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PLANNING DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF UTTARANCHAL

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PART - 1

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL PROFILE

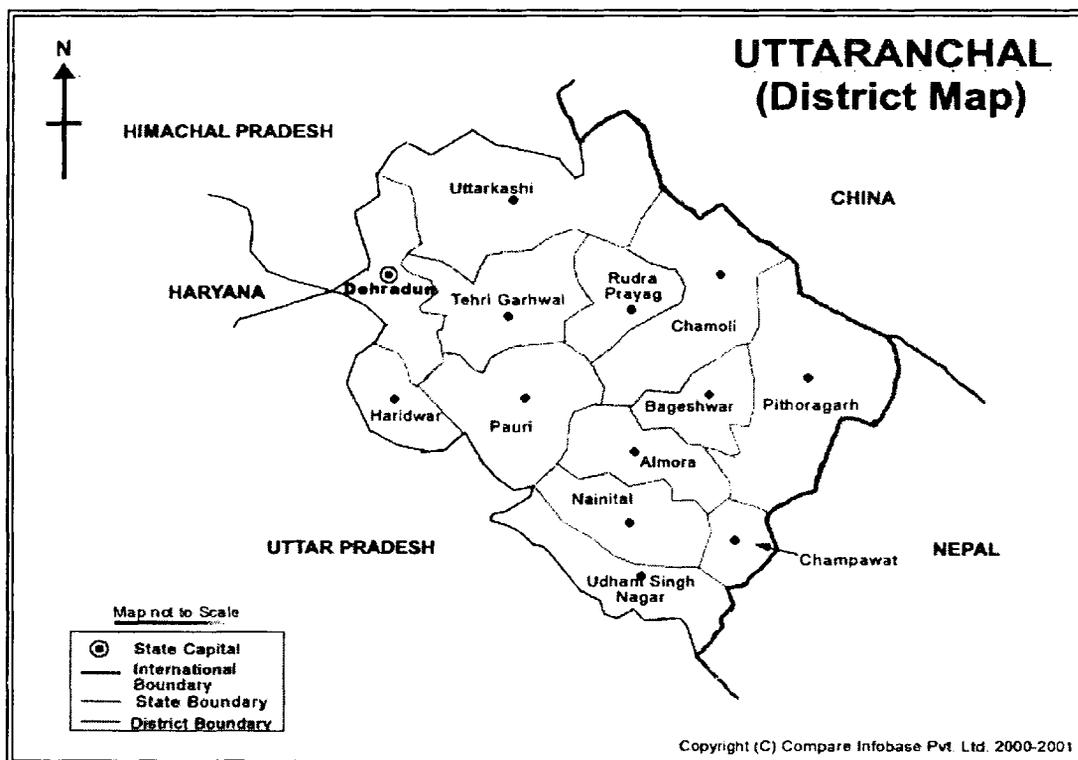
OF

UNIVERSITY OF
SOUTH ALABAMA

Uttaranchal came into existence on November 9th, 2000 as the 27th State of the Indian Union. It was carved out of the State of Uttar Pradesh and comprised of the two hill Divisions and District of Haridwar.

The State is strategically located and forms part of the Northern boundary of the country sharing its borders with Nepal and Tibet(China). It extends between 77°34' and 81°02'E Longitude and 28°43' to 31°27'N Latitude. It touches Tibet in the north, Himachal Pradesh in the west and northwest, Gangetic plains of Uttar Pradesh in the south and Nepal in the east. Starting from the foothills in the south it extends to the snow clad mountains in the north.

Exhibit 1.1 : Map of Uttaranchal



The entire State forms part of the Central Himalayas. The State is interspersed with rivers, deep valleys, glaciers, alpine meadows and high peaks. The State presents a very pristine, pure and picturesque environs. It is no wonder that it is also considered to be the abode of Gods.

The State is spread over 53,483 sq. Km of land, which is 1.67 percent of the country's total area. The State has a total population of 8.47 million as per the 2001 Census. The decadal growth rate of population in the decade 1991-2001 has been 19.20% {All India - 21.34}, down from 24.23% during the previous decade. This in

itself is a major achievement but the aim is to bring down this growth rate to replacement levels by 2010.

The density of population in Uttaranchal is 159 persons per sq. Km {All India - 324}. However, the spread of population is fairly uneven. For instance the districts of Haridwar and Dehradun together account for roughly 32% of the State's population whereas district Champawat accounts for only 2.65%.

The sex ratio in Uttaranchal stands at 964 female per 1000 males, up from 936 in 1991. It is a **positive indication of social status of women.**

It is also interesting to note that in 8 out of the 13 districts, the sex ratio is more than 1000.

As per 2001 Censes, the ratio of rural to urban population is 77:23. The SC population stands at 17.9% and the ST population stands at 3.0% of the total population.

Before we embark upon leg lighting the various aspects of the State, an appeal would be in order. In the proposed Annual Plan 2004-05 also our endeavor would be to provide a clean and responsive administration ensure economic growth so that the talent of Uttaranchal does not go out of Uttaranchal, (at least not for seeking wage employment) and maintain the pristine beauty of Uttaranchal whilst ensuring this economic growth.

The priorities of the State are very clear. Be it in education, be it in drinking water or be it in the rural development. Generation of Hydro-Electricity, Tourism, Horticulture, Diversified Agriculture, Information Technology, Biotechnology would be the mainstay of our economy, is obvious.

The State has inherited a huge financial deficit. Even though the Non- tax revenues and tax revenues have shown significant remarkable improvements during 3 years of the State's existence, there would be limits to the elasticity of such increase.

In addition, since the recommendation report of the Tenth Finance Commission grants had been finalized before the State came into being, the State lost the revenue deficit grant, which with its special category State status, it would have otherwise been legitimately entitled to receive. This has added to difficulties and financial constraints. If that had been available, Uttaranchal still would have managed to cover-up the revenue deficits on the current levels of expenditures.

We therefore, appeal to the Planning Commission to support us through these initial years to establish a sound, viable, vibrant State, which contributes to the national economy.

Agriculture and Land use:

As per land use statistics, the total reported area is 55.66 lakh hectares. The land use pattern is depicted in the chart below.

Land use pattern in UTTARANCHAL – 1999-2000

Sr. no	Category	Area in Hectares	% Area Report
1	Total reported area	5565804	100
2	Forest	3466152	62.28
3	Barren & Unculturable land	294936	5.30
4	Land put under non-agricultural uses	166768	3.00
5	Culturable Waste	322510	5.79
6	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	222958	4.01
7	Land under misc. tree crops and groves etc.	216260	3.89
8	Current Fallows	13743	0.25
9	Other fallows	69236	1.24
10	Net area sown	793241	14.25

The net sown area is only about 14% of the total reported area. The cropping intensity is about 160%, and the ratio of gross irrigated area to gross sown area is only 24.6%. In the hills the major crops grown include Madua, Ramdana and Potato whereas in the Plains the major crops are cereals, pulses and sugarcane, rice/wheat.

SOCIAL INDICATORS:

Health:

The Crude birth rate at 17.0 per '000 is significantly lower than the country's average birth rate of 25.0 per thousand (Source SRS, 2002). Similarly the Crude Death rate stands at 6.4 per thousand against the all India figure of 8.1. Infant mortality rate (IMR) in the State stands at 44 per 1000 live births (rural areas 66). Though the Infant Mortality rate is constantly reducing , the mortality of female infants remain a matter of utmost concern for the policy makers in Uttaranchal.. A comparative picture is shown in the tables given below:

Estimates of Birth Rate ,2002

State	Total	Rural	Urban
Uttaranchal	17.0	18.1	16.2
Himachal	20.7	21.1	16.5
All India	25.0	26.6	19.9

It is quite clear from the table that the birth rate is lower in comparison to Himachal Pradesh and All India average .Analyzing from rural and urban segments, Uttaranchal is in a better position.

Death Rate , 2002

State	Total	Rural	Urban
Uttaranchal	6.4	9.0	4.4
Himachal	7.5	7.7	5.1
All India	8.1	8.7	6.1

It has already been mentioned that the death rate (total) in Uttaranchal is significantly lower than all India average as well as of Himachal Pradesh. Same is true in case of Death Rate for Urban area. However, Uttaranchal is lagging behind in the case of rural area.

Infant Mortality Rate, 2002

Uttaranchal has improved its position in the field of IMR. IMR (total) and IMR (urban) is much lower for Uttaranchal as compared to Himachal Pradesh and all India average as is evident from the following table :

IMR, 2002

State	Total	Rural	Urban
Uttaranchal	44	66	22
Himachal Pd.	58	60	32
All India	64	69	40

The life expectancy at birth is 62 years for Uttaranchal as compared to 61 years for the country.

Uttaranchal has an extensive network of Govt. Health institutions catering to the health needs of the people. Apart from district hospitals at the District level, the network of Health apparatus

in the State includes 26 Community Health Centres (CHCs), 257 PHCs, 1609 Sub- Centers and 389 Ayurvedic dispensaries which dispense medical services to the far flung rural populace. However, the network of dispensaries and hospitals is not adequate and the access to health services in the rural areas still remains a challenge. This problem is further compounded by the unavailability of trained Doctors, Paramedics and Diagnostic equipments in the interior areas. The approach to tackle this problem is a multi pronged one - On the one hand it means setting up more CHCs PHCs and Sub centres, provision of Mobile dispensaries with latest diagnostic equipment (3 such vans are already operational) on the other and utilization of opportunities offered by Telemedicine and Tele consultation and more trained manpower.

Education:

The State's literacy rate has gone up remarkably from 57.75 percent in 1991 to 72.78 percent at present This again is higher than India's literacy rate of 65.38 percent.

The literacy rate is 84.01 for the males while it is 60.26 percent for the females. This is a cause for concern and the policy makers have taken this into cognizance. In fact the education of girl child has been made free up to the graduation level.

As on 31.3.2003, the State has 13795 Primary schools, 3487 senior basic School, 686 Senior Secondary Schools, 907 Inter colleges and 24 P.G. Degree Colleges and 50 Degree Colleges.

In order to achieve the national resolve of free, compulsory and universal education for all children between 6 & 14 years of age, the State Government is committed to provide all necessary resources. Free textbooks are being provided to all children at the primary level and free school dress is also being made available .

Appropriate initiatives are being taken to improve the quality of Higher and Technical education in the State to ensure better employability potential to the students passing out of the State's education system. The Government has also taken major initiatives in the field the computer education - the details of which are outlined in the succeeding chapters.

Drinking Water:

96% of the inhabited villages have safe drinking water facilities in the village itself, remaining have it within a distance of 1 Km. The main problem lies in the repair and maintenance - which due to paucity of resources, among other reasons - are not up to the required needs of the people.

Out of a total no of 15662 inhabited villages, 15167 have been fully covered with respect to providing safe drinking water as per Rajiv Gandhi Drinking water Mission norms. Beyond March, 2004 330 habitations will remain to be benefited.

INFRASTRUCTURE:

Roads:

Uttaranchal, a predominantly hilly State, is minimally connected through rail and air links. Therefore, it would not be an exaggeration to say that Roads are the lifelines of the State. As on 31.03.2003, the State has 18058 km of road length maintained by PWD, of which 8807 Km is painted.

In addition to the above, there are Bridle Roads and Border tracks of respectively 3233Km and 724 Km length. This is much less than the neighbouring Himachal Pradesh which has 27000 km of roads despite lower population and comparable geographic area.

In terms of village connectivity, 10322 villages out of a total of 16177 are connected as on March, 2003. In the current financial year another 56 villages are likely to be connected.

Energy:

Uttaranchal has an estimated Hydro power potential of approximately 20000 MW. However at present, we have been able to tap only 1130 MW so far. In addition, 4170 MW projects are under construction and 3800 MW projects are allotted to Central, State, and Private sectors, 39 projects with a potential of 6374 MW have been identified for PFR under PM 's Hydro Initiatives. Though we are a power surplus State, a lot needs to be done to harness the untapped potential and sell the surplus power to make this a GDP driver sector for the State. Uttaranchal has 1 440KV substation, 5 220KV substations, 14 132 KV substations, 7 66KV substations and 138 33KV substations. The total existing 33KV line length in the State is approximately 2050 Km. However, the State lacks a separate Grid system and there is no connectivity between Kumaon and Garhwal divisions – which are fed by separate feeders. Evacuation systems for new Hydel power projects are also required.

The status of rural electrification in the state is as follows:-

Total habitated revenue villages	15652
Villages electrified on 31.03.2003	12863
Villages to be electrified	2789
Identified for electrification through grid	1882
Remote village Identified for electrification through alternate energy sources	907

The above facts indicate 82 % rural electrification, which is behind the national figure of 86%. Due to scattered inhabitations/hamlets extension of LT lines is also a problem. In addition, improvement of 11KV/LT system is required to improve the quality of supply and voltage.

Per Capita energy consumption in State is 396 units which is better than the all India Per Capita consumption of 314 units (2000-01) but even after 86% of rural electrification around 40 % families are still inaccessible to electricity.

Proportion of Households having electricity as a source of lighting	Uttaranchal	Himachal Pradesh	India
	60.30	94.80	55.80

(Source: Census of India, 2001)

It is obvious from above table that Uttaranchal is far behind from Himachal Pradesh.

A comparative picture of amenities available at household level (according to Census 2001) is given below.

Table: Comparative availability of amenities

Proportion of Households having / using	Uttaranchal	Himachal Pradesh	India
Television	42.9	53.3	31.6
Telephone	9.9	16.5	9.1
Banking services	59.8	59.5	35.5
Radio/ Transistors	49.7	48.0	35.1
LPG as fuel for cooking	33.5	28.1	17.5
Separate Kitchen	71.3	86.5	64.0
Latrine as water closet	15.4	11.4	18.0
Houses with material of roof as concrete	30.7	29.4	19.8
Source of drinking water within premises	44.8	32.6	39.0
Tap as source of drinking water	65.9	84.1	36.7

(Source: Census of India, 2001)

INCOME AND POVERTY:

Per Capita Income is a key to measure the level of economic development of any region, but disaggregated estimates are not available for this new State. However, tentative estimates of the per capita GSDP provided by the CSO give some idea of the economic status. The tentative per capita GSDP at factor cost in 2000-01 was at Rs 18,427 (current prices) as compared to the national average of Rs 17,326. Similarly, per Capita NSDP of Uttaranchal in 2000-01 was Rs 16,550 as compared to the National average of Rs 15,409.

Although the per capita estimates indicate a rather healthy picture, the stark fact remains that the State is facing poverty. In a recent survey conducted by the rural development department, it was found that 36.44% of the rural families are Below Poverty Line (BPL). Official estimates of per capita net domestic product in Uttaranchal are consistently shown to be higher. But these figures relate to the income "originating", and not to the income "accruing" in the region, as income may originate in Uttaranchal, but may accrue elsewhere. This is particularly the case of income from forestry, which accounts for about 20 percent of the contribution from primary sector. Only a small part of this income, 10 to 15 percent, is retained in the region by way of wages to local workers. Similar is the case of mining and quarrying sector, accounting for another four percent of net domestic product from commodity producing sector.

A second factor to be kept in mind is a sharp regional difference between some areas of the State to the more interior areas. Thus, Nainital or Dehradun, would account for a very high per capita income, while on the other hand interiors of Uttarkashi, Pithoragarh, Chamoli or Bageshwar would have stark poverty. Therefore, the per capita estimate does not give a correct picture of the privation that people face.

WORKERS' CLASSIFICATION:

The Work Participation Rate (WPR), which is defined as the percentage of total worker to total population is 36.93 percent for Uttaranchal and 39.30 percent for India as per 2001 Census. Thus it is evident that the dependence ratio (proportion of non-workers) is very high in Uttaranchal. It is interesting to note that in Uttaranchal there is a perceptible decline in the proportion of main worker and significant increase in proportion of marginal workers which has increased from 5.56(1991) to 9.54 percent (2001).

It has also another aspect to it. The best of Uttaraanchal, people who are highly qualified, leave the State for better employment/business opportunities. The "Brain Drain" from Uttaraanchal is adversely affecting the State in launching any ambitious scheme due to the paucity & unavailability of indigenous human resource.

CHAPTER 2

ECONOMIC PROFILE

OF

UTTARANCHAL

Economy of Uttaranchal continues to be predominantly agricultural. Agriculture and allied activities contribute around two-third of the net domestic output from the commodity producing sectors (Exhibit 2.1). Manufacturing does account for 20 percent but it is mostly concentrated in the plains of Haridwar, Udham Singh Nagar and Dehradun districts. In pure hill districts like Chamoli and Uttarkashi it contributes less than five percent, mostly from the tiny, non registered household units. Over 85 percent of gross cultivated area is used for growing food grains, mostly for self-consumption by households, except in Haridwar, Udham Singh Nagar and Dehradun districts, which do produce large surplus of food grains.

Share of different sectors in net domestic output
(Uttaranchal), 2000-01

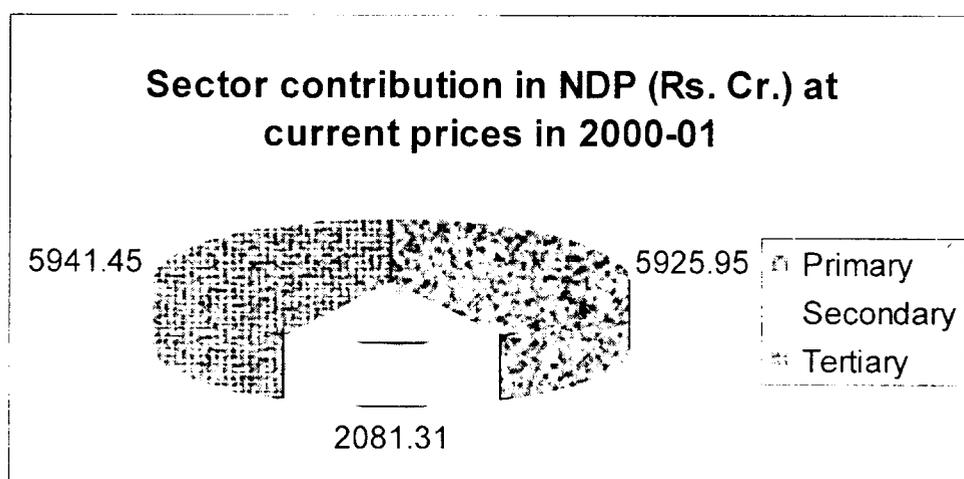
S.N	Sector	Product (Rs.in Crore)	Percentage Share
0	1	2	3
A	PRIMARY SECTOR	5925.95	42.48
1	Agriculture	5182.17	37.15
2	Forestry & Logging	581.29	4.17
3	Fishing	51.41	0.37
4	Mining	111.08	0.79
B	SECONDARY SECTOR	2081.31	14.92
5	Manufacturing		
	a) Registered	796.68	5.71
	b) Unregistered	219.76	1.58
6	Construction	1022.48	7.33
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	42.39	0.30
C	TERTIARY SECTOR	5941.45	42.60
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	352.80	2.53
9	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	2120.67	15.20
10	Banking & Insurance	680.14	4.88
11	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Business Services	598.11	4.29
12	Public Administration	1259.04	9.03
13	Other Services	830.69	6.67
14	Total (A+B+C)	13948.71	100.00

Industrial base of the region is very weak. There are in all less than 500 factories in the entire region. Small and household industries are, however, in large numbers spread over all the districts in the region. Most of them skill-based, and are afflicted with severe problems on raw material and marketing fronts.

- **NSDP At current prices**, the NDP of Uttaranchal was Rs. 13948.71 crore in 2000-01, it reflects an increase of Rs. 7297.02 crore since 1993-94. In percentage terms, it is an increase of 110 percent.

- The share of primary, secondary, tertiary sector is Rs.5925.95 crore, Rs. 2081.31 crore and Rs.5941.45 crore respectively. In percentage terms it means a representation of 42.48, 14.92, and 42.60 respectively, out of the total NDP. (Exhibit 2.6)

Exhibit 2.1 Sector contribution in Net Domestic Product at current prices



Financial Resources of Uttaranchal

Estimated financial Resources for 3rd Year of Tenth Plan (2004-05) (Rs.in Crores)

S.N.	Source of Financing	Estimated Amount
A	States' Own Resources(1 to 10)	-52.10
1	Balance from Current Revenues	-1462.62
2	Contribution from State PSUs	
3	Plan Grants awarded by EFC	53.00
4	Misc. Capital Receipts (net)	-42.03
5	Provident Fund (net)	150.00
6	Mobilisation of Small Savings	760.00
7	Gross SLR based market borrowings	450.00
8	Negotiated Loans	275.00
9	Adjustment of opening balance	
10	ARM	50.00
B	Central Assistance (10 to 13)	1768.00
11	Normal Central Assistance	697.25
12	ACA for Externally Aided Projects	217.00
13	Others	853.00
C	Aggregate Plan Resources (A+B)	1715.90

It is clear from above table that major portion of capital receipts is from borrowings and other liabilities, which is not a very healthy sign for economy. We now propose to incur liabilities but invest it in Productive sectors, so that it can be advantageous for State in the long run.

Total expenditure of the State is Rs. 4505.75; non-plan expenditure constitutes about 68 percent of the total State expenditure. Revenue expenditure accounts for about 83 percent of the total expenditure. Revenue expenditure comprises of expenditure on various government offices and services, salaries of employees, interest on government borrowings etc.

Several of these aspects have been inherited from the parent State. We are however committed to reduce the revenue expenditure. To that end an extensive exercise has been undertaken in 'Right Sizing ' the Government and implementation of various administrative reforms.

Banking and Finance:

In Uttaranchal, banks are the main source for providing financial aid to the industries. Many branches of nationalized, commercial, regional, rural and co-operative banks are operating industrial transactions. State level financial organizations, Provincial Industrial Investment Corporation, also provide assistance to large and medium scale industries. In 1994-95, there were 601 public sector banks, 176 regional banks, 39 un-nationalized commercial banks (that is, 816 in total). This figure has now increase to 893. area wise classification is as follows:

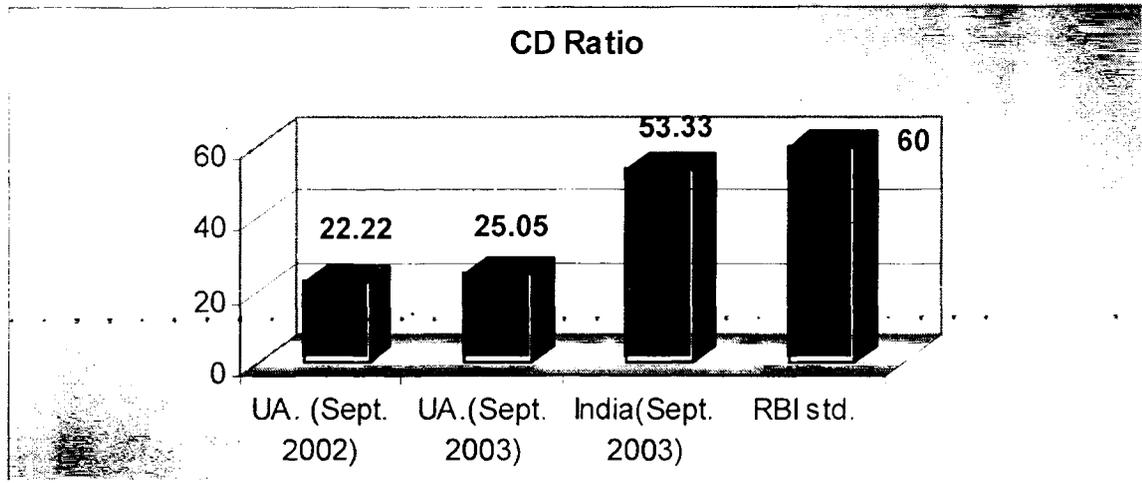
Bank Branches September, 2003

1	Rural Area	552
2	Semi Urban Area	207
3	Urban /Metro Area	134
	Total	893

All the branches distributed a loan amounting to Rs.3765 crore against a total deposit of Rs. 15036 crore. Out of the total loan distribution, priority sector advances amounted to Rs.2268 crore(60.23%). One of the problems is the unrealistic standard of the commercial banks for the guarantees against applied loans, which could not easily be fulfilled by the entrepreneurs.

As far as, the *Credit Deposit ratio (CD Ratio)* is concerned, it was 22.22 in Uttaranchal in Sept.,2002 and increased to 25.04 in Sept.,2003 but is still far less than the standard ratio declared by the RBI, which is 60. *The national figure is nearly 46.* All out efforts are being made to change this trend.

Exhibit 2.2: Credit Deposit Ratio



CHAPTER 3

Vision

and

Strategy

The key GDP drivers identified for Uttarakhand are Tourism, Agriculture and Horticulture, the Medicinal plants/Herbal wealth, the generation of Hydro Energy, Information Technology and Biotech. The challenge would be

to exploit these optimally so that the common man can benefit out of it and have a stake in the system.

Almost all the GDP drivers would have a long gestation period before they start yielding results.

VISION & STRATEGY FOR MAIN SECTORS

Agriculture:

The Strategy envisions the introduction of HYVs as well as changing the cropping patterns. It is proposed to establish Krishi Vigyan Kendras(KVKs) in each district under the supervision of experts of Pantnagar University for rapid growth of agriculture. In addition, efforts will be made to gradually replace the subsistence level crops with high return alternate crops. In order to achieve the target of consolidation of holding the State Government is committed to facilitate, encourage and implement voluntary exchange of land.

Cane Development and Sugar industry:

There is a need to rationalize the pattern of cane management and increase productivity. Steps will be taken to import/procure early maturing and high yielding varieties & to simultaneously increase the crushing capacity of sugarcane focus shall also be on raising average sugar recovery to 10 percent from the present 9.45 percent.

Floriculture and Horticulture:

Given the enormous potential and possibilities in **horticulture and floriculture**, the following initiatives have been taken:-

1- Divestment of the government control in a number of Government gardens by inviting brand leaders to set up their operations aimed at technology dissemination, extension and marketing support .

2- K. V. K.s are being set up in every district.

3- To progressively change the rootstocks of fruit and flower plants and bring in modern and proven cultivars. Emphasis will be laid on high yielding, hybrid varieties of off season vegetables and an integrated action plan for the widespread propagation and development.

4. A college for Agro - horticulture management has been set up in Pauri district. The State Government proposes to lay major emphasis on processing and value addition in the agro – horticulture sector .

5. A litchi export-processing zone has been set up in the Ramnagar area and the trial exports of *litchies* to Europe has been successful.

6. A State of the art fruit processing plant has already been set up at Ramgarh and is managed by NDDB.

7. It is also proposed to set up a Floriculture Park with the help of APEDA.

8. Regional office of NHB has been established in Dehradun for closer coordination. In addition to processing export complexes/ Zones, our endeavour now would be to prepare infrastructure development projects for post harvest management of fruits and vegetables, which would assist individuals and groups of farmers in marketing their produce in the premier markets.

Medicinal and aromatic plants would be a major thrust area and income generating activity for the local farmers. The State medicinal and aromatic plant Board has been constituted which would provide policy guidance. The Herbal and Medicinal plants Research and Development Institute at Gopeshwar will be the Apex implementing agency for the preparation of an integrated action plan for conservation, propagation/cultivation, processing and marketing of herbs, medicinal and aromatic plants. Close linkages will also be developed, in this process, with the Tourism sector. The forest policy as well as the horticulture policy will be developed in tandem to ensure that there is a scientific exploitation of this natural wealth and bio-diversity lest the very wealth be endangered or squandered away.

Fisheries:

Uttaranchal has a large wealth of warm and cold water fisheries which are not only a food supplement for the people and an income generating activity but can also be developed into

a potentially very attractive tourism activity. The Mahseer and Trout fishing spots in Uttaranchal attract visitors from all over the world. Through an integrated and multi faceted policy our endeavour would be to popularise and expand this activity for the farmers as well as stock the rivers with the game fishing varieties. Strict control over undesirable practices such as dynamiting the fish would be exercised.

Forests:

The recorded forest area in Uttaranchal is 64.8% even though the vegetation cover is only 43.5 percent. More important, over 5411 hectares of forest areas have a canopy density of less than 40 percent. Maintenance of this forest cover is important not only for Uttaranchal but for the whole country. Our vision is to not only maintain and increase this Forest Cover to the desired levels but also to develop a harmonious and eco-friendly relationship between the people and the forests.

The strategies that the State Government has followed have actively involved the village communities in protection and management of the forest wealth. Thus besides the institutions of Van panchayats, the newly created institution of Joint Forest Management have provided the institutional framework for this

interaction. An interesting and encouraging experiment has been creation of Van panchayats /Joint Forest Management Committees which consist entirely of women. The Protected Areas (P As) Network constitutes about 18.69% of the forest area and a similar protective role is played by the Eco Development Committees in and around the protected areas.

Tourism:

We have the vision of making "Dev Bhoomi" most preferred tourist destination and establishing itself on the global tourism map. Combined with the awesome beauty that nature has endowed Uttaranchal, which hold a vast potential for adventure, nature, leisure and eco- tourism, the vision does not look unrealistic. There is also no doubt that tourism would be a key GDP driver, and the strategy will be to develop this sector with the maximum possible involvement of the local host communities, and in manner that it generates opportunities for significant employment and income generation .

The development of quality tourism infrastructure, development of new tourist destinations, promotion of smooth and easy connectivity, Private Sector participation and

development of strategically dispersed modern stay facilities form the key prongs of our strategy.

Integrated and optimal development of Pilgrimage Tourism, Cultural Tourism, Nature and Eco-tourism, Leisure Tourism, Corporate Tourism, Adventure Tourism and promotion of tourism related Handicraft and Souvenirs industry are going to be the main thrust areas.

The Tourism Development Board is the highest body to function as a Promoter, Adviser, Regulator and Licensing Authority for tourism development in the State. It is hoped that, *inter alia*, this mechanism will also help to build institutional linkage with the tourism trade and industry. So far, there are encouraging results as the State is getting accolades at the national level and has won awards.

Transport & Communications:

There are still large connectivity gaps in Uttarakhand, which remains to be filled by good quality all weather road links.

Connectivity would be a key driver for other sectors also, particularly tourism and for marketing of our Agriculture and Horticulture Produce. Ensuring rapid socio economic development by the up gradation of roads to all weather motor roads, providing connectivity to all villages above the population of 250, It would also be our endeavour to upgrade

the existing State highways to National Highways and major district roads to State highways. The construction and maintenance of roads would be made Eco sensitive.

The Government proposes to prepare a Road Master Plan which will aim to provide appropriate connectivity to different destination in the State. In this an effort will be made to dovetail and integrate the priorities of National Highway development, schemes under the Central Road Fund and such other schemes as the Prime Minister's Gramin Sadak Yojana.

Given the existing and proposed connectivity, providing safe, affordable, reliable and timely public transport services is an area of Key importance. It is necessary to develop an optimal mix of public-private and multi mode transport services.

Towards this end, the State would formulate an appropriate Road Transport Policy and the Government would develop the most appropriate institutional arrangement for transport management in order to ensure safe, timely and cheaper transportation.

Industry:

The vision is to make Uttaranchal an attractive destination for environment friendly industries. In our hilly terrain, we shall leverage the strength given by Nature to promote food processing, fruit processing, Medicinal / Herbal plants and Horticulture/Floriculture based industries. In the plains districts

Capital Intensive and high-value addition industries would be encouraged. Apart from providing a conducive and transparent atmosphere for business, Uttaranchal would facilitate and initiate sector specific measures to enable our Industry to compete globally.

Udyog Mitra has been set up in the State under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister for providing a forum for continuous interaction with the industry associations and to enable timely policy interventions and other measures as may be necessary.

Given the constraints arising from geographic and terrain conditions, there is a need to provide suitable fiscal incentives related to income tax, central excise, transport subsidy etc. to offset the comparative disadvantages of high cost of production.

New Industrial Policy and other concessions for the State of Uttaranchal and the State of Himachal Pradesh.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister, during the visit to Uttaranchal from 29th to 31st March, 2002, had, inter-alia made an announcement that 'Tax and Central Excise concessions to attract investments in the industrial sector will be worked out for the Special Category States including Uttaranchal. The industries eligible for such incentives will be environment friendly with potential for local employment generation and use of local resources.'

2. In pursuance of the above announcement, discussion on Strategy and Action Plan for Development of Industries and generation of employment in the States of Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh were held with the various related Ministries/agencies on the issue, inter-alia, infrastructure, development, financial concessions and to provide easy market access, The new initiatives would provide the required incentives as well as an enabling environment for industrial development, improve availability of capital and increase market access to provide a fillip to the private investment in the State.

3. Accordingly, it has been decided to provide the following package of incentives for the States of Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh.

3.1 Fiscal Incentives to new Industrial Units and to existing units on their substantial expansion

(I). New industrial units and existing industrial units on their substantial expansion as defined, set up in Growth Centres, Industrial Infrastructure Development Centres (IIDCs), Industrial States, Export Processing Zones, Theme Parks (Food Processing Parks, Software Technology Parks, etc.) as Stated in Annexure-I and other areas as notified from time to time by the Central Government, are entitled to

(a) 100% (hundred percent) outright excise duty exemption for a period of 10 years from the date of commencement of commercial production.

(b) 100% income tax exemption for initial period of five years and thereafter 30% for companies and 25% for other than companies for a further period of five years for the entire States of Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh from the date of commencement of commercial production.

(II) All New industries in the notified location would be eligible for capital investment subsidy @ 15% of their investment in plant & machinery, subject to a ceiling of Rs.30 lakh. The existing units will also be entitled to this subsidy on their substantial expansion, as defined.

(III). Thrust Sector Industries are entitled to similar concessions as mentioned in para 3(I) & (II) above in the entire State of Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh without any area restrictions.

In continuation to the above Industrial Policy, the State has also announced a policy which provides infrastructure facilities and single window facilities to the potential entrepreneurs. As a follow up a multipurpose body SIDCUL has been created to facilitate this policy.

3.2 Development of Industrial Infrastructure

(i) The funding pattern under the Growth Centre Scheme currently envisaging a Central assistance of Rs.10 crore per centre has been raised to Rs.15 crore per centre.

(ii) The financing pattern of Integrated Infrastructure Development Centers (IIDC) between Government of India and SIDBI will change from 23 to 41, and the GOI funds would be in the nature of a grant, so as to provide the required infrastructural support.

3.3 Other Incentives

(i) Deen dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojna and other incentives of Ministry of Textiles The funding pattern between Government of India and both the States would be changed from 50:50 to 90:10 under this Scheme. Ministry of Textiles would extend its package of incentives, as notified for North-Eastern States, to the States of Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh also.

(ii) Ministry of Food Processing Industries would include Uttaranchal in difficult areas category. The State of Himachal Pradesh is already included in the difficult areas category.

(iii) Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) Ministry of Agro & Rural Industries would provide for States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal relaxation under PMRY with respect to Age (i.e. 18-40 years from 18-35 years) and Subsidy (@ 15% of

the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs.15,000/- per entrepreneur).

3.4 Ineligible Industries under the policy

In addition, the Doon Valley Notification (S.O.No. 102(E) dated 1st February, 1989 (Annexure-IV) as amended from time to time, issued by Ministry of Environment & Forests would continue to operate in the Doon Valley area and the industries notified under it are excluded from the proposed concessions, in the State of Uttaranchal.

3.5 Nodal Agency

SIDCUL will be the Nodal Agency for routing the subsidies/incentives under various schemes under this Policy.

4. Government reserves the right to modify any part of the policy in the interest of public.

5. The Ministry of Finance & Company Affairs (Department of Revenue), Ministry of Agro & Rural Industries, Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Ministry of Small Scale Industries, etc. are requested to amend Act/rules/notifications, etc. and issue necessary instructions for giving effect to these decisions.

Education:

The State Government is committed to provide hundred percent access to the children between 6 to 14 age group for which a time bound programme has been planned. In unserved areas, new schools would be opened and upgraded as per need. If in any area a new primary school cannot be opened for some reason or the other, an Alternative Education Centre (AEC) will be opened for the children of 6 to 11 years of age. Efforts are on made to reduce the dropout ratios. For attaining these targets DPEP and Sarva Shikha Abhiyan is operational in entire State.

Computer Education is an important ingredient in today's times for our schoolchildren. The State Government has entered into a MoU with Intel to provide Master Trainers in the schools. In order to implement our vision of computer education to all students all Govt. Intermediate Colleges as well as Secondary Schools have been equipped with computers and other necessary peripherals.

The State is also committed to provide free education to girls up to graduation level.

For the Polytechnics and the ITIs in the State, our effort is to introduce industrial employment relevant course curriculum as well as equip them well with machines/equipments and other infrastructure to impart meaning to the training. The training syllabus is being revised in association with academic institutions as well as industrial organizations.

In the field of Higher Education our endeavour would be to develop and build on the existing and inherent strengths of the institutions to develop at least one college in each district as a centre of excellence and generally upgrade the standards in each college. This may include validation and up gradation of courses with the assistance of existing centres of excellence in India and abroad. IT enabled course material and e-libraries will also be developed which would supplement for the shortage teachers particularly in remote areas.

There are **two new fields** where Uttaranchal feels it can overcome the other disadvantages and be a leader. The first is the emerging field of **Biotechnology**. The second would be areas related to **Information Technology and IT enabled services**.

Biotechnology:

The State of Uttaranchal is fortunate to have an extremely rich storehouse of Bio-diversity and a wide range of Geoclimatic zone.

We propose to build on the existing and inherent strengths of Uttaranchal to leverage on technologies to bring succour to our farmers, horticulturalists and be a leader in the sphere of the research.

To this end, it is proposed to establish a world-class research centre at the Pant Nagar University. This centre would

not only have the finest State-of-the-art equipment and faculty but also very strong industrial linkage. This research centre would have the following cross sectoral, multidisciplinary facilities: *Genomics and Proteomics unit, Advanced Microscopic Unit, Bio Informatics Unit, genetic Engineering Unit, Analytical and Bio Separation Unit, Plant Tissue Culture Unit, Molecular Cell Biology Unit, DNA Fingerprinting Unit. Efforts have already started in this direction.*

Information Technology:

The vision here is to deploy IT as an effective tool for catalyzing economic growth and efficient governance resulting in the creation of knowledge rich society- with a high quality of life and to develop the State as an attractive destination for IT industry.

The key focus areas are:

- (a) Development of IT infrastructure (connectivity Backbone)
- (b) Investing in HRD (Human Resource Development) in terms of IT skills.
- (c) Deploying E-governance applications which are citizen focused and which aim at delivering Govt. services to the citizens at a place & time of his choice rather than the other way round.

(d) Promoting IT industry particularly the IT enabled services industry in the State.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Urban planning, development and infrastructure concerns therefore have an overarching and cross-sectoral concern with tourism/visitation. Development of the urban infrastructure also has a direct bearing as an engine of economic growth for the State. The following would be the main prongs of the strategy for urban development:

1. Harmonized construction with landscape,
2. Adequate water supply, proper sewerage system, street lighting & convenient transportation.
3. Providing low-cost housing to all segments - especially the lower income groups by involving private sector participation.

ENERGY AND POWER:

Uttaranchal has immense potential for **Power Generation**, but this has not been exploited and developed in a planned manner so far. The State is committed to commence work on Projects at a faster pace. So far work has been started on 4171 MW projects and further 3806 MW are in the pipe line to be taken up through the State Sector, central undertakings and private developers.

Simultaneous to creation of the generation facility, the State would also have to put in place modern **Transmission and Distribution** systems. In the Transmission system, there is a need for Grid separation from Uttar Pradesh as also efficient systems are required for evacuation. Projects are being prepared for external funding.

Food and Civil Supplies:

Uttaranchal is committed to provide total food security and availability to its citizens. The challenge is to ensure supply of essential commodities for all the Year round in a remote and most difficult geographical terrain through proper inventory management, use of Smart Cards, construction of Gas Godowns etc.,

Rural Development:

With 97.5% of habited area of Uttaranchal being rural and 36.44% of population being below the poverty line, poverty alleviation programmes have an important role to play. It would be the endeavor of the State to align the self-employment schemes, even in the remote corners, with the market forces.

Drinking water:

The objective is obviously to provide safe drinking water for all the residents of Uttaranchal, whether they be in the

villages or in the towns, or they be honored visitors to Uttaranchal. This problem has following dimensions;

The first is a problem of villagers who have a problem to access drinking water. Although 87 percent villages have safe drinking water supply, these figures actually do not represent the true picture. The need therefore is to ensure that there is, actually on the ground full supply of water.

The second problem is of the residents of the 71 towns within Uttaranchal. The issue is of providing the water for their daily usage as well as drinking purposes.

The first step is to conserve water. The second step is to have treatment plants, particularly in the towns, so that drinking water requirement and water requirement for other needs may be met. To this end, Water Harvesting Policies are being put in place.

Health:

A good **health for all** is our vision. The problem is, how to ensure it in the far-flung areas.

Mobile teams, telemedicine and promoting Ayurveda system of medicine is the answer for which action has been started.

CHAPTER-4

PLAN IN OUTLINE

Before the creation of the new State of Uttaranchal the practice of treating the hills as a separate unit for 'planning and development' and having a "Sub-Plan" for

the same had long been followed in which problems peculiar of the hill areas were always given due weightage but, understandably, not to the desired and fullest extent. With the formation of the new State, the old linkages between these areas would need to be redefined and this would necessitate more careful planning on the part of the State, at least in the initial years.

10th Five-Year Plan, Annual Plan 2002-03 & 2003-04

Tenth Plan is the first attempt by the new State to formulate a Five year plan independently .An attempt has been made to compensate the shortfalls and to raise the over all growth rate of the State's economy to the extent feasible. This would be possible only if the rates of growth in agriculture and manufacturing sectors of the economy go up substantially than in the recent past. The State Government is taking several steps for this purpose, more particularly, for attracting large private investment in these sectors than before. In fact, the government has already initiated a series of measures in the critical areas to streamline the present processes, practices and procedures so that the irritants to development are removed.

In view of the performance of the State and the rising expectations of the people, while preparing Five Year Plans and Annual Plans, emphasis has been laid on the formulation of a realistic Plan based on the expected resources.

The distribution of approved plan outlay for Ninth Plan, Tenth Plan, Annual Plan(2002-03) and proposed outlay for Annual Plan (2003-04)among the major Heads of Development is given below to give an idea of the relative priorities attached to the various sectors in the allocation of plan funds.

Classification of Plan Outlay

Major Heads of Development	(Rs. in Lakh)				
	Ninth Plan 2002-07	Tenth Plan 2002-07	2002-03	2003-04)	2004-05
	Approved Outlay	Approved Outlay	Approved Outlay	Approved Outlay	Proposed Outlay
Economic Services	307098	571400	100382	98528	116892.25
1. Agriculture & Allied Activities	86099	87917	18312	20244	16029.68

2. Rural Development/BADP	50805	52378	9374	14809	15858.00
3. Irrigation & Flood Control	8112	36900	7681	6430	7019.08
4. Energy	41100	194000	31885	29438	27330.52
5. Industry & Minerals	5970	24501	5273	6524	16643.08
6. Transport	105200	105134	17260	17797	27184.00
7. Science, Technology & Environment	1140	5500	761	520	1020.00
8. General Economic Services	9625	65070	9836	2767	5807.89
	135591	248754	36213	49699	81007.75
Social Services					
Of which					
-Education	31373	100980	15047	20712	28984.09
-Medical & Public Health	7100	33466	4286	7359	10782.06
-Water Supply & Sanitation	81468	70000	9800	13767	13330.00
General Services/Others	311	79846	16718	12548	12100.00
Total	443000	900000	153313	160775	210000.00

Earmarking Plan Outlays

Growth and the social justice has been the prime objective of our Planning. The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes belong to the poorest of the poor sections of the society and, therefore, due priority has been assigned for their speedier development. For this purpose, approach of Special Component Plan (SCP) was adopted from the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Similarly for the economic upliftment of the regional tribes the approach of Tribal Sub Plan (T.S.P) was introduced in Fifth Five Year Plan. With view of transforming these approaches into action, efforts have been made to benefit them by quantifying and earmarking amounts separately for these groups in almost all the sectors of the economy out of the overall outlay/ allocations. A major shift in approach has been introduced under which separate sub plan for SCP and TSP is being proposed under the Social Welfare Department. The special provisions made for these two components are briefly indicated below.

Special Component Plan (SCP)

The sections of population belonging to scheduled castes have, for historical reasons, remained socially and economically backward for a long period. In Uttaranchal the SCs are abysmally poor. Historically they are in general, deprived of land holdings and due to mass illiteracy they are sparsely engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors. Though they are mainly engaged in agriculture and allied activities, most of them are landless agricultural labours they own meagre land holdings and area. This fact is truly reflected from table given below.

Land holdings of SCs (Agriculture Census 1995-96)

S.N.	District	Population of SCs (%) 2001	No. of operational holdings owned by SCs (%)	Area under holdings owned by SCs (%)
1	Almora (including Bageshwar)	23.29	15.71	9.84
2	Chamoli(includingRudraprayag)	18.08	12.37	7.25
3	Dehradun	13.50	11.01	9.18
4	Nainital	19.40	17.59	10.89
5	Pauri Garhwal	15.30	12.15	5.05
6	Pithoragarh(including Champawat)	21.05	16.01	10.41
7	Tehri Garhwal	14.40	10.19	5.18
8	U.S. Nagar	13.20	5.97	2.85
9	Uttarkashi	22.90	23.75	18.28
10	Haridwar	21.70	17.09	9.66
	State	17.89	13.93	7.76

Therefore, in view of the constitutional provision made for the promotion and protection of their interests and Directive Principles of the State policy under Article-46 of the Constitution of India, concerted efforts have been made under the various plans to raise their social and economic status.

In the first four Five Year Plans, welfare programmes were drawn up and implemented for improving the educational and economic status of the scheduled castes. By the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, however, it was noticed that the strategy for the development of this vulnerable section of the society would have to be based on intensive social and economic efforts so that they could acquire the ability to utilize the fruits of economic development programmes. In view of this the approach of Special Component Plan (SCP) was adopted in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) in the form of earmarked allocations under SCP.

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Accordingly, the programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes were undertaken in various sectors of the plan and further emphasis was laid on the enhancement of welfare of this class. The objectives and processes involved under the new approach are as follows:

An amount of Rs. 300.00 crore out of total proposed outlay for Rs. 1716.00 crore has been earmarked for SCP in annual plan 2004-05. A new methodology for SCP has been adopted from share. In previous year the developments departments used to earmark a proportionate amount from their allocated outlays by way of quantification for SCP. Now, the Department of Social Welfare has been entrusted the responsibility of nodal department for formulation and monitoring of SCP. On the basis of sectoral compositions, priorities, previous performances and other norms, the Department of Social Welfare will select the schemes and undertaken the SCP outlay among various departments.

- Only those schemes would be taken under SCP, which ensure direct benefits to the individuals or families belonging to the Scheduled Castes.
- Outlay for area oriented schemes directly benefiting villages having majority Scheduled Castes population would be allocated under SCP.
- Priority would be given to basic services like primary education, health, drinking water, rural housing , roads, rural electrification and nutrition.
- General wage component schemes would not be included in the Special Component Plan.

The total outlays and allocations under SCP in the various years of the Ninth Plan and proposed outlays for the 10th FYP and the Annual plan 2004-2005 are given in Table.

Table
Plan wise Earmarking of Outlay and Expenditure under S C P
(Rs. in lakh)

Sl .N.	Plan Period	TotalPlan Outlay	SCP Allocation	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ninth Plan Outlay	443000	66679	15.05

2	Annual Plan 1997-98	67700	10745	15.87
3	Annual Plan 1998-99	102600	13600	13.26
4	Annual Plan 1999-2000	114000	17321	15.19
5	Annual Plan 2000-2001	90000	15227	16.92
6	Annual Plan 2001-2002	105000	16000	15.23
7	Tenth Plan (2002-07)	900000	159390	17.71
8	Annual Plan 2002-03	153413	26242	17.11
9	Annual Plan (2003-04)	160775	29130	18.49
10	Annual Plan (2004-05)	210000	30000	14.29

It is evident from the above that during Ninth Five Year Plan period about 15 percent of the total outlays has been earmarked under the SCP which broadly commensurate with the percentage of Scheduled Castes population in the State. Also it would be seen that in the Tenth FYP and subsequent Annual plans, a higher percentage has been earmarked under SCP.

Tribal Sub Plan

The tribal people of Uttaranchal are among the nascent tribal groups. Many of these tribes live in strategically important and sensitive border areas. The major tribes found are Tharus, Buxas, Bhotias, Jaunsaris and Rajis. All of them are closely linked with forests and have not attained the desired standards of living because of their primitive mode of life and livelihood. Majority of them are living below the poverty line, and exclusively depend on wage employment linked to forest produce and agriculture. Therefore, there is an urgent need to uplift them from their present level of subsistence living. For this Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) approach is being adopted. The Integrated Tribal Development Project is also being implemented and it is proposed to further expand it. The following objectives and strategies for development of these tribal groups have been laid down:

- Earmarking of funds for T.S.P in proportion to the percentage of Scheduled Tribe population in the State is being ensured. Higher percentage may have to be earmarked to bridge the gap between the development of Scheduled Tribes and the general population so that the two groups can be brought at par.

- The funds allotted under T.S.P should be utilized on such schemes/ programmes as would serve the specific needs of the target groups and should, as far as possible, be beneficiary oriented.
- Increased emphasis will be given to the schemes of Basic Minimum Services i.e. safe drinking water supply, primary health care, public housing assistance, link roads, nutrition, stream lining of Public Distribution System, universal and primary education etc.
- While preparing, Tribal Sub Plan, it would also be ensured that the proposed development programmes are based on employment generation/income generation and the potential of increased income of scheduled tribes families would be estimated while formulating development programmes.
- Plan schemes which benefit the Scheduled Tribes families exclusively would be continued with the condition that the physical targets be fixed against the respective Plan Outlay. In addition to this, clear physical and financial targets would also be fixed for new schemes proposed.
- Proper and adequate rehabilitation of tribal displaced due to execution of major development projects shall be such as to ensure that standard of living of the affected persons after their displacement is better than earlier.
- Since majority of tribal are unskilled and traditional artisans, increased emphasis shall be given to their training in handlooms, carpet weaving, carpentry, black smithy and other allied and hereditary trades.
- Within the broad framework of the Forest Conservation Act 1980, the Tribal should be accorded priority in Joint Forest Management.

In accordance with the above objectives, during the Ninth Five-Year Plan (1997-2002) a separate outlay was allocated and separate Tribal Sub Plan was formulated. Allocation for the TSP in the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan 2002-2003, 2004-05 respectively, are presented in the following Table -

Allocation under Tribal Sub Plan

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No	Plan Period	Plan Outlay	TSP	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ninth Plan (1997-2002)	443000	21941	4.95
2	Tenth Plan(2002-07)	900000	32429	3.60
3	Annual Plan (2002-03)	153413	7042	4.59
4	Annual Plan (2003-04)	160775	6446	4.01
5	Annual Plan (2004-05)	210000	6300	3.00

PART - 2

SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

A-ECONOMIC SERVICES

1 AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES

1.1 CROP HUSBANDRY

1.1.1 AGRICULTURE

The total reported area of Uttaranchal is 55.92 lakh ha. out of which 8.62 lakh ha. is under cultivation including current fallow as per land utilization statistics for 1998-99. Most of the agricultural land is rainfed. The net irrigated area is 3.47 lakh ha. Which is distributed unevenly between hills & plains. In hills only 12 percent area is irrigated while in the plains it is 88 percent. Cropping intensity in Uttaranchal is 158 percent which is higher than that of all India (average) *Wheat, Paddy, Mandua, Samva, Lentil, Rajma, Urd, Gahat, Soyabean & Sugarcane* are major crops.

Among the cultivated land about 50% of the landholdings are sub marginal and further 21% of the land is between 0.5- 1 ha. About 70 percent of land holdings are less than 1 ha. in size and cover about 27 percent of the area under cultivation.

The needs and priorities of plain, bhabar and hill regions are different due to diversity of geographical and climatic conditions. Our food grains production is more than our requirements but that is due to intensive & high yield farming in terai. As far as the hill areas are concerned, the farming is chiefly subsistence and rainfed. By introducing Bio-farming, diversification of agriculture and by adopting proper management system. attempts are being made to make it viable. The climate of hills is suitable for the Pulses and Oilseeds; more coverage under these crops with better cultural practices and marketing linkages are being viewed as key focus areas for higher growth in agricultural sector.

Food grain Production

Rice, Mandua and Sawan in Kharif and Wheat, Barley in Rabi are the main crops. The cultivated area, production and productivity of these crops for the last 5 year is being summarized in the table below;-

Table 1 Productivity of Foodgrains

Name of Crop		1999-2000 actual	2000-01 Prov.	2001-02 Prov.	2002-03 Prov.	2003-04 Anticipated	2004-05 Target
Rice	Area	301	312	283	282	300	305
	Production	605	621	571	483	621	630
	Productivity	20.10	19.88	20.15	17.07	20.70	20.65
Maize	Area	34	36	33	35	35	36
	Production	45	60	49	38	50	55
	Productivity	13.40	16.36	14.59	10.86	14.28	15.27
Mandua	Area	137	151	131	156	150	150
	Production	190	193	160	154	193	195
	Productivity	13.85	12.81	12.23	9.86	12.86	13.00
Wheat	Area	388	379	386	411	400	400
	Production	797	715	734	762	800	820
	Productivity	20.56	18.85	19.01	18.54	20.00	20.50
Barley	Area	24	26	24	29	24	24
	Production	31	26	28	36	30	30
	Productivity	12.67	9.86	11.05	12.29	12.50	12.50
		Area ['000 Hectares]	Production ['000 MT]		Yield [Quintal / hectare]		

Food grain production level of the year 1999-2000 is the highest as reliable statistics are available. In the Year 2000-01 and 2001-02, production levels decreased due to unfavourable weather conditions (chiefly low rainfall). In the year 2002-03 kharif crops were damaged due to severe drought. In the year 2003-04, a good monsoon coupled with effective inputs management has raised expectations of record productions in the agriculture sector.

Pulses

Urd, Gahat, Rajma, Lentil and Pea, are the main pulse crops of the State. Area, production and productivity of last 5 years and target for the year 2004-05 are shown in the table below.

Table 2 Productivity of Pulses

Name of Crop		1999-2000	2000-01 Provisional	2001-02 Provisional	2002-03 Provisional	2003-04 Anticipated	2004-05 Target
Total Pulses	Area	32	32	50	50	50	50
	Production	24	23	36	34	36	40
	Productivity	7.5	7.19	7.2	6.80	7.20	8.00
		Area ['000 Hectares]	Production ['000 MT]		Yield [Quintal / hectare]		

Oilseeds

Soyabean is the main crop of oilseeds. Mustard, a pure oilseed crop has a significant coverage in Rabi season. The Oilseed Development Mission Launched by GoI shall be taken forward in the year 2004-05. Area, production and productivity of last 5 years of oilseed crops and target for the year 2004-05 are shown in the table below.

Table 3 Productivity of Oilseeds

Name of Crop		1999-2000 Actual	2000-2001 Anticipated	2001-02 Anticipated	2002-03 Anticipated (Drought)	2003-04 Anticipated	2004-05 Target
Total Oilseed	Area	11	22	26	29	26	26
	Production	7	15	18	20	22	25
	Productivity	6.42	6.81	6.92	6.89	8.46	9.61
		Area ['000 Hectares]	Production ['000 MT]	Yield [Quintal / hectare]			

Scheme wise detail follows

A- CENTRAL SECTOR

1- Macro mode management- Agriculture

The Govt. of India has rationalised many of the erstwhile schemes into the Macro-Mode Management of Agriculture with a view to integrated approach to the farming sector. It works on 90:10 sharing of resources by the Central & the State Govts. Proposed outlay for the various sectors under the Macro Mode schemes is summarized in the table below:

Table 4 Macromode scheme's sectoral outlay

Name of department	Name of schemes	Proposed Outlay Total (Central +State share)
Agriculture	1- Cereal development programme	80.00
	2. Agriculture Mechanization	18.00
	3- NWDPRRA	878.00
	4- Scheme for promotion of bio composting, bio fertilizer and micro nutrients	80.00
	5- Evaluation, Monitoring, Consultancy and Documentation	64.09
	Sub- Total	1206.00
Horticulture	1- Integrated fruit development	71.95
	2- Integrated vegetable development	56.80
	3- Commercial floriculture	30.95
	4- Integrated spices development	23.47
	5- Mushroom development	6.33
	6- Bee-keeping	5.50
	7- Use of plastics in horticulture	5.00
Sub- total	200.00	
Forest	1- River Valley Project	85.00
	2- Flood Prone River Project	142.00
	Sub total	227.00
Co-operative	1. Special scheme for SC/ST	5.00
	2. Assistance to women co-operatives	4.00
	3- Agriculture credit stabilization Fund	25.00
	4- Development of medicinal and aromatic plants	6.00
	5- Rehabilitation of central and district federations	10.00
	6- Afforestation of medicinal plants through Van Panchayats	5.00
Sub total	55.00	
Sugar cane	1-Scheme for increasing sugarcane production and training	28.00
	2- Research and development	12.00
	Sub- total	40.00
GRAND TOTAL		1778.00

Thus an outlay of Rs. 178.00 lakh [10%] is proposed as the State share of resources for the Macro mode scheme.

New additions

- For sugarcane development Rs 12.00 lakh have been proposed for Research and Analysis works.
- Rs 4 lakh has been proposed for the strengthening of women co-operatives in the State.
- Evaluation, Monitoring, Consultancy and Documentation work will also be expanded, for which Rs 150 lakh is proposed in Agriculture sector.

(1) Integrated Cereal Development Programme-

Rs 200 per quintal subsidy on distribution of certified seed of rice and wheat, and Rs 400 per quintal on coarse cereals is admissible to farmers. Four crop demonstrations of Rs 1000 each in each block will be conducted. 400 Basmati rice demonstrations of Rs 1500 each are specially being added to popularise the production of Basmati rice. For elimination of pests IPM demonstrations are also being conducted at block level on which Rs 10000 per demonstration will be spent.

(2) Agriculture mechanization

Separate Work Plan is proposed for the hill and plain regions to promote agriculture mechanization. Small tools, implements and machines developed by hill campus Pauri of G B Pant University are being distributed with 25% subsidy for farmers in the hilly areas. Power driven machinery & tractors are being subsidised in the terai as per GoI norms.

(3) National Watershed Development Programme for Rain fed Area (NWDPR)

This is the third year of the scheme. Watershed committees have been formed and training programmes along with development activities have been conducted during first two years. In the third year, training and development activities in selected watersheds will be carried out with the help of watershed committees. More than 50 percent of the total budget of the Macro management scheme will be spent on this programme. The programme is being carried out on VARSA guidelines.

(4) Promotion of Bio composting

To promote Bio farming and to reduce the dependence on chemical fertilizers Bio composting programme was initiated in 2001-02. Masters trainers have been trained to extend the technical know how. Each year new villages are being introduced as bio villages. The next step is to facilitate marketing for the bio products.

(5) Evaluation, Monitoring, Consultancy and Documentation

Being an important scheme, it is imperative to carry out evaluation, monitoring, impact assesment and documentation, so as to assess the success of the scheme. Accordingly, as per direction from of Govt. of India a MOU has been signed with Agriculture Finance Corporation Ltd for the evaluation work. In the year 2004-05, consultation work shall also be awarded to a reputed institution. A sum of Rs. 150.00 lakh has been set aside for this purpose.

The other central sector schmes and the proposed outlays are being summarized in the table below.

Table 5

S.No.	Schemes	proposed outlay (State Sector) (Rs. in lakh)
1	Accelerated Maize Development Programme (75:25)	28.30
2	National Pulse Development Programme (75:25)	10.92
3	Oilseeds Development Programme (75:25)	15.00
4	TRS + ICS	16.00
	Total	70.22

B- State Sector

1-Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojna (RKBY)

This scheme has been introduced in Uttaranchal in the year 2002-03 and the resourcess for the same are provided on a 50:50 basis by the State & the Central Govts. The objective of this scheme is to insure the agricultural products of the farmers against natural calamities like flood, drought, pest attack etc. Paddy, wheat and Mandua are the main crops covered under this scheme. Central share is directly allotted to the Agricultural Insurance Crop.of India so only State share is proposed in the Plan an outlay of Rs 75 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

2-Seed production programme on Govt. farms

Dhakrani farm (Dehradun) is being established as centre of excellence for organic seed production programme. An outlay of Rs 25.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05.

3-General establishment of agriculture

This scheme has been proposed to strengthen newly created districts. An outlay of rupees 18.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05, of which Rs 8.00 lakh is proposed for maintenance of buildings.

4-Running expenditure of Soil testing labs, Quality control labs and IPM labs

Soil testing lab in each district and 5 quality control labs are functioning in the State. As running expenditure for these labs an outlay of Rs 18.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05.

C- DISTRICT SECTOR

One of the major focus areas of the State has been promotion of organic farming with a view to capture the market for organic products which is available and growing in the world today. As a step towards this goal, the Govt. intends to produce certified organic seeds in the Govt. farms.

2. Extension, training&capacity building

Agricultural Development is, to a great extent, dependent upon extension work. This requires capacity building of not only extension staff but also farmers (especially women as they constitute 30% of the agricultural work force in Uttaranchal). Training courses (including study tours to Agriculture Universities) to impart the latest technical know-how developed by the Research Institutes shall be conducted for extension workers as well as farmers. An outlay of Rs. 27.00 lakh is proposed under this scheme for the year 2004-05.

2. Promotion of Bio-composting/ Bio-fertilizers and Bio-pesticides

The abundant availability of resources for organic farming (bio-waste) and the existing practice of traditional composting and usage of Bio-pesticides vis-a-vis the ill effects of chemical fertilizer & pesticides on soil renders a natural advantage to the State in terms of organic farming. Keeping this in view it was considered appropriate that the State should encourage. Bio composting, use of Bio-fertilizers and Bio-pesticides through a combination of extension work as well as by providing well directed subsidies. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh is being proposed under this scheme for the year 2004-05.

2-Seed Village Scheme

Seed is the base of Agriculture development programmes. To fulfil the demand of improved seed coverage of seed growers/ farms needs to be encouraged. Assistance of Rs. 1000 per ha.is admissible to the adopting farmers. An Outlay of Rs 10.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2004-05.

3- Promotion of use of Bio-pesticides/Bio-agent to control pests and diseases

White grub in hills and other pests and diseases in the State are adversely affecting the crop yields. Considering the poor economic condition of hill farmers 50 percent subsidy is being given on control of pests & diseases and use of Bio pesticides. An outlay of Rs 15.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05.

4-Strengthening of Seed stores, farms and training centres

The infrastructure available at Seed stores, farms and training centres needs to be upgraded. An outlay of Rs 20.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05.

5-Soil and Water conservation programme

The ecological degradation in the mountain region is a threat of huge proportion, which needs contiuous attention. Accordingly specially the agriculture land as well as the rural habitation.

The programme covers the treatment of degraded agriculture land as well as the better management of water. 45 % of the budget will be ensured for water management practices.

The following measures will be undertaken under this programme.

- 1- Vegetative and Engineering works to control landslide/ slips
- 2- Construction of ponds
- 3- Renovation and rejuvenation of natural water resources
- 4- Plantation of shrubs, grasses and legumes on denuded lands.
- 5- Construction of Ferro cement check-dam, polythene lined check dam
- 6- Construction of diversion drains and channels
- 7- Construction of Check walls and Check dams etc.

This scheme also generates employment to the local youth. An outlay of Rs 400.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2004-05. Against this Rs 10 lakh has been earmarked for monitoring and evaluation of Soil and water conservation works by external agencies such as Agriculture Finance Corporation, NABARD etc.

Externally Aided Project

Diversified Agriculture Support Project (DASP)

The Project is going to wind up in the year 2004-05, but to clear the liabilities Rs 200 lakh will be required, therefore an outlay of Rs 200 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05.

Tribal Sub Plan

Agriculture is the main profession of the most of the tribals of Uttaranchal. Having small & marginal types of land holdings coupled with traditional practices of farming it has remained unviable. It requires more specific efforts along with facilities provided to the general farmers to bring them within the mainstream.

An amount of Rs 172.38 lakh has been proposed for the financial year 2004-05 for such earmarked programmes.

Special Component Plan

In Uttaranchal about 19 % population belongs to Schedule Caste. They cover about 13.9% agriculture land and come under small or marginal category, resulting in being below subsistence level income.

To boost the economy of scheduled castes, they will be assisted through subsidy on agricultural inputs and focused training at various levels.

An outlay of Rs 212.10 lakh has been proposed for the year 2004-05 under the Special Component Plan.

1.1.2 HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

The availability of all climatic zones in Uttaranchal render it amenable to grow a wide variety of horticultural products. Horticulture also has the potential to significantly raise the income level of the farmers. Therefore Horticulture has been identified as one of the drivers of the GDP of the State. During the previous Five-year plans and also during the 9th plan period main emphasis of nearly all-horticultural schemes has been towards increasing the area and production of fruits and vegetables while marketing and post harvesting management received limited attention. Also schemes, which had special importance for the region viz. Tea cultivation, herbs, medicinal and aromatic plants and spices neither received much attention nor resources.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE APPROACH:

- ◆ Of the 104 Govt. Gardens (all loss making) that the Department was maintaining only 36 are being retained [27 for being developed as theme Orchards & 9 for being converted into KVKs]. The rest have been divested/ leased to premier institutions & organizations with a view to bring in fresh resources and investment for their operations on a commercial basis.
- ◆ Of the 48 Community Canning Cum Training Centres (none of which has FPO license), the Govt. proposes to retain only 28, which are to be upgraded as per FPO licensing norms.
- ◆ A tie up with NDDDB has been significant increase in the purchase of fruit and vegetables from the farmers.
- ◆ Further, a *State of Art* Fruit Processing Plant at Ramgarh has become functional. It has processed 79000 Kg. of apricots, plums, peaches & apple in the last year.
- ◆ Special emphasis is being given to assist the entrepreneurs in setting up post harvest management infrastructure using the schemes offered by NCDC, APEDA, NHB etc.,
- ◆ In the year 2003-04 73 MT (50 MT processed & 23 MT Fresh) *Litchi* was exported to Europe and the gulf from Uttaranchal. To enhance export of *litchi* from Uttaranchal a *Litchi* Export Zone has been established with the help of APEDA and NHB. The *Litchi* growing areas of Nainital, U.S.Nagar and Dehradun area are covered in this zone.
- ◆ The Dhakrani farm is being developed as a Floriculture Park with the help of APEDA. Currently we are in the process of formulation of a work plan in consultation with the M/S Allen Higginson. Govt. has also received some proposal from private entrepreneurs for the investment in the floriculture park. Establishment of the floriculture park will not only involve and encouraged the local farmers for flower cultivation, but will also provide all solutions like marketing, training, availability of planting material, packing, grading etc. in a single window system.
- ◆ The regional office of NHB has also been setup in Dehradun and projects related to post-harvest management are being sanctioned with its help. It is proposed to establish a series of commodity parks, Agri Export Zones (A.E.Z.) and horticulture based private enterprises during the current year. A fruit & vegetable project prepared by, NDDDB will also be funded during the 10th Five-year plan, beginning with small assistance during the current year.

- ◆ Broadbanding of Horticulture activities to bring within its ambit: floriculture, offseason vegetable production, sericulture, tea cultivation and herbs & medicinal plants. In addition to the the State Budgetary support, additional resource mobilization is sought to be achieved through convergence of various schemes run by the ministry of CD, Horticulture and Food Processing.
- ◆ An ambitious horticulture college, centered on horti-business promotion, is being established at Bharsar (Garwal). A sum of Rs 26 crores has already been sanctioned and University has designed a 5 year integrated horti-business management course. Construction of building and other infrastructure development are already in progress. The academic activities are likely to begin from May / June, 2004.

STATE SECTOR

1- Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production & post harvest management under NHB, APEDA etc. schemes

The broad objective of the programme will be to promote modern high value, high tech commercial horticulture through private participation. The approach will be commercial production of different horticulture crops by adopting latest horti techniques and promoting post harvesting infrastructure.

In the scheme the emphasis will also be given to improve the linkages between horticulture production and markets, to create integrated network for marketing of horticulture produce and to increase producer's share in consumer's price.

The component of this programme will be:-

- (1) High density plantation.
- (2) Bio technology, Tissue culture
- (3) Pre cooling units/ C.A stores / pack house.
- (4) Refer van (Refrigerated)/ containers (with multi chamber, multi product facility) and specialized transport Vehicle.

In these schemes National Horticulture Board provides 20% back ended subsidy of the total project cost subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 30 lakh to individual applicants after thorough scrutiny and recommendation by commercial Banks, Financial Institutions.

It is proposed that the State will provide the equal amount of assistance subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 20 lakh to the individual beneficiary .The assistance will be kept open ended.

Thus an outlay of Rs. 80 lakh has been proposed.

2- **Human Resource Development plan**

To keep abreast of the latest technical know-how skill upgradation of the departmental staff at all levels is essential.

In the scheme the following components are proposed.

i. **Strengthening of Mobile Teams**

The department has 186 horticulture mobile teams in three different categories working at block and village level.

It is proposed to prepare 30 specialized mobile teams for 6 commodities i.e. temperate fruits, citrus fruits, off season vegetables, floriculture, spices and medicinal and aromatic plants for which they require rigorous training in the respective fields, latest horti tools & equipments.

ii. **Training & Extension material**

Presently the department does not have enough extension material and also the existing materials have become outdated. It is proposed that department with the help of specialized institutes will prepare these materials and distribute to the local farmers through mobile teams. In the year 2004-05 extension material for apple, nut fruits, kiwi, offseason vegetables, temperate flowers like gladioli, carnation, gerbera, roses etc, will be prepared.

iii. **Establishment Expenditure**

The establishment of DHO Udham Singh Nagar, Mushroom Office, Dehradun and Directorate (Headquarter) are still under plan scheme.

Total outlay proposed for 2004-05 in Rs. 42.00 lakh.

3- **Beekeeping**

Presently the department has two apiculture centers at Jyolikot (Nainital) & Gwaldum (Chamoli). The main activities of these centers are to provide training, bee colonies, bee hive boxes and the allied tools to the local bee keepers.

In the year 2004-05, 50 trainings (target group 50 ie. 500 beneficiaries of which atleast 50% will be women/SC/ST), 1000 bee colonies, 1000 bee hives and allied equipments as per demand will be provided. Also a project with National Bee Board is in the pipeline.

For this an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2004-05.

4- Development of Spices

Presently the total area under different spices crop like ginger, turmeric, onion, chilli., Garlic etc. is about 10,000 hectares and the approximate production is about 55,000 tons. per annum. It is proposed to provide training to the farmers, demonstration on farmers field, supply of seeds, insecticides and other inputs to the farmers on 100% subsidy (SC/ST) & 50% Subsidy for others.

It is also proposed that new potential areas also be given priority it is estimated that 800 hect of area and about 4000 farmers will be covered under this scheme.

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh proposed for the year 2004-05.

5- Cultivation of off-season vegetables

Presently the total area under different off-season vegetables like tomato, capsicum, cabbage, french bean, cauliflower, potato etc. is about 55000 hectares and the approximate production is about 5.50 lakh tons. Keeping in view the importance of vegetable cultivation in hills, which is off-season for the plains and very important to improve the economic condition of the people, it is proposed to bring additional 800 hectare under these crops.

The focus areas that have been identified for potato seeds are Munsiri (Pithoragarh), Joshimath (Chamoli), Dhanaulti (Tehri), Yamuna Ghati (Uttarkashi). The new areas proposed for vegetable production are Binta valley & Someswar valley (Almora), Garur valley (Bageswar), Kalsi (Dehradun).

In the year 2004-05 it is proposed to organize 20,000 demonstrations (800 hectares), 50 trainings (Three day- 1000 beneficiaries), 100% subsidy in inputs and five exposure visits.

Presently Mother Dairy is procuring vegetables from the farmers of Uttarkashi, Almora, Nainital & Dehradun. Department proposes to construct collection centers at vantage points to facilitate in the marketing of the produce.

An outlay of Rs. 31.00 lakh has been proposed for the 2004-05.

6- Strengthening of 27 State horticulture gardens

In Uttaranchal at present there are 104 Govt. horticulture gardens in different districts. It has been decided that out of these 104 horticulture gardens 27 gardens will be developed as "model/theme orchards" with the Technical support of G.B.PantUniversity of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar. Accordingly specialists

from the university have visited the gardens and recommended necessary measures to be taken by the State government.

The department aims that the gardens will be made self sufficient in future. An outlay of Rs. 246.00 lakh is required for this during the year 2004-05.

Table 1 District sector schemes and the proposed outlay

S.N.	Scheme	Outlay (Rs. lakh)
1	Dehydration of fruits and vegetables (Post Harvest Management)	12.44
2	Development of Fruit Belts (a) Integrated development of "Fruit Belt" (b) Oranamental Horticulture / Floriculture (c) Subsidy on inputs for Horticulture Development (d) Training to Women Horticulrists in selected blocks	181.98
	Total	194.42

Tea Development (State Sector)

The agro climatic conditions of Uttaranchal are suitable for production of high quality tea. In the year 1994 Uttaranchal Tea Development project was launched to introduce and to test the Scope of commercial cultivation of tea in Uttaranchal. Accordingly Tea cultivation in all sites (Kausani & Nauti etc.-448 hectares) was sanctioned.

Till date tea has been planted in 315 ha. area (Kausani-197.11 ha, Nauti-83.33 ha., Ghorakhal 11.37 ha, Vijaypur/ Simgarhi 7 ha.& Champawat 16 ha.). At present, the Horticulture Department has 11 nurseries at different locations in which about 16 lakh tea saplings are being raised every year. Department maintains them for 2 years and plant them in the 2nd year. As it takes two years to raise plantable tea saplings, it is planned to raise 15-16 lakh tea saplings every year to maintain continuity. The results of the Tea Cultivation Programme have been encouraging so far. The Govt. therefore, proposes to bring 9000 ha. Area under Tea Cultivation in the next 12 years. The focus is in growing Organic/ Green Tea with a view to capture the Niche Market and assure adequate returns to the farmers. Marketing tie up with DS Group has been arranged and Uttarnchal Tea is already getting a good response from the Market.

An outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

Herbal and Aromatic Plants Development (Herbal Research and Development Institute, Gopeshwar) (State Sector)

In Uttaranchal, agro climatic conditions are also suitable for the cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants commercially. The area of medicinal and aromatic plants is increasing for maximum use in medicine preparation. Many of the important medicinal plants are found only in Uttaranchal and organized development of medicinal and aromatic plants in the State would lead to increased revenue, employment to rural masses and basic input to processing and pharma industry. A herbal Research and Development Institute has been set up at Gopeshwar (Chamoli) as nodal agency for promotion of commercial cultivation of important medicinal and aromatic plants. The institute is engaged in *in-situ* and *ex-situ* conservation, scientific survey, collection and identification of medicinal herb species and development of agro-techniques for their large-scale cultivation and to increase the production area of important medicinal plants, to increase the economic status of farmers by growing commercial herbs, and to utilize the unused land. So it is proposed that during the plan period large-scale cultivation of potential medicinal and aromatic plants viz, *Kuth*, *Badi Elaichi*, *Anola*, *Geranium*, *Carum carvi* and *Lemon grass* would be grown with help of farmers in the State covering an area of 250 ha. per year. Additionally research and development would be undertaken on selected species such as *Aconitum heterophyllum*, *atrox*, *Allium strechyii*, *Amomum subulatum*, *Arnebia benethamii*, *Crocus sativus*, *Ephedra gerardiana*, *Rheum, emodi*, *Thymus, serphyllum*, *Valariana wallichii*, *hedychium, spicatum*, *Rauvolfia serpentina*, *Gloriosa superba*, etc for development of agro-technology for large scale cultivation of these species in the State. The other areas of research and development would include:

- ◆ Review of the traditional knowledge and medicinal plant survey
- ◆ Market assessment for medicinal plants
- ◆ Area and species identification for commercial cultivation
- ◆ Biotechnology for medicinal and cultivation strategy
- ◆ Ensuring farmers participation
- ◆ Processing and value addition
- ◆ Legal and policy changes required collection, cultivation, transit and marketing
- ◆ Marketing of medicinal plants

An outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakh has been proposed for the 2004-05.

SERICULTURE

Sericulture is a suitable agro-enterprise ideally suited to improve the economic status of the rural poor especially due to its low capital requirement and high cost benefit ratio. In addition; Sericulture generates considerable downstream employment opportunities for groups in lower socio-economic strata who work in the major silk reeling and weaving centers. It is estimated that one acre of mulberry plantation can create direct employment about for five persons through out the year in mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing, silk reeling and silk weaving.

In view of the above and fact that Uttaranchal's climatic condition is suited, sericulture has been adopted as a major focus area. Mulberry plantation in Terai and Oak Tusser in the Central Himalayan region form the backbone of sericulture in Uttaranchal. Assistance of Central Silk Board has been sought to achieve the following targets at the end of 10th five year plan. Raw silk production has gone up from 16.7 MT. at the end of 9th five year plan to 31.08 MT in 2002-03.

Strategy

1. Communization of departmental farms.
2. Formation of self help groups (SHG).
3. Organized and planned development of sericulture on farmer's field.
4. Deployment of departmental staff in sericulture extension work.
5. Emphasis on quality production.
6. Stress on productivity and production improvement.
7. Large scale and active participation/involvement of women and NGOs in extension and production process.
8. Training and skill upgradation of departmental staff.
9. Implementation of catalytic development schemes prepared by Central Silk Board Govt. of India for development of sericulture and other centrally sponsored schemes.
10. Development of mulberry sericulture in Doon Valley and plains of and Oak tassar on upper hills of the State.

New Initiatives taken by the Department

1. Department is ensuring payment of the cost of cocoons of sericulture farmers on the same day. To ensure spot payment to every rearer details such as DFSL reared by

them, deductions etc. were computerized before market operation. Floor prices of cocoon lots were determined on the basis of "Kakme cost". (Kakme cost is the cost of the quantity of cocoons required to produce one Kg raw silk.

2. To make spot payment to the sericulture farmers a revolving fund has been created with 50% assistance from Central Silk Board, Govt. of India.
3. Concept of group Chawki rearing has been introduced with the help of self-help groups to reduce the burden expenditure of department.
4. The process of introduction of silk weaving in the State has already been initiated with the help of Central Silk Board. For this purpose Bhimtala (Chamoli), Kashipur (U.S. Nagar) and Mangalore (Haridwar) has been identified.
5. To improve the quality and quantity of cocoon as well as income of the sericulture farmers rearing kits and rearing houses were provided to about 250 farmers under catalytic development scheme of Central Silk Board.Govt. of India.
6. After completion of every silkworm crop, proper disinfection of farmer's rearing house is carried out to control silkworm diseases.
7. NGOs were encouraged and engaged under various projects of the department.
8. 31 Departmental farms of District Dehradun, Nainital and U.S. Nagar have been handed over to sericulture Co-operative societies and groups for management.
9. Interim Board of Uttaranchal Co-operative Resham Federation"(UCRF) has been elected and the registration of UCRF is under progress.

In year 2004-05 special emphasis will be given to obtain the central assistance under different centrally sponsored schemes. Sector-wise break up of the scheme/project is given below:

Schemewise outlay (State share)		Rs. in lakh
A. Centrally sponsored	1. CDP schemes	22.00
B. Externally aided	1. UNDP oak tasar project	25.40
C. State plan scheme	1. Working capital to silk co-ops	9.60
	2. Constr.& renovation of chawki building.	75.0
	3. Plantation dev. Programme	6.75
	4. Organic sericulture dev.	5.65
	5. Silk fabric development scheme	3.00
D. District	1. Mulberry silk prod.	34.50
Total		181.90 Lakh

In the 10th five-year plan (2002-07) the total Outlay Rs. 2071.13 Lakh, is proposed. Out of which Rs. 165.90 Lakh has been proposed under the annual plan of the year 2004-05.

Physical target of year 2004-05

1. Cocoon production target for the year 2004-05 is 130 MT.
2. 0.70 Lakh improved variety of mulberry saplings will be planted in Govt. farm and this will be developed in form of tree plantation.
3. On farmers fields 3.0 lakh mulberry saplings will be planted. The planter will be paid an incentive to maintain the plantation on recommended norms.
4. 400 rearers will be provided assistance for construction of their own rearing house and purchase of rearing kits under catalytic development scheme of Central Silk Board.
5. 1.0 Lakh mulberry trees of farmers will be pruned under intensive pruning programme and 3000 rearers will be benefited by disinfection programme under organic sericulture development scheme.
6. 12.62 lakh Numbers Oak tassar cocoon is proposed to be produced by 660 rearers under externally aided UNDP assisted Oak tassar project in year 2004-05.

1.1.3 CANE DEVELOPMENT

Sugar Industry is one of the largest agro based industry in India. In Uttaranchal it covers the four Cane growing districts namely Dehradun, Udham Singh Nagar, Haridwar, and Nainital. The area under Sugarcane cultivation during 2003-04 is about 1.20 lakh Ha. and is expected to increase by about 10 percent during 2004-05.

Organised sugar industry and sugar cane cultivation have played a vital role in raising the socio-economic status of about. 1.38 lakh of cane growing farmers of Uttaranchal and about 0.58 lakh Cane growing farmers of U.P., who are supplying cane worth about Rs. 400.00 crores to sugar cane factories of the State. Besides a large number of agricultural labour, industrial labour and their families associated with sugar and khandsari industries, are directly dependent on sugar cane cultivation for their livelihood.

Sugar Factories

At present 10 Sugar Factories are operating in the State, four in the Co-operative sector, two in the State corporate sector and four in private sector with total crushing capacity of about 38000 tonnes per day. Existing break up of crushing capacity is as follows;

Crushing Capacity	No. of Sugar Factories
Below 2500 TCD	01
2500 TCD	03
4000 TCD	04
5000 TCD	01
7000 TCD	01
Total-	10

Vision

Sugar Industry in the State of Uttaranchal, though geographically confined to four districts only, is a vital and ideal source for the upliftment of socio-economic conditions in the area, as has been pointed out earlier. On the other hand, the health of the industry in the past few years has suffered considerably on account of declining sugar prices and higher costs of production. This also has an inevitable adverse impact on the farming and delays/problems in payment of cane-price.

Keeping in view the importance of sugar industry and the above factors, the aim and strategy under the plan would be as under: -

- 1- The main objective of the plan is to obtain optimum sugarcane production at lower cost of production. The productivity level i.e. average yield of sugar cane in Uttaranchal is proposed to be enhanced to a level of 65 M.T./ hect. During the 10th five-year plan from a present **average** level of 59 M.T/hect.
- 2- Early maturing varieties covered about 25% of the total cane area during 2001-2002 which is proposed to be raised to 35% during the plan period.
- 3- At present the sugar factories are crushing only 40% of sugarcane produced in the State. It is proposed to achieve the drawl percentage above 50% during the plan period.

1- Improved Cane Seed Production Scheme

Cane seed plays an important role in sugarcane cultivation. During 2003-04, 450 hecets of foundation and 3000 hecets of primary nurseries will be established. From foundation seed nurseries about 2.20 lakh qtls of seed will be available for establishing Primary seed nurseries and from Primary seed nurseries about 15.00 lakh qtls of quality seed will be available for general distribution to cane growers. About 1/5th of the cane growers of the State will be benefited from the programme.

The existing subsidy rates for the Foundation Nursery and Primary Nursery plantations is proposed to be doubled from their current slabe. An outlay of Rs. 22.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 for the establishment of nurseries.

2. Scheme for varietal improvement

At present high yielding early maturing varieties cover approximately 20 percent of the cane area with the result that the recovery in most of the sugar mills (barring a few exceptions) is well below 10%, which in turn adversely affects the viability of the sugar mills. With a view to increase the recovery percentage, it is essential to have larger areas under improved early maturing varieties. Department of Cane development proposes to bring better cultivars from other States and if need be by importing it from abroad. The department also proposes to setup a tissue culture centre for multiplying better varieties in requisite quantity. For this a project of about Rs 2.4 Crores has been prepared by G.B.Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar and has been submitted to the Department of Sugar and Cane development, Govt of India for funding under S.D.F. (Sugar Development Fund) scheme.

It is worthwhile to mention here that the State Govt. has mandated G.B.Pant University to carry out Research and Extension for the development of sugar Cane aswell. Sugarcane research center located at Kashipur has been handed over to G.B.Pant University Pantnagar for this purpose.

3. Contributory Village Link Road Programme

The object of scheme is to facilitate the sugarcane grower to supply their produce to sugar factories in the shortest time. For achieving this objective roads are constructed for linking the village to cane purchasing centres and the Mill gates. Roads are selected and approved by Road implementation committee of the council. Link roads are constructed on contributory basis. 50% of the sum is provided by the beneficiaries i.e. Cane Unions, Cane Development Councils & Sugar Factories and the remaining 50% is met by the Govt. under this programme. A ratio of 40:60 is proposed under this scheme for the repair/maintenance and newly constructed roads respectively. An outlay of Rs 50.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

1.2 SOILS AND WATER CONSERVATION

1.2.1 INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

The Himalayan ecosystem is very fragile in nature. The area is prone to earthquakes, landslides, flash floods/ cloudbursts and severe soil erosion. Therefore, preservation and restoration of this delicate ecosystem is of paramount importance.

Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)

As per the recommendation of the working group appointed by the Govt. India the entire hill region of erstwhile Uttar Pradesh was to be gradually covered by integrated watershed management projects over a span of 20 years. However, by the end of 8th plan (1993 to 1997), 5671 Sq.Km. area was taken up for treatment out of which only 4257 sq. km. area could be treated completely. During the 9th plan period the important activities were: Plantation in 26255 ha. Construction of 33,000 checkdams, 1129 Km. river bank protection, repair of agriculture terraces in over 1270 ha., horticulture development in 4754 ha., field trials and agriculture minikits distribution for 3065 ha. and pasture development in over 2496 ha.

STRATEGY

There are a total of 1103 Micro Watersheds (MWS) in Uttaranchal State, out of which 153 MWS have been treated by now and 349 MWS are under treatment. 204 MWS can not be treated due to their being snow clad and other reasons. Plans for treatment for the remaining 397 MWS are under preparation out of which 105 MWS are proposed for treatment in the year 2004-05.

POLICY INITIATIVES

At present different departments are executing different Watershed Development Projects, which leads to lack of coordination and duplication of efforts. For coordinating all works relating to all Watershed Development Project, irrespective of its source of funding/ assistance, a Task Force Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, Watershed & Agriculture/ Chief Project Director, IWDP.

Watershed Management Directorate which was originally, set up as a Project Directorate for external project has been authorised to act as a nodal agency for overseeing the implementation, project preparations, prioritisation of MWS, monitoring & evaluation of all on going watershed development programmes. Some of the main units proposed under this nodal agency are as follows: -

- (i) Project Survey & Planning
- (ii) Geographical Information System (GIS)
- (iii) Management of Information System (MIS)
- (iv) Training
- (v) Monitoring & Evaluation
- (vi) Documentation and record keeping

In the subsequent reorganisation, the Land Survey Directorate is also proposed to be integrated with Watershed Management Directorate.

On going Projects

World Bank aided IWDP (Hills-II)

The project area lies in Distt. Pauri, Nainital and Udham Singh Nagar. Expenditure Rs. 103.64 crore has been incurred on the project till March 2003. The anticipated expenditure of financial year 2003-04 is about Rs. 52.19 crore. An outlay of Rs. 35.80 crore is proposed for the year 2004-05 under the project.

The proposed important physical activities for the year 2004-05 are: Plantation in 3738 ha., 56 thousand mtr vegetative treatment, 2 thousand check dams, 16.7 thousands m³ river bank protection, Horticulture development in over 406 ha, distribution of 32 thousand horticulture plants, repair of agriculture terraces in an area of 1060 ha., Agriculture crop minikits and compact area demonstrations for 600 ha., fodder minikit distribution for 219 ha., pasture development over 2010 ha., castration of 716 scrubs bulls, establishment of 2 NBCs., installation of 275 biogas plants, construction of 748 water storage tanks, construction of 52 km. irrigation channels and improvement of 120 Km rural roads.

(ii) State Sector

Establishment of Watershed Management Directorate

There is a proposal to operationalise Watershed Management Directorate as a nodal agency for the preparation, financing and clearance of all watershed development based projects, coordination with line departments and NGOs, monitoring and evaluation of project implementation and impact assessment, training and participatory management, documentation, technology dissemination and implementation of externally aided watershed management projects and central sponsored schemes in Uttaranchal. The anticipated expenditure of financial year 2003-04 is about Rs. 0.05 crore. An outlay of Rs 0.10 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan (2004-05).

(iii) New Schemes / Projects (Externally Aided Projects)

Uttaranchal Decentralized Watershed Development Project (UDWDP)

The proposed above project will be funded by World Bank. The main objective of the proposed project is to increase the productivity and income of the rural inhabitants in the project area through sustainable management of natural resources. Current projections are that the indicative total cost of the project will be US\$ 85 million (about Rs 400 crore). An outlay of Rs. 3.50 crore is proposed for Annual Plan (2004-05).

(2)Kuchgad- Uttarikoshi IWMP

The project area falls in Koshi catchment of Distt. Nainital and Almora. The project with a cost of Rs. 6903 Lakh covering an area of 1103 Sq. K.M. and 35 MWS has been submitted to the MoA. An outlay of Rs. 1.0 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2004-05.

Benalgad IWMP

The project area falls in Chakrata Tehsil (S.T.) of Distt. Dehradun. The project with a cost of Rs. 3670 Lakh covering an area of 453 sq. kms. in 17 MWS. The project has been submitted to the MoA. An outlay of Rs. 1.0 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2004-05.

1.3 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

STATUS

The livestock population in Uttaranchal as per 1997 Cattle census is given in the following table:

Table 1 Livestock Population of Uttaranchal (1997 Census)

Sl.No.	Item	Population (lakh)
1.	Cattle	20.31
2.	Buffalow	10.94
3.	Sheep	3.11
4.	Goat	10.86
5.	Horse/ponies	0.24
6.	Pig	0.31
7.	Other	0.32
8.	Poultry	9.72
	Total	46.09

The objective of livestock development programme is to boost the production of livestock products. The level of achievement so far is summarised in the following table:.

Table 2: Livestock Products

Item	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	Average growth rate
Milk [000 M.T.]	856.230	916.664	952.745	983.841	4.74
Egg. [in lakh]	745.804	800.986	838.883	848.701	4.43
Wool [000 kg.]	482.433	490.495	493.811	495.250	0.87
Meat [Lakh kg.]	56.028	70.563	66.027	73.112	10.06

Table 3: Facilities & Veterinary Services Availability

Sl.No.	Facility	No.
1.	Veterinary Hospital	291
2.	Dispensaries	14
3.	Livestock extention centre	584
4.	Mobile Hospitals	11
5.	A.I. Centres	426

OBJECTIVE

It is a well established fact that in Uttaranchal the potential for agriculture is limited as only 13% of its total area is available for cultivation. Therefore, the role of animal husbandry in providing supplemental incomes as also a means of generating rural livelihood can not be underestimated. Further, inspite of the high density of livestock population, the productivity is particularly low because of the poor breed of existing livestock.

Thus, the objective of Animal Husbandry Development programme is to increase the production of milk, meat, egg, wool and other animal bi-product through disease control and ensuring healthy state of animals through qualitative and quantitative improvement in production potential and elimination of non descript population, so as to reduce pressure on land& forest and promote livestock occupation so as to provide subsidiary occupation to small/marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers and weaker sections of the society and employment opportunities to unemployed uneducated youth.

STRATEGY

In order to achieve the objectives outlined above the following strategy is proposed:-

1. Improve the genetic potential existing livestock by increasing AI coverage from the present level of 20% to 100% of breedable population in the next 10 years by providing the above services at the doorsteps of the farmers on a cost recovery basis (to make it sustainable).
2. Conservation of indigenous Germ Plasm.
3. Upgradation, Strengthening and Capacity Building of Department Institutions, Staff and Extention Workers.

4. Development of Health and Livestock Management Packages.
5. To provide assistance in coordination with financial institutions to targeted small and marginal farmers, landless labours, women interested in raising small dairy units, backyard poultry, goat and sheep units.

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION FOR ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROGRAMME

During the Ninth five-year plan period Rs. 2000.00 lakh outlay was fixed out of which Rs. 1271.37 lakh were spent. For the Tenth five year plan Rs.1631.04 lakh are proposed out of which Rs. 225.61 lakh were spent in the year 2002-03 & Rs.274.14 lakh is estimated for current financial year and a sum of Rs.261.95 lakh is proposed for financial year 2004-05.

Schemes and outlay provided against them are summarized below.

Sl.No.	Schemes	Outlay (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Construction of veterinary hospital and buildings	40.68
2.	Strengthening of veterinary hospitals	72.86
3.	Purchase of vaccine against diseases like liverfluke, HS, Marek	40.00
4.	A.I. services for Cattle and Buffaloes	18.00
5.	Sheep wool and development programme	15.00
6.	Other livestock(Angora & Rabbits)	
7.	Publicity and Fairs	0.91
8.	Mass drenching of cattles	32.50
9.	Feed & Fodder Development Programme	12.00
10.	FMD Control Programme (50% CSS)	12.00
11.	Renderpest Eradication Programme(100% CSS)	8.00
12.	Anti Rabies Vaccine Unit (100% CSS)	10.00

Centrally Sponsored Scheme:-

1. Establishment a Statistical cell - Integrated sample survey for the production of major livestock products and data processing and monitoring of the programme is imperative for monitoring & contest. It is proposed to establish Investigation and Statistical unit in the newly born State. This programme is being proposed 50% centrally aided basis for the year 2003-04 for which total Rs. 20.00 is being proposed as the State share.

2. P.P.R. Free scheme (75% C.S.)- P.P.R. disease is a dreaded disease in animals especially in sheep & goats. To prevent to this disease a project has been sent to the Govt. of India for approval for three years. It is expected that the project will be approved in this year. Rs. 19.40 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 including Rs.14.85 in the Central sector.

1.4 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Dairying is one of the most effective means of subsidiary occupation for the rural people of Uttaranchal State. It is a good supplement to Agriculture. It provides an additional source of income to the small farmers, landless labourers & rural women; besides nutritional support to them. Dairy Farming offers wide scope of rural employment and income generation to rural people. Keeping this in view, State has given due importance to Dairy Sector in the Xth Five Year Plan.

The activities of the Dairy Development Department are being run in a Co-operative mode following the three-tier system of **Anand Pattern**. Thus a nodal agency at the State level Uttaranchal Sahkari Dairy Federation has been setup. With the help of this Federation, attempt shall be made to generate and procure Technical & Financial Assistance from the State Govt. as well as from G.O.I. and other institutions. All the research & development work and the latest extensions techniques for promotion and development of Dairy activities will be undertaken through Uttaranchal Cooperative Dairy Federation. In brief, U.C.D.F. will function as the friend, philosopher and guide for the Dairies in Uttaranchal.

The following table present a brief status of the achievements in this sector at the end of IX Plan:-

Table 1 Achievements in the base year of the Xth Five Year Plan.

S.No.	Item	Nos.
1.	District Covered	13
2.	Organisation of District Milk Unions	10
3.	Organisation of Village Dairy Coop. (VDC)	436
4.	Organisation of VDC's	2301
5.	Average Daily Procurement (LPD)	90000
6.	Liquid Milk Sale in poly pack (LPD)	77300
7.	National Milk grid Sale under State Milk Grid (LPD)	15000
8.	Producers members registered	100000
9.	Sale of Cattle Feed (000 Mt.)	24881
10.	Number of Dairy Plants	7
11.	Number of milk Chilling Centres	11
12.	Milk Chilling Capacities of Chilling Centres	63000
13.	Milk Processing Capacities of Dairy Plants (LPD)	90000
14.	Capacity of Cattle Feed Factory (Mt./day)	100

SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR THE TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The approved outlay for the Dairy Development in the Tenth Five Year Plan has been fixed at Rs. 2705.93 lakh, of which Rs. 766.03 lakh is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2004-05.

CONTINUING SCHEMES STATE SECTOR

The purpose of the Dairy Development Scheme is to ensure the financial viability of the District Milk Unions with a view to augment their capacities to: -

- (a) Procurement and Transportation of Milk produced by the Member of the Village Dairy Cooperatives.
- (b) Processing & Marketing the same.
- (c) Offer reasonable remuneration to the Members in lieu of the milk purchased
- (d) Provide necessary services to enhance productivity of the Village Dairies.
- (e) To provide quality milk to consumers at reasonable price.

The Scheme has the following components: -

S.No.	Item	Outlay (Rs. in lakh)
1.	1. Strengthening of the existing Dairy Plants by providing plant/ machines & equipments	100.00
2.	Transport subsidy to District Milk Unions [except Nainital & U. S.Nagar]	75.00
3.	Managerial subsidy for extension staff [except Nainital & U.S.Nagar]	50.00
4.	Mahila Dairy Vikas Yojana. (a) Establishment of SHGs (b) Propulsion MIS & Office Automation (c) Training programme (Specially for Rural women) (d) Health support to women members (e) Supervision, monitoring and administration (f) field organization	4.00 14.07 10.00 1.61 7.78 55.00
5	Saghan Mini Dairy Project (SMDP) (a) Establishment of SMD Units (b) R & D (c) Implementation Expenditure (d) UCDF Share	75.00 4.05 4.05 10.00
6	R & D Lab at Nainital Dugdha Sangh Lalkuan	16.72

Keeping in view the success of the schemes & the demand at society level, it has been decided to continue this project for next two years and a detailed project report has been submitted to State Government. Started in 2001-02 this scheme is being implemented by

Uttaranchal Cooperative Dairy Federation through milk unions. Under this project the interested beneficiaries are selected from milk societies to establish Mini Dairy Units of two milk cattle's of high milk yielding breed. One unit's cost is Rs. 35580/-, which consists of Rs. 26000/- as bank loan, Rs. 8580/- as government subsidy and Rs. 1000/- as beneficiary contribution. Three-year project has been sanctioned by the Govt., started from 2001-02 to 2003-04 for Rs. 396.273 lakh. Under Saghan Mini Dairy Project 2809 beneficiaries have been benefited so far against the cumulative target of 3800. Detailed progress for the project period of this scheme is given below-

Sl.No.	Detail	Target	Achievement
1.	Submission of Application	4750	5455
2.	Loan sanctioned	3800	2809
3.	Loan Distribution	3800	2231
4.	Cattle purchase	7600	3573
5.	Cattle Insured	7600	3215

DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

Sl.No.	Scheme	Outlay(Rs in lakh)
1	Setting up new Village Dairy Cooperatives (@ 0.35 lakh per VDC)	150.00
2	Reactivation of 345 closed/dormant VDCs (@ 0.1 lakh per VDC)	20.00
3	Establishment of bulk cooling units (100% Central grant)	
4	Technical input and Support services	200.00

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES INTEGRATED DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (100% Central Share)

For the four districts of Uttaranchal namely, Dehradun, Haridwar, Udham Singh Nagar & Nainital a 100% centrally funded project of Rs.19.11 crore has been approved by Govt. of India in the year 2003-04. Details of different activities for Five year Plan to be undertaken in this scheme are given as under:-

1. 1.Organisation of 436 Milk Cooperatives.
2. Installation of Dairy/ Plant at Haridwar.
3. Installation of 50 Bulk Coolers on milk routes.
4. Installation of 100 Milk Testers in the milk societies.
3. Strengthening and expansion of present marketing facilities.
4. Technical in-put-services.

5. Installation of a feeder balancing Dairy with capacity of 1 lakh L.P.D. Milk of Udham Singh Nagar.
6. Man Power development of Dairy Staff.
An outlay of Rs.430.57 lakh has been proposed for the year 2004-05 under this sector.

1. WOMEN DAIRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

As has been mentioned earlier, Women Dairy Development Project has been launched in different phases, since the year 1994-95 with the financial assistance from UNICEF. The IInd Phase project was launched in the year 1995-96 having a duration of 3 years and with a project cost of Rs. 318.527 lakh, covering four distt. Of Uttaranchal, namely, Pithorgarh, Chamoli, Uttarakashi and Tehri Garhwal. The target was to setup 148 women diary cooperative societies.

It is now proposed to cover all the remaining districts under this scheme for which and outlay of Rs 2.03 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05

1.5 FISHERIES

Fisheries resources of Uttaranchal are comprised of fast flowing rivers and their tributaries, high and low altitudes natural lakes, ponds and diggies. Out of total stream length of approximately 2686 kms, about 725km. is suitable for food and game fishes like Trout, Assaila and Mahseer. Available area of natural lakes in Uttaranchal is 297 ha. and ponds of plain region of Dehradun, Udham Singh Nagar, and Haridwar District is 628 ha. Apart from this the plain area of Udham Singh Nagar is also flourished with seven man made large size reservoirs of 20075 ha. These water bodies are good source of fish production.

OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGY

- Micro Survey of the area and manpower for more effective utilization of available resources for fisheries development programme. Identification of local problems regarding fisheries development on the basis of micro survey conducted.
- Establishment of hatcheries of commercial by important cold water fishes like trout, mahseer and mirror carp for breeding, rearing and culture purposes.
- Stocking of seed of mahseer and trout in suitable stretches of rivers and streams for rehabilitation of diminished stock and to promote angling.
- Financial assistance through FFDA and extension of available fishery. Technology to fish farmers.
- Development of departmentally managed lakes.

- Provisions of latest know how of fish breeding, seed production and culture to fish farmers at one place through established Matsya Vikas Kendra in Uttaranchal.
- Creation of infrastructure facilities for fish marketing.
- Involvement of NGOs.

SCHEMES PROPOSED FOR 2004-05

DISTRICT SECTOR

Six continuing Schemes of district sector with an out lay Rs. 66.99 lakh are proposed for the year 2004-05.

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW HATCHERY UNITS AND MODERNISATION OF EXISTING FARMS/HATCHERIES.

With a view to raise the production of fish seed of cold water fish species for rehabilitation of diminished stock in river and streams as well for stocking of the lake, one Mirror Carp Hatchery in District Tehri, one Major Carp hatchery in District Deharadun and Haridwar and modernization of existing farms in District Chamoli, Uttarkashi, Nainital and Udham Singh Nagar, an out lay of Rs. 79.90 lakh is proposed for 2004-05.

2. DEVELOPMENT OF GAME FISHERIES IN HILL REGION

This scheme is being launched to provide angling facilities to tourists in departmentally managed lakes in Nainital and Chamoli district. Approximately 2000 permits are issued to the anglers every year. Facilities to the anglers are being given with existing resources. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05.

3. FISH FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (FFDA)

Under this scheme ponds tanks are constructed and developed for fish culture in private sector. For the development of ponds. institutional finance and Governments subsidy is provided to the fish farmers through FFDA. Training is imparted to the fish farmers and supply of quality fish seed is also extended. Under this scheme an outlay of Rs.6.32 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05 as State Share.

4. DEVELOPMENT OF LAKES IN HILL REGION

There are three lakes (Bhimtal, Naukuchital and Sattal) in district Nainital. Under this scheme it is proposed to increase the productivity of the lakes with stocking of fish species from departmental fish farm and hatcheries.

5. CREATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES FOR FISH MARKETING UNITS.

Under this scheme it is proposed to create certain infrastructure facilities in those places where the fish is cut and sold. The idea behind the scheme is to provide hygienic conditions in the fish market and provide good fish to consumers on reasonable rates. Fish marketing unit is proposed to be set up in Roorkee.

6. ASSISTANCE TO NGO

Under this scheme it is proposed to encourage NGOs in rural areas to improve and extend the training and transfer of technology programmes. The financial support will be given to selected NGO's.

STATE SECTOR

During 2004-05, there are three schemes proposed in State sector, with an out lay of Rs. 22.99 lakh.

1. DEVELOPMENT OF RESERVOIR

Under this scheme the fish productivity of man made reservoir viz. Tumaria, Baur, Haripura, Dhora, Behgul, Nanaksagar and a of part Shardasagar having an area of approx. 20,075 ha. Which is 60kg per ha. is proposed to increase up to 100kg per ha to generate revenue and self-employment. To increase the fish productivity it needs stocking of quality Indian major carp and exotic carp seed. Experimental fishing will be made through modern techniques to record the fish growth and control on undersized fishing, rehabilitation of breeding grounds and control on illegal fishing during the closed season. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh proposed for the year 2004-05.

2. STRENGTHENING OF FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Under this scheme strengthening of the department is proposed in Rudraprayag, Bageshwar, Champawant and Udham Singh Nagar for extensions and monitoring of various developmental programmes. An outlay of Rs.12.99 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05.

3. PILOT SCHEME FOR COLD WATER FISHERIES

The scheme is centrally aided in which cold water fisheries like trout raceways, running water fish culture and renovation and modernization of hatcheries for cold water fisheries are included . An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed as State share

1.6 FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

The State of Uttaranchal is well endowed with forests which constitute about 65% of the total geographic area. This amounts to approximately 34,700 sq kms. of the land. Most of the forests cover the hilly terrain. Uttaranchal forests are the repositories of great biological diversity, primarily on account of the altitudinal gradient stretching from less than 1000 metres in the plains to the perpetual snows of the mighty Himalayas.

This variety of terrain and the vast area that the forests encompass is largely managed by the Forest Department with approximately 24000 sq kms of forests under its control. Forests of the State are extremely important as they provide ecological stability, timber, fodder and a variety of other produce to the local inhabitants. Relatively new concerns of the State, which will have major impact on its economy, are the burgeoning fields of Ecotourism, bamboo and medicinal and aromatic plants. In brief, forests are of utmost importance to the economy of the State. The extent of the forests and the importance that they have, and will have, in the economy of the State warrant significant managerial and funding inputs.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT DURING LAST ONE YEAR

1. Ecotourism

- a. Centre for Ecotourism and Sustainable Livelihood has been established at Chunakhan near Ramnagar.
- b. Community based ecotourism trainings are being imparted to local communities.
- c. After about 25 years, regulated tourism over a stretch of 9 kms. has been started in Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve.

2. Innovative actions in forestry

a. Centres of Excellence

All Forest Divisions have been allotted one plant species to develop as centers of excellence. The Centers of Excellence will provide all the information about the important tree species which will be useful to foresters, researchers and academicians.

b. Plantations

- i. To increase the productivity of the plantations, a beginning has been made in raising clonal plantations of Eucalyptus and Poplar.
- ii. To upgrade the technology of raising plants, eight (8) Hi-Tech forest nurseries have been established.

3. Medicinal and Aromatic Plants

- a. Uttaranchal has been declared a herbal State and the Forest Department has established twenty nine (29) nurseries at various locations exclusively for raising medicinal and aromatic plants.

- b. 24.5 lakh medicinal/ aromatic plants have been raised by the Forest Department during 2003.
- c. A Herbal Garden and Nursery is being established at Muni-ki-Reti in Rishikesh.

4. Bamboos and Ringals

- a. To meet the requirement of industries, plantation of bamboos and ringals has been identified as a thrust area. During the year 2003, about 7 lakh seedlings of bamboos and ringals have been planted by the Forest Department and another 9.5 lakh seedlings have been planted by the Watershed Management Directorate.
- b. Bamboosetums have been established in all the Forest Divisions of the State.
- c. Uttaranchal Bamboo and Fibre Development Board has recently been established with a Forest Officer already posted to manage that.

5 Van Panchayats

- a. It has been decided that every village in the hill areas should have a Van Panchayat. The total number of Van Panchayats stands at 7384 till the end of Oct. 2003. Additional 1516 Van Panchayats are being constituted on priority basis.
- b. Van Panchayats are also being involved in the plantation of Bamboos/Ringals, medicinal plants and activities being taken up under the **Forest Development Agency (FDA) projects**.
- c. 30 FDA projects have been sent to the Govt. of India for approval. Out of these, 17 projects have already been sanctioned during 2003-04.

6 Others

- a. To protect the agricultural crops of villagers from damage by elephants and other wild animals, **electric fencing** over a stretch of 80 kms was erected in sensitive areas along the boundary of the forests with funds provided by the Govt. of India under the **Project Elephant** Improvements in elephant habitat management and rehabilitation of Gujjars have also been carried out under the same project.
- b. A decision has been taken to setup **State Forest Research Institute** at Haldwani for State specific research needs in the field of forestry.
- c. One significant step towards creation of greater professionalism is the adoption of the concept of **Nodal Officers** whereby Conservators of Forests are given specific areas of forestry related work to specialize on, in addition to their normal duties.
- d. Forest Department has a good network of **forest roads**. Since these roads have their strategic importance with respect to forest protection and ecotourism, their repair work is being accorded priority by the Forest Department.

ANNUAL PLAN 2004-2005

The proposed schemes in the annual plan 2004-05 focus on environmental conservation, enhancing contribution of the forest based resources to the economy of the

State, providing the basic needs of the people like fuel wood, fodder, small timber, bamboo etc. Peoples' participation is a major component of managerial strategy reflected in the schemes. The schemes will also enhance infrastructure required to attain these objectives.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT SCHEMES FOR 2004-05 A-DISTRICT SECTOR

1. Forest Communication Resources scheme

This scheme is currently under implementation and provides effective protection to the forests and also facilitates transport and utilization of forest produce. The proposed outlay of X plan is Rs. 1450.00 lakh. Actual expenditure during the annual plan 2002-03 was Rs. 285.00 lakh. The outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 313.72 lakh. The proposed outlay for 2004-05 is **Rs. 365.00 lakh.**

2. Construction of Buildings

Many of the buildings with the forest department are quite old and need special repairs or reconstruction. As such the scheme needs to be continued in future. The proposed outlay for X Plan is Rs.1050.00 lakh. Expenditure during the annual plan 2002-03 was Rs. 149.00 lakh. The outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 246.87 lakh. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 2004-05 is **Rs. 269.55 lakh.**

3. Multipurpose Plantations

This scheme is being implemented in the State to undertake plantation of industrially and economically important species to meet the demand of raw material for wood based industries. The scheme is proposed to be implemented in future years also. The proposed outlay of X plan is Rs. 5975.00 lakh. Expenditure during the annual plan 2002-03 was Rs. 756.81 lakh. The outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 886.00 lakh. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 2004-05 is Rs. 900.00 lakh.

4. Natural Regeneration

This scheme is under implementation to promote natural regeneration of forests degraded by heavy biotic pressure. This scheme needs to be continued in future also for providing protection to plants and for enhancing natural regeneration of various species.. The proposed outlay of X plan is Rs. 250.00 lakh. Actual expenditure during the annual plan 2002-03 is Rs. 50.00 lakh. The outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 102.67 lakh. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 2004-05 is Rs. 95.06 lakh.

5. Plantation of Fuelwood Species in Rural Areas

This scheme is being implemented in 3 hill districts (undivided Tehri, Pauri and undivided Almora) where scarcity of fuel and fodder is acute. The scheme is being funded by the Govt. of India (NAEB) on 50:50 basis. The proposed outlay of X Plan is Rs. 1307.90 lakh. Actual expenditure during the year 2002-03 was Rs. 154.52 lakh. The total outlay for 2003-04 is Rs. 14.58 lakh. In addition to this same share Rs. 14.58 lakh is to be funded by GOI. Proposed outlay for 2004-05 is Rs. 6.92 lakh. In addition to this same share Rs. 7.86 lakh is to be funded by GOI.

6. Construction Works

Creation of a new State and consequently increased need for infrastructure necessitates construction of a few new buildings. Outlay for this scheme during 2003-04 was Rs. 29.36 lakh. For 2004-05, proposed outlay is Rs. 72.00 lakh.

B- STATE SECTOR

7. Protecting Forests from Fire

Forest fires often cause heavy losses to forests. Therefore prevention, early detection and immediate suppression of forest fires is necessary. The proposed outlay of X plan is Rs.1644.99 lakh. Actual expenditure during the annual plan 2002-03 was Rs.111.95 lakh. The outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 361.00 lakh. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 2004-05 is **Rs. 294.23 lakh**.

8. Short Term Trainings for Officials of Forest Department/Van Panchayats

This scheme is for providing training to the officers and employees of Forest Department & Panchayat at Forestry training institute, Haldwani. This scheme needs to be continued in future too for capacity building. The proposed outlay of X plan is Rs. 230.00 lakh. Expenditure during the annual plan 2002-03 was Rs. 29.25 lakh. The outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 50.00 lakh. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 2004-05 is Rs. 43.00 lakh.

9. Grant for Establishment of Hospital Trust

To provide Medical education in the State, the Govt. has decided to open a Medical College at Haldwani under Forest Hospital Trust. There is a provision for Rs. 1450 lakh during 2003-04. **Rs. 1300 lakh** is proposed for the year 2004-05.

10. Development of Civil and Soyam Forests

This scheme has been in operation since 1975. The object is to rehabilitate the degraded Civil Soyam forests through afforestation and soil conservation measures. The proposed outlay of X plan is Rs. 2300.00 lakh. Expenditure during the annual plan 2002-03 was Rs. 420.71 lakh. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 510.00 lakh. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 2004-05 is **Rs. 510.00 lakh**.

11. Developing High Altitude Zoo, Van Chetana Kendras and Tourism Areas

A high altitude zoo established at Nainital is being funded under this scheme. Besides, Van Chetna Kendras, forest recreation spots and parks are also funded under this scheme. The proposed outlay of X plan is Rs. 357.00 lakh. Expenditure during the annual plan 2002-03 is Rs. 121.89 lakh. The outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 134.00 lakh. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 2004-05 is **Rs. 134.00 lakh**.

12. Construction of Boundary Walls for Protecting Forests/Prevention of Encroachments

This scheme was introduced in X Plan. The main objectives of this scheme are to check encroachment on forest land, to stop poaching of wild life, to stop illicit felling and exploitation of timber and non-timber products in the reserve forest. The proposed outlay of X plan is Rs. 1490.00 lakh. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 100.00 lakh. For the year 2004-05 the outlay proposed is Rs 200.00 lakh.

13. Research & Technology development

This scheme is introduced in X Plan. The main objectives of this scheme are to keep track of the latest technological trend in India and abroad, validate techniques by field trials and to induct suitable new technologies or to improve upon existing ones. The proposed outlay of X plan is Rs. 632.00 lakh. Expenditure of 2002-03 was Rs. 25.00 lakh. The outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 100.00 lakh. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 2004-05 is Rs. 150.00 lakh.

14. Afforestation in the Catchments of Tehri Dam

The main objective of the scheme is to reduce silt and debris flow into Tehri Dam reservoir by treatment of critically eroding areas on priority basis, and to restore & conserve the eco-system in the catchment through integrated watershed management practices. The expenditure for the scheme is recompensed in full by THDC. The proposed outlay of X plan is Rs. 1829.40 lakh. Expenditure during the annual plan 2002-03 was Rs. 484.02 lakh. The outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 862.75 lakh. The proposed budget for the annual plan 2004-05 is **Rs. 1113.00 lakh.**

15. Afforestation by Eco Task Force in Kyar Kuli & Dharchula Watersheds

The objective of this scheme is to reverse the process of ecological degradation in the ecosystem of the aforesaid micro-watersheds through afforestation and soil conservation work through Eco Task Force (Territorial Army). The proposed outlay of X plan is Rs. 200.00 lakh. Expenditure during 2002-03 was Rs. 40.00 lakh. The outlay for 2003-04 is 44.00 lakh. The proposed outlay for annual plan 2004-05 is **Rs. 60.00 lakh.**

16. Compensation for damages caused by wild animals

The objective of this scheme is to compensate for damage/destruction caused by the wild animals to the people and their property. Outlay for the year 2003-04 was Rs. 82.00 lakh. Proposed outlay for 2004-05 is **Rs. 70 lakh.**

17. Award to forest officers/ employees killed or injured in encounter during duty

This scheme was introduced in the annual plan 2002-03. The main objective of this scheme is to provide compensation in cases where forest officials lose their lives or are wounded during performance of forest protection duties. Further, it is also meant to reward those who perform their protection duties well. Expenditure in this scheme during 2002-03 was 2.5 lakh. The total outlay for 2003-04 is Rs. 10.00 lakh. Proposed outlay for 2004-05 is **Rs. 20.00 lakh.** Due to increase in human population, pressure on forest resources of the State is also increasing. This heightens the chances of confrontation between the forest staff on one side and people breaking the law on the other. As this may lead accidents and fatalities on the side of forest officers. So the proposed budget/outlay has been increased accordingly.

18. Environmental protection & Pollution Control Scheme

The main objective of this scheme is environmental conservation and restoration. Outlay for 2003-04 was Rs. 27.00 lakh. Proposed outlay for 2004-05 is Rs. 30 lakh.

19. Strengthening of forest roads

Main objective of this scheme is to improve the forest roads for purposes of enhancing the forest protection levels and also to facilitate ecotourism activities. This scheme was started in 2003-04 with an outlay of Rs. 240.00 lakh. For 2004-05 and outlay of **Rs. 200.00 lakh** is proposed for some other important forest roads.

20. World Food Programme

Carriage charges of food grains made available under the World Food Programme and maintenance of godowns for storing the grains are provided under this scheme. The proposed outlay for the X Plan is **Rs. 75.00 lakh**. Expenditure during the annual plan 2002-03 was 45.84 lakh. The outlay for 2003-04 is Rs. 50.00 lakh. Proposed outlay for 2004-05 is **Rs. 40.00 lakh**.

C- CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

The following centrally sponsored schemes/fundings are in operation in the State.

Table No.1

Name of Scheme	Funding Agency	Funding Pattern	Remarks
Integrated afforestation and eco development project	Ministry of Env. & Forests (MoEF)	Grant - 100%	Transferred to FDA for which funding is provided by the NAEB. Only against maintenance Project-Rs-300 lakh.
Integrated Forest Protection Scheme	MoEF	Grant-75% State - 25%	Total proposed scheme size is Rs. 739 lakh out of which Rs.180.58 lakh will be the State share
Project Tiger	MoEF	Grant - 100% Recurring.- 50%	Proposed Central share is Rs. 274 lakh. Share of the State proposed is Rs. 70 lakh
Project Elephant	MoEF	Grant - 100%	Proposed Central funding is Rs. 434 lakh
Development of National Parks & Sanctuaries	MoEF	Grant - 100%	Proposed Central funding is Rs. 223 lakh
Establishment of Nanda-Devi Biosphere Reserve	MoEF	Grant - 100%	Proposed Central funding is Rs. 126 lakh
Kastura Deer breeding	MoEF	Grant - 100%	Proposed Central funding is Rs. 50 lakh
Conservation and Development of Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) species including medicinal plants and bamboo etc.	MoEF	Grant - 100%	The scheme is for conservation, regeneration, development, protection and rational utilization of NTFPs including medicinal plants. The X plan outlay is Rs.2225 lakh. The outlay of 2003-04 was Rs. 500.00 lakh including Rs.100 lakh State share. This funding was however not provided by the GOI. For the year 2004-05 the outlay proposed is Rs 200.00 lakh including Rs.50 lakh as State share.

D- NEW SCHEMES

1- Ecotourism Scheme

Ecotourism as a thrust area has been developed conceptually by the Forest Department. It is proposed to be implemented in both the Protected Areas as well as in the Reserve Forests through promotion of adventure activities such as trekking, river rafting, angling, mountaineering, development of camping sites, opening up of Forest Rest Houses for tourism use, nature trails, interpretive facilities and community based tourism in villages. At present there is no scheme that funds these activities specifically. Therefore the new **Ecotourism Scheme** is proposed for supporting Centre for Ecotourism, capacity building, awareness programmes, site development and promotion of community-based tourism. The proposed outlay of X plan is Rs. 127.00 lakh. For the year 2004-05, the outlay proposed is **Rs 50.00 lakh**.

PLAN OUT LAY

In the Xth plan the yearwise outlay and expenditure are as under:-

Table No.2

(Rs.in Lakh)

SECTOR	Xth Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 2002-03 Expenditure (Actual)	Annual Plan 2003-04 Expenditure (Anticipated)	Annual Plan 2004-05 Proposed Outlay
1	4	5	6	6
1- Forestry and wild life	30775.74	5553.72	4723.2	4571.76
2-Soil conservation	8146.00	1550.51	510.00	500.00
3-Agriculture research and education	632.00	25.00	100.00	130.00
Total	39553.74	7129.23	5333.20	5201.76

In the centrally sponsored schemes only State share is incorporated in State plan outlay. The central share has not been included in State plan outlay.

Physical Achievements:

1-Forestry & wild life sector:

Table No. 3
(in hectares)

Schemes	Xth Plan Proposal	Annual Plan 2002-03 Achievement (Actual)	Annual Plan 2003-04 Achievement (Anticipated)	Annual Plan 2004-05 Proposed
1	3	4	5	5
1-Industrial and Economic Plantation	28000	4870	5440	5000
fuel wood and fodder Project	9750	287	Maintenance	Maintenance
3-Pt. Dean Dayal Biotic regeneration	10000	996	996	1000

2. Soil Conservation Sector

Table No.4

(in hectares)

Schemes	Xth Plan Proposal	Annual Plan 2002-03 Achievement (Actual)	Annual Plan 2003-04 Achievement (Anticipated)	Annual Plan 2004-05 Proposed
1	2	3	4	5
1-Development of Civil Soyam Forest	43000	3230	3307	3500
2-River Valley Project (Ramganga)	1825	440	745 (in Macromanagement From Ag. Deptt.)	750 (in Macromanagement From Ag. Deptt.)
3-Flood Prone River (Sindhuganga)	6850	471	235 (in Macromanagement From Ag. Deptt.)	235 (in Macromanagement From Ag. Deptt.)
4-Integrated Waste Land Development	20500	0	4100 (in F.D.A.)	4100 (in F.D.A.)
5-Plantation in the Catchment of Tehri Dam	5419	4014	5060	Maintenance etc.

5. TRIBAL -SUB PLAN-

The actual expenditure of annual plan 2002-03 is Rs. 361.43 lakh. The outlay of annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 156.51 lakh and anticipated expenditure is Rs. 156.51 lakh. The proposed outlay of annual plan 2004-05 is Rs. 119.00 lakh.

Proposed target of plantation for Xth plan is 3256 ha. Actual achievement of 2002-03 of plantation is 304 ha. The anticipated achievement of plantation for 2003-04 is 300 ha. The proposed target of plantation for 2004-05 is 275 ha.

For the development of tribal there is no separate scheme. However, works are being carried out under State plan scheme with specific allocation as quantified by concerned

District Magistrate.

6. SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

The economy of Scheduled Caste significantly depends on forest. The proposed outlay of Xth plan is Rs. 5184.50 lakh. The actual expenditure of annual plan 2002-03 is Rs. 1061.10 lakh. The outlay and anticipated expenditure of annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 732.00 lakh. The proposed outlay of annual plan 2004-05 is Rs. 538.31 lakh.

Proposed target of plantation for Xth plan is 8820 ha. Actual achievement of 2002-03 of plantation is 1500 ha. The proposed target of plantation for 2003-04 is 1322 ha. anticipated achievement of 2003-04 of plantation is 1322 ha. The proposed target of plantation for 2004-05 is 1036 ha.

1.7 AGRICULTURE RESEARCH

G.B. PANT UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE & TECHNOLOGY, PANTNAGAR

Hill Campus Ranichauri, Tehri Garhwal

A college of forestry and Hill Agriculture at Rani Chauri (Tehri Garhwal), seven new department in college of veterinary sciences and a krishi Gyan Kendra of Rudraprayag will established during the IXth Five Plan period. The expenses of salaries and other operational expenses were so far being borne from the Plan grants being provided by the State Governemnt. However as per the instructions of the State Planing Deptt., these are now being transferred to the Non-plan budget. As far as the Plan schemes are concerned, they are outlined in the paragraphs below:

All India Coordinated Research Projects (css:75%funding by Centre, 25%by State Govt)

A total 38 AICRP projects are being conducted in the university, out of which 34 Projects are running in the main Campus Pantnagar and the remaining 4 at Hill Campus, Ranichauri. 353 posts of different categories have been sanctioned out of which 273 posts have been filledup so for & the vacant posts of these projects are likely to be filledup soon. Total expenditure to the tune of Rs. 3244.00 lakh on salaries, and other operational charges (TA .Rec. cont .NR) is estimated for Xth five year plan 25 % of which Rs. 643.75 lacs is estimated in the year 2004-05 . Thus an outlay of Rs 161.00 lacs is being proposed as 25% state's share for the same.

Establishment of College of Horticulture at Bharsar Pauri Garhwal.

(a) Construction work

The State Govt. has sanctioned establishment of College of Horticulture at Bharsara in Distt. Pauri Garhwal in the year 1998-99. In order to provide education to the students in horticulture at Graduate and Post Graduate level and also to provide practical knowledge in horticulture to the farmers. In the first phase, an estimate of Rs. 4791.00 lakh had been worked out for the constructions of college building/ residential buildings, roads, water and electricity supply. Preliminary Estimates of Rs. 3172.09 lakh for various constructions works details as below had been sanctioned and works has been awarded to the Construction Agencies. Rs. 1674.66 lakh has been realised so far out of which Rs. 1649.65 lakh has given to the construction agencies, as mobilization advance. The Diploma and Degree programmes of Horticulture College shall commence to be started from July 2004. Therefore, all Construction works are to be completed by the end of 2005.

(b) Establishment Charges

In the 1st phase 38 posts of different categories have been sanctioned and 9 posts of malies have been transferred from Horticulture Deptt. Out of which 32 posts have been filled up so far and vacant posts are likely to be filled up soon. The diploma and Degree programmes of Horticulture are to be started from July 2004. An outlay of Rs. 155.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 for salaries, operational charges, equipment and furniture.

TEA Research Centre

A Tea Research centre has been established at Kausani with the support of Tea Board of India and State Govt. in the year 2002-03 . Total cost of the project for five years is Rs. 76.00 lakh as below. 50% of total cost (Rs. 38.00 lakh) is borne by Tea Board of India and 50% (Rs. 38.00 lakh) by the State Govt. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 as the States share for the scheme.

Construction Works (Residential / Non-residential buildings, Roads, Repairs / Renovation & Modernization of buildings, Labs, Roads ,Drains & culverts

This university is a completely residential university, therefore, university has to provide the facility like residences, roads, electricity, water supply, Hospital, Schools and Market etc. to its employees. The present college buildings / lecture rooms/ labs. , hostels buildings were constructed 35-40 years ago. Keeping in view increasing number of Degree programmes, increase intake capacity of students, increase in research programmes and

related activities. the new construction of Residential / Non Residential buildings, repairs of buildings , roads and Renovation & Modernization of old buildings has become essential in Xth five years plan . The following New Constructions, Repair works, Renovation & Modernization work has become essential with total estimated cost of Rupees 4687-15 lakh out of which priliminary estimated of of Rs. 524.74 lakh has been sanctioned by State Govt. and all works have been awarded and constructions works is in progress . All these works are likely to be completed by the end of 2004-05. An outlay of Rs. 77.74 lakh for these on going works and Rs. 100.00 lakh for repairs of old buildings & roads and Rs. 72.26 lakh is being proposed for non-residential building for the year 2004-05.

1.8 CO-OPERATIVE

At present, there are District Co-operative Banks in all the districts of the state except Udham Singh Nagar, Bageshwar, Champawat and Rudraprayag. There are 177 branches of District Co-operative Banks, 20 branches of Land Development Bank, 32 marketing societies, 66 LAMPS, 748 PACS, 7 Urban banks, 9 District Co-operative Development Federation, 6 Central Consumer Stores and 11 Bhesaj Vikas Sahkari Sangh in the State. The necessary inputs., financial assistance, marketing, processing and storage facilities to the farmers are provided through these institutions under following schemes:-

1. CREDIT & BANKING

The focus of the department is to provide short & medium term loans to small and marginal farmers through PACS and DCBs to finance agricultural inputs such as seeds, chemical fertilizers and agricultural implements to improve agricultural productivity. DCBs and Urban Banks are also providing consumer and other loans to salaried employees directly and through salary earner societies. These Banks are also financing unemployed youths for their self-employment. For the year 2004-05, a sum of Rs. 124.52 lakh is being proposed under this scheme. Rs. 16500 lakh will be distributed as loan in the year 2004-05.

2- CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING SCHEME

Under this scheme, deptt. is providing services for the purchase of agricultural produce of farmer and giving them reasonable price of their agricultural produce through PACS and marketing societies. At present, the co-operatives are engaged in the purchase of wheat and paddy under price support scheme. Soyabeen, pulses and oil seeds will be

purchased with the assistance of NAFED. Agricultural produce worth Rs. 1100.00 lakh will be purchased during 2004-05.

3- CONSUMER SCHEME

This scheme was started to provide consumer goods on cheaper rates. Still rural people have great faith in co-operative and they prefer to purchase consumer items from co-operatives shops. Plan outlay Rs. 8.20 Lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05..Rs. 4200 lakh worth consumer goods is targetted to be sold during the year 2004-05.

4- HERBS DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

Uttaranchal is very rich in herbs and medicinal plants. Special emphasis is being given on commercial cultivation of medicinal plants. Co-operative Bheshaj Sangh will provide technical assistance and planting materials to registered farmers of the State. This scheme will also help in employment generation. Plan outlay of Rs. 17.11 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05 against which a business of 450 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05.

STATE SECTOR

1- EDUCATION TRAINING & EXTENSION-

With a view to impart education to the members of Co-operative on the Principle of team work and Co-operative practices, it is proposed to hold seminars at block level and district level. ICM Dehradun also provides training to different co-operative members and staff. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05.

2- SUBSIDY FOR TRANSPORTATION OF FERTILIZER

In the hill areas demand of chemical fertilizer is increasing every year. Govt. is providing fertilizer at the same rate in the hill or plain areas. Transportation of fertilizer in hill areas is costly so for smaller packets of fertilizer and transport subsidy an outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2004-05.

Special Component Plan & Tribal Sub Plan

For giving maximum benefit to the SCs & STs in the State through co-operatives Outlay of Rs 35.75 lacs and Rs 12 lacs are being proposed for the SCP & TSP respectively. The Plan shall comprise of the following schemes:-

- (a) Subsidy for the pay of PACS cadre Secretaries.
- (b) Subsidy for providing interest free loans & low interest to members of SC & ST communities.
- © Transport subsidy to PACS/LAMPS
- (d) Subsidy to Bhesaj Sangh for Herbs Cultivation.

2 RURAL DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATI RAJ

Rural development implies both economic improvement of the rural people as well as greater social transformation, which includes expansion of economic and social opportunities for all individuals and groups, reduction in disparities, and greater people's participation in decision-making. Increased participation of people in the rural development process, decentralisation of planning, better enforcement of land reforms and greater access to credit and inputs go a long way in providing the rural people with better prospects of economic development. In order to give a boost to rural development, the State government is working on a strategy, which comprises of generation of gainful and regular employment opportunities through the NGOs, Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and the private sector, covering diversified land based and non-land based activities linked to local resources and skills, creation of durable assets for development and provision of forward and backward linkages.

The total Outlay proposed for the Rural Development & Panchayat Sector for the Annual plan- 2004-05 is Rs. 10832.00 lakh. For CSS the Central Share is Rs. 17526.00 lakh and the State Share is Rs. 6432.00 lakh. The SCP share is Rs. 1718.67 lakh while TSP share is Rs. 227.72 lakh.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Most of the rural development programmes are centrally sponsored programmes. The detail description of these programmes is as follows:

1 SWARNA JAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJNA (SGSY)

In order to ameliorate the condition of below poverty line families a new programme known as "Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)" was launched in April 1999. In Uttaranchal, according to the BPL census conducted in 1999 about 36.44% families were living below poverty line. The objective of SGSY was to bring the assisted poor families (known as swarozgaries) above poverty line in three years, by providing them sustainable

income-generating assets through a combination of bank credit and government subsidy. Which meant ensuring that a family has a monthly net income of at least Rs. 2000/- subject to availability of funds. This included a plan to cover 30% of the poor families in each block during the coming five years.

Since inception of the SGSY in 1999, the 15155 SHGs have been formed till October, 2003 out of which 7108 SHGs completed the first grading of which 6464 have been provided revolving fund @ Rs. 10,000/- per SHG. Further, 2381 SHGs have crossed the level of second grading. Till March 2003, 1081 have been assisted financially linking with different banking institutions. During 2004-05, 2455 SHGs will be linked with the banks for which 1500 Lakh as subsidy component will be and Rs. 123.86 Fr. infrastructure, Rs. 61.93.

a. In SGSY overall outlay for the year 2004-05 is Rs. 4164.00 Lakh in which Central Share is Rs. 3123.00 Lakh and State Share is Rs. 1041.00 Lakh Out of total outlay Rs. 1012.00 Lakh are proposed for SCP and Rs. 88.00 Lakh is for TSP which is 46% and 4% respectively.

b. Special Projects under SGSY

i. Mushroom Project

Mushroom project has been sanctioned during the UP government in 1999-2002. Presently the said project is being implemented in 3 districts of Uttaranchal, i.e. Nainital, U.S. Nagar and Almora. The BPL families have been with the mushroom production actively for income generation through SHGs. This project will benefit 10,000 Swarojgaries. G.B. Pant University, Pant Nagar, Indo-Dutch Mushroom Project, Jolikot and Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam, Nainital and Mushroom Research Centre, Bhawali has been selected for compost manufacturing and providing training to the Swarojgaries.

ii. TTDC -I Project

The project on compost production - TTDC - I was first initiated for three districts of Uttaranchal - Nainital, Dehradun and Haridwar as a Pilot project for BPL families. The availability of biomass in abundance, work pattern of the people, ecological and geographical conditions of Uttaranchal are the factors appropriate for large-scale compost production. The beneficiaries under the project should belong to BPL family and should be involved with or have interest in Agriculture-related activities.

iii. TTDC-II Project

The main objectives of the project are employment and income generation, production of compost for better utilization of biomass available in rural areas and protection of land and crop from chemical fertilizers. The project shall be implemented in ten districts of Uttaranchal namely Almora, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, Champawat, U.S. Nagar, Pauri, Tehri, Rudraprayag, Uttarkashi and Chamoli. Out of 10 districts total 40 blocks will be covered. In each block 132 Swarozgaris will be selected and by these swarozgaris 158.48 Lakh MT compost will be produced. The beneficiaries under the project should belong to BPL family and should be involved with or have interest in Agriculture-related activities. Initially project was only for one year and now extended up to 2003-04.

iv. Gramin Shilp Emporium Project

On formation of new State, the Govt. of Uttaranchal is implementing the said project under SGSY Special Project Scheme. Special emphasis has been given in improving the economic condition of BPLs by providing a platform in the form of Shilp Emporium, for marketing of the rural products. The main objective of this project is to make local market facilities available for marketing of the rural products and to protect the BPLs from encroachment by brokers/middlemen. Besides the project will carry out capacity building of the Craftsman and technical up gradation of equipments. The project will also support for participation of Craftsman in various Government/non-government, National/International fairs and exhibition so as to increase their confidence. 20 Gramin Shilp Emporium has been proposed throughout Uttaranchal for marketing of the products produced by rural craftsman. Project duration is 03 years.

v. Angora Rabbit Wool Development Project

Project on Angora farming is one of the special projects under Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana aimed at income generation and promotion of self-employment for members of BPL families of rural Uttaranchal. The Project period is of three years. This project has been sanctioned for Tehri District and will be collectively implemented by the Project Management Unit of Department of Rural Development, Pant Nagar University and Parvatiya Jankalyan Samiti, Ranichauri, Tehri Garhwal. 1000 BPL beneficiaries will be selected for the training under this project, who will be benefited from Angora farming and wool development. The main objectives of the project are to establish centres having improved germ plasm of Angora Rabbit, prevention of diseases occurring in rabbits, quality

wool processing and employment for BPL families. The beneficiaries under the project should belong to BPL family and should have interest or experience in rabbit farming.

vi. Rural Poultry Project

Poultry farming has always been a traditional rural activity. Currently poultry farming is being practised on large scale for production of layers and broilers for the purpose of meat consumption. However, this activity has not been successful in the rural sector. Use of modern scientific technology, expensive medicines & special feed for the poultry are essential inputs for the production of good quality broilers, which becomes a high cost activity not very suitable for the rural people.

Poultry Development project under SGSY programme is a specially developed project for the BPL families aimed at increasing their income. Kroiler is a special species of poultry that has been considered for this purpose. Raising Kroiler birds requires less expensive inputs compared to the Broiler, which can be easily managed by the BPL self-help groups.

vii. Cultivation of Saffron in Uttarakhand Project

Under Special Projects of Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana, the total cost of the sanctioned project for district - Almora in financial year 2002-03 is Rs. 137.80. Under the project, a "Mother Unit" on 5.00 acre in Chaubatiya Garden, Ranikhet, district Almora, will be established. Technical training will be provided to 500 swarajgaris of Tarikhet Block through the "Mother Unit" and each trained swarajgari will be provided saffron chromes/pods to enable them to earn from saffron farming. The aim of the project is to increase the annual income of each swarajgari upto Rs. 0.31 lakh after completion of project. Horticulture Department and Department of Rural Development will implement the project jointly.

viii. Textile and Fashion Designing Project

Under Special Projects of Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana, the total cost of the sanctioned project for district - Pauri, Tehri, Uttarkashi in financial year 2002-03 is Rs. 370.80. Under the project, training for textile and fashion designing will be provided to 600 swarajgaris of BPL families by establishing training centers in 04 blocks of selected districts. The aim of the project is to make the annual income of each swarajgari Rs. 0.33 lakh after completion of project. The project will be implemented by DRDA and Devrishi Educational society.

New special projects likely to be sanctioned during 2004-05

TTDC-Floriculture Project for a period of 3 years, total cost Rs. 858.00 Lakh for all 13 districts of Uttaranchal.

Medicinal & Aromatic Plant Project for a period of 3 years, total cost Rs. 1375.215 Lakh for district-Tehri.

Lantana based Self-employment for BPL Families for a period of 3 years, total cost. 115.11 Lakh for district-Nainital and Almora.

2 Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

Earlier this scheme covered only SC and ST households, the main objective of the scheme to provide cost-free houses to homeless SC and ST families living the below poverty line in rural areas. Now all those families, which have been identified as living below poverty line, are covered in this scheme. Beneficiaries are selected in the open meeting of gram Sabhas held in the first quarter of the financial year. Houses are constructed by the beneficiaries themselves for which housing grant is paid in two instalments. Of the total allotted funds 80% is spent on construction of new houses while 20% funds on up gradation of Kuccha houses.

Financial progress

With the balance of Rs. 643.28 Lakh (of 2003-2004); releases of Rs. 1846.01 Lakh in first instalment (Central Share = 1324.55 Lakh & State Share = 521.46 Lakh) and Rs. 27.58 Lakh as other receipts (interest).

Physical progress

Against the target of construction of 14998 new houses under IAY, 3143 new houses have been constructed till the end of October 2003, which is 21%. While against the target of 7117 houses to be upgraded, 886 have been upgraded so far, which is 12%. Slow progress reported is due to the compulsory condition of construction of toilets. Second instalment for the construction of house is released only if the beneficiary constructs a toilet.

In the additional Indira Awaas, against the target of 2579 households, 781 houses have been completely constructed, which is the 30% of target.

Outlay proposed for the IAY in 2004-05 is Rs. 3956.00 Lakh of which the Central Share is Rs. 2967.00 Lakh and the State Share is Rs. 989.00 Lakh, in which SCP is Rs. 543.84 Lakh and TSP is Rs. 39.56 Lakh outlay in State Plan

3 Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)

As far as Rural Development Department is concerned, the department is responsible for implementing rural housing component of PMGY.

Outlay proposed for rural housing under PMGY for the financial year 2004-05 is Rs. 1000.00 lakh as Central Share.

4 Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP)

Like the DPAP, this programme is also being implemented by the Land Resource Department of the Ministry of Rural Development, GoI. The sharing pattern between the Centre and State in IWDP is based on 90:10 ratios. Works taken under this scheme include soil and water conservation, afforestation, pasture development and development of water resources. The scheme involves active participation of the community for watershed development.

Under IWDP "HARYALI" 2003 programme, three new projects have been sanctioned for the work viz. U.S.Nagar, Nainital and Dehradun in the year 2003-04 which are to be implemented within periods of 5 years. Costs sharing of the projects are in 90:10 Central and State share ratio respectively.

Costs of the "HARYALI" Project are as under.

Name of the District	Ceantral Share	State Share	Total Cost
U.S. Nagar	330	30	360
Nainital	275	25	300
Dehradun	275	25	300
Total	880	80	960

Physical progress

Against the target of covering 29806 hectares of land under IWDP, the land conserved so far is 2650 hectares.

Outlay proposed for IWDP in the financial year 2004-05, as Central Share is Rs. 1071.00 Lakh and State share is Rs. 119.00, total is Rs. 1190.00 in which SCP is Rs. 22.61 and TSP is Rs. 4.76.

5 Bio-gas

This is a 100% centrally sponsored programme. funds for which are provided by the department of Non-Conventional Energy, GoI. Unlike the programmes mentioned above, this programme is not a BPL-centred programme. At the beginning of the financial year target given by the GoI was of installing 1000 biogas units.

In response to the case sent by the Department to the GoI, targets were revised from 1000 to 500 units, which is likely to be achieved by March 2003. Other initiatives taken by the department for effective implementation of this programme.

6 Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

In March 2002, the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) were merged to form Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY). The programme primarily aims at generating wage employment opportunities for the rural poor, creation of demand driven community village infrastructure and durable assets at the village level. SGRY also has a “food for work” component, under which food grain is provided every year to the States/UTs free of cost as an additional supplement. Under the scheme the wage component provided to a labourer is in the form of Rs. 58 per day, which includes payment both in the form of cash and food grain. Accordingly a labourer is provided 8 kgs of wheat and Rs. 18 as cash payment or 6 kgs of Rice and Rs. 16 as cash payment.

Financial progress

With the balance of Rs. 3853.16 Lakh (2003-2004) release of Rs. 4906.15 Lakh in first instalment (Central Share=Rs. 3068.48 Lakh and State Share=Rs. 1837.67 Lakh) and Rs. 15.06 Lakh as other receipts (interest, refund from previous projects), the total available fund in the first half of 2003-04 were Rs. 877.37 Lakh Against the total available fund (Rs. 8774.37 Lakh) the expenditure reported by the end of October 2003 is Rs. 4124.01 Lakh, which is 47% while the expenditure report till the end of October, 2003 against the total releases of 2003-04 (Rs. 4906.15 Lakh) is Rs. 1435.54 Lakh

Physical progress

Against the target of generation of 62.47 Lakh mandays for 2003-2004, the mandays generated till the end of October 2003 were 33.00 lakh, which is 53% of target achieved. Food grain allotted in the first instalment of 2003-04 was 39306 tonnes (Wheat = 16571.00 tonnes

& Rice = 22735 tonnes), against which 30% of wheat (5018 tonnes) and 13% of rice (2905 tonnes) has been lifted so far.

Outlay proposed for the SGRY in 2004-05 is Rs. 8111.00 Lakh of which the Central Share is Rs. 5682.00 Lakh and the State Share is Rs. 2029.00 Lakh In which SCP proposed outlay is Rs. 461.51 Lakh and TCP is Rs. 97.16 Lakh.

7 Drought Prone Area Programme (D.P.A.P.)

DPAP is being implemented by the Land Resource Department of the Ministry of Rural Development, Gol. The sharing pattern between the Centre and State is based on 75:25 ratio. The works taken under this scheme include soil and water conservation, afforestation, pasture development and development of water resources.

Physical progress

Against the target of covering 16532 hectares under DPAP, the land conserved so far is 2594 hectares.

Outlay proposed for DPAP in the financial year 2004-05, as Central Share is Rs. 1605.00 Lakh and State share is Rs. 535.00 lakh, total is Rs. 2140.00 lakh in which SCP is Rs. 101.65 lakh and TSP is Rs. 21.40 lakh.

8 DRDA Administration Fund

The objective of this scheme is to strengthen the DRDAs. The scheme covers provision for salaries, training and expenses on overheads for the entire staff of DRDAs and those entrusted with implementing Rural Development programmes of the Ministry. The funding pattern of the scheme is in the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and State.

Outlay proposed for DRDA Administration in the financial year 2004-05, as Central Share is Rs. 657.00 lakh and State share is Rs. 219.00 lakh, total is Rs. 876.00 lakh

Hydrum

This scheme is implemented by Minor Irrigation Department. The scheme has been sanction for the financial year 2001-2002 to 2003-04 by the Government of India. Under which State govt. has proposed Rs. 2.00 Lakh per unit for Garhwal Mandal and Rs. 2.50 Lakh per unit for Kumaon Mandal. Total outlay of Rs. 100.00 Lakh has been proposed for the year 2004-05.

State Institute of Rural Development

Every State has a State Institute of Rural Development at the State level and Extension Training Centres (ETCs) in the field for carrying out activities related to training of the RD personnel. With the formation of three new States the GoI had announced a scheme of special assistance for establishing the SIRD in the newly formed State of Uttaranchal as well. Following this on 16th September 2002, establishment of an SIRD as an autonomous body was approved. 50 Acres of land that earlier existed with the RIRD, Rudrapur has been allocated for the development of the SIRD.

Outlay proposed for SIRD in the financial year 2004-05, as Central Share is Rs. 200.00 lakh and State share is Rs. 200.00 lakh, total is Rs. 400.00 lakh.

9 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

With the objective of connecting every village having population of more than 1000 to all-weather roads by the year 2003, while those with population more than 500, by the year 2007. In respect of the Hill State, the objective would be to connect habitations with a population of 250 and above. Though the programme is related to land acquisition and compensation matters are to be borne by the State Government.

Against the target of 164 roads, 60 roads of 225.48 Km. are completed.

Against the Outlay of Rs. 6000.00 lakh for phase III (2003-04), proposals of Rs. 4000.00 lakh is submitted to Government of India and for Rs. 2000.00 lakh proposal are likely to be submitted shortly. Outlay proposed for phase IV (2004-05) is Rs. 6000.00 lakh for which Rs. 1000.00 lakh State outlay has been proposed.

10 Vidhayak Nidhi

State Sector Programmes

The scheme was created with an objective of taking up local need-based schemes/programmes in the constituency areas of the Members of the Legislative Assembly, which may not get included in the normal plan programmes. These schemes/programmes are identified by the MLAs in their respective constituencies on the basis of wishes and needs of the people and approved at district level.

Physical progress

Total numbers of works so far approved are 1026 in the year 2003-04, of which total number of works in progress are 554, total number of works finished is 07, and total numbers of works, which have not yet started, are 465.

Outlay proposed for 2004-05 is Rs. 5325.00 lakh.

District Sector Programmes

1 Community Development Programme (CDP) / Panchayati Raj

The CDP mainly involves construction of Vikas Bhawan at district level and construction of residential & non-residential buildings at block level.

The Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department in the State is responsible for implementing following Panchayati Raj schemes, through newly elected three-tier Panchayat Institution.

- Construction of Panchayat Bhavans
- Khadanja and Nali
- Rural sanitation

A total outlay of Rs. 950.00 lakh has been proposed for Community Development & Panchayati Raj.

3 IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL

3.1 MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

In the Hill region of Uttaranchal large number of surface water resources are available in the form of various rivers and its tributaries etc. In the Hill region there are tremendous sources of hydropower potential also available in the form of heavy discharges and steep slopes of rivers and its tributaries. Hence the available surface water resources can be used in two ways i.e. for harvesting the tremendous available hydropower potential and using the water for irrigation for various crops. Hence the role and scope of irrigation department in Uttaranchal is very broad and important for the development of State as follow:

- i) Construction, maintenance and restoration for major/medium and minor Irrigation channels.

- ii) Construction and maintenance of various flood and anti-erosion works.
- iii) Survey and Investigation for exploring hydro-electric potential works.
- iv) Design and research works for various hydro-electric and multipurpose projects in Uttaranchal and other States too.
- v) Making arrangement for training of new engineers.
- vi) Construction/Maintenance and restoration of various hydro-electric and multipurpose projects for the speedy development of State.

1. Multipurpose and Hydro-Electric Projects

At present only three hydro-electric projects are under construction i.e., Maneri Bhali Hydro-electric Project Stage-II, Jamrani Dam Project and Lakhwar vyasi Project but due to acute shortage of funds no major construction activity are going on except maintenance & restoration of already constructed existing works. The Maneri Bhali Stage II project has been restarted and is being funded by Jal Vidyut Nigam as Deposit work. Lakhwar Vyasi Projects has been allocated to NHPC for Construction and decision is to be taken at Government level for restarting Jamrani Dam Project. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is being proposed for maintenance works of Jamrani Dam for the year 2004-05.

2. Design & Research Organisation for Multipurpose and Hydro-Electric Projects

A world famous institute for design and research works of various structures for different types of multipurpose and hydro-electric projects is established at Roorkee. This is an institution of international fame. The institution has carried out design and research studies, for various projects like Tehri Hydro-electric Project, Lakhwar Vyasi and other projects. This institution can be developed as a national institute by strengthening this and it can be used for the design and research works for other States too. An outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

3. Training Institute, Kalagarh

This institute is a world-renowned and is engaged in training young engineers to equip them for handling tedious works of construction, design and maintenance of major projects carried out by Irrigation and PWD. This institute can also be used as a State training institute for other departments of Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh .An outlay of Rs.72.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 for strengthening this Institute.

4. Survey & Investigation of Various Hydro-electric Projects

Nature has provided tremendous water resources for Uttaranchal State in the form of various important rivers. Due to availability of steep slopes in various important rivers their is

huge hydro-power potential is available. To harvest this hydro-power potential speedy investigation work is imperative. An amount of Rs. 40 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05 on this account.

5. Maintenance & Restoration of various Hydro-electric Projects of Uttaranchal

The maintenance/restoration of civil structure already constructed and running hydro-electric projects situated in Uttaranchal State is being done by irrigation department. The funds for this come through Uttaranchal Jal Vidhyut Utpadan Nigam, Uttaranchal. Following power houses are existing in Uttaranchal State:-

- i) Maneri Dam stage-I, Power House at Tiloth.
- ii) Ichari Dam. Power Houses at Chibro & Khodri
- iii) Dakpathar Barrage, power Houses at Dhakrani & Dhalipur.
- iv) Asan Barrage, Power Houses at Kulhal.
- v) Veerbhadra Barrage, Power House at Cheela.
- vi) Kalagarh Dam & Power House.

6. State Irrigation Channels

At present 2193 Irrigation channels with a length of 6571 K.m., 670 tube wells and 90 lift schemes are existing in Uttaranchal. A target of 4250 ha. is being kept for State irrigation and 2381 ha. for Minor Irrigation during annual plan 2004-05. An outlay of Rs. 1763.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2004-05 for State irrigation schemes.

7. Flood protection Schemes

Construction, maintenance and restoration of various flood protection and anti erosion works is being done by Irrigation department. At present 30 flood protection works costing Rs. 1990.95 lakh are under construction and about 32 flood protection schemes costing Rs. 3595 lakh are being approved by State TAC and to be constructed in near future as and when funds are available. At present an amount of Rs 807.00 lakh in State sector and Rs 450 lakh in central sector has been kept for the year 2004-05

3.2 MINOR IRRIGATION

At present total 647 Nos of schemes in various sub heads are under construction ,out of which 238 Nos schemes has been completed up to 75% and shall be completed this year. 163 Schemes are constructed up to 50% which shall be constructed next year 2004-05 balance about 246 schemes which are completed up to 10% shall continue in the coming years. A total

outlay of Rs. 2724.08 lakh is being proposed for minor irrigation works in the annual plan 2004-05.

4 ENERGY

VISION

- 1- To develop Uttaranchal as the Power House of the Nation by tapping the huge hydropower potential.
- 2- Achieve the 100% electrification of Villages by 2007 as per the targets set by GOI. (Using a combination of Grid Extention, Renewable Energy Sources and Micro Hydel Options)
- 3- Provide a connection to 100% households by 2012.
- 4- 100% Electronic Metering of all electrical connections and strengthening the T&D system to reduce T&D losses.

STATUS

The total installed capacity in Uttaranchal is 1130 MW. On the T&D site the Power requirement of entire Uttaranchal is presently met through one 400 KV, four 220 KV and sixteen 132 KV Primary substations.

For utilization of energy at consumers end there are 146 Nos, Secondary S/s (sub station) (58 Nos. in Kumaon and 88 Nos. in Garhwal regions). At present there is no 800 KV or 400 KV S/s in Kumaon area. Hence it is imperative to construct and commission such Primary S/s to meet growing load demand and to provide the consumers energy at prescribed normal level. The existing secondary and 11 KV network is also not fully adequate to meet uninterrupted load demand at appropriate village level. The existing overload is lengthy secondary system and long 11 KV lines cause not only considerable voltage drop but also result in huge T&D losses. To overcome this problem it is necessary to strengthen the secondary system by constructing new 33 KV lines and commissioning new secondary S/s in the nook and corners of the region during the period 4/2002 to 3/2007. Since 100% electrification has been aimed at by the end of 2007, enormous load development as expected adequate secondary and distribution network is required.

The plan in the power sector is being presented under three broad heads:

- (a) Generation [UJVNL]
- (b) Transmission & Distribution [UPCL]
- (c) Renewable Energy [UREDA]

4.1 UTTARANCHAL POWER CORPORATION

T&D[UPCL]

(i) PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT

During 1997-98 to 2000-01 294 km. 33 KV lines 20 No.33/11 KV S/s, 317 km. 11KV line 492 km. L.T.Lines and 576 No. 11/0.4 KV S/s etc. were constructed and the existing capacity of 23 No. S/s was increased.

In Past L.T.lines were constructed on wooden poles which have rotted or have been damaged with passage of time. As such during this period 11064 No. damaged wooden poles were replaced with S.T.Poles and PCC poles . In addition, 703 villages, 198 No. Hamlets and 493 No. S.C.Basties were electrified and 1398 Private Tube wells were energized.

With a view to provide better services to the consumers of the new State, the construction activities were geared up to strengthen the power network. The progress achieved from 1.4.02 to 31.10.2003 is enumerated as below:

Table:I Physical Progress in the Fiscal Year 2003-04

S.No	Name of work	Unit	Progress Achieved from 1.4.2002 to the end of 10/2003		
			Kumaun	Garhwal	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	33/11 KV Sub-station	No./MVA	-	12/25.5	12/25.5
2	33 KV line	Km.	-	-	-
3	I/C OF 33/11 KV S/s	No./MVA	8/25.5	4/9	12/34.5
4	11 KV line	Km.	24.487	-	24.487
5	L.T.Line	Km.	34.138	-	34.138
6	11/0.4 KV S/s	No.	78	18	96
7	I/C of 11/. 04 KV S/s	No.	83	13	96
7	Replacement of damaged Wooden poles	No.			
8	Electrification of Villages	No.	53	62	115
9	Electrification of SC Basties	No.	30	-	30
10	Electrification of Hamlets	No.	155	61	216
11	Energisation of PTW	No.	103	75	278

(ii) TARGETS FOR 2004-05

Keeping in view the deficiency in distribution system a target of Increasing capacity of 33/11 KV S/s 47 Nos./792 MVA, construction of 210 Km. 11 KV lines, 308 Km. L.T.Lines and 532 Nos. 11/0.4 KV S/s etc together with replacement of 10060 Nos. damaged wooden poles has been proposed.

Further, a target of electrification of 1895 Nos. villages, 356 Nos. S.C.Basties and 14394 Nos. Hamlets together with energisation of 2500 Private Tube wells has been proposed for Tenth Plan.

(iii) SCHEMewise DETAILS

(I) TRANSMISSION & TRANSFORMATION WORKS

Availability of hydro power potential has led to concentration of Major hydel projects in the north where as the load centers are scattered all over the State with greater concentration in the South and West of the State. To avoid generation & Transmission losses, strong and reliable transmission system is essential for transfer of large blocks of power from these generation complexes to the load-centers.

Thus, the following 400 KV lines and associated S/s are being proposed for the year 2004-05:

Table 2 Proposed Transmission Works

SI. No	Name of work	Length/MVA
A)	400 KV S/s Kashipur	2X315 MVA+2X1600 MVA
B)	LILo of 400 KV S.C. Rishikesh, Muradabad line at 400 KV S/s Kashipur	2x30 Km.
C)	Bays at 400 KV S/s Kashipur	2x400 KV Bays

Further the following 3 projects will be constructed under central sector (P.G.C.I.L) at a total cost of Rs. 150.00 Crores, in order to evacuate power from the major Hydel Power Projects like Tehri & Dhauliganga:

1. Construction of 400 KV S/s Roorkee by tapping 400 Rishikesh-Muradabad line and second 400 KV line will be taped from 800/400 KV S/s Meerut by construction of 400 KV Meerut-Roorkee line.
2. Construction of 220 KV S/s Pithoragarh by tapping Dhauli Ganga –Bareilly line.
3. Construction of 220 KV S/s Sitarganj (Pantnagar) by tapping 220 KV Dhauli Ganga-Bareilly line.

With the creation of 400 KV S/s, Kashipur and joining it by constructing LILo of 400 KV S.C. Rishikesh-Muradabad line, there will be a direct linkage between Rishikesh and Kashipur.

(II) ACCELERATED POWER DEVELOPMENT REFORMS PROGRAMME (APDRP)

The Govt. of India has approved the financing of a 5-year APDRP Projects relating to: -

- i. Up gradation of Transmission and Distribution Networks to meet the increasing power requirement.
- ii. Energy accounting and metering to reduce technical and commercial losses within acceptable limit.

An outlay of Rs. 7800.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05 under APDRP.

(III) RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

A total outlay of Rs. 22325.00 lakh has been proposed for this year for rural electrification and strengthening of the distribution system etc.

Keeping in view the deficiency in distribution system a target of construction of 65 km. 11KV line, 95km. L.T. Line and 145 No. 11/0.4KV substations etc. together with replacement of 3167 No. damaged wooden poles has been proposed.

In addition to above a target of electrification of 475 Nos. villages including S.C. Basties and 350 Nos. Hamlets together with energisation of 500 Nos. Pvt. Tube wells has been proposed for 2004-05.

In respect of Primary works 3 No. increasing capacity of 220 KV S/s, 2 Nos. increasing capacity of 132 KV S/s and 1 No. 132 KV S/s Pithoragarh and its 132 KV line.

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR 2004-05

With the aim of improvement in living standard of weaker section of the society of Uttaranchal a target of electrification of 135 Scheduled Castes Basties & 33/11 KV works in this same area has been proposed for which a financial provision of Rs. 4557.69 lakh has been earmarked.

TRIBAL SUB PLAN 2004-05

An amount of Rs. 959.52 lakh has been ear marked for implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan 2004-05. A target of 30 Nos. Tribal village electrification & 33/11 KV works in this same area has been proposed against the said financial provision.

POWER SECTOR REFORMS PROGRAMME

An outlay of Rs. 200.00 Lakh is being proposed for the consultancy works of power sector reforms for the year 2004-05.

4.2 NON- CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

In the State of Uttaranchal various non-conventional energy systems had been installed since 1983 when it was part of the erstwhile U.P. State. These new energy systems, which have been installed in the State, are at present non-commercial and non-conventional in nature. These systems are mainly, Solar, Bio, Hydro and Wind energy based devices. After the creation of new State of Uttaranchal UTTARANCHAL RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (URED A) was created as the State nodal agency for working in the field of non-conventional energy.

Financial Progress

An outlay of Rs.9000.00 lakh has been provided for the implementation of Non Conventional Energy Programme & IREP for the 10th Five Year Plan. For the year 2004-05, an outlay of Rs.1737.01 lakh is being proposed in this sector. Schemewise details are as follows: -

1. Bio-Energy

Gassifier Programme/ Co-generation Programme

In this programme power is generated by using agro waste products. It is proposed to install a demonstration project based on pine needles during 2004-05, which will also be helpful in promoting measures for control of forest fires. Besides, there is a programme to recycle the waste of sugar industries to produce energy as also to reduce pollution caused by effluents.

An outlay of Rs. 16.03 Lakh is being proposed in the year 2004-05 against State share for implementing gassifier/co-generation programme.

2. Solar Energy

2(a) Solar Thermal Programme

Under this programme solar cookers are distributed and Rs. 100/- per system sold is given to voluntary workers as an incentive.

Further it is proposed to provide one community solar cooker for demonstration purpose as a pilot programme, in one Anganwadi in all the districts of the State. The cooker will serve the purpose of cooking the mid day meals.

2(b) Solar Photovoltaic Programme

2(b-I) Solar Power Plant

This programme was started in 1984-85 with the financial assistance of MNES Govt. of India to provide electricity to villages in remote areas by means of installation of centralized Photovoltaic Plants. A total of 20 plants have been installed in different villages till now. Two such plants of 25 Kw capacity are being installed in the Secretariat building, Dehradun in the current year, 03-04

2 (b-II) Solar Home Light Systems

Since the inception of the programme around 34389 Nos. home lighting systems have been distributed up to the end of Ninth five-year Plan

A total no of 6000 systems are proposed to be distributed in the year 2004-05, out of which 1000 Nos. systems are being proposed to be provided to the SC/ST category beneficiaries.

2(b-III) Solar Pump

This programme was started in 2002-03 for the first time in the State with the financial assistance of MNES Govt. of India for lifting water through solar energy. In this programme MNES provides central financial assistance for water uplifting for irrigation as well as drinking purposes. Total 8 Nos. of solar pumps have been installed in the year 2002-03 in Tarai area of the State: 20 Nos. of pumps are being installed in current year. MNES, Govt. of India is providing 90% CFA for this programme. A total number of 50 solar pumps are proposed to be installed in the year 2004-05 for irrigation purpose in the Tarai area of the State. It is being proposed to cover 20 Nos. of SC/ST villages with Solar Pumps to ensure drinking water supply in the year 2004-05.

2(b-IV) Solar Street Lighting System

Till the end of Ninth plan, total 500 Nos. of Solar Street Lighting systems were installed. 50 Nos. of these systems were further installed in 2002-03. It is being planned to provide streetlights in 30 such remote villages where SC/ST population is more than 50%. Approximately 10 systems in each village (depending on the size of the village) will be installed to provide the overnight lights. This programme is also proposed to be implemented by State Government funds.

2(b-V) Village Electrification by Solar Energy (Solar Power Pack)

Till the end of Ninth Five Year Plan 384 village were electrified under this programme in all the districts of Uttaranchal. In the current year 2003-04, it is planned to provide lighting facility to 150 more villages using solar energy.

It is proposed to electrify 150 Nos. of un-electrified remote villages by Solar Energy at the rate of average 40 solar systems per village and to provide 950 solar power packs to Anganwadis. Out of these 150 & 30 villages will be SC/ST villages respectively.

2(b-VI) Solar Power Fencing

This scheme was introduced in the State during Ninth Plan as Pilot Project for the first time. The results of this scheme were quite encouraging. One village was taken in the year 2001-02. In this scheme the periphery of the village is fenced and energized by solar energy to prevent entry of the wild animals, which were damaging the crops and were also a threat to the villagers. It has been observed that agricultural production has increased up to 100% and loss of life no longer occurs. Besides this, the encroachment of forest land by villagers has also been totally eliminated.

Only 3 villages were proposed to be taken in year 2002-03 but due to the encouraging results of the scheme, State government has provided more than Rs. 350.00 lakh additional funds for 111 Kms. of fencing at the end of the year 2002-03, which has covered more than 32 villages in five districts of the State.

For the year 2004-05 a total of 60 Kms. of Solar Power Fencing is being proposed, which will cover 10 villages. This scheme is based on State Government funds only. Two villages are to be taken in declared SC/ST blocks in District U.S. Nagar.

For the implementing these Solar Energy based programmes an outlay of Rs 729.92 lakh is being proposed in the State's annual plan 2004-05

3. Wind Monitoring systems/Aero generator

In the State of Uttaranchal, in previous years, 11 wind masts were installed for monitoring the wind velocities. One site Bachheli Khal in District Tehri Garhwal is found suitable for a 2 MW power generation through wind energy. It is proposed to setup one wind farm at this site. The DPR for this project has been prepared in consultation with Center for Wind Energy Technology, Chennai.

For identification of new potential sites, wind mapping is also proposed. Wind monitoring stations will be installed at the probable potential sites to monitor the wind speed.

An outlay of Rs. 100.00 Lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 under CSS.

4. Hydro Power Programme

4.(a) Small Hydro Power Projects

34 small hydro schemes have been constructed in the State with the assistance of MNES, DST and State government. These schemes have a total capacity of 3.305 megawatts. At present ten schemes, Gangotri, Choting, Satteshwar, Dhoktigoan, Kanolgad, Karmi-II, Ratmoli are under implementation, out of which one scheme is under UNDP/GEF programme. Capacity augmentation from the schemes, which are under implementation, will be 425 KW.

All the schemes (except Gangotri) under implementation are for rural/ decentralized electrification. There are approximately 2750 villages & 14000 hamlets un-electrified in State, out of which approximately 1127 village are in remote areas. These villages can be electrified by installing small hydropower projects wherever possible. The installed schemes are being operated by a society of users at local level.

Govt. of India has decided to electrify all these villages by the end of Tenth Plan up to year 2007. Hence it is proposed to install small hydropower projects based on local hydro potential as first priority for electrification of these villages.

Apart from these five other small hydro projects namely Ghes, Van, Bank, Sutol, Lamchula, Rotan, Sarma and Tarula have been sanctioned by Govt. of India for village electrification.

4. (b) Water mill/ Gharat

Approximately 17000 traditional Gharats (many of which are now dysfunctional) exist in the State as per data available. It is planned to upgrade these water mills/gharat to provide mechanical power for local needs like flour grinding, rice milling, Oil expeller and also to generate power wherever possible. MNES Govt. of India is providing central financial assistance up to 75% of the total cost. For supporting the programme, State subsidy has also been sanctioned by the State government.

This programme was started in 2002-03. Since then 150 Nos. of such gharats have been upgraded. 100 more *gharats* are proposed to be upgraded in the year 2004-05.

A total outlay of Rs. 446.81 Lakh is being proposed for above hydro power based schemes for the year 2004-05.

5. Geo Thermal Programme

There are Nos. of Places Like-Gagnani Banas, Yamnotri, (Uttarkashi) Tapovan, Badrinath (Chamoli) and Gaurikund (Rudraprayag) in the State where hot water springs are available naturally. Geological Survey of India has carried out studies for utilization of the Geo-thermal power at some of these sources. It is planned to have detailed study of these sites to explore the possibilities of utilization of Geo-thermal power available in the State.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 Lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

6. Other Programmes

6 (a) State Level Energy Park

Five district level energy parks have been installed in the year 2002-03 for the promotion and to create awareness regarding the Non-conventional energy systems among the people. These parks are located in different districts of Uttaranchal.

MNES, Govt. of India has sanctioned a State Level Energy Park in the capital of Uttaranchal. In this park, every type of system developed so far in the field of renewable energy are proposed to be installed for which Govt. of India is providing 100% funds. The cost of the buildings and other civil works is to be borne by the State Govt. This programme was sanctioned in the year 2002-03 and the civil works are in progress. The funds for the State government are being taken in the phased manner according to the requirement. An expenditure of Rs. 70.00 lakh has already been occurred for construction of buildings in the park.

6 (b). Trainings & Seminars

For maintenance of various non-conventional energy systems of individual use, being distributed by UREDA, it is necessary to establish decentralize service centers within the easy approach of the users. Till now this facility is being provided by UREDA at district head quarter level. As a large number of systems have been distributed now, the necessity to extend this facility up to the block level is being felt, so that the user can easily and promptly get their systems repaired. Hence it is proposed to technically train two people at block level in every block of the State so that they can establish the service centers. As 13 service centers already exist at district headquarters level hence for remaining 82 blocks, 164 persons are to be trained. These candidates will be selected from SC/ST category and will be trained for a period of 4 months. For this purpose approximately Rs. 20.00 Lakh will be required.

In addition to this for capacity building of existing staff of UREDA, village level societies and energy committees located in the villages is also proposed by way of providing them the necessary and adequate training for which an additional fund of Rs. 10.00 Lakh is required.

6 (c) Survey and investigation

To uplift the socially/economically weaker section of the society, it is proposed to have a detailed study of all the blocks, which have been declared SC/ST blocks. The purpose of the study is to uplift the families by way of fulfilling their energy requirement in a more planned

and systematic manner. The detailed household survey is to be conducted for this purpose. On the basis of the information a long-term energy plan will be prepared to eliminate the gap between the existing energy demand and its present availability. The locally available conventional energy resources and Non-conventional energy resources both will be utilized to fulfill the gap. A detailed plan will be prepared for this purpose.

In the first phase, 4 SC/ST blocks in different districts are proposed to be selected for this study.

6 (d) Establishment, Computerization, Publicity, Seminars and R&D.

Strengthening the existing structural facilities of various UREDA offices in all the 13 districts and at Head Quarters, computerization and updating of all the offices of the UREDA, publicity and R&D studies will be taken under these schemes.

A total outlay of Rs 110.02 lakh is being proposed for the works detailed above.

7. Integrated Rural Energy Programme

Till now the programme was being implemented at block level in the selected 36 blocks of the State under the direction of MNES.

In the current financial year 2003-04 this programme has been extended by the central government to district level. Various efficient energy devices and new and renewable energy systems are introduced in energy deficit rural areas. To fulfill the demand of rural energy, various rural energy items depending on the local needs like Briquetting plant, gassifier, pressure cooker, improved kerosene stoves, CFL etc. are provided to the users. Central Govt. is also providing support up to Rs. 10.00 Lakh annually per districts for the implementation of this programme.

Out of the total outlay of Rs. 1317.25 Lakh for this programme in Tenth Plan, An outlay of Rs. 446.70 Lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

4.3 UTTARANCHAL JAL VIDYUT NIGAM, LTD

New Project

Major Hydro Projects

A total 4 new Projects, with a total capacity of 660 MW viz. Bowala Nandprayag (132 MW). Tiuni-Plasu (42 MW), Pala-Maneri (416 MW) & Lohari-Nagpala (520 MW) shall be taken up during the plan period with a total outlay of Rs.3192 Crore. On going Scheme of Maneri Bhali II shall be completed with an additional outlay of Rs.1085 Crore.

SMALL HYDRO PROJECTS

A total 50 MW potential shall be added during this period. In total 10 projects with a total capacity of 30.2 MW, have already entered in construction phase with Central Assistance and are expected to be completed in phases by March 2005.

Further 6 sites with an assessed potential of 50 MW have been identified for detailed studies. Construction of these projects is also likely to be taken up during the plan period. Out of these newly taken projects, projects with 20 MW capacities shall be completed during the period. An outlay of Rs. 129.91 crore has been kept in the plan period.

Renovation/Modernization of old projects

Major Hydro Projects

Most of the projects have been constructed more than three decades back and require renovation/modernization for which outlay of Rs.401.47 crore would be required during 10th Five Year Plan.

Small Hydro Projects

All of these projects (except Sobla) have been constructed about three decades back. In order to optimally utilize their potential, these projects shall be modernized during the plan period with 75% assistance from MNES.

Also Sobla (6000 KW) in which excessive damage were incurred due to flash flood shall be rehabilitated during the plan period. An outlay of Rs.15.41 crore has been kept for the 10th plan period.

Power Evacuation System

Small Hydro Projects

Many of the small hydel projects have not been operated due to inadequate power evacuation system. Some of them e.g. Suringad (800 KW), Harsil (200 KW), Garaon (300 KW), Tharali (400 KW), Pandukeshar (750 KW) etc. are running on stand alone basis. Further 3 schemes of Dharchula Tehsil (4700 KW) are connected to 33 KV grid, which is not a reliable evacuation system, with commissioning of three more projects of 10500 KW capacity viz Relagad (3000 KW), Sobla-I (6000 KW) and Sobla-II (1500 KW) in the year 2002-03 the total capacity of projects in the area shall be 15.2 MW. Besides it another 10 MW projects in the area are in the pipeline

In order to strengthen the power evacuation network, 67 Km. Long 132 KV line, from Dharchula to Pithoragarh shall be constructed during the plan period. Also schemes operating on isolation basis, except those schemes where extension of grid is not feasible, shall be

connected with grid through 33/11 KV systems as the case may be. An amount of Rs.17.73 crore has been kept in the plan provisions.

Investigation and planning works

Small Hydro Projects

Till the end of 9th Plan 255 MW of small hydel potential has been investigated in details. Besides it 233 MW of potential has been identified for detailed investigation (Ann.-II). During the tenth five-year plan the total small hydel mapping of the State is aimed to be completed. Out of identified potential, schemes to be taken up under State sector shall be investigated in details and Detailed Project Reports shall be prepared for their execution. An amount of Rs.80.00lakh has been proposed for these works in 2004-05.

Rural Electrification

Small Hydro Projects

The interior regions of the tribal belts of Dharchula (Pithoragarh) and Joshimath (Chamoli) have been identified to be taken up for electrification by the Nigam as per Govt. directives; as grid extension is not feasible in this area.

Funds

The construction of some of the new small hydro projects, renovation of old schemes shall be taken up with central assistance. For others 90% of the cost of work shall be arranged through loan from various financial institutions and balance 10% shall be met from State Government Budgeting resources/internal resources of the Nigam. In brief the funds for the Xth Plan shall be arranged as under.

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	Name of Item	Projected Exp.	Central Assistance	State Contribution*
1.	New Projects (inc. ongoing)	482100.00	7850.82	474249.18
2.	R&M works	43553.00	39198.00	4355.00
3.	Power evacuation	1018.00	-	1773.00
4.	I&P works	950.00	-	950.00
5.	Distribution work (PMGY)	270.00	267.00	-
TOTAL -		527891.00	47315.82	481327.18

The State assistance shall be made available through soft term loans to the tune of Rs.432514.00 lakh. For hydel projects the loans shall be taken from PFC and other financial

institutions while for small hydro projects loans are being arranged from NABARD and other financial institutions. The balance amount of Rs.48058.00 lakh shall be met through State equity/Internal resources.

Power Evacuation Works

Work on 132 KV system including Dharchula-Pithoragarh line shall be accelerated.

Reports of power evacuation system of other projects running in isolation shall be prepared and processed for which an outlay of Rs.1773 lakh has been proposed.

Distribution Works

During the year electrification works of 2 vilages and 66 hamlets of Dharchula Tehsil shall be taken up and completed. An outlay of Rs.167 crore has been kept in the budget provisions.

The State grant shall be made through soft term loan to the tune of Rs.31252 lakh for major hydel schemes. Loan shall be taken from PFC and other financial institutions while for small hydro projects loans are being arranged from NABARD. The balance amount of Rs.3473 lakh shall be met through State equity/internal resources.

A total outlay of Rs. 3663.04 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 for Jal Vidyut Nigam from the State Plan.

5 INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

5.1 VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

Except the plains region of Uttaranchal, the State is industrially backward. Due to long distances, hilly terrain, scattered population and limited markets, industrialization, especially in hilly areas of the State has been extremely limited. Keeping all these factors in view, the Govt. of Uttaranchal has recommended to the Govt. of India that a Special Package of fiscal incentives may be provided to enable industrial development in the State. The Govt. of India has announced a Special Package on January 7, 2003, wherein 100% outright Central Excise exemption, 100 percent Income Tax exemption, for 5 years and @ 25/30 percent for 5 years thereafter, and 15 percent capital subsidy, subject a ceiling Rs. 30 Lakh have been provided for certain categories of industry, together with incentives pertaining to certain existing schemes of Ministries of Industry, Commerce, SSI and Food Processing, etc. It is

expected that this will lead to considerably enhanced level of activity in the area of industrial development in the State during the remaining period of the 10th Five Year Plan.

The State Govt. has announced recently the Industrial Policy, 2003 with a vision to create high quality infrastructure facilities in the State and to provide single window facilities to industries in the State. Land availability and private sector participation will also be encouraged. In continuation to concessional Industrial package the following fiscal incentives would be provided.

- ❖ Exemption from entry tax on Plant & Machinery for setting up Industry or undertaking substantial expansion and modernization.
- ❖ Land use conversion and development charges and regime will be rationalized.
- ❖ Stamp duty concessions will be provided in respect of land in specialized commodity parks, including I.T.parks.
- ❖ Interest incentives @ 3% with a maximum of Rs. 2 lakh per annum (@ 5% with a maximum of Rs. 3 lakh for industries of remote areas) per unit shall be provided to New Small Scale Industries (SSIs) and existing SSIs for modernization and substantial expansion.
- ❖ For revival/rehabilitation of sick SSI units, interest incentive @ 3% with a maximum of Rs. 2 lakh per annum shall be provided on the loan taken under fully tied up revival and rehabilitation package from financial institutions, banks etc. For entrepreneurs in remote areas the interest incentive will be granted @ 5% with a maximum of Rs. 3 lakh per annum.
- ❖ Purchase preference and price preference will be given to State SSIs in State purchases.

Uttaranchal has established a multi purpose State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttaranchal Limited (SIDCUL) for undertaking activities pertaining to industrial promotion, financing development of industrial infrastructure and to provide a single window for facilitation.

The Uttaranchal Khadi and Village Industries Board has also been established for encouraging, assisting, and promoting village units in this sector. New industrial estates/parks/areas are proposed to be identified and developed. Other infrastructure facilities will be strengthened, wherever possible. Projects for identified thrust industries and growth centres, IID centres etc, will be formulated and implemented. A joint venture (Uttaranchal Infrastructure Development Company) has been established in the State with Industrial Development and Finance Company (IDFC) for identification and preparation of various types of infrastructure project.

Annual Plan 2004-05

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1- Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana (PMRY)

This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth. Under the scheme there is provision for a subsidy of 15% of the cost of projects subjected to a ceiling Rs. 15000 under the new Industrial Package. Rs. 33.62 Lakh has been released in the year 2002-03. Against the target of 6000 beneficiaries, loans to 5856 beneficiaries had been sanctioned. Similarly an outlay of Rs 45.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 to provide loans to 6000 beneficiaries.

2- Transport Subsidy

Under this scheme, 75 % of total transportation cost on approved government rates in carrying raw materials from nearest designated rail-head to workshop and carrying finished goods from workshop to railway station is reimbursed to the industrial unit. An outlay of Rs. 100 Lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 under css.

3- Census of Small Industries

This is 100 % Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Central Govt. had established a nucleus cell in all the States for the purpose of collecting various data relating to small industries. The establishment expenditure of the staff is met out under this Scheme. Expenditure of Rs. 28.51 Lakh has been incurred in the year 2002-03. An outlay of Rs. 9.00 Lakh has been approved for the year 2003-04. An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

4- Setting-up of Urban Haats

This is 70 % Central Sponsored Scheme. The Central share is released directly to the implementing agency. The proposal envisages setting-up of Urban *Haats* at prime locations for providing marketing facilities to craft persons/handloom producers. The proposal of the State Govt. to establish an Urban *Haat* on the Dehradun-Haridwar road has been approved by the Govt. of India at a project cost of Rs. 181 lakh. Work on preparation of *Haat* is currently in progress. State share to the extent of Rs. 56.00 lakh has been provided to the implementing agency. A token outlay of Rs. 0.01 lac is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

5- Central Capital Subsidy (100% centrally sponsored)

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce & Industry (Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion) has approved the New Industrial Policy and other concessions for the State. All new industries in the notified location would be eligible for Capital Investment Subsidy @ 15% of their investment in plant & machinery subject to a ceiling of Rs. 30 lakh. The existing units will also be entitled to this subsidy on their substantial expansion. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakh. was proposed for 2003-04. Since new industrial units are expected to be set up during the year 2004-05 an outlay of Rs. 250 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

6- Establishment of Growth Centre

One Growth Centre has been proposed to be established at Kotdwar in the Garhwal region. Land has to be provided by State Govt. Therefore, an outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh is being proposed as State Share. As per concessional package the central assistance per Growth Centre has been raised to Rs. 1500.00 lakh that is being proposed as Central Share.

7- Establishment of IID Centres

The Uttaranchal Govt proposes to establish at least one IID Centre in each district. In the first phase IID Centres in 4 districts will be set up in the year 2004-05. The land has to be provided by State Govt. therefore an outlay of Rs. 400 lakh as State Share and an outlay of Rs. 1600 lakh as Central Share is being proposed in the year 2004-05.

8- Workshop Attached to Residence (100% centrally sponsored)

Under this scheme subsidy to weavers up to Rs. 7000 in rural areas and upto Rs. 10000 in urban areas is provided for workshop attached to residence. Guidelines for the scheme had been revised. Central Govt. has sanctioned proposals of 60 weavers for Rs. 20.30 lakh as first installment. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

9- Deendayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojna: (90% Central Sponsored)

This scheme has been introduced by the office Development Commissioner (Handloom), Govt. of India. The funding pattern between Central & State Govt., is now 90:10 under the new Industrial Package. Under this scheme, facilities are provided to various Handloom Organizations and weaver societies (25 to 100 member) for working capital.

equipments, infrastructure support, design input, publicity, marketing incentive and transport subsidy etc. Expenditure of Rs. 57.34 Lakh was incurred in the year 2002-03. Till now, from the initiation of scheme Govt. of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 67.50 lakh as the first instalment to various societies. Alongwith the cases of new societies, an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakh as Central Share and Rs. 25 lakh as State Share is being proposed for 2004-05.

10- Handloom Development Schemes (Training, Rebate & Insurance etc.)

The Development Commissioner (Handlooms) Govt. of India has proposed various new schemes to be set up like (1)-Integrated Handloom Training Project, (2)-10% Special rebate scheme, (3)-Special Contributory Insurance Scheme (Bunkar Bima Yojna), (4)-Reimbursement of CENVAT on hank yarn. For CENVAT the Govt. of India will provide advance to implementing agency but for purchase of hank yarn, a revolving fund of Rs. 50 lakh is proposed to be provided to Kumaon Anusuchit Janjati Vikas Nigam Ltd. The strategy for the schemes is being worked out at Central Govt. level and a conference of State secretaries has been called at present. An outlay of Rs. 51 lakh as State share and Rs. 5 lakh as Central Share is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

State sector

1- Entrepreneurship Development Training Programmes

In this scheme, preliminary training and guidance is given to entrepreneurs to start their own ventures. An outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 and about 2600 entrepreneurs are expected to be benefited.

2- Industrial Promotion & Publicity programmes

During the 9th five-year plan there were different schemes regarding Industrial promotion and publicity. In order to rationalise this a number of schemes like (i)-Fairs & Exhibitions (ii)-Industrial Seminars & Campaigns have been integrated. The IITF, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi and other national level exhibition as well as District level fairs and Sardotsav, Workshops and Conferences will be organised under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 294 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05. Besides Rs. 6.00 lakh is proposed for the district & State level awards to entrepreneurs.

3- Establishment of New Industrial Estates, Parks, Special Zones

Consequent upon the announcement of a concessional industrial package by Govt. of India, about 300 industrial units with an investment of more than Rs. 5000 crores have expressed their desire to set up industries in the State.

In order to provide land and infrastructure to the industrialists, two large scale industrial estates have been identified and occupied one at BHEL campus Haridwar (About 1500 acre land) and other at Pantnagar University campus (About 3300 acre land). The work for development of site has been started. Significant investments are required to develop the infrastructural facilities at these estates. Therefore a total outlay of Rs. 7000.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 under this head.

4- Infrastructure Development Fund

As has been pointed out earlier a joint sector company UDeC has been incorporated in 2003-04. A token outlay of Rs 0.01 lakh is being proposed for the same.

5- Modernization of D.I.C.s

The District Industries Centres were established way back in 1979 in each district. To effectively play their role as information providers and to guide the entrepreneurs in establishing industries and starting small self-employment enterprises, provision of modern office equipments, internet connectivity, availability of project profiles, industrial journals/magazines, brochures etc. is essential. Paramarsh- Kaksh (Consultancy Cells) in DIC's will also be strengthened and equipped with all necessary equipments.

An amount of Rs. 11.80 lakh has been sanctioned to districts during 2003-04. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

6- Fiscal Incentives to promote Industries

The various schemes providing fiscal incentives to industries are proposed to be integrated under this scheme as indicated in Industrial Policy. Assistance to encourage use of Pollution Control devices, assistance for Quality improvement, I.S.O. 9000/14000 Certification, Patent registration etc. are provided under these schemes. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakh has been approved for the year 2003-04. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 also.

7- Reconstruction & maintenance of Multi-institutional Directorate and DIC Buildings

The Directorate of Industry has recently been established at Dehradun. It has become necessary to establish a multi institutional building for the six offices which come under the purview of the Directorate. Land and a temporary building/shed is available in Industrial estate Campus. It needs reconstruction and major repairs. The district level offices in new district are also required to be established. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 for above multiinstitutional building.

8- Craft Design Centre

A new scheme to establish a Craft Design Centre in the State has been proposed in the year 2003-04. A provision of Rs. 10 lakh has been approved in 2003-04. National Institute of Design (NID) is studying its designs. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

9- Interest Subsidy to SSI's

As specified in the Industrial Policy of the State, Interest incentive @ 3% with a maximum of Rs. 2 lakh per annum per unit shall be provided to new SSI's and existing units for modernisation and substantial expansion provided they avail loan from State financial institutions/Banks. Subsidy will also be provided for revival/rehabilitation of sick units.

The subsidy for the units being setup in remote areas shall be granted @ 5% with a maximum of Rs. 3 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

11- Modernization & Computerization of Kashipur Design Centre

Under this scheme the modernization of Kashipur Design Centre is to be carried out by providing new machinery-equipments etc. To improve design input, CAD facilities has been provided. In addition to this, block printing, screen-printing and other designing inputs will also be taken care of. An outlay of Rs. 2 Lakh is being proposed for the year 2004.05.

12- Strengthening of Carding/Weaving Plants (Handloom)

Six Carding plants of Handloom department were established in Chamoli, Pithoragarh & Uttarkashi district. These plants were established 3-4 decades before and need major repair and modernisation, as also support for operations. An outlay of Rs. 3 lakh is being proposed

for the year 2004-05. The balance demand of Rs. 12 lakh is separately being proposed under SCP & TSP.

13- Kashipur-Jaspur Spinning Mills

Two spinning mills of U.P. State Textile Corporation (UPSTC) are located in Uttaranchal at Kashipur and Jaspur in district Udham Singh Nagar. These units have been lying closed since 1998. The UPSTC and various mills under it had become sick and the company/units were referred to the BIFR. Before the division of State, U.P. Govt. had implemented a VRS scheme. But this was not done in case of Kashipur and Jaspur Spinning Mills. A package of about Rs. 45 crore has been evolved for elements of VRS, outstanding dues of employees, settlement of Bank dues and liabilities of sundry creditors and reestablishment of mills. A budget of Rs. 1900 lakh has been made available for this purpose in the year 2002-03. Rs. 2000 lakh have been sanctioned for the year 2003-04. The balance amount of Rs. 1000 lakh is being proposed for 2004-05.

14- Rebate on Sale of Khadi Clothes

During the winter season special rebate for 90 days on sale of Khadi clothes is provided through Gandhi Ashrams. 20% rebate (instead of 5%) is provided by Khadi Commission. The State Govt. has recently agreed to provide 10% special rebate from the year 2003-04. In Uttaranchal there are about 200 sale centres of Gandhi Ashrams and approved Sale Centres of Khadi Board. An outlay and budget of Rs. 75 lakh has been sanctioned for the year 2003-04. An outlay of Rs. 175.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

15- Establishment of Wool Banks

To benefit the woolgrowers and consumers, it is proposed to establish Wool & Thread Bank at different places of Uttaranchal. Later on these Banks will be operated through revolving fund on a no profit - no loss basis by the Govt. Wool banks of Khadi & Village Industries Board have been established in Almora, Chamba and Srinagar and need extended to be established in Border districts. A provision of Rs. 20 Lakh has been approved for the year 2003-04. An outlay of Rs. 15 Lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 under SCP & TSP.

16- Interest Subsidy to Rural entrepreneurs

Khadi Gramodyog Units are provided interest subsidy where the interest rate of financial institution are higher than 4%. The amount is reimbursed to financial institutions. A provision of Rs. 25 Lakh has been approved for the year 2003-04 and about 300 units are expected to be benefited during the year. An outlay of Rs.30 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05. Rs. 10 lakh is separately being proposed under SCP & TSP.

17- Assistance to Khadi & Gramodyog Board

The Uttaranchal Khadi & Gramodyog Board has been reconstituted recently in 2002-03. Therefore, cottage & village industries may play an important role in lifting the economy of the rural areas. It is proposed that promotional scheme relating to publicity, entrepreneur development, awards, exhibitions and strengthening of carding-weaving of Khadi & Gramodyog Board may be put in one cluster under already approved head "Assistance to Khadi & Gramodyog Board". An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakh was approved and likely to be spent during 2003-04. Similarly Rs. 60.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

5.2 GEOLOGY AND MINING

The main work of Geology and Mining Unit is to carry out the mineral exploration to prove the quantity and quality of the reserves for commercial use and administration of the Mining activities in the State to raise the revenue in form of royalty of minerals, as well as to provide the Geotechnical expertise for the civil works of the State.

In the year 2002-03, the Department surveyed/mapped more than 10,000ha. minor mineral areas (river bed materials) as a special task given to the Department by the Government of Uttaranchal. A revenue of Rs. 22.5 crores has been raised as royalty from major and minor minerals of the State.

In the first year (2003-04) of the 10th five year plan, Department had purchased many useful preliminary Laboratory Equipments as well as field instruments and Rs. 53.17 lakh were utilized. During the year 2003-04 a provision of Rs. 53 lakh has been approved. An outlay of Rs. 27.00 lakh is being proposed for 2004-05 for the following projects :

- **Mineral Investigation**

In the mineral exploration, the Department has planned to purchase the Drilling machine with its accessories, chemical equipment for the Chemistry Laboratories,

Geological field-equipment and Petrological Microscopes with its accessories. Purchase of surveying instruments and vehicles for the field work is also proposed.

- **Mining Administration**

In mining administration, the technical training, publishing the information related to mineral wealth of the State and purchase of the vehicles for field work is proposed.

- **Geotechnical Investigation**

For the effective commencement of the civil works of the State, the purchase of computers for district offices and additional field equipments is proposed. Purchase of latest books and journals to provide the latest technology/information to the geologists of the Department is also proposed.

5.3. GOVT. PRESS ROORKEE

Govt. Press is functioning at Roorkee. All publishing and printing work of the State Govt. is done through this press. During the year 2003-04 Mini Printing Press at Dehradun (for Assembly House) and Nainital (High Court) has been proposed to be established and a provision of Rs. 150 lakh is approved. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh for various new machinery and equipments and construction on available land is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

5.4 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Present Status

1.0 The IT infrastructure was virtually non-existent in Uttaranchal at the time of creation of the State and consequently, little focus was accorded to setting up of IT infrastructure, encouraging IT industry or promoting IT education. Given this status on ground, the Government of Uttaranchal took some far reaching decisions to set up connectivity infrastructure and investing in HRD initiatives to create conditions favourable for industrial growth and creating employment potential for the youth of the State. in this sector. Simultaneously, it was also decided to deploy e governance applications to improve the delivery of governmental services to the citizens.

Vision

2.0 The overall vision is to deploy IT as an effective tool for catalyzing accelerated economic growth and efficient governance resulting in the creation of a knowledge rich

society with a high quality of life, and to develop the State of Uttaranchal as an attractive destination for IT industry. The Government of Uttaranchal is committed to exploit the Information Technology revolution for the common good. In doing so the following are the key focus areas.

- Developing world class IT infrastructure
- Generating IT awareness as also produce skilled IT workers
- IT for the masses by deploying E-governance applications
- Promoting IT industry in the State.

3.1 IT Infrastructure

A decision was taken to establish Earth Stations to provide connectivity for IT industry as well as for IT enabled services sectors. The first Earth Station has been operationalized at Dehradun by the Software Technology Parks India Ltd. (STPI), a Government of India undertaking. An amount of Rs.2 crore has been released towards construction of 25000 sq ft of built up space for housing incubation units of the IT majors. It is also proposed to establish earth stations at Roorkee and Pant Nagar this year.

Simultaneous to this, Reliance a private Basic Service Provider, has been requested to lay the optical fiber cable networking in Uttaranchal as an additional capacity. They are now in the process of reaching Dehradun and have commenced work in the Kumaon region. Further, BSNL is already in the process of laying down OFCs along the major routes in Uttaranchal. The target is to provide OFC connectivity to all Block HQs by 2003. A total of 3500kM of OFC has already been laid in Uttaranchal so far.

Whereas the earth stations and the private OFC network would be primarily providing the band width connectivity for the IT industry, and habitations lying on the highways, other application pertaining to E-governance as well as normal market operations would require V-Sat based connectivity to dispersed population in small pockets and difficult mountainous terrain. The last mile connectivity is proposed to be handled through 802.11B technology.

In the populated areas of Haridwar, Udham Singh Nagar and Dehradun the same connectivity is achievable through the Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) technology which is a cost effective option.

In sum, a hybrid connectivity backbone has been envisaged for the State. The creation of this IT infrastructure has been projectised and the cost is only Rs. 81 crore. It purports to link up the district, the Tehsil and block headquarters and all villages / village cluster of the

State with a population greater than 1000. It is proposed to put this project in place within a span of two years. So far, we have established connectivity at State, Divisional and District headquarters. As a part of the whole proposal community information centres (CICs) are also proposed to be established at the village / cluster level. The Government of India approached for financial assistance, and MoU has been signed with the ministry of Information Technology.

3.2 IT Park

An IT Park is being developed in Dehradun with the assistance of M/S Feedback ventures. The Park is expected to come into existence this year. Therefore an outlay of Rs 1628.00 lakh is being proposed for building the common facilities in the IT Park.

3.3 IT in Education

This has two aspects. The first aspect is providing the hardware and infrastructure such as computers and connectivity. The second aspect is providing the training content.

i) For computer literacy, the Government of Uttaranchal has entered into an MoU with Intel and Microsoft to provide teachers training, under the project titled AAROHI. This is a cascade model where we train Master trainers- professional teachers- students.

ii) Under the project, the cost of hardware is proposed to be borne by the State Government as it is a onetime cost, while the cost of training and quality management is being borne by Intel/ Microsoft. A total of 723 Inter colleges have been covered till date. Universal coverage of all 1139 intermediate colleges and high schools in the State is sought to be achieved by the end of 2004. So far more than 8000 teachers and 1 lakh students have already been trained under this project.

iii) For providing professional IT training in degree colleges, the State government has tied up with M/s APTECH and ECIT. These organizations shall provide professional computer training (equivalent to DOECCC "B" level) to our students at a subsidised cost. The arrangement envisaged is that these organizations would set up computer facilities in the degree colleges and be permitted use of the facility for their own operation also after college hours. Roll out has taken place with effect from Nov. 2003.

iv) Regarding specialized training courses, such as networking, the Government of Uttaranchal has signed an MoU with CISCO. Under this, a regional academy has been established and The local academies are being established at Engineering Colleges at Dwarahaat (Almora), Pauri, Universities of Kumaon and Garhwal and SSJ Campus College Almora. CISCO is providing the software content and certification. The Government would

provide only the initial infrastructure. The recurring cost would be borne on a self-sustaining model. So far 10 local academies have made functional.

v) At the board level class 10 and 12 it is seen that the drop out rate of students is quite high due to various reasons, including non-availability of subject teachers specially in the science subjects. Using the existing infrastructure of AVRC, IIT-Roorkee (which was specially created for this purpose), it is proposed to develop CD-based teaching course material for science subjects, beginning with these two classes and later extending to other classes. These course materials would be audiovisual based and would help in upgradation of teachers as well as, provide ready course material for the students. Whilst such materials cannot replace the need for teachers, they would be of valuable help.

3.4 IT-enabled Services

With the IT infrastructure in place, IT-enabled services, which are of specific relevance to Uttaranchal would need to be put in place. These services would relate to agriculture in the belts of Udham Singh Nagar, Haridwar and Dehradun, as also horticulture in the higher regions. It is proposed to outsource these services to professional agencies, such as Mahindra & Mahindra or ICICI with whom negotiations are already at an advanced stage. The role of the Government would only be that of a facilitator in creating this infrastructure at specific mandis providing connectivity and specific content creation. Mandis, proposed to be covered are Dehradun, Haridwar, Kichcha, Haldwani and Khatima.

3.5 E-Governance Application

i) E-Governance applications in India have concentrated on 4 major areas viz., land records, transport system oriented smart cards, municipal and utility bill payments and property transactions. While all of them are extremely important, we propose to go one step further, in particular, in the context of providing food and social security to far-flung areas. Detailed projectisation is being done in this respect. An outlay of Rs 1000 lakh is being proposed under this head.

ii) There is also an issue of convergence in this, which is being addressed. Rather than separate cards for different application like transport or rations or utility payments, an integrated approach based on Public Key Integration (PKI) is proposed. Given relatively the small population, Uttaranchal is eminently positioned to adopt an integrated approach for the entire process. These smart cards would also become the basis for interfacing with various government applications that are in the process of digitization at IIT Roorkee and with the help of certain other service providers.

iii) The most important part would be content creation, which can act as driver for this entire effort. The Government of Uttaranchal has already partnered with IIT Roorkee for developing the content under a UNDP funded "Pro Poor IT Initiatives Project"

3.6 Fair, Seminar and Publicity

The initiatives taken by the Govt. in the last two -three years have now started bearing fruit. Also the fact that one IT Park is proposed to come on stream this year. Thus a massive publicity campaign is required to attract the industries. A sum of Rs 100 lakh is therefore, being proposed for 2004-05 under this head.

3.7 WB aided project (EAP)

An outlay of Rs. 2500 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 in view of the fact that \$8.5 million project posed to the WB has been accepted and the funds are expected to flow from March 2004.

6 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

6.1 ROADS AND BRIDGES (PWD)

Uttaranchal is a predominantly hilly State with some plains, comprising thirteen districts covering an area of 53483 square Kilometres. The roads are lifeline of hill areas on account of its terrain and topography. The railway network is minimal and confined to plain areas and foothills only.

As laid down by the Indian Road Congress, 40 Km/100Km² road length was to be achieved by the end of 1982-2001, against which road density of the State to date (March 2003) is 40.82 km/100Km² including light vehicle roads. However there are still many areas of economic activity and important tourist places, which need connectivity by road and upgradation of existing road network. The position of various categories of road length at the end of March 2003 in the State is as below: -

S. No.	Road Category	Total Length in/km on 1.4.2003
1.	National Highway (N.H.)	535 + 622 *
2.	State Highway (S.H.)	1128 + 300 *
3.	Major District Roads (MDR)	1388 + 62 *
4.	Other District Roads (ODR)	6122
5.	Village Roads (VR)	5561
6.	Light Vehicle Roads (LVR)	2340
7.	Bridle Roads (BR)	3363
8.	Border Tracks (BT)	578

* maintained by Border Road Organisation.

Ninth Plan Target and Achievement (1997-2002)

An outlay of 1000 crore was earmarked for the Ninth Plan against which an expenditure of Rs. 681.23 crore was incurred.

Programmes for Annual Plan 2004-05

At the end of Annual Plan (2002-03) financial and physical spill over of schemes in the State and District Sector are given under: -

S. N.	Item of work	Unit	State Sector	District Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Financial (actual Cost)	Rs in Lakh	38154	7468	45622
2.	Physical				
i)	New Construction				
a.	of Motor Road	Kms	304+20(B)	189+1(B)	493+21(B)
b.	First Phase	Kms	541+1(B)	416	957+1(B)
ii)	Light Vehicle Road	Kms	57+6(B)	135+2(B)	192+8(B)
iii)	Bridle Road	Kms	-	03	03
3.	Reconstruction of Motor Road	Kms	1946+5(B)	309	2255+5(B)
4.	Bridges				
i)	Motor Road	No.	27	52	79
ii)	Bridle Road	No.	28	25	53

Village Connectivity

An per 1991 census the State has 16177 nos. of villages of different categories. Status of village connectivity by road is given in the following table: -

S. N.	Category of Village	Total nos. of village	Village connected 31.3.02	Achievement 2002-03 (Prov.)	Balance Villages	Annual Plan Target 2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Population above 1500	479	473	-	06	01
2.	Population between 1000 – 1499	430	375	03	52	05
3.	Population between 500 – 999	1627	1230	25	392	05
4.	Population between 250 – 499	3588	2380	20	1188	15
5.	Population below 249	10053	5802	34	4217	30
	Total	16177	10260	62	5855	56

Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan

As per guidelines issued, project for the above sector is being submitted separately to Social Welfare Department. Approximately Plan for Rs. 4000.00 lakh being submitted for approval.

CENTERALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

PMGSY

These works are primarily funded by Ministry of Rural Development and PWD is one of the executing agency for project sanctioned in year 2000-01. Out of 69 works, 51 nos. have been completed and remaining are in progress.

CENTRAL ROAD FUND

This scheme is operated by MORTH. 100% cost is borne by G.O.I. Funding under this scheme is on basis of reimbursement by Govt. of India. Till now Rs. 2999.00 lakh have been sanctioned and Rs. 1995.00 lakh have been spent 16 projects have been completed and 7 are under progress, and likely to be completed by the end of this financial year. Utilization position expected upto 31-03-2004 is 2700.00 lakh. The Govt. of Uttaranchal has identified and forwarded projects worth Rs. 22000.00 lakh for further funding . A provision of Rs. 1000.00 lakh is made in Annual Plan 2004-05.

Inter State Connectivity

This is a 100% centrally funded and funding is made on the basis of reimbursement by Govt. of India. Under this scheme reconstruction and improvement of 2 roads namely

provide only the initial infrastructure. The recurring cost would be borne on a self-sustaining model. So far 10 local academies have made functional.

v) At the board level class 10 and 12 it is seen that the drop out rate of students is quite high due to various reasons, including non-availability of subject teachers specially in the science subjects. Using the existing infrastructure of AVRC, IIT-Roorkee (which was specially created for this purpose), it is proposed to develop CD-based teaching course material for science subjects, beginning with these two classes and later extending to other classes. These course materials would be audiovisual based and would help in upgradation of teachers as well as, provide ready course material for the students. Whilst such materials cannot replace the need for teachers, they would be of valuable help.

3.4 IT-enabled Services

With the IT infrastructure in place, IT-enabled services, which are of specific relevance to Uttaranchal would need to be put in place. These services would relate to agriculture in the belts of Udham Singh Nagar, Haridwar and Dehradun, as also horticulture in the higher regions. It is proposed to outsource these services to professional agencies, such as Mahindra & Mahindra or ICICI with whom negotiations are already at an advanced stage. The role of the Government would only be that of a facilitator in creating this infrastructure at specific mandis providing connectivity and specific content creation. Mandis, proposed to be covered are Dehradun, Haridwar, Kichcha, Haldwani and Khatima.

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Inter State Connectivity

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Satpuli Kotdwar and Halwani Bajpur have been approved by Central Government. Sanctioned amount is likely to be utilized by March, 2004. Further, project worth Rs. 2277 lakh have been submitted to GoI.

Economic Importance Scheme

This scheme is operated by MORTH, 50% cost is born by G.O.I. and 50% by State Govt. Funding under this scheme is done on the basis of reimbursement. Currenly work is in progress on Almora-Ghat road for which Rs. 1143.39 lakh have been sanctioned.

National Highways

Nine National Highways are running in Uttaranchal State, out of which 622 Km. are under BRO and 535 Km. are maintained by PWD.

Reconstruction and improvement of the riding quality programming and construction / reconstruction of cross damage works is carried out by the State PWD as per directions of MORT&H. In this financial year 15 nos. of works of, Rs. 3046.13 lakh are under progress.

EAP

A Project concept document of State Road Project was submitted to DEA for external funding. The Planning Commission & MORTH have recommended the project.

A meeting was held in DEA in Jan'03 in which representations of State Govt. & World Bank took part. It was decided to approach Planning Commission for funding the detailed project preparation under project preparation facility.

6.2 OTHER TRANSPORT SERVICES

Transpotation

Grant to State Road Transport Corporation

The U.P. State Road Transport Corporation continuess to operate in Uttaranchal under Section -67 of the U.P. Reorganistion Act, 2000. The assets of this corporation has to be divided between the Successor States as per the provision of the Act. Therefore, the assets along with the liabities belong to the Depots situated in Uttaranchal would be apportioned to Uttaranchal. In orther to manage and operate these assets it has been decided to setup a separate Corporation for Uttaranchal.

Purchase of Pollution Checking Equipment

The transport department also cheks pollution due to vehicles most of the equipments are either non-functional since long or are out dated and are not as per latest standard. As such

for the hill State of Uttaranchal it has become imperative that the enforcement staff should be adequately equipped with the pollution checking equipments so that the vehicular pollution can be controlled.

An outlay of Rs. 2500 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 for above activities.

6.3 CIVIL AVIATION

Air connectivity especially in the Uttaranchal context is very important factor for the development of tourism. There are two Aerodromes and three Airstrips in this State. The Jollygrant Airport Dehradun and Pantnagar Airport have already been undertaken by the Airport Authority Of India (AAI) for commercial operations. The following works are proposed for the year 2004-05.

- 1- Strengthening for infrastructural facilities of State owned airstrip.
- 2- Infrastructural facilities at Jolly grant airport.
- 3- Compensation of land for upgradation of Pant Nagar Airport.
- 4- Purchase of new aircraft.
- 5- Hanger for helicopter in Dehradun.
- 6- Construction of Helipads at all Districts Headquarters.

A total outlay of Rs. 1634.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 for these works.

7 SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

7.1 BIO TECHNOLOGY

The Bio-Technology Policy is in the final stages and would be announced soon.

In Bio-Techlology, the Five Year Plan document of Uttaranchal Stated the following-

Biotechnology is an upcoming field. The State of Uttaranchal is fortunate to have acknowledgedly the finest Agricultural University in the country at Pant Nagar together with an extremely rich heritage of Bio-diversity and a wide range of Geo-climatic zones. We propose to build on the existing and inherent strengths of Uttaranchal to leverage on technologies to bring succour to our farmers, horticulturalists and be a leader in this sphere of the research. The research, therefore, would be industry driven but also forward-looking to ensure an edge to the local produce and industries which are established here. To this end, it is proposed to establish a world-class research centre at the Pant Nagar University. This centre would not only have the finest State-of-the-art equipment and faculty but also very strong industrial linkage. This research centre would have the following cross sectoral,

multidisciplinary facilities Genomics and Proteomics unit, Advanced Microscopic Unit, Bio Informatics Unit, Genetic Engineering Unit, Analytical and Bio Separation Unit, Plant Tissue Culture Unit, Molecular Cell Biology Unit, DNA Fingerprinting Unit.

It would be noted that the DNA fingerprinting unit would play a very major role in mapping the biodiversity of Uttaranchal and would be the first step in creating gene bank/ cytoplasm bank for future protection of our rich heritage. On the other hand, the Center would also be used for performing the core function of world-class seeds' production and distribution to the farmers.

A cross-sectoral, multidisciplinary group has already been established and anchored in the Basic Sciences Department of the Pantnagar University.

As a corollary to this, a Biotech Industrial Park is proposed to be established, for which preliminary planning is underway.

The Pant Nagar University is not only for Uttaranchal but for the whole country.

Similarly, the facilities in the sphere of Plant Biotechnology are required not only for Uttaranchal but for the whole Country.

It is therefore, proposed that the Planning Commission, Government of India may provide initial seed capital for the centre while also efforts will be made to access balance resources from External Funding agencies such as World Bank and Asian Development Bank, etc."

To that end the State would therefore concentrate on Bio-Technology related to Agriculture, Industries, Horticulture, Floriculture and Pharmaceuticals sector including nutraceuticals. A second aspect of the Bio Technology intervention would be bio-mapping of our rich resources as well as in-situ and ex-situ conservation practices.

For this purpose the Forestry Policies and the policies governing exploitation of non-timber forest produce also, have been put in plakhe.

The State has ambitious plans to set up a bio-polis at Pantnagar University campus. Project coordinator for the same has already been appointed. The mega-project, envisions a 1000-acre composite complex, modular in nature. This would be a composite complex consisting of industries who do down streaming research and take advantage accumulated know-how of Pantnagar University. It would also consist of various Human Resource development institutions set up in the private sector for generating human resources in the myriad fields relating to Bio-Technology.

Land has already been identified and is in the process of being handed over.

The organizational structure to undertake this ambitious project and visions putting in place a Bio-Technology Board, which would be autonomous in nature and would coordinate various aspects. which are cross-sectoral in nature, of this endeavor.

As Stated earlier, in the Industrial Policy Package announced by the Central Government for Uttaranchal, Bio-Technology is one of the thrust areas which then attracts all the industrial concessions.

To that end it is proposed this year to undertake development of the first module of Bio-Polis on the turnkey basis and invite and establish industry in the Bio-Polis in a time bound manner.

The research laboratory would be central driven but its establishment would be facilitated by the State.

A total outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 for Bio-technology.

7.2 STATE OBSERVATORY, NAINITAL

The Department of Science & Technology is making all efforts in harnessing benefits of scientific developments in overall development of the State. We have inherited one State Observatory at Nainital, for which we are requesting Central Government for providing assistance in future projects. But, the need of hour is to provide basic minimum support for ongoing activities.

The Annual Plan of Science & Technology, consist of two main components-

- A. Strengthening and augmentation of existing facilities of State Observatory, Nainital.
- B. Assistance to Science & Technology Council, Uttaranchal.

A. Strengthening and augmentation of existing facilities of State Observatory, Nainital

Presently, the Observatory has four telescopes for stellar observations and two 15-cm telescopes for solar work. In addition to these, a mechanical workshop, an electronics lab, an optics shop, a fine techniques lab, a computer centre and a library are also available. To utilise these observational facilities at their optimum level, the back end instruments and laboratories need to be upgraded on a continuous basis.

A.1 Machines and Equipments

To utilise the telescopes of the Observatory to their optimum capacity, State of art backend instruments are constantly required. With this in mind a mosaic CCD Camera, a couple of image processing systems and several accessories like filters, gratings, films and controllers etc. are proposed to be acquired. Some testing equipment, batteries, tools and machines are essentially required for various laboratories in the Observatory. In addition to these, documentation equipments like plain paper copier, projectors etc. are also needed.

A.2 Maintenance

Some of the building of the Observatory have given their full service and now need major repairs.

A.3 Scientific Conferences and meetings

International Astronomical Union organises scientific conferences, symposia, etc. in various countries. Astronomical Society of India and other institutions also organise conferences related to the field of astronomy. It is beneficial for scientists/engineers of the Observatory to participate in such meetings and to visit other research institutions for technical discussions and observations. Also, inviting Indian and foreign scientists and experts to the observatory helps in promoting research activities. In addition to this, advisory committee meeting of the Observatory takes place every year.

Assistance to Science & Technology Council, Uttaranchal

With the objective of making use of applied research and to facilitate its actual transfer and utilization in the field, an autonomous Science & Technology Council has been established. The council would identify, assign and supervise research and Technology Missions in specific areas of applied research pertaining to Agriculture, Industries, Social & Economic Infrastructure and other issues pertaining to scientific harnessing/management of natural resources.

The Science & Technology Council is providing necessary inputs in formulating State's Technology Policy, the announcement of which has become more essential in view of Concessional Industrial Package given to State by the Central Government.

A total outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

8 GENERAL ECONOMICS SERVICES

8.1 PLANNING COMMISSION

Uttaranchal Govt. has set up the structure of Planning Commission under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister with a view to ensure proper planning, evaluation & monitoring of the Annual & the Five Year Plan.

In the year 2003-04, it is proposed to construct "Yojana Bhawan" in the Secretariat Campus at Dehradun. The land for this purpose has already been identified. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 and Rs. 100.000 lakh is being proposed for monitoring and evaluation.

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)

PMGY was launched in 2000-01 with the objective of achieving sustainable human development at the village level. The idea was to saturate all villages with the following necessities

- i) Drinking water
- ii) Primary Health
- iii) Primary Education
- iv) Rural Housing
- v) Nutrition
- vi) Electrification.

For this, resources were provided under the PMGY to ensure 100% saturation of villages in a phased manner. This was to act as an Additional Central Assistance to supplement the resources already being earmarked by the State Government for the Basic Minimum services sector.

In view of the revised guidelines, an outlay of Rs.8000 lakh was allocated for PMGY in the Annual Plan 2003-04. The componentwise breakup is being presented in the table below:

Table 1 PMGY Component Details

(Rs in Lakh)

Component	2002-03	2003-04 (Agreed)	2004-05 Proposed
1- Rural Drinking water	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
2- Primary Health	1050.00	1050.00	700.00
3- Primary Education	2050.00	2050.00	2000.00
4- Rural Housing	200.00	200.00	300.00
5- Nutrition	700.00	700.00	1000.00
6- Rural Electrification	1000.00	2000.00	1000.00
Total	7000.00	7000.00	7000.00

However, as per direction this outlay under PMGY components has been allocated under the respective sectors.

8.2 TOURISM

Lying in the north of the vast and bountiful expanse of India, and cradled in the awesome beauty and calm serenity of the Himalayas, Uttaranchal, the Devbhumi (Land of the Gods) has attracted tourists and pilgrims from world over since time immemorial. Sacred pilgrimages of different religions including Haridwar and the world famous Char Dham or the four Hindu pilgrimage destinations of Shri Badrinath - Kedarnath - Gangotri - Yamunotri; the sacred Sikh pilgrimages of Hemkund - Lokpal, Nanakmatta and Meetha - Reetha Sahib; and, Piran kaliyar have drawn pilgrims and seekers after spiritual fulfillment to Uttaranchal since ancient times. The rich cultural traditions, the rare natural beauty and the cool and invigorating climate of this land of origin of the Holy Ganga and Yamuna rivers have been its main attractions. Further, the relatively small population and low population density help to provide a clean and wholesome environment, and a high rate of literacy indicates the presence of a host population conducive to tourism development in the State. In the new State this has been identified as the driving sector of the economy.

The vast tourism potential of Uttaranchal has, however, not been fully realized in the absence of a planned and coordinated strategy of tourism development. Inadequate capital investment in tourism infrastructure and limited private sector participation have been substantially responsible for this.

THE PRESENT

Expenditure on schemes for tourism development and promotion of tourism in Uttaranchal has progressively increased over the years. In the Ninth Five Year Plan, approximately Rs.8, 600 lakh have been spent, which is more than ten times the amount spent

during 1980-85. But, clearly, even this has not been enough to develop and fully exploit the vast tourism potential of Uttaranchal. Some idea of the additional investments that will be required is provided by the fact that, during the year 2000, the number of tourists who visited Uttaranchal stood at over 111 lakh, whereas the total population of the State was merely 84 lakh. There is, thus a huge requirement of funds for the development, strengthening and upgradation of infrastructure.

STRENGTHS AND ASSETS

Pilgrimage has traditionally been the major segment of tourism in Uttaranchal. However, Uttaranchal is endowed with enormous resources for cultural, adventure, wildlife, nature, leisure tourism and eco-tourism, and potential for a wide variety of entertainment and sporting activities which attract the modern tourist.

PILGRIMAGE

Important places of pilgrimage of different religions are located in Uttaranchal. Many important religious yatras, of which Nanda Devi Raj Jat and Kailash Mansarovar Yatra are the most popular, also take place in Uttaranchal. There are several other places of pilgrimage like Panchbadri, Panchkedar, Panchprayag, Patal Bhuvaneshwar etc., which have not received focussed attention in the past and need to be developed on a priority basis. Statistics relating to tourists who have visited Char Dham in Uttaranchal during the past three years are as follows: -

Name of place	Tourist Arrivals (in lakh)				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Badrinath	3.51	3.40	6.95	4.30	4.49
Kedarnath	0.82	0.81	3.00	1.94	1.69
Gangotri	2.38	1.22	2.08	1.31	1.18
Yamunotri	0.86	1.06	0.89	0.54	0.54

CULTURAL TOURISM

Uttaranchal has a rich and vibrant cultural heritage. Apart from a large variety of local art, music and dance forms, there are innumerable local fairs and festivals like Jhanda Mela (Dehradun), Surkanda Devi Mela (Tehri), Magh Mela (Uttarkashi), Nanda Devi Mela

(Nainital), Chaiti Mela (Udham Singh Nagar). Purnagiri Mela (Champawat), Piran Kaliyar Mela (Haridwar), Joljivi Mela (Pithoragarh) and Uttarayani Mela (Bageshwar); which are indicative of the immense potential for cultural tourism in Uttarakhand, if these can be developed events linked to tourism activities and packages.

NATURAL BEAUTY

The Queen of the Hills, Mussoorie, the Lake District of India - Nainital, Kausani, Pauri, Lansdowne, Ranikhet, Almora, Pithoragarh, Munsiyari and many more attractive tourist destinations are part of Uttarakhand. However, there has been overwhelming concentration only on a few of these destinations resulting in excessive pressure on these destination while not enough attention has been received by others.

ADVENTURE TOURISM

Uttarakhand is a paradise for adventure sports. The sheer variety ranging from mountaineering (Bhagirathi, Chowkhamba, Nanda Devi, Kamet, Pindari, Sahastratal, Milam, Kafni, Khatling, Gaumukh), trekking, skiing (Auli, Dayara Bugyal, Munsiyari, Mundali), skating, water sports (in all the lakes and rivers in Uttarakhand) to aero sports like hang gliding, para gliding (Pithoragarh, Jolly Grant, Pauri) make Uttarakhand one of the most attractive destinations for adventure sports not only in India but the world over.

WILDLIFE TOURISM

Uttarakhand is home to 12 National Parks and sanctuaries, including the world-famous Corbett National Park, the World Heritage site of the Nanda Devi Bio-sphere reserve, Rajaji National Park, Govind Pashu Vihar, The Askot Musk Deer Sanctuary, Asan Barrage, Saptarishi Ashram etc. All this makes it a wholesome destination for a Wild Life Tourism, and also a bird watchers delight.

ECO-TOURISM

Sixty five percent of the area of the State is recorded as forest. with a rare diversity of flora and fauna. This makes it an ideal area for developing eco-tourism projects and activities like jungle safaris, trekking on mountain and forest trails, nature walks, catch and release angling for Mahaseer and other fish species. All these activities have to be conducted in a sustainable manner that promotes awareness of environment and helps maintain the fragile ecological balance, with maximum participation of the local communities.

AMUSEMENT AND LEISURE TOURISM

The clean, fresh and invigorating environment clear skies and sunshine (even in the winters) makes Uttaranchal a preferred destination to relax and unwind. From the modern facilities at Mussoorie and Nainital to the untouched, pristine beauty of its snow-clad peaks, rivers and forests, Uttaranchal provides all that a tourist could possibly seek for amusement and leisure. Contrary to a conventional belief that the hills only provide a get-away for the summers, the State is ideally poised for providing a wholesome year round retreat. For integrated tourism development in the State a State Tourism Development Board has been constituted and is functional.

Performance during Ninth Five year Plan

A total outlay of Rs.9255 lakh was allocated during the Ninth Five Year Plan period (1997-2002). Out of this Rs.8611.33 lakh were utilized. In addition, Rs.3118.67 lakh provided by the Central Government on the recommendation of the 10th Finance Commission had also been utilized.

During the Ninth Five-year plan period, 327 entrepreneurs were benefitted against the target of 400. Against the target of constructing of 1224 beds and 670-toilet seats facility, facilities for 1912 additional beds and 925 toilet seats were created.

ANNUAL PLAN 2004-05

Based on the potential, strengths, assets and the challenges facing the tourism sector in Uttaranchal, the following schemes have been identified for implementation for which a total outlay of Rs. 18000.00 lakh has been proposed for the Tenth Plan (2002-2007). Rs. 1880 lakh and Rs. 2500.00 lakh were allocated during the Annual Plan 2002-03 and 2003-04 respectively. Keeping in view the financial resources a total outlay to the tune of Rs. 3000.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 to under take following tourism development activities:-

A- CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

Out of a whole host of schemes and activities covered under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the State would have the following priorities;

- (i)-Upgradation of existing accommodation in tourist rest houses.

- (ii)-Upgradation of facilities at the existing Information Centres and establishment of new Information Centres.
- (iii)-Upgradation and establishment of wayside amenities enroute to major pilgrimage centres, tourist destinations on trekking routes etc.
- (iv)-Signages.
- (v)-Upgradation of facilities at existing tourist destinations.
- (vi)-Marketing and Publicity, and,
- (vii)-Development of heritage tourism.

(B)- SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER 11th FINANCE COMMISSION

The EFC has recommended grant for strengthening of Infrastructure and provision of facilities on the Char Dham Yatra Routes. Based on the recommendation of EFC grant, an amount of Rs. 1000.00 lakh is proposed to be utilised during 2004-05, which is not included in the plan outlay of this year.

(C)- STATE SCHEMES

The Tourism Department has followed a Master Plan based approach for developing shelf of Plans and Projects keeping in view the tourism potential of the States. Presently Tourism Master Plan with reference to the Tehri Dam; Master Plan for development of New Tourist Destinations Lansdowne/Pauri/Khirsu and Pithoragarh/Munsiyari; Master Plan for the Char Dham Yatra; Trek Master Plan; Master Plan for development areas around small air-strips; identification and listing of heritage properties in Uttaranchal; projects for restoration of identified heritage properties in Mussoorie and Dehradun; project development of a mega eco-city complex; project for tourism resort; project for a major winter sports and multipurpose complex etc. are being prepared Each project/plan involves diverse role and investment requirements for the Government, private and institutional bodies.

Activities which will be undertaken by the State Govt./UTDB in 2004-05 are briefly described in the following paragraphs;

(a)- ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UTTARANCHAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT BOARD

In order to facilitate the speedy clearance of tourism projects, a Facilitation Cell will be set up in the UTDB (Uttaranchal Tourism Development Board). District level offices will also be strengthening Upgradation of existing Information centres will also be undertaken. At

present, these Information centres will be established within the premises of existing tourist facilities in the State. Outside the State, an Uttaranchal Tourism Office will be set up in Delhi. Efforts will be made to enter into agreements with State Tourism Corporations for providing space and other facilities in major centres like Kolkata, Mumbai, Bangalore and Chennai.

(b)- CONSTRUCTION / UPGRADATION OF ACCOMMODATION

A special drive will be undertaken to upgrade all the existing tourist rest houses and complete the accommodation facilities under construction.

(c)- DEVELOPMENT OF TOURIST SPOTS

Viewing the increasing inflow of tourist development of infrastructure facilities in Char Dham, lesser known yatra destinations and other tourist spots, trekking routes wayside amenities, fee for private architects, purchase and acquisition of land, development of tourist villages, eco tourism, improvement of air strips, better connectivity by rail and roads and development of Haridwar as a gateway city of Uttaranchal, particularly the Char Dham Yatra etc. will be taken up.

(e)- PUBLICITY /TOURISM MARKETING/CORPORATE TOURISM

The immense tourism potential of Uttaranchal has remained largely untapped due to lack of a well thought out and coordinated publicity and marketing exercise. Hence, it is now proposed to launch a publicity / marketing campaign through a multimedia approach and with a specific action Plan.

(f)- CULTURAL / HERITAGE - TOURISM/FAIRS & FESTIVALS

Uttaranchal has a rich and vibrant cultural heritage. Hence, cultural tourism would be given special focus with the organization of various major cultural events annually. These could include a Dev-Deepawali at Haridwar, Badrinath-Kedarnath festival, a Dance festival at Jogeshwar etc. The various fairs and festivals, traditional life styles and customs, dress and food habits of the people of Uttaranchal will be given wide publicity, Efforts will be made to develop the local fairs and festivals into tourism events and attractions.

(g)- HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Arrangements will be made for tourism awareness programmes, and short-term training in specialized tourism related activities and services under this scheme.

(h)- SCHEMES FOR SELF EMPLOYMENT

In order to provide gainful employment as well as strengthen tourism-related activities, "Veer Chandra Singh Garhwali Swarojgar Yojna" wherein 1500 entrepreneurs will be provided assistance, upto a maximum of Rs. 2 lakh.

C- DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEMES

(1)-DEVELOPMENT AND BEAUTIFICATION OF TOURISTS SPOTS

To develop various lesser-known places, which will be identified by the district plan committee to attract tourists in this area, an outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakh is being proposed for the annual plan 2004-05 for this scheme.

(2)-ADVENTURE SPORTS TRAINING ACTIVITIES

An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh is being proposed to provide various adventure training to local youths for their self-employment during Xth five-year plan period. Out of which Rs. 26.00 lakh is being proposed for the annual plan 2004-05.

8.3 ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

With regards to the government' policy in respect of collection, compilation and analysis of the development statistics, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) has been given the prime responsibility to monitor, evaluate and analyse the impact of various developmental programmes those are being implemented in the State. The DES is functioning in close association with the national level statistical bodies, such as the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) and the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). DES conducts the National Sample Surveys, Annual Surveys of Industries and prepares the State Income Estimates since these reflect the macro economy of the State. Apart from these, DES also conducts various specialised surveys and studies along with its regular jobs of price and wage collection, collection of rates of building materials, income-expenditure of local bodies and publication of quality statistical reports with support from various departments to examine the

micro economy of the State. The DES also provides adequate statistical support at the Block and District level in the preparation of the District Development Plans and monitoring of the Twenty Point Programmes.

The DES, Uttaranchal is functioning through its 15 regional units (one in each District and one in each Division), and has its head-office at Dehradun. However, in order to closely monitor the performance under various developmental activities, it has 95 smaller units as well; one in each of the Development Block.

An amount of Rs 79.54 Lakh is proposed under the Annual Plan, 2004-05. Out of this, Rs 53.54 Lakh is proposed for the State Sector Schemes and remaining amount of Rs 26.00 Lakh is proposed for the District Sector Schemes.

8.4 FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

A 3000 MT foodgrain storage godown is proposed to be constructed in Dehradun and 2 at other places. For this a total outlay Rs. 77.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 2004-05.

B- SOCIAL SERVICES

9 Education

9.1 General Education

9.1.1 BASIC EDUCATION

Basic education in the State has its reach almost to every village of the State with its 11399 primary school and alternative education centers. To strengthen the existing facilities, capacity building and to uplift the level of education 6 districts of State viz. Bageshwar, Champawat, Pithoragrah, Tehri and Uttarkashi are covered under district Primary Education Programme III. Similarly, to extend these facilities to upper primary level, all the 13 districts, including districts covered by DPEP, are covered with Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan, a centrally sponsored scheme. The details of continuing and new schemes are as follows.

1-Cooked food under MDM (STATE SECTOR)

Serving of hot cooked mid-day meal scheme in the Primary schools has been made mandatory by the State Govt. As such, an amount Rs.2400.00 lakh has been proposed in the financial year 2004-05 for cooking ingredients, fuel, and honorarium of cook and transportation of food grains. There by benefitting about 8 lakh students.

2- Free Text Books for all children

In the State of Uttaranchal all students belonging to SC and ST categories from classes 1-8 of the primary and upper primary schools are given all the textbooks free of cost under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan and the DPEP III scheme. State Government has decided to extend this scheme to all the children enrolled in 1-8 classes irrespective of their caste or gender. Thus to benefit about Rs. 2.25 lakh students @ Rs. 150.00 per student an outlay of Rs. 350.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

3- National Literacy Mission (Centrally Sponsored)

Various literacy programmes are going on in the State. Total literacy campaign has successfully been completed in all the 13 districts of the State, Post literacy programmes and Continuing Education programmes are currently under different stages of execution in the various districts. In this centrally sponsored scheme central share provided by GOI to district missions directly. The State Share of Rs. 20.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

4- Honorarium for Shiksha Bandhus

Numerous posts of teachers in Government Secondary Schools were lying vacant in the remote areas of the State due various reasons. This scheme was launched with the objective of employing 2000 Para teachers at fixed honorarium of Rs. 4000 per month against the vacant posts in government secondary schools. To continue this scheme in the financial year 2004-05 an amount of Rs. 350.00 lakh is being proposed for an estimated 1144 para teachers.

5- Honorarium for Shiksha Mitras

State government started the scheme of Shiksha Mitra to fulfill the vacant posts of primary school teachers in far-flung areas of the State. Under this scheme 1001 Shiksha Mitras were targeted to be deputed against the vacant posts at an honorarium of Rs. 3000 per month for a period of ten months. An amount of Rs. 600.00 lakh is likely to be spent in the financial year 2004-05 for employing 691 Shiksha Mitras.

6- Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and all districts of the State are covered under this Programme. Opening of new primary and upper primary schools, construction of primary and senior basic school buildings, Additional classrooms, Toilets, Reconstruction of primary and senior basic school buildings is being taken under the SSA.

Besides this, Block Resource centers, Cluster Resource Centers are also to be constructed for training and other programmes. Drinking water and toilet facilities will also be made available. In addition to this, school buildings will be repaired and Boundary walls of schools shall also be constructed. Financing of this scheme is on a 75:25 basis. An outlay of Rs 3217 lakh is being provided under this scheme as 25% State's contributions for this year 2004-05.

7-District Primary Education Programme-III(DPEP)

DPEP III, an externally aided scheme is running in 6 districts of the State. In financial year 2004-05 an outlay of Rs 2067.00 lakh has been earmarked as the state share which is proposed to be spent on construction of primary school buildings, additional class rooms, toilets, repairing of primary school building and providing drinking water facility etc. in schools.

8-Transportation of Food grain under World Food Programme scheme

In accordance with Article -III of the operational contract signed on 9th June 2003 between G.O.I. and World Food Programme, department of Agriculture and cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture Govt. of India and the State Government of Uttaranchal the scheme of providing India Mix, a nutritional supplement, under WFP to the students of primary schools is being proposed in two districts of Uttarkashi and Chamoli, selected by Government of India.

The food item (India mix) will be provided free of cost to the State Government by WFP. The transportation cost will have to be borne by the State Govt. Thus an outlay of Rs. 42.10 lakh is being earmarked for financial year 2004-05. @ Rs. 130 per quintal of foodgrains.

9- Students Insurance

This scheme has been introduced in the financial year 2003-04. Under this scheme the students of class I to XII of government colleges along with their guardian will be insured with a premium of Rs. 0.75 per student and Rs. 1.50 for his/her guardian. The premium for the students shall be borne by the State government where as that for the guardian will be paid by the guardian. The insurance will cover the compensation on accidental cases. For the financial year 2004-05, an outlay of Rs. 15 lakh is being proposed under this scheme.

Special Component Plan / Tribal Subplan

Under TSP the 12 blocks of the State will be covered viz. Chakrata, Kalsi of Dehradun district, Naugaon, Purola and Mori of Uttarkashi District, Dharchula, Munsyari of District

Pithoragarh. Kapkot of Bageshwar district. Jaunpur in Tehri District. Joshimath in Chamoli District and Khatima in Udham Singh Nagar. The following schemes are being proposed under SCP and TSP for the financial year 2004-05.

1- Free Uniforms

School uniform is the biggest burden to the parents after textbooks at secondary level. To minimize the burden of parents and encourage them to complete secondary education of their ward a Free Uniform Scheme is being introduced in the financial year 2004-05. Under this scheme, free uniforms are proposed to be provided to all SC/ST students of class I to class VIII. By providing two dresses, one for summer and another for winter, to each student an amount of Rs 225 lakh will be required for 45100 students @ 600 per student.

2- MDM Scheme in upper primary schools

Under Mid Day Meal hot cooked food is being provided to Parishadiya primary school children. Simultaneously there is a proposal for ST boys / girls of class VI-VIII of tribal area. Under this scheme for 200 days in a year cooked meal will be provided. For applying the scheme necessary utensils, grain bin, Gas cylinder, water tank will be required also therefore necessary amount for these items Rs 21.18 lakh will be spent. A cook will be deputed for this purpose. Thus an amount of Rs. 137.90 lakh is being proposed for implementing the scheme. By implementing this scheme 46000 SC students and 8100 ST students will be benefited.

3- Scholarship

At present this scheme is being implemented by the Social Welfare Department. Now it is decided that the scholarship will be distributed through education department. Through this scheme 3.34 lakh students will be covered and by providing Rs. 300 for primary and Rs. 480 for junior classes per year an amount of Rs. 3.34 lakh will be spent on this scheme.

9.1.2 SECONDARY EDUCATION

1- Inclusion of new subjects /additional sections

Considering the ever-increasing number of students seeking admissions at high school and intermediate levels, new sections will have to be opened in many of the schools or colleges. Considering the financial constraints, new subjects / additional sections are being proposed only in 10 schools/ colleges in 2004-05. An outlay of Rs 116.39 lakh is being earmarked for this scheme.

2- Opening of new high schools and Up-gradation of senior basic schools

Elementary education in the State, with the spread of pressure for admission in secondary classes has increased. Keeping this in view, it is proposed to open 5 new high schools , upgrade 5 senior basic schools (conforming to the norms set for the up gradation) into high schools. Complete with the committed expenditures of previously upgraded high schools, an outlay of Rs. 1617.00 lakh is being proposed (as committed liabilities against salaries etc.)

3- Computer Education in schools

The Govt. has decided to integrate computer education with the academic activities of the school in order to bridge the digital divide. An attempt has, therefore, been made to provide computer facilities & education in all the 1139 Government High Schools and Intermediate Colleges. An outlay of Rs. 450.00 lakh (augmented by funds from the XI th Finance Commission grants) is being earmarked under this scheme for the year 2004-05.

4- Up gradation of high schools into Inter mediate colleges

A target of upgrading 19 new well-equipped high schools to intermediate colleges has been set up during the year 2004-05. Thus with liability of 62 colleges upgraded in the previous years and 17 proposed new colleges a sum of Rs. 1600.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

5- Establishment & Construction of Rajiv Gandhi Navodya vidyalayas

Under this scheme it is proposed to establish fully residential school in each district for poor & meritorious students of Uttaranchal. The school in Dehradun & Haridwar have become operational and the constreuction activities hav began. In the year 2004-05 , four new school are proposed to be established. Thus a total outlay of Rs 200.00 lakh as establishment component & Rs. 1600.00 lakh as construction component is proposed for the 2004-05.

6- SCERT

It has been decided to set up a SCERT in Uttaranchal . An outlay of Rs. 140.00 lakh is being proposed the year 2004-05 in this scheme.

7- Opening of new girls' high schools and up-gradation of girls' senior basic schools

Dropout rates in the girls at the secondary level is significantly higher than boys because of the inadequate number of girls high schools and senior basic schools. It is therefore proposed to provide one girls high school in each of the sixteen unserved blocks, for which an outlay of Rs. 301.71 lakh is provided in the year 2004-05.

8- Honorarium for Guest faculties under Vocational education-

Presently vocational education is already functional in 102 schools of the State. 268 new secondary schools are proposed to start imparting vocational education. Thus, considering the overall target for the vocational education and the expenditure likely to be incurred on providing work sheds, equipment, raw material, honorarium to visiting faculty etc. a comprehensive plan on vocational education has been submitted to the Government of India.

To continue the vocational education and ensure payments of honorarium to the visiting faculty. An outlay of Rs. 108 lakh is being proposed in the year 2004-05.

9- Special Facilities for girls

Lack of basic physical facilities for girls' in co-educational and aided schools situated in the rural areas very often adversely affects enrollment of girls in the schools. It is, therefore, proposed to equip these co-educational aided schools with some of the basic needs for girls such as separate toilets, common rooms for the girls etc. In the financial year 2004-05, an outlay of Rs. 7.80 lakh is proposed for this purpose.

10- Incentive to outstanding secondary schools

Schools that show excellence in various spheres of education viz., i.e. academic, administrative, extra curricular activities and public co-operation etc. need to be identified & incentivized. An outlay of Rs 13 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 under this scheme.

11- DIET

Under the GoI Education Policy 1986 the establishment of a District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) in each district is almost obligatory. It is a centrally sponsored scheme. There should, therefore, be 13 DIETs in the State of Uttaranchal but so far only 9 DIETs have been properly established. 4 DIETs are proposed to be established in remaining 4

districts i.e.. District Bageshwar, Champawat, Rudraprayag and Udham Singh Nagar. An expenditure of Rs 585.18 lakh will be required for proper functioning, salary, training, extension, contingency etc in the financial year 2004-05 for running institutes. An outlay of Rs. 63.90 of State share is being proposed for the annual Plan 2004-05.

12- Establishment of Directorate

A new Structure of the State Education Department, District & Block offices has been approved by State Government and the posts so created are likely to be filled in the new future for which an outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakh is being proposed.

13- Provincialisation of Secondary School

State Government has provincialized 7 secondary schools. Now salary and other benefits to the staff of these schools shall be borne by the Government . Therefore, an outlay of Rs. 175 lakh is being proposed in the financial year 2004-05.

14- Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation –

This scheme has a support of matching grant for purchasing books etc. from Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation. The provision made under this scheme is supported by the Foundation, which contributes 50% of the total expenditure. An amount of Rs 10 lakh is proposed as State share for the year 2004-05.

15- Repairs of Damaged & construction of new School buildings

There are some Secondary Schools in the State, which either have no building at all or have inadequate building with insufficient classrooms. It is proposed to provide funds for completion of the ongoing works. A total outlay of Rs 600.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05. This shall also be supplemented through resources under PMGY and XIth finance commission grants.

16- Construction of Science Labs and Science Kits

To provide proper facilities for the studies of science the Government High schools and Intermediate college need to be equipped with Laboratories. Under this scheme, which is in District sector an outlay of Rs. 1200.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 to provide funds for construction of Labs..

17- District Office / DIET building buildings

Out of 13 districts of the State only in one district viz., Pauri, the DIOS (Distt. Education Officer) office had its own building. Construction of office buildings in the districts of Rudraprayag, Champawat, Bageshwar, Dehradun and Chamoli is under way. Building construction of DIET Dehradun is also going on under this scheme. Thus an outlay of Rs. 150 lakh is being proposed in the year 2004-05 to complete ongoing works at DIET Dehradun & Distt. Education Offices in 6 Districts.

New Scheme

1- Book Aid

To help the poor students in continuing their secondary education a new scheme of the Book Aid in Secondary schools is being proposed in 121 Government secondary schools to provide book grant @ Rs 10 thousand per school in tribal areas of the State. An outlay of Rs. 18.15 lakh has been proposed for the financial year 2004-05.

2- Coaching Institute

There are 11 block identified as tribal areas in Uttaranchal. Coaching institute is being proposed for the of SC/ST/ Minority children of these areas. The out standing students will be provided coaching in the Government Inter College of blockhead quarter. An amount of Rs. 2.64 lakh is being proposed for the financial year 2004-05.

3- Scholarship

There is a proposal of providing scholarship for the students of SC/ST categories of class IX to XII. 97000 students are to be provided scholarship @ Rs. 60 for IX-X class and Rs. 90 for the students of class XI-XII per month. Thus an amount of Rs. 873 lakh is being proposed under SCP/ TSP in the financial year 2004-05.

9.2 HIGHER EDUCATION

9.2.1 Directorate of Higher Education

Education helps to bridge the chasm of disparities between people, socio-economic groups and regions. It develops human resources and thus, is an investment in development. It is all the more so for Uttaranchal because of the limited agricultural potential and a narrow industrial base. Therefore the Government has set its vision to make Uttaranchal an education hub-a Knowledge State.

World over the system of higher education is undergoing change in terms of increase in flexibility of courses, in diversity major overhaul of delivery system and adoption to the use of communication and information technology. Attempts are being made to give cost effective solution a forever expanding demand for higher education. Taking cognizance of this, the department is taking steps to use the convergence of communication and information technology for the spread of quality education, providing opportunities for skill oriented courses along with conventional subjects, and also strengthening existing colleges in terms of teachers, laboratory equipments etc. and developing some of them as model colleges.

Some of the important schemes being under taken by the department are as follows :-

1. Opening of New Colleges and Provincialisation of Non Govt. Colleges

Under this scheme new Govt. colleges are established in un served and backward areas and non Govt. colleges are provincialised. However, the concept of virtual campus shall be employed in the establishment of the new colleges employing digital mode of teaching in arts and commerce subjects. Introduction of this virtual classroom concept will not only result in economy by reducing the no.of teachers and other staff in these colleges, but shall also make it possible for the students to avail quality teaching material through the digital mode. Govt. PG college Rishikesh shall be developed as the central site/ resource centre from where the lecture and other learning material shall originate. The per location cost is around Rs. 4.68 lakh, while, the central site likely to be developed this year, shall cost around Rs. 30.75 lakh The major expenses shall be for bandwidth charges for entire network (Rs. 70 lakh). An outlay of Rs 275.00 lakh for estimated and Rs 70 lakh for setting up of virtual campus is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

2. Strengthening of Govt. Degree College

Under this scheme new subjects are introduced and existing colleges are upgraded as per needs. New staff is made available and grants are sanctioned for the purchase of books, furniture and equipments. Proposed for the year 2004-05 is Rs 513.00 lakh.

3. Opening of model colleges- Center of Excellence

One college in each district of the State is proposed to be developed as a center of excellence the in current five-year plan period. In the year 2003-2004, Government P.G.

college, Gopeshwar, Rishikesh and Pithoragarh were earmarked for this purpose. In the year 2004-05 another three shall be selected for this purpose. These colleges shall be equipped with upgraded laboratories, strengthened libraries, sports infrastructure, enhanced hostel accommodation. The scheme will pave-way for concentrated efforts to infrastructural development and quality improvement in science teaching, rather than spreading thinly. Each of these colleges shall also take one vocational degree course. The courses chosen for the current financial year are BMLT for Rishikesh, Tourism and travel management for Gopeshwar and horticulture for Govt. P.G. College Pithoragrah. The proposed outlay for this scheme shall be Rs. 350 lakh.

4. Construction/completion of Building works in Govt. Colleges

Under this scheme construction of college building is under taken. At present there are 12 construction projects in different stages of completion, with an outlay of Rs. 500 lakh for the year 2003-04. Four construction works are likely to be completed by the year-end. An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05 towards completion of ongoing projects and three new construction works at G.D.C Talwari (Chamoli), Rudrapur (USnagar) and Jainti.

6. Introduction of vocational courses in Govt. Colleges and establishment of computer labs

At present, there is rapid expansion of private educational institutions in skill oriented professional disciplines. They are attracting a large number of students, though the quality aspect is open to question.. The Govt.has in tune with UGC guidelines, decided to introduce vocational courses in colleges so as to impart job oriented skills to the students. Certificate and diploma courses which are proposed to be introduced. are –Seed technology, Tourism and Travel management, Fisheries, Pharmacy, Advertising, Sales promotion and Sales management etc. The faculty for these courses is to be out sourced. Besides under project ‘Shikhar’, a three year computer course is being run in various colleges through reputed E.P.s. The proposed outlay for the year 2004-05 is Rs. 300.00 lakh .

7. Establishment of Sanskrit Academy

Sanskrit Academy was established in the year 2003-04 with an objective of preserving, protecting and enriching sanskrit manuscript and literature. The salary expenses of

the academic are to be met by the Govt. There is also a proposal for the construction of academic building. Agreed outlay for the year 2003-04 was Rs. 131 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

9.2.2 H.N.B. Garhwal University

HNB Garhwal University is committed to create an atmosphere of intellectual excellence, academic freedom and personnel empowerment in the University. The Schemes and outlay proposed for the year 2004-05 is as under:-

Construction Works

(Rs in lakh)

Sl.No	Name of Work	Total cost/ Sanction	Expenditure till date	Physical Progress	Outlay proposed for 04-05
1	Administrative Block Pauri	115.29	-	incomplete	95.39
2	Auditorium Building	267.00	170.00	incomplete	53.36
3	B.Pharma Building	97.26	76.26	incomplete	31.00
4	MBA Building	76.34	17.00	incomplete	39.26
5	Girls Hostel Phase II	203.24	60.00	incomplete	60.00
6	Grand Stand	87.23	20.00	incomplete	67.23
7	Tourism & Hoteling Building	60.23	16.00	incomplete	24.23
8	School of Earth Science phase-II	100.83	10.00	incomplete	40.00
9	Inter Road Chauras	108.00	44.00	incomplete	43.89
10	Lecture Theatre at Chauras	229.00	10.00	incomplete	60.00

(B) Equipments and Others

Sl.No	Name of Work	Total cost/ Sanction	Expenditure till date	Physical Progress	Outlay proposed for 04-05
1	Medicinal Plant Lab	150.00	40.00	incomplete	30.00
2	Computer Software	157.00	25./00	incomplete	50.00
3	Equipment & Furniture	291.00	40	-	30.00
4	Matching Share of UGC	-	-	-	20.00
5	Salary Component	-	-	-	20.00

1- Auditorium Building

Estimated sanctioned cost of the scheme is Rs. 267.00 lakh out of which Rs. 170.00 lakh have been received till date. Rs. 43.64 lakh have been proposed for year 2003-04 while Rs. 53.36 lakh is proposed for 2004-05.

2- Internal Road at Chauras Campus

Total estimated cost for 4.50 Km. long road is Rs. 108.00 lakh out of which Rs. 20.00 lakh have been received in 2002-03 and Rs. 24.11 lakh is expected during the year 2003-04. The rest amount of Rs. 63.89 lakh is proposed in year 2004-05.

3- B. Pharma Building

The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 97.26 lakh Govt. has released Rs. 30.00 lakh in 2002-03. Rs. 36.26 lakh is expected during the year 2003-04 and the balance amount of Rs. 31.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05.

4- M.B.A Building

The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 76.34 lakh out of which Govt. has sanctioned Rs. 17.01 lakh in 2002-03. An outlay of Rs. 39.33 lakh is being proposed for year 2004-05.

5- Medicinal Plant Biotechnology Lab

The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 150.00 lakh out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh have been received so far. The amount of Rs. 30.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04 and Rs. 30.00 lakh is also proposed for the year 2004-05.

6- Computer Software

The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 157.00 lakh, the State Govt. has released Rs. 5.00 lakh during 2002-03.. Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed for year 2003-04 while Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed for year 2004-05.

7- Laboratory Equipment and Furniture

The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 291.00 lakh (Rs. 101.00 lakh for Laboratory Equipment and Rs. 190.00 lakh for Furniture) It is essential for the newly constructed Laboratories for the Chauras campus. Rs. 10.00 lakh was sanctioned and released by March 2003 for year 2003-04 and Rs. 30.00 lakh are proposed for year 2004-05 to meet out the basic requirement of the departments for being shifted in Chauras Campus.

8- Girls Hostel Phase II

The Chauras Campus of the University is situated in a rural area where residential facilities for the student are very limited A provision for Girls Hostel has been made in the master Plan The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 203.24 Lakh out of which Rs. 60.00 Lakh has been sanctioned in 2002-03. For the year 2004-05 Rs. 60.00 Lakh are proposed. The work is in progress and completion target is 2005-06.

9- Grand stand

A huge play ground is available in the Chauras Campus of the University. A Number of Regional, State and Inter- University level Games and Sports tournament are being organized here. To support sports activities a Grand Stand has been approved by the Govt. during 10th Plan The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 87.23 lakh out of which Rs. 20.00 Lakh was released during year 2002-03. The balance amount Rs. 67.23 Lakh is proposed for year 2004-05. The scheme will be completed by March 2005.

10- Tourism & Hoteliering

With the aim of imparting job- oriented education the University is offering P.G. Diploma and Master degree courses in Tourism & Hoteliering. For the construction of building Govt. has released Rs. 16.00 Lakh in 2002-03. Against the sanctioned cost of Rs. 60.23 lakh an amount of Rs. 24.23 lakh is proposed for year 2004-05. The scheme will be completed in March 2006.

11- Administrative Block at Pauri

For the Pauri Campus of the University construction of Main Office, Proctor, DSW, NSS, NCC, Hostel Warden etc. offices are essentially required. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 115.89 lakh out of which Rs. 18.00 lakh has been released by March 2003. The balance amount of Rs. 95.39 lakh is proposed for year 2004-05. The scheme will be completed in March- 05.

12- School of Earth Science Phase- II

Total estimated cost of the project is Rs.100.83 lakh out of which Rs. 10.00 lakh has been released by the Govt in 2002-03. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05. The scheme will be completed in March 2007.

9.2.3 Kumaon University

Kumaun University has two sprawling campuses (DSB Campus, Nainital; and SSJ Campus, Almora) and more than two dozen affiliated colleges spread over the whole Kumaun region, One more Campus is being developed at Bhimtal to cater to the needs of professional, technical and vocational education. Kumaun University is playing a pivotal role to impart quality education and research to improve the quality of human values irrespective of caste, creed, gender, religion and region.

During the Annual Plan 2004-05 following schemes are proposed.

Sl.No	Name of Scheme	Estimated cost/	Sanction so Far	Outlay proposed for 04-05
1	Purchase of Land for University campus	250.00	-	250.00
2	Bio Tech.Building	91.93	-	50.00
3	Girls Hostel Almora	90.95	-	25.00
4	Building for Academic Centre	-	-	25.00
5	Tissu Culture lab/ renovation works	-	-	100.00
6	Others	-	-	-
	Furniture equipment	-	-	74.40
	Spillover liabilities (Salary)	-	-	200.00

1. Repair of Academic and Residential buildings at Nainital

A large number of old Academic and Residential buildings at DSB Campus, Sleeply Hollow Campus, Nainital, require urgent repair/ renovation works. In view of the urgency and the budget constraints only a sum of Rs.100.00 lakh is being proposed for 2004-05.

2. Construction of Maths, Computer Science, Statistics building at SSJ Campus, Almora

There is pressing demand of constructing this building for a long time. In view of the requirement an estimate of Rs.118.73 has been submitted to the State Govt. The U.G.C. has also earmarked an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh as one-time lump-sum grant for the construction of this building. As such a sum of Rs.93.73 will be needed from the State Govt. of which Rs. 25.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

9.3 TECHNICAL EDUCATION

9.3.1 Directorate of Technical Education

In recent past the Technical Education System in Uttaranchal has seen huge investments both public & private in broad conformity with the national trend. Despite this growth, the Quality of Technical Education remains a matter of concern. The TEQIP of Govt. of India has been conceived with the aim to improving the quality of technical education and enhance existing capacities of the institutions to become dynamic, demand-driven quality

conscious, efficient & forward looking, responsive to rapid economic & technological developments occurring both at national & international levels.

A sum of Rs. 10 Crore is being proposed in the Annual Plan 2003-04 to take the objectives of the program in Uttaranchal further.

SELF-FINANCING ENGINEERING INSTITUTIONS

Private Sector is playing a major role in imparting education. This is a scheme to improve the quality of technical education in self finance institution in order to bring them at par with the best institutions of the State and a sum of Rs. 25 lakh is being proposed in the Annual Plan 2004-05 for this purpose.

EQUIPMENTS FOR POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTIONS

Technology is changing at a rapid pace, with such rapid changes there is a need for changes in the curriculum & course contents. This leads to rapid obsolescence of equipment/machinery etc.

Thus there is a need for creating / setting up of new laboratories & modernization of existing laboratories / workshop etc.

Thus a sum of Rs. 250.00 Lakh is being proposed in the Annual Plan 2004-05 for modernization & creation of new laboratories in all the Polytechnic Institution of the State.

Construction of Polytechnic Building & Repair & Maintenance of Existing Polytechnic Building.

It is imperative that the infrastructure in the Govt. polytechnic is adequate. As of now, the govt.polytechnics of Sakti Farm Takula and Dehradun do not have a building of their own. Besides a 90 bedded hostel at Govt. Girls Polytechnic Almora, multipurpose hall at Gauchar are under construction. Further special maintenance of building of Govt. Polytechnic Narendra Nagar is to be carried out and water supply works are to be carried out at Govt. Polytechnics Uttarkashi and Sult.

For all these construction activities a sum of Rs. 200 lakh is being proposed for annual plan 2004-05.

DIRECTORATE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION AT SRINAGAR (GARHWAL)

Directorate of Technical Education has been set up at Srinagar (Garhwal). Presently it is functioning from the NCC Block of Govt. Polytechnic Srinagar.

The present infrastructure is inadequate for effective functioning of the Directorate.

The present set up requires major civil works. For which Rs. 50 Lakh is being proposed in Annual Plan for 2004-05.

GOVT. GIRLS POLYTECHNIC, KOTABAGH

Govt. Girls Polytechnic, Kotabagh has been inaugurated by Hon'ble CM on 18-10-2003. Presently it will be functioning from the Mini ITI, which is part of Govt Inter College Kotabagh.

But over the years. the Institute will have its own land, building etc. The process of selection of land etc, will start immediately & as soon as the site is finalized. Construction activity will start.

For purchase of land & const. of Building etc. a sum of Rs. 50 Lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

BOARD OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION AT ROORKEE

The notification for constituting BTE at Roorkee has been issued & also in principle decision has been taken by the Govt. that Annual Exam 2004 & Entrance Exam – 2004 for admission to the Polytechnics in the State will be carried out by the board.

Presently the Board will start functioning from the rented building at Roorkee. But a full-fledged Board having its own building & infrastructure will have to be put in place very soon.

Hence a sum of Rs. 50 Lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 for purchase of land & construction activities etc.

9.3.2 G.B.PANT ENGINEERING COLLEGE, PAURI

A. CONTINUING CONSTRUCTION WORKS

1. Teacher's Hostel

10 accommodations in Teacher's Hostel were completed in 2000 and all are allotted to faculties. The selection for about 20 teachers is in process and expected to complete by Feb. 04. Hence construction of atleast 10 more accommodations in Teacher's Hostel is essential. In the current year construction of 10 more accommodations will be started and about 20% will be completed. For 100% completion of above work in year 2004-05, an amount of Rs 60.00 lakh will be required.

2. Administrative Block

Presently, all administrative offices of the college are in the Computer Science & Electronics Engg. Block. Due to this, the establishment of different labs become difficult due to shortage of space which is occupied by administrative offices. Hence the administrative block is necessary so that all the offices may be shifted to this block. The estimated cost of this building is 358.56 lakh. out of which Rs. 188.62 lakh has been released. The progress of this construction work will be almost 50% in the current year. The proposed outlay for 2004-05 is Rs. 80.00 lakh so that 75% work will be completed.

3. Electrical Engg. Block

Presently, the Electrical Branch of Engg. is accommodated in Computer Science & Electronics Block. The development of both branches is restricted due to shortage of space. Hence separate building for Electrical Branch was planned with an estimated cost of Rs. 560.76 lakh. Out of this only Rs. 112.00 lakh is released and its progress is only 18%. For this work, Rs. 60.00 lakh has been proposed in year 2004-05 so that about 30% work will be completed.

4. Mechanical Engg. Block

Presently, the Mechanical Engg. Block is accommodated in Workshop complex . Due to this, the development of different shops of workshop and also different Mechanical Engg. Labs is restricted . Separate Mech. Engg. building was planned with an estimated cost of Rs. 256.25 lakh. Out of this, Rs. 102.50 lakh is released and physical progress is 38% . Proposed out lays for the year 2004-05 is Rs. 60.00 lakh and projected progress in 2004-05 will be 65%.

5. 75 Seated Boys Hostel

Due to increase of student's intake, there is shortage of accommodation in KEDAR HOSTEL (1st Year Boys Hostel) and hence it was planned to build an extension wing of this hostel of 75 more capacity. The estimated cost of this extension is 96.51 lakh. Out of that Rs. 77.07 lakh is already released and the physical progress in current year will be 80%. The proposed outlays for 2004-05 is Rs. 20.00 lakh so that this work will be 100% completed in year 2004-05.

6. 200 Seated Boys Hostel

Keeping in view of projected strength of total number of students in coming years, proposal for construction of 200 seated boys hostel was made with an estimated total cost of

Rs. 272.00 lakh. Out of this, Rs. 80.00 lakh is expected to be released in the current financial year and the physical progress of the building will be around 30%. A proposed outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is made in year 2004-05 so as to get a projected progress of 65% for this work in next year.

B. NEW CONSTRUCTION WORKS

1. College Main Gate

Presently, there is no Main Gate in the College. Due to the absence of College Main Gate, it becomes difficult to restrict unauthorized entrants. The estimated cost of the main gate will be Rs. 15 lakh which includes construction of one security office at the main entrance and one direction gate at Ghurdauri, Pauri-Devprayag Road. Hence the construction of main gate in the year 2004-05 is very essential.

2. Internal Roads

The Internal Road inside the College Campus is 1.5 Km. long. New departmental buildings, residential quarters and hostels are being constructed and these buildings are not properly connected with roads. During rainy season, it becomes very difficult for the students and staffs to walk on such muddy roads. Hence the metallization/widening/leveling of internal roads is very much essential and for this, a budget of Rs. 15 lakh is proposed in financial year 2004-05.

3. 150 Seated Boy’s Hostel

Presently there are five hostels in the campus with total capacity of 600 seats whereas total number of students in various courses are 624. Intake capacity sanctioned by AICTE for each branch is 60 but due to shortage of hostel accommodation, the intake is limited to 45 only. Keeping this acute problem in view, the proposal for constructing a new hostel of 150 seats is placed so that in coming years intake capacity of students can be increased. For starting this work, a budget provision of Rs. 50 lakh is proposed in year 2004-05.

9.3.3 COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, PANTNAGAR

In the annual plan 2003-04 a total outlay of Rs. 305.00 lakh was approved which is likely to be spent. Some construction works are completed, therefore, an outlay of Rs. 234.85 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 under following heads:-

Item	Outlay Proposed (Rs. in lakh)
I - Pay & Allowances of Planned posts	3.00

2 - Construction works	160.00
3- Upgradation of Labs / Audio- visual / Computerization	56.85
4 - Spports Facilities	15.00

9.3.4 KUMAON ENGINEERING COLLEGE, DWARAHAT

In the annual plan 2003-04 a total outlay of Rs. 560.00 lakh was approved which is likely to be spent. Some construction works are completed, therefore , an outlay of Rs. 560.52 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 under following schemes:-

A. Item	Rs. in lakhs
1. Construction work (Continuing)	233.00
2. Construction work (new)	200.00
3. Equipments	102.00
4. Salary & allowances	25.52

10 SPORTS, YOUTH AFFAIRS, ART & CULTURE

A total outlay of Rs. 963.12 has been proposed for the department of Sports, Youth Affairs and Art & Culture for the year 2004-05. Scheme wise details of outlay are available in Volume II of the Plan Document.

11 MEDICAL, HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

1.1 ALLOPATHY

Uttaranchal comprises of 1.7% of the country's land area but less than 1% population, Population density 159 (2001) , total population 85 Lakh, male 43.16, female 41.63, decrease in decadal growth rate from 24.23 (1991) to 19.20(2001), increase in literacy rate 73% (2001) compared to 57.75% in (1991), decrease in CBR from 31.5 in 1991 to 17 in 2002, and CDR 6.4, CPR 49.4(RCH 98), Decrease in IMR 52 1997-98 to 44/1000 live births in 2002. Increase in sex ratio 936 (1991) to 964 (2001) females per 1000 males, decrease in T.F.R. from 4 (84-91) to 3.3 (94-2001)

Further , age of marriage (% of women married before age of 18) 15, % of birth of order 3 and above 49.1, Unmet need 31.7%, safe deliveries 51.2%, Institutional delivery 8.9%, Complete immunization 64.9%. Females with symptoms of RTI 25%, Male with symptoms of STI 11.9, Females having knowledge about AIDs 66.6% has been estimated.

1.2 Challenges

Scattered inhabitation in mountains, hilly tracks and undulated terrain's results in very difficult access to health services. Out of 6783 gram sabha's 4922 are not having any static health service delivery. There are 36 CHCs, 84 BPHCs, 177 new PHCs and 322 allopathic dispensaries, which are not having Doctors as per norms. There is high prevalence of TB, Leprosy & Malaria in endemic areas. The prevalence of TB is 1225/Lakh population (RCH) in comparison to 544/Lakh national prevalence (NFHS-2).

2. Vision

The vision is to achieve health for all by maximizing the performance of primary to tertiary health services and optimum utilization of the existing resources.

3. Objective and Goals

The objectives and goals are to increase access to and quality of primary to tertiary health services with more emphasis on primary health care as 74% population is residing in rural area. It can be achieved by identifying selective gaps in service delivery and utilizing all budgetary and extra budgetary resources for the improvement in performance. The objective is to streamline and optimum utilization of funds so that the performance indicators related to these programmes are met to a satisfactory level.

4. Infrastructure

As per GOI norms on every 20,000 population establishment of one Primary Health Center , on every 3000-population establishment of one Sub Center and on every 80,000-population establishment of one Community Health Center is required.

Hence the requirement of the State is estimated as below:-

Sl. No.	Health Units	Total Need	Total established
1	Establishment of Sub Centers	2162	1525+84=1609
2	Establishment of Primary Health Centers	324	261
3	Establishment of Community Health Centers	81	36

Out of 261 PHCs 33 have been upgraded into CHCs.

Many of the above units are running on private buildings with very inadequate provision and need to be constructed in the 10th Five Year Plan.

1. Construction of Sub Center

To give better medical and health facilities to Anti natal mothers to conduct safe delivery and immunization work, Sub Center's own building is necessary. At present there are 978 Sub Center functioning on rented building of which 211 are under construction. Construction of Sub Center building on phases every year is proposed. The target for the year 2004-05 is construction of 50 Sub Center building. To construct one Sub Center building about Rs. 5.5 lakh is needed. An outlay of Rs.139.97 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05. Funds available from PMGY shall also be dove tailed.

2. Construction of PHC

In Uttaranchal 228 Primary Health Centers are working out of which only 192 PHC's are on Government building and 21 are under construction. In 2004-05 the target of Construction of Primary Health Center building is 10 for which Rs.336.79 lakh is being proposed.

3. Construction of SAD

There are 322 SAD of which only 71 are on govt. building and 33 are under construction. Every year construction of SAD building on phase basis is proposed. Thus an outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 of which Rs. 75.00 lakh for 5 new SADS and Rs. 336.00 lakh for on going construction is required.

4.Establishment of PHC

At present there are 261 PHC functioning in Uttaranchal but as per Government of India norms. 63 more are required Establishment of 5 new PHC is proposed in 2004-05 for

which an outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakh will be required, beside Rs. 25 lakh for ongoing works. Thus a total outlay of Rs. 60 lakh is being proposed.

5. Minor construction

For the maintenance and minor repair of infrastructure i.e. sub center, PHCs and CHCs on outlay of Rs. 163.20 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05.

6. Provision for Water and Electricity in sub center/PHC/CHC

Water and Electricity is a basic need for the maintenance of PHC/CHC / sub center for which Rs.95.94 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05.

7. Equipment and Furniture for PHC/CHC and Hospitals

It is a continuing scheme for which Rs. 48.51 lakh is being proposed. It will also be supplemented by PMGY.

8. Construction of CHC

At present there are 36 CHC functioning in Uttaranchal and 10 CHC are under construction. For the 10th five year plan construction of 10 new CHC are proposed. At present on construction of one CHC about Rs. 150.00 lakh is required. So on construction of 10 new CHC in 10th five year plan Rs. 1376.925 lakh will be required and in Annual Plan 2004-05 Rs.138.00 lakh for starting work on two new CHC and Rs. 100.69 lakh for on going CHCs will be required.

9 Establishment of CHC

By the end of 2003-2004, 36 CHC have been established in Uttaranchal. still there is a gap of 28 CHCs , During the financial year 2004-05 establishment of four CHC is proposed, for which Rs 120.00 lakh shall be required , therefore a total of Rs. 190.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05 including ongoing PHCs.

10. Special Medical Facility at Tehsil level / others Hospitals

As per announcement of Hon`ble Governor in the first session of the first Vidhan Sabha a 50 bedded hospital will be established at every tehsil. At present there are 49 tehsil in Uttaranchal amongst which at 7 places there a district hospital, at two places base hospital at 7 places combined hospital at 17 places CHC at 12 places PHC , at 2 places additional PHC & at 3 places SAD are functioning. So at 17 places up gradation of existing hospital is required.

During financial year 2002-03 SAD Deoprayag and additional PHC Garam Pani was upgraded and in year 2003-04 P. H C Kapkot in Bageshwar and S A D Barkot (Uttarkashi) is proposed for upgradation. For the year 2004-05 two new tehsil level hospital will be upgraded for which Rs. 120.00 lakh is proposed for construction work. Similarly construction & upgradation of Ram Nagar and Tanakpur is undergoing. So a total outlay of Rs. 219.01 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

11. Establishment of CMO, Dy. CMO Office in New Districts

It is a continuing scheme for which Rs. 38.80 lakh is proposed for 2004-05.

12. Establishment of Hospital in High Court

It is a continuing scheme for which Rs 31.65 lakh is proposed for 2004-05.

13. Establishment of Dispensary in Vidhan Sabha / Secretariat & Uttaranchal Niwas in Delhi

During the financial year 2003-04 State Allopathic Dispensary in Vidhan Sabha has been sanctioned. Similarly State Allopathic Dispensary at Secretariat, Dehradun & Uttaranchal Niwas, Delhi is proposed. For these dispensaries an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05.

14. Establishment of T.B. Clinic in New District

It is a continuing scheme for which Rs 64.30 lakh is proposed for 2004-05.

15. Aid to Voluntary Organization

It is a continuing scheme for which Rs. 25.00 lakh is proposed for 2004-05.

16. Cleanliness and Medical facilities for different Melas

IT is a continuing scheme for which an ouy lay of Rs.12.00 lakh is proposed in 2004-05.

17. Construction of Postmortem centers

It is an ongoing scheme for which an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed in 2004-05

18. Construction / Establishment of Blood Bank

Construction of blood bank at New Tehri & Ranikhet will be completed in 2003-04 and establishment of Blood bank at these two places is proposed in 2004-05. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh will be required for 2004-05.

19. Establishment of Hospitals

State Allopathic Hospital Rudraprayag will be upgraded into District Hospital after construction of Distt. Hospital building. Some specialist posts were sanctioned in 2003-2004. Similarly establishment of Distt. Hospital Champawat & Bageshwar will be established after completion of civil work. An outlay of Rs. 15.81 lakh has been proposed for the year 2004-05.

20. Establishment of specialized Medical Facilities in Big Hospitals

Almost all big hospitals in Uttaranchal require strengthening for which creation of specialist post and purchase of modern equipment will be required. During annual plan 2004-05 an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is proposed.

21. Medical College in Srinagar Garhwal

It's an on going scheme for which Rs. 300.00 lakh has been released so far. For year 2004-05 Rs. 100.00 lakh is proposed.

22. Construction of District Hospitals

In Udham Singh Nagar, Champawat, Bageshwar & Rudraprayag construction of the hospital building is going-on. Udham Singh Nagar needs Rs. 300.00 lakh for completion in 2004-05, similarly for Champawat & Rudraprayag Rs. 100.00 lakh is proposed. Hence a total outlay of Rs. 360.00 lakh is proposed in 2004-05.

23. Assistance for Up-gradation of Post Graduate Studies

At present there is no Govt. Medical College in Uttaranchal for Post Graduate Diploma / Degree. This facility is provided by HIHT Jollygrant a Private Medical College. There are 7 seats reserved for in service doctors of Uttaranchal in the Medical College.

Monetary assistance is given by Uttaranchal Govt. For financial year 2004-05 an outlay of Rs. 9.45 lakh is proposed.

24. Alternative Medical facilities for Tehri Dam displaced persons

It is a continuing scheme for which Rs 30.85 lakh is proposed for 2004-05.

25. Production in State Vaccine Institute Patwadangar

It is an on going scheme. For remaining civil work an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed during the financial year 2004-05.

26. Tele Medicine

Uttaranchal is a hill State where the general populations reside in far-flung rural and hilly terrain. Road communications are very poor. Selected hospitals will be connected to Tertiary care hospitals through tele-communication (internet) to avail advance medical treatment. Rs. 100.00 lakh is proposed in tenth five year Plan The scheme will likely start functioning in 2003-04, so to continue the scheme Rs. 40.00 lakh is proposed in the year 2004-05.

27. Establishment of Mental Health Authority

It is a continuing scheme for which Rs 4.75 lakh is proposed for 2004-05.

28. Construction / Establishment of Mental Hospital

Its an on going scheme. The total project cost is Rs. 182.39 lakh out of which Rs. 80.40 lakh has been released in 2002-03 Rs. 40.00 lakh is approved in 2003-04. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed for year 2004-05. After completion of civil work establishment of mental hospital will take place.

29. Construction of CMO Office buildings

There is no CMO office buildings in district Dehradun, Haridwar, Rudraprayag, Bageshwar and Champwat. During the year 2003-04 construction of CMO office building at Dehradun was sanctioned. So for construction of office building of CMO at Dehradun and above places an outlay of .Rs 50.00 lakh is proposed for 2004-05.

30. Construction of Residential Houses

To provide emergency medical care to the patient, presence of Medical Officer & Paramedics is necessary. So it becomes necessary to provide residential facilities in the hospital premises or near the hospital. It is an ongoing scheme. An outlay of Rs. 86.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05.

31. Human Organ Transplantation

IN order to strengthen medical facilities it is proposed to organize human organ transplantation expertise for which an outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed during financial year 2004-05 as a token .

32. Provision for specialized professional services at Head Quarter

In Uttaranchal so far there is no provision for Finance & Audit Cell, Legal Cell, Mechanical / Electrical / Medical Engineering cell, Monitoring & Evaluation cell. These professional services will be hired as and when required. For this an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed during financial year 2004-05.

33. Health System Development Project (Externally Aided)

It is an on going project funded by the World Bank. Under this Project strengthening of the Hospitals/PHCs/CHCs is done. During financial year 2004-05 Rs. 4456.00 lakh is proposed, out of which Rs. 2353.00 lakh is for Capital contents.

34. Prime Minister Gramodaya Yojna

Under the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana an additional central allocation of Rs. 700.00 lakh has been allocated for the year 2003-04 for Primary Health sector. The funds available under PMGY are be used on following activities:-

- ❖ Procurement of Drugs /disposables and Chemicals
- ❖ Daily Consumables, DDKs, X-ray films, Pathology reagents
- ❖ Mobility of ANMs and rent of Sub Centres
- ❖ Purchase and Repair of equipment. furniture linens, etc
- ❖ Construction of Sub Centre Buildings /provision of Toilets, Electricity
and Safe drinking water in PHC/CHC/Sub Centre

For Financial Year 2004-05, a total of Rs.700.00 lakh is proposed

35. Regional Diagnostic Centre

As per 11th Finance Commission recommendation Regional Diagnostic Centres are to be established at Dehradun, Srinagar and Almora with an estimated cost of Rs. 900.00 lakh. During the financial year 2002-03 Rs 109.85 lakh were sanctioned for construction work. The rest amount Rs. 755.85 lakh has been sanctioned during 2003-04 for the purchase of equipments. An outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh as token money is proposed for the year 2004-05.

36. National TB Control Program (50% centrally sponsored scheme)

There is high prevalence of TB in Uttaranchal and prevalence rate is 1225/ Lakh population (RCH) in comparison to 544/lakh at the national level (NFHS-2). The target is to reduce the prevalence rate below national level by the end of Tenth Plan.. To achieve this goal an outlay of Rs16.50 lakh is proposed in State Sector and Rs. 16.50 lakh in Central Sector.

37. National Leprosy Control Program (100% centrally sponsored scheme)

The State falls in the category of low endemic State (1.8 / 10000) except for Udham Singh nagar and Haridwar districts where prevalence rate 3.1/ 10000 is comparatively high. This programme is scheduled up to 2004. The Tenth Plan objective is to bring down the prevalence rate to 1 or less. 7 district has achieved the elimination level i.e. Prevalence Rate below 1 / 10000.

38. National Blindness Control program (100% centrally sponsored scheme)

With the mandate of providing facility of operation for each cataract case in Uttaranchal, in tenth plan DBC societies would be formed in 3 remaining districts. Training to 25 candidates in optometry has been given.

So far we have achieved the cataract Surgical Rate of 400 / 100000 population during 2002-03, which is required national average.

39. Iodine deficiency disorder

To implement the NIIDDCP, IDD cell has been established in the State Directorate during the financial year 2002-2003, to continue the Scheme Rs7.00 lakh will be required for 2004-05.

40. Family Welfare Programme

It is an on going 100% centrally sponsored scheme for which 3025.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2004-05 under central share.

41. Establishment of Sub Center

As per GOI Norms the number of sub-centers needed in Uttaranchal is 2162. At present there are 1609 Sub Centers are functional in Uttaranchal. It is proposed to establish 553 new Sub Centers in 10th Five year Plan. It is targetted to construct 50 sub-centres in 2004-05 for which Rs. 40.00 lakh will be required. It is proposed under Family Welfare Programme in the district Plan.

42. Establishment of Public Health/ Food Laboratory

At present there is no facility for analysis of food samples in Uttaranchal. All samples are sent to Meerut/ Lucknow / Calcutta for analysis that is time consuming and there are chances of error due to time lag in testing of samples. Hence there is urgent need for establishment of a lab at State level for this purpose. Establishment of Public Health / Food Lab. is proposed at Udham Singh Nagar under central scheme for which a token outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed.

43. Establishment of Drug Laboratory

A separate Drug Laboratory in Uttaranchal is proposed to be established at Udham Singh Nagar to check the adulteration in medicines. Its a 100% centrally sponsored scheme and Rs 0.01 lakh outlay is proposed as token for the year 2004-05

44. Establishment of Oncology unit at Doon Hospital

At present there is no facilities for investigation and treatment for Cancer Patient in Uttaranchal. The Patients has to travel to Delhi, Chandigarh, Lucknow etc. for initial investigation and treatment. The treatment cost of cancer is very high and after adding travel cost, it becomes very difficult to bear the cost for a poor patient. So it is proposed to established a cancer center for which an outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed as token.

45. Establishment of Trauma Unit

Uttaranchal is an accident prone area. To give prompt treatment to accident cases a trauma unit at Almora was sanctioned by Govt. of India, which will cost about Rs. 150.00 lakh. One more trauma unit is proposed on national highway in next financial year for which an outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed as token.

46. Regional Cancer Centre

For the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer patient of Uttaranchal, establishment / construction of Regional Cancer Centre is proposed in district Dehradun. It is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. For the construction of Regional Cancer Centre the process is on and token outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed under CSS.

47. State Illness Assistance Fund

Keeping in view the cost of treatment, it is proposed to provide monetary support for the treatment of BPL Patients. Money will be provided to the treating institution through State Medical Assistance Committee. For this Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed out of which 50% will be borne by the central govt.

48. Strengthening of Chief Registrar (Birth & Death)

It is an ongoing 75% centrally sponsored scheme for which an outlay of Rs. 1.53 lakh is proposed.

49. Stabilization of population in Distt. Haridwar

For stabilization of the population a project for distt. Haridwar was sanctioned during financial year 2003-04, for which Rs. 50.00 lakh have been sanctioned by Govt. of India. During financial year 2004-05 a token outlay of Rs. 0.01 Lakh is proposed

11.2 AYURVEDIC AND UNANI DISTRICT SECTOR

1- Establishment of new Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries/hospitals in rural areas

Presently 470 Ayurvedic Dispensaries/Hospitals are functioning in the State of which 460 the dispensaries/Hospitals are situated in the rural areas. 13 new outdoor

dispensaries/Hospitals are proposed to be established in the rural/remote areas of the State. An outlay of Rs. 97.34 lakh is proposed for this purpose in the annual plan 2004-05.

2- ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW AYURVEDIC AND UNANI DISPENSARIES/HOSPITALS IN URBAN AREAS.

The people residing in urban areas are very conscious about the side effects of the modern medicines and the demand for Ayurvedic Dispensaries is increasing. Keeping in view the above it is proposed to establish two ayurvedic dispensaries/hospitals in the District head quarter in Champwat and Udham Singh Nagar for which an outlay of Rs. 6.61 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

3. UP-GRADATION/STRENGTHENING OF RUNNING AYURVEDIC AND UNANI DISPENSARIES/ HOSPITALS

There are five 4 bedded hospitals and four 15 bedded hospital running at present. In these hospital additional facilities like Ksharsutra , Panchkarma, Yoga & Naturopathy are proposed to be provided. To provide the above mentioned additional facilities, An outlay of Rs.10.53 lakh is proposed for annual plan 2004-05

4. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION OF AYURVEDIC & UNANI HOSPITALS/ DISPENSARIES

Ayurvedic & Unani dispensaries and hospitals are mostly housed either in rented or delapidated buildings donated by the people. To improve the working and efficiency of the system it is necessary to construct residential and non-residential buildings. It is therefore proposed to construct one building in each district during the year. An outlay of Rs. 131.32 lakh is proposed @ 8.00 Lakh per dispensary/District, in the annual plan 2004-05.

ON GOING CONSTRUCTION WORK

There are some buildings under construction for which an out lay of Rs. 70.00 lakh is proposed in the annual plan 2004-05.

STATE SECTOR

1- BUILDING CONSTRUCTION FOR AYURVEDIC COLLEGES

Ayurvedic Colleges Rishikul and Gurukul require private ward facilities and staff quarters. It is proposed to construct residential buildings and private ward in both colleges. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed for this purpose in the annual plan 2004-05.

2- DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

In order to control, supervise and monitor various functions of the department, Ayurvedic Directorate and its divisional offices need to be strengthened and upgraded. An outlay of Rs.39.76 lakh for the directorate and 20-00 lak for divisional offices is being proposed in 2004-05.

3- ESTABLISHMENT OF AYURVEDIC UNIVERSITY

To set up Ayurvedic University in Uttaranchal, an amount of Rs. 5000.00 Lakh has been estimated and proposed during 10th Plan 2002-07. Keeping in view that the process will take some time to establish the Ayurvedic University, only few nucleus posts like Project offices, SA, JA & peon are proposed which later on will automatically be merged in the University. An amount of Rs. 1.00 Lakh is proposed for this purpose during annual plan 2004-05.

4- ESTABLISHMENT /UP-GRADATION OF DRUG TESTING LABORATORY

Establishment of D.T.L. in Uttaranchal is necessary for the quality control of ayurvedic medicines under drug and cosmetic Act 1940. An outlay of Rs. 0.55 lakh is proposed for this purpose during annual plan 2004-05.

5-UP GRADATION OF AYURVEDIC COLLEGE

There are two ayurvedic colleges functioning in the State. From the time of undivided U.P. posts were not sanctioned as per CCIAM norms. Although Uttaranchal Govt. have sanctioned 60 posts of teaching staff yet the norms of CCIAM are not fulfilled. An outlay of Rs. 23.14 is proposed for this purpose during annual plan 2004-05 of which Rs. 17.68 lakh is non-recurring.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES.

1. NURSING EDUCATION

This is 100% centrally sponsored scheme for ISM & H nursing personnel. At present no uniform course for Nursing education is being conducted in the Country in ISM & H sector. There is a great demand of such personnel particularly for carrying out Panchkarma and other specific therapies. Considering this need it is proposed to initiate action to formulate a uniform course of nursing education. The annual admission capacity will be 20 students in the Institute. An amount of Rs. 146.00 lakh is proposed for the purpose which includes infrastructural and faculty requirements.

2. ASSISTANCE TO PG MEDICAL EDUCATION

This is 100 percent Centrally sponsored scheme. 3 deptt. namely surgery, anatomy and pharmacology (Dravyaguna) deptt. are proposed for creating PG facilities in both the colleges. According to the guidelines of ISM&H, the grant would be provided for five years only. An amount of Rs. 43.46 Lakh is proposed under CSS for this purpose.

3. SCHEME FOR RE-ORIENTATION PROGRAMME

This is also a 100% Centrally sponsored scheme to upgrade the knowledge of ISM & H Personnel in the field like Kharsutra, Panch Karma and Yoga therapies. An amount of Rs. 6.47 lakh is proposed for this purpose during the financial year 2004-05.

4. SHORT TERM CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION (CME)

To up grade the knowledge of general practitioners of Indian system of medicines working in private and public sectors it has been proposed for implementation in the 10th plan period to make them aware of scientific developments and recent trends and advances in clinical practices. 80 members of rural and urban areas will participate in the programme. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh is proposed for this proposes during the financial year 2004-05.

11.3 HOMEOPATHY

Outlay proposed in annual plan 2004-05 for strengthening of Homeopathy is given below:

S.N.	Particulars	Amount
1	Establishment of Homeopathic Dispensaries	47.00
2	Establishment of DHO Office	8.31
3	Provision of vehicle and petrol etc.	4.50
4	Arrangement of Driver	0.72
5	Construction of Homeopathic dispensary building	7.00
6	Creation of posts in 6 DHO's offices	5.30
7	Establishment of Homoeopathic Dispensary (TSP)	3.15
8	Establishment of Homoeopathic Dispensary (SCP)	5.00
	Total	80.98

12 WATER SUPPLIES AND SANITATION

1. The State consists of 15651 revenue villages and 31008 hamlets. On 1st April, 2003 the status regarding the partially covered (PC) and non-covered (NC) habitations was 550 and 51 respectively. In the year 2003-04 the target is to provide drinking water facility in 252 PC and 19 NC habitations. As per investigation 24 habitations were found un-populated, hence 330 habitations will remain to be benefited beyond March, 2004. Out of 10098 schemes in rural areas, 7422 schemes (73%) are fully functional, 2352 schemes (23%) are partially functional and 324 scheme (3%) are non-functional. About 6514 gravity and pumping schemes are being maintained by Jal Sansthan and Peyjal Nigam, while the remaining single village scheme have from time to time being handed over to the Panchyats.

2. The Govt. of India has launched Sector Reform Project in 67 districts of the country. In the Uttaranchal State, Haridwar district has been selected under this programme. The completion date of Sector Reform Project is March, 2004. Out of released amount of Rs. 11.22 crores, till November, 2003, Rs. 5.11 crores has been utilised and the rest shall be utilised by March, 2004.

3. The Govt. of India has also launched another special programme, namely, "Swajal Dhara" on 25th December, 2002. which is based on the concept of community participation and demand-driven approach. The community will have to contribute 10% of the estimated

Capital cost, and 90% of the project cost will be met by the Central Govt. Since the programme is in demand driven approach, and the process of Panchayat election has been completed, the initial work of the implementation of this programme has been initiated. About 70 schemes have been selected and the GOI has released 1st Installment amounting Rs. 1.82 crores during the year 2003-04.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

In the Urban areas of the State as per the 1991 census, out of 63 towns the population of 45 towns is less than 20000, 15 towns have 20000 to 100000 and 3 towns have more than 100000 populations. As per available records 23 towns presently have adequate water supply and the remaining 40 towns need augmentation.

Government of India provides funds on 50:50 bases for augmentation/ reorganisation of water supply in towns having less than 20,000 population. In this category schemes of 18 towns have already been sanctioned and works are under execution. Augmentation/ reorganisation of additional towns, namely Harbertpur, Gopeshwar, Bhimtal, Kela Khera, and Champawat have been proposed in Tenth Five Year Plan

Out of 63 towns in the State only 20 towns have partial sewerage system and work for setting up augmentation of the sewerage system in 7 towns namely Dehradun, Rishikesh, Kashipur, Ramnagar, Haldwani, Nainital, Bhimtal and Almora, is in progress.

GANGA ACTION PLAN

Government of India launched the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) in the year 1985 for the abatement of pollution in the river Ganga. Out of 29 towns selected under Phase-I only two towns of Haridwar & Rishikesh fall in Uttaranchal. The works under Ganga Action Plan Phase-I were taken up in July, 1986 and were completed in March, 1994. The total outlay of GAP-I works was Rs. 15.00 crores and a sewage treatment capacity of 24.32 mld was created in these towns. Phase-II of Ganga Action Plan was started in the year 1993. Again, due to financial constraints no other town of Uttaranchal could be included in the second phase. On the intervention of Hon'ble Supreme Court nine other towns of Uttaranchal namely Badrinath, Joshimath, Gopeshwar, Karanprayag, Rudraprayag, Srinagar, Deoprayag, Uttarkashi and Ranipur (Haridwar) were also included in the Phase-II, with total outlay of Rs. 38.48 crores including Haridwar mainstream works of Rs. 6.48 crores. Flow of funds under this needs to be stepped up. Besides GOI does not allow internal sewers under Ganga Action Plan and these have to be provided by State Govt., which is constrained by shortage of resources. The

problem is compounded on account of growth of population and ever increasing floating population.

8. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the State Government to provide sufficient funds for proper O&M of GAP assets. In compliance of these order the State Government has already given its commitment to the Government of India and submitted an affidavit regarding its commitment in the Hon'ble Supreme Court to bear the cost of complete O&M cost of assets already created or to be created under GAP-I and GAP-II.

9. It has also been decided to undertake various other supplementary programmes like rainwater harvesting, catchment area treatment, revival of ponds/chal/khals by their desiltation and catchment treatment. The Govt. has also decided to launch, in a campaign mode, a programme of awareness building for harvesting and conservation of water, alongwith sanitation programmes.

PROPOSALS FOR ANNUAL PLAN 2004-05

1-Minimum Needs Programme

The Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission would come to a close in 2004. GOI has decided to conduct a fresh survey. For the coverage of expected balance of 107 NC and 908 PC habitations as on 1-4-2002 i.e. the beginning of the Tenth Plan, newly emerged habitations, and completion of continuing schemes, a provision of Rs. 440 crores has been made in the Tenth Five Year Plan In the year 2003-04 Rs. 300.00 lakh is allocated. An outlay of Rs. 2000.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05

2-Hand Pump Programme

The State Govt. has been continuously looking for low cost alternatives for reliable water supply in the rural areas of the State. Successful experiments and very positive responses from the people led to the State Govt. to launch a programme of Hand Pumps for augmentation of water supply in foot hills as well as specified areas at high altitudes. A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made in the Tenth Plan Rs. 4.07 crores have been released in the year 2003-2004. In view of the success of the scheme, and its low capital and O&M cost, an outlay of Rs.1500.00 lakh is being proposed for the the year 2004-05.

3-Augmentation and Reorganisation of Rural W/S

A total of 30383 habitations have already been covered by piped water supply schemes benefitting about 65-lakh population (as on 01-04-2003). Out of these schemes around 30% have outlived their design period, which require reorganization. A Provision of Rs. 80 crores to reorganise about 3000 schemes has been made in the Tenth Plan Rs. 2000

lakh has been allocated in the annual plan for 2003-04 and an outlay of Rs. 1800.00 lakh is proposed in the year 2004-05.

15% of total outlay under MNP, SCP, TSP & ARWSP is also proposed to be utilised for maintenance of 6514 Rural Water Supply schemes.

4-Rural Water Supply Schemes (State Sector)

Due to high capital and O&M cost of pumping schemes, it has been decided to take up only ongoing schemes and schemes where no other viable alternative exists. A provision of Rs 25 crores is made for the Tenth Plan and Rs. 400 lakh have been allocated in the Annual Plan 2003-2004. An amount of Rs. 400.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2004-05.

5-Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme(CSS)

The existing norms of ARWSP are based on population coverage, NC/PC habitations and water quality problems. The share of State of Uttaranchal on the basis of these norms is only Rs. 30.00 crores per annum. The important point to be considered here is that due to the widely dispersed habitations and the difficult terrain in the hills the cost of coverage and maintenance is very high. As already indicated the estimated requirement for providing a minimum rural water supply status in the State is around Rs. 700 crores. With the present norms of ARWSP, it will take around 25 year to achieve this, and there are limits to the funds that the State Govt. can provide from its own resources. A provision of Rs. 250 crores has been made under ARWSP in the Tenth Plan Out of this, Rs. 26.35 crores is being expected during the financial year 2003-2004. A provision of Rs. 23.00 crores is proposed for the year 2004-05 under CSS.

6-Water Conservation, Source recharge & Sustainability

As Stated earlier there is a serious problem of drying up and depletion of sources in Uttaranchal. Therefore, emphasis is being given on Rain Water Harvesting, construction of small check dams and treatment around the sources. In the year 2003-04, WRTDC Roorkee was requested to conduct a study to find out the reasons for depletion of sources and point out the remedial measures. The preliminary report for the two district namely Dehradun and Almora will be submitted by December, 2003. Under the Hon'ble Prime Minister Announcement Rs. 16.47 lakh is released as a first installment for the rejuvenation and augmentation of 240 traditional water sources. Work under PM announcement is in progress and it is expected that the fund shall be utilised by March, 2004.

7-SWAJAL DHARA(100%)

Government of India has been emphasizing the need for taking up community based Rural Water Supply Programmes, and has now decided to open up the reform initiative in the Rural Drinking Water Supply Sector throughout the country. wherein the Panchyats/ communities would plan, implement, operate, maintain and manage all drinking water schemes. The cost of projects excluding community contribution will be fully met by Govt. of India.

The State Government has designated the Project Management Unit, SWAJAL Project as the nodal agency for the State. It is proposed to take up around 70 schemes in the first phase for which a provision of Rs. 400.00 lakh is being made for the year 2004-05.

8 URBAN WATER SUPPLY Reorganization

All the 63 towns of Uttaranchal are having piped water supply. However only 23 towns have adequate water supply. The remaining 40 towns need augmentations of water supply and extension of the distribution system. The estimated requirement of funds for these towns to provide water supply for design demand is of the order of Rs. 350.00 crores. A provision of Rs. 200.00 crores has been made in the Tenth Five Year Plan in the State Sector. In the Annual Plan 2003-04 Rs. 13.00 crores have been allocated and an outlay of Rs. 1400.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05.

9-Sewerage Schemes

Out of 63 towns in Uttaranchal only 20 towns, have partial sewerage facilities. Reorganisation and extension of sewerage system in these towns has been proposed. Besides, adequate coverage of GAP towns, extension of sewerage schemes in the towns having tourist and religious importance like Kedarnath, Gangotri, Yumnotri and Auli are also included in the Tenth Plan

An amount of Rs. 50 crores is being proposed in the Tenth Five Year Plan as against requirement of Rs. 150 crores for these towns and Dhams of Uttaranchal. Rs.600.00 lakh have been allocated for annual plan 2003-04 and a provision of Rs. 600.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05.

10-Ganga Action Plan (O&M)

Pollution abatement schemes executed under Ganga Action Plan are to be maintained by the State Government as per requirement of NRCD, Govt. of India. A provision of Rs 20

crores has been made in the Tenth Plan for this. An amount of Rs. 500.00 lakh has been allocated in the annual plan 2003-04 and Rs. 500.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05.

11- Accelerated Urban Water Supply Scheme(50:50)

Government of India provides funds on 50:50 basis for augmentation/reorganisation of water supply in towns having less than 20,000 population as per 1991 census. In this category 23 towns have been selected under this programme. Out of these 18 schemes costing Rs. 38.72 crores have already been sanctioned. Rs. 15.10 crores have been released by GOI and Rs. 13.85 crores by the State Government. Thus, Rs. 9.77 crores remains to be released. More towns may be selected in future, hence a provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made in the Tenth Five Year Plan under AUWSP. 50% of which i.e. Rs. 25 crore will be shared by State Sector and balance Rs. 25 crore will be shared by the Central Sector. An outlay of Rs 500.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 of which Rs 250.00 is State share.

12- GANGA ACTION PLAN (PHASE-II) (100%)

In order to prevent pollution of the river Ganga it is proposed to cover 10 towns in under Ganga Action Plan Phase-II. An amount of Rs. 30.00 crores have been proposed for these towns under GAP to be financed from Central Sector by the National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) New Delhi. The cost of land and 6% centage charges are to be borne by the State Govt. A provision of Rs. 10 crores was proposed for the Annual Plan 2003-2004, but only Rs 3 crores are expected to be released. A provision of Rs. 500.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan 2004-05.

A special assistance to the tune of approx. Rs. 26.00 crores has been requested for new sewerage treatment schemes of Hardwar and Rishikesh in view of the ensuing Kumbh Mela from GOI. This has been necessitated because of the fact that these schemes could not be covered under GAP-II due to CCEA funding constraints, and their essentiality with reference to the basic objectives of the GAP and actual requirements for pollution abatement in these locations. Out of above five schemes proposals Rs. 14.29 crores have been sent to GOI and two more scheme costing about Rs. 18.00 crores shall be submitted in near future.

13- STATE HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT CELL(100%)

State Human Resource Development Cell is functioning under the aegis of the Project Management Unit, Uttaranchal Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project. The Government of India finances this programme as 100% grant. The objective of HRD Cell is to facilitate the community to own-up the scheme and build the capacity to operate and

maintain the water supply and sanitation scheme on their own without any external support. and to provide in service training/orientation programme/workshop for sector professionals for adopting sector reform polices. The Govt. of India has already sanctioned a project amounting to Rs. 86.13 lakh and released the first installment of Rs. 43 lakh The GOI has discontinued this programme w.e.f. February, 2003. Out of Rs. 43.00 lakh unspent balance of Rs. 21.73 lakh is available with SWAJAL which shall be utilised as per instruction of GOI.

14- TOTAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN (80:20%)

The Total Sanitation Campaign Programme is underway in Haridwar District alongwith the Sector Reform Project. The total cost of the project is Rs. 172 lakh, out of which State Govt. share is Rs. 34.56 lakh The Govt. of India had released first installment of Rs. 34.62 lakh and accordingly State share of Rs. 7.00 lakh has been released.

The Total Sanitation Campaign Programme for six other Districts of the State (Almora, Bageshwar, Uttarkashi, Tehri Garhwal, Pauri Garhwal & Rudraprayag) have been sanctioned by the Govt. of India. The project cost is Rs. 25.90 crores of which State share is Rs. 5.18 crores. Under Total Sanitation Campaign Programme remaining 6 districts at a project cost of Rs. 27.82 crores of which State share is Rs. 6.50 crores (excluding Haridwar) are proposed to be taken up. A total outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakh including a State share of Rs. 200.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05.

15- INFORMATION EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC) (100%)

The objective of the programme is to create awareness and demand generation regarding safe and sustainable health and hygiene practices among the rural community. This programme is to be launched in conjunction with Swajaldhara programme for propogating demand responsive approach in the water supply and sanitation sector. The districts proposed to be covered under this programme are Almora, Bageshwar, Uttarkashi, Tehri Garhwal and Pauri Garhwal. The total project cost is Rs. 175.35 lakh This programme is funded by G.O.I. as a 100% grant. The Govt. of India has released Rs. 87.675 lakh during the financial year 2002-2003. The GOI has discontinued this programme w.e.f. February, 2003. Unspent balance shall be utilised as per GOI instruction. The GOI is contemplating to finance the IEC under a new programme likely to be announced shortly. A outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is proposed in the year 2004-05.

16- SECTOR REFORM PROJECT, HARIDWAR (100%)

The Govt. of India has launched sector reform project in 67 districts of the country. In the Uttarakhand State, Haridwar district has been selected under this programme. The major emphasis sector reform project is mainly three fold; demand driven approach, community participation and operation & maintenance by the community. The planning phase is underway and the implementation phase will begin in the month of April, 2003. The project cost is Rs. 40.00 crores, out of which the Govt. of India share is Rs. 37.50 crores and community share is Rs. 2.50 crores. The Govt. of India has released Rs. 11.22 crores and expenditure till October, 2003 is Rs. 3.75 crores. An outlay of Rs. 1500.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-05.

17- Mega Schemes for Additional Funds

For the augmentation of water supply to Dehradun town from Bijapur Canal Rs. 5 crores has been sanctioned as 100% grant from G.O.I. during financial year 2001-2002. Besides this Rs. 167.42 crores are required for Nanghat gravity scheme costing Rs. 43.57 crores, Dehradun Water Supply Scheme Rs. 45.08 crores and Mussoorie Water Supply Scheme Rs. 20.48 crores, Gangolihat pumping w/s Rs. 7.80 crores, Replacement of rising main Ranikhet-Tarikhhet Rs. 3.45 crores and Construction of 2500 Hand Pumps amounting to Rs. 47.04 crores, where acute problem of water supply exist. Nanghat water supply scheme for district Pauri has been sanctioned by Government of India. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 40 crores is being made in the Tenth Plan Till date no allocation has been made but a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made in the Annual Plan 2004-05.

18-Sewerage Schemes

GOI has sanctioned 100% grant for Almora Sewerage System. For the sewerage disposal in Almora town Rs. 11 crores was sanctioned during financial year 2001-2002. A proposal of Rs. 159.20 crores has been send to the Government of India for the Sewerage Scheme of Mussoorie costing Rs. 20.75 crores, Dehradun costing Rs. 66.62 crores, Kotdwar costing Rs. 14.77 crores, Dugadda costing Rs. 4.35 crores, Haldwani costing Rs. 24.48 crores and Pithoragarh costing Rs. 28.23 crores. Pithoragarh & Haldwani Sewerage scheme have been sanctioned by Government of India. A provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made in the Tenth Five Year Plan No allocation made in the year 2003-04 and an outlay of Rs. 400.00lakh is being proposed as additional demand in the year 2004-05.

EXTERNALLY AIDED SCHEMES

World bank assisted water supply schemes (SWAJAL) PHASE-I

Govt. of India has received a loan from the IBRD towards the cost of Uttar Pradesh/Uttaranchal Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project(SWAJAL). This Project was executed with a community participation approach in which the community contributes about 10% of the cost of the projects. As against an original target of 650 villages, schemes have been completed in 857 villages in Uttaranchal. The closure date of the current project was May, 2003.

Encouraged by the success of the project the Govt. of Uttaranchal has proposed to the GOI and World Bank a follow on project at an estimated cost of Rs. 500 crores to cover an additional 2500 villages. The Project concept document of Swajal Project-II had been submitted to the World Bank through Rajeev Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission Government of India. The Identification Mission World Bank has visited the State in October, 2003 for appraisal of the Swajal Project-II. The Identification Mission has intimated vide its Aide Memorie this the World Bank through IBRD will finance to tune of 100 million US Dollar. GOUA should finance 20 million US Dollar, the community will have to finance to the tune of 10 million US Dollar. So that the estimate cost of the SWAJAL Phase-II will be 113 million US Dollar. An outlay of Rs. 900.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

13 URBAN DEVELOPMENT

While investments have been made in the rural areas under a variety of development schemes and special Rural Development Programmes, the needs relating to infrastructure and civic amenities in the urban areas have not received the required attention and resource deployment. Over the past few years, in the wake of the 74th Constitutional Amendment, the urban local bodies have been largely dependent for their resources on devolution from the State Finance Commission and whatever resources they can raise themselves. On their part, the Urban Local Bodies have generally been sluggish and not very enthusiastic in generating adequate sources at their level.

Consequently there has been a continuous deterioration in the physical environment and quality of life in the urban areas, aggravated by widening gap between demand and supply of essential services and infrastructure and increasing population pressure in the urban centers. The worst sufferers are the poor, whose access to the basic services like drinking water, sanitation, education and basic health services is shrinking. In Dehradun alone, there

are over a 100 slums with a population of 1.5 lakhs ie 33% of total of the town. The position is not very different in towns like Rudrapur, Haldwani, Kashipur, Haridwar, where new slums are coming up due to migration of population not only from upper hills but from the adjoining rural areas.

Therefore there is an urgent need to frame policies for the neglected urban sector, with a thrust on areas like Urban sewerage, Solid waste Management, water supply, slum improvement and infrastructure development in general, and to find resources to meet these challenges. The State Govt. has taken certain initiatives in this directions, which are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

Revolving Fund: This concept was established with a view to supplementing the resources of the local bodies through interest free loans by Government for infrastructure development projects. During the last three years an amount of Rs. 3000 lakhs rupees has been allocated to the urban local bodies under this scheme. 70% of the funds under this are to be spent on basic amenities and 30% on income generating schemes. Based on actual experience, re-orientation of this scheme is under consideration.

Finance Commission: Following the creation of a separate State of Uttaranchal, a State Finance Commission was set up. The Commission has submitted its report/recommendations regarding devolution of funds to the ULBs. These are based mainly on the population, geographical area, location and efficiency in tax collections/revenue generation.

The following other initiatives are also being taken with a view to strengthening the financial position of the local bodies, resource generation for specific projects, and more effective planning for development of urban infrastructure and civic amenities.

- (1) To bring uniformity in the property tax collection system in all ULBs, Self-Assessment of Property Tax system is proposed to be introduced, which will not only help to eradicate corruption but will also improve the collection of taxes.
- (2) The State Government has also initiated measures to help the ULBs in planning and streamlining of financial management through Municipal Accounting Reforms. At present, all the ULBs are following Cash Based Accounting System popularly called "Single Entry Accounting System" for maintaining their accounts. This system fails to provide information on the financial performance and financial position, to the ULBs

or to the external users, as it lacks completeness or accuracy of accounting data. A project to 'convert the Cash-based Single Entry Accounting System to the Accrual-based Double Entry Accounting System' has, therefore, been undertaken with the objective of bringing about improved Financial Management, responsibility in Accounting, strengthening/introduction of Internal Controls, reduction/Elimination in duplication of work, and a new Accounting Manual.

(3) For all the 63 ULBs of the State a project for preparation of GIS based digitized maps has been launched. GIS will be used for city planning and maintaining various facilities in the city and for Property Enumeration and Mapping for increasing revenue. Property reassessment will be one of the most critical uses of the geographic information system, apart from facilitating urban infrastructure planning and bringing about greater efficiency in execution of works and their subsequent maintenance. A web based GIS will link all concerned departments together and all relevant applications will be available online and people will have access to all the activities and information about their respective local bodies through the net. Expenditure on this project will be around Rs. 600 lakhs in the year 2003-04. It is proposed to draw and dovetail resources from various related departments to complete this very important and ambitious project by the end of 2004.

(4) Rapid growth and urbanisation is causing severe environmental degradation and pollution problems, especially in cities like Dehradun, Haridwar, etc. Environmental pollution problems in the highly populated cities are due not only to poor management of solid waste, but also due to inefficient operation of industries and their inadequate environmental management, and vehicular pollution. Generally, solid waste problems transcend traditional environmental boundaries and contribute to air, water and soil pollution over a much larger area.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has also directed that SMW rules, 2000 (GOI) have to be implemented by all ULB's. Keeping in view the urgency and criticality of the issue, a detailed project is being launched under which town wise report and proposals will be prepared, and potential sources of external and institutional financing will also be identified. Efforts will also be made to obtain financial support under various environment related schemes.

In the meanwhile, collaborative efforts are being made along with NGOs and concerned citizens to specifically address the problem of plastic waste/pollution in the urban areas.

- (5) In order to address the problem of urban slums, it is proposed to develop a comprehensive policy. The GIS mapping data is going to be utilised for this purpose.
- (6) For more transparency in the working of all the local bodies a website is being created, in which all relevant applications etc will be available online and people will have access to all the activities and information about their respective local body through the net. For this computerization of all local bodies along with Urban Development Directorate has to be done.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1- SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHRI ROZGAR YOJNA (SJSRY)

This is a 75:25 Central Sponsored. The purpose of the scheme is to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed poor through self-employment or wage employment. In Uttaranchal SUDA was formed in July 2001 only. Hence the expenditure has not kept pace with the release of funds. However, the set up has now been strengthened and the pace of expenditure is picking up. The Central allocations in respect of this scheme have not yet been indicated. In anticipation an outlay of Rs. 125.40 lakh in the Central Sector and Rs. 41.80 lakh as State Share is being proposed for the year 2004-2005.

2- NATIONAL SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (NSDP):-

The aim of this scheme is to improve the infrastructure of urban slums by providing basic amenities such as drinking water, sanitation, pavements, roads, education, health, community toilets and community centres, so that the environmental conditions of the slums can be improved. It is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. For the year 2000-01 a sum of 182 lakhs was released and the previous balance as on 1-4-2000 was 49.49 lakhs Expenditure in the financial year 2001-02 was 73.86 lakhs and in financial year 2002-03 up to January 2003 it was 120.40 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 220 lakh in centre sector and Rs. 175.00 lakh in State sector is being proposed. for 2004-05.

3- INTEGRATED LOW COST SANITATION PROGRAMME (ILCS)

The purpose of this scheme is to convert dry latrines to flush latrines and to build new latrines so that overall hygiene is improved and scavengers can be liberated from this degrading vocation. Under this scheme 45% subsidy is given by Govt. of India., 5% has to be contributed by the beneficiary and 50% is provided as a loan. An outlay of Rs.190.10 lakh under CSS is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

4- VALMIKI AMBEDKAR AWAS YOJANA (VAMBAY) (Centrally Sponsored 100%)

The objective of VAMBAY is primarily to provide shelter or upgrade the existing shelter for shelterless members of the economically weaker sections and people living below the poverty line in urban slums. Rs. 36.00 lakhs were released by GOI for the year 2001-02, and Rs. 160.15 lakhs has been sanctioned for the year 2002-03. Identification of beneficiaries has been completed in Dehradun & Haridwar Districts, and actual construction of shelters shall commence shortly. An outlay of Rs. 459.40 lakh was approved for 2003-04. An outlay of Rs. 400 lakh under CSS is being proposed for the year 2004-2005.

5- INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM TOWNS (IDSMT)

In Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plans 19 towns have been selected for the implementation of this scheme. During 2001-02, Rs. 548.19 lakhs, Rs. 500.17 lakhs and Rs.177.27 lakhs, respectively were sanctioned for Dehradun, Haldwani-Kathgodam and Pithoragarh. For 2003-04 an outlay of 400 lakhs has been approved in which the proposed Central Share was Rs. 240 lakhs and State share was Rs.160 lakhs. Same amount is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

6- NAINITAL LAKE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Nainital is frequently referred to as the Lake District. Apart from the famous Nainital (Naini) lake the district has a number of other lakes viz. Bhimtal, Naukuchia Tal, Sat Tal, Khurpa Tal, etc. Over the years these lakes had deteriorated considerably for various reasons, and only small, adhoc, interventions had been made from time to time. The need for a comprehensive effort for the re-generation of these lakes and development of the areas around them had been felt for some time. A project to be taken up under the National Lake Conservation Project had been prepared several years ago, but this could not be funded and no meaningful progress had been possible. In this background, the alternate Hydro Energy

Center (AHEC), IIT Roorkee, was given the task of preparing a detailed project report. A proposal with a cost estimate of Rs. 9800.00 lakhs had been submitted to National River Conservation Directorate, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Govt. of India. The Ministry of Environment and Forest, Govt. of India has in principal agreed to sanction the project with a Central share of 70% and State Share being 30%.

As the above mentioned scheme will take some time to be implemented the State Govt., out of its own resources has already commenced works on the Balia Nala, which is the main outfall of the Naini lake, and a vital component of the larger project. Since the Balia Nala is located in a landslide prone and extremely fragile area, it was felt that immediate measures for slope stabilisation and strengthening of the drainage system need to be taken without waiting for work to commence on the remaining components of the project. In the year 2002-03 Rs. 700.00 lakhs has already been spent mainly on masonry work to protect the flanks. This work is being executed by the Irrigation Department, Govt. of Uttaranchal, and an outlay of Rs. 850.00 lakhs has been approved for the year 2003-04 towards the State Share of the larger project. For the year 2004-05 Rs. 700.00 lakh state share is being proposed against proposed central sector outlay of Rs. 3080.00 lakh.

HARIDWAR ARDHKUMBH

The Ardh kumbh Mela will be celebrated during the period 15 December 2003 to 30 April, 2004 at Haridwar. The State Government has formulated a detailed project proposal, encompassing permanent infrastructure facilities and other arrangements for the pilgrims. This envisages an expenditure of Rs. 205 crores. This project has been submitted to the Planning Commission and the Govt. of India for Special Additional Central Assistance, as has been done earlier for Nasik and Ujjain.

An amount of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs was sanctioned by Planning Commission as special ACA in the year 2001-02 and State Government has provided an amount of Rs. 5000.00 lakhs in the State budget in the year 2002-03. Against the total funds of Rs. 6000.00 lakhs sanctions of Rs. 5906.00 lakhs have already been issued for major works.

A high level committee under the chairmanship of Minister for Urban Development has been constituted to review and oversee the planning and implementation of different works. A full time Mela Adhikari has been appointed with headquarters at Haridwar and other committee has been set up in local level to ensure close and continuous monitoring and

consultations with various religious bodies, ashramas and other non officials in the context of the arrangements to be made for the Mela.

An outlay of Rs. 5000.00 lakhs has been approved for the Annual Plan 2003-04, assuming that Special Additional Central Assistance to the tune of around Rs. 10000 lakhs would also be provided by the Planning Commission/Government of India.

Initiative for Strengthening of Urban Infrastructure

As indicated earlier, it is proposed to re-orient the ongoing Revolving Fund scheme in the year 2003-2004. It is proposed to do this by setting up an Urban Infrastructure Fund. The objective would be to provide a source of funding for specific projects identified on the basis of felt need and inter-re prioritisation. The details in this regards are being presently worked out. Inter alia, some of the new initiatives mentioned earlier, are proposed to be financed from this fund. An outlay of Rs. 380.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2004-2005.

14 INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

In communicating the plans, policies, public welfare programs and development works of the government to the people, Information Department plays a vital role. The department, through different communication mediums, disseminates the publicity information. For the Annual Plan year 2004-05 proposed outlay for the Departmental schemes is Rs. 106.00 lakh. The estimated expenditure has been to the tune of Rs.49.49 Lakh in district sector schemes and Rs 56.00 Lakh for State sector schemes. It may be recalled that in the year 2003-04, the total agreed outlay was Rs. 80.55 Lakh, out of which Rs. 43.55 Lakh was earmarked for district sector and Rs. 37 Lakh for State sector schemes. However, the proposed outlay for year 2004-05 will exceed the limit due to variation in district sector scheme approved by the district level plan committee by Rs. 5.94 Lakh and variation in State sector scheme by Rs. 19 Lakh The variation in State sector is due to the announcements made by the Honorable Chief Minister, in respect the Library of Press Club, Dehradun to an amount of Rs. 25 Lakh The nature of the departmental schemes is publicity oriented and all the activities conducted under these schemes focus on the welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes communities. On the directives of the Government, wherever possible, a separate provision according to the norms was executed in the Special Component Plan (total outlay which flow to SCP is Rs. 16.90 Lakh, that includes district sector scheme of Rs. 9.40

Lakh and State Sector Scheme of Rs. 7.50 Lakh) and Tribal Sub Plan (Rs. 3.0 Lakh in State Sector). The explanatory comments of the proposed scheme is following:

District Sector

1- Song & Drama Scheme

The selected cultural troupes also carry out publicity and information dissemination through there programs. Education, Prohibition, Drinking water, Cleanliness based policies of the government are made public through these programs. About 500 such programs are proposed worth Rs. 13.02 Lakh outlay in the financial year 2004-05. In this scheme Rs. 2.47 Lakh flows to special component plan, targeting 98 programmes.

2- Kisan Mela Exhibition

Under this, the publicity work is to be carried out through organizing exhibitions. In the same way, dept. Organizes exhibition in the Various District in Under this plan the year 2004-05 expenditure of Rs. 4.51 Lakh for organizing 175 exhibitions. In this scheme Rs. 0.86 Lakh flows to special component plan, targeting 34 exhibitions based on Upliftment programme and policies for SC.

3- Reorganization of Information Center (Strengthening of Information Center)

Information centers all over the State are vital source of information to the people of all sections of the society. To fulfill this urgent need Newspaper, Magazines and reference works are regularly displayed for the readers at these centers. Scrutinisation of Newspapers and Magazines has been integral part of the exercise usually carried out at the 17 information centers. Subsequently file prepared at the daily basis is sent to the concerned district Magistrate from the center, and any other high official if and when the center is asked to do so. In order to carry out the above task proposal worth Rs.6.08 Lakh for year 2004-05. In this scheme Rs. 1.16 Lakh flows to special component plan, according to norms and directions.

4- Strengthening of Distt. Information Offices

In the era of information revolution and the new modes and means of mass communication and public relations, for effective and wide publicity of Government plan, policies, developmental activity & social Welfares Programs, new techniques and equipments utilization is proposed to strengthen the district information offices

established in all the 13 Districts of the State. In the previous year all the Information Offices, were equipped with computers. In year 2004-05 for the hardware, software support services in 13 districts including the consultancy expertise and networking etc. estimated expense is Rs. 3.34 Lakh, and other equipment/computer furniture needs expense of Rs. 2.7 Lakh and Rs. 0.19 Lakh is proposed for other expenses is needed. It is also proposed to undertake construction of media center in Udham Singh Nagar costing Rs. 3 Lakh and repairs of existing office buildings at Chamoli for Rs. 1.5 Lakh and that of Pithoragarh for Rs. 1.78 Lakh These civil works is shown as new schemes in proposals. Under this scheme, in financial year 2004-05 total outlay Rs. 12.51 Lakh is proposed in which Rs. 6.23 Lakh will be for continuing schemes. In this scheme Rs. 2.38 Lakh flows to special component plan, according to norms.

5- Photography scheme

Under this head, photographs of programme of V.V.I.P.'s, different development works are produced and subsequently published through News Papers, Magazines, and other ways. For the purpose of exhibitions big sized photographs are developed for publicity. In the financial year 2004-05 the expenditure of Rs. 4.21 Lakh for 850 Photo coverage has been proposed. In this scheme Rs. 0.80 Lakh flows to special component plan, targeting 170-photo coverage.

6- Publication Scheme

Under this plan whereas, for the year 2004-05 the gross expenditure of Rs. 9.16 Lakh has been proposed. Under this plan district wise *vikas pustika* (approximately 3000 copies yearly in per district) publication is proposed based on developmental works/ achievements. The total physical target will be 39,000 copies of the publication. In this scheme Rs. 1.74 Lakh flows to special component plan, according to norms and directions, targeting 7500 copies of publications.

State Sector

1- Production of Films-Newsreel Production /-film unit (documentary production)

Under this head, producing films/ documentaries, publicity work is carried out. By producing documentaries on the subjects like achievements, development works, development related program's of the government and flashing them out through different channels including Door Darshan, publicity is done. News reels/ news

capsule are also produced to be used for the purpose mentioned. In the financial year 2004-05 the target of making two documentaries and 120 news reel/news capsule has been laid down. The estimated expenditure Rs.12.00 Lakh (6.00 Lakh for film unit and 6.00 Lakh for News reels/N.C.). In this scheme an outlay of Rs. 3 Lakh flow to SCP by which 30 newsreels and one documentary film will be made.

2- Song and Drama project

In this scheme, the policies of government, programmes are publicized by the empanelling cultural troupes, to spread awareness in villages. For this, in the financial year of 2004-05, an outlay has been kept for Rs.6.00 Lakh, with a target of 240 programmes. In this scheme an outlay of Rs. 1.5 Lakh flow to SCP by which 60 cultural programmes will be performed.

3- Tribal Sub Plan-01-Song & Drama / 02-Kishan Mela Exhibition

Upliftment programs for tribal public conducted by government the exhibitions shows and selected cultural troupes also carry out publicity and information dissemination through there programs. About 80-song and drama program are proposed worth Rs. 2.0 Lakh and 10 exhibitions proposed worth Rs. 1.0 Lakh The total outlay in the financial year 2004-05, is proposed for Rs. 3.0 Lakh, under this scheme.

4-Kisan Mela exhibition

Exhibitions are effective medium to publicize the government's achievements and developmental works. For financial year 2004-05, on the basis of an estimate of Rs. 3.00 Lakh expenditure, to organize 15 such exhibitions. In this scheme an outlay of Rs. 1 Lakh flow to SCP by which 05 exhibitions will be conducted.

5- Press Information Services/establishment of Press Clubs in UA

Under this schemes Rs.25.00 Lakh expenditure is proposed for establishing of library of Press Club, Dehradun in compliance with the announcement of Honorable Chief Minister announcement number 46/2003/Information Department vide letter number 147/Mu Ma Ka-3/46 *ghoshana public 03 dated 27.11.03* This development has caused a variation in State sector outlay limits. It is to be mentioned that the agreed outlay of this scheme in annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 5 lakh There is no proposal for the outlay flow to SCP due to inbuilt nature of work.

6. Publication Project

In communicating the plans, policies, public welfare programmes and development works of the government to the people Departmental publication plays vital role. The department, through publication, disseminates the development related publicity information's, and public welfare programmes. Under this, for proposed 7 publications, gross expenditure to the tune of Rs. 7.00 Lakh is to be estimated for the year 2004-05. In this scheme an outlay of Rs. 2 Lakh flow to SCP by which 30 by which one publication will be produced for Scheduled Caste, specially.

15 SOCIAL WELFARE

15.1 WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTE, SCHEDULED TRIBES

A Bahuuddeshiya Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam has also been set up in the State to provide self employment and income generating Schemes to persons belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Minorities, Handicapped, Sanik Kalyan and women living below poverty line. The various Finance and Development Corporations of erstwhile State of Uttar Pradesh have been merged into Uttaranchal Bahuuddeshiya Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam. This Nigam will implement the various socio-economic activities for the benefit of these communities. The Nigam will also serve as a channelizing agency for all the National Finance and Development corporations making funds available for the economic development of these people.

VISION

- Educational development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Handicapped Persons and Minorities.
- Pre-examination coaching for Civil & Allied Services, Engineering, Medical and other competitive examinations.
- Training to develop the skills of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- Economic development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Handicapped Persons and Minorities.
- Protection of Civil Rights of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

- Social Security and Welfare of Old Age Persons and of Persons with Disabilities.

STRATEGY

- To provide more educational facilities to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes by establishing more hostels.
- To provide pre-examination coaching to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Handicapped Persons and Minorities' candidates for preparing themselves for Civil & Allied Service and other competitive examinations, it is proposed to send the selected candidates in reputed coaching centres at Delhi on Govt. expenses.
- To develop the skills of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes by establishing more I.T.Is. and Vocational Training Centres.
- To develop the economic level of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Handicapped Persons and Minorities by financing them through Uttaranchal Bahuddeshiya Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam.
- To protect the Civil Rights of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by implementing the PCR Act more effectively.
- To provide social security and welfare of aged, infirm and destitute persons by establishing the Home for them & by implementing the pension schemes more effectively.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULE CASTES

The total population of Scheduled Caste in 13 district of Uttranchal is about 19% of the total population of Uttranchal. The economic status of the Scheduled Caste families is very poor. They have few assets and generally depend on Agriculture labour and the other low income occupations. According to the census of 1991, the literacy percentage among the Scheduled Caste is only 46 percent which is quite low compared to the general literacy percentage of 57.8 percent. The Scheduled Caste female literacy is only 20 percent.

The Problems faced by the Scheduled caste are manifold and are of complicated nature. These mainly relate to illiteracy, economic backwardness, poor living conditions, occupational problems and atrocities. Social welfare department is mainly concerned with human resources developments through education, Training etc. Bahuudeshia Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam has been set up to implement various schemes for economic upliftment.

The Govt. of India and the State Govt. have accorded highest priority to the rehabilitation of scavengers. A survey has been conducted to assess a number of dry latrines available in the Urban areas to convert them into wet latrines, No. of persons engaged in cleaning and persons dependent on them. The survey reveals that still 8704 dry latrines are in operation and 1965 persons are engaged in this inhuman occupation. Govt. orders have been issued to all Town Areas/Municipalities/Nagar Nigam to get these dry latrines converted into wet latrines through enforcement of various provisions of Municipalities Act. The Social Welfare department will make efforts for their rehabilitation by setting up Sanitary Marts and self employments activities.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Govt. of India has declared 5 tribes Viz. Tharu, Buxas, Bhotia, Jaunsari and Raji as Scheduled Tribes. The Scheduled Tribes concentration is located in hilly and Tarai Belt of the State. According to 1991 census the Total Tribal population of the State was 2,11,864. About 63 percent of the tribal population resides in hill area of the State. Many of these Tribes live in strategically important Border areas which makes their position sensitive. Various schemes of educational economic and social development under the Tribal development sector are implemented under the Tribal Development Sector.

Top priority has been given to the education sector. Under the educational programme establishment/construction of Hostels for S.T. Boys and girls, grants to tribal students for pre-metric scholarship, establishment/construction/expansion and maintenance of A.T.S. were undertaken. The A.T.S were upgraded up to high school standard. Rate for fooding in A.T.S is presently Rs. 550/- per students per month. Grant is also provided to voluntary organization to run Primary School in Tribal areas.

Upgradation of merit, Book-Banks, Coaching & allied Schemes, Vocational training have also being proposed.

For the Economic development of Scheduled Tribes, Integrated Tribal Development Projects for primitive as well as for the dispersed trials are being implemented on IRDP/SGSY pattern in which different poverty eradication schemes for Scheduled Tribes, have been launched according to the need of the area and population. Under these projects, the programmes relating to agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, cottage and village industries and other supporting schemes on minor irrigation, cooperative and scheme of infrastructure development are taken.

1. CENTRALLY SPONSERED SCHEMES

A. Continuing Schemes

(1) Libration of Scavengers

The Govt. of India and the State Govt. have accorded highest priority to the rehabilitation of scavengers. It is 100% Centrally Sponsered Scheme and implemented in Uttaranchal through Uttaranchal Bahuddeshiya Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam Ltd. The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-07 is Rs. 100.00 lakh while the anticipated expenditure in 2002-03 is Rs. 30.00 lakh and the amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh have been proposed for Annual Plan 2004-05.

(2) Share Capital to Bahuddeshiya Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam

A Bahuudeshia Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam has been set up in the State to provide self employment and income generating Schemes to persons belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Minorities, Handicapped etc. living below poverty line. The ratio of Central Share and State Share is 49:51 under this scheme. The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-2007 as State Share and Rs. 196.00 lakh Central Share. An outlay of Rs. 51.00 lakh is being proposed as State Share for year 2004-05.

(3) Post Matric Scholarship

Top Priority has been assigned to the educational development of Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes with main focus on girl- students. For this purpose 100% scholarships are provided by Govt. of India to students studying in Post Matric classes at the different rates.

(4) Book Bank

The scheme provides books, almirah and rack etc. to the students studying in medical and engineering. The scheme includes 50% share of State and 50% of central share. The total cost of one set is Rs. 25,000/- provides to one group of two students. The proposed outlay for year 2004-05 is Rs. 11.00 lakh as State Share and Rs. 11.00 lakh as Central Share.

(5) Scholarship to students whose parents are engaged in unclean profession

It is a centrally sponsored scheme with the ratio of 50% central share and 50% State share. The scheme provides the scholarship for ten month only to the students studying in

prematric classes, whose parents are engaged in unclean profession. The scheme provides Rs. 25 per month for class 1 to 5, Rs. 40 per month for class 6 to 8 and Rs. 60 per month for class 9 & 10. Besides an adhoc grant of Rs. 500 per student is provided to students of all classes. The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-07 is Rs. 100 lakh while the anticipated expenditure in 2003-04 is Rs. 6.55 lakh and the same amount of Rs. 16.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2004-05.

(6) Upgradation of Merit of SC/ST students

It is 100% centrally sponsored scheme for arranging remedial and special coaching for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students studying in class IX to XII. While remedial coaching aims at removing deficiencies in school subjects, special coaching is provided with a view to prepare students for competitive examinations for entry into professional courses like engineering and medical. The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-07 is Rs. 250 lakh, the anticipated expenditure for 2003-04 is Rs. 0.15 lakh and the outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2004-05.

(7) SCA under SCP for Economic Development of SCs

It is 100% centrally sponsored scheme under SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE. It contains mainly four sub- schemes:

- (1) Training Programme for SCs to make them skilled.
- (2) Self employment to Scheduled Castes persons, belonging to BPL. In this scheme the financial assistance as a subsidy of Rs. 10,000 or 50% of the project cost, whichever is less, provides to beneficiaries through Banks. Under this scheme beneficiaries may choose, as per their experience and interest, the Agricultural Sector, Small Scale Business, Transport, Milk Cattles, Animal Husbandry etc.
- (3) Shops Construction for SCs. The scheme provides the financial assistance of Rs. 38,000 per beneficiary for const. of one shop in Urban, Semi Urban and other Commercial Places. Out of Rs. 38,000 the amount of Rs. 6,000 is as subsidy and rest of amount is a loan without intt., which is repayable in 120 equal monthly instalments. Beneficiary should be a Scheduled Castes person, belonging to BPL.
- (4) Other Schemes to Create Assets for SCs. The scheme provides the financial assistance to Scheduled Castes persons, belonging to BPL for creating the assets viz. Agricultural Land, Motel/Dhaba, Workshop etc. The amount of Rs. 6,000 is as subsidy and rest of amount is a loan without interest., which is repayable in 120 equal monthly instalments.

(8) Exp. under Atrocity Act and PCR Act

It is 50% centrally sponsored scheme for implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 which includes the provision of adequate facilities including legal aid and providing relief & rehabilitation to the victims/dependents of atrocities. The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-07 is Rs. 224.12 lakh while the anticipated expenditure in 2003-04 is Rs. 39.00 lakh and the amount of Rs. 40.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2004-05.

(9) SCA for Development of Buxas/Raji (PTG)

It is 100% centrally sponsored scheme provides the assistance to Tribals and Buxas/Rajis (PTG) as Economic Development and Creating Infra Structure for their benefits. Creating the infra structures for benefits of Tribals & PTGs includes the const. of house, drinking water, irrigation, khadanja etc. The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-07 is Rs. 3000 lakh while the anticipated expenditure in 2003-04 is Rs. 83.00 lakh and the same amount of Rs. 83.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2004-05.

(10) SCA under TSP for Economic Development of STs

It is 100% centrally sponsored scheme provides the assistance to Tribals as Economic Development and Creating Infra Structure for their benefits. The Economic Development Programmes includes the self employment scheme which provides the self employment to Scheduled Tribes persons, belonging to BPL. In this scheme the financial assistance as a subsidy of Rs. 6,000 or 50% of the project cost, whichever is less, provides to beneficiaries through Banks. Under this scheme beneficiaries may choose, as per their experience and interest, the Agricultural Sector, Small Scale Business, Milk Cattles, and Animal Husbandry etc. The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-07 is Rs. 500 lakh while the anticipated expenditure in 2003-04 is Rs. 100 lakh and the amount of Rs. 150 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2004-05.

(11) Assistance under Article 275(1)

It is also a 100% centrally sponsored scheme which covers the grants under First Proviso to article 275(1) of the Constitution to meet the cost of such projects for tribal

development to raise the level of administration of the Schedule Tribes Areas by providing the infra structure viz. Schools, Small bridges, Link Roads, Khadanjas, Drains, Latrines, Community centres etc. The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-07 is Rs. 4000 lakh while the anticipated expenditure in 2003-04 is Rs. 78 lakh and the same amount of Rs. 78 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2004-05.

B. New Schemes

(1) Vocational Training

The main aim of this 100% centrally sponsored scheme is to develop the skill of the SC/ST youths in order to gain employment/self employment opportunities. Each centre may cater to five vocational courses in traditional skills depending upon the employment potential of the area. Each boy/girl will be trained in two trades of his/her choice, the course in each trade being for a duration of three months to six months. Each trainee will be attached at the end of six months to a Master Craftsman in a semi-urban/urban area for a period of six months to learn his skill by practical experience. There is provision for monthly stipend and grant for raw material for the trainees. An outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakh for SCs and Rs. 15.00 for STs is being proposed for the year 2004-05 under this scheme as Central Share.

(2) Construction of Hostels

The scheme, which is 50% centrally sponsored, is a useful instrument for spread education among SC & ST students. The Scheme covers the construction of new hostel buildings and/or extension of existing hostels. It is proposed to construct 1 SC Hostel & 4 ST Hostels in Annual Plan 2004- 2005. An outlay of Rs. 97.00 lakh have been proposed as a State Share.

2. STATE FUNDING SCHEMES

A. Continuing Schemes

(1) Coaching to Students Studying in Class Xth & XIIth

Under this scheme the coaching centres are organised in the schools, situated at Tehsil Head Quarters, for the period of six months to prepare the SC students for the Board Examinations of High School & Intermediate. The coaching is provided by the school teachers in the subjects of Maths, English & Science and for this a fix honourarium of Rs. 250 per month for High School & Rs. 350 per month for Intermediate is paid to concerning teachers. The scheme also includes the stationery expenses. The projected outlay for Xth Plan

2002-07 is Rs. 50.00 lakh while the anticipated expenditure in 2003-04 is Rs. 10.00 lakh and the same amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2004-05.

(2) Scholarship to students studying in class 1 to 10 & ITI

Under the scheme the scholarships are given to students whose parents are below poverty line, but no income limit of parents of students studying in class 1 to 8 is required. An outlay of Rs. 210 lakh for SCs and Rs. 130.00 lakh for STs Students for year 2004-05.

(3) Discretionary Grant for Marriage of Daughter & Treatment of Persons suffering from severe disease

The scheme provides a grant of Rs. 10,000 in each case to SC persons belonging to BPL for the marriage of their daughters and Rs. 2,000 in each case for the treatment of the SC persons suffering from severe disease & belonging to BPL. The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-07 is Rs. 250.00 lakh while the anticipated expenditure in 2003-04 is Rs. 80.00 lakh and the amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2004-05.

(4) Construction of A.T.S.(50% Sharing)

The scheme is a useful instrument for spreading education among SC & ST students. The Scheme covers the construction of new A.T.S. buildings and/or extension of existing A.T.S. It is proposed to construct 1 SC A.T.S. & to complete the work of 6 ST A.T.S. in Annual Plan 2004- 2005. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh is being proposed as a State Share for this scheme.

(5) Establishment of Ashram Type Schools for STs

At present 15 Ashram Type Schools are running for ST students. Out of which some classes in three ATS are running in State Plan The establishment expenses of these ATS is required for salary of the staff and other boarding & lodging expenses for students. The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-07 is Rs. 950.00 lakh while the anticipated expenditure in 2003-04 is Rs. 67.31 lakh and the amount of Rs. 100 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2004-05.

(6) Establishment of I.T.I. for SCs/STs

There are 3 Industrial Training Institutes for STs. and 1 for SCs in Uttaranchal. Two more ITIs for SCs are also sanctioned in year 2002-2003. Under this scheme the

establishment expenses are incurred viz. salary and other expenses. An outlay of Rs. 72.00 lakh has been proposed for 2004-05.

B. New Scheme

(1) Construction of I.T.Is. for Scheduled Castes

At present one I.T.I. for Scheduled Castes is situated at Nainital. Two more I.T.Is. at Maldhan Chour, Ram Nagar (Nainital) and at Bageshwar are sanctioned in year 2002-03. To complete the const. work of these ITIs the amount of Rs. 100 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2004-05.

15.2 WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Constitution of India which provides secular socialist and democratic system in the country, has taken care of the social, education and economic upliftment of the backward classes by making special provisions.

It was, therefore, one of the major concerns of the Government of India and the State Governments to secure Justice, Social/ Economic and political, to ensure equality of opportunity to all citizens of this country with the help of special provisions made for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and other weaker sections of the society.

In view of the aforesaid special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes, the Government undertook several schemes during various Five Year Plans. There is no provisions in the census operations to record separately the population percentage of literacy and the economic status of other backward classes. Therefore, data gathered through a survey conducted by Panchayati Raj department are taken as the basic data for determination of population density of OBC's in the State . As per this survey, the OBC's population in Uttranchal is approximately 12% of the States total population. The Department of Social Welfare is looking after the various Schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes along with the other developmental activities.

Prematric Scholarship to BCs

Under the scheme the scholarships are given to students whose parents are below poverty line. The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-07 is Rs. 225 lakh while the anticipated expenditure in 2003-04 is Rs. 7.00 lakh and the same amount of Rs. 7.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2004-05 as State Share.

15.3 WELFARE OF MINORITIES

Five religious groups viz Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Budhists and Parsis come under the category of religious minorities which constitute nearly 12% of total population of the State. In Utranchal the minority communities are mainly concentrated in four districts viz. Hardwar, Udham Singh Nagar, Nainital and Dehradun. The minorities welfare schemes have been brought under the perview of social welfare department. With a view of safeguarding the constitutional rights of minorities in the State and in order to link their traditional educational, social, cultural and economic institution with the welfare schemes of the State different schemes are being implemented through the following departments/agencies:

- Directorate of Social Welfare.
- Uttaranchal Bahuudeshia Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam.
- Uttaranchal Minorities Commission.

The Haj Committee and Uttaranchal Waqf Board has been constituted in the State. The Bahuudeshia Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam will run various schemes to provide training and finance to the unemployed members of minority community to establish them in self employment. This corporation will serve as a channelizing Agency for National Minority Finance and Development Corporation. Margin money loan will be given by the Corporation for bankable schemes for service, industry business or agriculture purposes. 25% of the project cost subject to maximum Rs. 1.25 lakh per unit is provided as margin money.

1 Scholarship to Students Belonging to Minorities

The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-07 is Rs. 500.00 lakh while the anticipated expenditure in 2003-04 is Rs. 43.05 lakh and the amount of Rs. 45.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2004-05.

2 Various Grants for Madarsas

This scheme provides the grants to Madarsas for renovation, alteration and addition of Madarsas. The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-07 is Rs. 220.00 lakh while the anticipated expenditure in 2003-04 is Rs. 10.00 lakh and the same amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2004-05.

3 Construction of Hazz House

It is proposed to establish one Hazz House at Roorkee in Xth Five Year Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2004-05.

4 Grant for Modernization of Madarsas

It is also a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. The scheme covers the wage @ Rs. 3,000 per month of a teacher of Madarsa, who teach the english, maths & science. The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-07 is Rs. 140 lakh while the anticipated expenditure in 2003-04 is Rs. 8.00 lakh and the amount of Rs. 15.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2004-05.

15.4 SOCIAL WELFARE & SECURITY

(1) Old Age Pension

The State Govt. provides a pension of Rs. 125 per month to destitute old age persons of 60 years and above. The scheme also includes National Old Age Scheme of Govt. of India, which provides Rs. 75 per month to destitute old age persons of 65 years and above. Thus for the persons of 65 years & above a contribution of Rs. 75 is provided by Centre Govt. & Rs. 50 by State Govt., while for the persons between the 60 and 65 years, the whole amount of pension of Rs. 125 per month provided by State Govt. The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-07 is Rs. 450.02 lakh while the anticipated expenditure in 2003-04 is Rs. 52.50 lakh and the amount of Rs. 63.40 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2004-05.

(2) Construction of Old Age Home

One old age home at Bageshwar is sanctioned in year 2002-03. To complete the const. of this home an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2004-05.

(3) Construction of Beggars Home

To construct the own building of beggars home at Haridwar is sanctioned in year 2002-03. To complete the const. of this home an outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been proposed for the year 2004-05.

(4) N.S.A.P.

National Social Assistant Programme is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. The scheme covers (1) National Old Age Pension Scheme & (2) National Family Benefit Scheme. The National Old Age Pension Scheme provides the pension of Rs. 75/- per month to destitute

old age persons of 65 years and above. Thus for the persons of 65 years & above a contribution of Rs. 75 is provided by Centre Govt. & Rs. 50 by State Govt. The National Family Benefit Scheme provides Rs. 10,000/- to the dependent on the death of the head of family, in the condition that the head of family should be below 64 years of age and should be below the poverty line.

The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-07 is Rs. 3040 lakh while the anticipated expenditure in 2003-04 is Rs. 608.00 lakh and the amount of Rs. 1400 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2004-05.

(5) Jan Shree Insurance Scheme for Weaker Section

This scheme is launched with the collaboration of LIC of India for the welfare of weaker section such as Rikshaw/Tanga operator, cobblers etc. This scheme provides the economic help to the dependent on the death of such person. Under this scheme, the anticipated expenditure in 2003-04 is Rs. 13.50 lakh and the amount of Rs. 15.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2004-05.

15.5 WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED

A handicapped person is not handicapped by his own choice and therefore, he deserve all sympathy and support from the society and the State. The persons with disabilities expect a positive attitude and behavior from normal members of the society. The persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act 1995 embodies a national commitment to provide equal opportunities, right and facilities to them to optimize their development and welfare. The Govt. has been consistently striving for providing necessary facilities through various schemes in the Ninth Plan.

On Creation of Uttarachal State, the Govt. has set up a State Coordination Committee and State Executive Committee to monitor the various schemes for the benefit of the persons with disabilities. The Commissioner for Disabilities has also been appointed and Govt. orders for reservation of 3% seats in educational institutions and Govt., semi Govt. and in corporation has been issued. Development Authorities and all other construction units have been asked to provide barrier free approach in all Govt. buildings and places of public utility for convenient passage of these persons.

State Govt. is running the following schemes to provide a better life to the handicapped persons

- (a) Grant-in-aid for maintenance to destitute handicapped .

(b) Scholarship to the handicapped students and to the children of handicapped persons .

(c) Grant-in-aid for purchase of artificial limbs, hearing aids etc.

(d) Pension to the handicapped.

Vocational training for handicapped with free boarding lodging facilities.
Construction of shops for rehabilitation of handicapped.

Pension to PH persons

This is major continuing scheme under which initially pension @ Rs. 125/- per month is given to destitute handicapped having monthly income below 225 per month. The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-07 is Rs. 1487.37 lakh while the anticipated expenditure in 2003-04 is Rs. 300 lakh and the amount of Rs. 350 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2004-05.

State Level Prize to Skilled PH Employees & Their Employers

State Govt. provides a prize of Rs. 1,000 cash and a certificate to the skilled handicapped employees and a certificate to employers for encouraging them. The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-07 is Rs. 10.00 lakh while the anticipated expenditure in 2003-04 is Rs. 0.88 lakh and the same amount of Rs. 0.88 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2004-05.

15.6 WOMEN WELFARE

Women hold a significant place in the socio economic structure of the State and deserve more care and attention. Subsequently some new schemes are being proposed for the Tenth Five Year Plan along with following schemes:

Grant for subsistence to destitute widows

At present about 7780 destitute widows are being provided grant in –aid at the rate of Rs. 125 per month. An expenditure of Rs 122 lakh incurred during 2001-02. During 2002-03 target of 8556 beneficiaries is anticipated for which an outlay of Rs 100.00 lakh is proposed. Accordingly an outlay of Rs 300.00 lakh is proposed for Tenth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

Widow Pension

Under this scheme Woman Welfare Deptt. provides Rs. 125/- per month grant for the maintenance of widows and education of their children. The grant is distributed in two

installments in a year, either by M.O. or by cheque. At present about 12134 windows are receiving grant under this scheme for which Rs 191.11 Lakh provisions has been made for 2003-04. the above number may increases in the financial year, so the provision for Rs. 212.00 lakh is being proposed for 2004-05.

Incentive to Person who Marries a Widow

Under this scheme, the couple will be given Rs. 11000/- as a "Puraskar" on marrying with a widow under years 35 of age. This is an important and useful scheme, which gives security to the young widows Rs. 15.00 Lakh provisions has been made for 2003-04 and Rs. 7.00 Lakh provision is proposed for the next financial year 2004-05.

Scholarship For Training of BPL Women

Under this scheme scholarship for training of B.P.L. (below poverty line) women's. The total Rs. 10.00 Lakh proposed for financial year 2004-05.

15.7 SAINIK KALYAN

The State of Uttaranchal has a very high density of serving and ex-servicemen population. As on now 1.32 lakh ex-servicemen and widows of ex-servicemen are registered in the State. In addition to it, there are 60 to 70 thousand personnel, hailing from Uttaranchal, serving in the Armed Forces. Keeping in view this strength, one can easily assume that out of 85 lakh population of Uttaranchal, the serving personnel, ex-servicemen and their dependents constitute approximately 10.13 lakh of population i.e. approximately 12% of State population.

To look after the welfare and rehabilitation of serving personnel ex-servicemen, their widows and dependents, as per the Central & State Govt policies, a Directorate has been established at Dehradun. At District levels, 14 District Sainik Welfare Offices have been opened for this purpose.

To look after the welfare of ex-servicemen, it is proposed to incorporate some projects, like training of war widows, pre-recruitment training of sons of ex-servicemen and

construction of rest houses at various places in the State, where the density of ex-servicemen is high, in Annual Plan 2004-05.

Mahila Training & Production Centre

Mahila Training & Production Centre at Pauri is imparting vocational training to wives and female dependents of Ex-Servicemen in tailoring and knitting. The centre is designed to train 40 candidates every year. This centre functions under the State Sector Budget Plan To meet the expenditure for conducting training at the centre, a demand for a sum of Rs. 3.00 Lakh is projected

Pre- Recruitment Training for Sons of Ex- Servicemen

To facilitate recruitment of sons/wards of Ex-servicemen in the Armed Forces and Police services, pre-recruitment training is being conducted at Almora and Dehradun under respective Zila sainik Kalyan Adhikari. At each training centre, five camps of 56 days duration each are conducted. Each camp has a capacity of 50 trainees, thereby, training 500 trainees in a year.

With an aim to extend this facility to other categories of personnel of Uttaranchal, it is proposed to increase the course capacity from 500 to 900 per year, i.e. 50 to 90 trainees per batch per training centre. During the current financial year a sum of Rs 19.80 Lakh has been budgeted for this purpose. If the course capacity is increased by additional 80 trainees per batch, 80 additional kits, costing approximately Rs 2000/ each, would be required, which would cost Rs 1.6 Lakh Similarly for messing @ Rs 40 per day per trainee, for 280 days, a sum of Rs 8.96 Lakh would be required per year. Besides, two additional instructors per centre would be needed to cater for the additional trainees. Their salary, @ Rs 2500 per month, would cost Rs 1.2 Lakh per year. Therefore, the total expenditure for training additional 400 trainees would be approximately Rs 12 Lakh per year. Thereby, increasing the present outlay of Rs 19.80 Lakh to Rs 32.00 Lakh per year.

Construction of Rest Houses

Rest Houses in the State are constructed to facilitate Ex- Servicemen to rest and spend the night if required. These rest houses are located at the places where Ex-Servicemen come for the purpose of medical, pension, education, canteen etc. There is an urgent requirement to construct rest house at Chamoli, Chaukhutia and Gauchar. The rest houses at Chamoli and Gauchar have been destroyed during the last earthquake and need reconstruction. All these places are Ex-Servicemen pre-dominant. Therefore, there is a need to construct rest houses at

these locations urgently. To meet the expenditure of construction of rest houses a sum of 59.62 lakh has been demanded in the Annual Plan 2004-05.

Cost of land & construction of Directorate Complex at Dehardun

It is proposed to construct office of Sainik Kalyan Directorate along with Quarters for staff and one rest house for Ex- Servicemen at Dehardun. The Civil Administration Dehradun has earmarked land measuring 4981.5 Sq Yds. $\frac{1}{4}$ 1.23 Acre $\frac{1}{2}$ @ Rs. 1800/- per Sq Yard. To purchase this land a sum of Rs.40.00 lakh has been demanded in the Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Construction & Renovation of Zila Sainik kalyan office complex

7. Haridwar is a new District where Zila Sainik Kalyan Adhikari and the staff neither have the office nor the staff quarters. District Administration has already earmarked land for construction of office and staff quarters for Sainik Kalyan Department. In addition, it is also proposed to construct a rest house at the same location. Estimates for these constructions have been received and therefore, a sum of Rs. 20.00 Lakh is required in the Annual Plan 2004-05 for office, staff quarters and a rest house for Zila Sainik Kalyan Evam Punarvas Office Haridwar.

16 WOMEN ENPOWERMENT AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Women Empowerment & Child Development was established with the objective of operationalization of all Women & Child oriented schemes under single umbrella. The Department has two wings: -

I. CHILD DEVELOPMENT WING

The schemes operational under this wing are:-

1. Integrated Child Development Services (General)
2. Integrated Child Development Services-III
3. Kishori Shakti Yojana.

II. WOMEN DEVELOPMENT WING

The schemes operational under this wing are: -

1. Swa-Shakti.
2. Swayamsidha.
3. National Nutrition Mission - Foodgrain Pilot Project.

4. Indra Mahila Samekit Vikas Yojana
5. Uttaranchal State Women's Commission

We have set-up Uttaranchal Women & Child Development Society under Women Development wing to look after the schemes being run under project mode.

Scheme wise Details for the annual Plan 2004-05
Integrated Child Development Services (100% centrally funded)
(A) ICDS General

The grant under ICDS Programme is released by the Government of India as block grant for various activities under ICDS General. In the budget proposals for 2004-05, we have clubbed together the schemes with set guidelines and included in the block grant by Government of India i.e. the procurement of Medicine kit, Pre School kit, IEC material, honorarium for Anganwadi Functionaries and operationalization of Kishori Shakti Yojana.

This has been designated as Head no. 101 (in which Head no. 107 and 114 are proposed to be merged). An outlay of Rs. 1288.16 lakh as Central Share is being proposed under Head No. 101. This includes Rs. 44 lakh for medicine kits, Rs. 35 lakh for PSE kits, Rs. 1150 lakh for Honoraria, Rs. 44 lakh for Kishori Shakti Yojana and Rs. 15.16 for IEC.

- Government of India has started Kishori Shakti Yojana in 2000-01. Adolescent Girls in the age group 11-18 years are targeted in this scheme aimed at breaking the intergenerational life-cycle of nutritional and gender disadvantage and providing a supporting environment for self-development. An amount of Rs. 1.10 lakh per block/ICDS projects has been fixed for its operation in the State. The scheme is operational in 40 Projects.
- Medicine kit: Government of India provides Rs. 600 per Anganwadi Centre for the kit. With the support of Health Department, procurement will be made for 6378 Anganwadi Centres.
- Pre School Education Kit: There is a provision of Pre School Education Kit for children upto 06 years at Anganwadi Centers. Government of India has fixed the norm of Rs. 500/- per PSE kit annually for each Anganwadi Centre.
- Honoraria: An Anganwadi Centre has one Worker and one Helper, who are paid monthly honorarium of Rs. 1000/- and Rs. 500/- respectively. Norms have been laid down for timely increment in the honorarium.

In 2003-04, we have operationalized all the sanctioned 96 Child Development Projects. It is proposed to merge Head No. 112 with Head No. 102 which will indicate the expenditure

on all the operational Projects. An outlay of Rs. 1852.54 lakh as Central Share is being proposed under Head No. 102.

An outlay of Rs. 63.00 lakh as Central Share is being proposed under Head No. 103 for ICDS Directorate.

An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakh as Central Share is being proposed under Head No. 104 for ICDS Programme offices.

An outlay of Rs. 6.70 lakh as Central Share is being proposed under Head No. 105 for ICDS Secretariat Cell.

(B) ICDS III

This is a World Bank supported Project approved with three components- Innovative activities in 74 projects, Adolescent Girls Scheme in 56 projects and Civil Works (950 Anganwadi Centers, 950 Hand pumps/ water supply at Anganwadi Centres and 13 CDPO Offices). Activities under Adolescent Girls Scheme would be of similar nature as in Kishori Shakti Yojana.

As Central Share, an outlay of Rs. 37.00 lakh under Innovative Activities (74 projects), an outlay of Rs. 61.60 lakh under Adolescent Girls Scheme (56 projects) are being proposed.

Under Capital head, for construction of Anganwadi Centres an outlay of Rs. 392.81 lakh as Central Share and Rs. 130.94 lakh as State Share is being proposed, for establishment of hand pumps/water supply at Anganwadi Centres an outlay of Rs. 167.20 lakh as Central Share, for construction of CDPOs offices an outlay of Rs. 25 lakh as Central share is being proposed.

Udisha(Fully centrally funded)

This is a World Bank assisted programme aimed at capacity building of ICDS staff. Under Udisha, the Anganwadi Workers & Helpers, Supervisors, Project and Programme officers are provided technical skills for better performance. An outlay of Rs. 323.85 lakh as Central share is being proposed

World Food Programme(State Funded)

Operational Contract Project India 10107.0. Act-I has been signed between Government of India and World Food Programme (WFP), wherein WFP will support ICDS activities in India during April 2003 - March 2008. Uttaranchal Government has signed Letter of Readiness for WFP support to ICDS Uttaranchal. In 2003-04, Rs. 12.00 lakh have been

transferred to the WFP towards administrative cost. For 2004-05, apart from the administrative cost, it is proposed to hire additional contractual staff, as enumerated in the Operational Contract with the WFP. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh as State share is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme

We are following Government of India's directions regarding registration of beneficiaries. Our target under Supplementary Nutrition Programme is as following: -

Coverage	WFP Component	PMGY Component	State Component
Districts	3	10	10
Projects	24	72	72
AWCs	1281	5097	5097
Beneficiaries Number			
a) Pregnant /Lactating Women	25620	--	101940
b) Adolescent Girls	3843	--	15291
c) Children upto 3 year	51240	203880	--
d) Children 3-6 year	51240	--	203880
Total	131943	203880	321111

Under the WFP Component, fortified Supplementary Nutrition is provided free of cost by the World Food Programme, mainly in Uttarkashi, Chamoli and Tehri Garhwal districts. The State Government bears the cost of transportation / condiments and cooking at Anganwadi Centres. Quality control is looked after by the WFP. Under the State Component, the Department provides Supplementary Nutrition to Pregnant /Lactating Women, Adolescent Girls and Children in 3-6 years age group. The State Government bears the cost of procurement of Supplementary Nutrition, transportation / condiments, cooking at Anganwadi Centres and quality control. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh as State share is being proposed

Pradhanmantri Gramodaya Yojana

Government of India gives financial help to States for Supplementary Nutrition to children aged 06 months to 03 years. In 5097 Anganwadi Centers there will be 203880 beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakh is being proposed under PMGY.

National Nutrition Mission - Foodgrain Pilot Project(100% Centrally Funded)

A pilot project under direct supervision of Planning Commission of India, aimed at amelioration of malnutrition in Pregnant / Lactating Women (weight less than 40 Kg) and Adolescent Girls(weight less than 35 Kg) is operational in district Hardwar since 2003-04. In the first round 44086 beneficiaries were provided wheat, thereafter rice has been allocated by Government of India. A token outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh as Central share is being proposed in Foodgrain Pilot Project.

Swayamsidha Project

Started in 2001-02 under this Project 11 Blocks have been allocated to the State wherein capacity building and skill up-gradation programmes for women will be implemented through formation of 100 SHGs per Block. Central Government will provide Rs. 14.20 Lakh per Block and Rs. 32.00 Lakh for State level expenditure for five years. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakh is being proposed under this Project as Central share.

Swashakti Project

World Bank funded Swashakti Project is operational in 14 Blocks of Pithragarh, Almora and Tehri Garhwal districts. Presently funds are directly released to the Uttaranchal Women & Child Development Society. A token amount of Rs. 0.01 lakh as Central Share is being proposed in Swashakti Project.

Uttaranchal State Women's Commission

The USWC was constituted in 2003 with the objective of safeguarding the rights of women and promoting gender equality and equity at social, political and economic levels. Apart from the normal activities, the USWC will organize seminars / researches on the issues of gender. An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakh is being proposed under this scheme as State share.

Indira Mahila Samekit Vikas Yojana

This scheme was started in 2003-04 to fulfill the commitment of the State Government to reduce the drudgery of rural women of Uttaranchal. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakh is being proposed under this scheme as State share.

1-Children's Day Celebrations

Proposed to be shifted to this Department from Social Welfare Department, this scheme will include activities to be organized on 14th November (Children's Day). An outlay of Rs. 02.00 lakh is being proposed under this scheme as State share .

2- Research & Innovations/Monitoring & Evaluation/ Award to ICDS functionaries

All these activities would be carried out as per the norms laid down by the Government of India. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh as Central Share is being proposed

17 LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

17.1 LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

In order to carry out the statutory duties and constitutional obligations embodied in the Constitution a full fledged establishment of the labour commissioner has been created in Uttaranchal..

VISION

The main thrust of the plan vision in Uttaranchal State is focused on social security to the labour in general and the unorganised sector labour in particular, prohibiting the employment of child labour in hazardous occupations and abolition of the bonded labour system, to strengthen the conciliation machinery and development of mediation skill and promoting the culture of bi-partite settlement of disputes in the industrial establishments.

Annual Plan 2004-05

STATE SECTOR SCHEMES

1- Extension of Labour Commissioner's office building and Industrial Tribunal building

The Labour Commissioner's office and the Industrial Tribunal are presently functioning in the premises of The Deputy Labour Commissioner's office building at Haldwani, which does not have sufficient accommodation according to the need of the Labour Commissioner's office and Industrial Tribunal. Therefore a sum of Rs. 30 Lakh have been proposed in the annual plan for the year 2004-05 for construction of additional rooms on the second floor or on vacant land in the premises.

2- Construction of official residence for the Labour Commissioner, Uttaranchal, Haldwani

The office of the Labour Commissioner, is at Haldwani but there is no residential accomodatioan available for him . Land is available in the office premises. Hence an outlay of Rs. 20 Lakh is being proposed in the annual plan 2004-05 for this purpose.

3- Construction of office building for Labour Court, Dehradun and the Additional/Deputy Labour Commissioner, Garhwal region Dehradun: -

The Labour Court Dehradun and Office of the Additional Labour Commissioner/ the Deputy Labour Commissioner Dehradun do not have sufficient accomodation as per minimum requirement. Therefore an outlay for Rs. 20 Lakh is being proposed for the construction of additional rooms in the Annual plan 2004-05. In addition Rs 15 lakh is also proposed for parking of vehicles.

4- Purchase of vehicle for Director of Factories & Boilers Haldwani

The Director of Factories & Boilers does not have any vehicle to perform his important official functions such as conducting inspections etc under Factories Act & Boilers Act. Therefore a proposal of Rs.5 lakh is being proposed in the annual plan 2004- 05.

5- Identification and Rehabilitation of Child Labour

Surveys are to be conducted for the identification of child labour for which an amount of Rs. 5 lakh is proposed in the annual plan 2004-05.

6- Establishment of schools for child labour

Schooling of the identified child labour is essential for which an amount of Rs. 2 lakh is being proposed in the annual plan 2004-05.

7- Survey of Unorganised Sector Labour

Detail surveys are to be conducted of labour in Un-organised sector specially construction workers which are large number in the State to ensure various welfare and social security facilities to them for which an amount of Rs. 5 lakh is proposed in the annual plan 2004-05.

8- Social Security Scheme

A scheme of creating a Social Security Fund for providing welfare and social security benefits to the workers is proposed with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakh is proposed for the annual plan 2004-05.

9-Strengthening of Labour Enforcement Officers' Offices

For independent office of the Labour Enforcement Officers has been established in District Uttarkashi, Bageshwar and Rudraprayag. In order to strengthen these offices an outlay of Rs. 15 lakh is being proposed in the Annual Plan 2004-05.

DISTRICT SECTOR SCHEME

1 -Construction of Office Building for Asstt. Labour Commissioner Udham Singh Nagar (Rudrapur) and Almora:-

A.L.C. Rudrapur and A.L.C. Almora do not have any Government Office Building therefore office building are to be constructed for these offices for which District Magistrates are making land available free of cost and proposal have been made in the district plan.

Plan Therefore an amount of Rs. 30 lakh is proposed for this purpose in the Annual Plan 2004-05.

2- Purchase of land for the Offices of Asstt. Labour Commissioner, Haridwar and Asstt. Labour Commissioner, Rishikesh:-

These two offices also do not have Government office buildings and sufficient accomodation is not available in the rented buildings. To purchase land for construction of office buildings for A.L.C. Haridwar and A.L.C. Rishikesh for which an amount of Rs. 15 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2004-05.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

Identification and Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

In compliance of the jdgements of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and provisions of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 identification and rehabilitation of Bonded Labour is necessary for which an amount of Rs. 5 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2004-05.

17.2 TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

Training

STATE SECTOR

1- Strengthening of the Directorate of Training & Employment

For strengthening of the Directorate of Training & Employment has to be done for which an amount of Rs. 20 lakh is proposed .

2- Craftsman Training Scheme

An amount of Rs. 20 lakh is being proposed for the supply of raw material, staff salary etc. under the Crafts man Training Scheme.

3- Building Construction

There are 70 I.T.I's in Uttranchal of which only 30 Govt. I.T.I,s have their own building .Out of the remaining 40 Institutes , 20 are having land and an amount of Rs. 30 crores is needed for building Construction as per the norms of N.C.V.T. For rest of the 20 Institutes Rs. 5 crores will be needed for the purchase of land. Rs. 30 crores is required for building Construction, thus 65 crores Rupees is required for all the remaining I.T.I's .

For 2004-05 an Outlay of Rs. 510.00 lakh is being proposed for land and building Construction for 10 I.T.I's.

4- Strengthening of ITI's

At present 36 trades are sanctioned in 526 Units of N.C.V.T in 70 Govt. I.T.I's in which syllabus and equipments are changed from time to time by D.G.E. &T. Therefore a proposal for Rs. 100.00 lakh is being made for the annual plan 2004-05 for the purchase of tools & equipment as per the revised norms of the D.G.E.T.

5 Tools & Equipments for new ITI's

Five new Govt. I.T.I's have been sanctioned by the Govt. during the last year in which new Trades are to be introduced. Besides this, one new I.T.I is being established at Tathyud and two new I.T.I's are under consideration Rs. 100.00 lakh is proposed for purchase of tools and equipments for these new I.T.I's in the annual plan 2004-05.

CENTERALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1- ITI of Excellence

Govt. of India has selected three Govt. I.T.I's in Uttranchal for developing as Excellence Centers for which a project for Rs. 4-20 Crores is under the consideration of the Govt. of India. The Share of the Govt. India is Rs. 50.00 lakh & State share is Rs.50 lakh. An Outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2004-05 for this project.

2- Instructor Training Centre

DGET has principally agreed to establish an Instructor Training Institute in Uttaranchal for which an expenditure of Rs. 5.00 crores is expected, on 50:50 sharing basis.. An Outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is being proposed in annual plan 2004-05.

3-Building Construction

For the Annual Plan 2004-05 an amount of **Rs. 100.00 lakh** is being proposed for Up-gradation of the existing I.T.I's & New Building construction .

New Schemes

SCP

On Job Training for skill Up gradation (S.C) : Under this Scheme S.C Employees working in Various Govt. and Private Institutions will be given **three months** training in various professional institution or technical institution / factories for their skill up-gradation

Under this scheme the Employers of the concerned workers will be reimbursed for the payment of the salary and payment will be made to the Institution providing to the trainees. An outlay of Rs. 260.00 lakh has been earmarked under SCP.

Tribal sub Plan

For the purchase of Tools & Equipments Under Tribal Sub Plan an Outlay of **118 lakh** is being proposed for the year 2004-05 as per details given **below:-**

- 1- Purshase of tools & equipments - Rs 30.00 lakh
- 2- Building construction in Dharchula, Tapovan & Kalsi ITI's Rs. 70.00 lakh
- 3-Skill upgradation of ST workers Rs 18.00 lakh

Directorate of Training and Employment Uttranchal (Haldwani)

Vocational Training

There are two types of vocational training programmes carried out by training wing of the Directorate of training and Employment, Uttranchal Haldwani.

- 1-Craftsman Training scheme
- 2-Apprentices Training scheme.

18 GENERAL SERVICES

18.1 REVENUE

Following works are proposed under revenue department.

- 1- New Collectorate Buildings: An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh as a State share is being proposed for the year 2004-05.
- 2- New Tehsil Building: An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh as a State share is being proposed for the year 2004-05.
- 3- New Patwari Chowkis : An outlay of Rs. 500.00lakh under State share is being proposed for the year 2004-05.

18.2 JUDICIARY

An outlay of Rs. 700.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 for the following schemes:-

- 1- Construction of Court Buildings in District Udham Singh Nagar
- 2- Construction of four small Court rooms in Uttaranchal High Court Campus at Nanital
- 3- Construction of Gallery in Block-A in Uttaranchal High Court Campus at Nanital
- 4- Panelling work in Block-A in Uttaranchal High Court Campus at Nanital
- 5- Renovation of Cottage No. 9-10 and 17-18 Oak Park in Uttaranchal High Court Campus at Nanital
- 6- Establishment of Lift in Uttaranchal High Court building at Nanital
- 7- Construction of Court Buildings in District Champawat -
- 8- Construction of Court Buildings in District Bageshwar
- 9- Construction of Court Buildings in District Almora
- 10- Construction of Court Buildings and Residential buildings for Judicial Officers and employees in District Rudraprayag
- 11- Construction of Three Residential buildings for Judicial Officers in District Chamoli

18.3 ESTATE DEPARTMENT

To create infrastructure facilities and non-residential / residential building construction are proposed for the year 2004-05. The main works are proposed as given below.

- 1- Completion of Transit Hostel.
- 2- Construction / Renovation of Government Houses.
- 3- Construction and Purchasing of residential quarters for employees/
- 4- Extension of Secretariat and other buildings.
- 5- Completion of spill over works.

An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2004-05 for above works.

