSP
Ramesh Chand s/o Mast Ram	1901	Other	SF	-
Nanak Chand s/o Rama Nand	1903	Other	Service/SF	SRSP
Rajinder Kumar s/o Niharkhu	1865	Other	MF	GKY
Sudama Ram s/o Ghankru	1841	Other	MF	GKY
Jagdish Chand s/o Sudama Ram	1842	Other	MF	GKY
Sada Ram s/o Ghankru	1840	Other	MF	-
Umed Ram s/o Ghankru	1839	Other	MF	-
Mathi Devi w/o Moti Ram	1883	Other	MF	GKY
Anokhi Ram s/o Jiwnu	1881	SC	MF	GKY+SITRA
Deep Ram s/o Purva	1902	SC	MF	GKY
Shyam Lal s/o Nathu Ram	1897	SC	MF	-

Sukh Ram s/o Hajru Ram	1909	SC	NAL	-
Devki Devi wd/o Khushi Ram	1906	Other	MF	SRSP/NOAPS
Surat Singh s/o Durga Singh	1877	Other	MF	-
Prem Chand s/o Julaph Ram	1875	SC	MF	-
Leela Devi wd/o Shri Chand	1889	Other	MF	-
Bihari s/o Ram Brij	1907	Other	NAL	-
Koshalya Devi wd/o Tej Ram	1894	Other	MF	-
Prakash Chand s/o Sob Ram	1866	Other	MF	-
Mast Ram s/o Jeevanu	1833	SC	SF	-
Gulab Singh s/o Kishan Singh	1893	Other	MF	GKY
Kali Ram s/o Deviya Ram	1908	SC	MF	GKY
Ram Chand s/o Lachhmi Ram	N-2128	Other	MF	GKY
Lachmi Chand s/o Hari Nand	1844	SC	MF	GKY
Sanam Ram s/o Chering Tanjan	1887	SC	RA	NOAPS+SRSP
Sheru Ram s/o Mara Ram	1888	SC	MF	-
Ram Chand s/o Sob Ram	1882	Other	MF	-
Krishna Devi w/o Sita Ram	1904	Other	MF	-
Shyam Lal s/o Umed Ram	1899	Other	Service/SF	-
Krishan Dutt s/o Anokhi Ram	1885	Other	SF	-
Rikhi Ram s/o Shiv Ram	1898	Other	MF	NOAPS
Tripta Devi wd/o Khyali Ram	1879	SC	MF	SP

Appendix - B

List of Officials and Knowledgeable Persons contacted during the Study

1. Dr. D. K. Sharma, Principal Adviser, Planning department, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla
2. Shri Tarun Kapur, Director-Cum- Special Secretary, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Deptt. Govt. of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla.
3. Shri Ram Das Dhiman , Deputy Commissioner, Solan.
4. Shri S. S. Chauhan, Project Director, District Rural development Agency, Solan.
5. Shri B. D.Sharma, Statistical Officer, Economics & Statistics Department, Shimla
6. Shri D. K. Sharma, Lead Bank manager, UCO Bank, Solan.
7. Dr. L. B. Purohit, Chief Medical Officer, Civil Hospital, Solan.
8. Shri Sharda, S.E. (B & R) , Solan
9. Er. Dalip Kumar Nayar, Xen (B & R), Solan
10. Er. B.S. Bhatia, Xen (I & PH), Solan
11. Shri Sharbh Negi, General Manager, District Industries Center, Solan
12. Shri K. R. Sham, Manager, Development and Administration, DIC, Solan
13. Shri R. N. Sharma, Mushroom Center, Solan.
14. Shri P. S. Negi, Deputy Director (Agriculture), Solan
15. Ms. Rakhil Kahlon, S.D.M. Kandaghat
16. Dr. K. L. Sharma, Block Development Officer, Kandaghat
17. Shri M. S. Mittal, Subject Matter Specialist (Agriculture), Kandaghat
18. Shri Satender S. Thakur, Agriculture Development Officer (Soil Conservation), Kandaghat.
19. Dr. S. K. Katoch, Horticulture Development Officer, Kandaghat.
20. Shri Satinder Kumar Sharma, Manager, State Bank of Patiala, Kandaghat.
21. Shri Sharma, Manager, UCO Bank, Kandaghat
22. Shri Prem Chand, Director, Paryavaran Avam Grameen Vikas Sansthan, Kohari, Kandaghat.

23. Shri Madan Lal, Vice-President, Panchayat Samiti, Kandaghat
24. Shri Ram Prakash Chauhan, Child Development Project Officer, Kandaghat

Appendix – C

TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF AT BLOCK LEVEL

S.No	Designation	Nameof the Official
1.	Block Development Officer	Dr. Kishori Lal Sharma
2.	Social Education and Block Planning Officer (SEBPO)	Shri Vidya Sagar Negi
3.	Junior Engineer (Civil)	Shri Inder Dutt Sharma
4.	Junior Engineer (Civil)	Shri R. K. Syal
5.	Lady Social Education Organizer (Mukhya Sevika)	Smt. Sushila Gurung
6.	Inspector (Panchayats)	Shri Kishan Dutt Sharma
7.	Inspector (Cooperatives)	Shri Ved Prakash
8.	Extension Officer (Industries)	Shri Ashok Kumar Sharma
9.	Sub-Inspector (Panchayats)	Shri Ram Dutt Sharma

Appendix – D

Community Assets Created and maintained in the Study Area

1. Banjani

- Construction of Irrigation kuhl at Shillai 1996-97
- Construction of Path Jenedhghat to Dharoti 1997-98
- Construction of Path Sinu to Kairi 1997-98
- Repair of Link road Kairi to Sinu 1998-99
- Repair of Mule road Jenedhghat to Shillai 1998-99

2. Basha

- Repair of Irrigation tank at Basha 1996-97
- Construction of Bouree at Beghetu 1996-97
- Drinking water tank Garheen 1996-97
- Construction of Cattle pond at Chigri 1997-98
- Construction of Drinking water tank at Kair Basha 1997-98
- Repair of Irrigation Tank at Basha ke Bouree 1997-98
- Repair of Irrigation at Suron 1997-98
- Construction of Bouree village Baghetu 1998-99
- Construction of cattle pond village Kumhala 1998-99

3. Bisha

- Repair of irrigation tank at Kathli 1996-97
- Construction of Bouree village Kohari 1996-97
- Construction of wall community Center at Dhyarighat 1996-97
- Repair of Drinking water village Sainj 1996-97
- Construction of Bouree village Kashawala 1997-98

4. Hinner

- Repair of Angular Hut 1996-97
- Construction of GPS Kurgal 1996-97
- Repair of Jhula Tikkri 1996-97
- Tamir Bhawan Ground G.H.S Gaura 1996-97
- Repair of Bouree Dechi 1997-98
- Repair of Path at Tananji 1997-98
- Repair of Bouree at Chagoun 1997-98
- Repair of wall and path at Gaura 1998-99
- Repair of Path Dhar to Chakla 1998-99
- Repair of Water Scheme at Gaura 1998-99
- Construction of Cattle pond at Kurgal 1998-99
- Construction of Cattle pond at Kanto 1998-99

5. Kahala

- Construction of Water Store Tank at village Dhoria 1996-97
- Construction of Path Parikrama Village Neri 1996-97
- Add. Room Dharamshala Dum Deveta Vill Badhawani 1996-97
- Add. Sawing wood ward basti Village Daunti 1996-97
- Construction of water Tank Village Majheri 1997-98
- Construction of water tank at Village Kahala 1997-98
- Construction of khural Cattle Village Daunti 1997-98
- Construction of water storage tank at vill. Majheri 1998-99
- Construction of pulley at village Kahala 1998-99
- Construction of storage tank at village Neri 1998-99
- Stationary office use at G.P.Kahala 1998-99

6. Kanair

- Construction of Bouree at village Lalyana 1996-97
- Construction of Bouree at Sherer 1996-97
- Repair of kuhl Kanair ghati 1996-97
- Construction of Path Banaugighati 1996-97
- Construction of Bouree at Mundi Kalan 1997-98
- Construction of Bouree at Ser. 1997-98
- Construction of Bouree at village Sherer 1997-98
- Construction of Bouree at village Kamleru 1997-98

7. Kawarg

- Construction of R/wall and path at Silhari 1996-97
- Construction of R/wall and path at Dehon 1996-97
- Construction of path at village Tikkari 1996-97
- Repair of Irrigation tank at Kawarg 1996-97
- Construction of R/wall and path at Silhari 1997-98
- Construction of stage at Kawarg 1997-98
- Construction of pulley at kairi 1997-98
- Construction of Bouree at village Anji 1998-99

8. Mamligh

- Construction of pond at village Neri 1997-98
- Construction of Bouree at village Than 1998-99
- Construction of Bouree at village Matimu 1998-99

9. Nagali

- Construction of Addl. Room GPS Jethna 1996-97
- Construction of cattle pond, Repair of Bouree at Tikker 1996-97

- Construction of play ground GPS Ghewa 1996-97
- Repair of Irrigation tank at Village Nagali 1997-98
- Construction of Path at village Jathyal 1998-99
- Construction of GPS Nagali 1998-99

10. Sakori

- Construction of road at village Kot 1996-97
- Construction of path at Sonaghat to Dharyan 1996-97
- Construction of path at village Duno 1996-97
- Construction of cattle pond at Village Dharyan 1998-99
- Construction of Bouree Village Dochi 1998-99
- Construction of Bouree Village Daunti 1998-99

11. Satrol

- Construction of path shala to dehivi 1996-97
- Repair of Panchayat ghar Satrol 1996-97
- Construction of path serighat to Satrol 1996-97
- Construction of path palasta to paprol 1996-97
- Construction of Bourse Village ghat kumhala 1997-98
- Construction of path at temple kumhali 1997-98
- Construction of path kalog ghati to Kot 1997-98
- Construction of Bouree Village Salah baramanhan 1998-99
- Construction of Bouree Village bedi gayar 1998-99

12. Sirinagar

- Repair of pond at Sirinagar 1996-97
- Construction of cattle pond at Dolag 1996-97
- Construction of sanitary drain at Sirinagar 1996-97
- Construction of drinking water Bouree at Jadari 1996-97
- Construction of path pucca at N/H to Dolag 1996-97
- Construction of path pucca at N/H to Bijali colony 1996-97
- Construction of drinking water tank at village Dhyari 1997-98
- Construction of irrigation tank at village Dhyari 1998-99

13. Syri

- Construction of house harijan (IAY) 1996-97
- Construction of mahila mandal at sunkhi 1996-97
- Construction of GPVA office new Panchayat Ghar at Syri 1997-98
- Construction of GPVA office at Syri 1998-99
- Construction of R/wall at Bijeshwar temple 1998-99
- Construction of wall Panchayat store 1998-99
- Leveling of ground GPVA office Syri 1998-99

Appendix – E

Community Assets Created and Maintained under EAS

Name of the Scheme Panchayat with location	Date of sanction	Amount Spent
Construction of link road – Kyari to Binu Banjani	6.7.98	30,000
Construction of Irrigation Tank in Khina Banjani	6.7.98	40,000
Construction of Mule road–Janedghat-Shillai Banjani	30.12.97	8,000
Construction of Play Ground – G.P.S. Bagetu Basha	13.1.98	40,000
Construction of Pucca path-Dhyarighat-Rawali Bisha	1.9.97	40,000
Construction of Irrigation kuhl at Katal Hinner	13.1.98	40,000
Construction of playground–G.P.S., Kahala Kahala	19.3.98	40,000
Construction of link road – Daunti to Badhwani Kahala	1.9.97	50,000
Construction of playground–G.H.S, Gaura Hinner	04.1.99	50,000
Construction of link road – Bhanch Kanair	6.7.98	45,000
C/o one Room G.P.S. Kanair Kanair	22.5.97	50,000
C/o Play Ground, G.P.S. Lalyana Kanair	16.6.97	13,000
Construction of Irrigation kuhl, Kanair Kanair	19.3.98	45,000
Construction of link road – Kufu to Bhanch Kanair	19.3.98	45,000
Construction of Irrigation kuhl, Nagalti Kanair	19.3.98	18,000
Construction of Irrigation Tank, Silhari Kawarg	30.12.97	32,000
Construction of Irrigation Tank, Anji Kawarg	19.3.98	40,000
C/o Play Ground, Serighat Mamleeg	19.3.98	12,000
Construction of C.C., Dhawala Mamleeg	19.3.98	12,000
C/o Link road – Snow View to Tikker Nagali	28.11.98	40,000
C/o Pucca path – Sadak to Kanori Nagali	6.7.98	15,000
C/o Mule road – Hukal to Nagali Nagali	6.7.98	10,000
C/o Link road – forest Trg. School to Sakori Sakori	7.6.98	35,000
C/o School Ground G.P.S. Nilhara Sakori	16.6.98	15,000
C/o Irrigation Tank, Badach Sakori	13.1.98	40,000
C/o Irrigation Tank, Dharyan Sakori	01.9.97	35,000
C/o Link road-Shardaghat to Banjani Satrol	1.9.97	71,000
C/o Play Ground G.M.S. Shardaghat Satrol	1.9.97	45,000
C/o Road Chambaghat to Kanfaghat Sirinagar	13.1.98	15,000
C/o Pucca path – Chail Road to Dolag Sirinagar	1.10.97	40,000
C/o Pucca path, Court Road-Patwarkhana Sirinagar	27.6.98	30,000
C/o Link Road, SDM Office to Shankar Acharya Ashram Sirinagar	22.1.99	20,000
C/o R/Wall Bijli Colony, Kandaghat Sirinagar	29.9.98	35,000
C/o Drainage in Balmiki Colony Sirinagar	6.5.98	25,000
C/o R/Wall, Balmiki Colony Sirinagar	5.6.98	30,000
C/o Link Road- Syri-Daunti Syri	19.3.98	40,000

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