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ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 2007-12

&

ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08

VOLUME-II

(Sectoral Programmes)



Govt. of Uttarakhand

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
GOVERNMENT OF UTTARAKHAND

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Government of India

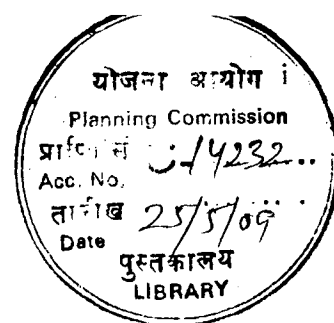
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SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

1 AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES

1.1 CROP HUSBANDRY

1.1.1 AGRICULTURE

Introduction

Out of the total population of 84.89 lakh (census 2001) in the State, 74% live in villages where agriculture is the mainstay of the economy. About 52% of main workers and 76% of marginal workers are engaged in agriculture. However, the contribution of this sector to Gross State Domestic Product is around 30 percent only that too is largely concentrated in the three plain districts of Udham Singh Nagar, Haridwar and Dehradun. Number of cultivators is 15.70 lakh and of agricultural laborer is 2.60 lakh. It means that 22% of total population is actually engaged in farming. The agriculture sector accounts for 29.9% share in State GDP (at current prices). Even though a relatively small area is under cultivation, the agriculture sector has a great importance for the State.

1. Agro Climatic Regions and Sub Regions

The total geographical area of Uttarakhand has been divided into following four Physiographic zones:-

Table- Physiographic zones of the state (on basis of altitude from sea level)

Zone	Regions & Area	Agricultural diversity
Zone A (up to 1000m)	Tropical Zone: Plains, Tarai, Shivalik hills, valleys	Paddy, Wheat, Sugarcane, Maize, Mango, Litchi, Pulses, Oilseeds, Soybean etc.
Zone B (1000-1500 m.)	Sub-tropical Zone: Largely un irrigated area	Paddy, Wheat, Mandua, Pulses
Zone C (1500 to 2400m)	Cool Temperate Zone, mid Himalayas	Kharif crops, Horticulture, Floriculture, Medicinal and aromatic plants
Zone D (> 2400 m.)	Sub-Alpine, Alpine Zone Mostly covered with snow	Pastures, rare herbs, pine etc.

2. Land Use Pattern

Uttarakhand consisting of 13 districts is spread over plains, terrain, sub mountainous and alpine zones. So far as reported area is concerned, it is larger in size than many States such as

Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya.

Out of 56.72 lakh ha reported area, the largest part (61%) is covered by forests. The vegetation of Uttarakhand has been sustaining heterogeneity which is evident in the diversity of life forms as well as a sound environment. It is predominantly composed of forest communities with frequent interruption of scrub jungles and alpine meadows.

Only 7.59 lakh ha. is under agriculture, which constitutes only 13.37% of the total reported area. The cropping intensity in Uttarakhand is 159.68%, which is much higher than in India i.e. 129%. The cultivable area is under considerable stress. During the last five years about 15 thousand ha of agriculture land has been diverted to other use so this is a matter of serious concern.

3. Major Crops Grown

Uttarakhand grows a variety of crops because of its agro climatic diversity. The diverse agro climatic condition of the State gives it competitive edge over other States in production of off-season vegetables that fetch high value in the market. The challenge before the state is to identify crops suitable for each zone depending on the agro climatic conditions so as to have a focused approach for development of agriculture in the state.

Farmers follow agricultural practices based on whether the land is rain-fed or irrigated. Cereals (wheat and paddy) are emphasized in irrigated agriculture and at least two crops are taken in a year. However in the rain-fed areas millets, pulses and tuber crops are grown along with cereals and other oilseeds. Mono-cropping is common in irrigated areas while mixed cropping is practiced in rain-fed areas. The latter helps in maintaining crop diversity and reduces the risk of environmental uncertainty. Rice, Maize, Mandua, Sawan, Soybean, Urd are the main kharif crops and Wheat, Barley, lentils the major rabi crops. Area under principal crops is given in the following Table.

Year 2004-05

Kharif crops	Area in 000 ha	% of net sown area	Rabi crops	Area in ha	% of net sown area
Paddy	299	39.45	Wheat	394	51.98
Mandua	148	19.53	Barley	24	3.17
Sawan	72	9.50	Rabi pulses	22	2.90
Maize	30	3.96	Rabi Oilseeds	17	2.24
Kharif Pulses	23	3.03			
Kharif Oilseeds	24	3.17			

4. Operational Holdings

Since most of the area is under forests and wastelands only a small part of land (about 13.37%) is available for cultivation of the cultivated area, about 50% of the landholdings are sub marginal and 21% are between 0.5-1 ha. Thus we find that about 70 percent of land holdings are less than 1 ha in size and cover about 27 percent of the area under cultivation. Another 26 percent of land holdings are between 1 to 4 ha in size covering about 51 percent of the total cultivated area. Slightly more than 3 percent of land holdings are over 4 ha in size and cover about 22 percent of the total cultivated area. As a large proportion of holdings fall in the small and marginal categories, economies of scale cannot be availed of, and so the input cost per unit of output is high.

5. Crop Production Scenario

The pattern of crops in Uttarakhand reflects a declining trend in the acreage of conventional crops like barley and increase in non-traditional crops like soybean and vegetables. Farmers are gradually shifting from low value crops to high value crops. The decline in the area under traditional crops have been relatively higher in the Kharif season as compared to Rabi season, as the farmers are putting a sizeable land area under the production of off-season vegetables. The land under production of traditional Kharif crops has declined by 10 percent as against 8 percent for Rabi crops.

Plains and hill agriculture stand in stark contrast to each other. While productivity in plains can be compared with agriculturally developed regions of the country, productivity in hill lags far behind. The following table illustrates this dichotomy.

Plains Agriculture	Hill Agriculture
Characterized by commercial farming	Characterized by subsistence farming
Mono cropping is common	Mixed cropping is prevalent
Consolidated holdings	Scattered and fragmented holdings
Percentage of irrigation 87.89	Percentage of irrigated area 10.87
Seed replacement rate 15-20%	Seed replacement rate 3-4%
Productivity qtl/ha of major crops	
Rice - 27.49	Rice -12.36
Wheat 30.45	Wheat- 13.20
	Ragi- 13.83
	Sawan- 13.18

Taking note of this clear cut dichotomy, we have adopted different policies and strategies for hills. Our slogan for hill agriculture is *“From subsistence to sustainability* “which calls for adoption of farming systems approach, emphasis on raising farm incomes, use

of Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture (LEISA) methods and multiple pronged extension and marketing interventions.

Trend of production and productivity under principal crops during Tenth Plan is as follows

Name of Crop		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05 Provisional	2005-06 Anticipated
Rice	Area	282	288	299	293
	Production	483	549	550	564
	Productivity	17.07	19.03	18.39	19.24
Maize	Area	35	50	30	32
	Production	38	72	44	44
	Productivity	10.86	14.53	14.88	13.54
Mandua	Area	156	136	167	140
	Production	154	174	190	174
	Productivity	9.86	12.82	14.97	12.44
Sawan	Area	73	85	71	73
	Production	69	104	90	87
	Productivity	9.49	12.25	12.67	11.85
Wheat	Area	411	397	394	401
	Production	762	745	793	644
	Productivity	18.54	18.77	20.16	16.05
Barley	Area	29	32	24	25
	Production	36	34	33	18
	Productivity	12.29	10.73	13.98	6.91
Total Cereals	Area	993	994	993	975
	Production	1560	1700	1724	1557
	Productivity	15.71	17.10	17.36	15.97
Total Pulses	Area	51	42	45	62
	Production	34	28	27	35
	Productivity	6.65	6.65	6.06	5.73
Total food grain	Area	1044	1037	1038	1037
	Production	1594	1728	1751	1593
	Productivity	15.26	16.67	16.87	15.36
Total Oilseeds	Area	29	37	41	35
	Production	20	35	38	29
	Productivity	6.96	9.34	9.31	8.49

(Kharif crops during 2002-03 and rabi crops during 2005-06 were affected by the drought)

6. Irrigation

Most of agriculture in the state is rain fed. The net irrigated area of the state stands at 340761 ha (2002-03). The ratio of net irrigated area to net sown area for the state is 45:100. Emphasis is being laid on alternate sources of irrigation to increase the net irrigated area, which in turn shall also increase the cropping intensity of the State.

Available irrigation potential (2002-03) is depicted in the following Tables

Canals	Tube-wells	Other wells	Ponds/lakes	Other sources
95784	195915	12338	337	36367
Net irrigated area				340761 ha
Area irrigated more than once				183413 ha
Gross irrigated area				524174 ha
Area under net irrigation in %				45%

District wise and sourcewise irrigation potential is shown at **Statement No.4**

7. Seeds

Since the inception of the State, result oriented efforts have been made to cover more and more farmers under Seed Production Programme. From 9145 seed growers in 2002-03, the tally has risen up to 12704 during 2004-05 and is expected to rise further. The State Seed Certification Agency certified bagging and tagging of 24.27 lakh quintal seeds in 2004-05 as against 15.31 lakh quintals in 2002-03.

The State is producing ample quantity of seed for the plain irrigated area, and the surplus stock is being sold to other States. But for the hill area, there is a strong need of high yielding varieties. The Seed replacement rate in the plain areas is 15-20% and hardly 2 to 3% in hill areas. To overcome this problem, '**Core Valley Seed Production Programme**' has been initiated for hilly areas. Under this, a compact area is selected and the farmers are given necessary inputs to grow seed. Main features of the programme are;

- Programme will be carried out in compact area of selected hill valleys in coordination with State Seed Corporation and State Seed Certification Agency.
- Foundation seed will be made available to farmers at 50% subsidized rates for first 3 years.
- The produced certified seed will also be made available at 50% subsidized rates for first 3 years.
- After 3 years the subsidy will be 25% of the cost and later on according to the norms fixed by Central or State Government.
- 50% subsidy will also be made available on inspection and certification fee.
- Free transportation facility to carry seed from village to road head. Distance will be approved by the concerned District Magistrate.
- Intensive training to seed growers Self-Help Groups/FIGs.
- SHGs and FIGs may be appointed as seller or dealer on 5% commission, but they need to apply to the State Seed Corporation.
- The hill area seed grower will get a rebate of Rs 100/quintal on the rate fixed for plain areas.

- Self Help institutions will get 10% overhead expenditure if they manage to organize farmers and get them trained.

Seed requirement (main crops) for 2010-11

Name of crop	Total area under main crops- in '000 ha	Total seed requirement -qtl.		
		for hill area	for plain area	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Rice	288.00	14688	18612	33300
Maize	50.00	1230	324	1554
Finger millet (<i>Mandua</i>)	133.00	1330		1330
<i>Sawan</i>	85.00	850		850
<i>Urd</i>	8.70	462	66	528
<i>Rajmah</i>	3.00	480		480
<i>Gahat</i>	11.00	550		550
Soybean	19.20	1848	3221	5069
Seasmum (<i>til</i>)	1.90	4	5	9
Groundnut	2.50		625	625
Total Kharif	602.30	21442	22853	44295
Wheat	397.00	44600	52200	96800
Barley	32.00	2240	66	2306
Gram	1.00	40	128	168
Pea	5.40	475	700	1175
Lentil	12.83	678	326	1004
Toria	13.36	49	85	134
Total Rabi	461.92	48082	53505	101587
Grand Total	1064.22	69524	76358	145882

To fulfill the above requirement of seed, Five Year Seed Production Programme (2006-2011) has been chalked out.

8. Soil Fertility Status and Fertilizer/Plant Nutrient Use

About 2 lakh soil samples have been analyzed during last 5 years to identify the status of primary nutrients in the soil. It has been observed that the level of *organic carbon* is very low in Udham Singh Nagar district, whereas it is medium in the remaining 12 districts. Phosphorus content is low all over the State.

Potassic elements have been found to be rich in soils of district Nainital, Bageshwar and Tehri but medium in Uttarkashi, Pauri, Chamoli, Rudraprayag, Haridwar, Udham Singh Nagar, Almora, Pithoragarh and Champawat.

Organic carbon content in Udham Singh Nagar has been declining every year and the same situation is occurring in entire plain area, due to excessive use of chemical fertilizers on cereal crops and by application of Paddy-Wheat crop rotation regularly, whereas for better crop production the level of recommended organic carbon content is very high. Out of the total food grain production of the State, 60% comes from the extensively cultivated area of the plain. Use

of composting, green manuring, crop residues and bio-fertilizer to make-up the level of organic carbon contents at optimum level is necessary.

Consumption of chemical fertilizer in State is 106.31 kg/ ha, but not uniform in the districts. It is highly skewed with high levels in Haridwar, Nainital, Udham Singh Nagar and Dehradun even higher than the national average, while in rest of the districts, it is almost negligible.

9. Organic Status

In-situ compost production has a great potential for providing the desired raw material in huge quantities for the growing number of organic farmers in the State wing to the abundant availability of bio-mass in the form of leaf litter, ever growing weeds like Lantana, *Kala jar*, Pyrethrum etc, huge masses of pine needles acknowledged universally and hitherto as a veritable fire-hazard and not amenable to easy total-decomposition, a relatively small population and highly favorable land-man ratio.

In a bid to provide an institutional mechanism for the development of the organic movement in the State, the Uttarakhand Organic Commodity Board (UOCB) was set up in July 2003. The objective of the UOCB is to provide the critical support systems in product development, setting up of the ICS, market linkage and scout for innovative diversifications.

In the year 2005, the State Seed Certification Agency received accreditation from APEDA to function as the organic certification agency. With the Agriculture, Horticulture (including MAP) Department gearing up to develop organic farming in the State, and the agriculture University preparing a package of practices for different organic commodities for different agro climatic zones, the state is poised to develop as a major destination for organic farming.

10. Bio-Villages

Bio-villages as a concept was first started in 1998 by the Diversified Agriculture Support Project in undivided UP. There were then 16 bio-villages set up in three districts of Dehradun, Nainital and US Nagar. The basic concept of a bio-village at that time was to create a model where different bio/organic farming systems were demonstrated. Post creation of Uttarakhand in November 2000, organic farming was declared as a thrust area for agriculture development by the government. The bio-village concept gained immense popularity especially in the hill regions as result of which their total number has gone up to 667 in 2005-06. In the year 2006-07, 380 new villages are being introduced.

11. Insects-Pests Diseases and IPM

Several pests, diseases and weeds flourish due to rich humid climatic conditions of the State. Some pests like White Grub are surviving due to large area under forest cover and pose a threat to hill farmers especially in rain-fed farming areas. *Lantana* and some other weeds have already invaded a large area of agricultural wasteland.

12. Consumption of Pesticides

Ginger is sown as a commercial crop in valleys and is mostly affected by Rhizobium rot. Sometimes it appears as an epidemic leading to ruin for ginger cultivators.

Agricultural crops need to be saved from weeds, pest and diseases. Plant protection can be done in several ways of which one of the most popular is use of pesticides. Along with pesticides, more emphasis on use of bio-pesticides, integrated pest management and farmers field school will receive special attention in the XIth Five Year Plan.

13. Farm Mechanization

In Uttarakhand, about 48% of land is being cultivated by 12% of the farmers who fall in the category of big and medium farmers, while 52% of land is owned by remaining 88% of farmers, who are fall in the small and marginal category. The big and medium land holdings are mainly in the plain areas of the state and use of power driven implements is common here, whereas the hill regions provide little scope of power driven implements particularly tractors and large size power tillers, threshers etc. However the small size power tillers and some light machines can be used in hill areas in clusters where the land holding size is comparatively larger.

14. Problem Faced in Encouraging Farm Mechanization

Farm mechanization being part of the Macro Management of Agriculture scheme has a cap on subsidy @ 25% of the cost of the implements subject to a maximum limit. Some other schemes like ISOPOM and Horticulture Mission have a higher subsidy rate. This needs to be rationalized.

15.0 Agricultural Credit

Agricultural Credit availability on per ha basis is estimated at Rs. 9455 in the State as against the all India average or Rs 7438 during 2004-05. The lower growth in agricultural term loan and non farm sector is a matter of concern because investment in Agriculture and non farm sector has a multiplier effect on income and employment generation. (State Focus Paper 2006-07)

16. Trend of Distribution of Agriculture Credit

The importance of agriculture and rural development hardly needs any emphasis particularly in a State like Uttarakhand. The government agencies and banks have taken several measures to ensure doubling of credit flow for agriculture and allied activities in tune with GoI policy. These efforts would be further intensified in the coming years.

17. Kisan Credit Card(KCC)

Till 31 March 2005, 414895 KCCs have been issued to the farmers in the State by various banks. The average limit per KCC in the State was estimated at Rs 24381 which varied between Rs 17769 in Garhwal region to Rs 32152 in Kumaon region. The KCC limit across districts varied between Rs 3292 in Pauri Garhwal to Rs 44538 in Udham Singh Nagar district. The coverage of total cultivators under KCC was 38.86 percent which varied between 37.48 per cent in Garhwal and 40.41 percent in Kumaon region. Nine districts had a lower coverage under KCC than the State average. These are Uttarkashi (24.04%), Chamoli(28.07%), Tehri Garhwal(22.33%), Pauri Garhwal (23.08%), Rudrapur (20.94%), Pithoragarh (13.91%), Almora (10.43%), Bageshwar (10.83%) and Champawat (15.59%). District Udham Singh Nagar has reached near saturation stage.

18. Agriculture Research

There are three main institutions involved in agriculture research work in Uttarakhand namely G.B.Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pant Nagar; Vivekanand Parvitya Krishi Anusandhan Sansthan Almora and Defence Agriculture Research Lab Pithoragarh. The latter two are central bodies

Department of Agriculture has initiated a research project for Development of Organic Package of Practices, which is being worked out by G.B. Pant University, Pant Nagar.

19. Agriculture Extension

In order to strengthening the extension services, progressive farmers can play an important role. Considering this *Farmer to farmer extension approach* programme has been introduced and 670 progressive farmers, one from each Nyaya Panchayat has been selected. All technical know-how of improved farming systems is being transmitted to them to bridge the gap. All policies and strategies framed at the department level are also being made available to the progressive farmers.

In the year 2005-06, special programme namely “ *Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms*” has also been introduced. The programme is approved for 8 districts by Govt. of India but the State Government has decided to launch it all over the State.

Besides this, special training programme is also being conducted for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe farmers.

20. Tenth Plan Achievements and New Initiations

During X Plan period monsoon it was either irregular or totally absent in vast areas of the State. Consequently crops were badly affected by drought especially in Kharif 2002-03 and Rabi 2005-06. Despite the adverse climatic condition, Department of Agriculture has made intensive efforts to boost agriculture production. 15.76 lakh metric tons of food-grain production was achieved in 2002-03, 17.07 lakh metric tons in 2003-04 and 17.47 lakh metric tons in 2004-05. Rabi crops of 2005-06 were affected by drought reducing the food-grain production to 15.93 lakh metric ton.

Soyabean is the main oilseed crop in the State in which upward trend is seen in production as it reached to 38 thousand metric tons in 2004-05 from 34 thousand metric tons in 2003-04 and 20 thousand metric ton in 2002-03.

Major programmes carried out in the Tenth Plan are listed below: -

- Core Valley Seed Production Programme was introduced. In the first year (2004-05), 287 ha was covered under rabi crops for seed production and further raised to 630 ha in Kharif and 1100 ha during for rabi 2005-06.
- More than 2 lakh soil samples have been analyzed for macro plant nutrients and more than 15 thousand soil samples analyzed for micro plant nutrients.
- Use of micronutrients promoted from the level of 278 M.T. in 2002-03 to 1163 M.T. in 2005-06.
- Farm Mechanization annual targets have been achieved cent per cent. Subsidy amount went up from Rs 11.68 lakh in 2002-03 to Rs 202.65 lakh in 2005-06. Considering this a target of Rs 604.00 lakh is approved by the GoI for the year 2006-07.
- Under Organic Farming about 25 thousand ha. has been covered and about 50 thousand farmers have been motivated. As a result 1200 villages have initiated production of organic crops. 10 thousand farmers benefited from certification of their organic produce covering their 6000 ha. area.
- 30 marketing institutions have been assigned for the 42 organic products.
- Basmati rice production was promoted in 4 plain districts by organizing 284 Self Help Groups and 13 Farmer Interest Groups. Farmers interest Groups were brought in contact of exporters and got benefited as getting 75% additional value of their crop.
- Almost all the active farmers (about 5 lakh) have been given *Kisan Credit Cards*.
- Wheat crop withered in rabi 2005-06 in several tehsils of Uttarakhand. Farmers have been paid Rs 2.35 Crore compensation under Crop Insurance Scheme through *Bhartiya Krishi Beema Company Ltd.*
- Agriculture Technology Management Agencies have been organized in all the 13 districts of Uttarakhand to strengthen extension services in “ Support to Extension Programme for Extension Reforms”. Block Technology Team and Farmers Information and Advisory Committee have been organized in all the blocks.

- 670 progressive farmers have been selected to spread the technical know-how. These farmers will also participate in various other activities of agriculture department such as- organizing trainings, demonstrations, exhibitions, preparing micro plans at village level etc.
- Under National Watershed Development Programme of Rain-fed Area following activities have been taken of during first four years of the X Plan period.
 - Organizing 568 SHG and 437 FIG.
 - Construction of 2646 Water Harvesting Structures.
 - Construction of 9353 check dam/check wall and drainage line treatment.
 - Construction of 2834 runs off management.
 - Plantation of 1.88 lakh plants under dry horticulture.
 - Treatment of 63 thousand ha.
 - 1400 ha additional area coverage under irrigation potential.
 - Agricultural implements, fertilizers, pesticides, bio-pesticides have been made free from VAT.
 - Under **farmers information and advisory centers** at block level. Construction of buildings in District Dehradun, Udham Singh Nagar and Almora are under construction.
 - Use of High-technology in the department and to ensure e-services such as Agriculture-portal, APIB etc.

XI Five-Year Plan

Objectives

The existing average yield level of important crops is low in the state with exception of Udham Singh Nagar, Haridwar and some other parts of plain areas. Non-adoption of improved technologies and continuation of traditional system of agriculture are the major reasons for low crop yield. The availability of location specific high yielding varieties, appropriate water management practices indicates enormous potential for enhancing agriculture production. By adoption of proper package of practices, based on their suitability under different agro-ecological situations, local crops can become promising crops in Uttarakhand.

Thus the main object of the Eleventh Plan is to achieve 4% annual growth rate in agriculture production with sustainable agriculture production through promotion of organic farming.

Strategy

To achieve the object of the Plan following strategy is being proposed;

- Crop system approach in the plain area and Farming system approach in hilly area will be promoted.
- Seed replacement rate will be brought to the level of 20% at the end of XI Plan.
- Area under assured irrigation will be brought to the level of 4.00 lakh ha. from the present level is 3.47 lakh ha with the co-ordination of minor irrigation and watershed development department.
- Water harvesting and in-situ water conservation to be given utmost importance.
- Cultivable wasteland in the hills will be brought under cultivation.
- More area to be brought under oilseed and pulse crop cultivation

- Use of bio fertilizer will be promoted and 50 thousand ha will be brought under this programme.
- Package of practices for different crops under different agro-ecological situations will be developed and will be popularized specially for hilly area crops.
- Integrated Nutrient Management and Integrated Pest Management will be promoted effectively and efficiently.
- Area under sustainable agriculture will be increased through organic farming with the target of 50 thousand ha additional area coverage.
- Farm machinery and improved implements and tools will be popularized among farmers to reduce the cost of production.
- Extensive and regular training of farmers would be carried out to upgrade their skills.
- Region specific Contract Farming initiatives will be promoted wherever possible.
- Post harvest linkages will be established and strengthened.
- Self Help Groups and Farmers interest groups will be made active.
- Active participation of Progressive Farmers will be ensured in all agriculture development activities.
- Information system will be strengthened.

Proposed Plan Outlay

During the XI Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 477.45 crore including Central share is being proposed, with Rs 81.67 crore for the year 2007-08. Summary of the Plan outlay is follows.

Particulars	Tenth Plan Expenditure	XI Plan Proposed Outlay	(Rs in Crore)	
			Annual Plan 2006-07 Anticipated Expenditure	Annual Plan 2007-08 Proposed Outlay
State Plan Outlay	124.89	256.45	24.02	49.27
Central share	161.27	221.00	33.92	32.40
Total	286.16	477.45	57.94	81.67

It is decided that almost all ongoing schemes of the annual plan 2006-07 will be continued in the Proposed Plan. Water being a critical component, water-harvesting scheme is being proposed. Marketing of traditional varieties under a brand name will be promoted.

Gender Budgeting

Women have a pivotal role in our agriculture. They not only attend to field operations like transplanting of rice, weeding crops and scaring birds, but also perform many harvest and post harvest operations like reaping, winnowing, threshing and storage. The tending of farm animals and saving farmyard refuse for use either as fuel or manure have all been predominantly women's occupation. Thus, they have provided much of the unpaid family labour in agriculture.

Since Agricultural land is generally in the name of male persons, it becomes very difficult to channel funds directly to the women. In spite of this fact, quantification of funds is

being made in the XI Plan with an outlay of Rs. 49.27 lakh for the year 2007-08. Physical programmes will include mainly trainings, exposure visits, demonstrations etc. Drudgery reduction in women through distribution of improved agricultural implements will also be carried out. A target of 20 thousand women farmers is being proposed for intensive training support in 2007-08.

Employment Generation

Besides traditional employment in agriculture two specific programmes viz; (1) National Watershed Development Programme for Rain fed Area (NWDPA) and (2) Soil and Watershed Conservation Programme are being implemented in the State to generate employment opportunities to the local youth. It is estimated that about 5 lakh man day's employment will be generated under these schemes during 2007-08.

Scheme-wise Programmes

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1- Macro Management- Agriculture (90% CSS)

The major thrusts of Macro-management programme are to increase productivity of the crops, natural resource management and development of infrastructural facilities. Programmes will be carried out as per the guidelines of Govt. of India and as per approved Work Plan. It includes following schemes/programmes;

1.1 Integrated Cereal Development Programme

Distribution of the High Yielding Variety(HYV) Seeds is the main component of the programme. Subsidy admissible on distribution of certified seeds of paddy and wheat is Rs 200/Qtl whereas the quantum of subsidy on coarse cereals is Rs. 400/Qtl.

In order to increase productivity of crops, relevant agricultural technological measures are also being popularized with the use of bio-fertilizer, micro-nutrients, and bio-pesticides etc. Farmer field schools are being organized to deliver the technology at the nearest site.

1.2 Agriculture Mechanization

All type of improved agriculture machinery, tools, devices and implements are being distributed on subsidized rates. For hilly area lightweight machinery, implements, tools and in the plain area power machinery, tractor and tractor driven implements are being made available. Water lifting pumps, sprinkler sets and plant protection implements are also being made available.

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

At present high priority has been accorded by the Government of India to the holistic and sustainable development of rainfed areas based on Watershed Approach. This approach represents the principal vehicle for transfer of rainfed agriculture technology. A watershed is a geographic area that drains to a common point, which makes it an ideal planning unit for conservation of soil and water.

For XI Plan period 73800 ha of 125 new watersheds have been selected for the treatment costing about Rs 44.28 crore, whereas the allocation for the year 2007-08 is being proposed Rs 4.43 crore. This proposal has been submitted to Government of India for their approval. Programme will be carried out as per the VARSA guidelines. Main objects of the Programme are;

- Conservation, development and sustainable management of natural resources including their use.
- Enhancement of agricultural productivity and production in a sustainable manner.
- Restoration of ecological balance in the degraded and fragile rainfed eco-systems by greening these areas through appropriate mix of trees, shrubs and grasses.
- Reduction in regional disparity between irrigated and rainfed areas.
- Creation of sustained employment opportunities for the rural community including the landless.

(4) River Valley Project (RVP) and Flood Prone River (FPR) Scheme

The catchments of Ramganga has horse-shoe like shape with an area of 310725 ha. Comprising of hilly terrain in the middle and outer Himalayas. Steep hills and deep & narrow valleys are the characteristics of the catchments. Ramganga is one of the first catchments included in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of River Valley Project launched with the following objectives:

- a) Prevention of soil loss from the catchments to reduce siltation of the Kalagarh reservoir.
- b) Improvement of land capability and moisture regime in the watersheds.
- c) Promotion of land use to match land capability.
- d) Prevention of land degradation by adoption of a multi disciplinary integrated approach in the catchments area of Ramganga river.
- e) People's involvement in the management of catchments.

The **F.P.R. scheme** in the catchments of Upper Yamuna and Upper Ganga was initiated in 1982-83. The objectives of the scheme are as follows-

- (a) Prevention of land degradation by adoption of multi-disciplinary integrated approach in the catchments area.
- (b) Improvement of land capability and moisture regime in the sub watershed.
- (c) Promotion of land use to match land capability.
- (d) Reduction of run-off from the catchments to reduce peak flow into river system.

- (e) People's involvement in management of catchments. Detailed plans will be prepared separately by the Department of Forest, Uttarakhand as per the guidelines framed by GoI.

(4) New Initiatives

As per guidelines of Macro management Agriculture 10% of the total Work Plan is admissible under New Initiatives.

Use of high technology is necessary for rapid growth in agriculture, for which the Agro-Climatic Planning and Information Bank is being established for effective management of natural resources and ultimately in micro planning. It will be used -

- To prepare agricultural and natural resource inventory by analysis of temporal satellite data.
- To collect agro-climatic and agricultural data for agro ecological characterization and agro-climatic regional planning.
- To develop database for agricultural practices.
- To suggest sustainable agricultural land use plan based on integration of land capability, etc.

2- Support to State Extension Programme Reforms (90% CSS)

The need for reforms in Agriculture Extension has been explicitly highlighted in the National Agriculture Policy; the report of Expenditure Reforms Commission, as well as the Xth Plan Approach Paper. Keeping these policy initiatives in view, and to provide policy directives for extension reforms, a broad policy framework for Agriculture Extension has been developed by the Ministry of Agriculture of GoI. The five major guiding elements are as follows;

1. Reforming Public Sector Extension
2. Promoting private sector to effectively complement, supplement and wherever possible to substitute public extension.
3. Augmenting Media and Information Technology Support for Extension.
4. Mainstreaming Gender Concerns in Extension.
5. Capacity Building/ Skill upgradation of farmers and extension functionaries.

This programme has been started from the year 2005-06 and is being implemented at the district level through Agriculture Technology Management Agency(ATMA). This scheme is running in eight districts viz Dehradun, Nainital, Almora, Chamoli, Champawat, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarkashi, and Pauri. The activities in the remaining districts are being conducted under Macro-management agriculture.

3-Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana (RKBY) (50% CSS)

This scheme was introduced in the year 2002-03. The objective of this scheme is to insure the selected crops like paddy, wheat and mandua against natural calamities. This programme is implemented by Bhartiya Krishi Bima Company Ltd.

The scheme became relevant when 7017 farmers got benefited, whose rabi crop withered in 2005-06 due to drought.

4- Agriculture Statistics (50% CSS)

Two schemes viz *Timely Reporting Scheme (TRS)* and *Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS)* are being run on 50:50 Centre and State-sharing basis Expenditures under the heads *salary of staff* and *other miscellaneous expenses* are covered.

5- National Project on Organic Farming (100% CSS)

Uttarakhand has a large area suitable for organic farming. Since inception 677 villages have been converted into bio-villages till 2005-06. Further development work is being undertaken in the clusters of villages. All activities will be undertaken as per the guidelines of the National Project on Organic Farming Activities, which are approved for the year 2006-07 and will be carried out in the XI Plan.

State Sector Schemes

1-Seed Production Programme

There is a very small area under government farms, so seed is produced on farmer's field. The state has two different crop zones viz plain and hill. Hill zone has limited option of varieties and has scarcity of seed supply. Considering this, Core Valley Seed Production Programme has been introduced in 2004-05 identifying 31 Valleys suited for seed production of hill varieties. The programme needs to be extended in XI Plan covering larger area and more farmers.

2- Plant Protection Programme

Indiscriminate use of chemical pesticides has resulted in development of resistance in insects, pathogens and weeds. Hence for adoption of IPM as cardinal principal in the overall crop production programme a modest beginning has been made for taking this eco friendly concept to the farmers at the grass root level. Till now, 51 IPM packages of practices of various crops have been developed at national level and the task is continuing.

On the basis of IPM packages for individual crop. one Bio control lab and one IPM lab is being established in the State that will start functioning from 2007.

Surveillance on major crops and assistance on pesticides, bio-pesticides will continue to the farmers.

3- Promotion of Bio-Fertilizer, Micro Nutrients Gypsum, Zinc etc.,

In order to maintain productive health of the soil on sustainable basis enhanced use of well-decomposed compost, farmyard manure, bio fertilizer, Vermi compost, green manure etc

in integrated manner is being encouraged. Agriculture production can increase by about 15% if balanced use of fertilizer is adopted. In this context, farmers will be trained motivated and assisted to adopt Integrated Nutrient Management technique.

4. Transfer of Technology (Including Women Farmer Training Programme)

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 Uttarakhand). Training courses (including study tours to Agriculture Universities) to impart the latest technical know-how developed by Research Institutions shall be conducted for extension workers as well as for farmers.

We have selected under this programme one progressive farmer in each of the 670 Nyaya Panchayats of the State for intensive training in suitable farming techniques and packages of agronomic practices every six months. This programme will be supplementary to Centrally Sponsored Scheme of “Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms”.

5- General Establishment of Agriculture

Various establishment expenditure are covered under this scheme.

6- Establishment of Soil Testing Labs, Quality Control Labs and Agmark Labs

There are 13 Soil testing labs, 2 fertilizer quality control labs, 2 pesticide quality control labs, 2 AGMARK labs functioning in the State, An IPM lab and Bio-control lab are also ready.

7- Strengthening of Seed Stores, Farms and Training Centers

The infrastructure available at seed stores, farms and training centers needs to be upgraded and well maintained. The scheme will continuing in XI Plan.

8- Research Programme for Package of Practices for Hill Crops

All practices adopted by the farmers are not upto the standard required by organic food production. Sustainability and increase in productivity is the need of hill agriculture. Thus 3 year research programme has been initiated with the following objectives;

- To develop suitable agro techniques including varieties and nutrient management for different cropping systems in organic mode in different farming situations in Uttarakhand.
- To develop bio-intensive-IPM module for the management of diseases and pest in organic mode in different cropping systems.
- Large-scale delivery of compost/FYM enriched through bio-control agents.

The programme commenced from Nov. 2005 and is likely to be completed in October 2008. Total cost of this Project is estimated at Rs. 2.60 crore, out of which Rs 1.10 crore will be carried over to XI Plan.

9- Farmers Information and Advisory Centers

Concept of the farmer advisory committee consisting 11 to 15 members covering different categories of farmers with due representation to women and weaker section of the society is provided in ATMA Project. It is also provided that Farm information and advisory centers will be provided IT applications for effective connectivity.

For this purpose, construction of buildings for these centers is being proposed in the Plan. Out of the 13 districts, 5 districts are being covered in X Plan and the remaining 8 districts in the XI Plan.

10- Uttarakhand Organic Commodity Board

Uttarakhand organic commodity board has been established with the following objectives;

- to provide the critical support systems in product development,
- to set up Internal Control System for the organic certification
- to set up market linkages and scout for innovative diversifications.

To achieve the above goal, the board is managing the service providers and providing facility to deliver the technical know-how through master trainers. The board is maintaining forward linkages for farmers to bring them in close contact with exporters. Only administrative expenditure, staff honorarium and other operational expenditure are being provided by the State Government.

13- Distribution of Water Pump, Sprinkler Set, Agricultural Implements etc.,

Farm mechanization has a tremendous scope in Uttarakhand, so improved implements, tools, machines, water pump, sprinkler set etc., are being popularized. Farm machinery and tools are mostly very costly and beyond the purchasing power of small and marginal farmers. The subsidy admissible under Macro Management–Agriculture scheme does not fulfill the requirement of the farmers, so a supplementary subsidy has been approved by the Government of India, which allows a maximum subsidy of 50% but not more than a limit as prescribed earlier by machinery department of Government of India.

14- Construction of Departmental Buildings

Building of directorate is under construction. Similarly other proposals for residential and non-residential buildings construction is to be considered.

15 -Soil and Water Conservation Programme

Uttarakhand has a serious problem of soil erosion so much so that about 88% area is experiencing soil erosion at a rate exceeding 10 t/ ha/1 year (above permissible soil loss limit) and 35% of the area is suffering from very severe soil erosion (> 40 t/ ha/1 year).

Landslides, mine spills and torrents are the main causes of mass erosion problems. Such factors cause severe soil erosion, damage to eco-system and often result in disasters. Affected areas can be rehabilitated through application of bio-engineering technologies involving judicious use of small engineering measures with vegetative ones.

The ecological degradation in the mountain region is a threat of huge proportion, affecting agriculture lands as well as rural habitations. As watershed development programme is spatially and temporally limited in scope this needs to be supplemented with soil and water conservation programmes in critically affected regions.

Under this scheme only that area will be treated, which is covered under centrally sponsored schemes. The priority will be given to the most affected area and to water harvesting technologies.

New Schemes

1-Strengthening of Agriculture Statistics

Statistics are the backbone of planning. Without authentic statistics, proper planning can not be done. More and more crop experiments must be carried out to make the statistics more realistic. Therefore, infrastructure is being developed in XJ Plan. The field staff will be imparted training and facilitated by necessary instruments.

2- Production Programme of Local Crops

Local crops like mandua, Ramdana, Gahath, Cheena etc. are grown traditionally as these crops are resistant to vagaries of weather. With increasing knowledge, awareness and finishing technology the demand for the same is increasing gradually. They are also fetching with better remunerative prices. These crops have ample prospects of cashing on their natural and organic qualities.

To achieve the above goal a new programme for **production of local crops** is being initiated by delivering integrated package of practices to the farmers with post harvest infrastructure.

3- Water Harvesting Programme

Water harvesting has emerged as a new paradigm in water resource development and management. It is defined as collection and storage of water either run off or creek flow for productive uses. Thus a new scheme is being proposed. Activities of the water harvesting programmes are as follows:

A- In-situ rain water harvesting techniques:

- 1- Contour vegetative hedges
- 2- Contour trenches
- 3- Dugout ponds/percolation tanks
- 4- Naula/ Spring developments
- 5- Vegetative barrier/ plantation of grasses/ legumes/ trees etc.

B- Rain water/ direct surface runoff harvesting techniques;

- 1- Ferrow cement tank/ polythene lined tank
- 2- Roof water harvesting
- 3- Water harvesting tanks

C- Stream flow or runoff harvesting technique;

- 1- Cement check dam
- 2- Diversion drain
- 3- Check wall/ check dam

Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan(TSP)

Scheduled Cast Sub Plan as well as the Tribal Sub Plan is being formulated on the following guidelines-

- Villages which have a majority of SC/ST population will be selected.
- Schemes will be introduced in selected villages in an integrated manner.
- All programmes should result in measurable and apparent outcomes.
- Continuous monitoring and evaluation of these programmes is a must for making corrections in time.

All ongoing SCSP/TSP schemes of the year 2006-07, will continue. Besides, new schemes of promotion of traditional crops shall also be extended in SCSP / TSP.

1- Crop Demonstration Scheme

Crop demonstration programme has been introduced for increasing productivity of the SC/ST farmers. Demonstrations are being conducted in the selected villages. For this purpose fields measuring upto 0.1 ha in hilly areas and 0.4 ha in plain areas are selected and soil testing necessarily carried out. Inputs like seed, bio-fertilizer, micronutrients, bio pesticides are made available free of cost.

2- Plant Protection Programme

This programme was reformulated in the year 2005-06. Special provision has been made to provide subsidy up to 90% (65% from state plan complemented by 25% from Macro

Management Scheme) to SC/ST farmers, so as to enable them to purchase all plant protection inputs

3- Promotion of Use of Bio-Fertilizer, Micro Nutrients, Gypsum, Zinc etc.,

The programme is being separated from Plant Protection programme so as to promote balanced use of fertilizer, bio-fertilizer, micronutrients, gypsum, zinc etc. Subsidy will be admissible up to 90%. In case 25% subsidy is made available from macro management agriculture, only 65% will be provided from this state scheme.

4- Transfer of Technology Programme

This programme was also reformulated in the year 2005-06. Three types of training programmes have given priority.

- 1- Construction and repair of improved agriculture implements.
- 2- Poly-house: use and maintenance.
- 3- Crop production technology and post harvest technologies.

5- Integrated Scheme of Distribution of Water Pump, Sprinkler Set, Poly House And Improved Agriculture Implements

Users Groups are being formulated at village level and are being facilitated with improved agriculture implements free of cost.

6- Soil And Water Conservation Programme

Under this programme villages are being selected where Scheduled castes are in majority. Most priority is being given to the water harvesting structures so as to enhance the life saving irrigation and ultimately increase in productivity.

7- Macro Management-Agriculture

As per the guidelines of the Government of India, about 19% of the outlay of farmer oriented activities have been proposed under SCSP.

8- Evaluation and Consultancy

It is also imperative that impact studies of running programmes should be conducted, so that deficiencies could be removed and new features could be added in subsequent plans.

9- Promotion of Traditional Crop (New)

There are so many crops, which are specially grown in Uttarakhand, Productivity of these crops is very low and need to be increased by way of improved package of practices. Detailed programme is being worked out separately.

1.1.2 HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

The Uttarakhand is bestowed with wide variety of agro climatic conditions, due to which it enjoys an enviable position for growing many horticultural crops, i.e. fruits, vegetables, flowers, mushroom, tuber crops, spices, medicinal and aromatic crops and plantation crops like tea.

Tarai, Bhabhar and low lying valleys up to 100m (Zone A) have hot and humid climate and support crops like paddy, wheat, litchi, pulses etc., The Subtropical Zone lies between the altitude of 1000m to 1500m which is capable of growing a diverse range of crops including subtropical horticultural crops. The area lying in the altitude of 1500m to 2400m is classified as Temperate region and hence ideal for growing a large number of temperate fruits (Apple, Pear, Cherry, Walnut, Peaches etc), floriculture as well as medicinal plants. The region above the altitude of 2400m is further classified as Alpine Zone. This region is not fit for agriculture and is used as pasture land and is also a storehouse of medicinal herbs. The diverse agro climatic condition of the state gives it a unique advantage as well as a competitive edge over other states in production of vegetables (off season vegetables in the context of plains) that fetches high value in the market.

Therefore, keeping in view the above back ground, main emphasis is now being given to improvement of productivity, through intervention of new technologies, establishment of bud wood bank, creation of water resources, area expansion in cluster approach and increasing the PHM & processing capacity by way of establishment of infrastructure in private sector. Tea development, herbs and medicinal plants and sericulture has also been amalgamated in Horticulture.

The important need of providing market outlets to horticultural produce has been met through contractual arrangements with the National Dairy Development Board & Mother Dairy. In order to harness the potential of commercial horticulture and to establish infrastructure for post harvest management, protected cultivation has been adopted to promote technology driven enterprise through individual entrepreneurs or groups of farmers. Therefore, schemes of NHB, NCDC, MFPI, through commercial banks, with back-ended subsidies have been promoted. Matching State assistance as mutual grant is being provided to facilitate the adoption of these schemes.

The regional office of NHB has been setup in Dehradun and projects related to commercial horticulture & post-harvest management are being promoted.

It is also proposed to take up the activities of area expansion, productivity enhancement, marketing tie ups, sourcing of elite plant material and establishing horizontal and vertical integration of government schemes in the project mode to address all the links in the chain of production and consumption. Potential areas in all districts of Uttarakhand for different crops have been identified for various commodities and district-wise specific project reports focusing on locational advantages of districts have been prepared. It is also proposed to develop each district for a particular commodity and area of excellence. Horticulture Technology Mission has been taken up to achieve the above goals.

In Sericulture, major sectoral reforms have been carried out. An MOU has been signed with the Central Silk Board, which covers a broad range of collaborative activities commencing with production of world-class seeds locally and training of farmers and departmental functionaries. For developing tassar silk in the Central Himalayas an international NGO has been working for the last 10 years in Rudraprayag district with the help of the Department of Science & Technology. 31 Sericulture farms have been transferred to primary sericulture societies for better management.

The main objectives to be followed in the 11th Plan are: revival, expansion and diversification of sericulture in the state, creating greater opportunities for gainful employment in hilly and rural areas through spread of sericulture in the hills and plains, concentrating on sericulture in lower hill, mid hills and plains and oak tassar in high and mid hills. Productivity and quality at all levels of the production process are being strengthened through skill up-gradation and integrated extension support, augmenting the resources for rural development through harnessing the available natural resources, specially oak flora and local silks, development of organic sericulture along with strengthening of self help groups and co-operative societies leading to income generation at local levels.

Tea cultivation is presently being done in about 380 ha. in the districts of Nainital, Almora, Champawat and Chamoli. It has shown encouraging results and the Government has approved an ambitious project for 12 years for bringing 9000 ha under tea cultivation. Tea board of India has agreed to extend schemes for non-traditional regions, and now in association with the horticulture department, it is expected to generate a large number of self-employment opportunities for the local youths. Growing organic/green tea has been adopted as a strategy to neutralize the impact of market on the one hand and to give assured good prices to the growers on the other hand. Assistance of Tea Board of India is also being sought for setting up of an R&D center to back up the tea cultivation activity. This is proposed to be anchored in Pantnagar University. Catch Uttarakhand Tea in collaboration with DS group has already been launched at

Nainital, which is finding a very good response in the market. Matching grant is being provided to Tea Cultivators @ 69000/per ha. in add turn to planting material for a maximum of 10.12 ha.

In order to harness the potential and anchor the development of medicinal and aromatic plants as a major income generating activity in the State, Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Board has been constituted, under the chairmanship of Hon 'ble Chief Minister of the State. The board is simultaneously promoting the activities of cultivation, processing and tourism. The Jadi Buti Shodh & Vikas Sansthan (Herbal Research and Development Institute) at Gopeshwar, Chamoli is the apex implementing agency. The cooperative and forest sector is also being activated, under the overall supervision of the Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Board. Three Jadi Buti Mandis were established in Ramnagar, Tanakpur and Bibibala (Rishikash) to stream line the marketing of MAP produce. Bhesaj Vikas Yojana has also been amalgamated in Horticulture Department for promoting MAP.

Directorate of Horticulture has been working at Chaubattia, Ranikhet with two Mandal Office at Pauri & Nainital. One college of Horticulture has been established by G.B.Pant University at Bharsar to promote hill horticulture. Under Horticulture Technology Mission provision exists for setting up farm handling units. NHB also has provision of funds for cold storages. At present 4 cold storages are under operation in private sector.

In view of sizable expansion in the horticulture development activities with the addition of tea cultivation, sericulture, tassar, spices, medicinal & aromatic plants, etc, additional resources are required for the sector in addition to the budgetary support by the State. With the help of the state nodal agency, projects of individual enterprises and eminent NGOs/companies/cooperatives are being forwarded to the funding agencies/Food Processing Ministry. To make the horticulture sector as a key economic activity and growth engine of development, adequate budgetary support on top priority is inevitable. Accordingly to address the concerns in Horticulture following thrusts are identified.

Thrust Area

- To ensure the availability of quality seeds and elite planting material.
- To promote knowledge based, technology driven and farmer centric development of horticulture.
- To harness the potential of relevant horticultural crops in regionally differentiated manner through location specific interventions.
- Promotion of ecologically sustainable intensification, economically desirable diversification and skilled employment for rural youth including farmwomen.
- To promote the development and dissemination of technologies based on the blending of traditional wisdom and frontier knowledge.
- Human resource development and capacity building for speedier adoption of technology-led development.

- Post-harvest management, marketing and value addition for enhanced income of the farmers.
- Strengthening infrastructure facilities for marketing and export to improve competitiveness and better returns.
- Enhance production of high value processed products, through integration of efforts.
- Harness the potential of medicinal and aromatic plants for economic development.
- Commercial exploitation of existing potential for tea cultivation.
- Accelerate rural income through sericulture.

Market intervention scheme has been started for apple in which support price of Rs. 4.00 has been declared for apple and Rs. 4.25 per kg for Malta in year 2006-07.

Review of 10th Five-Year Plan

In horticulture sector major achievements during the 10th Five Year Plan are given below:-

1. Establishment of Horticulture Technology Mission (HTM) at a cost of Rs. 80.00 Crore, under which restoration of orchards in 350 ha. and area extension in 665.5 ha. has been done.
2. Sanction for establishment of one plant health clinic and two disease and weather forecasting units through GB Pant University of Agriculture and Technology.
3. 10 herbal gardens established in the State and herb mandis established in Hardwar, Tanakpur and Ramnagar.
4. Production of 6.64 Lakh fruit plant in State gardens, plantation in 1555 ha. and plant protection works in 29391 ha. and employment generation of about 236030 mandays.
5. Establishment of Litchi Export Zone, Basmati Export Zone and Floriculture Export Zone.
6. Establishment of Vir Chandra Singh Garhwali Horticulture College at Bharsar for professional horticulture management courses.
7. Tie up with Mother Dairy for purchase of vegetables and fruits from the field.
8. 27 State orchards developed as model orchards.
9. Constitution of Tea Development Board. Tea gardens developed on 327 ha. 15.75 Lakh mandays employment generated and 1.03 lakh kg tea from these gardens sold to Adhumik Tea Factory, Kausani for Processing.
10. 12 aromatic processing plants installed.
11. Export of about 400 MT herbs annually.
12. Creation of revolving fund with Rs. 200 Lakh for benefit of sericulture farmers.

During the 10th Five-Year Plan Sericulture, Medicinal Plants and Tea were included in Horticulture Sector.

Year wise expenditure under Horticulture during 10th Plan is as follows.

1- 2002-03	Rs. 586.93 lakh
2- 2003-04	Rs 1869.57 lakh
3- 2004-05	Rs 1684.52 lakh
4- 2005-06	Rs 1979.49 lakh
5- 2006-07	Rs 2470.01 lakh (Outlay)

Following State Sector and District Sector Schemes implemented in 10th Plan.

District Sector Scheme

Horticulture & Food Processing

Production and dissemination of quality planting material and development of fruits belts. Dehydration of fruit and vegetables (Setting up of processing industries on Govt. sector in HP pattern) The scheme for dehydration of fruit is being designated as "Value addition in fruits and vegetables by means of dehydration, grading and packing". The schemes for subsidy on inputs and production of quality planting material have been amalgamated in "Production and dissemination of quality planting material and other inputs" in the 11th plan.

Strategy for 11th Five Year Plan

Horticulture Development

1-Development of Fruit Orchards

As per the Govt. decision it has been decided to develop 27 gardens as Model State Gardens, 36 have been leased out to various institutions/organizations in the private sector for promotion of different horticulture activities.

It is proposed to undertake an ambitious programme for production of quality fruits and vegetables in the state in a big way under various Central Government and NHB funded schemes.

At present the total area under fruit cultivation is 1.81 lakh hectares including 0.503 lakh ha. under vegetables and 0.20 lakh ha. under potato. Under spices 0.45 lakh ha. area is covered.

2- Off Season Vegetables and Spices Demonstration

Off-season cultivation of vegetable has resulted in significant improvement of economic status of hill farmers. This sector needs further expansion in future.

3- Floriculture

The climate of Uttarakhand is ideal for growing almost every variety of flower. Memorandum of understanding (MoU) has already been signed by State Government with APEDA. APEDA have earmarked Rs. 3 crore for the development of a floriculture infrastructure park in Uttarakhand. Floriculture sector is fast growing and at present is undertaken in an area of about 558 hectares and 50000 sqm of poly houses for high-tech floriculture.

State Sector

1. Development of Commercial Horticulture Through Production & Post Harvest Management under NHB, APEDA MFPI etc., Schemes

The broad objective of the programme is to promote modern high value, high-tech commercial horticulture through Private Sector. The programme facilitates commercial production of different horticultural crops and creation of post harvesting infrastructure. It lays emphasis on improving the linkages between horticulture production and creation of integrated network for marketing of produce so that producer's share is enhanced. The components of this programme are high tech cultivation, tissue culture, pack houses, pre cooling units/ CA stores /Ref. van/ containers (with multi chamber, product facility) and all other related activities. 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 Beneficiaries. Similarly APEDA, MFPI have back ended credit linked capital subsidy to the tune of 33.33% for special category states. Accordingly the equal amount of assistance subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 20 lakh is provided by the state Govt. as matching grant to the individual beneficiary.

2. Human Resource Development

In the changing scenario of the Horticulture sector and emerging opportunity, the state has focused attention to horticulture, which should be sustainable and competitive. This focus is achievable through commercial horticulture and related activities. The felt need is to increase the land based activities efficiency on sustainable basis to increase the productivity through introduction of technology-led production. Adoption of latest production technologies, post harvest management infrastructure and efficient marketing network are essential. This requires skill up-gradation and capacity building of all concerned through training of trainers, demonstration and empowerment for adoption of technology.

In this programme the following components are proposed.

2.1. Strengthening of Horticulture Mobile Teams

At present there are 188 Mobile Teams, out of which 14 are located at the District Head Quarters and others are located at block level and in rural areas. In view of the increasing works under various scheme it is proposed to open one more Mobile team at block level, thus bringing the total Horticulture Mobile Teams to 285.

There is urgent need to strengthen the Mobile teams located at district headquarters and those located near selected model orchards. Thus, 26 Mobile Teams are proposed to be upgraded to hi-tech category having facilities of plant health clinic, Telephone and E-mail

connectivity and publicity material, furniture, audiovisual aids and modern implements & tools etc.

As per availability of free panchayat and Govt. Land in the first phase it is proposed to develop official accommodation in about 30 mobile teams.

2.2 Extension Material

For dissemination of technology, software is also needed besides the printed literature. It is proposed to prepare the package of practices and extensive extension material (bulletins, CD, video tape etc.) for horticulture crops like apple, nut fruits, kiwi, off-season vegetables, temperate flowers like gladiolus, carnation, gerbera, roses etc.,

2.3 Exhibitions and Transfer of Technology

Exhibition is a proven means for transfer of latest technologies. It also provides opportunities for exchange of information and showcases the strength. Therefore, it is proposed to organize two-exhibition shows for flowers, one at Dehradun and other at Nainital, one show and exhibition each for Apple, Litchi and Potato. This will be done in revolving fund mode operated by a committee.

It is also proposed to establish computerized information centers at Ranikhet, Rudrapur, Uttarkashi and Chamoli having network of information. This is essential for knowledge-based, technology-driven and farmer centric development of horticulture.

Presently, the total area under different spice crops like ginger, turmeric, onion, chilli, garlic etc. is about 10,000 ha. and the approximate production is about 55,000 tons per annum. In the state the focus areas for ginger are Kotabagh (Nainital distt.), Chakrata & Vikasnagar (Dehradun distt.), Fakot (Tehri distt.); for chilli Sult & Syalde (Almora distt.), Rikhnikhil & Nainidanda (Pauri Garhwal); for turmeric Sukhidhang (Champawat), for Large cardamom Betalghat (Nainital); for garlic Gopeshwar (Chamoli) & Lohaghat (Champawat).

The department proposes to provide training to the farmers, demonstration on farmers' field, supply of seeds, bio-pesticides. Presently Mother Dairy is purchasing ginger from the farmers and DS group is also showing interest in purchasing chillies, turmeric & ginger. It is proposed to promote spice growers association.

Initiatives taken in the 10th Plan have clearly demonstrated that production of vegetables in summer is remunerative to the farmers. Vegetables like capsicum, cabbage, French bean, cauliflower, potato, tomato etc. are being grown. It is proposed to bring additional area under cultivation and also introduce exotic vegetables like broccoli, Chinese cabbage etc.

The long-term objective of the department is to produce potato seeds, vegetable seeds and to make the state self reliant in quality planting material. Already vegetable seed production plan for the crops that can only be produced in the hilly areas like cabbage, cauliflower, carrot etc. has been prepared and action is being taken, in collaboration integrated with TDC.

The focus areas that have been identified for potato seeds are Munsiairy (Pithoragarh); Joshimath (Chamoli), Dhanaulti (Tehri), Yamuna Ghati (Uttarkashi) The new areas proposed for vegetable production are Binta valley & Someswar valley (Almora) Garud valley (Bageswar distt.) Kalsi (Dehradun), It is proposed to give training to the farmers, provide inputs like seeds & planting material, bio-pesticide and also organize demonstrations in the farmers field. Presently Mother Dairy is procuring vegetables from the farmers of Uttarkashi, Almora, Nainital & Dehradun. It is also proposed to establish collection centers at vantage points to facilitate marketing of the produce. This programme is required to be strengthened.

2.4. Strengthening of Statistics and Planning Scheme

Strengthening of Statistical system is of vital in pretence to collect disseminate and store collect data.

3. Beekeeping

Honeybees offer services through ensured cross-pollination and provide income to landless farmers. Presently the department has two apiculture centers at Jyolikot (Nainital) & Gwaldum (Chamoli). The main activities of these centers are to provide three days & seven days training to the local beekeepers and also bee colonies, beehive boxes and the allied tools. In the year 2006-07, 60 trainings (Target group 50 ie. 300 beneficiaries of which at least 50% will be women/SC/ST) 1000 bee colonies, 1000 bee hives and allied equipments as per demand will be provided. The department provides all these inputs at 50% subsidy. Project management unit has received a proposal from Greeshashrma in which the applicant has proposed to do beekeeping among 1000 beneficiaries per annum. To harness the potential systematic approaches are needed. Therefore, it is proposed to provide support to bee-colonies, bee-breeder, infrastructural development, training promotion, bee keeping equipment beside supporting two centers. The existing centers have to be modernized by creating training aids, hostel for trainees etc.

Promotion of Bee Pollination

Temperate fruits in general have a tendency of self-unfruitfulness due to genetic factors. This factor of self-unfruitfulness is more pronounced in Delicious apple, European pears,

almond, cherry, kiwi, plum among temperate fruits and litchi in subtropical fruits. The low productivity of apples and other fruits in Uttarakhand is due to lack of awareness about insect pollination.

Honeybees are main pollinators of apple, pear, cheery, litchi etc. Managed bee pollination as a commercial practice is yet to be started in Uttarakhand.

Therefore, in the present context it is proposed to promote full transport subsidy on bee hives for pollination in apple and litchi orchard, 50 % subsidy on hire charges of honey bee colonies for one month with maximum of Rs. 200 per honey bee box subject to maximum of 4 boxes per hectare of orchard. It is proposed to promote pollination by hiring method to the tune of 20000 bee boxes for apples and 10000 for litchi in each year.

4. Post Harvest Management

For promotion of off-season vegetable production lack of road network, resulting in higher transportation cost is becoming an impediment. Establishment of handling unit attached with ropeway has been effective in enhancing the interest of growers. Therefore to facilitate off season production of vegetable establishment of handling unit through self help groups or panchayats with 90 percent assistance limited to 15.30 lakh per unit is proposed.

4.1 Supply of Packing Material

To discourage the use of wooden boxes and to promote the CFB boxes it is proposed to grant govt. support of Rs. 10/- on each CFB box of 18-20 kg capacity to medium and small orchardists.

5. Strengthening of 27 State Horticulture Gardens

27 Govt. gardens are being developed as “model/ theme orchards” with the Technical support of G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar.

Initially these gardens will be supported for infrastructure and creation of mother stocks and subsequently it will run on the principle of revolving fund.

6. Strengthening of Agri Export Development Unit

In the state of Uttarakhand there are four Agriculture, Export Zone viz. Litchi, Floriculture, Medicinal and Basmati Export Zones. Establishment of Agriculture Export Development Unit to facilitate effective monitoring. and to help in for promotion of the export zones is essential.

7. Establishing of Food Park

Lot of thrust is being given on the cultivation of horticultural crops especially fruit crops and vegetables in hilly area. But due to logistic and improper post harvest handling problems the growers are not getting good returns of their produce.

The promotion of Food Park is a brilliant concept not only to consume the surplus but also to promote fruit and vegetable production which will also create tourism friendly atmosphere in the state and even this will directly have the promotion effect on eco tourism. For Proposed Outlay of 2007-08 is Rs. 100.00 lakh and an Outlay of for 2007-08 is Rs. 100.00 lakh.

8. Implementation of MIS

With a view to promote horticulture sector, implementation of MIS is very important in order to establish market price of commodities like apple, malta and mango. The scheme has already been implemented in apple & malta for procurement of "C" grade apple in 2005-06. MIS scheme in 2006-07 will be continued for apple, malta.

9. Establishment of Food Processing Industries/Workshop

After creation of the State emphasis was laid on value addition of fruits & vegetables and other horticulture produce. For this it is proposed to organize exhibition, seminars, workshops and training programmes.

10. Establishment of "Center of Excellence"

Low productivity is the main concern in temperate fruit crops in entire North-West and North-eastern region of India. One of the main reasons responsible for this is the traditional low-density plantations. This requires large number of fruit plants, which is not possible in the present set up of private and public nurseries. Secondly, diversification in horticulture is also the key for future success. Keeping this in view centers of excellence are being set up for production of elite planting material of apple, walnut, small fruits and ornamental crops of high value. The main thrust will be on development of apple and stone fruits on size controlling clonal roots stocks.

In the next plan rare flowers foliage; cut flowers, vegetables etc. will be the thrust areas.

New Schemes under State Sector

1-Construction of Poly-Houses

For production of off-season Vegetables and indoor floricultural crops especially in hill areas, construction of poly houses is of utmost importance. Poly houses help in conserving the

solar radiation, which can be used for growing various vegetables and floricultural crops. In hilly areas where temperature is quite low, vegetable seedlings can be grown in poly houses. Similarly indoor carnation, gerbera and roses require high tech poly houses with humidity and temperature control for mass scale production of high value flower cultivation.

2- Transport Subsidy for Horticulture Produce from Hills to Railhead

Horticulture is the major thrust area for overall development of hills. Therefore transportation subsidy is needed from hills to railhead and matching grant for airfreight in export cases

This scheme is proposed with a view to provide 50% assistance to growers to transport their produce to the nearest railhead.

3-Import of Elite Planting Material

The existing plantations of fruit crops in entire hilly region are of low density which have low productivity and long gestation period of 8-10 years for coming into commercial bearing. High-density plantations have 5 to 10 times more productivity. At present there is acute shortage of plant material in the entire temperate region suitable for high-density plantation. Therefore, in the proposed scheme elite fruit plant material will be imported for raising high density plantations on a large scale. This scheme has a target of bringing nearly 500 ha under this type of plantations each year.

4- Rejuvenation/Re-plantation /Fencing (Assistance for Phasing out of Old Orchards)

High hills of Uttarakhand are suitable for cultivation of temperate fruit crops with special emphasis on apple. However, considerable suitable area (approx-30000 ha.) is covered under old and unproductive apple trees, which have outlived their productive life. These plantation need to be removed and replanted with new commercial varieties to increase production and productivity. It is proposed to provide 50% financial assistance according to the guidelines of HTM i.e. Rs 15000.00 per ha.

5- Creation of Water Resources

Most of the hilly areas in Uttarakhand suffer from a lack of irrigation facilities resulting in low productivity. It is proposed to construct rainwater-harvesting tanks, sprinkler systems etc. under the HTM with a view to increase the irrigation facility. The quantum of assistance will be as per HTM guidelines.

6- Mushroom Production

Mushroom cultivation is an important income generation activity at village level. In this programme department proposes free distribution of mushroom seed (spawn) and compost to the beneficiaries, and providing training in mushroom cultivation at village level. Also proposed is supply of packing material for marketing of mushroom through Mushroom Cooperatives societies. For the 11th Plan a target of 800 MT compost production and training 2500 beneficiaries is proposed.

It is necessary that the mushroom growers in the hills get transport subsidy for transport of compost, packaging and marketing as the cost of production has to be brought down so that the growers get a Minimum Support Price.

A lot has to be done for post harvest handling of mushrooms, which involves a processing centre to can/preserve so that a better price is available to growers in off-season.

A canning / processing centre with F.P.O. is necessary and the mushrooms should be branded in the market. The byproducts of mushroom like pickle/ready made soup powder etc should be made and marketed by the cooperatives of growers. For this necessary infrastructure needs to be strengthened.

District Sector Schemes

1- Post Harvest Management Programme

Due to perishable nature of the produce horticulture farmers are always prone to losses which also adversely affects the State as a whole. Hence value addition measures like dehydration, grading, packaging, e-marketing etc. will be strengthened. Training and necessary support will be provided for post harvest management.

2. Production and Dissemination of Quality Planting Material & Development of Fruit Belts

In this scheme, it is proposed to establish new orchards & strengthen existing orchards of the local farmers through demonstration of technologies. This will be undertaken on an integrated approach wherein farmers will be provided assistance to the tune of 50 percent of all the inputs for a maximum area of 0.4 hectare each.

3. Development of Ornamental Horticulture/ Floriculture

This is one of the focus areas for the state. Since the cost of planting material for such crops is very high, it is proposed to assist the farmers by subsidizing the cost to the tune of 50 percent.

4. Subsidy on Inputs for Horticultural Development

Under this scheme 100% subsidy is provided for the transportation of fruit plants, vegetable seeds, seedling, potato seed; 50% subsidy is given to the growers on the cost of bio pesticides and horticultural tools, construction of water tanks, micro sprinkler, drip irrigation, farm handling units etc.

5. Horticulture Training to Women in Selected Blocks

Most of the agricultural and horticultural farm activities are performed by women in Uttarakhand. So it is of utmost importance to train them in different cultural practices to increase the quantity as well as the quality of horticulture produce. Different trainings of one day and three days duration) based on their requirement are proposed to be organized specially for women of hill districts of the State. These trainees will also be given Udyan Card and encouraged to form Udyan Mahila Mitra. Each group will be provided Rs. 5000 to develop their credit support. Activities taken by such women's group will be supported to the tune of 50 percent of project cost.

Herbal and Aromatic Plants Development (State Sector)

1. Introduction

The Herbal Research and Development Institute (HRDI), a nodal agency of Uttarakhand Medicinal Plant Board, has been established at Gopeshwar for conservation, development and sustainable utilization of the valuable Medicinal and Aromatic Plant resources of Uttarakhand. It is an autonomous institute registered under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860.

The main objective of HRDI is to co-ordinate medicinal and aromatic plants activities carried out by various Govt. agencies, farmers, research institutes, NGOs, etc. The main field activities of the Institute are:-

- Cultivation of valuable Medicinal and Aromatic Plants of Uttarakhand, primarily to improve livelihood opportunities.
- Survey, inventorization and conservation of biodiversity of medicinal and aromatic plants.
- Research on agro-technique, bio-diversity, biotechnology and genetic improvement of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants.
- Development of cultivation techniques for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants and transfer of technology to farmers and growers.
- Revitalization of traditional knowledge and the ancient Indian medicine system, Ayurveda.
- Quality control assessment and research on active ingredients and substances of medicinal and aromatic plants.
- Human resource development, extension and dissemination of information relating to medicinal and aromatic plants.

- Co-ordination of activities of institutions/ departments engaged in development of medicinal and aromatic plants in Uttarakhand.

2. Achievements

Till December 2007, 1000 ha land has been brought under cultivation of MAPs. More than 50 lakh seedlings have been produced last year in various nurseries of HRDI, forest and cooperative departments for distribution to farmers. Under CDH plan, 91,435 ha. areas have been identified for rapid mapping exercise and sixteen training programmes have been organized for training of forest staff for undertaking rapid mapping exercises. 9 herbal gardens have been established in different locations for ex-situ conservation of medicinal and aromatic plants. 20 processing units have been established and 500 lt. oil has been distilled. In addition, 20000-quintal raw herbs have been collected during the year 2006. About 1243 farmers and staff have been trained on cultivation and processing of medicinal & aromatic plants by organizing workshops and training programmes in different parts of the State.

3. Action Plan for 11th Five-Year Plan

An action plan for development of MAPs in the 11th Five Years Plan will be implemented by the institute with the help of various collaborating departments in order to develop Uttarakhand as “Herbal State” under which the following targets have been laid down for the next five years –

- *In-situ* conservation of MAPs in 1000 ha.
- Establishment of five herbal gardens.
- Training of 5000 farmers on cultivation of MAPs.
- Production of 150 lakh planting material.
- Cultivation of MAPs in 2000 ha.
- Establishment of 13 collection and storage centers.
- Strengthening of 3 terminal markets.

Conservation

The medicinal and aromatic plants diversity is being depleted due to over exploitation and habitat destruction. Therefore, it is important to identify rare and endangered plants and undertake appropriate measures for their conservation and sustainable use. The institute in collaboration with forest department is implementing a conservation, development and harvesting (CDH) plan in the State, under which the following activities will taken up.

Rapid Mapping Exercise (RME)

RME will be undertaken in 100 ranges for identification of medicinal and aromatic plant diversity and identification of rare and endangered plants.

Establishment of MPCAS

The rare and threatened species will be conserved in-situ as forest gene banks. A total of 91,435 ha. area has already been identified for undertaking RME and it is proposed to establish MPCAs (medicinal plants conservation areas) in 1000 ha. in three climate zones during 11th Five Year Plan.

Establishment of Herbal Gardens

In order to conserve rare and endangered plants 5 herbal gardens are to be set up in different climatic zones of Uttarakhand for ex-situ conservation, training of farmers, processing and demonstration of medicinal and aromatic plants.

Seed Resource Centres

Availability of quality seeds is one of the bottlenecks for production of cost effective and quality raw herbs, especially for high altitude medicinal plants. It is proposed to develop seed resource centers for species like Aconitum, Picorrhiza, Valariana, Rauwolfia and Gloriosa in 10 ha. area in suitable sites and climatic conditions.

Nursery Development

It is proposed to raise 150 lakh seedlings of various medicinal and aromatic.

Cultivation

Additional 400 ha. area each year will be put under cultivation.

Training and Capacity Building

Training and capacity building of farmers, growers, traders, Vaidyas is required for nursery development, cultivation and processing of medicinal and aromatic plants. A total of 5000 farmers, 500 vadyas, and 100 staff will be trained during 11th Five Year Plan.

Documentation of Traditional Knowledge

As per Action Plan, traditional knowledge of Uttarakhand is being documented for identification of vaidyas and traditional medicines and formulations for revitalization of traditional and folk medicinal system. One block in each district will be identified for documentation of traditional knowledge during 11th Five Year Plan.

Processing Units

Processing units are required for processing and value addition of medicinal and aromatic plants. It is proposed to establish 50 processing units for distillation of aromatic oils during 11th Five Year Plan.

Marketing Centers

Three marketing centers have been established at Haridwar, Ramnagr and Tanakpur during 2005-06 for marketing of medicinal and aromatic plants. These centers will be strengthened during 11th Five Year Plan.

Infrastructure Development

Although the institute has been established since 1993, there is hardly any infrastructure available for achieving the goals and objectives of the institute. Therefore, laboratories and training centers and staff quarters at head quarters as well as its regional centers located at Dehradun and Almora are needed which will be provided during the 11th Five Year Plan.

Research and Development

Research and development is required for development of technologies and also providing solutions to the problems of the society. The main R&D activities include: agro technology development, inventorization, productivity trials, quality control, etc. It is proposed to transfer technology of medicinal and aromatic plants to farmers.

Collection Centers

For collection of medicinal and aromatic crops, one collection centre will be established in each district.

Uttarakhand Medicinal Plants Board

Board has been established with its headquarter at Deharadun. The financial requirement of Uttarakhand Medicinal Plants Board will be met through regular budget of HRDI.

Bhesaj Vikas Yojana (State Sector)

Introduction

Bhesaj Vikas Yojana was sanctioned in 1949 for development of medicinal and aromatic plants in border districts viz. Chamoli, Uttarkashi and Pithoragarh of erstwhile Uttar Pradesh. It was further expanded in 1972 for non- border districts viz. Pauri, Dehradun, Nainital, Almora and Tehri. At present, it covers all the districts of Uttarakhand. The total strength of employees under the scheme is 158 and they form the backbone for sustainable collection, cultivation, training, processing, marketing, and other activities related to this sector.

Recently, this scheme has been transferred from Co-operative Deptt to Horticulture Deptt because Horticulture Deptt has been given the mandate of developing this newly formed Uttarakhand as a Herbal State.

Activities

The activities for the 11th Five Year Plan have been formulated recognizing the importance of herbal sector in the economic development and livelihood options in the state. These are as follows: -

1. Human Resource Development Under Bhesaj Vikas Programme

There are a total of 95 development blocks in Uttarakhand. Farmers' registration of medicinal plant cultivation is in progress and is being registered every year. For the year 2005-06 total 2763 medicinal plant cultivators were registered and the number of registrations is increasing with time. It is necessary to train the growers regarding planting materials, agro-techniques, harvesting techniques, grading etc to promote the quality production of medicinal plants.

The awareness and training programme among farmers of remote villages will be organized in each block. During training/awareness programme farmers will be provided transport, literature, food and other necessary facilities. There will be one camp every year in each block. Workshop/ Seminars will also be organized upto block level.

There are a total of 78 Tehsils in Uttarakhand state. Demonstration unit will be established in each Tehsil for on- field demonstration and confidence building amongst farmers.

For the development of medicinal plant sector in the state the basic need is dissemination of information up to remote hilly areas throughout the state. Moreover, it is also necessary to distribute such literature to farmers/trainees during training, awareness programmes and workshops or seminars.

Exposure Visits of Staff to Various States

Exposure visits are being proposed to various states of at least 10 -20 officials and farmers to gather knowledge and exchange ideas.

2. Horticulture Development

Cultivation of Medicinal Plants will be taken up in different climatic zones of the state. Thus 1750 ha. will be covered during the plan period.

Medicinal tree species have become rare in the state Therefore, it is proposed that in selected areas in each district Tejpat, Ashok, Ginkgo biloba, Harad Bahera, Anwala and Reetha will be planted.

3. Infrastructure Development

To enhance the developmental activities, infrastructure development is essential at district level. It is proposed to established head office of the project at Dehradun and district level offices designated as Bhesaj Bhawan.

District Sector Plan of Bhesaj Sangha

Introduction

Bhesaj Sanghs were established in 1975 and since then they have been the pioneer agency for production of planting material and marketing of the final produce. Recently they have been transferred from Cooperative to Horticulture Department because Horticulture Department has been given the responsibilities of developing Uttarakhand as a herbal state

Activities proposed for Bhesaj Sanghs are given below:-

1. Post Harvest Activities

(a) Establishment of Mini Processing and Value Addition Units

Bhesaj Sanghs will be engaged in primary processing and value addition like powder making, paste making, salt making, extract making etc for which small units will be created.

(b) Distribution of Agricultural Equipments to Registered Farmers

Registered farmers of MAPs will be provided equipments to carry out cultivation of MAPs. It will include harvesting equipments, sprayers and other common equipments.

(c) Market Survey

Bhesaj Sanghs will under take up market surveys at the state and national level to provide remunerative prices to the farmers.

(d) Grading and Packaging

Bhesaj Sanghs will take grading and packaging to meet at least the commercial standards.

2. Production of Medicinal Plants

Production of planting material has been the main bottleneck in the development of this sector and it is envisaged that Bhesaj Sanghs will step up production of quality planting material including seeds. The nurseries available to Bhesaj Sanghs will be maintained along modern lines with suitable irrigation facilities poly houses, boundary walls etc.

3. Infra Structure Development

Bhesaj Sanghs require proper skilled manpower and facilities like computer, fax etc and office/ godown in each district. Maintenance of buildings will also be supported in the 11th plan.

Tea Development

Recognizing the suitability of agro climate conditions of Uttarakhand for tea growing, a tea development project was sanctioned in 1994 with the objective to create employment generation and use of un-cultivated land for developing commercial tea cultivation. In the preliminary stage of the project, identification of suitable of land for tea cultivation was carried out, and 9000 Ha. of land had been found suitable in Uttarakhand. To achieve this goal, apart from other than the sanctioned project target of 811 hectares, the Govt. of Uttarakhand has sanctioned a Matching Grant scheme for Small growers & private tea industrialists. Accordingly tea cultivation at four sites (Kausani, Nauti, Champawat & Ghorakhal) was started on 1995-96.

The Board has completed 390 Hectares tea plantation till December, 2006 and three small factories have been established in private/ Joint sector at Kausani, Nauti and Champawat. The produce of Uttarakhand Orthodox tea is being exported to South Korea, Germany, USA, Netherland and Japan. The highest rate realized is Rs. 9700/- per Kg.

The Board is growing tea organically at Nauti, Champawat & Ghorakhal. In these gardens three small factories have been established in 2006-07, which will produce Organic tea from the 2007 season for which demand is very high in developed countries.

The following activities are proposed for the 11th Five Year Plan: -

Physical Target

Year	Garden Maintenance (ha.)	New plantation (ha.)	Matching grant Scheme (ha.)	Nursery (lakh plants)
2007-08	405	50	20	15
2008-09	455	60	30	16
2009-10	515	60	30	18
2010-11	585	60	30	15
2011-12	645	60	40	18
	Total	300	150	82

1-Maintenance of Multiplication Plots and Nurseries

- a- Till date (December 2006) new tea plantation has successfully been done on 405 ha. area (Kausani 203 ha., Nauti 115 ha.,Ghorakhal 12ha., Vijaypur/ Simgarhi 7ha., Champawat 68 ha.) and 50 Ha. plantation will be done this year (2007-08). Small

growers scheme had been launched in these areas hence a large amount of planting material is required.

- b- The Board is planning to raise nursery plants every year to meet the demand of its own plantations as well as the demand from small growers and other private tea garden owners.

2-Plantation

The Board has decided to complete the 100 ha. plantation in Champawat for setting up a small tea factory in private sector. An old tea garden (30 ha.) called Chhirapani Tea Estate has been taken on lease. This garden has been rejuvenated and 40% gap filling program will be done in 2007-08. In Ghorakhal tea estate 12 Ha. plantation has already been done.

3-Maintenance of Gardens

During 2007-08 a total area of 405 ha. tea gardens will be maintained by the Board; out of which 195 ha. tea gardens will be maintained as organic tea. The Kausani tea project has been completed and a processing Unit has been established at Kausani Tea estate. Two factories are under construction in private sector at Nauti & Champawat, which will start production from March 2007 onward. The factory is producing Orthodox tea and is being marketed in the Brand name of *Uttarakhand Tea*. The cost of plucking and transporting the same to the factory is included in the maintenance cost of tea plantation.

4- Transfer of Technology

- a. In Nauti, Champawat, Ghorakhal Tea estates existing plantations have been converted into organic tea cultivation and the rest of the plantation is being done or will be done organically. For organic tea cultivation HACCP/ ISO certificate have been obtained has to be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Standard and the Organic cultivation certificate from M/s IMO control Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore which are empanelled with India Tea Board.
- b. The Board has launched a small tea grower's development scheme in Uttarakhand. Under this scheme, matching grant is being made available to the small growers as per the norms of the India Tea Board. The Board is providing technical support. Under this scheme the Board is proposes 30 ha. areas will be covered during 2007-08.
- c. The Board is having a Tea expert who will train (2) persons as managers, (4) persons as field Assistant and 20 persons as Supervisors. Further training programme will be organised for small growers from time to time.

5- Information System

The Uttarakhand Tea Development Board has constituted a committee for preparing a vision document for tea development in Uttarakhand. The committee will survey the old tea gardens, in order to revive them, and increase green leaf production. It will also publish a

monthly information Bulletin and under take other activities for developing the tea gardens in Uttarakhand.

6-Employment

Employment generated is summarized below: -

Year	Direct (No.)	Indirect (No.)
2004-05	834	2105
2005-06	856	2195
2006-07	1116	2445
2007-08	1200	3400

1.1.3 SERICULTURE

Introduction

Sericulture apart from being important in the national economy is considered as an effective tool for rural development. It is well suited to small and marginal farmers as it needs little capital investment. The role of sericulture in empowerment of women need not be emphasized since more than 50% of the work is carried out by women in on-farm and non-farm sectors of the industry. The technology involved is simple, easy to adopt and within reach of the rural people.

The Directorate of Sericulture Uttarakhand had engaged the services of the Central Silk Technological Research Institute, Bangalore in the year 2002-03 to conduct a survey in the clusters of Garhwal, Kashipur and Mangalore to explore the possibilities of silk weaving.

The survey suggested the preparation of a blue print for the development of Oak tassar, Muga and Eri culture in Uttarakhand. With over 65% forest cover and with the recent revised guidelines for Vanya cultivation issued by the Ministry of Environment & Forest, Government of India, the way is now open to exploit the immense possibilities that exist.

Strategic Overview

Uttarakhand has the potential to produce all the four varieties of silks viz., Mulberry (Bivoltine), Tassar, Eri and Muga. Uttarakhand already has the experience of mulberry and oak tassar. Larger reeling units shall be established instead of several smaller scattered reeling units and linked to the cocoon growing areas so that quality and cost control are addressed. Silk weaving shall be promoted by encouraging and supporting the identified existing NGO's to strengthen their production and market base. It is essential to create a tie-up of the weaving clusters with the raw silk production units to ensure that yarn production meets the requirement of the weavers. While Oak Tassar culture has taken some roots, Muga and Eri cultures are new and require a lot of efforts.

Developing required skilled manpower at all levels and in all the sectors will be a major

task. Need based training programs shall be organized availing the expertise that CSB can offer.

Approach

- **Multiple models for sericulture development** in each sector shall be incorporated so that the various opportunities and situational advantages in different socio-economic backdrops are understood to harness the potential. A cluster approach to development of sericulture in the new areas will be adopted.
- There is need to spell out the **roles and the responsibilities** of each of the institutions in sericulture development clearly.
- The Sericulture Federation in the State shall play a major role, the DOS being more of a facilitator in the activity
- The Sericulture Federation shall play the dual role of empowering the primary producers towards production of high quality cocoons using the support mechanisms available through CDP and such other schemes towards creating the required infrastructure and receive technical support in terms of new technology, better inputs and extension services.
- A unified approach for the development of sericulture involving the stakeholders.
- On a long term basis the policy of the State Government shall be to support the farmers in infrastructure development, adoption of technology, supply of inputs, guidance, and training to sustain sericulture as a viable activity.
- To offset the high cost of production emphasis shall be laid on quality improvement and to a greater extent productivity improvement.
- To develop atmosphere for taking three crops in a year.
- As of now AT India is the only NGO supporting Oak Tasar development in the hills. There is a need to identify other NGOs of repute to support the sector in the other geographical locations.
- A substantial damage was caused to Oak Tasar crop due to disease during previous years. Therefore seed certification seems necessary.
- Kotabagh and Ramnagar in Nainital district and Rudraprayag in Garhwal district where *L.monoptella* is naturally available in abundance shall be the experimental areas for the introduction of Muga culture. Systematic food plant development in government farms as well as in the private land holdings will be a part of strategy for Muga development.
- The food plants of Oak and Muga are available in the forest therefore a joint program for growing these host plants in the forests bordering villages through Van Panchayat

Samities will be prepared. This will augur well in the development of food plants in large number.

- Bageshwar and Berinag are considered to be ideal for Eri culture. While supporting Eri culture program the exploitation of castor seed for oil extraction could also be planned. An Eri silkworm production center shall be established under the administrative and technical control of DOS Uttarakhand.
- In order to make sericulture more profitable value addition at all stages is necessary. Product diversification and byproduct utilization will be promoted.
- The silk products produced in the state shall be with a distinct brand name so that an image is established.
- Human Resource Development is a critical area for the state to generate the required trained/skilled manpower sector wise. Projects proposed in future shall take note of the training needs of farmers, reelers, weavers, extension officials and service providers.
- The sericulture training school located in Dehradun shall be fully utilized to impart farmers training.
- Quality based pricing of seed cocoons; reeling cocoons and raw silk shall be emphasized. Cocoon testing and grading' as per the Cocoon Quality Index developed by CSB, testing and grading of raw silk as per BIS/ISA procedure shall be done:

Annual Plan 2007-08

At present 12 districts of the State are identified by Directorate of Sericulture Uttarakhand for sericulture development and annually about 115 MT mulberry cocoons are produced by about 4000 beneficiaries. 71 mulberry farms/chawki rearing centers are established in the state to provide technical support to the farmers in nearby villages. These centers serve as nucleus for development of various activities of sericulture programmes.

Vanya Silk

Silk is divided in two major sectors viz. mulberry and non-mulberry (VANYA SILK). The non-mulberry sector has three types of silk. They are Muga, Tasar and Eri silk. Uttarakhand state has potential to produce mulberry, oak tasar, muga and Eri silk. Mulberry and Oak Tasar silk is practiced in Uttarakhand since long. In Oak Tasar, during year 2004-05 about 40 lakh cocoons were produced in the state, which is a record production and Uttarakhand State ranks first in the country. All Oak cocoons produced in the State are consumed locally for reeling and spinning. The silk yarn produced by reeling and spinning is used to produce blended Shawls, Stoles etc at local level.

Primary food plants of Muga silkworm i.e Som and Soalu (Local name Kual or Kaula and Katmara or Karkawa) is distributed exclusively in foothills and low hill regions of Uttarakhand. Keeping in view the availability of food plants, muga silkworm rearing was initiated in year 2002-03 and results were quite encouraging. The muga cocoons produced in the state were graded as of good quality by Central Silk Board unit of Assam. In order to create rearing base of muga silk, plantation and nursery establishment work of muga host plants has already been initiated.

The Eri silkworm which is polyphagous in nature primarily feeds on castor. This host plant is also distributed throughout Uttarakhand along with other food plants of Eri silkworm. The rearing was conducted in district Dehradun and it was quite successful. This programme has now spread to other districts also.

Marketing of Cocoons

To ensure spot cash payment to the cocoon growers four cocoon markets are in operation in the state. These markets functions on the basis of open auction system.

A revolving fund of Rs. 2 Crores with 50% share from Central Silk Board, Govt of India has been created by Govt. of Uttarakhand for spot payment to sericulture farmers of the state. The funds are controlled & operated by Uttarakhand Co-operative Resham Federation.

Employment Generation

Directorate of Sericulture Uttarakhand is providing direct and indirect employment to women, marginal farmers, and rural youth under various departmental schemes and projects. The present status of employment generation is as under.

i.	Cultivation	69000 Mandays
ii.	Reeling / twisting	20000 Mandays
iii.	Nursery development	4000 Mandays
iv.	Weaving & marketing	2500 Mandays

Besides this about 5000 rearers families are earning their livelihood by adopting sericulture as a full time job.

Policy Reforms

Following measures have been taken:-

- Oak tasar culture in upper hills and mulberry sericulture in Doon valley and Tarai.
- 31 Govt. farms have been communalized to sericulture societies and SHGs.
- Ban on multivoltine rearing.
- Involvement of NGOs for effective extension.
- Formation of Uttarakhand Co-operative Resham Federation.
- Raw silk production only on multi end reeling machines.

New Initiatives

- Promotion of “Vanya Silks”
- Production of silk fabric for value addition.
- Promotion of traditional design of Uttarakhand in silk fabric production.
- Consultancy of Chinese expert for qualitative and quantitative improvement of sericulture.

a- District Sector

1- Mulberry Silk Production – Extension.

This scheme is being implemented since IXth Plan period for development and maintenance of Govt. Chawki gardens to produce quality mulberry leaves, supply of chawki rearing equipments, dis-infection and other farm related expenditures.

B- State Sector

2- Working Capital to Silk Cooperative Societies

The management of departmental mulberry farms, expansion of sericulture programmes, cocoon market operation and other post cocoon operations are being carried out by silk co-operative societies and self-help groups in the State. Therefore it is proposed to provide working capital assistance to these societies to manage the above activities.

1- Construction & Renovation of Chawki Buildings

Presently the chawki rearing of about 4.0 lac DFLs per year through its 65 Chawki rearing centres (CRCs) is being conducted. Some chawki centres do not have chawki building and some old chawki buildings need repairs immediately.

2- Organic Sericulture Development Programme

The scheme is being implemented since 2003-04 to spread awareness and educate sericulture farmers to increase mulberry foliage and productivity of cocoon by minimum use of chemical fertilizers and other chemicals. Pruning of mulberry trees on farmers land, use of surplus mulberry leaves and recycling of waste products of rearing to produce organic manure as well as application of manures are carried out under the scheme.

3- Plantation Development Programme

Quality & quantity of cocoons mainly depends upon the quality mulberry leaves. So it is proposed to plant the high yielding mulberry varieties like K2, TR.10- S 146 etc. in the Govt. chawki gardens as well as farmer’s field.

4- Silk Fabric Development Scheme

Directorate of Sericulture and Uttarakhand Co-operative Resham Federation has initiated production of silk fabric in some pockets of the State. Under the scheme, upgradation

of existing looms, training of beneficiaries, product development and other related activities are covered.

5- Sericulture Training Scheme

To cater to the needs of training of sericulture industry, the department had established a training school in mid eighties. This school was handed over to Central Silk Board, Govt of India, for management in early nineties. In 2003-04 Central Silk Board requested the DOSUA to takeover the school and transferred it to the State in 2004-05.

6- Strengthening of Uttarakhand Co-Operative Resham Federation (UCRF)

UCRF was formed to give umbrella cover to the sericulture societies to provide them technical support and other facilities. At present UCRF is managing the cocoon market and is ensuring spot cash payment to the cocoon producers. It has also initiated silk weaving activity in the state.

C . Centrally Sponsored Scheme

1- Catalytic Development Programme (CDP)

Central Silk Board, Govt. of India, has launched the Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) to ensure coordinated effort to support sericulture at all stages of value addition, with following specific objectives: -

- (1) Promotion of new technologies and package of practices developed by Research Institutes.
- (2) Support of NGOs, Co-operative Societies, Forest management Committees, Self-Help Groups etc. in the development of sericultural / silk clusters.
- (3) Facilitating linkages amongst stakeholders and strengthening the supply – chain for silk production.

The programme covers areas like food plant cultivation, development of farm infrastructure, support for quality linked purchase of cocoons and yarn, upgradation of reeling and processing technologies, enterprise development and support for extension and publicity efforts.

Besides this, Central Silk Board is implementing 29 sub schemes / micro projects for development of sericulture in the country out of which 21 schemes are being implemented in the State.

Under CDP programmes 2550 sericulture farmers were provided assistance for construction of rearing houses and tool kits for silkworm rearing during Xth Plan. To control diseases of silkworms 3500 farmers were provided quality disinfectants under CDP scheme per year.

1.1.4 CANE DEVELOPMENT

In Uttarakhand, sugar industry, which is the largest industry in the State, covers four Cane growing districts, namely Dehradun, Udham Singh Nagar, Haridwar and Nainital. In these districts the area under sugarcane during 2006-07 was about 1.35 lakh hect. which is expected to increase by about 5% during 2007-08.

Sugar Factories

At present 10 sugar Factories are operating in the State, four in cooperative, two in the State and four in private sector. During 2005-06 the sector wise crushing has been as under:

Sector	No.	Crushing Capacity
1- Co-operative	4	11000
2- Govt. Undertaking	2	6500
3- Private	4	20000
Total	10	37500

Together these factories produced 42.58 lakh qtls of sugar with recovery of 9.42% during 2005-06. The average sugar recovery is expected to be 9.65% during 2006-07. Keeping in view the contribution of sugar industry grater emphasis has been laid on boosting sugarcane/sugar production by increasing the productivity (average yield) of sugarcane. It is proposed to raise the coverage of early maturing varieties of sugarcane to facilitate the early start of sugar factories in order to have a longer crushing period.

Cane Development Councils

As per statutory provision there must be a Cane Development Council for each sugar factory. Senior Cane Development Inspector (govt. paid) is incharge of the Council and ex-officio Member Secretary of the Council. The Council ensures the availability of sugar cane to the sugar mill through cane unions, operating in its area. For this purpose the Council implements the cane development programmes of the government through Cane Development Unions. Finances are also contributed by the councils for various developmental activities in the area.

The sources of finance of these Councils are Govt. grants, development commission from Sugar factories & Khandsari units and other grants from the Central Government.

Co-Operative Cane Development Unions

Functions of these unions are: -

- 1- To implement & operate cane development programmes suggested by Cane Development Council of its area.

- 2- To arrange inputs like fertilizers, pesticides/insecticides etc. for optimum production of sugarcane. Inputs are given to members of Cane Union on loan basis, which is recovered from cane price of sugarcane supplied by them to the sugar factory.
- 3- To make arrangements for the proper and prompt payment of cane price supplied by members of Cane Grower Societies to sugar factories.

Ganna Kishan Sansthan

The prime aim of Ganna Kisan Sansthan is to impart training to cane growers and officers/officials associated with Cane Development and Sugar Industry, in order to acquaint them with the latest scientific techniques of sugarcane cultivation so as to achieve optimum sugar & sugarcane production in the State. It also arranges inter state/international tours of farmers, scientists and officials associated with the industry.

Sugar Cane Research Centre

The Sugarcane Research Centre is functioning at Kashipur and the main objective of this centre is to evolve and develop high yielding disease free/resistant & high sugared varieties of sugarcane and to suggest programmes of better standards of sugarcane cultivation at lower cost. Presently it is being run by G.B.Pant Agri & Tech. University Pant Nagar.

Khandsari Industry

Khanssari Licensing Scheme, as in previous years, is in force in the State so that sugar factories may be able to meet their maximum requirement of sugarcane from their respective reserved areas. Power crushers for khandsari, gur & rab producing units are covered under this scheme and these are required to obtain license and pay Purchase Tax on the sugarcane.

Objective

Sugar Industry in the State of Uttarakhand, though geographically confined to only four districts, is a vital and ideal source for upliftment of socio-economic conditions, since the growth of markets, schools, hospitals, residential colonies and business activity is consequential to the establishment of sugar factory.

- 1- The main objective of the plan is to obtain optimum sugarcane production at a low cost of production. The productivity level i.e. average yield of sugar cane in Uttarakhand is proposed to be enhanced to 70 M.T./hect. during the 11th Five Year Plan.
- 2- Early maturing varieties covered about 30% of the total cane area during 2006-07 which is proposed to be raised to 35% during the plan period.
- 3- At present the sugar factories are crushing only 46% of sugarcane produced in the State which is proposed to be raised above 60% during the plan period.
- 4- Excessive exploitation of soil has adversely affected the fertility of irrigated land which is a matter of grave concern. Utmost priority has been assigned to diagnose maladies of soil by drawing fertility maps and emphasis is to be given on the application of natural carbon, micro nutrients and balanced inputs.

- 5- Use of bio-compost and bio-fertilizer will be given priority to maintain soil fertility and to reduce the cost of cultivation in order to increase the fertility and carbon level of the soil.
- 6- Emphasis will be given to the package of practices for plant and ratoon management through demonstration on the grower's fields.
- 7- New pockets will be identified and developed for increased production of sugarcane, thereby helping improve the economic viability of sugar industry.
- 8- Application of new techniques and researches of latest technologies and practices.
- 9- In order to make sugar industry more competitive and to enable it play a vital role in socio-economic upliftment, sugar mills will have to be equipped with allied industries like distillery, confectionary, ethanol, cattle fodder, co-generation, etc.

Strategies

To achieve the above objectives following strategies will be adopted:-

- a) To substitute the use of chemical fertilizers by using bio fertilizers/ bio-compost in order to increase the fertility of soil, improve productivity of sugarcane at low cost of cultivation, and adopt bio-control of pest and insects.
- b) Formation of fertility maps and encouragement of balanced inputs including micronutrients.
- c) New high yielding sugarcane varieties will be introduced in the State for boosting the sugar cane production and better sugarcane cultivation.
- d) Distribution of pesticides and insecticides will be further strengthened through Cane Unions on subsidized rates. This will largely help to achieve the desired level of productivity of sugar cane.
- e) To facilitate the cane growers to supply their sugarcane to the purchasing centres and mill gate, a network of link roads will be constructed under Inter link road programme.
- f) In ratoon management scheme, farmers will be provided with sufficient subsidies on pesticides/insecticides for soil treatment and spraying of urea on ratoon crop.
- g) Farmers who are not cultivating sugarcane will be motivated to grow sugarcane and will be associated with the Cane Development Societies.
- h) Farmers and extension workers will be exposed to the new techniques of farming through trainings, tours, information centers and Internet.

The programmes/schemes to be implemented during 11th Five Year Plan 2007-08 are as follows: -

A) District Sector

1. Improved Cane Seed Production Scheme

Sugarcane seed plays an important role in sugarcane cultivation. For production of quality and high yielding variety of sugarcane seed, Foundation and Primary seed nurseries are setup on progressive growers' field who will be selected by the Cane Development Councils. During 2007-08, 460 ha. of foundation nurseries and 3200 ha. of primary nurseries would be established. From the foundation seed nurseries approx. 2.30 lakh qtls of sugarcane seed will be available for the primary seed nurseries. Likewise about 16.00 lakh qtls of sugarcane seeds may be grown on primary seed nurseries for general distribution to the cane growers. A subsidy will be available to the seed producer during 2007-08, in the following manner:

	Nursery	
	Foundation	Primary
1- General Grower's	1000/- Rs./Hect.	500/-Rs./Hect.
2- SC/ST grower's	2000/- Rs./Hect.	1000/-Rs./Hect.

2. Seed & Soil Treatment Programme

Under this programme, before sowing, seeds and soil are treated with germicides and pesticides in order to check the possible losses due to attack of pests and diseases. Subsidies are given to cane growers selected at the village level on purchase of germicides & pesticides from Co-operative Cane Development Unions.

The cane growers will be provided 25% cost of germicides/ pesticides as subsidy. However the total amount of subsidy given to a cane grower is 50% which includes the share borne by the Council and sugar mill.

3. Ratoon Management Programme

The object of this programme is to boost the production of ratoon crop, which is almost 50% of total sugarcane production. In order to save the ratoon crop from pests and diseases foliar application of urea mixed with pesticides is carried out. The subsidy is provided upto 25% of the total expenditure incurred.

4. Contributory Village Link Road Programme

The object of the scheme is to facilitate smooth supply of sugarcane by the growers to sugar factories. Roads are constructed for linking the village to cane purchasing centres & mill gates on 50% cost sharing basis by beneficiaries and cane unions.

State Sector

1. Establishment of Soil Testing Lab

Inputs in the form of N, P, K, and the micronutrients such as Zinc, Cobalt, Sulphur, Iron, etc. need balanced application for which soil testing lab is needed in every cane growing district. Phase wise programme is proposed under which one such soil testing lab is proposed to be setup in district Haridwar.

New Scheme Under State Sector

1. Regional Information Center

One ITES center is proposed to be setup in each of the 10 sugar factory zones which will facilitate the cane growers to gather the latest information, literature, knowledge etc. with the help of computerized networking system.

2. Soil Heal the Programme

The practice of utilizing land intensively for commercial crops has resulted in over-exploitation of soil causing serious damage to its fertility and luster. In order to deal with this problem following new programmes are being proposed:

a. Micronutrients

Presently the practice of using fertilizers consisting only of Nitrogen, Phosphate, Potash (N, P, K) is generally in vogue. The loss of micronutrients in the soil may be redressed by using micronutrients fertilizers.

C) NCDC Loan for Construction of Godowns

The number of godowns for fertilizer and sugar in the cane development unions & co-operative sugar factories is not sufficient to the needs of these units. The Central Govt. provides loan as well as 35% subsidy through the N.C.D.C.

D) Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Macro Management Mode)

Under this scheme 90% grant is made available by Central Govt. and the remaining 10% is borne by the State Govt. for the following programmes:

1- Field Demonstrations

Fields Demonstrations are carried out on the fields of progressive cane growers. Beneficiaries are selected in village level meetings and the list of selected growers is approved by the Cane Development Council. A subsidy of Rs. 5000/- per demonstration of 0.5 hect. is given to such growers.

2- Seed Multiplication

Certified seeds of new high yielding varieties are grown under this programme. A subsidy amounting to Rs. 2000/- per ha. or 10% of the cost of production of quality seeds, whichever is less, is provided. Such nurseries are selected well in advance by the Council through its Board.

3- Distribution of Agricultural Implements

For scientific sugarcane cultivation and helping the cane growers, subsidy is provided on useful agricultural implements. Implements are given as per local needs of the growers. The rate of subsidy for implements is as follows:

- Bullock/manual driven agricultural implements. 25% of the cost of implement to the maximum limit of Rs. 1500/- per implement.
- Tractor driven agricultural implements 25% cost of implement with a maximum limit of Rs. 10000/- per implement.

4- Training

In order to train and acquaint the officers/officials associated with the sugar industry and Cane Development with the latest techniques and methods to improve the production and quality of sugarcane, two training programmes in a year are conducted by Ganna Kisan Sansthan.

Training on new techniques of sugarcane cultivation and new programmes of the Govt. and Cane Development is given to 30 cane growers by Ganna Kisan Sansthan, Kashipur for which Rs. 50/- per day allowance is given to the trainees for two days. The trainees are also shown the demonstrations and nurseries at the Research Station.

5- Study Tour to South/West India and International

In order to adopt new techniques and the practices of sugarcane farming, study tours of farmers, scientists and extension officials have been proposed to Southern/Western regions of cane growing States in India and development cane growing countries of world such as Brazil, Mauritius, Australia, etc. Such exposures help in increasing the quality as well as the productivity of sugarcane. The tour will be organized through Ganna Kisan Sansthan, Kashipur.

New Programme under Macro Management Mode Scheme

A. Organic Farming

Excessive use of chemical fertilizers is detrimental to the general health of soil. As it is a priority of the State Govt., it is proposed that cane growers be provided 25% cost of organic fertilizers, bio-fertilizers and Neem products.

1.2 SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

1.2.1 INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

Introduction

Uttarakhand State is well endowed with forest and water resources. More than 12,000 glaciers and 8 major river catchments act as the lifeline for the entire hydrological system of Indo-Gangetic plain. The Himalayan watersheds are under constant threat of mass wasting and erosion caused by depletion of forest cover, unscientific agronomic practices, hydrological imbalances and natural calamities. The ever-increasing population, the need to provide a better quality of life to the people and the pressure on natural resources is further compounding the problem. Considering the magnitude of the problems, the Uttarakhand Govt. has realized the significance of taking up watershed based planning. A total of about 8 watersheds, 116 sub watersheds and 1110 Micro Watersheds have been identified in the State which are being taken up for regeneration and sustainable development, in a phased manner.

In the State, thrust has been given to integrated watershed development programmes. A separate Directorate of Watershed Management (WMD) has been established as a nodal agency for coordination, implementation and monitoring of all integrated watershed development programmes in the State.

The WMD had earlier undertaken and successfully completed 6 major externally aided projects of integrated watershed development wherein the protection and improvement of productive potential of natural resource base have been combined with improving socio-economic conditions and empowerment of rural households and strengthening community based organization (CBO's) and institutions for decentralisation of project activities through local bodies namely Panchayats

At present the World Bank aided Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Development Project (UDWDP) is being implemented in approximately 461 Gram Panchayats in 18 Development Blocks of 11 hilly districts in the Mid Himalyan Region of Uttarakhand. The project Cost is Rs. 402 crores (US\$ 89.3 Million) and the project period is 7 years. In addition WMD is also entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the implementation of all centrally sponsored and other schemes of integrated watershed development in the State.

Status at the End of Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-02)

The total outlay in the 9th Five Year Plan was Rs. 152.19 crores and the expenditure incurred under different externally aided Integrated Watershed Management Projects was Rs. 141.82 crores. In the Ninth Plan, the European Economic community (EEC) aided Doon Valley Project and Bhimtal Project were implemented in the districts of Dehradun and Nainital respectively covering 62 micro watersheds spread over 2408 Sq. Km. including 303 Villages at a total project cost of Rs. 102.12 crore.

The World Bank aided Integrated Watershed Development Project Shiwalik (Hills-II) commenced in 1999 and continued into the Tenth Five Year Plan.

Status of Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)

The total outlay in the Tenth Plan was Rs. 275.24 crore. The actual budgetary provision is for Rs. 207.77 crore and the expected expenditure by the end of Tenth Plan is Rs. 187.14 Crore. In the first four years of 10th Plan (2002-06) the total expenditure of Rs. 145.16 Crore was incurred and the proposed expenditure for the year 2006-07 is Rs. 41.98 Crore including the beneficiaries contribution.

Shortfall between plan outlay and expenditure has been due to the following factors -

Externally Aided Project

- IWDP (Hills –II) Short fall because of devaluation of dollar in terms of Rupees
- Kuchgad IWMP – Allocation of Rs. 36.70 cr. could not be utilized because the project was not sanctioned.
- Benalgad IWMP- Allocation of Rs. 19.90 cr. could not be utilized because the project was not sanctioned.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)/ State Sector

In the Tenth Plan, IWDP Shiwalik Hills II project covering an area of 1573 Sq.Km. covering parts of the district Pauri, Nainital and Udham Singh Nagar comprising 493 selected villages was implemented. The major impacts of the project were as follows:

- Fodder availability increased by 21%
- Yield of cereal crops increased by 27% in irrigated land and about 20% in unirrigated land.
- Average crop intensity increased to 191% from 162%.
- The net irrigated area increased by 30%.
- 2545 persons adopted IGA.
- 11.3 Million mandays of employment generated.

Ongoing World Bank aided Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Development Project (UDWDP), commenced in September 2004 and would continue in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2007-12)

In the 11th Five Year Plan, the ongoing UDWDP project would continue. UDWDP is a new and innovative project where the State government / Watershed Management Directorate would not be the implementing agency for the project, but only a facilitating and guiding agency for the implementation and operation of the project. In keeping with the principles of HARIYALI, Gram Panchayats are the principal implementing agency.

The Project Components are

- Participatory watershed development and management,
- Enhancing livelihood opportunities and
- Institution strengthening,

The Expected Project Outcomes are

- 10% increase in household income,
- 10% increase in biomass,
- 15 % increase in availability of water for drinking and other purposes and
- 20% increase in institutional capacity of Gram Panchayat

Increase in household income is expected through growth in the Agriculture, Horticulture and Livestock sectors due to project interventions.

Eleventh Five-Year Plan

Vision for Future

'To improve the productive potential of natural resources and increase incomes of rural inhabitants in degraded watersheds of the State through socially inclusive and institutionally and environmentally sustainable approaches.'

Approach

The governing principle in the design of all watershed programmes is based on the guidelines for "HARIYALI" issued by MoRD Government of India, which emphasize the involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions more meaningfully in planning, implementation and management of economic development activities in rural areas. The institution for implementation of any watershed project at village level would be Gram Panchayat and in forestlands as far as possible Van Panchayat or village forest committee. For integrated watershed development approach, each Project Implementing Agency (PIA) is expected to carryout its duties through a multidisciplinary team. The watershed plans should be prepared by the villagers with the technical and financial support from the Government agencies. The action plan is approved by the Gram Sabha in an open meeting. Review of physical and financial progress of work during implementation phase is done at periodical meetings of the Gram Sabha. Overall a 15 year perspective plan for treatment of 170th Sq. km. in the untreated MWS has been prepared.

The main framework, measures and parameters for eleventh five-year plan in brief are given below: -

Shift in Development Paradigm

- Watershed development will be a peoples' programme and GOs/NGOs will participate in a manner that they would enable rural households to enhance their livelihood. The landowners will also contribute financially and share the cost of their land-development.
- A credit-linked subsidy programme for financing by NABARD and the Commercial Banks as soft loan would be adopted.
- Recognition of the rights of women and landless in decision making is important in motivating them to get involved actively. The women and landless can acquire benefits in the programme only when separate funding is provided for household production system by design. Out of the funds meant for land development as component of Natural Resource Management, at least 20% should be allocated for production systems and livelihood security, for poorer sections of women and landless (BPL group), in addition to the 17.5% of the total project cost for livelihood support.

Water Harvesting

- The rainwater management would encompass the multiple uses of water namely, drinking water for humans, livestock and fauna, domestic uses, irrigation, natural regeneration of flora and other uses in this order of priority.

Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities

- Watershed Development Programme would focus on strengthening the livelihood system of the rural poor, both for improving their social and economic status and for improving and preserving the ecological production environment.
- Low-cost conservation measures/strategy based on indigenous practices and devices with higher reliance on vegetative conservation measures and the use of plant species in reclamation and development of problem-soils will be promoted.
- More emphasis will be placed on re-generation and development of silvi-pastoral practices, rather than on conventional forestry so that fodder and fuel will be available to the local community, which will reduce pressure on reserve forests and areas under national parks.

Strategy

In the Eleventh Plan, a strategy towards achieving inclusive growth with the objective of giving impetus to treatment of degraded watersheds, agriculture growth and spreading the benefits of growth to all sections of population and geographical regions of the State would be pursued. Thrust would be placed on the following areas:

Decentralized Planning: A decentralized institutional setup using Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) as the main planning and implementing agencies. Gram Panchayat will be the implementing unit at the village level.

Community participation in watershed development and management: Achievement of community participation through involvement of PRIs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) for planning, implementation of integrated watershed development plans and management of assets created.

Inclusive growth to be achieved in the following manner:

- Special focus on vulnerable groups such as women, Scheduled Castes and Tribes, landless, marginal farmers, and transhumant populations. Gender issues and women friendly technologies will also be introduced to reduce drudgery and improving the socio-economic status of women.
- Ensuring equity by way of effective participation of vulnerable groups including women and landless in the planning, implementation and benefit sharing in the watershed project.
- Pro-poor interventions Project interventions and asset distribution will be focused to benefit poorer families. Mandatory representation of poorer sections in decision - making will be ensured.
- Enhancing women's participation in project intervention by way of ensuring upto 50% representation of women's village level committees and inclusion of their concern, needs and issues emerging in women *Aam Sabhas* into the Gram Panchayat Watershed Development Plans.

Provision of Vulnerable Group fund for promoting Income Generating Activities amongst the Vulnerable Groups

Cost sharing in project activities would be mandatory. This inevitably leads to the local community developing sense of ownership. About 3.5% of the project cost will be community contribution, either in cash or kind.

Flexibility and site specificity in deciding project interventions will be the key for the optimal outputs from the project. It will also help in accommodating the regionally suitable and site specific interventions in the project.

Capacity building of Communities, community based organizations (CBOs) and PRI institutions through skill development, social and technical trainings, workshops and exposure visits. Training and skillup gradation of staff, Information Education and Communication (IEC) for awareness generation, transparency and impact documentation.

Environmental Aspects and Development

Prioritisation of watersheds on the basis of environmental degradation, poverty and lack of access to basic infrastructure facilities. Watersheds to be taken up for treatment on the basis of above priority. Activities proposed by the communities under the projects would be screened through an environmental and social management framework (ESMF) prior to be selected under the project.

Enhancing Livelihood opportunities by way of farming system improvement, value addition and marketing support and Income Generation Activities for vulnerable groups.

Enhancing Productivity of Natural Resources by way of improved technology dissemination in Agriculture, Horticulture and Livestock sectors.

- Linkage with technical institutions and universities, technical awareness programmes for the rural community and project staff, development of technical modules for technology transfer to the end-user.
- Information dissemination as regards improved technology in the fields of agro based, minor engineering, biotechnology and other suitable technology.
- Technology dissemination through grass root level demonstration, trainings and workshops.

Improving Agricultural Productivity Through Following Interventions

- Diversification of agriculture with emphasis on horticulture (both fruit and vegetable cultivation), floriculture and cultivation of herbs and medicinal and aromatic plants in which the region has a comparative advantage.
- Improvement in productivity, especially in the rain fed mountain area of the State by way of improved technology dissemination, better availability of inputs, greater

availability and coverage of micro finance, improved pre and post harvest practices, creation of marketing infrastructure and linkages.

- Enhancing livelihood opportunities by way of farming system improvement and value addition and marketing support and IGA activities for vulnerable groups.

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Development of MIS for quick retrieval and analysis of data.
- Monitoring and Evaluation of externally aided projects through external and internal evaluators and participatory monitoring by the community.
- External and Internal audit arrangements

The paradigm shift would be reorientation and changed role of government functionaries from controllers and regulators to facilitators.

1. Externally Aided Project

On Going World Bank Aided Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Development Project (UDWDP)

The project is being implemented in approximately 461 Gram Panchayats in 18 Development Blocks in 11 hilly districts of Uttarakhand. The Total Cost of Project is approximately Rs. 402.07 Crores (US \$ 89.35 million out of which World Bank share is approximately Rs. 313.29 Crores (78%) (69.62 million dollars) and the State and community share is approx. Rs. 88.78 Crores (22%) (19.73 million dollars). An expenditure of Rs. 17.73 crore has been incurred under the project till March 2006. The estimated expenditure during the FY 2006-07 is Rs. 39.50 crore.

1.3 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Introduction

The national agriculture policy aims at maximizing food production from plants, animal and aquatic resources, thus increasing income generation, rural employment and ensuring ecological balance for conservation of natural resources. The development of Animal Husbandry has been envisaged as integral part of diversified agriculture. Animal Husbandry a traditional means of livelihood in hill areas contributes substantially to State income.

Though the census of 2003 shows 49.43 lakh total animal population including 21.88 lakh cattle, 12.28 lakh buffaloes, 2.96 lakh sheep and 11.58 lakh goat in the state in addition to 19.84 lakh poultry and 0.17 thousand horses, mules and donkeys, but due to lack of appropriate schemes and proper implementation of existing schemes, breeders are unable to get optimum benefits from their livestock.

At present there are 291 Vety. Hospitals, 14-D class dispensaries, 584 livestock extension centers, 11 mobile vety. Hospitals working in the State. In addition to this 426 A.I.

centers are also functioning. During 2006-07 27 Vety. Hospital & 42 S.M.Cs. are targeted to be established.

There has been some improvement in the health care of livestock in the past years. Preventive measures against dreaded diseases through adequate vaccination have been adopted. Consequently mortality rate has come down to a certain extent but much still needs to be done.

Livestock Products

The objective of livestock development programme is to boost livestock production .The level of achievement is as following table. (Rs. in Lakh)

Item	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Anti. Ach. 2006-07	Estimated Target at the end of 11 th Plan	Estimated Target 2007-08
Milk 000 M.Ton	1066	1079	1188	1195	1199	1205	1238	1208
Egg. In lakh	894	909	1842	1866	1872	1880	1927	1890
Wool 000 kg	526	445	342	349	352	356	372	362

Objective

Uttarakhand state has Agro-pastoral based economy in which livestock plays a pivotal role for rural area development as well as supply of animal proteins like meat, milk, eggs etc. beside wool, hides etc.

The objective of Animal Husbandry Development programme is to increase the production of milk, meat, egg, wool and other animal by products through disease control and ensuring health of animals through qualitative and quantitative improvement in production potential and elimination of non descript population, so as to provide subsidiary occupation to small/marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers, weaker section of society and to unemployed youth.

- Develop the existing livestock wealth through multi pronged approach towards improvement of genetic potential of livestock by increasing insemination coverage of cattle and buffaloes from the present level of 20% to 100% of breedable population in 10 years time. For this purpose at present Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board is implementing this programme.
- Providing the above services at farmers doorstep through existing staff and trained paravets in the rural areas of the state on the cost recovery basis.
- Conservation of indigenous Germ Plasm.
- Upgrade technical skills field veterinarians, livestock extension officers, lab technicians, paravets etc.
- Strengthening of existing capacity of departmental institutions
- Development of health and livestock management packages for insemination and other regulatory activities.

- To provide assistance to targeted small and marginal farmers, landless labours, women interested in raising small dairy units, backyard poultry, goat and sheep units, etc. for which the financial institutions may be directed to give a helping hand to enthusiastic entrepreneurs.

In order to achieve the above objectives a multi pronged approach, towards improvement of genetic potential of livestock, increase in feed and fodder resources, adequate health cover and modern scientific disease control facilities, improved management practices along-with market intervention has been made through various five year plan.

Financial Allocation for Animal Husbandry Programme

During 10th Five Year Plan period Rs. 3830.51 lakh outlay was fixed out of which Rs. 2812.49 lakh were spent upto 2005-06.

1- Direction and Administration

1. Establishment of Marketing Cell

To collect market rates of animal products and related new scheme items in market, it is proposed that, a marketing cell will be established in the department to enable animal breeders to realize the benefit of market intelligence.

2- Veterinary Education & Training

Vety. Pharmacists who are working in the department are being trained in animal health care at Pantnagar University.

3- Animal Health and Disease Control Programme

Many Vety Hospitals and S.M.C's are working in private buildings. As these are not suitable, it is proposed to construct buildings in a phased manner.

Scheme of "Additional facilities to veterinary hospitals and S.M.C's is ongoing from Eighth Plan period for arrangement of medicines and equipment for vety. Hospitals and stockman centres This scheme is proposed to the continued.

Liver fluke is one of the dreaded diseases prevalent in the valley areas of the State causing heavy losses in cattle, sheep and other livestock. Periodical drenching against the parasitic infestation would be done to get rid of this disease.

4- Cattle and Buffalo Development

- Mineral deficiency is a major cause of infertility in hilly areas of the State. To combat this problem it is proposed to procure or prepare area specific mineral mixture for the animals of the State.
- To ensure proper treatment, vaccination in milk route of Dairy department was introduced in the 10th FYP under which. A.I. Vaccination and other veterinary services at the door step of the breeders on milk route area is being made available.

- Deep frozen semen technology is to be extended to village level. This programme will be operated through Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board under Uttarakhand cattle and buffaloe breeding project.

5- Poultry Development

Strengthening of poultry farms.

6- Sheep and Wool Development Programme

- (1) The main thrust for sheep development programme is on improvement of the quality and productivity of wool and mutton through cross breeding of local sheep with exotic breed viz. Ram-bouillet and Russian Marino. Health care facilities are being extended to sheep flocks through sheep and wool extension centers.
Mass drenching for de-worming of sheep and goats is being done on migratory routes of the flocks. Dipping facilities for eradication of ecto-parasites is also being provided after shearing of the sheep in govt. farms and private breeders end. Under this programme about 1.79 lakh sheep will be benefited.
- (2) Sheep development programme now will be implemented by Uttarakhand Sheep & Wool Development Board.

Livestock Development

1-Distribution of Buck Bull

It is proposed that upgraded buck will be purchased and distributed to the goat farmers.

2. Establishment of Dairy Unit for Practical Training to LEO's Trainees & Other Trainees at Pashulok Farm

A LEO training centre is working at Pashulok in Dehradun district. Two year departmental training is being given to the trainees at the centre in primary health care and services. At present there is no facility for practical training at the centre. A mini dairy unit of 100 crossbred cow's be established where the trainees will gain practical knowledge of primary animal health services.

3- Feed and Fodder Development (MMP)

Green fodder plays a vital role in normal growth of the animals and its milk production capacity. In the dry season there is acute scarcity of green fodder resulting in low milk production and problem of mal-nutrition.

A Mission Mode a Fodder Development Project is proposed to be launched to tackle this problem and an enhanced outlay of Rs. 558 Lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2007-08. Convergence with dairy and forestry development will also be made.

It is therefore proposed to distribute mini-kits of Barseem, Oat, Maize and Lobia fodder seeds to the breeders. For this programme Rs.75.00 lakh is being proposed in 11th Five Year Plan and Rs. 15.00 lakh in 2007-08.

New Scheme Under SCS

(1) Strengthening of Pig Unit Pashulok

A Pig breeding unit at Pashulok is functional with sanctioned strength of 2 boars and 20 sows, which is too small to make any impact on pig breeding in the state. Hence it is proposed increase sanctioned strength at this unit to 55 animals with 5 boars and 50 sows. Construction of new sties is also being proposed.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

(1) Rinderpest Eradication Programme (100% CSS)

As Utrakhand is geographically adjoining to Tibet and Nepal, there are possibilities of migration of animals through border areas bringing various infections and contagious diseases with them. Therefore it is essential to educate and make aware the livestock owners specially in border areas regarding various fatal diseases of livestock as R.P. and R.P. like disease.

(2) Establishment of Statistical Cell (50 % CSS)

Integrated sample survey for the production of major livestock products and data processing and monitoring of the programme is necessary for further planning. It is proposed to establish Investigation and statistical unit in the State.

(3) Assistance to State for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD) (75 % CSS)

This scheme is being implemented by Govt. of India on 75% share basis. The thrust of this scheme is preventive and curative thus leading to control and eradication of diseases, especially the transmissible diseases. Under the scheme immunization of animals against diseases like Foot and mouth disease, Hemorrhagic septicemia, Anthrax, Black quarter, Peste des petits ruminants, Enterotoxaemia, Sheep and goat pox, Swine fever, Ranikhet diseases, Marek's and duck plague will be done.

1.4 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

As per the national livestock census for the year 2003, the State has 12.60 lakh milch cattle & 10.94 lakh buffalos. Out of total cattle & buffalo population, 14.94 lakh are breedable. Like most other hilly states, the milch cattle available locally are not of high yielding breeds. Due to this reason milk production per cattle is very low. Most of the villages are situated away from the road head and in a scattered manner resulting in problems of low coverage of milk producers in the organized sector. Most of the milk is consumed locally and rest is being sold in local markets fetching, un-remunerative price.

Dairy Development activities in Uttarakhand are being run on Cooperative basis, following the three-tier system of Anand Pattern. Dairy Development Department is responsible for registration, project, planning, financial sanctions, monitoring and proper utilization of funds through dairy cooperatives of the State. Department also encourages good quality livestock backed with adequate health cover and insurance, various training programmes, credit for the procurement of milch animals, provision of feed and fodder, collection of surplus milk at a remunerative price, scientific transportation through cold chain, hygienic processing, milk products manufacturing and marketing.

At the end of VIIIth Five Year Plan it was felt that unless milk-processing infrastructure is created, Milk producers cannot be assured of better price for their milk. Therefore, in IXth & Xth Five Year Plans, major emphasis was given to develop adequate milk processing / chilling infrastructure and very little efforts were made to provide technical input services for increasing milk production in Societies.

Status and Achievement of 10th Five-Year Plan

The following figures show the achievements of various Dairy Development Activities in Uttarakhand up to the 10th Five Year Plan.

• Districts Covered	13
• Organization of District milk unions	11
• Organization of Village Dairy Cooperatives (VDC's)	3011
• Functional VDC's	1944
• Milk producer members registered under VDC's (No.)	119164
• No of Dairy Plants	09
• No. of Milk Chilling Centers	11
• Total Milk processing capacity (LLPD)	2.05
• Total milk chilling capacity (LLPD)	0.71
• Average daily milk procurement (LLPD)	1.24
• Average Liquid milk sale (LLPD)	1.20
• Sale of Cattle Feed (MT.)	39728

Two milk processing plants in District Haridwar & Udham Singh Nagar of 30 & 50 thousand LPD capacity respectively have been established and milk processing plants of district Dehradun, Nainital, Almora & Pithoragarh have been strengthened during 10th Five Year Plan period.

Beside, 49 milk rooms have been constructed in the area of operation of village dairy cooperatives. Similarly, 11 Bhusa Godowns have been constructed in rural areas to store and supply Bhusa to milk producers as emergency dry fodder. To ensure transparency of work at society level 391 Electronic Milko testers and 45 automatic milk collection stations have been

established. Similarly to reduce or eliminate the problem of milk souring and curdling 64 bulk milk coolers have been established.

Under veterinary health care, 2.98 lakh de-worming, 3.27 lakh vaccination, 3.67 lakh First Aid and 0.28 lakh emergency services have been provided through trained veterinary Doctors/ First Aid workers in dairy cooperatives societies. Major emphasis was given to orientation and training of milk producers to create awareness about the advantages of the schemes being implemented by the department.

Due to successful implementation of various schemes at field level, the annual average growth rate of milk procurement & marketing during 10th Five Year Plan period has been 13.4% and 15.6% respectively. In the field of liquid milk marketing and milk procurement, achievements have been satisfactory but in view of growing demand of liquid milk and milk products in urban areas, massive effort in this direction is required.

XITH Five-Year Plan 2007-12

(1) Objectives & Thrust Areas

1. Consolidation of Dairy Development activities.
2. Strengthening and expansion of various procurement and input services.
3. Extension and upgradation of Animal Breed & health cover and Fodder Development Programme with a view to increase milk production in rural areas.
4. Ensure availability of balanced cattle feed, green/dry fodder and feed supplement at society level.
5. Ensure efficient and transparent working at various level.
6. Ensure Clean milk production.
7. Strengthening of milk and milk products marketing network.
8. Automation and networking of Dairy Plants.

Continuing Schemes

A. State Sector

1. 03-Dairy Development Schemes

To strengthen the milk unions for the purpose of milk collection, processing & marketing of all the surplus milk procured from the village dairy cooperatives, renovation and modernization of dairy plants/chilling centers, & marketing infrastructure is very necessary. Beside this, the expenditure occurred by milk unions in milk transportation and supervision shall be compensated for some period till the milk unions become financially so strong as to bear these developmental expenses themselves. This scheme will be continued in the XIth Five Year Plan.

This scheme includes following sub-heads.

1.1 Transport Subsidy

Because of low milk production per society, scattered village population and difficult topography of hilly areas, the transportation cost occurred in milk procurement from village

cooperative society to Dairy Plant is very high. It is necessary to compensate transportation expenses of those milk unions, which have not become financially viable units. Milk unions of district Udham Singh Nagar & Nainital are being kept out from this scheme, as these milk unions have become financially viable.

1.2 Managerial Subsidy

As mentioned earlier, because of scattered village population and difficult topography of hilly area's, supervision of village level dairy cooperative society is quite expensive. At the end of 10th Five Year Plan there are about 3000 VDC's. To supervise these societies successfully, milk unions require a large work force. Most of the milk unions situated in hilly region are financially weak, they can't afford to depute such huge work force. To over come this situation Government decided to subsidize management cost born by such milk unions in supervision of VDC's. Now it is proposed to continue this scheme with certain modifications, which are as under:-

1. Managerial grant shall be paid as per the achievement of respective worker.
2. No further recruitment shall be made under this scheme.
3. If required, resource persons shall be selected/trained /deployed to supervise the milk societies. Result oriented honorarium shall be paid to such resource person.
4. Milk unions, which have become financially viable, are being kept out of this scheme.

1.3 Civil Work, Plant/ Machinery and Equipments etc.,

To face competition in market it is necessary to adopt latest technology in the area of milk and milk product processing, packaging & marketing. For this renovation and modernization of already established Dairy Plant is proposed.

1.4 Strengthening of Milk and Milk Products Marketing Network

To ensure better milk prices to farmer, it is necessary that the produce made available to milk unions shall be sold at a fair price in the market. To motivate and encourage people in urban area's to buy "Aanchal" Brand milk and milk products, marketing network shall be strengthened. Under this scheme- sophisticated milk parlours shall be established at important tourist destinations and major markets, various sales promotion activities such as milk testing programme, door to door canvassing, visit of housewives & school children to dairy plants, advertisement campaigns and organization of various competitions related to milk is being proposed. Various promotional programme related to Dairy Development shall be broadcast through Radio and TV Channels.

2. Mahila Dairy Vikas Yojana

Besides STEP, state govt. is also funding Mahila Dairy Vikas Yojna for socio economic upliftment of rural women. This scheme was started in IXth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to continue this scheme in XIth Five Year Plan as well.

2.1. Organization of Village Cooperative Society

Under this head, organization and re-organization of women milk cooperative societies will be taken up. These women dairy cooperatives shall be managed and supervised by women only. Financial assistance shall be provided as per District Sector Scheme norms. It is proposed to organized 250 and re-organize 100 women dairy cooperatives during XIth Five Year Plan period.

2.2 Supervision, Monitoring and Administration

For supervision and monitoring of the project, various staff have been appointed at different levels. Financial assistance received under STEP is very limited. To compensate the expenditure incurred in supervision and monitoring of the programme, State Govt. has been providing funds since VIIIth Five Year Plan

2.3 Extension & Training Programme

Various training programme like-Women Secretary, Women member, Women management committee members, Feed & fodder development, Farmers Induction programme, Clean Milk Production, Animal Husbandry practices etc. shall be organized.

3. 05-Saghan Mini Dairy Project

This scheme is being implemented by Uttaranchal Cooperative Dairy Federation through their member milk unions. Under this project bank loan and Govt. subsidy is being provided to beneficiaries, selected from milk cooperative societies, to establish Mini Dairy Unit of two milch animals of high yielding breed. Unit cost of the project is Rs. 40080/- which consists of Rs. 30000/- as bank loan, Rs. 8580/- as Government subsidy and Rs. 1500/- as beneficiary contribution. This scheme was extended in the year 2004-05 for five year. In 11th Five Year Plan period this scheme shall be continued till 2008-09.

3.1 Induction of Milch Animal

Under this project 3150 Saghan Mini Dairy Units (6300 Milch Animals) shall be established during XIth Five Year Plan and 1550 Saghan Mini Dairy Units (3100 milch animals) are being proposed for 2007-08. As mentioned earlier, Rs. 8580 is being given as Govt. subsidy

for purchase of two milch animals. This Govt. Subsidy shall be given in form of animal & borrower's insurance, transport subsidy, one month cattle feed and margin money.

3.2 Training Programme

For successful implementation of the project it is proposed to provide training to those farmers, which are selected to establish Mini Dairy Units. Under this programme 3 days training shall be provided in the field of farm management practice and fodder development activities. Training Cost is being proposed @ 300/- per beneficiary.

4. 08- Establishment of Cooperative Training Institute

As if now, there is no cooperative dairy training institute in Uttarakhand. At present training needs of this area are being shared with Cooperative Dairy Training Centres of Meerut and Agra and N.D.R.I. Karnal. Since problems and practices of hilly area regarding milk production, feed and fodder, climatic conditions, traditions and cattle wealth are specific to the region, training programme must factor these.

Keeping above in mind, it was decided to establish a cooperative dairy training institute in Uttarakhand in the year 2006-07. To establish this training institute, place and land have been finalized in Dhari Block of Nainital District. This institute shall be fully equipped with modern amenities such as- Hostel, Library, computer lab, conference room, physical demonstration unit and playground etc. Beside providing training to farmers and employees of Uttarakhand, it is proposed to organize training programmes for other hilly States of India.

5. 10- Strengthening of Dairy Plants

Under this scheme a milk-chilling centre with capacity of 5 thousand liters per day has been sanctioned in the year 2006-07. The chilling centre has been proposed to be established at Dhari Block of Nainital District. Total cost of the project is Rs 41.19 lakh out of which a budget provision of Rs. 26.19 lakh has been made in the year 2006-07. The remainder is to be provided for.

New Schemes (State Sector)

1. M I S Automation & Networking

To ensure availability and submission of analytical information for policy planning and decision support it is necessary to link large milk cooperatives, milk unions & federation in a network that collects, adds value and disseminates information.

Under this project an extensive on-line computer network shall be established to obtain various type of data like- milk supply (producer, animal & village data), milk & milk products

demand(consumer & urban data), performance data (society, unions & federation) and secondary data (domestic & international). This system not only provides updated information for policy planning but is also very useful in monitoring of various field activities like- milk procurement, City milk Sale, veterinary health care, and society information.

Systems of various milk processing & chilling plants shall also be upgraded by automation of existing infrastructure. It is proposed to established a total computerized system for raw milk reception, milk billing, milk & milk product distribution and milk processing.

Above scheme is proposed to the implemented in two phases (two years for each phase). In the first phase computerization & automation of milk processing & chilling plants shall be done. In the second phase of the project networking between major milk cooperative societies, milk unions and federation shall be ensured using custom made software.

2. Offices and Residential Building

Under this scheme financial assistance is proposed for office building & residential accommodation for the essential staff working in both day and night shifts in Dairy plants and in the Chilling centres located in remote areas where no such facilities are available even on rent.

3. Establishing Compact & Complete Feed Block Manufacturing Unit in Plain Area with Fodder Banks in Hill Areas

The objective of establishing Compact & Complete Feed Block Manufacturing Unit is to supplement the feed & fodder resources in hill districts of Uttarakhand. It is proposed to establish manufacturing units in plain areas of the state, where enough raw material is available and distribute the feed blocks in hill areas through Fodder Banks which shall be established in community land of Village Dairy Cooperative Society. It is expected that the proposed distribution system will result in 10-15 % increase in milk production in the state.

The concept of feeding complete feed in form of compressed feed blocks is of recent origin and involves manufacture of complete and compressed feed block consisting of roughage, concentrates and other supplements in right proportions as per the availability of the ingredients and the dietary requirement of the animals in a particular geographical area. Feeding of such blocks has several advantages, which are mentioned below.

- The composition of the feed block can be changed as per the dietary requirement of animals and separate blocks can be manufactured for separate category of animals in accordance with their growth and production requirements.
- As the volume of the roughage food is reduced to $\frac{1}{4}$, there is proportionate reduction in transportation cost and storage requirement for feed blocks.
- Feeding of complete feed blocks helps in development of a stable environment in rumen of the animals resulting in minimum fermentation losses, minimum fluctuation in

release of Ammonia and better utilization of low grade roughage. All these factors results in better health of animal and better milk production.

- The technology is very useful for solving shortage of feed and fodder resources in hill areas in Uttarakhand.
- Besides, solving the feed and fodder problem in the state, it will also save considerable time and drudgery of rural women, who have to collect fodder from the forest.

Major components of this project are as under-

A. Establishment of Complete Feed Block Unit

In the first year of the project, three complete feed block manufacturing units in Nainital, Udham Singh Nagar and Dehradun District shall be established. These units shall be managed by cattle feed plant U.S.Nagar.

Total financial requirement for establishment of one feed block manufacturing unit is as under-

S. N.	Particulars	Area	No.	Rate/Sft.	Total Cost (Rs. in lakh)
I	Land area in Acres	1.00	1	Provided by respective Milk Unions	
II	Land and Site Development				
a.	Barbed Wire fencing (Running Feet)	10000	1	95.00	9.50
b.	Internal roads (with 12Ft. unit in Running Feet)	1000	1	670.00	6.70
c.	Gate		1	0.15	0.15
d.	Security Cabin (100 Sq.Ft.)	100	1	639.00	0.64
	Total I and II				16.99
III	Building				
a.	Shed for complete block machine (5 M ht.)	200sq.ft.	1	858.00	1.72
b.	Shed for Urea Molasses Bricks Machine	200	1	858.00	1.72
c.	Shed for storage of Wheat Bhusa & other Raw material (6 M ht.)	6000	1	904.00	54.24
d.	Shed for Storage of Finished Goods(5 M ht.)	700	1	858.00	6.01
e.	Miscellaneous Store	400	1	858.00	3.43
f.	Office	150	1	771.00	1.16
g.	Water Storage Tank (Capacity in Ltrs.)	5000	1	0.40	0.40
h.	Residential Quarters	150	2	595.00	1.79
	Total	12800	9		70.47
IV	Equipments				
a.	Complete Feed Block Formation Machine (Feed Density 100Kg. /M ³)	250Kg . P.Hr.	1	8.25	8.25
	Heat Exchanger for Feed Block Machine		1	0.75	0.75
	Feed & Fodder Mixture with Electric Motor		1	2.50	2.50
	Feed Grinder with Electric Motor		1	0.90	0.90
	Molasses Tank (Mild Steel) Capacity in Kg.	10000	1	0.90	0.90
	Chef Cutter (Motorized)		1	0.25	0.25
	Traulies		5	0.11	0.55
	Buckets & Other miscellaneous Equipments		LS	5.00	5.00
	Contingencies @ 10% on 19.10 lakh			-	1.91
	Water Distribution Pipeline	1 job	LS	1.00	1.00
	Total IV				22.01

S. N.	Particulars	Area	No.	Rate/Sft.	Total Cost (Rs. in lakh)
V	Miscellaneous Exp.				
	Connection Charges for Electricity	-	LS	-	5.00
	Connection Charges for Water	-	LS	-	0.30
	Installation Charges for Machineries @ 10% of IV	-	-	-	2.20
	Total V	-	-	-	7.50
	Sub Total (I to V)	-	-	-	116.97

B. Establishment of Fodder Banks

To meet out the requirement of feed and fodder in hilly areas, fodder bank shall be established on active milk routes of all the ten hilly districts of Uttarakhand. Complete feed block manufactured in the plain areas shall be supplied and stored in these fodder banks. Through this fodder banks, complete feed block shall be supplied to milk cooperative society members on subsidised rates. These fodder banks shall be managed by milk cooperative societies. Subsidy for purchase of complete feed block shall be provided under continuing scheme of zila yojana. Under this head 20, 15 and 10 fodder banks shall be established in the first, second and third year of 11th Five Year Plan respectively.

C. Subsidy for Transportation of Complete Feed Block

For transportation of complete feed block from manufacturing units to various fodder banks, subsidy shall be provided. In the first year of the project various infrastructure development activities shall be undertaken. Commercial production of complete feed block shall begin in the second half of the first year. Subsidy on complete feed block shall be provided on tapering basis and according to distance covered for transportation from manufacturing unit to fodder bank.

D. Revolving Fund

One time revolving fund shall be provided to all the manufacturing units of complete feed block. An amount equivalent to the cost of one-month raw material shall be provided as revolving fund. It is expected that about 10 thousand complete feed blocks shall be manufactured in a month. Money provided as revolving fund shall be repaid to State Govt. within a period of 5 years by the manufacturing unit or cattle feed factory.

District Sector Schemes

(A) Continuing Scheme

The following scheme is proposed to be continued and extended under the District Sector during XIth Five Year Plan.

1. 91-Strengthening of Milk Cooperatives in Rural Areas

1.1 Organization of Village Level Dairy Cooperatives Societies

Under this scheme it is proposed to organize 250 new Village Dairy Cooperatives (VDC) along with improving the functioning of 375 dormant dairy cooperatives. Under this scheme besides providing working capital and management grant, various infrastructure facilities like-furniture, milk cans, synthetic milk testing kit and milk testing equipment shall be provided.

To improve and encourage cattle wealth and milk production various input programmes like- veterinary health care services, supply of balanced cattle feed & feed supplement, organisation of cattle shows, infertility camp, construction of Bhusa godown & cattle shed etc. shall be provided.

To ensure efficient & transparent working at society level, automatic milk collection station and Electronic milko tester shall be provided under this scheme.

Economic conditions of milk cooperative society shall be supported by providing Head Load subsidy, working capital & revolving fund for purchase of Bhusa. Beside this various training programmes are proposed to be organized under this scheme.

1.5 FISHERIES

1. Introduction

Fishery resources of Uttarakhand consist of fast flowing rivers and their tributaries, high and low altitude natural lakes, ponds and diggies. Out of total stream length of approximately 2686 Kms, 725 km. is suitable for food and game fish like Trout, Asaila and Mahseer. Available area of natural lakes in Uttarakhand is 297 ha; the area under ponds in plain region of State is about 1000 ha. Apart from this UdhamSinghnagar is also blessed with seven man made large size reservoirs encompassing an area of 20075 ha.

These water bodies are excellent source of fish production. The upland region of Uttarakhand provides conducive ecology for culture and capture of cold water fishes whereas the plain area of Udham Singh nagar, Haridwar and Dehradun districts are suitable for cultural operations of Indian major carp fishes (Catla, Rohu and Mirgal) as well as exotic carps (silver carp, grass carp and common carp), Mahseer and asaila are local cold water fish of which are commercially important. Especially Mahseer happens to be the most important food and game fish. Besides two exotic fishes of commercial importance viz. trout and mirror carp, can also be propagated, reared and developed in hill region of Uttarakhand. Particularly the trout (Brown and Rainbow) can be bred and reared and finally stocked in flowing streams where the water

temperature is comparatively low and climate is quite cold. However, the common carp has been found suitable for cultural operations in the entire hill region of Uttarakhand.

Due to fishing through illegal means considerable deterioration in the availability of fish has been observed in the rivers and streams of Uttarakhand. It has become inevitable to stock these water bodies with appropriate fish species suitable to that particular environment. It is worth mentioning that mahseer (*Tor putitora*) the prestigious cold-water sport fish is reported to be endangered and needs conservation. The Fisheries Department is launching various important schemes to promote cold-water fisheries in the upland region as well as culture of warm water fishes in the plain area of Udham Singh Nagar, Haridwar and Dehradun district. The Department of Fisheries is undertaking the programme of fish seed production, fish seed supply to farmers, fish seed stocking in streams, reservoirs and lakes. Facilities for angling etc. are provided to the anglers/tourists in the departmentally managed natural lakes of Nainital district. Productivity to the tune of 78.0 kg/ha/yr has been achieved from these lakes during Xth Plan, which is proposed to be raised to 90 kg/ha/yr by the end of XIth Plan.

2. Objectives and Strategy

- Micro survey of the area for effective utilization of available resources for fisheries development programme. Identification of local problems regarding fisheries development on the basis of micro survey.
- Establishment of hatcheries of commercially 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 to promote angling and enhance productivity.
- Provision of Government assistance through FFDA and extension of available fisheries technology for fish culture to fish farmers.
- Development of departmentally managed lakes in order to increase their productivity level up to 90 kg / ha / annum.
- Provision of techniques of fish breeding, seed production and culture to fish farmers at one place through establishment of Matsya Vikas Kendra in Uttarakhand.
- Creation of infrastructure facilities for fish marketing.
- Implementation of schemes of training and extension of fisheries, fishermen's welfare programme and strengthening of database and information network in Uttarakhand with central assistance.
- Establishment of state level lab for water quality and fish health investigation.
- Training of farmers and making them aware of various aspects of fish farming.
- Strengthening of electronic and print material for popularization of fisheries and aquaculture

3. Progress During Xth Five-Year Plan

A. Physical Progress

At the commencement of the Xth Five Year Plan i.e. during the year 2002-03 the level of departmental fish production was 271.38 quintals and level of fish seed production and fish

supply in private sector was 16.68 and 159.738 lakh respectively. By the end of the year 2006-07 the level of fish seed production and fish seed supply in private sector increased to 273.00 lakh and 235.975 lakh respectively. Stocking of fish seed also showed a remarkable raise from 9.083 lakh in 2002-03 to 181.52 lakh in 2006-07.

Apart from this construction and renovation of ponds of plain area increased from 19.1 ha in 2002-03 to 26.945 ha in 2006-07 while in hill area the area under pond construction increased from 2.48 ha to 3.69 ha in 2006-07. About 1400 fish farmers were also trained during Xth Plan period.

One training centre at Paniyala, Haridwar was constructed for training of beneficiaries on various aspects of fish farming. 30 Houses and 03 tube wells were constructed at Haridwar to benefit the fishermen community while construction of 30 Houses and 03 tube wells is under progress in district Udham Singh Nagar.

A part from this construction of one fish-marketing unit in district Haridwar and one anglers hut at Bairagana, Chamoli is in progress.

B. Financial Progress

Total of 17 schemes under State, District and Central Sector were implemented in Uttarakhand for development of fisheries and year wise expenditure from 2002-03 to 2006-07 is as follows-

S. N.	Scheme	10 th Plan 2002-07 total outlay	2002-03 exp	2003-04 exp	2004-05 exp	2005-06 exp	2006-07 exp	Expenditure during 10 th plan
1	Fish Farmer Development Agency(75% central)	100.00	5.00	5.00	20.00	20.00	26.66	76.66
2	Estt of new hatcheries and moderation of existing farms/hatcheries	190.00	39.49	45.50	68.13	50.00	102.92	306.04
3	Development of Game Fishery	5.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	-	1.85	4.35
4	Development of Lakes	5.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.00

S. N.	Scheme	10 th Plan 2002-07 total outlay	2002-03 exp	2003-04 exp	2004-05 exp	2005-06 exp	2006-07 exp	Expenditure during 10 th plan
5	Creation of infrastructure facilities for fish marketing units	50.00	-	4.00	-	-	32.44	36.44
6	Assistance to NGO	10.00	-	2.00	2.00	-	-	4.00
7	Development of Reservoir	50.00	-	-	10.00	-	4.00	14.00
8	Strengthening of Fisheries Deptt	100.00	-	-	-	-	140.00	140.00
9	Estt of Raceways culture units, feed mill and seed production unit	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	50.00
10	Tribal Sub plan	-	-	-	-	11.53	15.64	27.17
11	Special component plan	-	-	-	-	-	90.20	90.20
12	Assistance to FFDA	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	5.00
13	Post harvest infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	10.00
14	Cold water fisheries and Aquaculture (75% central)	500.00	-	-	81.25	17.70	-	98.95
15	National fisherman welfare programme (50% central)	-	-	-	12.90	12.90	-	25.80
16	Training and extension programme for fisheries (80 % central)	-	-	-	15.00	-	-	15.00
17	Strengthening of Data base and information network (100 % central)	-	-	-	6.85	-	14.00	20.85
	Total	1010.00	46.49	57.00	222.13	112.13	487.71	925.46

C. Schemes to be Dropped

Out of 17 schemes launched during Xth Plan period 10 are proposed to be launched in XIth plan also and 07 schemes are to be dropped. However 10 New schemes are also proposed to be launched.

4. Proposed Schemes During Eleventh Five-Year Plan

A. District Sector

Three schemes are proposed under district sector.

Continuing Schemes

Fish Farmers Development Agency (75 % Central Assistance)

This scheme is centrally aided on the basis of 75:25 central and state shares under this scheme ponds of plain area are constructed and developed for fish culture purposes in private sector. For the improvement and construction of ponds in plain areas subsidy is provided by the Government to the fish farmers through Fish Farmers Development Agency. Training is imparted to the fish farmers and quality fish seed is also supplied. Under this scheme 100 ha in plain area is proposed to be developed in fisheries ponds during Eleventh Five Year Plan.

1. Development of Cold Water Fisheries (75 % Central Assistance)

The scheme was under state sector upto last year. This year scheme is proposed under district sector. This scheme is centrally aided on the basis of 75:25 central and state shares etc. for development of cold- water fisheries in Uttarakhand. It encompasses running water fish culture and training of farmers,

New Scheme

1. River Fisheries Conservation and Awareness Programme(75 % Central Assistance)

This scheme is centrally aided on the basis of 75:25 central and state shares in which two districts namely Almora and Pauri have been selected. The Kosi river of Almora and Nayar river of Pauri are the potential natural habitat of world famous game fish Mahseer .In the recent years the population of Mahseer has depleted drastically. To maintain the natural stock of Mahseer the scheme will be launched in the above rivers of two districts.

B. State Sector

Seventeen schemes are proposed under state sector.

Continuing Schemes

1. Establishment of New Hatchery Units and Modernization of Existing Farms / Hatcheries

The scheme is proposed under state sector with a view to raise the production of fish seed of cold water fish species for rehabilitation of diminished stock in rivers and streams as well for stocking of the lakes; establishment of one Mahsheer hatchery in district Pauri and modernization of existing farms.

2. Creation of Infrastructure Facilities for Fish Marketing Units

The scheme is proposed under state sector with a view to create certain infrastructure facilities in those places where the fish is marketed. The idea behind the scheme is to provide hygienic conditions in the fish market and provide good fish to consumers on reasonable rates. Construction of fish market is in progress at Roorkee in district Haridwar.

Strengthening of Fisheries Department

Establishment of Directorate of fisheries at State head quarter and construction of residential and non-residential buildings is in progress. A part from this offices to be established in certain district of the State.

Tribal Sub Plan

Under this scheme ponds will be constructed in hill and plain areas. Government subsidy will be provided to the beneficiaries as per norms of social welfare department and training will be imparted to the fish farmers. Apart from this mini kits comprising net medicines etc will also be given and seminars etc will be conducted to make the beneficiaries aware about fish farming.

5. Special Component Sub Plan

Under this scheme ponds will be constructed in hill and plain area. Govt subsidy will be provided to the beneficiaries as per social welfare department norms and training will be imparted to the fish farmers. Apart from this mini kits comprising net, medicines etc will also be given and seminars etc will be conducted to make this section aware about fish farming. Inter state tours and seminars will also be conducted for the exposure of farmers.

6. National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen Programme (50 % Central Assistance)

This scheme is centrally aided with 50% central assistance. It is felt necessary to improve the living standard of fishermen communities in rural areas by providing adequate drinking water and housing facility. Under this scheme 180 houses and 18 tube wells will be constructed during the 11th Five Year Plan period and 40 houses and 4 tube wells during 2007-08.

7. Fisheries Training and Extension (80% Central Assistance)

This scheme is centrally aided with 80% central assistance. The main objective of this scheme is development of human resources, by imparting training for the dissemination of modern fish farming techniques to the fish farmers. Under this scheme two training centres

equipped with modern facilities will be established in the state. Moreover an awareness centre will also be established to makes farmers aware about fisheries and aqua farming. In addition to this study tours to important fishery centres/ hatcheries / farms and distribution of handbooks and manuals on fisheries and aquaculture is proposed in the scheme.

New Schemes

1. Conservation and Propagation of Fisheries in Natural Water Bodies

This is a new scheme proposed under state sector, which will be launched in all the districts of Uttarakhand. It is designed to conserve and maintain the natural fish stock in all the natural water bodies i.e lakes reservoirs etc available in their districts.

2. Establishment of Laboratories at State Level for Water Quality and Fish Health Investigation (75 % Central Assistance)

The scheme is centrally sponsored in which 25% assistance will be borne by the state Govt. Under the scheme, a well-equipped lab will be established for the assessment of water & soil quality and for the diagnosis of fish diseases. This lab will be equipped with all necessary equipment required for the analysis of soil and water and disease diagnosis.

Farmers willing to start fish culture or already doing fish culture can get their soil & water tested in this lab to know the productivity level of soil & water of their site. They can also avail the facility to check the health status of their fish stock by bringing the sample fish to lab.

3 . Mobile Fish Health Clinic

Under this state sector scheme two mobile clinics will be established. The mobile clinics will visit the farmer's site for the collection of samples to assess the quality parameters required for fish culture and health of the fish.

This clinic will be equipped with all necessary glasswares, chemicals, equipment like distillation plant, microprocessor based soil & water analysis kit, kjeldal assembly , centrifuge, compound light microscope, colony counter etc for water and soil analysis and hematological and biochemical parameters testing kits, autoclave, incubator, high perform once microscope etc to check health conditions and diagnosis of disease.

4. Management of Fisheries Resource at Fish Farm

The scheme is newly proposed under state sector. This scheme will be launched for the management of all existing departmental farms and hatcheries of the state. Under the scheme fish seed will be procured for its ranching in natural water bodies to maintain the fish stock. Moreover fish feed, various types of nets required for the sampling & harvesting of fish will

also be procured. Maintenance of the existing fish farms/ natural water bodies will also be covered under the scheme.

3. Trout Development Project

Developing the world famous game fish rainbow trout, in the 600 Km. of cold water streams / rivers of Uttarakhand give a big boost to tourism along with conservation and propagations of trout species.

For the development of trout in the state exchange of fisheries personnel with France trout production by fish farmers, establishment of new trout farming units form part of this scheme. For this it is proposed to establish a departmental trout farm, and 2 trout farming and processing units in private sector. Subsidy will be provided at the rate 30% on construction and purchase of equipment for 2 trout units proposed under the private sector.

Apart from this laboratory equipment, furniture, vehicles will be purchased for the trout farm under this scheme.

4. Development of Fisheries in Tehri Reservoir

The large reservoir of the Tehri dam affords a big potential for fishery development.

It is proposed to set up a fish farm/ hatchery at Tehri reservoir for establishment and propagation of fisheries. Hatchery will be used for the production of fish seed which will further be utilized for stocking in the reservoir and distribution to fish farmers. For the propagation of fish seed culture in cages will be practiced. Nutrition etc., will be taken care of through fish farm management. Farmers living near the reservoir will be motivated to take up fisheries.

7. Publicity and Extension

This is a new scheme proposed under state sector with a view to provide all necessary information to public and stake holders regarding fisheries and aquaculture and to increase awareness and interest about fisheries and allied activities among the public. This scheme will help them to get latest information related to aqua farming and allied activities at their doorstep.

Under this scheme purchase of a mobile van well equipped with modern audio-visual aids such as T.V, LCD Projectors, C D/DVD Player, Sound system, DTH antenna is proposed. Apart from this, for the publicity and dissemination of departmental activities specially meant for farmers various display materials and hoardings etc will also be procured.

8. Feed Development Scheme

This is a new scheme proposed under state sector. Under the scheme a feed plant will be established to provide quality fish feed in required quantity for departmental fish farms and private farmers at reasonable cost. Under the scheme it is proposed to shift feed mill from

Bairanga (Chamoli) to fish seed hatchery Hempor(Kashipur), due to ample availability of required ingredients in district Udham Singh Nagar at reasonable rates. For proper functioning of the plant it is proposed to build a shed with a view to provide protection to the machinery. More over for smooth running of the feed mill necessary arrangement for electricity and raw material will also be made It is also proposed to purchase a mini truck for easy and regular transportation of the feed to various destinations of the State.

C. Central Sector Continuing Scheme

1. Strengthening of Data Base and Information Network (100 % Central Assistance)

Strengthening of database and information networking in fisheries sector in the state is very important. The scheme is aimed at procuring authentic data on fisheries and fish production in the State.

New scheme

National Fisheries Development Board

1- Intensive Aquaculture in Ponds and Tanks – Training and Demonstration (100 % Central Assistance)

Under this scheme 100 % funding will be provided by the National Fisheries Development Board. In this scheme training will be given to the fish farmers on various modern and latest techniques so that they increase fish production and other income. Training will also be given to departmental personnel on various aspects of management at agricultural management institute (MANAGE) Hyderabad.

Demonstration units on fisheries & aquaculture, development of fisheries website of the State, publication of extension materials will also be undertaken in this scheme. In addition it is also proposed to establish two aqua shops with single window system facility for fisheries and aquaculture inputs.

5. Policy Issues

- With a view of generate awareness among people for conservation of fish and aquatic biodiversity, the selected river stretches may be allotted to angling associations and mahila/yuvak mangal dal.
- Fisheries policy in the State was made in year 2002 and fisheries act was published in year 2003. The rules of fisheries act are under consideration. After approval of the rules, Fisheries Act can be implemented effectively.

6. Employment Generation

It is expected that during XIth plan about 8163 persons will get direct employment by way of taking fish culture in ponds and reservoirs and about 37524 persons will get indirect

employment. About 29.79 lakh man-days may be created by way of undertaking various construction works.

1.6 FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

The forests of Uttarakhand are important for the maintenance of ecological balance and environmental stability. In conformity with the National Forest Policy of 1988 these forests are vital for gene pool, biodiversity, ecological balance and productivity. Forestry development has to be a major development activity in the state for the welfare of the people as well as for bringing about ecological stability and preventing environmental degradation not only within the state but also in the entire Indo-Gangetic plain. The forests of the state can be broadly divided in two categories. The hill forests and the lower hill, Bhabar and Tarai forests. In Uttarakhand State 64.79% area is under forest cover.

The total forest area classified under various categories of management is as under-

(Area in sq. kms.)

S. N.	District	Area of forests under				Total
		Forest Departme nt	Civil & Soyam Forests	Panchayat Forests	Private Forest municipal and Cantonment Forests	
1	Nainital	2575.45	111.90	280.67	15.34	2983.36
2	Udham Singh Nagar	937.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	937.37
3	Almora	785.14	848.56	698.53	29.55	2361.78
4	Bageswar	690.33	23.03	387.83	0.41	1101.60
5	Pithoragarh	751.37	417.48	870.53	13.00	2052.38
6	Champavat	734.21	275.48	312.32	1.36	1323.37
7	Rudraprayag	1273.08	318.85	207.02	0.00	1798.95
8	Chamoli	2817.20	650.92	1582.96	9.93	5061.01
9	Garhwal	2327.07	983.67	528.14	12.10	3850.98
10	Uttarkashi	6954.89	206.63	55.10	0.00	7216.62
11	Tehri	2320.05	768.66	131.80	0.00	3220.51
12	Dehradun	1522.72	342.02	76.59	76.99	2018.32
13	Haridwar	724.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	724.31
	Total	24413.19	4947.20	5131.49	158.68	34650.56

The above table shows that the area under the control of forest department is 24413.19 sq. kms. which constitutes about 70.46 % of the total forest area and about 45.65% of the total

Geographical area. The remaining 29.54 % of the Forest area is under Civil, Soyam, Panchayat and Private forests.

There are 6 National Parks and 6 Wildlife sanctuaries in the state covering a total forest area of 7335.53 sq. kms.

Important Achievements of the 10th Five Year Plan

1. Afforestation

On an average 22000 ha. area have been planted every year in various plantation schemes and 125 lakhs seedlings were distributed to farmers and different agencies.

2. Ecotourism

- (a) Center for Ecotourism & sustainable livelihood has been established at Chuna Khan and Joshimath for documentation, research & training on Public Private Partnership Tourism.
- (b) A 9 Km. Stretch of Nanda Devi National Park has been opened to tourists after 25 years.

3. Medicinal & Aromatic Plants (Maps)

- (a) Uttaranchal has been declared a HARBAL STATE.
- (b) State Medicinal Plant Board has been constituted.
- (c) One Herbal Garden & 29 Nurseries have been established.
- (d) More than 59 lakhs Medicinal Aromatic Plants have raised in 473 nurseries & raised over in 1178 ha land

4. Bamboos & Ringals

- (a) Uttaranchal Bamboo & Fiber Development Board has been established.
- (b) Bamboosetums have been established in 34 Forest Divisions of the State
- (c) MOU has been signed in June, 2004 with a private entrepreneur regarding supply of bamboos to them
- (d) Bamboos raised over 2700 ha, 21 lakh plants planted

5. Biofuels

- (a) *Jatropha curcas* has been chosen as the species for biofuel plantation through community participation.
- (b) MOU has been signed in June, 2004 with a private entrepreneur regarding supply of *Jatropha curcas* seeds to them
- (c) *Jatropha* raised over 9400 ha, 17.15 lakh plants planted

6. Peoples' Participation in Forestry

- (a) Involving people through VAN PANCHAYAT by strengthening this institution. Special drive in this direction has resulted in bringing about 12089 villages (about 80% villages of the State)
- (b) Joint Forest Management (JFM) - Under JFM Rules, 1217 Village Forest Committees has been constituted.

7. Forest Development Agencies (FdAs)

- (a) FDAs are formalized institution of local participation in forestry through which GOI funds forestry and related activities.
- (b) 33 FDAs have been already constituted in the State. Rs.5007.14 lakhs have been sanctioned and Rs.3860.10 Lakhs received through the efforts made by the State Govt.

8. Plantation Forestry

- (a) *Centres of Excellence* have been created in 40 Forest Divisions & PAs where technical knowledge on specified plant species is collected, generated & documented.
- (b) Improved production through **clonal plantation** of Eucalypts & Shisham and establishment of **15 hi-tech nurseries**.

9. Achievement of Wildlife Wing

- (a) The **State Biodiversity Action Plan** has been prepared.
- (b) At Corbett Tiger Reserve, work on creation of **Interpretation Centre** and **Corbett Museum** is in progress
- (c) UNESCO declared the **Valley of Flowers NP** as **World Heritage Site**.
- (d) State Wild Life Board has already constituted in 2005.
- (e) Exgratia for the loss for the life and property doubled
- (f) An **Elephant Reserve** has been created in the southern belt across the width of Uttaranchal
- (g) At **Rajaji NP**, Gujjar families have been rehabilitated outside **Chilla Area**
- (h) **Anti-poaching camps** have been established in PAs. 161 Eco-development Committees have been established near PAs
- (i) **Monetary Compensation to Local Communities** suffering from the depredations of wild animals is being provided.
- (j) **Electric Fencings** have also been erected at various places for protecting the crops and homes of farmers from wild elephants.
- (k) Two conservation reserves were inaugurated by His Excellency President of India at Asan wetland and Jhilmil Lake.
- (l) Cub wardens in all secondary schools in the state are appointed to ensure the values of conservation among students of the state.

10. Drive for Protection of Environment

In the **Valley of Flowers National Parks**, a drive for collection of non-biodegradable and biodegradable garbage was started with the help of local community. This has resulted in cleaning up the area of the garbage that had accumulated during the last couple of decades. This is a major achievement and will be replicated in other ecologically sensitive areas of the State.

11. Roads and Buildings

- (a) Two MOUs have been signed in 2005-06 with a Govt. entrepreneur (EPI) for Strengthening of 548.40 kms. of 48 Forest Roads and Construction of Residential and Official Buildings.
- (b) The creation of **Forest Lines, similar to Police Lines**, has been mooted.

12. Other Works

- (a) **Forest Survey of India**, in its latest State of Forest Report, has reported **increase in forest cover in Uttarakhand by 678 sq. km.**
- (b) Assigning specific tasks have been assigned to Conservators of Forests who are called “**Nodal Officers**” for the purpose.
- (c) **788 cases of transfer of Forest Land** have been got cleared since the inception of the State for essential developmental works like providing roads, drinking water, irrigation etc.
- (d) **Extraction and sale of Leesa**, generates approximately more **Rs.200 million** in revenues annually and almost **one million man days** of employment per year.
- (e) The **GOI has been requested for legal regularization of certain habitations** inside forest lands to provide people living therein access to developmental opportunities.
- (f) Maintenance of **forest Roads** for protection work and Public Partnership Tourism.
- (g) **Uttarakhand Van Vikas Nidhi** has been established for carrying out the work of renovation of **Forest Rest Houses Rs.150.00** lakhs already have been sanctioned for the fund.
- (h) The **Forest Development Corporation** generates revenue approximately **Rs.1500 million** per year.

Eleventh Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 2007-08

While preparing the 11th Five Year Plan all schemes have been reviewed and rationalized accordingly. Since most of the land is under forest and large number of people gain direct or indirect employment from the forest based activities schemes life plantation of medicinal plants and plantation of broad-leafed species such as Oak, Bhimal Tun, Atees etc. have been given emphasis. Schemes proposed during the Annual Plan 2007-08 are summarized below: -

(Rs. in lakh)			
S. N.	Scheme	11th FYP(proposed)	Annual Plan 2007-08
0	1	2	3
	Forestry & Wildlife		
	I Soil & Water Conservation		
1	Plantation in Reserve & Civil Soyam Forest for Broad leafed variety (Oak , Atees, Tun & Bhimal) MMP	8000.00	1500.00
	II Research & Education	2342.49	154.05
	III Forestry & Wildlife		
1	Forest fire control	4357.49	300.00
2	Forest Communication Resources scheme	2619.09	329.00
3	Construction of Buildings	2619.09	328.00
4	Short term training of Employees	335.70	50.00
5	Grant to Sushila Tiwari Forest Hospital Trust, Haldwani	38804.68	500.00
6	World Food Programme	322.27	50.00
7	Environmental protection and pollution control scheme	611.00	100.00
8	Man & Animal conflict compensation for death of human	886.46	145.20
9	Dev.of Forest Park,High Altitude Zoo/ Van Chetana Kendra	873.03	135.00
10	Eco-tourism	6000.00	500.00
11	Boundary Walls for prevention of encroachments	1343.12	200.00
12	Strengthening of Forest Roads	1342.00	220.00

0	1	2	3
13	Strengthening of Forest Roads (Project Mode)	67140.00	3000.00
14	Constt. of Resi. & Non Residential Building	5675.00	700.00
15	Award to Employees for death in encounter with mafias etc.	375.00	75.00
16	Plantation of Bamboo Species	5761.53	436.00
17	Plantation of Jatropha (Biofuel Species)	8394.51	541.00
18	Gujjar"s Rehabilitation	347.95	147.00
19	Estt. Of Eye Hospital & Heart Command centre in Medical College at Haldwani		0.01
20	Rehabilitation of families living in Khattas/Goths & other settlement inside forest area	3357.81	0.01
21	Estt. Herbal Garden	671.56	110.00
22	Disaster mangement	671.10	50.00
23	Management of conservation reserve projects	599.00	108.00
24	Alternate source of energy for FRH's	671.56	50.00
25	Management of wild life outside protected area	1343.08	100.00
26	Dev. Of habitat of wildlife	1343.41	100.00
27	Management & rehabilitation of problem wildlife species	833.75	100.00
28	Strengthening of Vanpanchayat / Training	871.71	150.00
29	Estt. Of IT cell & GIS unit	268.62	44.00
30.	Medicinal Plantation for livelihood species (MMP)	1630.00	200.00
31	Multipurpose Plantations (Employment generation)	2675.50	400.00
32	Estt. Of wild life board	1962.70	50.00
33	Strength. Of Bridle path	2685.60	150.00
34	Mainteanance of elephant for eco-tourism	480.00	96.00
35	Supply of food grains on subsidized rate	698.75	139.75
39	Environmental protection and pollution control scheme	709.00	
40	Eco-Task force (Ongoing & new area)	3000.00	1000.00
41	Capture and rehabilitation of problem wild animals	4220.00	
42	Compensation against acquiring land for forest & park	5000.00	
	New schemes		
	IV Science . & Environment		
43	Strength. Of forest ranges & forest chaukies	1200.00	200.00
44	Protection of Bugyals	125.00	25.00
45	Conservation & Dev. of Medicinal Plant in forest area	5360.00	0.01
46	Assistance for promoting natural regeneration in oak, fur spruce and other species	2250.00	200.00
47	Mainteanance of Forest & Buildings (TFC grant)		700.00
48	TSP	2831.44	217.42
49	SCSP	3802.74	640.62
	Centrally Sponsored Scheme		
1	Plantation of Fuel wood species in rural areas		
2	Estt. of Nanda devi biosphere reserve		
3	Kastura deer breeding		
4	Project Tiger	483.00	79.00
5	Estt. Of biosphere reservoir		
6	Project elephant		
7	Development of Parks & Sanctuaries		
8	Integrated waste land development project		
9	Conservation & Dev. of Non Timber Forest Product / Medicinal Plant		
10	Integrated Forest Protection scheme	225.26	45.10
	Total (Forest)	208121.00	14365.17

Medicinal Plants of native origin has a huge scope for generating employment and income to rural poor. A Mission Mode plantation of Medicinal Species for Livelihood is proposed to be launched in the Annual Plan 2007-08 for which an outlay of Rs. 200 lakh is being proposed.

1.7 AGRICULTURE RESEARCH

Introduction

G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, the first Agriculture University of India was dedicated to the nation on November 17, 1960. Ever since its establishment, the university has contributed immensely to the development of agriculture in the country. Its innovation of establishing Tarai Seed Development Corporation, a successful example of public, private participation, converted Tarai into a seed hub. Pantnagar University is recognized as the birth place of Green Revolution and is known for quality of its seeds and graduates. Its farmers' friendly approaches in extension and dynamism and relevance of its teaching and research programmes have won university and its scientists many laurels, most notable being '**Sadar Patel ICAR Outstanding Institution Award**' twice in less than ten years (1997, 2005). Not one to rest on past laurels, the University has rededicated itself to meet the new challenges posed by changing global economic scenario and is committed to prepare the Indian farmer to face the challenges of post-WTO era. As the nation prepares to meet new challenges the University is poised to play an active role to transform its agriculture sector to bloom. It is a fully residential University.

Research

Under the integrated system of teaching research and extension, University has a full-fledged Directorate of Experiment Station to coordinate research activities in the University. Directorate came into existence with the establishment of the University in November 1960. It functions as per the Research Advisory Committee headed by the Vice- Chancellor.

Research Projects in Operation

In the University 277 research projects with financial outlay of **Rs. 34.01 crore** are presently in operation . Recently, the University has implemented a **new project of Rs. 259.00 lakh on " Organic Farming" funded by Government of Uttaranchal** and another project on Seed Production in Agricultural Crop and Fisheries with a budget provision of Rs. 560 lakh financed by ICAR has been implemented.

Pantnagar Centre for Plant Genetic Resources Project (PCPGR)

The Project was established at this University in December 1990 with financial support from World Bank / Diversified Agriculture Support Project of Uttaranchal. The Project objectives are import, collection, conservation evaluation utilization of elite germplasm in different crops. This centre will help in conserving the rich repertoire of natural wealth of the Himalayan hills and other biodiversity- rich regions. The centre will also help in the long-term storage, propagation and distribution of germplasm to agricultural Universities, research institutes, horticulture department and farmers.

College of Fisheries

The college of Fisheries was established in 1985 to undertake teaching, research and extension programme in the field of fishery sciences.

In the new state the priorities for research has been shifted in view of the fact that out of 13 districts 11 districts represent the hill region which have different agro-ecological and climatic conditions.

Transformation of GB Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar Into Hi- Tech International Institution

The university has proposed that Pantnagar University should be upgraded so that it can harness full potential of cutting edge technologies including **Biotechnology, Nanotechnology and Information Technology** to bring purpose and precision in agriculture. Application of these technologies will permit designer crops with higher productivity improved resistance against biotic and abiotic stresses resulting in high income to farmers at lower input costs. It also proposes to undertake advanced research in **Natural Resources Management, Environment Management and Energy Management**.

It is imperative that University attracts effective industrial and international partnership to make this end to end approach fruitful. Therefore, the total revamping of University infrastructure is proposed to achieve looks and functionality commensurate with international standards.

Future Thrust Areas of Research In XIth Plan

Major cutting edge technologies viz. Biotechnology (BT), Information Technology (IT), Nanotechnologies, Automation, and Post Harvest and processing Technologies are expected to make large impact in bringing purpose and precision to competitive agriculture.

Animal Biotechnology

Animal Husbandry contributes significantly in supplementing the income of small and marginal farmers and landless labourers. The condition and productivity of hill animals especially is very poor. Besides, poor nutrition, diseases of infectious and non- infectious nature affects the animals.

Molecular Diagnostics

The prime importance in today's scenario for improving animal health, survivability and productivity is to rapidly grasp the etiology of the diseases and perform molecular diagnosis for effective prevention and control as most of the diseases remain undiagnosed.

Embryo Transfer Technology (ETT)

It has tremendous potential in the genetic improvement of the animals. Embryo transfer technology provides an opportunity for the simultaneous dissemination of genes of highly proven males as well females in the production of the progeny.

Information Technology

Advancement in computer sciences have made it possible to store, analyse and draw conclusion, use it in network mode to transfer written, audio and video information in interactive mode.

Bio informatics

Sequencing of plant genomes such as Rice and *Arabidopsis thaliana* and the subsequent generation of high throughput experimentation may provide enormous opportunities for understanding mechanisms governing grain yield, resistance to pests & diseases.

Nanotechnology

A modern area of science has the enormous potential to boost research efforts in agricultural and veterinary sciences. Development of low cost sensors for modern diagnostics can be developed that can detect the presence of food born and agriculturally important pathogens, filters for removing undersirable compounds from foods.

Apiculture

Uttaranchal, a state having an area of 53484 sq. km, has about 64% forest cover with diversification in bee flora thus providing ample scope for production of different bee products like honey, bees wax, propolish, royal jelly and bee venom.

Organic Farming

Uttaranchal is among the few pioneer organic States of the country. The organic movement started in this State soon after its formation. Agriculture in Uttaranchal hills is organic by default due to practically no or very little use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides specially in the hills. Therefore it is much easier to convert it into certified organic cultivation system.

Vegetables

With the increase in tourism industry a chain of standard hotels is developing. Exotic vegetables like asparagus, lal palak, broccoli, as well as native vegetables chocho, amaranth, sweet gourd and local variants of cucumber, French bean etc. have growing demand in tourism sector.

Natural Resource Management

Agriculture depends a lot on natural resources like water, soil and fossil fuels. There is strain on all these resources with intensification of agriculture. Both surface and ground water are becoming limiting resources. University has already initiated programme to characterize and properly utilize these resources.

Energy Management

Alternate sources of energy particularly from agri wastes, solar, wind etc, will be explored and developed. Energy efficient agri machines for low energy agri-technologies like zero tillage, direct seeding of rice; bed planting etc. will be improved further.

Extension

The G. B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar has constituted a separate Directorate of Extension. Till 10th Plan period, University Extension Directorate has undertaken extension activities through 11 KVK's (working at grassroots level) financed by ICAR, training units at headquarters, extension cells at different colleges, ATMA, ATIC, etc. The KVK's serve as nerve centre for agricultural extension.

State Agricultural Management and Extension Training Institute (SAMETI) was established in September 2005, headed by Director Extension Education to support state agricultural extension programmes. The key functions include capacity building, consultancy, organizing need based training programmes, developing modules on management, communication, etc. as a sequel to feedback from training programmes.

Seed Production

The production of quality breeder seed, foundation and certificated seed is another priority. The University is meeting more than 50% of breeder's seed requirement of the nation.

II. All India Coordinated Research Projects

42 AICRP projects are being conducted in the University, out of which 38 projects are in main campus, Pantnagar and 4 projects at hill campus, Ranichauri. There are 346 posts of different categories in these projects. 75% expenditure incurred on salaries and other operational costs is borne by the ICAR, New Delhi, and remaining 25 % by the State Govt..

iii. College of Horticulture at Bharsar Pauri Garhwal

(a) Construction Work

The College of Horticulture at Bharsar came into existence on June 12, 2001 as the 10th College of the University. Most of the construction works were completed during the 10th Five Year Plan. However, some spill over works would be completed during 2007-08.

IV. 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 2003-2004. Total cost of the project for five years is Rs. 74.26 lakh of which 50% i.e. Rs. 37.13 lakh is to be borne by the State Govt.

V. Pantnagar Centre on Plant Genetics Resources Project

Pantnagar Centre for Plant Genetic Resources project (PCPGR) was established at this University in December, 1999 with the financial support from World Bank under UADASP, which come to an end on 31 March, 2004. However, considering the importance of biodiversity, collection, evaluation, conservation, multiplication and utilization of plant genetic resources it is being continued with funding by Government State.

VI. Construction Works (Residential / Non-residential buildings, Roads, Repairs/ Renovation & Modernization of Buildings, Labs, Roads, Drains & Culverts

This university being fully residential has to provide the facilities 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 the increasing number of degree programmes, increase intake of students, increase in research programmes and related activities, the construction of new residential / non-residential buildings, repairs of buildings, roads and renovation & modernization of old buildings has become essential.

VII. Strengthening of Facilities at Bio-Technology Institute, Patwadangar (Nainital)

The State Vaccine Institute, Patwadangar, Nainital has been transferred to the G.B. Pant University. Institute of **Biotechnology** will undertake research and development activities related to production of viral and bacterial vaccines for various diseases on a pilot scale to cater to the needs of the State. Research in frontier areas of **Biotechnology** will be conducted at the Institute. To develop the Institute into a Centre of Excellence in the field of **Vaccine Research and Biotechnology**, it is necessary to develop infrastructure to meet international standards.

The University has hired M/s ERNST & YOUNG to provide technical consultancy for technical tie up with leading vaccine-developing firms/Institutes in the country, as well as abroad. The task of construction of Institute building and Infrastructure development at the Institute as per the norms of International Health Organizations, has been assigned to EPIL, New Delhi, for which a detailed Project Report has been provided by them and the same has been submitted to the Government for approval and sanction of funds.

The requirement of staff at the IBT, Patwadangar has also been sent to the Government for approval and sanction of Posts.

The Government has decided that Pantnagar University should be further upgraded as centre of excellence so that it can harness full potential of cutting edge technologies including **Biotechnology, Nanotechnology and Information Technology** to bring purpose and precision in agriculture. Application of these technologies will permit designer crops with higher productivity, improved resistance against biotic and abiotic stresses resulting in high income to farmers at lower input costs. The university also proposes to undertake advanced research in **Natural Resources Management, Environment Management and Energy Management**. The research will bring in development of bio- resources, quality control and marketing backup.

It is imperative that University attracts effective industrial and international partnership to make this end-to-end approach fruitful. Therefore, the total revamping of University infrastructure is proposed to achieve looks and functionality commensurate to international standards.

1.8 CO-OPERATION

After the creation of the State of Uttarakhand the Department of Co-operation has redefined the co-operative movement in the State. Co-operative societies in the State are gradually picking up momentum and adjusting to the liberalized era of the open market economy. The business portfolio of the societies has been widened. Now co-operative societies

besides doing traditional agriculture input business like short term and medium term loans are also providing non-agriculture loan to their members. The members of these societies are also covered by personal accidental insurance policy. The micro credit movement has also taken roots in the co-operative societies and more than ten thousand women's thrift groups have been joined with PACS. The weaker sections of society have been given priority in various schemes run by the co-operative societies. The sectoral growth of the co-operative movement in the State is detailed in the following sections.

District Sector

1. Credits and Banking Scheme

Co-operative credit societies are providing agriculture credit, through District Co-operative Banks. Traditionally PACS are distributing fertilizer, seeds and pesticides and consumer goods to its members. This scheme has been remobilized to extend the credit portfolio of the societies by permitting the societies to distribute need based non-agriculture loan. Besides it has been made compulsory for the societies to distribute 30 percent of its loan to its weaker section members. The Co-operative societies are encouraged to open mini banks so that the habit of small savings of rural people could be safely deposited. Co-operative societies are gradually becoming single window facilities catering to the needs of the rural poor.

Targets for XIth Five Year Plan

- The Eleventh Plan 2007-12 and Annual Plan 2007-08 target for short term loan distribution is Rs. 1100 crore and 400 Crore.
- The Eleventh Plan 2007-12 and Annual Plan 2007-08 target for medium term loan distribution is Rs. 200 crore and 85 crore.
- The Eleventh Plan 2007-12 and Annual Plan 2007-08 target for long-term loan distribution is Rs. 50 crore and 16 crore.
- The proposed outlay assistance to credit and multi purpose co-operative societies in the Eleventh Plan is 1650.00 lakh and the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2007-08 is Rs. 315.53 lakh.
- In the Eleventh Five Year Plan period 280 new mini Banks will be opened and Rs 85 crore deposit mobilized.
- In the Eleventh Five Year Plan period 10000 women thrift groups will be formed and Rs 150 lakh deposited through them in the PACS.

(2) Cooperative Marketing Scheme

This scheme is implemented to protect the farmers from the exploitation of the market forces so that they can get reasonable rate for their agriculture produce: -

- The Eleventh Plan 2007-12 and Annual Plan 2007-08 target for the Agriculture produce is Rs. 6000 lakh and 300 lakh.
- The Eleventh Plan 2007-12 and Annual Plan 2007-08 target for the Fertilizer distribution is 590000 M.T and 126000.

- The Eleventh Plan 2007-12 and Annual Plan 2007-08_target for Seed Distribution is 50000 Quintal and 8500 Quintal.

(3) Cooperative Consumer Scheme

This scheme is initiated to protect the interest of the consumers so that hoarders cannot create artificial scarcity of consumer goods. The chain of consumer societies in the State is providing high quality consumer goods regularly to its members. The consumer co-operatives are working as a force to control price rise.

- The Eleventh Plan 2007-12 and Annual Plan 2007-08_target for the retail sale of consumer goods is Rs. 23000 lakh and 6500 lakh.

4- Subsidy for the Pay of PACS Cadre Secretaries

PACS in Uttarakhand particularly in the Hill region are economically weak and they can not bear the burden of pay of their employees. PACS cadre secretaries are chief executive officers of the societies. Therefore a subsidy to the tune of Rs.. 745.00 lakh is proposed for the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) and the proposal for the annual plan 2007-08 is Rs. 31.76 lakh.

5- Subsidy for the Pay of PACS Cadre Secretaries

PACS in Uttarakhand particularly in the Hill region are economically weak and they can not bear the burden of pay of their employees. PACS cadre secretaries are chief executive officers of the societies for whose salary the State also contributions its share.

State Sector

(1)Co-Operative Education, Extension and Training

A Co-operative training institute run by NCUI is located at Dehradun. The institute is providing training to the employees of the Co-operative Department and the employees of the co-operative societies.

(2) State Subsidy in Hill Areas under Supply and Distribution Scheme on Transportation of Fertilizers

In the Hill areas fertilizer collection and distribution centers are very far from the railhead. Thus the additional cost of transportation causes variation in the rate of fertilizer from one sale point to another and it is not possible to maintain uniform rates of the fertilizers according to the policy of the State. The State marketing federation is supplying agriculture inputs to the co-operative societies at rates prescribed by the government of Uttarakhand.

(3) Mini Bank Guarantee Scheme (Corpus Fund)

The PACS are running their banking business through Mini Banks. So far 476 Mini Banks have been established in the rural areas with the twin purpose of enhancing the business of the primary societies and to cultivate banking habit among rural people of the State. The

State Govt. has sanctioned the Mini Bank guarantee to create confidence among rural depositors in the co-operative banking business and to secure the deposited amount of the small depositors .In the corpus fund the contribution of co-operative societies, District Co-operative Banks, State Co-operative Bank and the Govt. is 0.15, 10, 0.05 and 0.30 percent respectively of the annual increase of deposit in the Mini Banks of the societies.

4- Assistance to UCMF

The division of Assets and Liabilities between the P.C.F.,(UP) and the UCMF has taken place on 01-01-2005. According to the memorandum of understanding signed between P.C.F.UP, UCMF and Govt. of Uttarakhand it has been decided to transfer all the assets of the P.C.F. (UP) to UCMF on as is where is basis. As a result 355 employees have joined duties in UCMF. The financial position of this newly formed apex society is not such, that it can bear the salary burden of its employees. The total expenditure on salary is estimated to be Rs. 29.83 l lakh per month. It has been decided that the Govt. of Uttarakhand will bear the salary burden of these employees.

5- Narayan Krishak Kavach Yojana

The Government of Uttarakhand has signed an MOU with ICICI Lombard on 30 October, 2004. The scheme covers free accidental insurance of Rs. 0.50 lakh for small and marginal farmers of the State. The government has paid Rs. 47.50 lakh annual premium to the ICICI Lombard. The account holders of the DCB'S can also get the benefit of this scheme by paying annual premium of Rs. 5.00.

6- Sahakarita Sahbhagita Yojana

The scheme was launched on 01.05.2005. Under the scheme the rate of interest on short, medium and long term loans have been reduced from 9 percent to 5 percent for small and marginal farmers and BPL families, with the difference being paid by the Government.

The scope of this scheme has been widened since 20.09. 2005 to include journalists recognized by the Information Department of the State-seeking loan for personal computers.

7-Assistance to PACS Club

PACS clubs consist of members of PACS who come together to increase their awareness regarding community development. PACS clubs will increase the Credit Deposit Ratio and the credit flow of the societies and the Bank as a whole.

8-Assistance to State Cooperative Parishad

The function of the State Co-operative Parishad is to establish co-ordination between the co-operative societies and the Co- operative Department. In the 11th Plan it is proposed to

establish an eleven-member committee according to the rules laid down in the Uttarakhand Co-operative Societies Act, 2003.

9-Direction & Administration

(1) Construction of Directorate Buildings

Directorate does not have its own building and is functioning from three small rooms in rented accommodation. The Directorate needs own building. Therefore financial assistance is required to purchase land and construct the building of the Directorate.

(2) Land and Building for Residential Accommodation

Pooled housing accommodation is very limited and is allotted on priority basis while private rented accommodation is very costly. The employees suffer hard skip on this account, which hampers the working capacity. Therefore financial assistance is required to purchase land and construct residential accommodation for departmental officers and employees.

(3) Establishment of Office of ADCO

There are 78 Tehsils in the State where Additional District Co-operative Officers(ADCOs) are posted. They do not have any office premises, which lead to considerable problems for the department and for the general public. Thus it is in the 11th Five Year Plan it is proposed to allocate some staff and office establishment to these officials at the Tehsil level. Hence it is necessary to establish an office at the Tehsil level for ADCOs.

10- Management Oriented Training to Employees

(New Scheme)

In the changing business scenario co-operative societies as a whole are facing great challenges to exist in the market. Capsule courses in business management like human resource management, supply chain management, retail management, portfolio management etc., for executives and supervisory staff of co-operative societies and Co-operative Department from reputed institutes are necessary to groom them professionally so that the societies can enter into new ventures and enhance their business portfolio.

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan(SCSP)

1- Subsidy to the Schedule Caste Members for Purchase of Shares

For providing facility to Schedule Castes to become members of the Co-operative society 50 percent interest free loan and 50 percent loan grant is provided.

2-Interest Relief to the Schedule Caste Members

The loan distributed to the Schedule caste members under the scheme is interest free and Government provides relief to the SC members of the society.

3- Subsidy for Managerial and Renovation Purpose (on the Establishment of Mini Banks)

In the Schedule caste populated areas Co-operative societies are opening Mini Banks so as to encourage the banking habit in the villages.

4- Transport Subsidy to the PACS & Lamps for Consumer Business

PACS/ LAMPS which have majority of Scheduled Caste members as have been given transport subsidy, so that the consumer items could be made available at reasonable rates.

5- Assistance to Sahkarita Sahbhagita Yojana (SSY)

The SSY has been launched in Uttarakhand with the consent of the Government on 01.05.2005 for small and marginal farmers and BPL families who are members of the co-operative societies. Under the scheme the rate of interest on short, medium, long term loans and in housing loan for the aforementioned categories of Uttarakhand has been reduced and the Government will bear the 4 percent, 5.5 and 3 percent part of the prevailing interest rate in Short, medium and long term loans respectively. Besides the above under the SSY the loan has also been provided for Tractor, Power Tiller and to the recognized Journalists for the purchase of Computers.

Tribal Sub Plan

1- Subsidy to the Schedule Tribe Members for the Purchase of Shares

For providing facility to Tribal Castes to become members of co-operative societies 50 percent interest free loan and 50 percent grant is provided.

2-Interest Relief to the Schedule Caste Members

The loan distributed to tribal members under the scheme is interest free and Government provides relief to the ST members of the society.

3- Managerial Subsidy for Establishment of Mini Banks)

In the Schedule Tribe populated areas Co-operative societies are opening Mini Banks so as to encourage the banking habit in the villages.

4. Transport Subsidy to the Pacs & Lamps for Consumer Business

Those PACS/ LAMPS which have majority of tribal members have been given transport subsidy so that the consumer items could be made available at reasonable rates.

5. Assistance to Sahkarita Sahbhagita Yojana (SSY)

The SSY was launched in Uttarakhand 01.05.2005 for the small, marginal farmers and BPL families who are the members of the co-operative societies. Under the scheme the rate of interest on short, medium, long term loans and in housing loan for the aforementioned categories of Uttarakhand has been reduced and the Government will bear the 4 percent, 5.5 and 3 percent part of the prevailing interest rate in Short, medium and long term loans respectively. Besides the above under the SSY the loan has also been provided for Tractor, Power Tiller and to the recognized Journalists for the purchase of Computers. Therefore subsidy/ Assistance under SSY to the tune of Rs. 170.00 lakh is proposed for the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) and the proposal for the annual plan 2007-08 is Rs. 15.00 lakh.

2 RURAL DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATI RAJ

Mission

To improve the livelihood of the rural poor through sustainable development is the mission of the Rural Development Department. As per BPL survey 2002-03 there are 6.24 lakh rural BPL families, which is nearly 47% of the total rural families in the state. The Department is implementing various poverty alleviation programmes for the upliftment of the rural poor, mainly focused on the identified BPL families.

Goal

- To increase self-employment opportunities in the rural areas specially for the BPL families
- To provide wage employment opportunities locally to the rural labourers.
- To provide houses to all rural shelterless families.
- To bridge the gaps while connecting villages with all weather rural roads.
- To improve the wasteland and conserve water reserves and also soil undertake conservation through area development programme.
- To promote the use of non-conventional energy sources and conservation of conventional resources in the rural areas.

Objective

The Department is implementing various rural development programmes to achieve the goals, which are mainly as under

Poverty Alleviation Programme

- Wage employment programme
- Self employment programme
- Infrastructure development programme
- Rural Housing
- Rural Connectivity – PMGSY

Although most of the poverty alleviation programmes are sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India, however, the State has also taken some initiatives of its own to alleviate rural poverty. The schemes proposed for XIth Five Year Plan summarized as under:-

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

2.1 SWARNAJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA (SGSY) (75:25)

The objective of SGSY is to raise the assisted poor families above poverty line by providing them sustainable income-generating assets through a combination of bank credit and government subsidy. This means ensuring that a family has a monthly net income of at least Rs. 2000/-. To provide quality life to the poor is the hallmark of SGSY, for which the programme has to be implemented in an imaginative manner in order to bring targeted people above the poverty line. In order to accelerate the implementation of SGSY, Uttarakhand Government came up with innovative schemes within SGSY namely formation of Self Help Groups and other special projects.

In the XIth Plan Period, it is proposed that 6900 SHGs will be linked with the financial institutions of which 1300 SHGS would be taken up in 2007-08.

Special Projects under (Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana)

TTDC -I

During the Xth Plan period, Rs. 234.00 lakh has been released against the total project cost of Rs 285.00 lakh. Total of Rs.233.73 lakh has been spent till March, 2006. Construction of marketing centres in Nainital and Dehradun Districts were completed and 90% construction work at Haridwar marketing centre has been completed. Dehradun & Nainital districts' marketing centres have started working and the marketing of the products produced by Swarogaries is done through these centres.

TTDC-II

During the Xth Plan period, Rs.942.502 lakh has been released against the total project cost of Rs 953.29 lakh. Total Rs. 919.63 lakh has been spent till March, 2006. Out of 29 marketing centres, 25 marketing centres have been constructed and remaining 04 marketing centres are under construction.

Mushroom Project

During the Xth Plan period, Rs. 512.49 Lakh has been released against the total project cost of Rs 1025.00 lakh. Total Rs. 213.02 Lakh has been spent till March, 2006. The project has resulted in training 2726 Swarojgaries in three districts viz Nainital, Almora & Udham Singh Nagar. The project has established 504 mushroom units of the swarojgaries. The project has also created infrastructure facilities like spawn unit, compost unit & laboratory in the project districts.

Angora Wool Development Project

During the Xth Plan period 453.60 lakh out of the total cost of Rs. 954.00 lakh has been released. Total Rs. 416.91 lakh has been spent till March, 2006. 475 Angora units have been established against the target of 1000 units under the project and 522 swarojgaries have been trained. Necessary infrastructure facilities like Angora rabbit breeding centre, Angora germ plasm resource centre, health & nutrition laboratory, technical & production centre, training centre etc have been created at Ranichauri.

Gramin Shilp Emporium

During the Xth Plan period, total cost of the project is Rs. 482.00 Lakh against which Rs. 341.60 lakh has been released Total Rs. 255.06 lakh has been spent till March, 2006. Against target of 21 shilp kendras construction of 13 Shilp Kendras has been completed & rest are under construction.

Poultry Project

During the Xth Plan period, Rs. 736.00 lakh has been released against the total project cost of Rs 920.00 lakh. Total Rs. 897.42 lakh has been spent till March, 2006 (extra amount of Rs. 161.42 Lakh has been spent by the organization from their own resources) This project is being implemented in all the 13 districts of the state. Approximately One Lakh chicks per month are produced from the hatchery. As of now, Rs. 320.23 Lakh revenue has been generated through selling of chicks. Necessary infrastructure facilities like parent farm & hatchery has been created at Pant Nagar. Against the target of 64,000 swarojgaries 68400 swarojgaries have been linked with poultry rearing activities.

Saffron Project

During the Xth Plan period, Rs 31.52 Lakh has been released against the total project cost of Rs.137.80 lakh. Total Rs. 14.57 lakh has been spent up to March, 2006. The project is being executed in distt. Almora and the project is for 3 years. Skill development training of 500

farmers has been completed. Under R&D, trial cultivation is under progress in Ramgarh, Munsyari, Pithoragarh and Doonagiri region.

Textile and Fashion Design Project

During the Xth Plan period, Rs. 97.33 Lakh has been released against the total project cost of Rs 315.80 lakh. Total Rs. 100.79 lakh has been spent till March, 2006. (extra amount of Rs. 3.46 Lakh has been spent by the organization from the extra amount released by PMU) This project is sanctioned for three districts i.e. Pauri, Tehri and Uttarkashi. The project is for 3 years. Training programme for swarojgaries is under progress in all 3 districts. Training of 154, 110, 140 beneficiaries has been going on at Srinagar (Pauri), Kamand (Tehri) and Badethi (Uttarakashi) respectively.

Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Cultivation Project

During the Xth Plan period, Rs. 327.39 lakh has been released against the total project cost of Rs 1218.47 lakh. The project started in March, 2004. Total Rs. 330.76 lakh has been spent till March, 2006. Under this project 01 mother unit and three resource centres have been developed. Plantation of geranium and lemongrass on the field of 1112 beneficiaries have been completed. vermicompost pits for 672 swarojgaries have been constructed. Two oil extraction units-one of 01 quintal capacity and one of 05 quintal capacity, have been established at the mother unit and Jaikot respectively.

Bee Keeping and Honey Processing Project

During the Xth Plan period, Rs. 46.52 lakh has been released against the total project cost of Rs 277.75 lakh. The project, approved by Govt. of India on 22nd December 2004, started in March 2005 in Jaunpur block of District Tehri Garhwal. Under this project 20 SHGs have been formed and 20 Master trainers have been selected.

Lantana Project

During the Xth Plan period, Rs. 38.43 lakh has been released against the total project cost of Rs 119.24 lakh. The project has been approved by Govt. of India on 23rd March, 2005. This project has been sanctioned for Almora and Nainital districts. The Lantana area survey work has been completed & selection of master trainers & beneficiaries is under progress.

Jatropha Project

During the Xth Plan period, Rs. 314.67 Lakh has been released against the total project cost of Rs 1424.63 lakh. The project was approved by Govt. of India in 2005 for three districts i.e., Dehradun, Almora and Nainital. Almora is the nodal agency of this project. An MOU has been signed between DRDA Nainital & Uttaranchal Bio Fuel Board for project implementation.

2.2 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 and to provide food security to rural poor. Under the scheme the wage component provided to a labourer is Rs.73 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. 33 as cash payment or 6 kgs of Rice and Rs. 31 as cash payment. The SGRY is being implemented through the three tier Panchayati Raj Institutions in the State. The funds are being provided to Zilla Panchayat, Block Panchayat, Gram Panchayat in the ratio of 20:30:50.

2.3 INDIRA AWAS YOJANA (IAY)

Since the year 1985-86 IAY is being implemented as an independent scheme. The main objective of scheme is to provide cost-free houses to all shelterless SC /-ST and other families living below poverty line in rural areas. 60% of the funds are being provided to SC/ST BPL families and 40%, to other BPL families. Uttranchal Govt. utilised 20% funds of up-gradation of kachha houses to pucca houses in New Credit Cum Subsidy Scheme from 2004-05. State Govt. started New Credit Cum Subsidy Scheme to upgrade all kachha houses to pucca houses of BPL families and shelter less rural families whose annual income is more than that of BPL families i.e. upto Rs. 32000 by the end of 2009-10.

In the XIth Plan period, the physical target of house construction is 72830, out of which 40785 houses have been allocated under SCP component and 2913 houses under TSP component.

In the year 2007-08 against a physical target of construction of 11929 houses allocation has been made for 6680 houses under d 477 houses under component.

2.4 NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME

This programme was launched by MoRD GOI on 2 Feb. 2006. At present three most backward district of Uttranchal State namely Chamoli, Champaat and Tehri are covered under the programme. GOI has also decided to expand this programme to all the districts of the state in the next five years. Simultaneously SGRY has been merged with NREGS in those districts. The main objective of this programme is strengthening the livelihood of rural poor households through assures employment and creation of durable assets. In this programme 100 days wage has been guaranteed to all registered rural labours in a year whenever they demand work. Wage

rate has been fixed at Rs. 73/- per day. In this scheme priority of works includes water conservation, water harvesting, drought proofing (including afforestation and plantation), irrigation canals & irrigation facility to land-owners and households belonging to SC/ST or land reforms beneficiaries or beneficiaries under IAY, renovation of traditional water bodies, land development, flood control and protection work and drainage of water logged areas and rural connectivity to provide all weather roads etc. GoI provides 100% funds for unskilled labour wages and 75% of material component and semi and skilled labour wages. Rest 25% material component and semi and skilled labour wages are borne by the state Govt.. Unemployment allowance, if paid, shall also be borne by the state Govt.

2.5 PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA (PMGSY)

PMGSY is a 100% Centrally sponsored scheme, which was launched on 25th December 2000 with the objective of connecting every habitation having population of more than 1000 to all-weather roads by the year 2003 and those with population more than 500, by the year 2007. In respect of hill States, the objective would be to connect habitations with a population more than 250 by the year 2011-12. Though the programme is 100% centrally sponsored, however, expenses related to compensation of private land, private property, compensatory afforestation, NPV, administrative expenses, maintenance of roads including clearance of slip/landslide in rains as well as other monsoon damages are to be borne by the State Government which comes to approximately 30% of the total cost of construction of road.

In the XIth Plan period, , the total target of road construction is 5148Km.

2.6 INTEGRATED WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IWDP)

Like the DPAP, this programme is also being implemented with the assistance of Land Resource Department of the Ministry of Rural Development, GoI under the name of HARIYALI. The sharing pattern between the Centre and State is in the ratio of 90:10. 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 wasteland development.

Under "HARIYALI" 31 new projects have been sanctioned for the watershed works in the districts of Almora, Champawat, Tehri, Udham Singh Nagar, Pithoragarh, Haridwar, Chamoli, Pauri, Uttarkashi, Bageshwar, Nainital and Dehradun which are being implemented within a timeframe of 5 years.

In the XIth Plan period, total area proposed for conservation of soil and water is 156698 ha. In year 2007-08 the total area targeted to be covered is 25667 ha.

2.7 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 2002-03 target given by the GoI was for installation of 1000 biogas units. However, the implementation of this programme in the hilly areas of Uttaranchal is facing many practical problems like low temperatures, non-availability of dung as the cattle are left to open grazing etc.,

In the XIth Plan period, the proposed physical target for financial year 2007-08 is 400 bio-gas units.

2.8 TDET (Hydrum)

This scheme is being implemented by Minor Irrigation Department. The scheme was sanctioned for the financial year 2002-03 to 2004-2005 by the Ministry of Land Resource Department, Government of India. It will continue during the XIth Plan period as well under which the State Govt. has proposed a state share of Rs. 2.00 lakh per unit for Garhwal Mandal and Rs. 2.25 lakh per unit for Kumaon Mandal.

2.9 DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME (DPAP)

DPAP is being implemented with the financial assistance of Land Resource Department of the Ministry of Rural Development on 75:25 sharing basis. The works taken under this scheme include soil and water conservation, a forestation, pasture development and development of water resources. The scheme is being implemented in 30 Developments Blocks of the 7 districts.

In the XIth plan period, the total area targetted to be covered is 282168 ha. In the year 2007-08 the total area targeted is 46218 ha.

2.10 STATE CREDIT CUM SUBSIDY RURAL HOUSING SCHEME

In order to cover all the shelterless Rural Families, the state Govt. has started a bankable State Credit Cum Subsidy Rural Housing Scheme for which a total of Rs. 50,000 is being provided, out of which Rs. 40,000 is bank loan and Rs. 10,000 is subsidy per housing unit. The banks are providing Rs. 4400 Lakh as loan & Rs. 1100 Lakh as subsidy is being provided by the state govt.

For the XIth plan period construction of 55000 housing units is being proposed, including 10450 houses for SC families and 2200 houses for ST families. For the year 2007-08 the total proposed target is 11000.

Revolving Funds for Business Development Services

In order to promote craft & other products of the SHGs under SGSY, a chain of marketing outlets are being created under SGSY special projects (TTDC & Shilp Emporium Projects). For the proper functioning of these marketing centres, the state Govt. has provided an outlay of Rs. 85 lakh for the the financial year 2006-07 from the state budget as a revolving fund.

Grant to Rural Habitations

The main objective of this scheme is to provide basic amenities like safe drinking water, sanitary facilities, electricity, primary health & basic education and approach road to remote habitations of the state. The base of identification of villages/hamlets for the proposed scheme will be BPL survey 2002.

Human Capital Development Scheme

This is a new scheme introduced in the financial year 2006-07 out of the SCP funds. The scheme is aimed at providing additional livelihood avenues to the old age women and widows of the SC category and also provide the security to the deprived class. The scheme is being implemented in three districts i.e Tehri, Uttarkashi & Chamoli which will cover 935 beneficiaries of 187 village in the 11 development blocks of these districts. 106 lakh mandays will be generated in each year.

Extension Training Centre

The State Govt. has expanded from 4 ETCs to 8 ETCs. The newly created ETCs have no residential / non-residential buildings. Hence the residential / non-residential building have been proposed in XIth plan year (2007-08 to 2011-12) for ETCs which are located at Sankarpur (Dehradun), Gopeshwar (Chamoli), Tharkot (Pithoragarh) and Haldwani (Nainital).

Uttarakhand Rural Shelter Scheme

In this programme, B.P.L. families living in brick masonry houses with straw /polythene sheet roof are targeted to be benefited. Replacement of roof by tin sheet/ asbestos sheet is proposed in this programme. Rs. 10,000 subsidy is provided for such kaccha roof houses. Initially three plain districts of the State i.e. Dehradun, Hardwar and U.S. Nagar are

identified to be covered in this programme. Total no. of 4500 such beneficiary family will be given benefit in this scheme.

Rajeev Gandhi State Rural Housing Scheme

Keeping in view the limited funds available under IAY scheme and excess demand by the shelterless BPL families for rural houses, State Govt. initiated Rajeev Gandhi Rural Housing Scheme to bridge this huge gap to benefit houseless BPL families of Uttarakhand. The beneficiaries under the scheme will be as per the guidelines of GoI but the total amount of Govt. subsidy per rural house is Rs. 25000/-. This programme will be implemented in all the 13 districts of Uttarakhand and 1000 houses are proposed for each district.

Housing Insurance Scheme

In this scheme families whose houses constructed in 2006-07 under Indira Awas Yojana/ Prime Minister Rural Housing Yojana/ Adtl. Indira Awas Yojana/ State Credit Cum Subsidy Scheme will be benefited. Every house constructed under above scheme will be insured by different Insurance Companies. Premium will be borne by State Govt..

Insurance for Ist Grading Passed SHG's

This scheme of SHG's that pass Ist Grading will be entitled for Group Insurance. ICICI Lombard, Insurance Company will insure every member of such SHG's at a premium of Rs. 45 for 5 year.

Nirbal Varg Awas Yojana

This scheme was launched by U.P. Rural Housing Development Board Lucknow from year 1988-89 to 1995-96. This scheme envisaged construction of new houses with the help of Govt. Subsidy and loan at interest. In this scheme Rs. 2141.848 lakh loan had been distributed by U.P. Rural Housing Development Board Lucknow through Block Development Officers to 73648 families for construction of new houses in all districts of Uttarakhand State. U.P. Rural Housing Development Board Lucknow distributed Rs. 2272.50 lakh Hudco loan for construction of new houses for earthquake-affected families in Uttarkashi, Tehri and Chamoli whose houses destroyed. Out of that Rs. 658.334 lakh Hudco loan was recovered upto dated 30.6.2000 with interest and paid to U.P. Rural Housing Development Board Lucknow and Rs. 1553.215 lakh bank loan recovered upto 30.6.2000 with interest and paid to U.P. Rural Housing Development Board Lucknow. Total loan to be recovered from beneficiaries was Rs. 1446.31 lakh. Out of that Rs. 638.69 lakh loan was recovered from borrowers and paid to U.P. Rural Housing Development Board Lucknow. Balance of Rs. 816.64 lakh with interest upto 31.10.2006 is to be paid to U.P. Rural Housing Development Board Lucknow.

U.P. Rural Housing Board also distributed in 1989-90 Rs. 15.965lakh loan @ 14.50% rate of interest to Middle / Lower Income Group for construction of houses. The demand of recovery of Capital money Rs. 44.89lakh on 1-4-05 and interest Rs. 8.33lakh total Rs. 53.23 lakh.

Total of Rs. 1499.53 lakh loan amount is to be written off as per declaration of Hone'ble Chief Minister. That money is to be paid to Hudco and U.P.Rural Housing Development Board Lucknow.

2.11 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 MoRD. The funding pattern of the scheme is in the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and State.

2.12 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CDP)

The Community Development Programme mainly involves construction of Vikas Bhawan at district level and construction of residential & non-residential buildings at block level. The damaged block offices/residential buildings are being constructed afresh under this scheme.

2.13 UTTARANCHAL INSTITUTE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (UIRD)

Every state has a State Institute of Rural Development at the State level and Extension Training Centres (ETCs) at the field level 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 UIRD in the newly formed state of Uttaranchal. Following this on 16th September 2002, establishment of UIRD as an autonomous body was approved. 50 Acres of land that earlier existed with the ETC, Rudrapur has been allocated for the development of the UIRD.

2.14 EXTERNALLY AIDED SCHEME (IFAD)

In year 2003-04 International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) sanctioned a new project namely "Livelihood Improvement Project for the Himalayas" for Uttarakhand which is popularly known as "Aajeevika". The project will be implemented in 19 selected blocks of five districts Tehri, Chamoli, Uttarkashi, Bageshwar and Almora of the State. The project will

benefit 42960 households over a period of eight years. The total project cost is Rs. 22344.00 lakh in which IFAD contribution is Rs. 10466 lakh, support from financial institute was Rs. 6366 lakh the beneficiary contribution is Rs. 2632 lakh and the State contribution is Rs. 2879 lakh.

2.15 VIDHAYAK NIDHI

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 needs of the people and approved at district level. Since year 2003-04 Rs. 75.00 lakh are being provided for each of the 71-assembly segment in State. From 2007-08 Rs. 125.00lakh will be provided for each assembly segment in the State.

2.16 UTTARRAKHAND SELF EMPLOYMENT MISSION

Since the inception of SGSY (Centrally Sponsored Programme) 19432 SHGs have been formed till November 06 out of which 13467 SHGs have qualified in the first grading. Another 7858 SHGs have qualified in the second grading and are eligible for financial assistance upto Rs. 1.25 lakh per SHGs. GoI allocates financial assistance of Rs. 1400.00 lakh annually which is not sufficient to provide timely financial assistance to these SHGs. With full dependence on GoI funds it will take more than 7 years to benefit these SHGs. **Hence insurance of 1st Grade SHGs is proposed to be taken up under Mission Mode.**

Keeping in view the above facts Hon'ble Chief Minister, Uttranchal on the occasion of VIth state foundation day (09th Nov, 2005) announced doubling of the outlay of the self-employment programme to Rs. 2600.00 lakh annually which is to be borne by the State Plan under the nomenclature "Rural Self-Employment Mission Uttranchal" This new programme in the state sector will be implemented as per the guidelines issued by GoI for SGSY.

2.17 UTTARRAKHAND SARVBHAUM ROJGAR YOJANA

This scheme has been started by the State Govt. to provide self-employment opportunities for rural youth and unemployed graduates to start income generating activities. Under this programme, the maximum limit of subsidy to each beneficiary for selected activity will be Rs. 7000/-, Rs. 5000/- & Rs.3000/- for first year, second year & third year respectively. This programme envisages both bank loan assistance & self-contribution.

Employment being the core issue has been identified under Mission Mode programme. Accordingly self-employment Mission and the Universal Employment Schemes are proposed to be taken up in the Mission Mode.

2.18 COMMERCIAL TRAINING BY SPECIALISTS IN ETCs

To build up the capability of SHGs it is necessary to train its members to market their produced. For this commercial training by the specialists are proposed to be organized in ETCs under the Mission Mode.

2.19 PANCHAYATI RAJ

There are 7227 Gram Panchayats 95 Kshetra Panchayats and 13 Zila Panchayats in newly created State. There are 57,573 elected Panchayat representatives in all the three levels. Among them the representation of women is 38%.

State Government has devolved 14 out of 29 subjects mentioned in 11th schedule of the Constitution to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The devolution of funds, functions and functionaries relating to 14 subjects is being made to PRIs.

1. Infrastructures and Development of Blocks (KSHETRA NIDHI)

A sum of Rs 23.75 crores has been provided to 95 Kshetra Panchayats of the State as untied fund at the rate of 25 lakh to each Kshetra Panchayat to improve its infrastructure and development.

2. Computer Training of Panchayat Representatives and Officials

The Eleventh Finance Commission granted Rs 316.00 Lakh for computerisation of the Directorate, District and Block level offices. Now it is essential to impart training to elected representatives and officials. There are 7227 Gram Pradhans, 2403 Gram Panchayat Vikas Adhikari, 760 Assistant Development Officer (Panchayat), 13 District Panchayat Raj Officers(DPROs), 49 Officials of DPRO offices, 12 Apar Mukhya Adhikari of Zila Panchayat, 13 Executive Officers, 13 Zila Panchayat engineers, 40 Junior Engineers, 26 Accountants/Accounts clerks, 17 officials of Directorate. Thus 10,580 personnels are to be trained under this computer-training programme.

3. Formation of Panchayati Raj Act and Training for Formats Prescribed by the CAG

To simplify Panchayati Raj accounting procedure, 16 formats and 7 data base formats prescribed by CAG have been introduced in PRIs. The elected representatives and officials of the Panchayats will be trained.

4. Infrastructures and Empowerment of Gram Panchayat Offices

Strengthening the offices of Gram Panchayats is necessary by way of equipping them with tables, chairs, curtains and other official goods.

5. Publication of Panchayat Darshan Magazine and Annual Report

After 73rd amendment of the Constitution it is necessary to educate the Panchayat Representatives and publish programmes and its progress report annually. The annual progress report will be tabled before the Legislative Assembly.

6. Training and Capacity Building of Women Representatives in Three Tier Panchayats

At present, 21524 women are represented in Three Tier Panchayats. Most of the women of rural areas remain unaware of different Plans/Projects. Therefore, it is necessary to train the women to make them aware of provide necessary information to them and build their capacity to take full advantage of Government programmes and schemes.

7. Award for the Best Panchayat

To encourage good governance at each level of Panchayat, the best three performers will be awarded. The criteria for selection will be finalized at the State level. The I,II and III Zila Panchayats at the State will be awarded Rs 5 lakh, 4 lakh and 3 lakh respectively. Three best Kshetra Panchayats will be awarded Rs 3 lakh, 2 lakh and 1 lakh respectively. In the same way I,II and III Gram Panchayats will be awarded Rs 1 lakh, 0.75 lakh and 0.50 lakh respectively.

8. Infrastructures and Empowerment of Directorate of Panchayati Raj

Strengthening the office of Directorate Panchayati Raj is necessary by way of equipping it with furniture and equipment.

9. Construction of Guest House for Directorate of Panchayati Raj

Meetings of District level officers and Panchayat Representatives and training programmes etc., are organized at Directorate. For that a guesthouse to be constructed on the second floor of the Directorate building is proposed.

10. Head Quarter and Residence of Gram Panchayat Vikas Adhikari

Government has decided to appoint one Gram Panchayat Vikas Adhikari every three Gram Panchayats in the State. 804 residences of Gram Panchayat Vikas Adhikaris in remote areas of the State have to be built.

11. Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Bhawan

Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Ghar were sanctioned and are under construction in 4583 Gram Panchayats. The Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Ghar is visualised as a centre of economic activity and tourism in the concerned Panchayats. 4500 Rajiv Panchayat Ghars will be completed by the end of the year 2005-06. Remaining 257 Panchayat Ghars are proposed to be constructed in 2007-08.

12. Construction of Guest House for Panchayat Bhawan

Meetings of District/Block level officers and Panchayat Representatives, training etc. programmes are organized at Gram Panchayat Offices. For that a guesthouse is being constructed at the second floor of each Panchayat Bhawan building.

3 IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL

3.1 MINOR IRRIGATION

1. Vision

To ensure Irrigation facilities up to an elevation 3500 feet in Uttarakhand State.

To improve the efficiency of the irrigation system by renovation/modernization of the existing irrigation schemes. Management of water distribution system through water user's associations.

To reduce the flood hazards by construction of new flood protection schemes in the identified areas on the rivers of the State.

2. Strategy

The department has formulated strategy for providing Irrigation facilities to the un irrigated areas of the State by constructing new Irrigation schemes through maximum central assistance. To carry out up gradation/re construction/ renovation of the existing schemes through the funds available in the State Sector including NABARD for improving the efficiency of the existing Irrigation schemes.

The construction of new flood schemes costing not more than Rs. 3.00 crores have been planned from the funds available in the State Sector including NABARD. Schemes costing more than Rs. 3.00 crores have been planned for the funding from Central Assistance.

3. Achievements of 10th Five Year Plan

In Uttarakhand large surface water resources are available in the form of various rivers and their tributaries. In the 10th Five Year Plan, it was planned to harness the potential of water resources through hydro projects development and providing irrigation facilities to the un-irrigated areas of the state for increasing agricultural productivity. In the field of hydro power

some provisions were made in the 10th Plan, but only Jamrani Dam Project remained with the Irrigation Department. During the plan period the detailed project report of Jamrani Dam has been prepared and submitted to the Central Water Commission, Govt. of India for clearance. In the field of irrigation works, the works proposed in the 10th Plan include the construction of new surface irrigation canal schemes and renovation/upgradation of existing canal schemes, construction of new tubewells and reconstruction of failed tubewells in the District sector, State sector, NABARD & CSS. Flood protection works were proposed in the state sector, NABARD and in CSS. The expenditure incurred potential are given below year wise and sector wise :-

Sector	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total
District Sector	1867.60	1864.98	2349.80	2344.70	2898.09	11325.17
State Sector	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NABARD	64.89	645.53	1586.11	2987.19	5552.00	10835.72
CSS	189.96	436.66	278.26	1259.24	2366.00	4530.12
Total	2122.45	2947.17	4214.17	6591.13	10816.09	26691.01

The irrigation potential created through the construction of new irrigation canals, upgradation/renovation of existing canal systems, construction of new tubewells and construction of lift canals with the total expenditure of Rs. 26691.01 lakh in the 10th Five Year Plan through different sectors are given below.

SL	Sector	Potential created (in Ha.)
1	District Sector	12877
2	State Sector	--
3	NABARD	10682
4	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	5380
	Total	28939

4. Proposed Programme for 11th Five Year Plan

Proposed 11th Plan has been prepared on the basis of sanctioned outlay for the year 2006-07 as the base and an increase of 10% has been made from the 2nd year of the Plan.

New Schemes

1. Investigation & Planning

The survey and Investigations works of Song dam, Kosi dam, Matora dam Gucchu Pani Peyjal Yojana and Karli gad Peyjal Yojana have been planned along with the proposed investigative works of tubewell construction in the 11th plan.

2. Construction of Residential & Non Residential Buildings

The residences made during the sixties for officers and staff of Irrigation Department in Dehradun are very old and also not earthquake resistant. It has been planned to phasing out such type of houses and reconstruct them on the latest design norms. Apart from this some of

the houses in Yamuna Colony have been taken over by the Estate Department of Uttarakhand Govt. To meet the requirement of houses for the staff and officers of Irrigation Department, the construction of new houses has been planned in the 11th Five Year Plan. After the creation of Uttarakhand, the office of the Chief Engineer & Head of the Department has been created; therefore it is proposed to make an extension/construction of the existing office buildings.

3. Flood Protection Schemes

A total of 86 flood protection schemes have been completed during the 10th Five Year Plan under State Sector NABARD, and under the funding from CSS. Ongoing and new schemes of flood protection will be taken up in the 11th Five Year Plan.

4. Construction of Tube Wells

The construction of tube wells has been planned in distt. sector and NABARD under State Sector.

5. Irrigation Canals

A provision for construction/ renovation of existing canals has been made in District Sector amounting in 11th Five Year Plan and a separate provision for the announcements made by the H.E. Governor of Uttarakhand and Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttarakhand and assurances made to the P.A.C. in the State Sector has been made in the 11th Five Year Plan. To achieve the targeted irrigation potential in the State it has been planned to carry out renovation of existing old canals from funding by NABARD under State Sector.

6. Lift Canals

Construction/renovation of lift canals, Rs. 500.00 lakh in the State Sector for the renovation of lift canals will be taken up in the District Sector, State Sector and from NABARD. This includes announcements made by H.E. Governor and Hon'ble Chief Minister.

7. Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)

A provision for the construction of new canals under Bharat Nirman Programme funded from A.I.B.P. (90% Central Aid) has been made in the 11th Plan. Provision has also been made under the Command Area Development (50% Central Aid), for the restoration of water bodies and for the flood protection works in the 11th Five Year Plan.

8. Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan

Under the provision of welfare of the scheduled caste a provision has been made in the 11th Five Year Plan for the construction/ renovation of tubewells, irrigation canals and the flood protection works.

Tribal Sub-Plan

Provision has been made in the 11th Five Year Plan for the welfare of the tribals of Uttarakhand State for carrying out construction/renovation works of tubewells, irrigation canals and the flood protection works.

Introduction

Minor Irrigation Department in Uttarakhand is engaged in construction of small / minor irrigation schemes, such as hydrams, gravity guls, storage tanks, Artesian Wells and Boring Pump-sets etc. under District Plan, State Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ Programs.

During this financial year Minor Irrigation Department has also taken up centrally sponsored scheme for artificial recharge of ground water and rain water harvesting. In this scheme, as directed by central Govt., structures like percolation tank, check dam, recharge shaft and rooftop rainwater harvesting are being taken up. Description of main schemes and its proposed budget provision is as under:

Irrigation Schemes

Irrigation through Hydrams

In the hilly areas of Uttarakhand horticulture / agriculture can be the main source of income, provided assured / timely irrigation facilities are given to the farmers. At present the irrigation in hilly areas is mostly based on traditional and channels, tanks, but these sources are very limited. A large percentage of agricultural land in the hills are situated above the source of water and this land can be irrigated by lift irrigation devices like Hydrams, because diesel / electricity operated lift irrigation are neither successful nor economical due to high recurring maintenance cost and non availability of fuel and lack of after sale service in these areas.

HYDRAM is a useful, simple, sturdy water-lifting device, easy to install, most economical to run needing one time investment. It works effectively for years, No servicing negligible replacement of parts & maintenance is required. The unique device operates without any motive power (electricity/diesel) and also without any recurring expenditure. Hydram is economical and most dependable of all devices for the continuous operation / lifting of water for various purposes like irrigation or small village water supply schemes.

Irrigation through Channel (Gule)

It is desirable that adequate measures be taken to manage the limited surface water resources in the best possible manner and an approach of total water management is practiced. Spare water in the hill can be repeatedly used in contour channels. With this system the

direction of flow is across a slope rather than down the slope. The channels are laid out with a gentle uniform gradient to carry the irrigation streams.

Irrigation through Tanks

Where the surface water is scanty and cannot be used through channels, the water is collected in tanks. Generally the irrigation tank is constructed near the fields. The water to the tanks is carried through pipelines. In some cases the water is also carried through channels to the irrigation tank. The size of the tank generally depends on the availability of the water at the source and the area to be irrigated. The cost of the tank of size 5.00 X 3.50 X 1.40 comes to Rs. 0.529 lakh.

3.2 MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

Irrigation through Artesian Well

Artesian Well is a well that taps ground water, which is under pressure. Such water rises to the surface without the aid of a pump if enough pressure exists. The term artesian well also refers to any deep water well.

Most artesian wells tap a layer of porous material filled with ground water. This layer, called an aquifer, may lie between two layers of clay or some other material that does not hold water. The aquifer may be tilted, and so it soaks up surface water at the upper end. This water seeps down in the aquifer, supplying the reservoir of ground water. An artesian well flows naturally because of the pressure exerted on the water in the aquifer by the water entering at the aquifer's upper end.

Artificial Recharge of Ground Water and Rain Water Harvesting Percolation Tank

Percolation tank is an artificially created surface water body built on highly permeable land so that surface run off is made to percolate and recharge the ground water storage.

Check Dam

The check dam should be constructed across small streams having gentle slope. The site selected should have sufficient thickness of permeable bed or weathered formation to facilitate recharge of stored water within short span of time.

Recharge Shaft

These should be constructed to recharge unconfined aquifer overlain by poorly permeable strata. The shaft should end in a more permeable strata below the impermeable strata.

Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting

In areas where the surface soil is impervious and large quantities of roof water or surface runoff is available within a very short period of heavy rain fall, the use of trench/ pits is made to store the water in a filter media and subsequently recharge to ground water through specially constructed recharge wells. These are well suited for urban areas where space to accommodate water to be recharged is less.

10th Five Year Plan (2002-07)

In 10th Five Year Plan (year 2002-2007) the outlay for district and State sector was Rs. 7100.00 lakh. The physical targets proposed were 1256.30 Km. Guls, 250 Tanks, 210 Hydram units, 100 Artesian Wells, 25 Deep Borings and 705 Boring pump-sets resulting in creation of 11879.00 hectare of irrigation potential.

In State of Uttarakhand up-to 31.03.2006, 15286.934 Km. irrigation channel, 22730 irrigation tanks, 1383 hydram units, 53531 boring pump-sets, 688 deep tube-well, 150 surface pump-sets and 177 artesian wells are constructed and through above schemes 357147.871 Hect of irrigation potential is created. In year 2006-07, 3112.00 Km. Irrigation Channel, 1177 No. of Tanks, 45 No. of Hydrams, 10 No. of Artesian Well, 50 No. of Boring Pump-sets and 02 Nos. of Weir are proposed from which 20409.00 Hect. Irrigation Potential will be created. Up-to November 2006, against said targets, 1229.423 Km. Irrigation Channel, 423 No. of Tanks, 08 No. of Hydrams and 02 No. of Artesian well, 136 No. of Boring Pump-sets has been constructed and through which 11352.252 Hect. of Irrigation Potential is created.

A centrally sponsored scheme A.I.B.P. was introduced by Govt. of India in year 2002-03. The main aim of the A.I.B.P. scheme is to provide irrigation facilities through medium and major irrigation schemes which are in an advanced stage of construction and minor irrigation schemes in special category State like Uttarakhand. In addition to spreading of resource the State has to concentrate in a point saturation on the few projects.

For Minor Irrigation scheme the Govt. of India has laid down the standards for individual and cluster approach schemes. For individual schemes there is a criteria for irrigation potential creation for 20 hect. and cluster approach schemes will be prepared with in a radius of 5 Km. the particular village as center point. Cluster project will have irrigation potential of at least 50 Hect. The proposed minor irrigation schemes have benefit cost ratio of more the one and cost per hect. should not exceed 1.00 Lakh.

The Govt. of India will provide central loan assistance (C.L.A.) at the rate of 75% of project cost (out of which 90% share of CLA will be converted into grant after proper completion of work within stipulated time and 10% as loan) and rest 25% assistance will be

provided by the State of Uttarakhand. After the construction of schemes they will be handed over to the water users group for maintenance under P.I.M. approach.

Keeping in view participatory irrigation management, projects under A.I.B.P. will be formulated for crop diversification and opportunities for employment to member's of water user group shall also be available.

- Minor Irrigation Department is engaged in construction of small / minor irrigation schemes in Uttarakhand. Such as Hydrant, Gravity Gule, Storage Tank and Artesian Well etc. under State Sector, which contains SC & ST farmers.
- Under State Sector, Irrigation Schemes of Special Component Plan & Tribal Sub Plan funded by social welfare department are taken up for the benefit of SC & ST families

4 ENERGY

Energy is one of the key sectors for the economic development of the State and its people. The State has a huge untapped hydro power potential as well as large scope of upgradation, strengthening and improvement in transmission and distribution of electricity. Development and execution of hydro electric projects in the State are part of PM's 50000 MW hydro power initiative which will also be important in achieving the following national goals :-

- Addition of electricity generation capacity to the tune of 1 lakh MW by 2012 and 1.5 lakh MW by 2015.
- Energy security and energy freedom
- Achieving per capita power consumption of 1000 Watt per day by 2012.

Energy has three major areas, viz., generation, transmission and distribution. In addition electricity reform is also an important feature now for achieving turn around of power sector as well as consumer service cum satisfaction. Uttarakhand has already established three separate Corporations for generation, transmission and distribution, thereby complied with the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003. State Regulatory Commission has also been set up as and is independent body.

Electricity Generation

Uttarakhand has approximately 20000 MW of identified hydro electric potential, out of which only 2319 MW capacity has so far been exploited. States own generation capacity at present is about 1010 MW only. Exploitation of this large hydro potential expeditiously is one of the major tasks before the State. Keeping this in view the State Govt. have decided to utilize the Central, State and Private Sectors in a big way. State Govt. have formulated a policy for attracting private investment in hydro power projects through a transparent bidding process.

The status of development of hydro power potential in Uttarakhand at present is as follows :

Identified hydro power potential	-	20000MW Approx.
Exploited	-	2319 MW
Allotted to/Under Construction by Central, State, Private Sector	-	12153 MW

Out of the above the details of role being given/played at present by each sector is as follows:

Sl.	Sector		Developed		Under Construction/ Allocated	
			No. of Projects	Capacity (MW)	No. of Projects	Capacity (MW)
1.	Central (CPSUs)	Large	2	900	24	8530
		Small	-	-	-	-
2.	State (UJVNL)	Large	9	948.15	13	2470
		Small	35	62.61	17	61.50
3.	Private	Large	-	-	07	1585
		Small	2	8.55	33	220.55

The details of projects commissioned/ likely to be commissioned during 10th & 11th Plan Periods under different sectors is being given below:

Sl.	Sectors		Status upto March, 07 (MW)	Expected during 11 th Plan (MW)
1.	Central (CPSUs)	Large	900	4000
		Small	-	-
2.	State (UJVNL)	Large	1252	480
		Small	62.61	88.3
3.	Private	Large	400	380
		Small	8.55	246

Thus Uttarakhand will be able to add generation capacity of 5194 MW during 11th Plan period through the active involvement of Central, State and Private Sectors. In the State Sector one new large project of 480 MW capacity and 17 new small projects with total capacity of 88.3 MW will be during the 11th Plan period. In addition generation of 212 MU has been planned to be added through RMU of old LHPs and SHPs. RMU will also enhance the life of the Projects. Four SHPs have been identified for construction under ADB financing. RMU of old stations has been planned with Kfw financing. Funding of all these projects will be done through loan from FIs/ADB whereas 30% share will be borne through internal resources/government equity.

Transmission

Transmission is as important as power generation. Three aspects of transmission, are especially important:-

- Evacuation of power from hydro power projects.
- Linking with national grid (in Uttarakhand independence from UP grid is an important issue).
- Extension, upgradation and strengthening of internal grid.

The status/scenario of transmission in Uttarakhand is depicted below:

Sl.	Particulars	Unit	Status at the time of creation of State	Expected Status by the end of 10 th Plan	Expected status by the end of 11 th Plan
1.	400 Kv S/s	No./Capacity	1/480	2/1110	3/1590
2.	400 Kv Line	Km.	-	120.00	685.00
3.	220 Kv S/s	No./Capacity	2/225	6/1410	11/2510
4.	220 Kv Line	Km.	443.61	657.87	902.37
5.	132 Kv S/s	No./Capacity	15/705	20/1540	26/1910
6.	132 Kv Line	Km.	1146.13	1400.53	1821.00

Power Grid Corporation of India (PGCIL) and UP Power Corporation Ltd.(UPPCL) have also developed certain transmission projects within Uttarakhand for evacuation of power. As an integrated transmission system to evacuate power from new hydro electric projects has now been proposed by State Transmission Utility (STU), therefore the STU will now build transmission system upto a pooling point beyond which PGCIL/other agencies will build required system for further transmission linkages upto beneficiaries of power.

To achieve the above outruns the following ongoing and new works have been proposed:

1. Integrated Evacuation System

The hydropower projects are mainly confined to major river valleys and due to environmental/forest as well as availability of corridor issues integrated/common evacuation system for evacuation of power from the new hydro projects in a river valley is necessary. The new Electricity Act and National Electricity Policy supports this. As Uttarakhand has 65% land under forest and Himalayas are environmentally sensitive, development of integrated power evacuation system is necessary. Keeping this in view a project has been proposed for ADB financing, which is under advanced stage of negotiatous.

2. Distribution

Electricity distribution is the most crucial part of electricity business with regard to service to consumers. Distribution of electricity encompasses the following dimensions: -

- 24 hour quality supply
- Reduction of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (ATC) losses to acceptable limits in a tight time frame.
- Metering at various steps including 100% metering of consumers.
- Energy auditing.
- Consumer Indexing, Meter Reading and Collection Efficiency.
- Rural Electrification including electrification of new as well as de-electrified villages, electrification of hamlets and access to electricity to every household.
- Electricity connection to BPL facilities.

- Energization of private tube wells.

To achieve these targets various schemes, viz., rural electrification, energization of private tube wells, APDRP etc. are already ongoing. From the year 2005-06 new schemes on pilot basis have been started which will help to segregate tube well feeders from normal distribution feeder. A new scheme has also been started on pilot basis, which will assist improvement/strengthening/extension of LT system as this system has not been properly taken care of under APDRP or other schemes.

The Status/scenario of distribution sector is depicted here:

Sl.	Particulars	Unit	At the time of creation of State (2001)	Nov., 2006	Till end of 10 th Plan (March, 2007)	Expected by the end of 11 th Plan (March, 2012)
1.	33 Kv S/s	No./MVA	137/776.2	206/1607.7	241/1878.2	328/2400.2
2.	33 Kv Line	Km.	2389.49	3241	3693.5	4686.5
3.	11 Kv S/s	No./MVA	20728/1220	28724/1806	31746/2116	42380/2754
4.	11 Kv Line	Km.	21576	26885	27288.92	32078
5.	LT Line	Km.	32617	39016	39796	50676
6.	Consumers					
	a. Domestic	No.	703525	951158**	961158	1522449
	b. Commercial	No.	85136	111744**	114244	178350
	c. Industry;	No.	8822	7043*	7293	11233
	d. PTW	No.	18421	19570**	19920	31345
7.	T&D Losses	%	43.32#	36.67*	25.00	18.64
8.	AT&C Losses	%	45.06#	48.56*	33.25	17.25
9.	Collection Efficiency	%	74.89#	74.61*	89.00	98.00
10.	Arrears	Rs. in Crores	18.07#	7.9*	14.00	4.50
11.	DT Failure	%	868.24#	1163.32**	-	-

Status as on March, 2002

* Status as on April, 2006 – September, 2006.

** Status as on August, 2006.

Energy General

Electricity Sector Reform is a major initiative being undertaken in the whole country. Further project preparation and reporting as well as energy conservation are also important aspects. Govt. of Uttarakhand is also funding the State Sector Electricity Projects through a

dedicated fund named as “Power Development Fund” (PDF) which is being used to partly fund the equity portion of projects.

Ureda

- Wind power plant at Bachelikhal to be taken in 11th Plan with Central and State support.
- Change of focus to community owned schemes has been envisaged as there is some achievement in this field.
- Grid feeding of MH projects are being proposed coupled with local distribution.
- Awareness/extension being given importance.

4.1 NON- CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

Main schemes under non-conventional energy are bio-energy, solar energy and water energy. UREDA have also been entrusted with the task of remote village electrification through non-conventional sources of energy, for which microhydel projects with community involvement have been proposed to be undertaken. To some extent watermills will also be utilized for electrification of hamlets and households. Some villages with only one or two households will also be proposed for electrification through non-conventional energy. Work for investigating probable wind energy sites will be also undertaken. Thrust will be given to community involvement in the implementation of schemes so as to develop sustainable models. Aggressive educational, awareness and extension mode will be adopted for popularizing and developing innovative ways for usage of non-conventional energy. Usage of non-conventional energy resources alongwith livelihood schemes, community participation, energy conservation, local industrial and entrepreneurship development will be given importance. Biomass energy will also be given importance, as waste biomass/cultivated biomass availability in Uttarakhand is fairly good.

The status/scenario of non-conventional sources of energy in the State is given below:

Physical Targets and Achievement

Scheme/ Particular	Units	As on March 2001	As on Nov. 2006	Expected by March 2007	Expected by March 2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
UREDA PGRAMME					
Night soil based	NOS	67	135	135	135
Gasifier	NOS	0	2	6	19
Biomass Briquetting /Chulha	NOS	0	14	22	72
Biomass Chulha	NOS	0	0	70	70
Biomass Taluka Study	NOS	0	5	5	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
Biogas based Power Gen. Scheme	Kw	0	0	0	500
Energy/Jatropha Plantation	Nos	0	0	0	100000
Solar Water Heater	LPD	261600	309300	312300	372300
Community Solar Cooker	NOS	0	432	569	1569
Solar dryer	NOS	0	0	1	201
Power Plant	NOS	0	2	2	2
Solar Domestic Light	NOS	25439	43962	48962	73962
Solar Lantern	NOS	28137	60256	69756	79756
Solar Street Light	NOS	250	1080	1515	3715
PV Pump	Village	0	8	16	16
Village Electrification by Solar	VILLAGE	284	681	681	786
Solar PV fencing (Kms.)	Km	0	422.2	453.7	453.7
Solar Educational Kit	NOS	0	908	1433	1433
Solar Invertor 100 to 500 watt	NOS	0	0	0	100
Solar Power Generator	NOS	0	102	102	102
Aerogenerator	NOS	0	0	0	1
Wind Moni./Mapping/Survey	NOS	11	11	14	35
Micro Hydel	Nos	27	38	38	48
Watermill / Gharat	NOS	0	310	340	2340
Village Electrifi. By Hydro	Village	0	0	0	50
Renewable Energy Service Centre	NOS	0	0	0	50
Solar Drinking Water Scheme	Village	0	0	0	100
State Level Energy Park	NOS	0	1	1	1
District Level Energy Park	NOS	0	8	8	13
IREP Programme					
Solar Domestic Light	NOS	0	3309	3309	3309
Village Electrification (Village)	village	0	45	45	45
Solar Lantern	NOS	0	3049	2569	2569
Solar Street Light	NOS	0	106	106	106
Pressure Cooker	NOS	0	12311	12311	12311
Bullock Op. Multi. Purpose system	NOS	0	24	34	134
Solar Charkha	NOS	0	0	28	528
Paddey Thresher	NOS	0	0	14	114
Winowing Fan	NOS	0	0	15	115
Energy Conservation					
CFL	NOS	0	0	0	50000
Street Light Controller	NOS	0	0	0	200
T-5 Tube Light	NOS	0	0	0	4000
LED based System	NOS	0	0	0	4000

5 INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

5.1 VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

Main Features of Industrial Policy of Uttarakhand

The first industrial policy (2001) of Uttarakhand was framed in the backdrop of potentialities and expectations of the newly created state. This policy focused on sectors where Uttarakhand has inherent advantage, e.g. Tourism, Hydropower, Agro and Food processing, Floriculture, Handloom, Khadi and village industries etc. As no major incentives either from the State Govt. or from Central Govt. were available this policy could not enthruse investments in industrial sector.

A special package of concessions and incentives were granted by the Govt. of India to Uttarakhand on 7th January, 2003. This package provides for exemptions in Central Excise, Income Tax and Capital Investment Subsidy to new units as also to existing units undertaking substantial expansion in certain specified areas. In the light of this package the State Govt. came out with its *New Industrial Policy-2003* which aims at providing a comprehensive framework to enable a facilitating and investment friendly environment in Uttarakhand and through this to generate additional employment opportunities and to bring about a significant increase in the state GDP and eventual widening of the resource base of the state. This confessional industrial package (CIP) sanctioned by GOI will be available to units commencing production before March 31st 2010.

The investment scenario and industrial profile of the State has since drastically changed, and the State is presently on a threshold of a new era the industrial development. The State Govt. policies and commitments are aimed at making the state the *numero uno destination* for investments. To facilitate speedier investments and setting up of industries in the state in a planned manner, world class infrastructural facilities are needed to be put in place within a very short time. The state Govt. through SIDCUL has taken up development of industrial estates, parks and growth centres, MID centres etc. At the same time private sector investments were encouraged for investments in infrastructure development. State Govt's initiative in developing industrial estates in PPP mode has been very successful and upto 31st December 2006, 33 industrial estates in the private/Joint sector have already been developed. Simplified policy for declaring land as industrial area for mega projects with investment over Rs. 50 crores has also been notified. The state has achieved a growth rate of 18.8 % in industrial development compared to 1.9 % during the period 1993- 2000. The share of manufacturing in SDP has also increased to 27% (2004-05) from 17% (in 1998-1999). More than 2000 manufacturing units are

being setup and investment level of Rs. 20,000 crores has already been achieved and will surpass Rs. 30,000 crores soon.

While the plain and terai areas of the state have witnessed intensive industrial activities, promoting industrialization in the hilly and remote areas is a challenging task and needs special efforts. In the Eleventh Plan focus will be on promoting micro, small and medium enterprises especially in the remote and hilly areas along with sustaining the congenial industrial environment. It has been planned to put greater emphasis on entrepreneurship promotion, development and training, upgradation of existing industrial infrastructure (industrial estates and areas in the state) and providing marketing support. Uttarakhand PMRY-Plus Scheme was introduced during 10th Plan to encourage successful PMRY beneficiaries to set up SSI/SSSBE by providing financial assistance through banks and take maximum advantages of Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme.

For the development of Handlooms and Handicrafts, "Handlooms and Handicrafts Development Council" (UHHDC) has been set up. This council has drawn up an integrated plan for the development and promotion of handicrafts and handlooms in the state. Product development, design interventions, setting up/strengthening craft emporiums, crafts training and design centres etc. is being taken up by the council. The council plans to market quality craft products under the brand name "Himadri". State Handloom & Handicrafts Emporiums have already been setup in New Delhi. Uttarakhand being a major tourism state development of craft based souvenirs is proposed to be taken up with the help of national level institutes, professional designers and other professionals. Craft emporiums and shilp haats and craft villages are proposed to be setup in all major tourist centres and Chardham routes. To coordinate and guide various efforts in entrepreneurship and enterprise development and resolving problems of enterprises etc. institutions of Udyog Mitra and Udyamita Vikas Salahkar Samiti, Laghu Udyog Salahkar Samiti have been constituted.

For investment promotion and attracting projects in priority areas, the state Govt., through Department of Industries, SIDCUL, and UHHDC, is participating in various national and international level exhibitions, seminars and workshops. For marketing promotion of the various products of the State, the State Govt. regularly participates in IITF, Agrotech and other marketing promotion events. To promote marketing of handloom & handicraft products Special Handloom Expos, National Handloom Expos, Craft Bazaar etc. are being organized regularly. These events have been very useful not only in marketing these products but also in improving the quality and inculcating entrepreneurship, managerial and marketing skills of artisans and entrepreneurs. Industrial fairs and exhibitions at the district and block level are also being

organized regularly. Workshops and training programmes for motivating departmental personnel and their skill upgradation have yielded good results and facilitated rapid industrial and micro and small enterprise development.

Private Sector Participation

The State Government also invites private sector participation in development of infrastructure projects including specialized Industrial Estates, Special Estates and Special Economic Zones, Export Zones, Theme Parks, Tourism Destinations, Generation, Transmission & Distribution of Power, Roads, Airports, Integrated Industrial Townships, etc.

Mega Projects

Projects over Rs. 50 crores and investment proposals or projects of significance for the State shall be considered, on a case-by-case basis, for grant of any further concessions or dispensation by the State level Investment & Infrastructure Committee.

Khadi and Village Industries

Special emphasis will be laid on the development of Khadi and Village Industries, cottage and tiny industries.

- Common facility centers for packaging and marketing will be developed. Efforts will be made to develop channels for marketing through private outlets with common branding and facilitation of global exports.
- Action will be taken to provide assistance in respect of new and innovative designs, in tune with consumer demand, including demand for Khadi, Silk, etc.
- The State Government will provide assistance for standardization of quality and production of ready-made garments from Khadi Cloth.

Small Scale Industries

- Small Scale Industries (SSI) to be set up in the State shall be encouraged to procure modern technology and shall be accorded price and purchase preference in Government purchases.

Handicrafts

- Uttaranchal's potential for traditional Handicraft items will be tapped by aggressive support in the area of marketing, design upgradation and provision of adequate backward and forward linkages, Under Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hast Shilp Vikas Yojna, and other centrally sponsored schemes, a package of support to artisans and handicraft artisans will be provided which include basic inputs and infrastructure support like diagnostic survey and project plan, mobilization of artisans, training, design development, new techniques, packing, common facility centre, marketing events, exhibitions, emporiums and publicity.

The traditional handicrafts like woolen carpet, wood carving, ringal crafts and copper crafts, etc. shall be encouraged through various initiatives:-

- Action will be taken to promote and develop Handicraft products as souvenir items, and facilitation of their marketing in Tourist and Commercial Centres within and outside the State.

- Efforts will be made to promote export of these items by organizing fairs, development of showrooms with private participation, and support in the area of publicity.
- A Crafts Design Center is also proposed to be developed in district Nainital with a view to develop new designs and products in line with market demand

Handlooms

- This Industry is of vital importance for employment generation in rural areas.
- Under the Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana action will be taken to benefit Cooperative Societies or registered groups of handloom weavers. Members of these groups would be imparted training and provided with modern looms and designs.
- Action will be taken for facilitating the marketing of their products by setting up showrooms in public private partnership mode and motivating them to export their produce.
- Establishment, expansion and modernization of Design Centres will also be undertaken.
- The State Government proposes to develop integrated Handloom Complexes where facilities for dyeing, carding, development of designs, etc. will be provided.

Wool Based Industry

- Special emphasis will be given to improving availability of good quality raw material, wool processing, grading, and quality and design improvement, providing training to artisans, strengthening of marketing arrangements and mobilizing institutional finance for development of this Industry.
- Non-traditional animal wool fibers will also be encouraged and developed.
- Action for product diversification, design improvement, technology upgradation, training and marketing support will be undertaken in a systematic manner.
- Wool Banks and Wool auction yards and integrated complexes for processing, grading etc. will be established at suitable locations.

Agro and Food Processing Industry

- The State Government will assist in establishing small & medium size Agro Parks, Food Parks etc., which will provide common infrastructure facilities for storage, processing, grading and marketing, thus ensuring that surplus fruits and vegetables do not go waste as at present.
- Four Agri Export Zones have already been declared under the AEZ scheme of the Government of India for Leechi, Horticulture, Herbs, Medicinal Plants and Basmati Rice. Further, efforts will continue to promote production for export and provide access to domestic and export markets for products from the State.
- Special efforts will be made to modernize the packaging industry in the state with the objective of producing durable, attractive and eco-friendly packaging material.
- To avoid wastage of fruits and vegetables, action will be taken to develop, in public/private partnership, post harvest management infrastructure and to create an integrated network for marketing of horticulture produce including cool chains. The State Government will endeavor to develop horticulture farms as integrated complexes to disseminate modern technology and provide market

linkages in collaboration with reputed non-Governmental Organizations and Companies in a public-private partnership framework.

Forest Based Industry

Uttaranchal has a reported forest area of around 65 percent. There is, thus, excellent potential for the development of forest resources based industries in the State, while taking due care to maintain the ecological balance and compliance with laws relating to forest conservation and environmental protection. In addition, there is ample scope to develop industries based on forest and agro-wastes such as lantana, pine-needles, plant and vegetative fibers such as rambans, etc. Action will be taken in an integrated manner and in cooperation with specialized agencies, for research and development, product development and promotion of industries based on such materials.

Steps will be taken to encourage non-timber based industries such as bamboo, ringal, resin, non-traditional fibers, matches, paper and paper products, plywood flush boards, furniture, wood carvings, sport goods, toys, pencils etc, keeping in view their vast employment opportunity and export potential.

Tourism

- Uttaranchal offers immense opportunities for development of a vast array of tourism infrastructure related activities and services.
- The State Government has set up a statutory Uttaranchal Tourism Board under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister of Tourism to function as an apex body for development of tourism in the state.
- Tourism industry has been accorded the status of a thrust industry in the State.
- 100% exemption on Entertainment Tax will be allowed for all new multiplex projects in the state for a period of three years.
- A separate tourism policy has also been formulated.

Industry Based on Herbal and Medicinal Plants

Uttaranchal is a storehouse of rich variety of herbs, medicinal and aromatic plant species. The government wishes to exploit this by helping industries for value addition in this sector and giving emphasis on institutional R&D driven by the market.

- Scientific cultivation on contract farming will be encouraged with special emphasis on value addition within the State.
- A medicinal; and aromatic plants export zone has been set up covering seven districts of Uttaranchal and specialized herbal parks are in the offing.

Human Resource Development

- The Government, with the active participation of industry, shall revitalize the network of industrial training institutes and polytechnics to upgrade the quality and skill of manpower. The involvement of industry in the management of government training institutes will be encouraged.

- As part of the initiative to promote a strong entrepreneurial base, the government, with the help of industry associations and others, will promote entrepreneurship development programmes.
- Special focus will be given on entrepreneurship development in remote areas to develop local entrepreneurs.

Epilogue

The State Government, with these initiatives coupled with the concessional industrial package announced by the Government of India, the inherent advantage of the state, the peaceful law & order scenario, and progressive and hard working people, stands committed to ensure industrial growth and prosperity in the state.

This is a dynamic policy and further measures as necessary will be considered from time to time. Care will be taken to ensure that commitments made are honoured and the joint efforts of the government and the industry bring the desired results.

Planned Industrial Infrastructure Development

New industrial estates/ industrial areas in the state can be grouped in following categories:-

- Industrial estates/ areas developed by SIDCUL.
- Private/Joint sector industrial estates/ areas.
- Mega projects (Captive industrial area).
- Industrial estates developed by SIDCUL have best possible infrastructure such as Roads, Water, Sewerage, Power Connectivity, CETP, Street Lighting, Labs, Hotels, Hospitals, Educational Institutions, etc.
- Almost all revenues invested in creating long-term infrastructure.
- SIDCUL allotment is done instantaneously “zero transaction cost-minimal transaction time”.
- Dedicated power infrastructure is being created for SIDCUL industrial estates.
- “Customer is really the King” in SIDCUL.
- No hidden taxes/charges for any location.

Achievements of SIDCUL

Since its inception on 2002, SIDCUL has been engaged in developing Infrastructure facilities in the State. Till date it has developed 7000 acres of land into industrial estates, in which investment of around Rs. 12,000 crores has been generated

Integrated Industrial Estates

- Haridwar
- Pantnagar (Distt. Udham Singh Nagar)
- Sitarganj (Distt. Udham Singh Nagar)
- Pharma City at Dehradun
- IT Park at Dehradun
- Growth Centre at Sigaddi, Kotdwar (Distt. Pauri)

- Bio IT park at Pantnagar
- Rehabilitation of two sick textile units

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 subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15000, which is provided to the banks directly through RBI. Central Govt. provides funds to the State Govt. for awareness, training of beneficiaries, stipend to trainees and other contingency expenditures. Rs. 15.83 lakh, Rs. 92.76 lakh and Rs. 64.16 lakh have been sanctioned and utilized during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 respectively. A provision of Rs. 80 lakh has been sanctioned for the year 2006-07. During 2003-04 5816 cases were disbursed loan of about 39 crores, during 2004-05, 5917 were disbursed loan of about Rs. 40 crores and during 2005-06 6802 cases were disbursed loan of Rs. 46.44 crores. During 2006-07, 3676 cases have been sanctioned and 2061 have been disbursed loan of about Rs. 1391 lakh so far. Govt. of India has allocated enhanced target of 8000 beneficiaries since 2005-06. Therefore about 8000 beneficiaries are estimated to be benefited during 2007-08 and 50,000 have expected to be benefited during 11th Five Year Plan.

2- Census of Small Industries

This is a 100 % Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Central Govt. has established "nucleus cell" in all Directorates of Industries for the purpose of collecting various data relating to small industries. Data for IIP (Index of Industrial Production) is also collected through DICs and transmitted to GOI. The establishment expenditure of the staff & other expenditure are met from this Scheme. A complete census of small-scale industries (registered upto 31.3.2001) and sample survey of unregistered units was carried out, by the Govt. of India in 2002-03. Utilization of funds under the scheme has been of Rs. 28.51 lakh in 2002-03, Rs. 6.87 lakh in 2003-04, Rs. 7.26 lakh in 2004-05, Rs. 8.08 lakh in 2005-06 and Rs. 4.16 lakh in 2006-07. A provision of Rs. 11.56 lakh has been sanctioned for the year 2006-07. The census and survey is conducted from time to time by GoI.

3- Setting-Up of Urban Haats

This is a 70 % Central Sponsored Scheme. 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 one 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 establishment of

this Haat is under process. After completion of this Haat another suitable location may be identified.

4- Central Capital Subsidy (100% CS)

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. The funds will be provided by GOI directly to the nodal agency i.e. SIDCUL.

5- Transport Subsidy (100% CS)

Under this scheme, 75 % expenditure of total transportation cost at 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.

6- Establishment of Growth Centre

One Growth Centre has been sanctioned by GOI to be established at Kotdwar District Pauri. Land is being provided by State Govt. Rs. 190 lakh and Rs. 1000 lakh during 2004-05 and 2005-06 respectively have been spent by the State Government. The central assistance for growth centre has been received. A provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been approved for the year 2006-07. A token outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is being proposed for the year 2007-08. Rs. 0.05 lac as token outlay is being proposed for 11th plan period.

7- Establishment of IID Centers

Under this scheme Integrated Infrastructure Development Centres (IIDC) are setup to promote small-scale industries. An assistance of 80% subject to max of Rs. 4 Crores is provided by GOI. IIDCs in 3 districts have been sanctioned in the year 2004-05. The land has to be provided by the State Govt. An amount of Rs. 369.65 lakh as state share has been sanctioned and utilized in 2004-05. A provision of Rs. 400 lakh has been approved during the year 2005-06. The work is in progress. Rs. 1 crore for each IIDC's has been sanctioned by GOI. A token outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh as State Share and Rs. 900 lakh as central share outlay has been approved for the year 2006-07. A token outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is being proposed for the year 2007-08.

8- Promoting Industry in Hills (MMP)

In order to reduce regional disparities and create employment generating industry based on Hill specificities, a new programme under Mission Mode is proposed to take care of this issue. This imbalanced location of industry can cause uneasy situation in the future. Hence the scheme of promote industry in Hills is proposed to be launched for which an outlay of Rs. 425 Lakhs is being proposed.

9- Fiscal Incentive to Promote Industry (MMP)

During the 10th Five Year Plan, industrial development registered encouraging progress. To sustain this progress and outreach in other areas a scheme of Fiscal Incentives to promote industry is proposed to be launched under Mission Mode. To begin with an outlay of Rs. 100 Lakhs is being proposed in the annual plan 2007-08.

10- Skill Development Training (MMP)

To encourage local entrepreneurship and technical capability as per requirement of industry special trainings by experts will be organized. With this view this programme is proposed to be launched under Mission Mode for which an outlay of Rs. 100 Lakh is being proposed. Further to facilitate entrepreneurship through Udyog Mitra special scheme is proposed to be launched.

11- Deendayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana (90% CS)

This is an integrated scheme for handloom development. Office of Development Commissioner (Handloom), Govt. of India is the controlling office for this scheme. The funding pattern between Central & State Govt. is 90:10 under the new Industrial Package. Under this scheme, facilities are provided to various Handloom Organizations and weaver societies (25 to 100 members) for working capital, equipment, infrastructure support, design input, publicity, marketing incentive and transport subsidy etc. Expenditure of Rs. 57.34 lakh in 2002-03, Rs. 29.45 lakh in the year 2003-04 and Rs. 75.63 lakh in 2004-05 has been utilized. An expenditure of Rs. 105.00 lakh as Central Share and Rs. 25 lac as State Share has been incurred during 2005-06. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakh as State Share and Rs. 80 lac as Central Share has been sanctioned for 2006-07.

12-Handloom Development and Welfare Schemes of GoI (CSS)

The Development Commissioner (Handlooms) Govt. of India is implementing various new schemes providing social security, training and raw material like (1)- Integrated Handloom

Training Project, (2)- 10% Special rebate, (3)- Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Beema yojana, (4)- Mill gate Scheme, (5)- Health Insurance, (6)- Work shed attached to residence, etc. All the welfare schemes of GOI including schemes under implementation are being integrated under one head of this scheme. All handloom activities of state share are now being taken under Uttaranchal Handloom & Handicraft Development Council (UHHDC). Expenditure on Workshop Attached to Residence scheme of GOI has been Rs. 20.30 lakh in 2002-03, Rs. 7.85 lakh in 2005-06 and Rs. 20.30 lakh in 2006-07. A budget provision of Rs. 50 lakh has been sanctioned under the scheme during the year 2006-07. The health insurance scheme of GOI through ICICI Lombard has also been included in the scheme. A small share (Rs. 200 per case) of insurance of the weaver is being borne by state govt to promote the programme.

13- Setting Up of Entrepreneurship Development Institute

The State Govt. has decided to establish an Entrepreneurship Development Institute in the State. Under the GOI scheme a grant of Rs. 1 crore can be accessed from Ministry of SSI and ARI. The state Govt. has to arrange for the infrastructure. An outlay and provision of Rs. 100 lakh has been approved in the year 2006-07.

14- Establishment of Tool Room

A proposal for establishment of Tool Room has been received from G.B. Pant Engineering College, Pauri. The site for Tool Room will be near main industrial areas to cater to the needs of trained manpower of the industries. The proposal has also been sent to D.C. (SSI). Government of India. Expenditure for land and a part of machinery will be provided by State Govt. An outlay and provision of Rs. 100 lakh has been approved for 2006-07.

15- Industrial Cluster Development Scheme

Roorkee in Haridwar district is well known for manufacturing quality products of surveying, drawing and mapping equipment. More than 250 units have been established there. United Nations Industrial Development Organization in its survey has identified drawing and surveying instruments cluster at Roorkee for focused development. Similarly there are other industrial clusters like miniatures bulbs in Dehradun, rice milling in Rudrapur, food processing in Udham Singh Nagar/ Nainital. Comprehensive proposals will be worked out for selected clusters and implemented with the help of GOI. A provision of Rs. 50 lakh has been approved for 2006-07.

16- Entrepreneurship Development Training Programmes

In this Scheme, preliminary training and guidance is given to entrepreneurs to start their own ventures. The training is provided through District Industries Centres & other agencies in

this field like Indian Institute of Entrepreneurs, Entrepreneur Development Training Institute etc. at various places in districts in a group of about 25 trainees per programme. Focused training programmes will also be organised. The field staff is also being provided training from national level institutions under trainers training programme. Action will also be taken to strengthen institutional facilities for Entrepreneurship Development and Training. An amount of Rs. 20.80 Lakh in 2004-05 and Rs. 22.40 lakh in 2005-06 has been utilized. About 3312 entrepreneurs have been trained during 2005-06 and a provision of Rs. 22.40 lakh has been utilized for the year 2005-06. The activities of the scheme are being strengthened during 2006-07 and more than 3500 are expected to be provided training. A provision of Rs. 38.43 lakh has been sanctioned for the year 2006-07.

17- Industrial Promotion, Fairs, Exhibition, Seminars, Publicity and HRD Programmes

In order to rationalize various similar promotional schemes like Fairs & Exhibitions, Industrial Seminars & Campaigns, Study & Publicity, training, HRD, etc have been integrated together. The IITF, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, Pravasi Bharatiya Divas, Agrotech and other national level exhibitions, Conferences, Workshops as well as District level fairs, exhibitions, Sharadotsav, Craft Bazaar, Workshops and Conferences are organized. it is proposed to promote exports of handicrafts/ handloom & products from small and medium enterprises of the state. Participation in identified international trade fairs/events will also be taken up. Special workshop, training programmes for departmental employees will also be taken up. Various studies related to industrial development, visits/participation of officers, public representatives in national/international seminars/ conferences are also sponsored from time to time. An amount of Rs. 294 lakh in 2004-05 and Rs. 280 lakh in 2005-06 were utilized. A provision of Rs. 300 lakh has been approved for the year 2006-07.

18- Award to SSI Entrepreneurs, Weavers, Artisans

Distinguished SSI entrepreneurs, Handloom & Handicraft weavers /artisans are awarded State/District award under this scheme. Rs. 5.75 lakh during 2004-05 and Rs. 6 lakh during 2005-006 has been spent under the scheme. A provision of Rs. 6 lakh has been approved and sanctioned for the year 2006-07 the amount of award is proposed to enhance. The scheme is now proposed to be managed under the Uttaranchal Handloom & Handicraft Development Council.

19- Establishment of New Industrial Estates/ Areas

This scheme relates to establishing new industrial estates by developing suitable vacant lands for industrial purposes. The scheme is being implemented through State Industrial Development Corporation. The heavy construction of work of the industrial states will be done under the scheme. An amount of Rs. 10 crores during 2003-04, Rs. 70 crore during 2004-05 and Rs. 90 crore during 2005-06 were utilized under this scheme. A provision and sanction of Rs. 5 crore has been made during 2006-07. Two large scale industrial estates have been established, one at BHEL campus Haridwar (About 1500 acre land) and the other at Pantnagar University campus (About 3300 acre land). A new industrial estate is being established at Sitarganj (Udham Singh Nagar). The UPSIDC industrial areas are also likely to be transferred to Uttaranchal.

20- Infrastructure Up-Gradation in Existing Industrial Estates/ Industrial Areas

Some of the industrial estates of industries departments were established about 3 decades ago. They are not in proper condition to facilitate industries and are required to be provided necessary infrastructure facilities like electricity, water, roads, repairs and maintenance etc. While the new large industrial estates are being developed, it is also necessary to take care of the existing industrial estates/areas. UPSIDC industrial areas on transfer to SIDCUL will also be require infrastructure support. This will encourage the existing and local entrepreneurs and also assist in decentralized and healthy industrial development of the state and will be provided as grant for infrastructure. Rs. 200 lakh have been utilized for infrastructure up-gradation in these estates during 2005-06 and a provision of Rs. 200 lakh has also been sanctioned for the year 2006-07.

21- Infrastructure Development Fund

Infrastructure Development Fund is proposed to be created for funding infrastructural support projects. An outlay of Rs. 20 crores has been sanctioned during 2006-07.

22- Modernization and Up Gradation of DIC'S

The District Industries Centers were established in 1979 in each district under a policy decision of central government. The state Govt has been equipping and strengthening DICs so that these centres can effectively play their role as information providers and to guide the entrepreneurs in establishing ventures and self-employment programmes. Provision of modern office equipment, internet connectivity, availability of project profiles, industrial journals/

magazines, brochures, literature etc. is essential. Paramarsh-Kaksh (Consultancy Cells) in DIC's are regularly being strengthened and equipped with all necessary informations. DIC's are also responsible for implementing single window facility and serve as district level Udyog Mitra. Additional facilities such as internet surfing, library, conference facilities, marketing exchange are proposed to be strengthened through the consultancy cell of DIC's. Meeting halls shall also be modified as per requirements of DICs.

An amount of Rs. 11.80 lakh in 2003-04, Rs. 16.28 lakh in 2004-05, Rs. 24 lakh in 2005-06 have been utilized under this scheme. A provision of Rs. 30 lakh has been approved for the year 2006-07. As the industrial activities in the state have increased every year, the provision under this head will also have to be increased.

23- Fiscal Incentives to Promote Industries

Various schemes providing fiscal incentives to industries are proposed to be integrated under this scheme as indicated in the 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. An amount of Rs. 9.73 lakh during 2004-05, 4.17 lakh during 2005-06 have been spent. A provision of Rs. 50 lakh has been approved for 2006-07.

24- Construction of Office and Residential Buildings for Offices under Directorate

The Industries Directorate integrating the department's viz. Industries, Handloom, Khadi & Village Industries has been established at Dehradun. The Govt. Press, Mining Department and budgetary work of SIDCUL and Khadi Board are also under the administrative control of industries department. For the smooth functioning of the various industrial development programmes and activities buildings Directorate and DIC (where no building exists) as well as residential housing for officers and staff are necessary. The construction of Directorate building is in progress and is likely to be completed. The Mining and Khadi Board offices and residence are also under construction. The office building and residence at DIC Haridwar and Champawat are proposed. An amount of Rs. 50 lakh in the year 2004-05 and Rs. 200 lakh in 2005-06 have been utilized.. A provision of Rs. 320 lakh has been sanctioned for the year 2006-07.

25- Interest Subsidy to SMES

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. 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 amount of Rs. 20 lakh during 2004-05 and Rs. 24.92 lakh during 2005-06 has been utilized. An outlay and provision of Rs. 200 lakh has been approved for 2006-07.

26- Construction of Office Building at Udham Singh Nagar

The scheme for construction of office building & staff quarters has been approved in the district plan of Udham Singh Nagar. An amount of Rs. 5 was utilized in the year 2004-05. An outlay and provision of Rs. 40 lakh has been approved for the year 2006-07. The estimate has since been revised. The construction is likely to be completed.

27- Assistance to State Udyog Mitra, SSI and Entrepreneurship Dev. Committee

To facilitate investments in the industrial sector and resolving various inter departmental issues and problems **State Level Udyog Mitra** and **District Level Udyog Mitra** have been constituted. With the rapid industrialisation and growth, it will be important that various issues are tackled quickly and this mechanism is institutionalised. It is proposed to strengthen Udyog Mitra Parishad in the state so that this institution can play its crucial role effectively. The state Govt. has also set up Entrepreneurship Development Advisory Committee and State Level Small Scale Industries Advisory Committee. For effective functioning of the above committees an expenditure of Rs. 30 lakh was incurred in 2005-06. Against an outlay of Rs. 40 lakh a provision of Rs 24 lakh has been approved for 2006-07. An outlay of Rs. 60 lakh for 2007-08 and Rs. 500 lakh for 11th plan is being proposed.

28- Uttaranchal PMRY Plus/ Promoting Finance Under CGTSI

This is a new scheme taken up in the State from 2004-05 for the benefit of successful SSI entrepreneurs of **PMRY**, who are willing to expand their ventures. Under this scheme All **PMRY** beneficiaries, who have been regularly repaying the installments of their loan and having a good track record of past 2 years with Banks and desiring to expand projects in SSI/Small Scale Service(industry related) Business Enterprises are being taken up. Under this scheme one time guarantee fee which remains about 2.5% of the credit facility sanctioned by the lending banks to borrower upto maximum limit of Rs. 50,000 would be provided by State Govt. to the concerned bank. Rs. 2.53 lakh have been incurred during 2005-06. A provision of Rs. 125 lakh has been approved for 2006-07. The guarantee is being reduced by banks.

29- State Investment Subsidy in Hill and Remote Areas

This is also a new scheme introduced from the year 2005-06. Under this scheme SSI, Tiny Units and SSSBE may be provided subsidy upto 10%(subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 lac) of investment incurred in fixed investment like cost of industrial workshop, plant & machinery. Because the industries are mainly being attracted to establish their venture in terai region, it is proposed to enhance quantum of subsidy in hill areas. Therefore the amount of investment subsidy is being proposed to be increased from 10 % to 25% (subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakh). The PMRY beneficiaries of industries sector will also be eligible to have this facility in addition to subsidy being provided by GOI. An expenditure of Rs. 9.61 lakh has been incurred in 2005-06. A provision of Rs. 250 lakh has been approved for the year 2006-07. Unfortunately, expected number of application are not being received from hill districts.

30- Skill Development Training (New Scheme) (MMP)

In order to provide suitably trained man power to industries, as also for training entrepreneurs for setting up and successfully running their enterprises, skill development training programmes are proposed to be taken up on Mission Mode as per the requirement of industry. These programmes will be of short duration. Under the CII-City and Guilds skill initiative the state Govt. will facilitate and support such training programmes in order to increase employment and employability. The scheme was proposed in 2006-07 but the provision could not be sanctioned. The scheme is being proposed as a new scheme for the 11th plan period. The GOI has also directed states for such programmes. For this an outlay of Rs. 100 Lakh is being proposed annual plan 2007-08.

31- Kashipur- Jaspur Spinning Mills (VRS & Reestablishment)

Two spinning mills of U.P. State Textile Corporation 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. This was not done in case of Kashipur and Jaspur spinning mills. A package of about Rs. 45 crores has been evolved for payment of VRS, outstanding dues of employees, settlement of Bank dues and liabilities of sundry creditors and reestablishment of mills. An amount of Rs. 1900 lakh in 2002-03, Rs. 1000 lakh in 2003-04, Rs. 1600 lakh in 2004-05 and Rs. 40 lakh in 2005-06 has been utilized. The VRS has been clear. Some dues of electricity & court cases are still pending which have to be cleared. A provision of Rs. 659 lakh has been approved for 2006-07 and sanction of Rs. 400 lakh against outlay has been issued. An

outlay of Rs. 300 lakh is being proposed for 2007-08 for remaining dues. An outlay of Rs. 301 lakh is being proposed for 11th Five Year Plan 2007-08.

32- Craft Design Centre

A Craft Design Centre in the State has been proposed. Detailed study of the centre is being carried out through National Institute of Design (NID). Initially the centre is being established in the campus of Kashipur Design Centre. Rs. 10 lakh during year 2004-05 and Rs. 10 lakh during 2005-06 have been spent. A provision of Rs. 11 lakh has been approved for the year 2006-07.

33- Assistance to Handloom & Handicraft Development Council

Uttaranchal Handloom & Handicraft Development Council (UHHDC) has been constituted as an apex body for the promotion and development of handlooms and handicrafts in the state. The council has been entrusted with the task of product development, design development, marketing promotion of state crafts. The council has taken an emporium in Rajeev Gandhi Bhawan, New Delhi. Emporiums, training-cum-production centers of industries department will be utilized by the council for operating various programmes and interventions. Souvenir development and shilp complexes/emporiums on yatra routes and tourist routes will also be taken up by UHHDC. For effective functioning of the council and providing various facilities, services and support to weavers and artisans, an expenditure of Rs. 125 lac has been incurred in 2005-06. The newly created council has to be strengthened. The activities of the schemes (1)-Modernization & Computerization of Kashipur Design Centre, Carding Plant & Integrated Handloom Development activities of state sector as stated below are proposed to be included in this scheme. A provision and sanction of Rs. 132 lakh has been made in 2006-07.

34- Rent to Shri Gandhi Ashram, Chanauda

A provision and sanction of Rs. 10 lakh has been issued for carding plant in 2006-07 to Shri Gandhi Ashram, Chanauda.

KHADI

1- 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 is provided by Khadi Commission. In Uttaranchal there are about 200 sale centers of Gandhi Ashrams and approved Sale Centers of Khadi Board. The State Govt. provides 10% additional special rebate. An amount of Rs. 74.99 lakh in 2003-04 and Rs. 125 lakh in 2004-05 and Rs. 175 lakh in 2005-06 has been utilized. An outlay and provision of Rs. 200 lakh has been approved for 2006-07.

2- Interest Subsidy to Rural Entrepreneurs

Khadi Gramodyog Units are provided interest subsidy where the interest rate of financial institutions is higher than 4%. The amount is reimbursed to financial institutions. An amount of Rs. 30.30 lakh in the year 2003-04 and Rs. 39.83 lakh in 2004-05 and Rs. 40.11 lakh in 2005-06 has been utilized. Against an outlay and provision of Rs. 50 lakh Rs. 43.79 lac has been sanctioned for 2006-07.

3- Assistance to Khadi & Gramodyog Board

The Uttaranchal Khadi & Gramodyog Board has been reconstituted in 2002-03. The cottage & village industries play an important role in lifting the economy of the rural areas. It was proposed that all promotional scheme relating to publicity, entrepreneur development, awards, exhibitions survey and strengthening of carding-weaving of Khadi & Gramodyog Board may be put in one cluster under the head "Assistance to Khadi & Gramodyog Board".

4- Strengthening of Carding & Weaving (KVIB)

The Khadi and Gramodyog Board had established carding plants at district Pauri, Tehri, Almora and Bageshwar and finishing plants at Srinagar (Garhwal) and Almora. The repairs of equipments and payment of operational costs is met under this scheme.

5- Exhibition, Award and Entrepreneurship Development

Under this programme small exhibition of Khadi and Village industries products is organised at different places, remote areas and blocks of Uttaranchal. Training and awards to promote small entrepreneurs is also provided.

6- Practical Training to Entrepreneurs through Divisional Training Centers of Khadi-Board

Practical training will be provided to entrepreneurs, weavers and women through the divisional training centers of Khadi Board at Kaladhungi (Nainital) and Pauri for about a period of one month. Stipend of Rs. 350/- per trainee and expenditure up to Rs. 400/- for raw material & stationary is provided. The Lok Vastra unit, Jaspur is to be modernized.

7- Direction & Administration

Board Head Quarter and various district offices including newly created District Offices and training centers need to be strengthened by providing basic infrastructure like computers, photocopy machine, fax machine, telephones and furniture etc.

An amount of Rs. 59.99 lakh in the year 2003-04 and Rs. 59.83 lakh in 2004-05 and Rs. 75 lakh in 2005-06 has been utilized.

5.2 GEOLOGY AND MINING

The work of Geology and Mining Directorate is to carry out mineral exploration to prove the quantity and quality of the reserves for commercial use and administration of mining activities in the State to raise revenue in the form of royalty of minerals and to provide geotechnical expertise for civil works of the State.

1. Mineral Resources of The State

The State of Uttarakhand is bestowed with huge reserves of high grade limestone, dolomite and soapstone deposits. The important mineral resources of the State are as under:-

S. N.	Minerals	Reserves (in Million Tons)	Distribution (Districts)
1	Limestone	950	Dehradun, Tehri Garhwal, Pithoragarh
2	Dolomite	200	Dehradun, Tehri Garhwal, Pithoragarh
3	Magnesite	180	Bageshwar, Pithoragarh, Chamoli
4	Soapstone	160	Almora, Bageshwar, Chamoli, Pithoragarh
5	Phosphorite	20	Dehradun, Tehri Garhwal
6	Base metals	10	Almora, Chamoli, Dehradun, Nainital, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Pithoragarh
7	Barytes	N. A.	Dehradun
8	Silica Sand	- do -	Uttarkashi
9	Graphite	- do -	Almora, Nainital, Pauri Garhwal,
10	Slates	- do -	Uttarkashi, Nainital, Pithoragarh
11	Marble	- do -	Dehradun
12	River bed material	- do -	All the river beds in Uttarakhand

In addition to the above, occurrences of gold (Placer and primary) from Nainital, Almora, Pithoragarh districts; silver from Dehradun, Bageshwar, Pithoragarh, Chamoli districts; Arsenic from Chamoli district, tungsten from Almora, Chamoli districts have also been reported.

The main activities of the Department can be grouped under the following heads:

2. Mineral Exploration & Mineral Development

Mineral exploration and prospecting includes preliminary reconnaissance, detailed exploration and grade wise assessment of deposits, followed by suggest was for establishment of related mineral based industries. The prospecting and mineral survey activity is a continuous process to locate and evaluate new deposits using state of the art techniques.

3. Mining Administration

Mineral administration includes grant of mineral concessions, collection of revenue, ensuring systematic and environment friendly mining and mineral conservation so as to minimise the damage to environment and ecology of the area.

4. Geotechnical Investigations

Uttarakhand being a hill State, has a very fragile ecosystem and is very prone to natural hazards like earth quakes, landslides etc. It is therefore necessary that before allowing any civil construction, detailed geological and structural study of the construction site is carried out and clearance for construction is accorded after ensuring suitability of the site.

5. Review of Tenth Five-Year Plan Progress (2002 – 07)

Following schemes were taken up during the 10th Five Year Plan:

6. Mineral Exploration

Following projects have been taken up under this Scheme:

7. River Bed Mineral Survey

More than 95% of the revenue from minerals comes from riverbed minerals in the State. Hence a project for survey and delineation of riverbed minerals in the important rivers of the State was taken up during the years 2002–04. Suitable areas for screening of river sand, bajri and boulders were delineated on the Khasra maps for leasing and mining. About 109 sq.km. area along the rivers beds was mapped and demarcated.

8. Regional Geological Mapping for Locating Splittable Slates Near Village Kanalichhina in District Pithoragarh

Uttarakhand State, like Himachal Pradesh, has a good potential for development and production of slates for domestic use as well as export market. Therefore this project was included in the field programme for the year 2003 – 04 and has been continued during 2006 – 07. Preliminary traversing has lead to identifying target areas for systematic and detailed exploration.

9. Search for In-Situ Deposits of Construction Material from Rishikesh to Deoprayag on Rishikesh-Badrinath Highway

Considerable development and construction activities are going on all over the State. Presently, most of the construction material required for such construction works is being transported uphill from the riverbeds in the plain areas of the State, which adds to the cost of transportation and overall budget of the project. Hence this project had been taken up in the field programme for 2005–06 and has been continued during the year 2006 – 07. So far

traversing of about 18 sq.km. has been carried out along the Rishikesh – Badrinath Highway from Rishikesh to Kodyala. Some areas have been identified for detailed work in the current year as well as next year.

10. Mapping and Demarcation of Mineral Bearing Areas, Forest Land, Other Land- Uses on Settlement Maps and Environmental Studies in Soapstone- Belt of Kapkot Tehsil of District Bageshwar

Soapstone of Uttarakhand is well known in the country for its quality. More than 160 million tons of reserves of soapstone have been identified. Presently about 1.5 lakh tons of soapstone from about 50 mining leases are being mined. But due to fragile ecosystem and risk of landslides etc. mining is done manually by conventional methods. Therefore to undertake a study of the impact of mining on the ecology and environment of the area, this project was taken up during the year 2005 – 06 and is being continued during the year 2006 – 07 also as a pilot study in parts of Kapkot Tehsil of Bageshwar district. It is proposed to scan and digitize all the Khasra maps of the active mining lease areas and all the mining lease, prospecting license areas shall be superimposed on these khasra maps. This will help in generating a very useful GIS and will help in systematic and scientific development of the soapstone deposits and a model for scientific and eco-friendly mining shall be developed. The work of scanning and digitization of the Khasra maps and EIA study is proposed to be out sourced to the Earth Sciences Department of IIT Roorkee.

A. Mining Administration

Minerals are an important source for direct revenue to the State exchequer. There has been a steady rise in revenue from minerals during the 10th Five Year Plan from about Rs 16.10 crores at the end of 9th FYP to Rs. 49.7 crores during 2005 – 06 (4th year of 10th FYP). During the first 4 years of the 10th FYP, total revenue received is Rs. 137.93 crores against the target of Rs. 70 crore, (more than 197 % increase). During the 10th FYP, a total of 697 cases related to mineral concession applications (both major and minor minerals) have been processed against the target of 1450 cases.

B. Geotechnical Investigations

During the 10th FYP, upto March 2006, a total of 1119 cases, referred by the district administration and other departments for site clearance for construction projects of the Government and commercial sectors, have been disposed off against the target of 2000 cases.

Status of physical and financial targets and achievements of the 10th FYP is given below:

Physical Targets and Achievements

Items	Unit	Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007				
		Tenth Plan 2002-07	Annual Plan (2002-03 to 2005-06)	Annual Plan (2006-07)		Tenth Plan (2002-07)
		Target	Actual Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Anticipated Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Mineral Exploration						
a. Traversing						
b. Mapping	sq.km.	1500	150.00	200	50	200.00
c. Trenching/pitting	sq.km.	20	109.00	03	01	110.00
d. Drilling	cu.m.	4000	-	-	-	-
	m.	2000	-	-	-	-
B. Mining Administration						
a. Physical targets	No of cases	1700	697	250	375	1072
b. Financial Targets (royalty from minerals)	Rs. in Crores	95	137.93	25.00	55.00	192.93
C. Geotechnical Investigations	No. of cases	2400	1119	400	325	1444

Note: -Shortfall in achievement of the physical targets in all the schemes is on account of non finalization of the allotment of personnel between the States of U.P. and Uttarakhand. As a result more than 50% of the technical posts are lying vacant till date. It is expected that the matter shall be resolved early and the vacant posts shall be filled up by the end of the 10th FYP.

Financial Targets and Achievements

TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 2002-07				
Year	Approved Outlay	Budget Provision	Sanctions Issued	Rs. in Lakh Expenditure .
Tenth Plan 2002-2007				
2002-2003	55.00	55.00	55.00	53.73
2003-2004	55.00	53.00	52.72	52.72
2004-2005	55.00	50.00	11.88	10.90
2005-2006	55.00	75.00	35.13	32.58
Total	220.00	223.00	154.73	149.93
2006-07 (Anticipated Expenditure)	55.00	83.00	21.84	83.00
Grand Total 2002-2007 (Anticipated Expenditure)	275.00	306.00	176.57	232.93

Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007 – 12)

Objectives

The mineral resources can play a very significant role in the overall economic development of the State in the coming years. The industrial development of the State will largely hinge upon the development of the mineral sector and mineral based industries. Some major amendments in the MMDR Act 1957 and Rules framed under it is also in the offing in view of the recommendations of the Hoda Committee. Accordingly, main objectives for the formulation of 11th Five Year Plan are kept as under: -

- To accelerate the pace of mineral exploration by adopting modern techniques.
- To overcome technological gaps in mineral exploration and upgradation of mineral production, equipment and mechanization.
- To provide thrust on exploration of minerals like base metals and noble metals for seeking FDI
- To assess the reserves and resources of all important mineral resources to generate a mineral database.
- To promote development of human resources to meet the demands of modern mineral exploration and mining techniques.
- To promote measures for environmental management in the mining areas.
- To ensure enforcement of safety norms in mining operations
- To increase the efficiency of the Department through re-organisation, computerisation and training of its personnel
- To organise/participate in seminars, mineral exhibitions to showcase mineral potentiality of the State and promote mineral development
- To enhance revenue by increased mineral production and by cutting down evasion of government revenue on account of illegal mining, illegal transportation and illegal storage of minerals.
- Development of Geo-tourism in the State

Proposals for the 11th Five-Year Plan

Schemes along with Scheme wise details of work proposed are given below:

Continued Programmes

1. Mineral Exploration & Development

This Scheme is proposed to be continued during the 11th FYP and mineral survey and exploration for the following minerals/areas shall be taken up:

- Continuation of Regional Geological Mapping for locating Split table Slates
- Search for *in-situ* deposits of construction material
- Mapping and demarcation of mineral bearing areas, forest land, other land- uses on settlement maps and environmental studies in soapstone- belt of district Bageshwar, Pithoragarh and Chamoli
- Detailed exploration of limestone resources of Dehradun and Pithoragarh districts
- Exploration for gold and other noble/precious metals in Pauri Garhwal and Nainital districts
- Search and prospecting for silica sand deposits in Uttarkashi, Dehradun and Chamoli districts

- Identification of suitable sites for development of Geo-tourism along hot water springs and sulphur springs and other important sites of geological importance
- Search and prospecting for Barytes in Dehradun and Chamoli districts
- Preparation of Geo-Data base for the mineral resources of Uttarakhand

2. Mining Administration

This is a regulatory function of the Department. To ensure proper monitoring and timely disposal of mineral concession applications, it is proposed to computerise the mining administration information and develop an online information system with the following objectives:

- On-line processing of ML/PL applications
- On-line application status
- On-line monitoring of revenue collected by different offices
- Proper monitoring of mineral administration and exploration activities
- Assessment of royalty and demand processing
- Development of a legal cases information system
- Streamlining accounting information system
- Development of a personnel and human resource information system
- Development of electronic communication system within the department and with District Collector Offices.

3. Geotechnical Investigations

This is an obligatory activity of the Department and shall be continued during the 11th FYP to process the cases referred by the District administration and other departments for site clearance for the construction projects of the State sector and commercial sector. It is proposed to develop adequate infrastructure and to establish a Geotechnical Laboratory in the Department for proper study of rock mechanics.

New Programmes

4. Research Development and Training

Under the scheme following works are proposed to be taken in XI Plan period:

- Studies to utilize mineral waste generated from mining industries.
- To undertake analytical work of minerals and ores in laboratories of the department and other organizations like WIHG, IBM, GSI, CMRI etc.
- Collection, compilation, processing and computerized publication of information related to mineral sector.
- Participation in mineral exhibitions and seminars.
- Regular training programme for officers and technical staff of the department being organized by GSI, IBM, NRSA and other institutes.
- Modernization of drilling procedures to ensure deeper drilling, directional drilling, collection of uncontaminated core samples, etc.

5. Constructions and Maintenance of Building

Under this scheme construction/maintenance of departmental building will be taken up. An amount of Rs. 1200 lakh. is proposed under this scheme with details are as under :-

Construction of Office Buildings	1000 lakh
Maintenance of Building	200 lakh

Presently the offices of the Department are being run from rented accommodations in Dehradun and at the district levels. Due to this establishment of different laboratories and museums and even normal office work are suffering. A large amount is being paid as rent. It is therefore necessary to construct office buildings. Land for the construction of buildings shall be provided by the State Government free of cost.

Initially, construction of following buildings are proposed:-

Construction of Building at Dehradun	600 lakh
Construction of Building At Haldwani	400 lakh
Maintenance of Building	200 lakh
Total	1200 lakh

Physical Targets (2007-12)

The following physical targets are proposed for the Eleventh Plan:

Schemes/Heads	Unit	Targets 2002-07	Achievements upto 2006	Anticipated Achievements		Targets 2007-12
				2006-07	2002-07	
A. Mineral Exploration						
1. Traversing	sq.km.	1500	150.00	50.00	200.00	500
2. Mapping	sq.km.	20	109.00	1.00	110.00	20
3. Trenching/ Pitting	cu.m.	4000	-	-	-	4000
4. Drilling	m.	2,000	-	-	-	2000
B. Mining Administration						
1. Physical Targets	No. of cases	1700	697	375	1072	1700
2. Financial Targets (Royalty from Minerals)	Rs. in crores	95	137.93	55.00	192.93	337.48
C. Geotechnical Investigations	No. of cases	2400	1119	325	1444	2400

The above targets are proposed to be achieved through non-plan allocations. However, part of their establishment and modernisation is proposed through plan allocations. The targets are adjustable against the establishment, strengthening and modernisation of laboratories, etc. and the outlays that may be sanctioned.

No addition is being proposed in the physical targets of the Eleventh Plan because the staff available in the Department is skeletal and the vacant posts need to be filled up. Nevertheless, the targets in the Eleventh Plan are being kept, more or less, at par with the Tenth Plan against the expectation that the vacant posts in the Department will be filled up very soon.

It is submitted that the expenditure indicated toward the establishment of the basic/essential part of the infrastructure and laboratories is extremely necessary.

Physical Targets (2007-08)

Schemes/Heads	Units	Targets 2007-08
A. Mineral Exploration		
1. Traversing	sq. km.	100
2. Mapping	sq. km.	2.5
3. Trenching/Pitting	cu.m.	400
4. Drilling	m.	100
B. Mining Administration		
1. Physical Targets	No. of cases	350
2. Financial Targets (Royalty from Minerals)	Rs. in crores	59.10
C. Geotechnical Investigations		
	No. of cases	400

5.3 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The Government of Uttarakhand intends to harness the full power of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for improving the quality of life of its citizens, bring in accelerated social and economic development and ensure transparency in Government decisions.

E-Governance is the buzzword of ICT that seeks to improve public service delivery. It enables the citizen to avail various services at their doorsteps, which is really the need of the time. The Government of Uttarakhand (GoU) has also planned several projects, many of which have a high priority on the agenda of the Government of India.

Through the development of a State Portal, Application Software for various Departments and Community Service Centres, the GoU is simultaneously working on all these fronts. It has developed the State Portal (Uttara.in), is building application software for various departments, and implementing projects under National eGovernance Plan (NeGP) on State Wide Area Network (SWAN), Common Service Center (CSC), Capacity Building, Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) and State Data Center (SDC) in the State.

Vision

The vision is to have the State of Uttarakhand fully digitized – a networked society where information flow and access across all sections of the society, enabled through effective ICT infrastructure, would propel the economic growth of the State, leading to a very high quality of life of its citizens.

An important outcome of this ICT initiative will be employment generation. Given the fairly high literacy rate (higher than the national average), the Government aims to reduce

unemployment by encouraging IT and ITES to establish their enterprises in Uttarakhand. The focus of job creation in Uttarakhand has to be on the services sector of the economy.

The Government also plans to reduce various kinds of inequalities represented by the digital divide, economic divide, literacy divide and the social divide. With knowledge playing the leveler, ICT infusion will gradually help remove these divides.

Strategy

To ensure uniformity, consistency and compatibility across various e-governance initiatives, it is critical to develop a holistic, redundant, scalable and futuristic infrastructure architecture plan based on defined standards with shared database across multi-departmental applications. In order to formulate an overall architectural framework, manage and monitor State E-Governance initiative in the State an **IT Development Agency has been constituted**. Apart from this body, a **Core Group on IT has also been constituted** at the Government Level under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. Principal Secretary (Finance), Principal Secretary (Personnel) and Secretary (Planning) are members and Secretary (IT) is the member-secretary.

ICT Policy has been prepared and accorded approval by the Cabinet on 27th June 2006. The state government has already got published a set of standards for application development for the State.

Accelerated industrial growth through IT adoption and attracting knowledge industries has been ensured by defining Fiscal and Non fiscal incentives in the New Industrial Policy 2003 including providing an enabling administration system for obtaining easy clearances & approvals from various Government Departments. Single windows are to be set up for all Statutory Clearances in Department of IT.

Programmes Proposed for 11th Five Year Plan

Central Sector (100% & partial)

Uttarakhand State Wide Area Network (USWAN)

Government of Uttarakhand (GoU) proposes to set up Uttarakhand State Wide Area Network (USWAN) to modernize the communication set up of the Government to improve administrative effectiveness & efficiency, and quicken the overall development of the State through improved intra-Government interface. USWAN shall link Government Offices at State Head Quarter, Dehradun, District Head Quarter, Tehsil Headquarter and Block Headquarter with each other through 135 PoPs. The envisaged initial bandwidth for USWAN is 4 Mbps for connecting SHQ with DHQs upgradeable to 8 Mbps or more and 2 Mbps for connecting DHQs with THQs/BHQs upgradeable to 4 Mbps or more to allow facilities for Video Conferencing,

Voice and Data Communications, Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) services, Value Added Services, Help Desk, Data warehousing, Unified Messaging Services (UMS) etc.

The project is proposed to be on BOOT Model for 5 years, for which the project implementation, subsequent O&M, and recurring charges for 5 years are envisaged as approximately Rs. 80 Crores of which the Central Share will be approximately 60%. The major cost to be borne by the State is of providing optical fiber connectivity after signing an MoU with BSNL. The project, being implemented by ITDA, is in the tendering stage for selection of Network Operator and is now scheduled to be completed by July 07. The procurement of material can be completed by March 2007. Site preparation for POP is being taken up side by side.

All Government departments are envisaged to be connected with USWAN horizontally on 2 Mbps bandwidth based on their requirement and availability. USWAN shall also provide single point internet connectivity through 4 Mbps gateway at SHQ, which may be increased progressively to 8 Mbps or more any time during the period of operation.

State Data Center

The State Data Center is to be located in the Secretariat at Dehradun for running of all e-governance activities in the state. Some space has been allocated for this purpose in the Secretariat. Guidelines for Data centre are being received from the Government of India and a scheme for setting up of data centers is expected to be started by DIT, Gol soon. Funding will be available under CSS. Timeline for the SDC shall coincide with the SWAN. Since the e-governance applications under World Bank project are reaching the pilot stage, data centre has been outsourced by ITDA to C-DAC, a government agency for the time being.

Citizen Service Centres

Uttarakhand is promoting and developing Web enabled/ based applications so that the citizen is able to access services through State Portal. A single 'sign-on' would be provided to access the state portal (uttara.in). To deliver e-services, IT infrastructure projects are in an advanced state of implementation. At one end the SWAN will connect to the source of application, the State Data Center, and at the other end it would have Government Departments and the citizen delivery mechanism, called the Common Service Centers (CSC).

The CSCs are a collaborative model between the Government, Service Center Agency (SCA) and the local village level entrepreneurs (VLE) with a revenue sharing model to sustain the project. The state will be successful in creating employment opportunities in remote areas on the one hand, and on the other hand citizens will be facilitated a lot with the power of IT. A

citizen will be able to avail e-Services at a CSC which would typically be within a 3-5 kilometers from his place of dwelling. **The effort is to ease-out the first point of entry of a citizen to the Government system.** A rural citizen will have an access to rich information at the CSC near his locality, and will also be able to access governmental and non governmental services like application filling and payment for all utilities, generation of Land Records, downloading and filing of applications like Grants/ Schemes of Agriculture and Social Welfare Department, driving license, Railway/ Air Reservations, Ration Card, Tele-Health and Education Services.

Under the CSC scheme of GoI, GoU plans to establish a network of 2625 Information & Communication Technology (ICT) - enabled CSCs across the state (1 CSC for a cluster of 6 villages). ILF&S have been appointed as the Nodal agency by the DIT for this project. The process of selection of Service Center Agency is going on with the EoIs having been shortlisted by ITDA which is expected to be complete by March 2007.

National E-Governance Project on Capacity Building

The e-Governance initiatives planned under NeGP have a wide scope and require to be implemented on a massive scale. Moreover, these initiatives are to be ultimately managed by the State Governments. It is also well recognized that for States to play their role effectively, significant capacities need to be built / upgraded. Thus, for the success of NeGP, it is necessary to enhance the capacities in the State Governments and its Nodal Agencies.

With this perspective, the Planning Commission in the year 2004-05 had incorporated a special Budget entry and had allocated funds as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to all the States for initiating the NeGP programme as communicated by Planning Commission, GoI to State Chief Secretaries. Planning Commission had issued broad guidelines for use of the ACA indicating that the first priority is Capacity Building.

The project aims at developing institutional framework for Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) for e-Governance and provides for expenses for setting up and sustenance of these institutions. However, the major emphasis is on training, specially of the government personnel who will drive the e-Governance projects (MMPs). The DPR of the Capacity Building project under NeGP being finalized by ITDA tentatively envisages the following activities.

Cost Head	2007	2008	2009
Infrastructure and Hardware	24.05	0.00	0.00
Human Resource	166.00	182.60	200.86
Training	139.00	132.00	125.84
Operational Expenses	40.20	44.22	48.64
Outsourcing Tasks Expenses	223.00	156.00	84.00
Sustenance of Projects expenses	0.00	450.00	450.00
Total Expenses	592.25	964.82	909.34
Miscellaneous @ 10%	59.23	96.48	90.93
Grand Total *	651.48	1061.30	1000.27

An outlay of Rs.27 crores is proposed as Central share (100% CSS) under this project.

Mission Mode Projects (MMPS) under National E-Governance Project

The e-Governance initiatives planned under NeGP include complete e-Governance in some selected departments in each State. Under the plan, each state has to select 15 departments to be completely e-governed in the first phase, for which the funding will be provided by Government of India to the department directly.

The process of short listing of 15 departments for Uttarakhand is going on. The proposed departments have been grouped together on basis of their functionalities and the groups proposed are

1. Revenue, Lekha and Hakdari and Excise
2. Treasury, Economics & Statistics, Planning and State Planning Commission, National Savings, Financial Services
3. Rural Development, Gram Panchayat, Rural Engineering and Panchayati Raj
4. Food and Civil Supplies, Public Distribution
5. Home and Police
6. Education - School, Technical and Higher education, Sports, Hindi and Training
7. Employment, Labour and Urban Employment
8. Nagar Palika, Drinking Water and Urban Development
9. Agriculture, Irrigation, Agri-business and Cane and Sugar
10. Transport and Transport Corporation
11. Health and Family Welfare
12. Forest, Watershed and Soil Conservation
13. Tourism, GMVN, KMVN and Culture
14. Industrial Development, Information Technology, Geology and Mining, Khadi and Village Industries, Small Scale Industries, Power and Taxation
15. Cooperatives

Once this list is finalized, each department will be able to get direct funding after approval of the DPR from GoI.

An outlay of Rs.30 crores per year is proposed for the next 5 years for these 15 departments at estimated rate of Rs.10 crores per department (group of departments). The funds will be made available by Government of India.

State Sector

It Park Development

One IT park has been developed in the previous plan at Dehradun while another IT Incubation Center is being developed at Bhimtal after setting up a society which has representation of Government of Uttarakhand, Birla Institute of Applied Sciences (BIAS), Bhimtal and ITDA. Another two IT parks are proposed to be developed at Pantnagar and Roorkee in a similar model involving G B Pant University, Pantnagar and IIT, Roorkee in the Eleventh Plan.

Encouragement to IT Service Providers through SIDCUL

SIDCUL is providing encouragement to IT Service Providers in terms of free bandwidth for which the payment is made through IT Department.

Strengthening of IT Infrastructure

The various activities related to strengthening of IT infrastructure like Project Saksham, Hermitage Project, HP Academy, Digital Libraries, administrative expenses of ITDA, construction activities, horizontal connectivity, etc. are taken up under this head. The provision for State Data Centre is also under this head.

Development of IT

The maintenance of websites and applications developed under World Bank project will be undertaken under this head.

Human Resource Development in IT (MMP)

IT is an upcoming sector in the state. However, for sustaining this sector skilled Human Resource is a necessity. A Mission Mode programme is proposed to be launched in the annual plan 2007-08 for which an outlay of Rs. 500 lakh is proposed.

Externally Aided Projects

Technical Assistance for Economic Reform Project Funded by the World Bank

This ongoing project of Rs.38.38 crores will be completed in the first year of the 11th Plan period. The details of various application software being developed under this project are given elsewhere.

The expenditure in the tenth plan was Rs. 22.30 crores. The balance outlay of Rs.16.08 crores is proposed under this project.

Under SCSP and TSP component, the targets and the financial proposal for the 11th Five Year Plan have been detailed out in the attached proforma.

5.4 ROORKEE PRESS

The 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 Presses at Dehradun (for Assembly House) and Nainital (High Court) were proposed to be established and an amount of Rs. 149.35 lakh has been utilized in purchase of various machine. A provision of Rs. 2 crores has been approved for 2005-06 for construction of staff quarters. Two hangers to keep the wastepaper accumulated in Govt. Press are required to be reconstructed. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakh was approved for 2006-07.

6 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

6.1 ROADS AND BRIDGES (PWD)

This State is well known for pilgrimage centers, areas of tourist attractions and fruit belts, which are largely well connected by roads. However, there are still many areas of economic activity and important tourist places, which need connectivity by road and up-gradation of existing road network. The interior of hill areas are still deprived of development process due to lack road connectivity and hence many villages need connectivity through all weather roads. Therefore development of road network is indispensable for the State for rapid socio-economic development.

Road Length

At present the State P.W.D. has 18664 kms. length of roads as detailed below:-

S.N.	Category of roads	Length (kms)
1	2	3
1	National Highway	1328
2	State Highway	1543
3	Major District Roads	588
4	Other District Roads	6622
5	Village Roads	6225
6	Light Vehicle Roads	2358
	Total	18664

In addition 3,340 kms of Bridle Roads and 546 kms of Border Tracks also exist in the State with PWD. The State Public Works Department maintains 18,664 kms of roads of which 11847 kms are painted and remaining 6,817 kms are Kutcha roads.

As laid down by the Indian Roads Congress a density of 40-km/100 sq km road length was to be achieved by the end of the Road Development Plan 1982-2001, against which the length of the roads in the State is likely to be 19,164 kms by the end of the March 2007, which works out to 51.62 km/100 sq km. The average norms of connectivity as laid down by I.R.C. for Hill area is 32km/100 sq km. However, there are high altitude areas in three border districts of State and steep valleys where the density of existing roads is yet to achieve the norms prescribed by the Indian Road Congress. At present, this density is nearly 65% of the I.R.C. recommendation thereby indicating very huge potential for the construction of rural roads. Therefore for all round development of road network, special allocation of funds are required for Uttarakhand for achieving the desired progress.

Vision

Ensuring rapid socio-economic development by up-gradation of existing road network including conversion of Light Vehicle Roads to all weather motor roads; providing connectivity to all villages above the population of 250 wherever access to main road is easily available. Emphasis will also be given to rapidly providing reliable connectivity between major centers in Kumaun and Garhwal regions and by providing alternate access routes to the Char Dham pilgrimage centers and also to Kailash Mansorver Yatra route. Upgradation of existing State Highways to National Highways and Major District Roads to State Highways would also be part of our endeavor during the Plan period. The various tourist destinations which have till now been out of reach of the tourists due to poor road connectivity would also be made accessible by improving and upgrading the bridle roads and border tracks of the State.

It is also envisioned that construction & maintenance of roads would be made eco-sensitive. Special repairs of monsoon damaged roads and permanent treatment of chronic slip zones based on geological & ecological requirements would be integral parts of the Plan. Additionally, high priority would be assigned to construction of missing links in roads, missing bridges and reconstruction of roads & weak bridges so that maximum utilization of existing assets is ensured.

The development of roads & bridges sector will also be integrated with priorities of National Highway development and schemes under Central Road Fund and such other important schemes as PMGSY.

Tenth Plan Target and Achievement (2002-07)

An outlay of Rs.1,51,651.78 lakh (Including Central Sponsored Schemes) was earmarked for the 10th Plan against which an expenditure of Rs. 1,93,335.39 lakh is anticipated.

The physical target during the Tenth Plan and achievements are as given in the following table:-

S. N.	Item	Unit	Target Tenth Plan	Achievement					
				2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total
1	New Const. of Roads	Km	1950	398	337	443	551	515	2244
2	Reconstruction & Improvement	Km	2480	153	550	709	1197	1500	4109
3	Bridges	No.	330	87	80	77	59	45	348

Village Connectivity

As per 2001 Census the State has 15,672 villages of different categories. Total number of villages, which have been connected by the end of March 2006 by different categories of road, is 9512 and another 136 villages shall be connected in the year 2006-07. The position of village connectivity of different categories is given in the following table. It is proposed to connect 1102 of villages of different categories during Eleventh Plan and 219 villages during Annual Plan 2007-08.

S. N.	Category of Villages	Total nos. of villages	Villages covered 31-03-06	Likely Achievement 2006-07	Eleventh Plan Target 2007-12	Annual Plan Target 2007-08
1.	Population more than 1500	663	638	-	25	5
2.	Population between 1000-1499	510	437	3	70	14
3.	Population between 500-999	1887	1356	24	507	100
4.	Population between 250-499	3554	2210	39	300	60
5.	Population between 0-249	9058	4871	70	200	40
	TOTAL	15672	9512	136	1102	219

Requirement

The guidelines of the Government of India are that villages having population above 250 be connected with all weather roads by the end of Year 2009. Additionally, in Uttarakhand the priority of up-grading the kutchha motor roads to paved roads and to convert the Light Vehicle Road to Motor road has to be integrated to the above National objectives. Thus, the

overall requirement of funds would be as follows. The funding of road construction & up gradation would partly be made by launching Externally Aided projects and by drawing upon the institutional financing sources.

(1) Nos. of villages, which shall remain unconnected

By the end of Tenth Plan having population 250 and above 1907 nos. required road length will be 9535 Km. @ 50 lakh/ km. = Rs. 476800.00 Lakh

(2) Kutcha Motor Roads to be converted to Paved Road,

Length up to the end of Tenth Plan 5058(4543+515) Km. @ 40 lakh/ km. = Rs. 202300.00 Lakh

(3) Light Vehicle Road be Converted to Motor Roads,

Length up to the end of Tenth Plan 2358 Km, @ 45 lakh/ km, = Rs. 106100.00 Lakh.

Total Requirement = Rs. 785200.00 Lakh

Objectives

As per the availability of funds the-Department has laid down following main objectives

:-

- To connect remaining unconnected villages having population more than 250 with motor roads.
- A sizable numbers of Kutcha roads to be brought to painted level.
- All Light Vehicle Roads to be converted to Motor Roads.
- Scheduling the road construction in such a manner so that the Survey, Land Acquisition, Clearance of forest and environmental formalities are completed before the commencement of the construction work so that the cost over run & time over run is avoided and construction takes Place in a time bound manner,.
- The needs of the accessibility of the villages lying in the remote areas, border areas and inaccessible reaches would be catered to by making provision for reliable bridle paths and tracks and also all weather bridges. This strategy would be integrated in the forth coming Road Policy of Uttarakhand.

Programmes for Eleventh Plan

By the end of Tenth Plan (2002-2007) Financial and Physical spill over of State and District Sector shall be as below: -

S. N.	Item Work	Unit	State Sector	District Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Financial spill over	Lakh	290800.00	35000.00	325800.00
2.	Physical spill over				
(1)	New const. Of Motor road	Km.	11100	1520	12620
(2)	Light Vehicle Road		30	25	55
(3)	Bridle Roads	Km.	40	-	40
	Total	Km.	14,078	1895	15973
3.	Reconst. of Motor roads.	Km.	4320	385	4705
4.	Bridges				
(i)	Motor Road	Nos.	274	40	314
(ii)	Bridle Road	Nos.	135	37	172

At a glance the Tenth Plan and Eleventh Plan position with Annual Plan of 2007-08 under different ongoing and proposed schemes are as shown in table below:-

(Financial – In lakh)

Name of Scheme	Tenth Plan Anticipated Expenditure (2002-07)		Eleventh Plan outlay (2007-12)	Annual Plan Outlay (2007-08)
	Financial	Physical	Physical	Physical
1- State Sector/ District sector (Including Pooled Housing) Roads and Bridges (Including TSP./SCSP)	138268.65	1- Const. Of (i) Motor Road 1874 km.	1- Const. Of (i) Motor Road 3000 km.	1- Const. Of (i) Motor Road 600 km.
(a) Chronic slip zone	152.01	(ii) Light Vehicle Road 344 Km.		
(b) Reconstruction of road damages through land slide and flood.	485.10	(iii) Bridle Road 26km	(ii) Bridle Road 60 km	(ii) Bridle Road 15 km
(c) Machine T& P	894.86	2244 Kms.	3060 Kms.	615 Kms.
		2. Reconstruction & Improvement of road 4109 kms	2. Reconstruction & Improvement of motor road 3000 kms	2. Reconstruction & Improvement of motor road 700 kms
		3. Construction of Bridges (i) Motor Bridge 243 Nos. (ii) Bridle Bridge 105 Nos.	3. Construction of Bridges (i) Motor Bridge 300 Nos. (ii) Bridle Bridge 200 Nos.	3. Construction of Bridges (i) Motor Bridge 60 Nos. (ii) Bridle Bridge 40 Nos.
Total :-	139800.62			

Name of Scheme	Financial	Physical	Physical	Physical
2. Central Road Fund	6151.00	Reconstruction & Improvement of motor road 350 kms	Reconstruction & Improvement of motor road 180 kms	Reconstruction & Improvement of motor road 40 kms
3. Economic Importance Scheme, 50% State share 50% Central share	563.96 563.96	Reconstruction & Improvement of motor road 82 kms	Reconstruction & Improvement of motor road 12 kms	Reconstruction & Improvement of motor road 3 kms
4. Inter State Connectivity Scheme	3855.42	Reconstruction & Improvement of motor road 112 kms	Reconstruction & Improvement of motor road 50 kms	Reconstruction & Improvement of motor road 8 kms
5. Externally Aided Projects (S/S) (ADB Loadn)	196.16	-	Reconstruction & Improvement of motor road 5400 kms	Reconstruction & Improvement of motor road 300 kms
TOTAL (2 TO 5)	11330.50	Reconstruction & Improvement of motor road 544 kms	Reconstruction & Improvement of motor road 5642 kms	Reconstruction & Improvement of motor road 351 kms
6. PWD & Pooled Hour Buildings	2540.24			
7. Land Acquisition	12198.66			
8. Maintenance of State & District Roads (Including Project Consultancy etc).	7916.80			
9. 12 th Finance Commission	8114.00			
10. Salary	11434.57			
GRAND TOTAL (1 TO 10)	193335.39			

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan

It is proposed to construct 410 kms. new roads, 300 kms. reconstruction and improvement and 60 nos. of bridges during the Eleventh Plan. During Annual Plan (2007-08) construction of 83 kms.new roads, 70 kms. reconstruction and improvement and 13 nos. of bridges is to be taken up.

Tribal Sub Plan

The proposed target for the Eleventh Plan is 300 kms. new construction of roads, 150 kms. reconstruction and improvement and 20 nos. of bridges and Annual Plan (2007-08) the target is 60 kms. new roads, 30 kms. reconstruction and improvement and 06 no. bridges.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

(A) Central Road Fund

50 works of Rs. 8302.00 lakh have been sanctioned by Central Government under this scheme with 100% cost to be borne by G.O.I. 27 works of improvement and upgrading of roads have been completed through Hot Mix Plant.

Provision of Road over Bridge in Dehradun City at Mokhampur is proposed to be taken in C.R.F. for which about Rs.6000.00 lakh will be required. This scheme will also be tapped for improvement of internal roads in important towns in the State

(B) Economic Importance Scheme

Under this scheme reconstruction and improvement of Almora-Ghat Motor Road has been completed.

(C) Inter State Connectivity Scheme

Under this scheme reconstruction and improvement of six roads estimated to cost Rs. 4503.00 lakh have been approved by the Centre. Three 3 Works have been completed. More projects during the Plan period will be taken up.

(D) Externally Aided Scheme

Improvement of State Highway, Major District Roads and Other Roads of the State are proposed to be taken under this project including construction of narrow and weak bridges. In Eleventh Plan 5400 kms. of reconstruction and improvement have been provided for.

(E) Additional Central Assistance Scheme

Four works of Rs. 3173.00 lakh were sanctioned by Central Govt. Out of which 3 works have been completed.

In Eleventh Plan period, 3060 kms. of new construction of road, 8642 kms. reconstruction & improvement and upgrading of roads, 300 nos. of motor bridges and 200 nos. of bridle bridges are proposed.

Similarly in the Annual Plan (2007-08), 615 kms. of new roads, 1011 kms. of reconstruction & improvement and upgrading of roads, 60 nos. of motor bridges and 40 nos. of bridle bridges are proposed

6.2 OTHER TRANSPORT SERVICES

Department of Transport

Role and Function of Transport Department

Road Transport plays an important role in the Economic, Tourism and Industrial development of any State. In newly formed Uttarakhand Transport Department is committed to make the transport sector more regular, efficient and safe in the interests of the public. Uttarakhand State has a vehicular population of nearly 7.50 lakh

Important works done by the department are as under:-

- Realization of Taxes from vehicles.
- Issuing of Driving License.

- Registration of Motor vehicles.
- Issuing of Permit to different types of commercial vehicles.
- Enforcement against the vehicle drivers/operators violating disobeying the provision of Motor Vehicle Act & Rules.
- Road Safety programmes.

Transport Department is providing direct employment opportunities to the people of Uttarakhand in SRTC & Transport Department as also Self Employment opportunities through issuance of permits to the vehicle owners. The activities done are as below:

- (i) Reorganization of Structure of Transport Department and creation of 816 posts.
- (ii) Reform of Uttarakhand Road Transport Corporation.
- (iii) Following works have been done by the Department to promote Self Employment
 - (a) Establishment of Private Motor Driving Training Schools.
 - (b) Establishment of Private Pollution Testing Stations.
 - (c) Establishment of Private Garages for repair and maintenance of vehicles.
 - (d) Issue of Permits of different type of vehicles.
 - (e) Issue of Driving and Conductors Licences of Commercial vehicles.

Significant Achievements

- In financial year 2003-04 five vehicles for enforcement staff and six set of Pollution Testing equipment were procured.
- An amount of Rs 200 lakh (in first phase) has been released to the construction agency for construction of Transport Commissioner's office building in financial year 2005-06. Provision of Rs 165 lakh has been made in financial year 2006-07.
- An amount of Rs 162.15 lakh (in first phase) has been released to the construction agency for the construction of Regional Transport office, Pauri and Asstt. Regional Transport Office, Udham Singh Nagar building in financial year 2005-06. Provision of Rs 410 lakh has been made in the financial year 2006-07 for the building of Regional Transport Office, Almora and Asstt. Regional Transport Office, Haridwar.
- The Driver's Training Institute is being established under the Road Safety scheme of Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport & Highways, Govt. of India. Spot and Land has been selected in Dehradun. Total estimated cost for Training School project is Rs 400 lakh. An amount of Rs 124.37 lakh has been released to the construction agency. Provision of Rs 200 lakh has been made in the financial year 2006-07. An MOU is being signed with M/s Maruti Udyog Limited for running the institute.
- Computerization of all the offices of Transport Department is in progress with the help of NIC and Hiltron on the basis of integrated software "VAHAN" and "SARATHI" prepared by NIC. Rs 4.91 crore has been sanctioned by IT department for back end computerization, out of which Rs 2.35 Crore has been released to Hiltron in Phase I. In first phase 08 offices out of 15 have been computerized and work has been started on the basis of "VAHAN" software.
- With a view to reducing barriers for trade and commerce, Joint Check post scheme is being implemented.
- Uttarakhand Transport Corporation (UTC) was set up on 31-10-2003 to ensure affordable and comfortable transport services to the people of Uttarakhand.
- UTC is plying mainly on Inter State routes. An amount of Rs 68 crore has been provided to UTC for purchase of new buses and construction of workshop. UTC has inducted 600

new buses in its fleet, out of which 40 are Hi-Tech Deluxe buses and 21 semi deluxe buses of small wheel base for hill routes.

Proposal for 11th Plan

The schemes introduced under 10th Five Year Plan are not yet complete. No changes and modifications are required in existing programs. Hence the existing schemes will spill over to 11th Five Year Plan. Besides these schemes, it is felt that overall image of the Transport Department can be improved by making transparency in functioning in areas like issuing driving licenses, registration and fitness of the vehicles.

Ongoing Schemes

- Under the new structure of the Department, one HQ along with 15 Regional/ Sub Regional Offices & 19 Check posts has been sanctioned and established in the state. Out of these presently Dehradun & Haldwani offices have their own buildings while budget provision has been made for Transport Commissioner office, Almora, Pauri, Udham Singhnagar and Haridwar office buildings in 10th Plan. A proposal has been made for construction of non-residential buildings of Transport Department in 11th Plan.
- The Driver's Training Institute is being established under the Road Safety scheme of Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport & Highway, Govt. of India. Construction of School is in progress. T.A.C. has been approved the construction of building and tracks for Rs 388 lakh, out of which Rs 324.375 has been sanctioned in 10th plan. Outlay for the remaining amount is needed.
- Compensation has to be given to land holders for construction of New B/G Rail line between Kiccha to Khatima.
- Compensation has to be paid to land holders construction of New B/G Rail line between Muzaffarnagar to Roorkee.

New Schemes

- Every year a number of accidents occur on the roads of Uttarakhand. Majority of the accidents occur due to driver related causes i.e. rash and negligent driving, error in judgment, over-speeding loss of driving control etc. all pointing to inadequacy of driving skills of local or outside drivers. Establishment of a drivers training institute in Dehradun under C.S.S. is in progress. To ensure the Training and retraining of drivers of vehicles in Kumaun Zone it is also proposed to establish a Drivers Training Institute at Haldwani in Kumaun Zone.
- To ensure the issuance of better and adequate quality of Driving Licences it is proposed to provide **Simulators** to all RTO/ARTO Offices for conducting driving test of applicants.
- Poor condition of vehicles is another reason for accidents in the hills. Complete checking is not possible due to lack of sufficient qualified personnel. Hence, establishment of automated & computerized testing lanes for testing of fitness of vehicles is proposed at Rishikesh initially. Further testing lanes may be established at RTO offices at Dehradun, Kotdwara(Pauri), Haldwani, Haridwar and Tanakpur. These will be set up on PPP basis.
- Presently available pollution testing equipments are workable for office purpose but for seek better results in enforcement work it is proposed to establish Remote Sensing Pollution Testing Units at Dehradun, Haldwani and Haridwar Districts.

- To strengthen the enforcement wing (Squads and Check posts), it is proposed to provide Alcometers, Speed Radar guns, Wireless, Video Camera, Tent, Luminous Jackets etc.
- Separate provision of **Alcometers and Speed Radar guns** to enforcement staff
- Mobile Phones under the scheme of Close User Group (C.U.G.) has been provided to all enforcement squads and check posts, but due to lack of network services in remote areas optional facility of **wireless system** is proposed for enforcement squads, so that directions/information may be transmitted at the earliest between field staff and head quarters. It is proposed to set up a wireless network connecting HQ to all 15 offices in the state. Plan has been vetted by Police HQ, Dehradun.
- During Yatra season different enforcement squads and check posts are posted on hill routes, It is proposed to provide them Tents and other related equipments for their temporary establishment.
- It is also proposed to provide motor cycles to PTS or ARI(T) along with one constable so that they can be utilized for enforcement in addition to RTO/ARTO (who are generally provided jeeps). 8 such squads are proposed in first phase.
- It has been felt that the Officials are not keen to work in hilly districts due to on-availability of residences. With regard to Transport Department, it is necessary to provide residential buildings for the officers/employees in all the districts, especially on Yatra Routes & other hilly districts such as Tehri, Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Rudraprayag, Pauri, Almora, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, Champawat etc. In these districts it is proposed to provide at least 01 residence for Officer, 04 residences for Class III and 02 residences for class IV employees.

Hence purchase of land for residential buildings and construction of residential buildings is proposed, for which an outlay of Rs 800 lakh has been being proposed.

- **Weigh in Motion Bridges** at all entry points to the State and at other strategic locations to enforce Supreme Court Judgment against Overloading (WP Civil 136/2003 delivered on November 5, 2005) is proposed. This will ensure better enforcement and avoid Contempt of the Hon'ble Court. (PPP Basis)
- Construction of Inter-State Bus Terminus at Haldwani, Haridwar, Rishikesh and Bus Terminals at other cities. These can be in PPP mode and have integrated facilities for inter-state, intra State and intra city travel. They would also have bays for taxis, maxis, autos, passenger conveniences, entertainment complex etc.
- Construction of Travelers Shelters on Hill Roads - In the hills, people have to travel long distances from the village to reach the main road. Construction of such shelters would protect the travelers from inclement weather and ease the hardship of the journey. Such shelters called Varsha Shalaka exist in Himachal Pradesh. Such a shelter would have a passenger resting area, a tea/coffee shop, and toilet facilities (on "user pays" basis). (Based on ad potential through electronic signboards on the walls of the shelter and the tea/coffee shop, this could be a model which could be replicated on PPP basis)
- To ensure the optimum utilization of Information Technology in Government Offices especially in those Offices which are engaged in public dealing, Transport department is gearing up to provide quick disposal of applicants, providing better services & transparency in public dealing through computerization. Hence the concept of Smart Card based Driving Licence and Vehicle Registration will be introduced with the help of Hiltron using "VAHAN" & "SARATHI" integrated software developed by NIC. Computerization of the department is being done through IT budget.

6.3 CIVIL AVIATION

Introduction

1. Expansion and up gradation of minimum infrastructure at State Govt.

Airstrips

The State Govt. is maintaining airstrips at Naini-Saini (Pithoragarh), Gaucher (Chamoli) and Chinyalisaur (Uttarkashi). In order to become functional the runways of these airstrips need to be extended, along with provision of their minimum basic facilities.

2. Acquisition of Additional Land and Payment of Compensation etc.,

During the 11th Five Year Plan it is proposed to construct new airports at Haridwar and Bageshwar besides creation of heliports/ helipads and extension of facilities at the existing airstrips, for which additional land has to be acquired.

3. Construction of New Airport/New Airstrips

Apart from construction of new airports at Haridwar and Bageshwar during the 11th Five Year Plan as intimated above, there is also a proposal for expansion of existing Naini-Saini airstrip at Pithoragarh for which an "Expression of Interest" will be issued during the coming financial year. Efforts are also being made to take up this scheme under PPP mode.

4. Construction of New Heliports/New Helipads

For promotion of civil Aviation and Tourism in Uttarakhand State it is proposed to construct new heliports/heliports at different places.

5. Establishment of an Aviation University / Academy etc.,

For promotion of civil aviation and for providing training in various technical areas of aviation it is proposed to establish an Aviation University/Academy during the Five Year Plan.

7 SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

7.1 UTTARAKHAND SPACE APPLICATION CENTRE

Uttarakhand Space Application Centre (U-SAC) formally came into existence on 21st September, 2005. The objective of the formation of this centre is to explore the potential of space technology in natural resource management, urbanization, crop and soil conservation, disaster management, water pollution studies, earth system sciences and other related areas. The ultimate objective of the establishment of this centre is to utilize the remote sensing, GIS & GPS technology in overall development of the state using latest state of the art technology for management of natural resources, develop plan to harness the resources on sustainable basis,

develop plan for studying earth system sciences with focus on glaciology, forest fires, landslides, earth quakes, and environment impact assessment.

The centre as the main nodal agency in using space technology for the development of this State, would establish three centres at Srinagar (Garhwal), Nainital (Kumaun) and Haridwar. The three centres would have the basic infrastructure for utilization of remote sensing, GIS & GPS technology by the different end users of the State. This would facilitate easy and instant access to this technology by various users at different level.

The centre has established a remote sensing and GIS lab for its day to day research and in-house activities. Two licenses each of ERDAS-Imagine 9.0, ARC-GIS and Mobile mapping GPS units have been installed in the lab. To make the centre a data repository for the state, digital forest cover map for the state has been procured from Forest Survey of India.

An important mandate of the centre is to extend the benefits of space technology to the students, researchers and faculty members of the colleges and universities of this State. Till date three training programmes - Two on Application of Remote Sensing & GIS technology and One on Global Positioning System and its Application have been successfully conducted by this centre for the officers of the State of Uttarakhand. The participants involved officers from State Forest Department, National Parks, Urban Development Directorate, Police Department, Universities of Garhwal & Kumaun, Uttaranchal Jal Sansthan and Pey jal Nigam.

7.2 UTTARAKHAND SCIENCE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH CENTRE (U-SERC)

The location of this centre would be at Ranibagh (Distt. Nainital). This has been registered under the Societies Registration Act, and has a Governing Council as well as an Executive Council. U-SERC will eventually seek the status of a Deemed University. The objectives of the centre are (a)- Research in frontier areas/ subjects of science and in matters having relevance to S&T development and environmental security of Uttarakhand, (b)- Supplement academic programmes of Universities and Colleges in the State, (c)- House regional sophisticated instrumentation centre and establish a library for the academic community of Uttarakhand, and (d)- Publish monographs and books. The apex body is the U-SERC society, supported by Governing Council, a Research Advisory and Coordination Committee and Executive Committee. The scientific activities will be supported by administrative and financial wings. The centre (U-SERC) seeks funds from the Govt. of Uttarakhand during the Eleventh Plan period to firmly establish itself, develop adequate infrastructural facilities in terms of residential, office, laboratory buildings for purchase of equipments, books and for the academic and support staff, etc. It is expected that gradually the

financial support sought from the State Government will reduce and concomitantly the financial support from the Central Government will enhance, beyond this Plan period.

State Biotechnology Programme

The State Biotechnology Programme was formally initiated in February, 2003 from the main building of the (Now Uttarakhand) Seeds and Tarai Development Corporation headquarters located at Haldi. Later on in December, 2003 it was shifted to Biotech Bhavan at Haldi. It aims to further the cause of spread of biotechnology education and research in the State Biotechnology Policy and to facilitate human resource development and to develop a framework for encouraging establishment of biotechnology-based industries for employment generation and economic development in the State.

8 GENERAL ECONOMICS SERVICES

8.1 THE PLANNING COMMISSION

The State has set up a State Planning Commission by integrating the Planning Directorate and the State Planning Commission under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister with a view to ensure proper planning, evaluation & monitoring of the Annual & the Five Year Plans. Although the establishment of State Planning Commission is under the non-plan, some centrally sponsored schemes and some State funded schemes are anchored in the Planning Department which are briefly given below:-

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(1) Backward District Initiative- Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana/ BRGF

This programme was launched by the Govt. of India in 2004-05 and Planning Department in the State has been made the nodal department for its coordination. Three districts namely Champawat, Tehri Garhwal and Chamoli from Uttaranchal have been selected under this programme and the work plans prepared by the State have been approved by the Planning commission. The first installment @ Rs. 750.00 lakh was released in March, 2005 which was made available to the districts. Up till now Rs. 30 crore each for Chamoli and Tehri Garhwal and Rs. 22.5 crore for Champawat has been received against the total of Rs. 45.00 crore plan for each selected district. After completion of RSVY district plan it will be subsumed under Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) as per decision of the Govt. of India Panchayats will prepare their own plan which will be included in the district plan. Govt. of India has assigned the responsibility of implementation of BRGF to Ministry of Panchayati Raj for smooth coordination of the Programme with three tier Panchayats. Accordingly it is proposed to

transfer the new BRGF programme to the Panchayati Raj Department in the State after completion of RSVY district plan.

(2) Border Area Development Programme (BADP)

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is part of the comprehensive approach of the Border Management with focus on socio-economic development of border areas and to promote a sense of security amongst the people living there.

The main objective of the programme is to meet the special development needs of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the international border. The schemes/Work like Primary/Middle/High School/ Intermediate college building (additional rooms)/ development of play fields/ provision of medical equipments of basic/ elementary/ construction of public toilets & bathroom/ construction of public irrigation (minor work) and public drainage facilities./ minor irrigation works/ soil conservation/ strengthening of existing roads (only links road)/ construction and strengthening of kutchra roads, link roads/ drinking water facility/ repair and maintenance of existing link roads/ construction of small bridges and roads/ construction of community centres/ rural sanitation/ anganwadies/ cultural centres/ community halls, filling the gaps in infrastructure, health, education, agriculture and allied sector and social sector are being undertaken under BADP. Priority is given to the villages/ habitations closer to the borderline.

The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) covers 9 blocks in 5 districts of State viz. Chamoli, Uttarkashi, Champawat, Udham Singh Nagar and Pithoragarh, sharing border with Nepal & China.

District wise Sanction & Expenditure as on 31st March, 2007 (Rs in lakh)

S. N.	Name of Districts	Total San. and Exp. 2000-01 & 2001-02 & 2002-03, 2003-04		Total San. and Exp. 2004-05		Total San. and Exp. 2005-06		Total San. and Exp. 2006-07		Grant San. and Exp.		Total and. (%)
		San.	Exp.	San.	Exp.	San.	Exp.	San.	Exp.	San.	Exp.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Pithoragarh	1020.28	1020.28	191.00	191.00	351.00	256.67	137.61		1699.89	1467.95	86.35
2.	Champawat	376.01	376.01	49.00	49.00	119.00	50.81	46.00		590.01	475.82	80.65
3.	U.S.Nagar	313.29	313.29	46.81	46.81	111.00	64.52	43.03		514.13	424.62	82.59
4.	Chamoli	381.73	381.73	69.89	69.89	156.00	87.84	60.84		668.46	539.46	80.70
5.	Uttarkashi	271.73	271.73	33.24	33.24	218.00	107.96	83.52		606.49	412.93	68.08
	Total	2363.04	2363.04	389.94	389.94	955.00	512.98	371.00		4078.98	3320.78	81.41

An amount of Rs. 10 crore which was sanctioned by Govt. of India on 24 March, 2005 is not included in the above table. The State Government has undertaken schemes in the following sectors- Electricity, Education & Sports, Medical Health, Water Supply, Fisheries, Horticulture, Agriculture, Soil Conservation, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation, Security, Transports, Tourism, Forest Rural Development, Industries, Infrastructure etc.,

From the total sum received, an amount of Rs. 4078.98 lakh has been released under BADP since the initiation of the program and a sum of Rs. 3320.78 lakh has been spent so far.

8.2 BHAGIRATHI RIVER VALLEY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

To oversee the formulation and execution of the sustainable development plan and proper management of River Valley up and down stream of Tehri Dam including its catchment and command areas the Bhagirathi River Valley Authority has been constituted by enacting the Uttarakhand River Valley (Development and Management) Act 2005. The Authority will also maintain water quality monitoring system, offer community facilities at various rural rehabilitation centres, besides carrying afforestation including planting such species that may provide sufficient fodder and income to local residents.

State Sector

Border Area Development Authority (BADA)

Government of Uttarakhand has notified the constitution of a Border Area Development Authority, to plan for the development of 29 blocks in the erstwhile (BADA) Border Districts: now comprising the districts Pithoragarh, Champawat, Chamoli, Rudraprayag and Uttarkashi. An amount of Rs. 25.92 crore has been sanctioned for the construction of residential houses (for teachers & doctors) in remote area in Financial Year 2005-06 against an outlay and budget of Rs. 28.00 crore. In addition to this Rs. 6.51 crore were also sanctioned for other development activities during 2004-05. An outlay of Rs. 28.00 crore was approved for the year 2006-07 which only Rs. 100.00 lakh released for construction of suspension bridge on Chanliganga in Joshimath block could not be released due to pending utilization of amount released earlier.

For the annual plan 2007-08 proposals of development of Raee lake, Pancheswar, Rameshwar and Chandika Ghats are under consideration. For which estimates have been prepared by the Irrigation Department.

Monitoring & Evaluation

During the 10th Five Year Plan huge investment has been made in roads, drinking water schemes, irrigation schemes, electrification schemes, various departmental buildings etc. For ensuring better utilization and quality control it is necessary to develop a strong and effective monitoring and evaluation system. It is proposed to conduct this work through independent agencies to avoid any bias.

Construction of Yojana Bhawan

It is proposed to construct Yojana Bhawan near Secretariat Campus at Dehradun for smooth coordination with other departments. The land for this purpose has already been purchased and construction of building is likely to start from this year.

Uttarakhand Venture Capital Fund (New Scheme)

Uttarakhand's main problem is lack of infrastructure. In the industries department, a small amount of Rs. 2000.00 lakh was allocated in 2006-07 to leverage it further for building infrastructure for the industries, which have been established here. The entrepreneurship development in Uttarakhand needs to be built up. The Govt. of India has provided a package of excise relief and income tax relief for the initial development of industrial areas on the pattern of Himachal. Himachal has enjoyed it earlier for 10 years and was extended along with new package for Uttaranchal.

In any case, seeing that such industrialization requires participation of Uttarakhand based/ Uttarakhand origin people, the State proposes to float Uttaranchal Venture Capital Fund (VCF).

It would be professionally managed with the Rs. 1000.00 lakh being leveraged with a professional company to reach close to Rs. 10000.00 lakh and would be area specific i.e. Uttarakhand and person specific (i.e. an Uttarakhandi).

It is proposed to have an arms length approach to this proposed Venture Capital Fund so as to ensure professionalism.

It would also have specificities of the region so as to encourage industrial growth, germane to the interiors of Uttarakhand such as horticulture producing regions in the Yamuna valley, Ganga valley or in the interiors of Kumaon.

Uttarakhand is known with that there is no dearth of talent in Uttarakhand but the unfortunate tragedy is that the talent of Uttarakhand has out-migrated and established themselves at other places. Thus Venture Capital Fund (VCF) is to encourage such human capital to come back to Uttarakhand as well to ensure local growth of industries beyond the plains of Haridwar, Dehradun & Udham Singh Nagar.

8.3 ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Directorate of Economics and Statistics General

Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) in the state has been established to strengthen the state statistical system and has been given two prime responsibilities; one to collect, compile, analyse and publish the development statistics, and second to monitor, evaluate and assess the impact of various developmental programmes that are being

implemented in the State. It also functions in close association with the national level statistical bodies, such as the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) and the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO). DES conducts the National Sample Surveys, Annual Surveys of Industries and prepares the State Income Estimates that reflect the macro economy of the State. Apart from this various specialized surveys and studies with support from various departments to examine the micro economy of the State are also conducted. Price and wage collection, collection of rates of building materials, income-expenditure of local bodies, publication of quality statistical reports etc is also done. The DES provides adequate statistical and planning support to its block and district level units especially in connection with the management of development statistics at these levels and preparing realistic decentralized plans. A unit within the DES has been created which monitors the Twenty Point Programmes at the State level.

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

(I) State Sector

Strengthening of the Directorate and Divisional Offices (On-going Scheme)

The Directorate of DES has been computerized in order to create and maintain a good and responsive database of the development activities in the State. This needs to be strengthened with establishment of LA and purchase of statistical software.

State-Level Statistical Publication (On-going Scheme)

Publications of the DES have been in great demanded by various departments organizations, institutions and research bodies in the past. In the light of this fact it is necessary to increase the quantity and the number of publications.

Payment for Specialized Services (On-going Scheme)

The Directorate needs to avail specialized services from external agencies and consultants on outsourced basis from time to time financial support is needed for this..

Purchase of Vehicle (On-going Scheme)

Two vehicles, one in each divisional office, need to be replaced in the year 2007-08.

Advance Training on Computers (New Scheme)

It is proposed to organize advance training on computers during 2007-08 for the staff engaged in the compilation and verification of the data. There are various statistical softwares already available in the market. As some of the statistical softwares will be purchased in the

reference year, it appears necessary to organize training programmes for the staff on these softwares.

(II) District Sector

Creation of New Posts (New Scheme)

In order to strengthen the DES as per the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission (NSC) a proposed for creation of 116 new posts is under consideration. An outlay of Rs. 636.40 lakh has been kept for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. However, creation of posts and procedures to fill them will take almost a year. Therefore only a taken amount of 0.01 lakh is proposed for the year 2007-08 is proposed under this new scheme.

Strengthening of the District Offices (On-going Scheme)

It is proposed to provide for the maintenance of internet connectivity at the district level offices of the DES, purchase/ replacement of furniture and fixture etc. The amount will be allocated to the districts in accordance with the demand-need raised by them from time-to-time.

Statistical Survey and Data Generation (New Scheme)

The GSDP estimation in the state is encountering gap of various rates and ratios, and the outcomes/results of various specialized surveys. Apart from this, statistics of various sectors are also missing, such as Tourism, Environment and Telecommunications etc. In order to fill these data gaps a new scheme is being proposed in the year 2007-08. Various surveys and sectors have been identified for their coverage in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The following two works are proposed to be undertaken in the year 2007-08:-

- 1- Agriculture Input Survey
- 2- Tourism Data Generation

8.4 TOURISM

Lying in the north of the vast and bountiful expanse of India, and cradled in the awesome beauty and calm serenity of the Stately Himalayas, Uttarakhand, the Devbhumi (Land of the Gods) has attracted tourists and pilgrims from the world over since time immemorial. Sacred pilgrims of different religions visit 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.

The unlimited tourism potential of Uttarakhand 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.

A- The Present

Expenditure on schemes for tourism development and promotion of tourism in Uttarakhand has progressively increased over the years. In the current Five Year Plan, approximately Rs. 20533 lakh have been spent (upto Nov., 06), but, clearly, even this has not been enough to develop and fully exploit the vast tourism potential of Uttarakhand. Some idea of the additional investments that will be required is provided by the fact that even now, during the year 2005, the number of tourists who visited Uttarakhand stood at about 163 lakh, whereas the total population of the State was merely about 84 lakh.

B-Strengths and Assets

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

Pilgrimage

Important Places of pilgrimage of different religions are located in Uttarakhand. Among these Badrinath, Kedarnath, Yamunotri, Gangotri, Haridwar, Hemkund Lokpal, Nanakmatta, Meetha-Reetha Sahib, Piran Kaliyar, Punyagiri are some of the best known. Many important religious yatras, of which Nanda Devi Raj Jat and Kailash Mansarovar Yatra are the most popular, also take Place in Uttarakhand. There are several other Places of pilgrimage like Panchbadri, Panchkedar, Panchprayag, Patal Bhuvaneshwar etc., which need to be developed on a priority basis. Statistics relating to tourists who have visited Char Dham in Uttarakhand during the past three years are as follows: -

Name of places	Tourist Arrivals (in lakh)		
	2003	2004	2005
Badrinath	5.80	5.01	5.66
Kedarnath	2.34	2.76	3.83
Gangotri	1.40	1.61	2.23
Yamunotri	0.78	1.02	1.69

Cultural Tourism

Uttarakhand has a rich and vibrant cultural heritage. 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.

Natural Beauty

The Queen of the Hills, Mussoorie, the Lake District of India - Nainital, Kausani, Pauri, Lansdowne, Ranikhet, Almora, Pithoragarh, Munsyari and many more attractive tourist destinations like Binsar are part of Uttarakhand.

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, Munsyari, Mundali), skating, water sports (in all the lakes and rivers in Uttaranchal) 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 in the world over.

Wildlife Tourism

Along with the world-famous Corbett National Park, Uttarakhand has several other breath taking destinations for Wildlife Tourism. These include the Rajaji National Park, Govind Pashu Vihar, Asan Barrage, Chilla, and Saptarishi Ashram, the last four being a delight for bird watchers.

Eco-Tourism

Uttarakhand has 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 manner that promotes awareness of environment and helps to maintain the fragile ecological balance.

Amusement and Leisure Tourism

The clean, fresh and invigorating environment makes Uttarakhand 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, Uttarakhand provides all that a tourist could possibly seek for amusement and leisure.

C- Performance During Tenth Five Year Plan

A total outlay of Rs. 30000.00 lakh had been earmarked during the Tenth Five Year Plan period (2002-2007). Approximately Rs. 22949.65 lakh will be utilized upto the end of the current financial year 2006-07.

During Tenth Five Year Plan period, 1170 locals were benefitted under "Vir Chandra Singh Garhwali Self Employment Scheme" upto Nov., 2006.

1806 bedded additional accommodation facility and 356 toilet seats were created upto Nov., 2006.

2. Vision

A-Tourism Administration and Management

The existing institutional arrangements need modernization and qualitative improvement. In doing so, it will be essential to provide the maximum involvement and participation of the private sector specialists and experts, and those concerned with the tourism trade and industry. It would also be essential to ensure coordination between different agencies involved in tourism development.

B-Augmentation of Infrastructure Facilities

Our main objective is to fully develop the vast tourism potential of Uttarakhand in a planned and integrated manner. In order to achieve this objective, top priority will need to be given to augment the infrastructure facilities for tourists and to mobilize resources for this purpose. Towards this end, special efforts will be required to encourage private sector participation in a big way. In order to attract tourists from all over the world, there is an urgent need to create efficient, modern and State-of-the-art infrastructure to cater to the specific needs of tourists of all categories.

C- Development of New Tourist Destinations

Apart from the pilgrimage centers, Uttarakhand has so far, been generally known for its "Hill Stations" such as Mussoorie and Nainital. A detailed Master Plan needs to be worked out for developing new tourist destinations around Haridwar, Mussoorie and Nainital. However, there are innumerable other destinations with immense potential such as New Tehri, together with vast Reservoir which shall come about on completion of the Tehri dam, Pithoragarh, Munsiyari, Pauri, Khirsu, Lansdowne and many others in the interiors, which can and need to be developed into attractive tourist hill destinations.

D- Private Sector Participation

There has been a dearth of participation and involvement of the private sector, particularly in the organized sector, in the development of tourism in Uttarakhand. There is need to promote and encourage private sector participation in the development of modern tourist facilities and infrastructure and management practices in the State.

E-Human Resources Development

Special arrangements and up-gradation of existing institutions and facilities will be necessary for developing tourism entrepreneurship and management capabilities and training in specialized services such as guides, porters, chefs, housekeeping, etc.

F- Winter / Year Round Tourism

Apart from its pollution free environs, Uttarakhand also provides clear skies and bright sunshine during the winter months, yet, tourism in Uttaranchal has so far been mainly confined to the summer months. Winter sports activities like skiing, ice-skating and ice-hockey, water sports, winter trekking etc. need to be promoted, publicized and advertised to attract tourists throughout the year.

G- Target Group Oriented Tourism Development

Apart from the general need to provide a clean and healthy environment at all tourist destinations, it would be essential to identify specific target groups and tourism activities and provide facilities according to their special requirements. For instance, the nature lover needs facilities which are quite different from those of a pilgrim. The challenge is to identify the needs of different categories of tourists and provide for them in a comprehensive and integrated manner.

H- Promotion of Tourism Oriented Handicrafts Industry and Cuisine

Souvenirs and cuisine are integral to tourism anywhere in the world. So also, in Uttarakhand, it will be essential to promote large scale production of souvenirs and artifacts based on the traditional arts and crafts of the region, and encourage a rich fare of high quality international, national and local cuisines.

3. Strategy

Aims and objectives for the 11th Five Year Plan

Tourism has the potential to become a main source of Uttarakhand's economy, and needs to be developed in a planned and time bound manner. Towards this end, the following thrust sectors have been identified: -

- Strengthening of institutional framework.

- Infrastructure development.
- Enhanced private sector participation.
- Mobilization of resources.
- Human resources Development.
- Publicity and marketing.
- Optimal development of Pilgrimage Tourism, Cultural Tourism, Nature and Eco-Tourism, Amusement and Leisure Tourism, Corporate Tourism, Adventure Tourism and promotion of Tourism oriented Handicrafts and Souvenir industry.

A- Institutional Framework

Constitution of A Tourism Development Board

The absence of a comprehensive policy and work plan has been one of the main reasons why the development of tourism in Uttarakhand has not proceeded as per expectations. There has also been lack of coordination among the various agencies connected with tourism. In this backdrop, high-level Tourism Development Board, replacing the existing Tourism Directorate has been established through appropriate legislation. The responsibilities of the Board are as under:

- Formulation of a Policy and Strategy for development of tourism in Uttarakhand.
- Preparation of plans and guidelines for developing and strengthening tourism related infrastructure in the State.
- Preparation of plans for various tourism segments and activities, identification and development of projects and ensuring their timely implementation.
- Establishment of standards / norms and framing of policy guidelines for various tourism activities.
- Formulation of a strategy for mobilizing private sector participation and investment in the tourism sector.

The Tourism Development Board is the highest body to advise the Government on all matters relating to tourism development in Uttarakhand. It shall also function as a Regulatory and Licensing Authority.

The Board is also developing single window clearance system. This will provide the following facilities: -

- All tourism related information.
- Sanctions for projects.
- Escort services for obtaining clearances and approvals from other departments.

Land and Building for Development of Infrastructure Facilities

- Land is being identified and Land Bank has been established for purposes of developing accommodation and other infrastructure facilities at important destinations and tourist spots along the pilgrimage routes. Land will be made available, on reasonable terms / price or as equity, by the State Government to private entrepreneurs for tourism schemes. Regulations will be separately framed for this purpose.

C- Private Sector Participation

Private sector participation in the tourism industry is of vital importance. Development of accommodation facilities for the different categories of tourists, tourist resorts, specialized food restaurants, facilities for adventure sports, amusement parks are some areas which provide attractive investment opportunities where private sector could play a vital role. For this, the following facilities will be provided: -

- New tourism units in the State will be allowed rebate / deferment facility in the payment of luxury tax for a period of five years from the date of commencement.
- The norms and procedures for determining luxury tax on hotels will be modified and simplified.
- New ropeways installed in the State will be exempt from the payment of entertainment tax for a period of five years from commencement.
- A Compounding Scheme will be made applicable for fixing the rate of entertainment tax on hotels showing programmes on the various channels through cable operators or dish antenna.
- New Amusement parks set up will be exempt from entertainment tax for a period a five yeas from the date of becoming fully operational. For this, standards will be specified to determine eligibility.
- Steps will be taken to provide beer-bar licenses to hotel units with attached restaurant facilities.
- To ensure increased participation of the private sector in the area of tourism a consultative mechanism will be established.

D- Package Tours / Tour-Travel Agencies

- With the objective of boosting tourist traffic to Uttarakhand and enriching the tourism products quality and content, attractive package tours will be developed and promoted, with the help of private sector tour operators and travel agencies, these will include air/ road / rail travel, boarding and lodging, excursions, site visits etc. These package tours will be specially promoted for the *Char Dham*, Nainital and Mussoorie sectors, and the Dehradun - Haridwar - Rishikesh Golden Triangle.
- A list of the accredited travel agencies will be prepared. Rules for accreditation will be simplified. Assistance of such accredited agencies will be sought to enlarge tourism business.

E- Augmenting Capital Investment in Tourism

- To develop infrastructure facilities in the tourism sector, it is proposed to invite domestic private sector investment, foreign investment as well as investment from non-resident Indians. Such capital investment is specially proposed for construction of star-category hotels, tourist-resorts, golf courses, large eco-parks, amusement parks, ropeways, children's parks and winter sports projects.
- In addition, efforts are being made to seek financial assistance from World Bank, Asian Development Bank and other international agencies.
- To ensure private capital investment and participation for the development of tourism, separate funds for tourism development will be established. Arrangements will also be made to mobilize finances for these funds through voluntary contributions from travel

trade representatives, industrialists and other establishments connected with tourism. For this a separate set of rules will also be framed.

F-Human Resource Development

High-Level Training Programmes

Diploma and degree training programmes are being conducted in the Hotel Management and Catering Institutes. Training institutes will be developed for specialized activities like adventure sports, aero-sports, water sports, etc.

Middle-Level Training Programmes

Arrangements will be made for tourism awareness programmes, and short-term training in specialized tourism related activities and services such as catering, fruit conservation, cookery, running paying guest facilities, managing S.T.D. equipped tourism information centers, handicrafts / souvenir related activities, guides and porters.

Special Training Programmes

- Special training programmes will be development for local women, and for the youth in areas like adventure sports trekking, etc. will be established with participation of the private sector as well as experts.
- Private sector involvement in training programmes and establishing training facilities will be encouraged.

G- Publicity and Tourism Marketing

- Posters, pamphlets, guide maps, U-Matic films and other tourism literature depicting the important tourism attractions in Uttarakhand will be produced and widely circulated.
- An Uttarakhand Tourism website will be launched and campaigns will be run in both print and electronic media. Apart from providing tourism related information, reservation facilities shall also be made available through the proposed website.
- Familiarization tours to tourist places in Uttarakhand will be organized from time to time for members of various sections of the tourism trade and industry, media persons, departmental officers / employees.
- Organisation and participation in, Tourism Conferences / Seminars, Travel and Trade Fairs on a regular basis will be encouraged.
- In order to give wide publicity to places of tourist interest in Uttarakhand, efforts will be made to promote film shooting in the region. Action will be taken to establish a Film City in this region and the necessary infrastructure for film shooting will be provided.
- Information Centres and other tourist facilities will be provided and developed at railheads and convenient points on highways in Uttarakhand.
- Tourism related signages will be developed at all important highways, airports and bus stands for the information and convenience of tourists.

H- Optimal Development of Tourism Related Activities

Pilgrimage Tourism

- Amendment in the relevant statutory framework will be considered with the aim of streamlining the institutional arrangements pertaining to the "Char Dham" pilgrimage, and improving the facilities for pilgrims.

- Accommodation and facilities along the pilgrimage routes will be augmented and upgraded in a phased and coordinated manner and a Master Plan will be drawn up for this purpose.
- Action will be taken for the integrated development of the less developed and lesser known pilgrimage sites such as Puyagiri, Patal Bhuvneshwar, Panchprayag, Panchbadri etc.
- Efforts will be made to develop integrated packages and facilities whereby pilgrims are also attracted to other tourism destinations in the area.

Cultural Tourism

The various fairs and festivals, traditional life styles and customs, dress and food habits of the people of Uttarakhand will be given wide publicity, so that tourists and visitors can get a chance to see and partake of the rich and varied culture of the region. Efforts will be made to develop the local fairs and festivals into tourism events and attractions. Action will also be taken for preservation of buildings and places of archaeological interest.

Nature & Eco-Tourism

- Botanical Gardens-cum Heritage Centres and Theme Parks will be established in order to highlight the biodiversity of Uttarakhand.
- Integrated Eco-Tourism projects will be developed and established and steps will be taken to promote eco-friendly tourism activities like Jungle Safaris, Nature Walks, Mountain treks, Camping, etc. in a manner that also promotes awareness and sensitivity towards environment conservation.
- Tree plantation as a tourism-linked activity will be given special attention. Action will be taken in a planned manner to deal with the problem of non-bio-degradable wastes. Intensive campaigns to regulate plastic waste will be launched with the assistance of the private sector and non-government organizations.
- The use of earthquake resistant technology and techniques in construction of buildings, and use of local materials will be promoted and encouraged.
- Special attention will be given to the aspect of carrying capacity while preparing tourism development plans.

Amusement Tourism

Action will be taken to develop projects for ropeways, amusement parks, golf courses, children's parks, lakes and ponds and generally augment entertainment facilities in Places of tourism interest.

Leisure Tourism

Uttarakhand has innumerable locations, which can serve as quiet retreats amidst exquisite natural beauty, for those seeking leisure away from the stresses of modern urban life. Special efforts will be made to develop leisure-oriented tourism spots including Health resorts, spa centres, yoga and meditation centers, herbal treatment and naturopathy centers etc. to attract such tourists.

Tourism Villages

Action is being taken for development and promotion of village tourism and tourist villages at different Places in the State. This would include development of basic facilities of clean and healthy food, comfortable accommodation for tourists in these villages. Together with mountain tourism activities in the surrounding areas, the historical traditions of the villagers, folk arts / culture and cuisine will be promoted as special attractions.

Corporate Tourism

Steps will be taken to develop the enormous potential in Uttarakhand for Corporate tourism. The private sector will be encouraged to participate in the establishment of high class Convention Centers and facilities for conferences, seminars, workshops business meets, etc.

Adventure Tourism

A major thrust will be given to the promotion and development of the adventure tourism activities in the State.

Development of Tourism Based Handicrafts (Souvenir) Industry

To encourage traditional handicrafts, rural handicraftsmen necessary training will be provided and craft bazaars craft villages will be setup and developed. Stalls will also be made available for marketing the crafted goods, especially during the various fairs and festivals. Besides, this space will be provided for crafts goods in the Tourism Department Hotels / Guesthouses for setting up Souvenir shops in order to showcase and market locally produced handicrafts.

4. Schemes Identified for Implementation During the 11th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08.

Based on the potential, strengths, assets and the challenges facing the tourism sector in Uttarakhand, the following schemes have been identified for implementation under District, State and Central sector schemes.

A- Central Sector Schemes

(a) State Share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes

An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh is being proposed as the State share for centrally sponsored schemes. Besides Rs. 2625.00 lakh is being proposed out of the total plan outlay as the Central share.

(b) Schemes under Recommendation of XII Finance Commission

Construction of Bathing Ghats, Parking and Beautification of Tourist Spots and various other construction works suggested by the Master Plans. For the above purposes Rs. 3500.00

lakh has been approved by Govt. of India out of this Rs. 875.00 lakh has already been sanctioned. Hence Rs. 2625.00 lakh is required under this Five Year Plan.

B- State Sector Schemes

(a) Establishment of The Uttaranchal Tourism Development Board (UTDB)

In order to meet the various challenges facing the tourism sector in Uttarakhand in a planned, coordinated and time bound manner, the Uttaranchal Tourism Development Board (UTDB) has been set up through an Act of the State Legislature. The Uttaranchal Tourism Development Board shall be the highest body to advise the Government on all matters relating to tourism in Uttarakhand. It shall also function as a regulatory and licensing authority. The Uttaranchal. In order to facilitate the speedy and hassle free clearance of tourism projects, a Facilitation Cell will also be set up in the Uttaranchal Tourism Development Board.

Upgradation of existing Information centres at Haridwar, Kathgodam, Mussoorie, Rishikesh, Srinagar etc. and establishment of new Information centres at Ramnagar, Kashipur, Haldwani, Kotdwar will be undertaken. At present, these Information centres will be established within the premises of existing tourist rest houses in the State. With respect to Kolkata, Mumbai, Bangalore and Chennai, efforts will be made to enter into agreements with State Tourism Corporations for providing space and other facilities.

(b) Construction/Upgradation of Accommodation

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

(c) Development of Tourist Spots

Uttarakhand is famous for pilgrimage tourism and one of the main attractions is the Char Dham located in the State. It is estimated that close to 15 lakh pilgrims visit the Char Dham annually and the numbers are expected to increase. Hence, it is of the utmost importance to upgrade facilities and improve the conditions of roads, lighting arrangements, drinking water, toilets, sewerage, further, strengthening of medical and telecommunication facilities, enroot the Char Dham as well as lesser known yatra destinations such as Chota Kailash, Purnagiri Adibadri etc also needs to be undertaken. Apart from these development of tourism villages, tourist destinations, handicrafts and souvenirs, nature and eco-tourism, amusement tourism, leisure tourism, adventure tourism (tracking, water sports etc.), winter sports centres, aero sports, and rescue organization etc. will be under taken in phase manner. Wayside amenities are proposed to be setup at short distances on the entire Char Dham Yatra routes starting from

Haridwar. Improvement of air strips, better connectivity by rail and roads and development of Haridwar as a gateway city of Uttarakhand.

Other Construction Works

It is proposed to undertake construction & maintenance of departmental buildings (office buildings, staff quarters etc.).

Publicity /Tourism Marketing/Corporate Tourism

The immense tourism potential of Uttarakhand has remained largely untapped and one of the primary reasons for this is the 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.

Steps will be taken to develop the enormous potential in Uttarakhand for corporate tourism, particularly in the golden triangle of Haridwar, Rishikesh and Dehradun. Even though the private sector will be encouraged to participate in the creation of high-class convention centers and facilities for conferences, seminars, workshops, business meets etc., the State Government would need to develop provide some basic inputs like land, approach road, power etc.

Cultural / Grants/Fairs & Festival

Uttarakhand has a rich and vibrant cultural heritage. Hence, cultural tourism would be given special focus with the organization of 5-6 major cultural events annually. The various fairs and festivals, traditional life styles and customs, dress and food habits of the people of Uttarakhand will be given wide publicity, so that tourists and visitors can get a chance to see and partake of the rich and varied culture of the region. Efforts will be made to develop the local fairs and festivals into tourism events and attractions. Financial assistance is provided to about 200 fairs & festivals every year. Some of the famous fairs include Piran Kaliyar Urs (Haridwar), Garhwal Mela (Gaucher Distt. Chamoli), Uttarayani Mela (Begeshwar), Purnagiri Mela (Champawat), Autumn Festival at Mussoorie, Nainital etc.

Human Resource Development Scheme (Development of Adventure Activities)

Training programmes for various adventure activities will be developed specially for local women, and for the youth with participation of the private sector as well as experts. Apart from this various adventure and rescue equipments will be purchased.

Private sector involvement in training programmes and establishing training facilities will be encouraged.

Veer Chandra Singh Garhwali Self Employment Scheme

In order to provide self employment opportunities for local residents and encourage maximum participation for the host community in the tourism sector, this scheme was started in June, 2002. Under this scheme State Assistance of 25% of the project cost upto a maximum of Rs. 3.75 lakh is being provided. Projects under this scheme include fast food centres, setting up retail outlets for local handicrafts, plying of buses and taxies, provision of equipment of adventure sports, establishing small motel like residential accommodation, setting up tourism information centres with PCOs/restaurants, tented residential facilities, motor garages etc.

Establishment of Land Bank

In order to provide land to the private investors for purposes of developing accommodation and other infrastructure facilities at important destinations and tourist spots and along the pilgrimage routes land bank has been established in the State.

C- District Sector Schemes

Development of Tourism Destinations/Spots

Various tourism Places which will be identified by the district level authorities to attract tourists in this area will be developed. Development of various lesser known Yatras like Chhota Kailash, Puniyagiri, Adibadri, Lakha Mandal, Piran Kaliar etc. will also be taken up.

Basic Training for Various Adventure Activities Organized by OSD Adventure Tourism / District Adventure Sports Officer

Basic adventure training will be provided to local youths for their self-employment during XI Five Year Plan period.

Development Under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan (Under Outlay of Social Welfare Department)

a) Special Component Plan

Under district sector various infrastructure facilities like drinking water, beautification, sewerage, electricity, road connectivity etc. at scheduled caste majority areas for whole State will be developed on the recommendations of District Planning Committees. Also major infrastructure projects will be taken up under State sector.

b) Tribal Sub Plan

Various infrastructural facilities like drinking water, sewerage, beautifications, electricity, road connectivity etc. in tribal areas will be taken up under this scheme.

8.5 FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

1- Construction of Internal and Base Godown in Uttarakhand

- To provide sufficient food to all citizens is the main duty & responsibility of any welfare State.
- At present the population of Uttaranchal is about 84 lakh with 22 lakh ration cardholders.
- The schemes of Govt. of India to provide food to all citizens like APL,BPL, AAY, ANNAPURNA YOJNA,MDM,SGRY etc. are in existence Uttaranchal also.
- At present in TPDS the annual requirement/consumption of rice, wheat & sugar of the state is more than 3.00 lac M.T.
- The owners of private godowns do not fulfill the required terms & conditions of ideal godowns, because private godowns if at all available are not built scientifically and hence are not suitable for food grain storage.
- The total available storage capacity of the godowns in the State is about 93 thousand M.T. which is not sufficient for the food requirement of the State. According to food requirement there should be minimum 3.00 lakh M.T. storage capacity in the State.
- Uttaranchal is a hill state. Near by 60% population of the state live in remote hill region. For their food needs, the people of state depend mostly on central Govt. food programme.
- Due to the difficult geographical conditions there is always fear of natural calamities like earthquake, landslide, heavy snowfall, cloudbursts etc. In such condition the roads can be blocked at any time. So, there should be sufficient food storage capacity in every sub division and blockhead quarter of the State to ensure uninterrupted supply of food grain in such natural calamities.
- The construction of four base godowns with total storage capacity of 37000 M.T., 28 internal godowns in district sector and 64 internal godowns in state sector scheme in which TSP 14 Godowns, SCSP 07 Godowns with a total storage capacity of 1,04,363 M.T. is proposed.

2- Construction of Departmental building for the office of Commissioner, Food & Civil Supplies Department, Uttarakhand

- Since Uttarakhand came into existence it became necessary on the part of the Food Department to re-organize its structure. For the smooth factoring of the department it was considered essential to establish the Food Commissioner Office in the State.
- For this purpose building for the Food Commissioner Office was hired on 01-02-2002. The department has four wings namely-Marketing Wing, Supply Wing, Accounts Wing & Weights & Measurement Wing. Suitable space for housing all the wings other has not been found.
- To ensure proper and effective functioning of the Food Commissioner Office it is felt essential to establish and equip the office with necessary facilities. For this purpose in addition to the present functioning wings in Food Commissioner Office following additional cells as Food Cell, Legal Cell & a well equipped laboratory to test the quality of food grains have to be established at the earliest,
- Keeping this in view a building having appropriate and sufficient space is required. Since a building with such sufficient space is not available in the Dehradun city area, it has become necessary to construct own departmental building for this purpose.
- Since district and regional offices of the Food Department in Dehradun are being run in hired buildings, it would be more appropriate to construct a building where all the

district and regional offices of the Food Department can be located. This will not only facilitate the internal working of department but will also minimize the extra burden on Govt. exchequer.

- In this regard it is worth mentioning that the Food Department at present has its own land with sufficient space at two places namely (1) At Tehsil Chowk (a prime place where D.S.O. & Weight
- Measurement office is functioning at present) (2) At Transportnagar (where Food Department has its own godown)
- It is proposed to construct a Khadya Bhawan comprising at least 50 rooms, meeting hall, laboratories and parking lot for vehicles for the office of Food Commissioner and all the district and regional department offices at Tehsils Chowk.

Distribution of Gas connection in Rural Hill Area

In Rural Hill the wood is used for kitchen fuel which put a lot of pressure on forest and environment on the one hand and adds to the drudgery of Women Folk in collecting the fuel which is further compounded by the forest conservation laws. In order to reduce the pressure on forest land and the drudgery of Women Folk it is proposed to supply free Gas Connection to the people of the rural hills. This program is proposed to be launched in a Mission Mode for which an outlay of Rs. 800 lakh is being proposed. Further funds will be managed from Mahila Samakhi Vikas Yojana, BADA etc.

9 SOCIAL SERVICES

9.1 BASIC AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Education

Education continues to evolve diversify and extend its reach and coverage. Since the formation of new State, the Government of Uttarakhand has been striving for expansion and access of educational facilities to every nook and corner of the State. A significant progress has been made in raising the literacy levels of the State. The State with eight and half million-population stands at the 14th place in the country in literacy. The schemes of universalisation of elementary education and efforts made under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan Programme have further improved the position of the State.

Massive community mobilization for implementation and execution of various components of SSA like opening of Primary schools, alternative schooling facilities, construction of buildings, appointment of teachers, distribution of text books, upgradation of teaching learning equipments, enrollment, retention divers teachers training and participation of community has resulted in significant improvement of literacy and Education levels in the State. The success of SSA has created an unprecedented demand of secondary education in the State.

Progress and Achievements During 10th Five-Year Plan

Department of Education has successively achieved its targets and even exceeded them during the 10th Five Year Plan. It is essential to take stock of the progress and achievements during 10th Five Year Plan before framing 11th Five Year Plan.

Basic Education

Elementary education remained a priority sector during the 10th Five Year Plan. New primary schools have been opened in unserved areas of the State. Adequate numbers of EGS and AIE centers have been opened in far-flung and small habitations. The Gross Access Ratio (schooling facility per habitation) is reduced to 1:1.02 i.e. 98% habitations of the State have been covered with primary schooling facility. A sufficient number of upper primary schools have been opened in the State so that the ratio of primary school to per upper primary reached to 1:2.64. Year wise progress of the opening of the schools in the 10th Five Year Plan is as follows:-

School	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total
Primary School	81	194	64	140	223	702
EGS/AIE	135	275	382	533	324	1649
Upper Primary School	158	228	67	74	253	780

In the area community mobilization 7220 village education committees have been formed; 32778 members of 6212 village education committees have been trained. 19306 disabled children have been enrolled in schools through a special drive. This campaign has raised net enrollment at primary level from 90.57% to 97.55%. The growth in enrollment at primary and upper primary level is as follows:-

S N	Year	Total Population			School Going			Out of School		
		6-11	11-14	Total	6-11	11-14	Total	6-11	11-14	Total
1	2002-03	1082133	529232	1611365	1047798	489440	1537238	34335	39792	74127
2	2003-04	1070602	526282	1596884	1056760	512342	1569102	13842	13940	27782
3	2004-05	1153490	601125	1754615	1149792	596049	1745841	3698	5076	8774
4	2005-06	1190545	634399	1824944	1188835	631766	1820601	1710	2633	4343
5	2006-07	1188679	646425	1835104	1187331	644369	1831700	1348	2056	3404

Dropout ratio has been reduced from 15% to 0.90% at primary level and 21% to 0.87% at upper primary level since 2002. Transition rate from primary level to upper primary level increased up to 98.20 percent

State Government filled up the vacant posts of 3250 basic teachers by posting of 385 regular and 2865 Para teachers against vacant posts in existing and newly opened schools.. Teacher pupil ratio is 1:27 at primary level and 1: 23 at upper primary level, which will result in good quality of education.

To minimize the gender gap and promote the education of girls belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, backward classes and first generation learner families. **13 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Avasiya Vidyalays** have been established in the low female literacy blocks of 12 Districts. 574 girls have been enrolled in these 13 schools.

A State institute of Educational Management and Training is being established for educational planning training, and development. It will fulfill the gap in management of elementary education in the State.

9.2 SECONDARY EDUCATION

The success of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has created increased demand for secondary education. An average annual increase of 16800 students is estimated. To accommodate this demand at least 560 new sections and 840 teachers will be required in existing Secondary Schools. 603 new High school & 308 Inter colleges have been established in unserved and far-flung areas against the proposed target of 95 High school and 95 Inter colleges during the 10th Five Year Plan period. Simultaneously 20 new Girls High Schools have been opened in unserved development blocks for promotion of girls' education. The details are as follows:-

School	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total
High School	5	120	5	168	305	603
Intermediate Colleges	3	79	3	109	114	308

Vacant posts of teachers and Para teachers in existing and newly opened schools have been filled up as per the details given below-

The State is focusing on Computer and Science education. 1030 Government and 280 Government aided secondary schools have been provided with computers against the target of 480 for the 10th plan. To promote science education in secondary schools an amount of Rs 99.53 lakh has been disbursed for science kits and equipments to 269 High Schools Rs. 800.00 lakh was disbursed in financial year 2005-06 for construction of laboratories in 146

Government Secondary Schools. An amount of Rs. 2000 lakh has been allocated in financial year 2006-07.

With the objective of developing scientific attitude among students the State Government started a new programme U-probe (Uttarakhand- Participation of youth in real time observation in education) in 100 secondary schools with the technical assistance of Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India. Similarly for the real time seismic observation a pilot project HIMSELP is started in 39 Government Secondary Schools with the technical assistance of Wadia Instituted of Himalyan Geology.

In consonance with the National Policy of Education 1986 for providing areas with equality and social justice, the Govt. of Uttarakhand launched the programme of establishing Rajeev Gandhi Navodaya Vidhyalayas in each district. These institutions are co-educational and residential in nature and 75 % of seats are reserved for children from rural areas and 50% seats for girls. Children are provided with free boarding, lodging facilities, uniforms and text books. So far in seven districts namely Deharadun, Haridwar, Champawat, Pithoragarh, Nainital, Pauri and Almora these vidhyalaya have started functioning.

Secondary school teacher training is an area of concern for the State. Now MHRD has agreed to the establishment of college of teacher education (CTE) and Institute of Advance Studies in Education (IASE) in the State.

Aims and Objectives of 11th Five-Year Plan

Vision

Education has a specific role of reflecting the changing aspirations of the society and paving the way for peace, progress and socio-economic development. It is a unique investment for the prosperity and growth of the society.

The State is committed to ensure 100% coverage of elementary Education during the 11th Five Year Plan in accordance with Jomtian Declaration. Elementary education will be taken care through the aims and objects framed under SSA.

The literacy rate of Uttarakhand was 72% as per census 2001. Which is higher than the national average. It is targeted to reach 95% with a tri-fold strategy (a) 100% enrolment, (b) 100% retention and (c) Continuing Education Programme at the end of the 11th Plan.

Objectives

Constitution of India has a Directive Principle for providing free and compulsory primary education for all children between 6 to 14 years of age. The Education Department has,

therefore, set out for itself the following objectives in order to achieve the said national commitment: -

- To provide all the children in the 6 to 14 age group cent percent access to school, for which a time bound programme SSA is being implemented
- To encourage these enrolled children to continue further to senior basic classes to complete their basic education (up to class VIII) by the year 2010, with the aim that the incidence of drop out after Class V could be reduced to the lowest possible level.

Strategy

(A) In order to achieve the objectives of access & enrolment set out in the policy document, the following measures will be taken: -

- 1) In unserved areas new primary schools (or junior basic school) or Education Guarantee Center within one kilometer will be ensured.
- 2) Either one new senior basic school will be opened at every 3 km. (over two or three primary schools) or one of the primary schools will be upgraded to senior basic level in the unserved area.
- 3) In such areas where new primary schools can't be opened for some reason, an Alternative Education Centre (AEC) will be opened.

(B) with a view to achieve qualitative improvement in educational standards at school level following steps are proposed-

- 1) Funds shall be released as grants to the schools so that teachers could prepare, use, and demonstrate adequate teaching materials to make learning more interesting, effective and enduring.
- 2) Refresher courses, reorientation-training programmes for the teachers will be undertaken. Such training programmes will be organized at Panchayat, Block, and District levels.
 1. To provide access to Secondary education in un-served areas through School mapping and micro-planning;
 2. Maximum transition from elementary to secondary education.
 3. Promotion of girls' education.
 4. Quality education through information technologies.
 5. Special Educational Arrangements for the rural poor talents by opening Rajiv Gandhi Navoday Vidyalayas;
 6. Improvement in infrastructure facilities;
 7. Improve teachers' competency by providing in-service and IT training;
 8. Rationalisation of teachers' distribution.
 9. Extension of computer aided learning.
 10. Overall improvement in curricula, teaching practices and evaluation methodology.

Organizational Pattern

Department of Education has a unified structure covering basic education, secondary education. State Council of Educational Research and Training, Uttarakhand Board of School Education and Exams, all working under one umbrella of Directorate of School Education. The project for universalisation of elementary education, SSA and Literacy Mission is running under Uttarakhand Sabhi key Liye Shiksha Parishad.

11th Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 Proposals

Various new schemes along with ongoing scheme are proposed for the Financial Year 2007-08 as well as 11th Five Year Plan, details of which are as follows: -

Basic Education

Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan is running in the State for expansion of elementary education in the State. Now the State Government shall concentrate on putting intensive efforts for addressing the quality aspect of education. This will increase the retention as well as transition of students of primary to upper primary level

Two Centrally Sponsored scheme, SSA and National Literacy Programme are being proposed as continuing schemes. As Government of India pays 50% of conversion and monitoring cost, Mid-Day-meal Scheme is also proposed under Centrally Sponsored schemes.

Since primary and upper primary schools are being taken under SSA and with unification of Primary and Secondary education, as recommended by Kothari commission, establishment has been shifted to secondary education, so that, no scheme is proposed in District plan for basic education.

District Primary Education Programme-III, an externally aided project has come to an end in March 2006. Programmes running under DPEP, like BRC, CRC, ECCE centers and teacher training will be continued in Non-plan as State liability.

1- Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Cooked food under Mid-Day Meal is being provided in all Government Primary Schools of the State benefiting about 8 lakh students. Mother of a student from BPL family is deputed for cooking food in school, called Bhojan Mata. The concept of Bhojan Mata has been appreciated nationally. It would be worth while to cite that no case of food adulteration or contamination has been reported in the State.

SMC's (School Management Committees) have developed different menus depending on local availability of seasonal vegetables. In addition to cooked food, fruits are also being provided to the students.

Conversion cost has been raised to Rs. 2.50 per child per day and GOI has agreed to provide 50% conversion cost and management expenses an enhanced.

2- National Literacy Mission (CSS)

Literacy is the foremost factor contributing directly to human resource development and quality of life. Literacy in Uttarakhand is higher than the national rate.

Total literacy campaign has been successfully implemented in all 13 district of the State. Now post literacy programme and Continuing Education programme are running at various levels in the districts. In Continuing Education programme after completion of three years 50 percent expenditure is to be borne by the State Government.

Gender gap of 24% in male and female literacy is still an issue to be addressed. Programme for residual illiterates is proposed for focused interventions in cities and farthest habilitation to bridge the gender gap and to achieve the target of total literacy. A project of Rs. 497.50 lakh of PRI is submitted to MHRD. According to the guidelines of GOI Rs. 165.83 lakh will be shared by State Government.

This is a centrally sponsored scheme and central share is directly provided to districts by Government of India directly.

State Sector

1- Free Text Books for All Children

To encourage enrolment at the elementary level for universalisation of elementary education all girls and boys belonging to SC and ST categories studying in Parishadiya Primary, Upper Primary Government and aided schools are being provided free textbooks under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan. State Government has decided to further extend the benefit of this scheme to rest of boys and girls of general categories enrolled in classes 1-8. Accordingly, a provision for providing free textbooks to general category boys studying in class I to class VIII is proposed.

2- Honorarium for Shiksha Bandhus

This scheme was launched for providing 2000 Para teachers at fixed honorarium of Rs. 6000 per month against the vacant posts in government secondary schools. Once the vacant posts are gradually filled up by regular teachers the the Shiksha Bandhus will be replaced.

3- Honorarium for Shiksha Mitras

State Government started the scheme of Shiksha Mitra to meet out the shortage of teachers of primary level in remote and far-flung areas of the State. Under this scheme 3400 Shiksha Mitras are targeted to be deputed against the vacancies with an honorarium of Rs. 4000 per month for a period of ten months.

4- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

Basic education in the State has its reach in almost every village with a network of basic schools. To strengthen the existing educational facilities, to universalise elementary education and uplift achievement level of education Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan, a centrally sponsored scheme is running in all the districts of State. 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 are under taken under SSA. Besides this, Block Resource Centers, Cluster Resource Centers are also to be constructed for teachers training and other academic programmes. Drinking water and toilet facilities will also be made available. In addition to this school buildings will be repaired and boundary wall of schools will also be constructed.

13 KGBV have been opened in low women literacy Blocks of 12 districts and 9 new KGBV are proposed to be opened in the 11th Five Year Plan. Training expenses of SIEMAT are also proposed in this scheme as it is a prior decision.

SSA is 75 % centrally sponsored scheme but according to the SSA document the scheme will continue on the basis of 50-50 sharing in 11th Five Year Plan period.

5-Transportation of Food Grain under World Food Programme

In accordance with Article -III of the operational contract signed on 9th June 2003 between G.O.I. and World Food Programme, and the State Government of Uttarakhand a collaborative scheme was launched for providing India Mix, a nutritional supplement in form of biscuits, under WFP to the students of primary schools. This scheme is functional in two districts of Chamoli and Uttarkashi selected by Government of India.

The food items are provided free of cost to the State Government by WFP. The food items are transported from State headquarters to schools via districts and blocks and transportation cost is borne by the State Government.

SCP/TSP

1- Maintenance of Primary Schools Under SCP

In Uttarakhand there are 3724 habitations with more than 50% scheduled caste population and minimum 300 populations. Out of these 3002 habitations have a primary school and 1481 have a upper primary school within 1KM reach. It is estimated that, 1345 schools need immediate repairing, boundary wall, a kitchen shed for Mid-day-meal. A project of Rs. 5000.00 lakh is agreed by Social welfare Department for this purpose. Rs. 2754.68 lakh is anticipated to be released in financial year 2006-07.

2- Maintenance of Elementary Schools Under TSP

There are 351 habitations was more than 50% schedule Tribe population, which qualify under the norm of minimum 300 population. There are 344 primary and 169 upper primary schools in these habitations. It is estimated that, 154 schools need immediate repairing, boundary wall, a kitchen shed for Mid-day-meal. An outlay of Rs. 125.00 lakh is proposed for the said purpose in financial year 2007-08 and Rs.325.00 lakh for Eleventh Five Year Plan period.

1- Inclusion of New Subjects /Additional Sections

Considering the increasing number of students seeking admissions at high school and intermediate levels, new sections will have to be opened in many of the schools and colleges. Besides new subjects of conventional streams, new subject of Agriculture is proposed to be introduced in at least one Govt. school of 95 blocks of the State.

2- Opening of New High Schools and Up-Gradation of Senior Basic Schools

Overall transition rate from upper primary to high school is 97% which is quite high even though some students remained out of school for lack of Secondary School. Keeping in view the educational needs of the community, 95 New schools are proposed to be opened during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

3- Edusat

Distance education programme is proposed to be launched in the State through Edusat. Apparatus and Linking facilities are provided by ISRO. State government will establish studio and study centers form its budget.

4- Computer Education in Schools

Computer education has opened new vistas for future. and therefore, become an essential part of the educational programmes at school level. All Government High Schools and Government Intermediate Colleges of the State have been computerized so far. In the financial year 2007-08, an amount of Rs 750.00 lakh is likely to be spent on this, covering 304 newly opened High schools under the scheme. Each school will be provided one computer room, computer equipment and honorarium for visiting faculty. Schools already covered under the scheme will further be provided additional facilities according to the technological requirements and increase in enrollment.

5- Opening of New Secondary Schools

There are some specific areas in the State where there is no High Secondary School. They require and fulfill the norms of opening a full intermediate college. Schools are also

required in Tribal or Scheduled caste majority areas. 4 the scheme of opening new secondary schools is thus proposed.

6- Up-Gradation of High Schools into Intermediate Colleges

308 high schools have been up-graded to intermediate colleges catering to the increased need of higher secondary education. A target of upgrading 95 new well-equipped high schools to intermediate colleges has been set for the 11th Five Year Plan 2007-12.

7- Grant for Establishment of Rajiv Gandhi Navodaya Vidyalaya

In consonance with National Policy of Education 1986 for providing access with equality and social justice, the State has launched the programme of establishing Rajeev Gandhi Navodaya Vidyalayas, one in each district. These institutions are co-educational and residential in nature. 75% of seats are for children from rural areas 50% seats are exclusively reserve for girls. Children are provided with boarding, lodging facilities, uniforms and text books free of cost. So far in seven districts namely Dehradun, Haridwar, Champawat, Pithoragarh, Nainital, Pauri and Almora these Vidyalayas is functioning; 3 new Vidyalayas are anticipated to be opened in the current year and 3 will be established in 2007-08.

8- SCERT

Education needs continuous research and development for which State Council for Education Research and Training has been established in the State.

SCERT undertakes a wide range of academic activities to improve the quality of education both at the elementary and secondary stages of schooling. The SCERT is also involved in SSA activities and helping the BRCs, CRCs in making them vibrant through training of their staff and developing guidance materials and training modules for them.

For improving the quality of education an agreement has been signed with IGNOU which imparts training through distance learning mode in collaboration with SCERT.

9- Special Facilities for Girls

Lack of basic facilities for girls' in co-educational aided schools in the rural areas very often affects the enrollment of girls in such schools. It would therefore be, worthwhile to equip these schools with some basic needs such as separate toilets, common rooms etc. for the girls.

10- Inclusion of New Sections and Recognition of Subjects in Aided Secondary Schools

New sections and subjects are proposed to be recognized in view of increase of student strength in some aided secondary schools.

11- Grant- in-Aid to Private Unaided Schools

For promoting public-private participation in management of education, State Government sanctioned Grant-in-aid to 84 secondary schools and also agrees to provide one time grant to 21 private secondary schools.

12- RIMC

An outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh is being proposed in the financial year 2007-08 for sharing expenditure on conduct of entrance exam.

13- Science Equipment and Furniture

Necessary science equipments and furniture is being provided to the schools for furthering quality education

14- Sports Scholar Ship

Students placed first, second and third in the national meets and international meets are rewarded with scholar ship by the State government to assist them to complete their secondary education with sports. A monthly scholarship of Rs. 500, Rs. 400 and Rs. 300 is provided to students standing first second and third respectively.

15- Sainik School Ghorakhal

State government provides fund for building construction and maintenance of water supply to the Sainik School Ghorakhal, the only army school of the State.

16- NCC

State Government is committed bearing its share funds of NCC programmes, like Directorate Establishment, scholarship, Air & Veterinary Squadron, running in the State.

17- Honorarium to PTA Teachers

Since were a large number of vacant posts of teachers in Government aided secondary schools, Parent Teacher Associations of those schools an arranged to appoint part time teachers to maintain study levels. State Government has agreed to provided honorarium to such teachers.

18- Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya

Government of India establishes Jawahar Navodaya Vidhyalayas to provide free and quality education to talented rural children in every district of the country. State has a liability of providing free land for the establishment of these schools. A token grant of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for the financial year 2007-08.

19- Construction of Govt. Sec. School Buildings and Boundary Wall

There are some secondary schools in the State, which either have no building or inadequate building with insufficient classrooms. Most of the new secondary schools are running in upper primary level building. Some additional classrooms have been provided but the number is not sufficient to fulfill the need.

Construction of such school building and ongoing building constructions will continue in the next Plan also.

20- Construction of Labs and Equipments to Govt. Secondary Schools

To provide proper facilities for the study of science in Government High schools and Intermediate colleges construction science laboratories would be under taken. There should be 03 Science laboratories in every Intermediate college for Physics, Chemistry and Biology and at least one lab for science in every High School.

The financial requirement estimated as given below :-

S. N.	School	No. of Schools	Amount required
1	High Schools where one laboratory is proposed to be added	644	3509.80
2	Inter colleges where upgradation of laboratories is proposed with 02 additional labs	291	3171.90
3	Inter colleges to be provided with 03 laboratories	341	5575.35
Total			12257.05

21- Lump Sum Grant for Incomplete Buildings in Secondary Schools

Some school buildings in the State, are incomplete. Therefore to complete these buildings under District sector out lay will be proposed in the district Plan.

22-Grant for Building Extension/Electrification/Purchasing of Land and Building

There are some schools in the State, which have inadequate building or require electrification, land or buildings. 603 new High schools and 308 new Inter colleges have been opened in last five years in the State. It is necessary to provide additional class rooms to the new schools, electrification, NPV for forest land for building construction or other requirements of schools.

23- Office and Residential Buildings of DEO And DIET

Office buildings in Pauri, Rudraprayag, Haridwar, Bageshwar, Dehradun and Chamoli have been completed. Building construction of DEO Almora, and Uttarkashi are continuing. Building construction of DIET Dehradun and Gauchar, Chamoli are also going on under this

scheme. Building of District Education Officer in 2 districts and DIET Dehradun and DIET Chamoli are being proposed in the financial year 2007-08.

24- Building of Directorate

Education Department is the largest Govt. department of Uttarakhand. After the establishment of school education directorate and restructuring of the department, it is essential to have a building for the education directorate. Land has been allocated by the Revenue Department.

25-Construction of Building Madhyamik Siksha Ramnagar

The building is under construction and the remaining works need to be completed.

26- Construction of Rajiv Gandhi Navodaya Vidyalaya (RGNV)

School buildings in 6 Districts are under construction and sanction of 4 schools is in process while 3 new Rajeev Gandhi Navodaya Vidyalayas are proposed to be sanctioned in remaining districts in financial year 2006-07. Buildings for these 7 RGNV are proposed.

27- Construction of Diet and Mini Diet Buildings

Government of India have agreed to open and provide grant for construction of one new DIET and 03 Mini DIET building in newly created districts.

28- Establishment & Construction of District and Branch Libraries

Five new district libraries are proposed to be established and construction of 10 branch libraries running in Inter College or in a rental building is proposed in the 11th Five Year Plan.

29- Scholarship to BPL Girls

This scheme was launched following the declaration of the Prime Minister in his Independence Day speech, for providing scholarship to the girls from BPL families taking admission in class 9th. These girls will be provided Rs. 3000.00 in two installments to assist them to complete their matriculation.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

1- DIET

This is a centrally sponsored scheme According to the Guide lines of MHRD an outlay of Rs. 63.90 lakh equal to the establishment cost of former BTC training schools of 9 districts is being proposed as State share in the annual plan.

2- Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation

For purchasing library books, Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation offers some grant. The provision made under this scheme is supported by the Foundation, which contributes 50% of the total expenditure, and the remaining 50% is to be contributed by the State.

3- ICT and Smart School Programme (CSS)

With the support and guidance of I.T. department extensive computer facilities have been provided to the schools. It is now proposed to take advantage of a centrally sponsored scheme for strengthening computer education in the State with 90% funding as central share.

4- Reorganization of Teacher Education

Government of India sanctioned one IASE and 03 CTEs in the State. Training, salary and other expenses of these training institutes are to be shared by the MHRD Government of India.

5- Setting Up Schools in Backward Blocks

Government of India provides one time grant to set up schools, in educationally backward districts, under a centrally sponsored scheme of access with equity. In view of the increasing demand of secondary education in the State, 25 new secondary schools in the State are being proposed. However, being a new scheme only a taken provision is proposed for 2007-08.

6- Libraries in Government Secondary Schools

To inculcate the reading habit among school students and providing them additional source for subject study 500 educational libraries are proposed to be established in Government secondary schools of the State. Under a 100% centrally sponsored scheme for quality improvement in schools.

7- Inclusive Education

Intensive efforts have been made for identification and promotion of education among disabled children. A total of 19000 disabled children have been identified and given primary education. Necessary support for switchovers to secondary education will be provided in the form of stipends, text books and special equipments under centrally sponsored scheme.

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan

1- Opening of New Girls' High Schools and Up-Gradation of Girls' Senior Basic Schools

High drop out rate among girls is a serious problem after class V & VIII. To reduce drop out rate and to enroll each and every girl in the school, new girls high schools are proposed to be opened. The target of one Girls' High School in each block has been achieved. 13 new schools are proposed in large blocks in the financial year 2007-08.

2- Opening of Secondary Schools under SCSP

27 new schools will be started in habitation that qualify under the norms for assistance under SCSP. To provide better facilities, these schools are proposed to be shifted under SCP. Some new schools will also be opened or upgraded for the benefit of SC children.

3- Building Construction of Secondary Schools under SCP

This will be covered under the programme of construction of damaged or building less school buildings for financial year 2007-08.

Tribal Sub Plan

1- Opening of Secondary Schools under TSP

There are 8 new secondary schools situated in the habitation qualifying under population norm for assistance under TSP. These schools are proposed to be shifted under TSP. Some new schools will also be opened or upgraded for the benefit of ST children.

2- Building Construction of Secondary Schools under TSP

A large number of the secondary schools do not have sufficient building space or do not have their own building. Schools of the TSP villages/ hamlets or municipal wards are proposed to provide building grant under Tribal Sub Plan.

9.3 HIGHER EDUCATION

Introduction

Higher education is undergoing tremendous changes with new challenges and liberalisation process on the one hand and increasing awareness and aspiration of the society on the other this putting heavy pressure on presently available infrastructure.

During the 10th Five Year Plan higher education has grown remarkably. However many issues of concern like financing and management including access, equity, relevance reorientations of programs laying emphasis on health consciousness, values, ethics and quality of higher education together with assessment of institutions and their accreditation need to be looked at continuously. Moreover with trade in services having been brought under the purview of WTO regime where competence is the cardinal principle of success, creation and export of knowledge is a new and challenging area of the knowledge sector.

In this changed scenario higher education system is a powerful tool to build a Knowledge Based Society (KBS) as envisaged in the vision of India to become a developed society by 2020. Higher education institutions have multiple roles to play such as:-

- Creating new knowledge.

- Acquiring new capabilities.
- Producing an intelligent human resource pool through challenging teaching, research and extension of activities.

The department of higher education of the new state of Uttaranchal is also having the same problems and prospects as are faced at national level. Even with ample potential of information technology in the State, higher education department has also equal opportunities to capitalise on that in order to solve the problems of access and outreach at the lowest possible cost.

Policy

Presently higher education in the state follows the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 and its Programme of Action (POA) and its reviewed and updated version of 1992.

Mission and Goals

- To provide opportunities to the youth for higher education according to their requirements.
- To start professional and employment oriented courses along with traditional education.
- To make Uttarakhand as awakened/enlightened and prosperous state by developing newly created Uttarakhand as knowledge hub.
- Development of arts, culture and science.
- To provide quality higher education opportunities to citizens of Uttarakhand so that they can face the global challenges in a better way.
- To meet the growing demands of educated and skilled personnel for the emerging knowledge economy.
- To offer specialized training in employable skills to unemployed youth and skill enhancement to employed personnel in the state.
- To attract private investment in establishing institutions for high quality education and research.

Vision

To develop Uttaranchal as a model state, which promotes a very high level of educational attainment for its population; nurtures arts, science and culture; ensures every individual's personal development to its full potential; banishes poverty and unemployment through appropriate training in employable skills of all who need them and creates an ambience and infrastructure for the growth of centres of excellence in education and research; and in the applications of science and technology for the integrated development of the new state.

Strategy

During the 11th Five Year Plan the strategy of *enhancing access alongwith maintaining quality* would be adopted. Therefore new degree colleges would be carefully planned to be opened in unserved areas as well as opening new faculties and new subjects in existing colleges

in the State. In addition to strengthening colleges further, some viable degree colleges having consistent growth of enrollment and fulfilling other criteria, have to be upgraded to post-graduate colleges. The emphasis would be given to assuring and enhancing the quality of higher education through assessment and accreditation through the mechanism of NAAC. To fulfill this objective, all 27 colleges which are recognized by UGC would be assessed and accredited and remaining 24 colleges would be prepared to get recognition of UGC under sec. 2(F) and 12(B) in order to further persuade them to get assessed in due course. For this, colleges would be encouraged to get maximum grants from funding agencies and introduction of employment oriented add on vocational courses on the one hand and improvement of infrastructure on the other. Priority would be given to arrangement of land and construction of buildings of the colleges, In addition in all accredited colleges, internal quality assurance cells would be activated and made effective.

Appraisal of 10th Five Year Plan

At the beginning of the 10th Five Year Plan there were 34 govt. and 29 aided & unaided Pvt. colleges in Uttaranchal. In addition, before the 10th Plan 15 colleges were opened as virtual academic campuses in which creation of posts and recurring/ non-recurring grants was not provisioned as per norms prescribed for new degree colleges. Therefore, during the 10th Plan 31 new colleges were established, increasing the total no of colleges to 65 in the state.

Financial Progress-Higher Education Directorate During 10th Five Year Plan

During the 10th Plan the total expenditure on Higher Education has been constantly increased, however average expenditure per student is decreasing as shown in the following figures 1 and 2.

Figure No 1.

Sanctioned outlay and actual expenditure during 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07)

Year	Sanctioned outlay	Actual expenditure
2002-03	1062.64	1229.21
2003-04	1849.00	3098.80
2004-05	1764.00	2997.01
2005-06	2650.00	4267.90
2006-07 (Prov)	4500.00	-
Total	11825.64	9444.28 (Anticipated)

Achievement of 10th Five-Year Plan

- The total no of colleges increased to 65 from 34 at the beginning of the plan.
- Enrollment of students of 17-24 year age group in Higher Education went up to 8.67% of the relevant age group population of the State, which is higher than the national average of 6.27%.

- Upgradation of 04 degree colleges to PG Collage.
- Construction of building of 35 colleges completed and of 08 colleges are to be completed by this year.
- 13 colleges have been selected as centre of excellence and grants in aid has been provided for modern class rooms, labs, equipments, teaching aids, library equipments , books & journals and organization of extension lectures etc. In addition two employment oriented vocational diploma courses and one degree course were introduced in each of these colleges.
- 46 diploma and 09 degree level vocational courses introduced.
- Recognition of 09 more colleges under sec 2(f) & 12B of UGC Act.
- Construction of girls hostel in 06 colleges with UGC grants.
- Assessment and accreditation of 14 govt. and 07 pvt. colleges by NAAC.
- Establishment of computer labs by education providers in colleges where student's enrollment exceeds 500 and by govt. where student enrollment is below 500 under SHIKHAR project. Under this scheme 29 labs in govt. colleges and 04 labs in pvt. colleges were established. At present, SHIKHAR project has been operational in 46 govt. and 14 pvt. colleges.
- CISCO labs established in Pithoragarh and Uttarkashi and CCNA program introduced in Uttarkashi.
- EDUSAT systems have been provided in 52 colleges and establishment of networking labs is proposed.
- State level research journal *academica* launched and 02 state level conferences of *academica* organized.

Eleventh Five-Year Plan

Objectives for the 11th Five-Year Plan

According to the laid down policy in the new draft XIth Five Year Plan, the following objectives would be focused during 11th Plan.

- Expanding capacity while improving quality.
- Setting up new colleges/ universities in educationally backward and unserved areas.
- Strengthening and expansion of existing colleges/ institutions.
- Giving top priority to vocational education.
- Strengthening and expansion of open and distance learning system.
- Developing model colleges as centre of excellence.

Continuing Schemes

1. Opening of New Degree Colleges and Provincialization of Existing Private Colleges

This scheme includes establishment of new degree colleges in unserved areas and provincialisation of aided private degree colleges. Total expenditure (anticipated) in the 10th Plan was Rs. 1246.12 lakh.

During the 11th Plan every year at least three new degree colleges are proposed to be established in which one college each of Arts, Commerce and Science faculty is included in compliance of draft 11th Plan approach that states: "*New colleges and universities must be set up, to provide easier access to students in educationally backward areas.*"

2. Strengthening of Existing Degree Colleges

Opening of new subjects and faculties and upgradation of existing degree colleges is included in this scheme. Draft 11th plan approach paper also states “Existing institutions must be strengthened and expanded where possible and distance education encouraged”. Thus in the light of the proposed strategy, during the 11th plan period creation of the post of 67 lecturers and 62 non teaching employees is proposed to establish new subjects at UG/PG level in the colleges.

3. Establishment of Model Colleges

Under the scheme of developing one college each in every district of Uttaranchal as a model college/ centre of excellence, during the 10th Five Year Plan additional grants were made available to 13 colleges for the construction of modern class rooms, gymnasium, hostels and playgrounds, purchase of books, equipments for modernization of libraries and laboratories etc. The approach paper of the 11th plan also emphasizes expansion and quality enhancement.

4. Establishment of Computer Labs and Introduction of Vocational Courses

In the approach paper of draft 11th Five Year Plan recognizing the role of the tertiary sector in creating employment top priority is given to vocational education, “Vocational training for both men and women shall be accorded top priority in the plan to be treated as an industry to attract investment in to it”.

5. Grants in Aid to Private Degree Colleges

Under this scheme, one-time grant is provided to self-financing pvt. Institutions for establishment of new colleges in unserved areas. Priority has been accorded to the cooperation of Pvt. sector for increasing access and enhancing quality in the 11th Five Year Plan approach paper, as it was in the 10th Plan. In the context of vast geographical area and limited resources the participation of Pvt. sector is the need of the hour in the State.

6. Grants in Aid to Sanskrit Academy

In order to conserve and enrich Sanskrit language and literature, the Sanskrit Academy established in the State, is being given assistance.

7. Construction of Building of Govt. Degree College

- (i) Under this scheme the construction/ completion work of building of govt. colleges is included. Under the 10th Five Year Plan buildings of 12 colleges were completed and 08 are likely to be completed during 2006-07. At present 35 out of 55 colleges have their own buildings. The constructions of buildings has to be completed during 11th plan of 10 new colleges established during 2006-07.

In the 11th Plan target is initiating 05 projects of building constructions every year.

- (ii) Constructions of building and purchase of equipment as capital expenditure for the scheme of model colleges and vocational courses: Under this scheme the proposed capital expenditure for constructions of buildings and purchase of equipments for model colleges and purchase of equipments for vocational courses & petty works is included in this scheme.

(Rs. In lakh)

	Model colleges	Vocational courses
Total expenditure (anticipated) in the 10 th plan.	1525.53	546.28

8. National Service Scheme

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It will be continued during the 11th Plan as well.

9. Other Expenses

This included Scholarships and grants to teachers for participating in conferences abroad are provided.

New Proposals

1. Strengthening and Modernization of Directorate of Higher Education

Directorate of higher education was established in the State on July, 2001 and 45 posts were created in it. At present the Directorate is running in the college building of girls degree college, Haldwani whereas the process of construction of its own building is under consideration.

At the time of the establishment of directorate there were only 34 degree colleges in the state whereas at present this number has reached 65. In addition to this there are 29 private colleges of which 15 are aided. Besides the number of self financed degree colleges and institutions are constantly increasing which obviously increases the administrative and supervisory work of the Directorate.

The role of the Directorate is extended due to quality assurance activities of higher education in recent years. Therefore it is necessary to strengthen and modernize of the Directorate in order to effectively implement various programmes and perform different activities particularly the work associated with inclusion of the colleges in recognised list of UGC under sec 2(F) & 12(B), assessment and accreditation of colleges through NAAC, introduction of vocational courses and their extension, application of information and communication technology (ICT) in teaching & learning and libraries.

2. Incentive for Research and Extension Activities among the Teachers of Degree Colleges

Research and development is an integral part of higher education which is also necessary in view of the quality enhancement.

Till now there is no separate plan/ programme in higher education for research and development in the State. It is now being proposed in the 11th Plan.

3. Content Development and Digitalization of Course Material for the Scheme of Virtual Academic Campus in Degree Colleges

In the Approach paper of the Eleventh Plan, the content development and digitalization is considered a thrust area .At present EDUSAT labs have been established in 52 colleges but their effective utilization can only be ensured when content development in both Hindi and English in accordance with the syllabi of universities, is undertaken and ultimately colleges may be developed as virtual academic campuses. This is necessary to increase access of higher education to beneficiaries in remote and underdeveloped areas at minimum cost.

4. Construction of Residential Buildings for Teaching and Non Teaching Staff

At present there is a lack of residential buildings for staff in Govt. colleges. A few colleges, mostly situated in cities, particularly in plain areas are provided with this basic facility and this is also inadequate. During the last few years large number of colleges have been established in unserved remote rural areas particularly in hills such as Tyuni, Nainbagh, Chandrabadni, Joshimath, Chakrata, Kapkot, Dhari, Bhikyasen, Someswer, Kanda, Gurdabancz etc. However, there is no residential facility in them. At present out of 65 govt. colleges 51 are in hill areas.

During the 11th Five Year Plan 05 colleges annually would be taken under this programme achieving a target of 25 colleges at the end of the plan so that staff working in these colleges may be provided with this basic facility.

5. Remedial Course Scheme for SC/ST Students

Number of SC/ST students in the degree colleges of Uttaranchal is at present 6397 and 2283 .There is no scheme of preparing these students for competitive examination in order to create employment capability in them. Education and employment are the basic means of socio-economic empowerment of students of this class.

6. Strengthening of Degree Colleges under TSP/SCP Schemes

At present Munsiyari, Baluakote (Dharchula), Khatima, Barkot, Joshimath, Purola degree colleges are located in the areas of majority of SC/ST population. There is an inherent need to strengthen these colleges with construction of buildings and hostels, purchase of books and journals, equipments, and furniture and well equipped labs.

7. Maintenance of College Buildings/ Hostels in Govt. Colleges

In some colleges hostel buildings have been constructed but the basic facilities such as furniture and fittings, electrical fittings, water and sanitations etc. has not been provided and no grant is available for this purpose. Therefore during the 11th Plan every year it is proposed that 05 such colleges including their hostel, may be taken up.

HNB GARHWAL UNIVERSITY

Proposed Outlays

H. N. B. Garhwal University aspires to stimulate a lasting attitude of inquiry, openness and social responsibility. To meet these aspirations, the University is committed to providing appropriate academic programs, educational experiences and creative research oriented scholarship suited particularly to Uttarakhand.

Introduction

This University was established in 1973 with three campuses at Srinagar, Pauri and Tehri. Initially only graduate classes were sanctioned at Pauri and Tehri but in due course of time post graduate classes in almost all the subjects were started even in these two campuses under pressure.

According to an observation of the University Grants Commission (UGC) this University is among the 10 largest Universities of India, and clearly much larger than any other University of the State of Uttarakhand. The University is residential-cum-affiliating with its jurisdiction over seven districts of Uttarakhand.

The University caters to the needs of over one-lakh students, more than the students in the entire higher education system of the country in 1950.

Our Approach

The University envisages its priorities for the 11th Five Year Plan on the following programmes.

- Up gradation of existing Infrastructure, equipping of research laboratories and strengthening of faculty positions.
- Programmes for students welfare and strengthening of sports facility.
- Opening of need based job oriented courses.
- Establishment of outreach centre at Dehradun.
- Implementation of special scheme under special component plan.

Achievement of Xth Plan

The new campus of the University viz. Chauras Campus is under development during 10th Five Year Plan, two girls hostels and one forestry boys hostel have been completed. Three

more hostels – two researches and one SC/ST boys hostel are under construction. Besides, 28 faculty and non-teaching staff residences also completed in Xth plan.

The scheme of School of life Science, 33/11 kva Sub Station, Teaching-Non Teaching residence, Auditorium Building, Archaeology Building, Library Building and residences at Pauri were approved before the 10th Five Year Plan, targeted to complete during 10th Five Year Plan. Due to price escalation and site conditions in Pauri campus a sum of Rs. 143.27 Lakh has been proposed in 11th Five Year Plan and the same is proposed for the year 2007-08. Rest of the schemes are completed and being utilized for the purpose. Up gradation of floor in life science old block is to be completed with in Xth plan period. Construction of infrastructure to meet the basic need of B. Pharma, MBA & other courses have also been done in Xth plan, Library and Administrative block at Pauri in newly created building will also start functioning before the end of Xth plan.

1- (A) Schemes Spilled Over in XIth Plan

The new schemes with special component plan proposed for Xth plan, 6 schemes i.e. Internal Road, Phase I, Phase II, Tourism & Hotel ailing Phase I, Data Processing, Auditorium Building Furnishing, Equipment for HAPPRAC have already been completed while 26 schemes are likely to be completed by March 2007. Thus 14 schemes namely Data Processing Phase II, Computer Software, MCA Phase II, B. Pharma Phase II, SC/ST Boys Hostel Chauras, USIC B-Tech Building, Research Hostel Boys, Research Hostel Girls, Academic Activities Building Phase II, B.P.Ed. Building & Tourism Hoteliering and Restructuring programme with two special component scheme will spill over during 11th Five Year Plan.

(B) Proposed New Schemes for XIth Plan

The University already has a well-established Centre working on high altitude medicinal plants and department of Chemistry having strong faculty to deal with phytochemistry. An advance centre of natural products will strengthen the department as well supplement the need of research work on medicinal plants of Uttarakhand. A Grandstand stadium is nearly at completion stage. A Gymnasium and Swimming pool of at least national standard are required for the students and to organize events in the University. Basic facilities of instrumentation, laboratory equipments and infrastructure are required to upgrade the academic standards of these courses.

2- Faculty Posts of the University

The number of students in many departments, e.g., Chemistry, Physics, Zoology, Botany, etc. has been increased exponentially during the Tenth Five Year Plan. Besides this all

PG Courses have also been opened in Pauri and Tehri Campuses, but the teaching posts were not created so far. Apart from faculty positions, to manage the University exam, accounts system and posts of Accounts Officer, Estate officer and Exam Controller with assisting staff will be required in upcoming programmes.

3- Equipments

Inadequate laboratory facilities especially for science students is a major bottleneck for quality education. Therefore is taking steps to create proper laboratories in a phased manner will be undertaken in addition, equipping the laboratories is also essential.

4- Special Component Plan

The University have proposed construction of Sweeper residences & SC girls hostel along with I.A.S./P.C.S. Coaching centre for SC/ST students and construction of SC boys hostel in the name of Hon. Babu Jagjeevan Ram during Xth Five Year Plan. Coaching centre for SC/ST students and Hon. Babu Jagjeevan Ram boys hostel will spill over in XIth plan. A part from these spills over schemes, the new proposal is for honorarium to guest faculty for SC/ST artist at folk performing art & culture centre.

5- Matching Share of The State Govt. for the UGC or Other Central Grants

As per new policy decision of the U.G.C. and other Central Govt. funding agencies which require a definite matching share from the State Govt. is mandatory. University have proposed constructions for Institute of Advance Studies in Education, Museum of Archaeology and special scheme woman hostel during XIth plan. Therefore matching share of the State is required for theses during in XIth Plan.

Kumaun University, Nainital Annual Plan for the Year 2007-08

Kumaun University was established in the year 1973 with the merger of two government colleges i.e. DSB Government College, Nainital and Almora Government College, Almora. Later on, these two colleges were declared as Campuses of the University. Since then, there has been tremendous increase in the number of regular as well as private students of the university. On the other hand, the required infrastructure such as, number of class rooms, laboratories and minimum required teaching and non-teaching posts remained almost static causing hindrance in the upliftment of academic and research activities due to inadequate financial support from the Government. The University is committed to cater to the educational and research needs of the aspirants for ensuring overall development of this region.

The University is making all efforts to cater to the educational needs of the society. Since it is not possible to launch various self-financing and job-oriented courses at Nainital primarily because of inadequacy of infrastructure and stringent rigorous bylaws of the Nainital Lake Development Authority for constructing building at Nainital and secondly low paying capacity of the students, paucity of space in the DSB Campus, the University has decided to construct a new Commerce Faculty building at Krishnapur Estate (land donated to the university for academic purposes). A sum of Rs. 200.00 lakh in the first phase is proposed to be utilized in a year for this purpose.

Furthermore, the Executive Council of the University, at its 83rd meeting held on 16.3.2004 took a decision to establish a third campus at Bhimtal. The said proposal has also been sent to H.E. the Chancellor for inclusion in the First Statutes of the University. Efforts are being made to purchase more land at Bhimtal for further expansion for launching new job-oriented courses. In the year 2004-05 the University had submitted a proposal worth Rs. 485.00 lakh for the purchase of land at Bhimtal so that professional/job oriented courses could be run there by constructing necessary buildings in a phased manner. The State Govt. had allocated a sum of Rs.200.00 lakhs only during the financial year (2004-05) for the purchase of land at Bhimtal. The University requires Rs. 250.00 lakh more for the purchase of the selected land. The UGC has been kind enough to sanction the establishment of Academic Staff College in the University and it has been made functional temporarily from the DSB Campus. However, the University will require land for constructing the infrastructure of the ASC in a phased manner as well as for extension of 3rd Campus at Bhimtal. A brief summary of required funds is as under:

S. N.	Head/Item
1	Construction of a new Commerce Faculty Building at Krishnapur
2	Purchase of land at Bhimtal (Extension of new Campus) III phase/for Academic Staff College
3	For continuing projects (construction/completion of buildings) Construction of Dome for housing of telescope
4	Creation of Corpus Fund
5	New Projects (proposed) infrastructure/posts etc.
6	Renovation/Repair/Whitewashing/painting of various buildings etc.
7	Books and Journals
8	Laboratory equipments/machinery/furniture
9	Establishment of a Centre for Advanced Studies in history and culture of Uttarakhand (SCP)

Doon University, Dehradun

The Doon University Bill, 2005 was passed by the Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly and assented to by the Governor on April 23, 2005. The Act of 2005 enacted to establish Doon

University was published in the Uttaranchal Gazette on April 26, 2005. It is proposed to initiate academic session in July 2007 in selected areas of Studies.

The University was allocated a sum of Rs. 7.75 crores during the year 2005-06 to meet the requirements of building construction and other facilities. During 2006-07 an allocation Rs. 25.0 crores was made for the infrastructure and human resource requirements. The funds are being used for the construction of academic block, administrative building, hostels (2) and residences. During the year 2007-08 the University proposes to commence academic activity in four of the nine Schools of Studies namely School of Management, School of Social Sciences, School of Mass Communication and School of Environment and Natural Resources.

In order to develop the University on a sound basis the experts of Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore were assigned the task of preparing a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the University. The Report has since been submitted. It has provided detailed budgetary requirements for infrastructural, human resource and other facilities. The total allocation required to develop the University is placed at Rs. 330.0 crores. Out of this Rs. 242.0 crores is projected to be used for construction activities which would include faculty offices and housing, staff offices and housing, lecture hall complex, hostels, laboratories, workshops, Convention Centre and central facilities in an area covering 19.7 lakh Sq ft. Besides this Rs. 88.0 crores would be required for land development (with boundary wall) specialized capex, furniture and fittings, IT facilities and provision for utilities.

When complete, the university would have about 3300 students, 250 faculty members and 250 supporting and other staff. Service personnel like Security, scavenging, horticulture and other such personnel would be hired on contract from the Service Provider(s).

9.4 TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Directorate of Education

Technical Education in India has a history of over 150 Years. In India, it has its roots in Uttarakhand as the first ever Engineering College in India, which was established in 1847 at Roorkee. Now it is one of the IITs. During the post independence period there has been phenomenal expansion of Technical Education in the country. Initiatives are being taken to further strengthen the Technical Education system in terms of quality and quantity. Technical Education is offered through 4-tier education system.

- Industrial and Vocational Training for skilled workers and craftsmen (ITI level)
- Technician Education (Polytechnic level)
- Degree Courses in Engineering and Technology
- Post Graduate courses and Research Programmes

For proper planning and coordinated development of the technical education system throughout the country a statutory body called AICTE, was established through an Act in the year 1987. The AICTE lays down the norms and standards to run the technical courses of Engineering/Technology, Architecture, Pharmacy, Town Planning, Management, Applied Arts and Craft and Hotel Management and Catering Technology at different levels.

Keeping in view the Geographical, Social and Economic conditions of newly carved out state of Uttaranchal, the Directorate of Technical Education was set up in July, 2001 at Srinagar (Grahwal). Directorate was set up with the aim of development of Technical Education, to provide skill to the unemployed and to provide modern technical education as per the need of time.

To manage teaching and training of Diploma level courses (approved by AICTE), the Uttaranchal Board of Technical Education was set up in the year 2003 at Roorkee.

The Technical Education in the State of Uttaranchal is offered through ITI's Polytechnics, Engineering Colleges, MBA Colleges, Pharmacy Colleges, HM&CT institutes, University constituent Engineering College and IIT, Roorkee. These technical institutions are either Government, Government Aided or Private.

Development of Technical Education should be carried out in such a manner that skilled manpower of highest quality in adequate numbers are produced which will go a long way in enhancing the economic development.

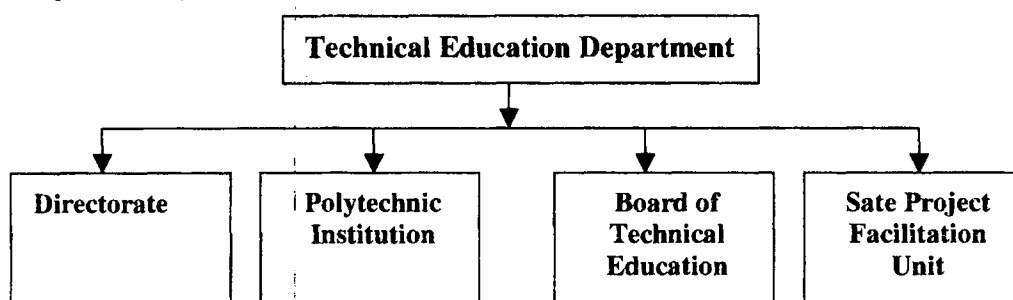
Mission

To develop and nurture a technical education system which would provide skilled manpower of the highest quality in adequate numbers to meet the complex technological needs of the economy and to provide the State a competitive edge in the creation and propagation of technological solutions which will lead to growth in the economy.

Department Description

Objective: -

To provide technical education to the Undergraduates/Diploma holders in accordance with the present day industrial needs.



Directorate of Technical Education

Main function of Directorate of Technical Education are as follows :-

- Planning for overall development of Technical Education in the State.
- Manpower forecast.
- Curriculum design and preparation of resource materials.
- Starting new institutions/programmes with the approval of the AICTE.
- Annual budgeting budget distribution/release to institutions, issue of administrative/purchase sanction, audit of accounts.
- Staff appointments, promotion, transfer.
- Maintenance of academic standards.
- Provide grant to aided institutions.
- Civil works, maintenance.
- Promotion of research and development and industry-institute interaction.
- Maintain database on technical education facilities in the State.
- Monitor and evaluate programmes.
- Placement and training of Students.

Polytechnic Institutions

Presently there are 38 diploma level institutes in the State the break-up of which is as follows: -

- 24 Govt. Polytechnics
- 04 Govt. Girls Polytechnics
- 01 Govt. Aided Polytechnic
- 07 Self Finance Institutions
- 02 Govt. Hotel Management & Catering Technology Institutes (Deptt. of Tourism)

Various disciplines (03/02 years) like Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Electronics, Chemical, Agriculture, IT, Computer Sc., Pharmacy, HM&CT, and Fashion Technology are being run in the above institutes. All the curricular, Co-curricular and extracurricular activities meant for students are carried out in polytechnics.

Uttaranchal Board of Technical Education

It was established in Dec. 2003 at Roorkee. Following activities are carried out by UBTE: -

- To affiliate institutions, prescribe courses of study, conduct mainstream examinations and to give directions for the upgradation of curriculum from lower to higher classes.
- To prescribe standards for building and equipments of affiliated institutions.
- To conduct entrance examination for admission to various disciplines.
- To award certificates of diploma according to the norms of AICTE.
- To advise the State Govt. on coordinated development of Technical Education.

State Project Facilitation Unit

Govt. of India has launched Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme, a Rs. 1550.00 Crore programme to improve the Quality of Technical Education in the engineering institutions across the country.

The State of Uttaranchal was selected in Ist Phase. 2nd Cycle of the programme started in December, 2003. Following institutions of the State are participating in the programme.

- College of Technology, GBPUAT, Pant Nagar.
- Dehradun Institute of Technology, Deharadun.
- Kumaun Engineering College, Dwarahat.
- Govt. Polytechnic, Dehradun.

TEQIP will address the following major issues

- Modernization of Laboratories. Workshops.
- Faculty & Staff Development
- Course Flexibility.
- Interaction with Industries.
- Research.
- Development of Management Capacity.

Institutions selected under TEQIP are expected to

- Improve their level of performance and produce high quality professionals.
- Improve their internal efficiency.
- Better utilize their capacity though enhanced enrolment and better management and networking.
- Enhance institutional capacity.
- Improve system planning and management.
- Enhance revenue and contribute to technological growth and knowledge.

SPFU has been established at Dehradun which is providing support to the Secretary in-charge of Technical Education in facilitating, implementing coordinating and monitoring the Programme in the State. Director, Technical Education is State Project Advisor.

Important Achievements of the Department

- 39 Posts in Computer Sc. & Engg./I.T. courses created in Govt. Polytechnics.
- Govt. Girls Polytechnic at Kotabagh and Govt. Polytechnic at Kotdwar with 02 courses, viz. Electronics Engg. and Computer Sc. & Engg. with an intake of 40 each started in 2003-04 and 2005-06 respectively.
- Uttaranchal Board of Technical Education established at Roorkee in December, 2003.
- Directorate fully established at Srinagar (Grahwal). All the requisite infrastructure such as computers, internet, fax, etc. in place.
- Services of 82 Adhoc teachers working in Polytechnics regularized.
- All the vacant posts in Directorate filled.
- 80 Vacant posts of Principals/lecturers/workshop Supdts in polytechnics filled through Public Service Commission.
- Promotion on posts of Head of Department of various disciplines done.

- Additional 800 seats created in Govt./Aided Polytechnics without any extra financial burden on the State Govt.
- Internal Revenue Generation Scheme implemented in all Govt. Aided Polytechnics.
- Earn While you Learn Scheme started in Govt. Polytechnic, Dehradun on pilot basis.
- Institutional Management Committee constituted for constant interaction and liaisoning with Industry at Govt. Polytechnic, Dehradun.
- 11 New Govt. Polytechnics at Ganai Gangoli Pithoragarh), Deerkhal (Pauri), Rudraprayag, Gopeshwar (Chamoli), Sahiya (Dehradun), Gari Shyampur, (Dehradun), Kanda (Bageshwar), Gaura (Bageshwar), Satpuli (Pauri), Kaladungi (Nainital) & New Tehri have been started from 2006-07.
- For establishment of these polytechnics, proposal for purchase/acquisition of land submitted to the State Govt. A budget provision of Rs. 1.00 crore for purchase of land/construction of buildings, Rs. 36.00 lakhs for purchase of equipment etc. and Rs. 19.00 lakh for payment of salary etc. already available in 2005-06 for these polytechnics.
- To impart more professional education in Information Technology/Comp. S/c. & Tech. 'Project Shikhar' in collaboration with APTECH started in all Govt./Aided Polytechnics.
- Policy for Establishment of New Polytechnics/Introduction of new courses etc. as per Guidelines of AICTE finalized. 03 Diploma Pharmacy & 02 Hotel Management institutions in private sector started in 2004-05 & 2005-06.
- *Minimum infrastructure requirement* for establishment of Polytechnics finalized.
- Latest computers, Equipment/furniture etc. procured for all Govt. Polytechnics.
- Various construction works are going on in the polytechnics. Rs. 526.25 lakh in the financial year 2005-06 were provided and a budget provision for Rs. 4009.86 lakh are available in the financial year 2006-07, out of which Rs. 640.00 lakhs have already been sanctioned for the construction work.

Physical Achievements of the 10th Five Year Plan: -

S. N.	Particulars	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	Intake Capacity	2395	2395	3010	3505	4215
2	No. of Polytechnics	20	20	21	26	38

Strategy

There is phenomenal growth of industry within the state and outside. the demand for skilled manpower has increased manifold. The total manpower requirement has been pegged at 41601 for various industries like - General manufacturing and allied industries. Assembling of electronics and electrical, Plastics, I.T. and Pharma. There is a big gap between the demand and supply of skilled manpower. In order to meet the gap of manpower the Department plans to open new polytechnics in the industrial as well as remote areas. There is also a policy to promote private investment in education. Therefore, private players will also be encouraged to open new professional colleges to meet the present and emerging demands of skilled manpower.

Proposed schemes for 11th Five Year Plan.

Ongoing Schemes

New courses have been introduced in already established Polytechnics. Thus, proposal is to fully equip them and also to add additional buildings for new disciplines.

New Schemes

Government order for opening 11 polytechnics have been issued. Additional 04 polytechnics. In order to meet the ever growing demands for skilled manpower, there is further need of opening 10 new polytechnics in the 11th Plan. Thus there is a target of 25 polytechnics to be fully established with building, equipment, furniture, library, library books, hard ware and software and staff.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Community Polytechnics Division Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme which is presently being run in 16 polytechnics. This scheme is very good for imparting technical training to the weaker sections of rural society. Therefore, there is proposal to introduce this scheme in 10 more polytechnics.

Proposed work under SCSP & TSP

Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe students are given all the facilities as per government norms. In order to increase facilities for SC & ST students, there is proposal of construction of Multipurpose hall and Hostels.

G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar

Introduction

The college of Technology consists of two parts, i.e. Agricultural engineering part and Technical part. The grant for agricultural Engineering is received from State Agricultural Department of Uttarakhand and that for the Technical part from Technical Education Department of Uttarakhand.

Human Resource

There are 92 positions of Professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors, One Officer in PRC and 77 positions of Administrative/Technical/Class-IV staff in technical education part. In Agricultural Engineering part, there are 39 positions of professors, Associate Professors and Assistant Professors and positions of Administrative/Technical/Class-IV staff. The maintenance expenditure of PCT Workshop is met from College of Technology, whereas

the expenditure on Human Resource and related expenditure is met from the agricultural grant from the Stat Govt. though the university.

Existing Facilities

At present, there are six departments in the technical part and four in agricultural engineering part as per following details.

(A) Technical Part

- Department of Civil Engineering
- Department of Mechanical Engineering
- Department of Computer Engineering and Information Technology
- Department of Production Engineering
- Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering

(B) Agricultural Engineering Part

- Department of Soil and Water Conservation Engineering
- Department of Irrigation & Drainage Engineering
- Department of Farm Machinery & Power Engineering
- Department of Post Harvest Process & Food Engineering

The college of Technology has two big buildings, one is known as NCT and the other is known as old CT building. The old CT Building came into existence in 1960,s and the NCT came into existence in the early 1970,s.

There are 55 laboratories, 7-seminar/conference room besides a huge workshop, which caters to the need of the entire University. Similarly, in Agricultural engineering part, there are 27 laboratories, 4 seminar/conference rooms and big conference has, which can accommodate 200 people at a time.

The college of Technology has total 7 hostel buildings out of which 4 buildings namely: Tagore Bhawan, Patel Bhawan, Silver Jublie Hostel & Vishwesharya Hostel are quite old and some of them 40 years old and need major repairs.

Building

Department wise justification for construction of new building for various department have been given in the departmental write-up. The college of Technology needs following additional buildings for running day-to-day classes, tutorials, practical and other curriculum activities.

(i) Classroom cluster

There is a need of 32 classrooms and 20 staff/ faculty rooms for conduct of regular classes/ tutorials. With the creasion of Central Computing Facility in old building some administrative departments have been sifted to existing college building, due to which there is a

shortage of classroom. It is proposed to construct a classroom cluster of 16 classrooms and 10 staff/ faculty rooms at one floor and 16 classrooms with 10 faculty rooms on the other floor.

Construction of 100 quarters of faculty/ officers and supporting staff are proposed to provide adequate residential facility.

The college is likely to start an MCA programme under self-finance scheme from the next academic session.

The Computer Engineering Department is offering two degree programmes at present viz. Computer Engineering & Information Technology, in view of the increasing importance of Information Technology worldwide, it is proposed to set up an independent department of Information Technology in the 11th Plan. This is acute shortage of rooms for the incoming faculty personnel and necessary arrangement are to be made to meet their requirement and also future expansions.

Accordingly new buildings for the following departments are proposed in the 11th Five Year Plan.

- Department of Production Engineering
- Department of Electrical Engineering
- Department of Civil Engineering
- Training & Placement bureau

Besides above, central facilities are also to be established to meet the future requirement of faculty and students from different departments.

- Construction of auditorium, Modular classes and staff rooms
- Construction of Married student hostels
- Construction of boys hostel for 255 students
- Construction of classrooms cluster
- Construction of Examination Hall
- Construction of Faculty/ Staff quarters

There is a strong need to establish and strengthen the central facilities like Construction/ Maintenance of roads, Transport System, Electricity, Water Supply, Security, Library, Hospital, Horticultural development/ land scaping for which sufficient provision needs to be made. Staff quarters for faculty and supporting staff, which is to be recruited on sanction of additional posts proposed in the 11th Plan are also to be constructed.

Govind Ballabh Pant Engineering College Pauri -Garhwal

Justification of Proposed budget for 11th Five Year Plan

1. Electronics Engineering/ Computer Science & Engineering/ Electrical Engineering/ Mechanical Engineering/Civil Engineering/Production Engineering

1. As per AICTE norms and to maintain quality of technical education in the modern environment, lab, lab equipments are needed to be procured for above-mentioned department's. In view of above, as per requirement in the different departments, lab equipments required are Electronics Engineering Rs. 372.50 Lakh, Computer Science & Engineering Rs. 125.00 lakh, Electrical Engineering Rs. 375.00 lakh, Mechanical Engineering Rs. 187.50 lakh, Civil Engineering Rs. 90.23 lakh, MCA Rs. 303.00 lakh, Applied Science Deptt. Rs. 22.00 lakh.

2. M.Tech (Bio-Technology) and M.E. (Digital Signal Processing) have commenced from current session 2006-07. Both M.Tech/M.E Programme are based on new technology and in great demand in the job market. At present there is no lab for M. Tech (Biotechnology), as per course curriculum. For complete training labs must be well equipped. So it is necessary to equip the labs as per course curriculum.

3. B. Arch/B.E.(Information and Technology/B. Pharma/B.Tech in Bio-Tec/M. Tech in computer Science & Engg./M.Tech in Production Engg./M.Tech in power Electronic & Drives.

It is expected to start the above courses, during 11th Five Year Plan.

To start the above said courses it is very necessary to have well equipped labs.

4. Library Books /Journals/ Learning Resources

The importance of library is well known for Technical Education. It is necessary to provide in the library, good technical books, facilities for audio-video etc.

5. Other Departmental Expenditure

At present in the college 06 B.E. Courses and 03 M.Tech Programs are running and in coming Five years, it is expected to open new 04 B.E. Courses and 03 M. Tech. Programme i.e. 07 new courses. Departmental expenditure are required for running courses and proposed courses in future. Procurement of raw material, training of students and Internet facilities etc.

6. Vehicle

It is proposed to replace of Bus and Jeep in year 2007-08 and Principals car in year 2010-11. Above replacement shall be done as per Govt./Vehicle replacement rules.

7. Building

Constructions of Buildings, for the purposed of teaching/ lecturers and hostels are required for running courses in the colleges.

8. 125 KVA Generator Set for New Constructed Administrative Building

Construction of Administrative Building in the college premises has been completed, and all the offices have been established in the Administrative Building. For smooth running of different offices in the above-mentioned building, 125 KVA Generator Set is needed.

10 SPORTS, YOUTH WELFARE, ART AND CULTURE

10.1 SPORTS DEPARTMENT

The main aim of the Sports Department is to organize schemes to bring up sporting talent. To achieve this goal, Sports infrastructural facilities will be created in each district of Uttarakhand and existing stadium and play field will be upgraded and renovated. Sports policy of the State has been prepared for furthering activities related to development of sports.

During the 11th Five Year Plan the department proposes to under take such schemes as can be executed within a given time frame and which can have visible result on ground. Accordingly following schemes are being proposed.

District Sector

1. Tournament

Through this scheme, players gain competitive experiences and prepare for higher competition. Tournaments in various disciplines will be organized in all the districts through out the year.

2. Coaching

Coaching camp in various disciplines will be organized in each district after considering the popularity of games and availability of the talent.

3. Construction of Sports College IV Phase

The construction work of swimming pool has started. It will need Rs. 25.00 lakh in the financial year 2007-08 to complete the remaining work. Besides this construction of Auditorium and residential quarters need additional outlay of 275.00 lakh. Astro-turf Hockey Ground at Sports College which is also proposed which will need additional outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh.

4. Construction of Sports and Games Infrastructure

In various districts, the Sports infrastructural facilities need to be developed.

State Sector

1. State Awards of Outstanding Players

Out Standing Sports person performing in national and international competitions are awarded cash prizes and mementos.

2. Provision of Kit to Players Participating in National Championships

Sports Kit is provided to the State team players participating in various National Championships.

3. Grant in Aid to Associations/ Clubs

Associations, clubs of different disciplines do not have sufficient financial support. Through this scheme, they are given grant in aid to organize tournaments and purchase of equipments.

4. Sports Equipment

To organize Coaching Camps and Tournaments, it is essential to equip the Stadium of all the districts with sports equipments. The standard of the Stadium has to be brought up to the National level to organize camps and tournaments.

5. Participation of Players in Civil Services Tournaments

Through this scheme the Central and State govt. employees get opportunity to represent State teams for participating in various All India Civil Services Tournaments. The State team players are provided TA & DA and Sports Kits and equipments.

6. SAF Winter Games

The State of Uttarakhand has been selected for hosting the first SAF Winter Games in 2008, which will be organized simultaneously in Auli and Dehradun. The Sports Department has to provide residential facilities to all the players, officials participating from different countries besides this, food, transportation, organization and other expenses are to be made as per international standard.

7. Construction of Stadium

Many existing Stadiums in the State do not have basic facilities. Infrastructural facilities are being created in the Stadiums.

8. Construction of Civil Services Institute

To provide playing facilities to the Civil Services employees, the decision has been taken to construct a Civil Services Institute for which Rs. 250.00 Lakh has been given in the year 2006-07.

9. Construction of Stadium at Haldwani (Nainital)

Construction of a Sports Stadium (with International facilities) is proposed at Haldwani (Nainital). The transfer of proposed land is in process with the Forest Department.

10. Establishment of Sports Directorate

At present Sports Directorate is being run in the Office of the Sports College in a cramped space. Therefore a building for Sports Directorate is urgently needed for which outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh and budget is available in 2006-07.

11. Maintenance of Infrastructure Facilities

Under Sports Department of Uttarakhand besides having 13 Sports Offices and a Sports Directorate, there are 10 Stadiums, 02 Swimming pools, 07 Indoor Halls and Hostel buildings. These Infrastructure facilities need renovation, major repair works and white washing on regular basis. At present many Stadiums and indoors halls are in poor condition. There is no such scheme under which funds can be provided for the same. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh was provided in the year 2006-07.

12. SAF Winter Games Infrastructure

To organize SAF Winter Games in Auli and Dehradun, an international standard Ice Skating Rink is to be constructed in Dehradun by December 2007.

13. Construction of State Level Sports Complex

Due to legal problems, the construction works at Parade ground, Dehradun has been delayed. Efforts are being made to sort out the embargo and the construction is likely to start.

14. District Level Sports Complex at Augustmuni

The proposed District level Sports Complex at Augustmuni (Rudraprayag) has been sanctioned by Central Government. Against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 225.00 Lakh the Central Government share is about Rs. 144.00 lakh out of which already Rs. 30.00 Lakh has been sanctioned and remaining amount will follow in the coming years. The State share is proposed for 11th Five Year Plan.

15. Special Component Plan (SCSP)

Under this scheme the talented boys and girls of Scheduled Caste will be provided with special coaching camps. In such areas where population of Scheduled Caste is concentrated indoor hall and hostel facilities will be created and coaching camps and tournaments will be organized in such area.

16. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)

Under this schemes the talented boys and girls of scheduled tribes will be provided with special coaching camps. In Tribal majority areas indoor hall and Hostel facilities will be created.

10.2 YOUTH WELFARE

The main focus of the Youth Welfare & P.R.D. department in Uttaranchal during the 11th Five Year Plan Period (2007-2012) will be to organize Programmes & Schemes with a holistic view of channelising the latent energies of the unorganized & scattered human resource into a potent & efficient force which can play a significant role in the great task of nation building. In order to develop the inherent qualities of our youth so as to make them the agents of social, political & economic reconstruction of our society and to ensure safety and enrichment of our age-old cultural heritage, it is imperative that a time bound and clearly defined national programme is adopted and executed with dedication.

During the 10th Five Year Plan period 2002-2007, the department was allocated an outlay of Rs. 2654.33 lakh against which Rs. 3385.54 lakh is likely spent.

During the 11th Five Year Plan 2007-2012 it is proposed to undertake such schemes as can be executed within a given time frame and have visible ground results.

A. District Sector

(1) - Rural Sports Competition

The department has been organising rural sports since 1952 at different levels. In order to encourage rural youth, every year open sports competitions in gymnastics, body building competitions, weight lifting competitions etc are organized at various levels.

(2) Encouragement to Yuva Dals

In the State of Uttaranchal so far 5929 Yuvak Mangal Dals and 6010 Mahila Mangal Dals have been organised which function as an effective tool for disseminating and implementing various welfare schemes at the grass root level. They are also involved in different

developmental activities like afforestation, family planning and welfare, small savings etc. With a view to encourage these a sum of Rs. 5000 is provided to each Dal.

(3) Strengthening of PRD Volunteers

Prantiya Rakshak Dal(PRD) volunteers are usefully deployed for maintaining law and order duties on special occasions after providing necessary training to them. Allocation is needed to provide training to these volunteers and to pay them for duties rendered.

(4) Vivakanand Youth Award

To encourage Yuvak Mangal Dals & Mahila Mangal Dals the Department presents Vivakanand Youth Awards at the District and Block levels.

(5) Const.& Maintenance of Youth Centres

There are 6 Youth Centres functional in the state where training is provided to youths for gainful employment and to PRD volunteers. Cultural programmes and seminars are also organized. It is proposed construction are new Youth centre besides undertaking maintenance of existing Youth Centres during 2007-08.

(6) Seminar/Sangosthi

To encourage Yuvak Mangal Dal & Mahila Mangal Dal the department organizes Seminar Sangosthi at Block and District level

(7) Cultural Proaramme

To encourage Yuvak Mangal Dals & Mahila Mangal Dals the department organises cultural programmes.

(8) Const. of Rural Vyayamshalas

The Vyayamshalas are established to function as the promotion centres of Gymnastic activities and Yogasanas for the physical well being of the youths. At present 30 Vyayamshalas are running successfully.

(9) Construction of Small Sports Ground

One small Sports Grounds is proposed to be constructed in every block.

(10) Adventure Programme for Youth

Different adventure camps for the youth have been organised by the department. The programme will be continued in the 11th Fiye Year Plan.

(11) Youth Festival

District level youth festivals will be organized.

B. State Sector

(1) Construction of Rural Stadium

The rural stadiums are established to function as the promotion centres of sports activities and Yogasnas for the physical well being of the youth. At present 18 Rural Stadiums in the state are under construction.

(2) Development of Youth Hostel's (CSS)

The State has 3 functional Youth Hostels at present and 3 such Hostels are under construction. The entire amount on the construction of these hostels is borne by the government of India whereas the State government provides infrastructure facilities like site development, connecting road, electricity, water supply etc.

(3) Construction Of Residential buildings (new)

The directorate building has been constructed in Dehradun. A Housing Colony is proposed for directorate personnel.

(4) State Level Sports Competitions

State level Sports Competitions in two categories will be organized.

(5) State Level Vivekanand Youth Award

To encourage Yuvak Mangal Dals & Mahila Mangal Dals the department has instituted State level Vivakanand Youth Award in three categories.

C. SCSP

During the 11Th Five Year Plan following schemes will be implemented under S.C.S.P. Scheme wise break up is summarized below:-

S.N.	Scheme
1	Sports Competition for SC youth
2	Strengthening of PRD Volunteers
3	Encouragement to Yuva Dal
4	Social Defence/ peace services
5	Multi purpose Gym in SC area
6	Judo Training for SC Women
7	Seminars/ workshops
8	Construction of small sports ground
9	Construction of Rural stadiums

10.3 ART AND CULTURE

Department of Culture, through its various units, is engaged in protection, conservation, development and documentation of different aspects of culture. The Directorate of Culture is overall responsible for administration and holding of festivals, cultural activities etc.

The objective of the Department is to give protection to the rich cultural heritage of Uttarakhand and help it get the place it deserves. In the current year besides implementing its on-going and new schemes the Department proposes to implement its new policies and programmes in such a way that a cultural infrastructure is built for the State in the form of multiple cultural complexes, State Museum, State Archives, Art Gallery, Auditorium etc. This would be the first step towards strengthening and giving fillip to the cultural activities of our newly formed State.

(Rs in lakh)

S N	Sector/Schemes
A.	State Sector (Continuing Schemes)
1.	Organization of cultural expositions
2.	Badri Kedar cultural Festival
3.	Establishment & Operation of Uday Shankar Academy of Dance & Music at Almora.
4.	Pension for aged artistes in indigent circumstances
5.	Assistance to voluntary organizations engaged in cultural activities.
6.	Establishment of Uttarakhand sanskriti, sahitya evam Kala parishad.
7.	Technical support for traditional festivals
8.	Upgradation of archaeological units at Almora & Pauri.
9.	Upgradation of Bhatkhande college of Hindustani Music Dehradun/ Almora, Establishment of Bhatkhande college of Hindustani Music at Pauri.
10.	Upgradation of Lok Kala sansthan, Almora.
11.	Establishment of Rang Mandal at Dehradun/ Almora.
12.	Celebration of all India dance festival.
13.	Upgradation of State Archives at Dehradun.
14.	Establishment of Government Museum, Pithoragarh.
15.	Establishment of cultural premises (Auditorium) at Pauri.
16.	Construction of Museum building at Pithoragarh (Remaining Part)
17.	Construction of building for Bhatkhande college of Music at Almora (Remaining Part)
18.	Construction of building for auditorium at Kotdwara (Remaining Part)
19.	Construction of building to house State Archives at Dehradun (Rem.Part)
20.	Construction of martyr memorials.
21.	Assistance for organization of 'Virasat' folk festival:
22.	Inter State cultural Exchange Programme
23.	Conservation of protected monuments and heritage building and structures.
24.	Financial assistance to publishers for providing wider Audience to literary output.
25.	Scheme for acquisition of cultural objects and artefacts.

S. N	Sector/Schemes
26.	Celebration of anniversaries of important personalities.
27.	Organization of workshops for writers, painters, sculptors, Dancers, singers and other artistes.
28.	Assistance to International Theatre group for establishment of an Academy at Dehradun.
	Total (State Sector-Continuing Schemes)
	State Sector (New Schemes)
1.	Upgradation of Directorate of Culture, Uttarakhand, Dehradun.
2.	Establishment of Shaheed Smarak, Rampur Tiraha, Muzaffarnagar.
3.	Establishment of Centres for folk culture at Haridwar/Dehradun.
4.	Construction of building for Directorate of Culture, Uttarakhand at Dehradun.
5.	Construction of building for Uttarakhand Sanskriti Sahitya evam Kala Parishad at Dehradun.
6.	Construction of buildings for auditorium, Cultural complexes, museums etc. at Khoont, Kausani, Bamansuyal, Sukhrodevi Mandir Parisar, Kotdwar, Umrao Nagar (Motadhang), Jainti and Betalghat.
	State Sector (New Schemes)-Total
	State Sector-Total
B.	Centrally assisted or Centrally Sponsored Schemes:
	Continuing Schemes:
1.	Establishment of a State level cultural complex at Dehradun.
2.	Establishment of a multipurpose cultural centre at each district head quarter.
3.	Financial Assistance for archival repositories, libraries and museums.
4.	Financial Assistance for promotion and strengthening of Regional and local museums.
	Centrally assisted or Centrally Sponsored Schemes-Total
C.	Scheduled Caste Sub Plan(Continuing Schemes)
1.	Promotion of culture and craft among the scheduled castes
	S. C. S. P. (Continuing Schemes)-Total
	Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (New Schemes)
2.	Construction of Cultural Premises etc. for Scheduled caste populated Villages
	Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (New Schemes)- Total
	Scheduled Caste Sub Plan-Total
D.	Tribal sub-plan (Continuing Schemes)
1.	Scheme for documentation, conservation and promotion of tribal art and culture.
	Tribal sub-plan-Total
E.	District Sector (Continuing Schemes)
1.	Establishment of Statue for eminent personalities.
	District Sector-Total
	Grand Total

(A) State Sector (Continuing Schemes)

1. Organization of Cultural Expositions

The scheme provides opportunity for local as well as out-of-State artistes to participate and show their talent on occasions and events within the State and to a limited extent outside the State.

2. Badri-Kedar Cultural Festival

The scheme envisages organization of cultural expositions on religious themes with a view to promoting tourist traffic to Shri Badrinath and Shri Kedarnath temples.

2. Establishment and Operation of Uday Shankar Academy of Dance and Music at Almora

An academy for promoting dance and music in the tradition of late Uday Shankar is being established at Almora on the initiative of the Central Government, which is contributing Rs. 500 lakh towards capital works. The completion of civil and electrical works will require Rs. 781 lakh as estimated by Central Public Works Department. In addition expenditure will have to be incurred on other head to make to academy functional.

3. Pension to Old Aged Artists

Pension for aged artistes in indigent circumstances: Artists aged 60 years and above whose family income does not exceed Rs. 1000 per month are provided a monthly pension of Rs.1000 per month under the scheme. A similar scheme is run by the central Government However; an artiste can obtain benefit of only one of the two schemes. The number of beneficiaries presently is 39.

4. Assistance to Voluntary Organization Engaged in Cultural Activities

Voluntary organizations engaged in cultural activities for five years are provided financial assistance under the scheme for construction of buildings and purchase of equipments. The assistance for buildings is limited to 50% of the approved cost or Rs.10 lakh, whichever is less. In case of equipments, the maximum assistance is Rs.1 lakh.

5. Establishment of Uttarakhand Sanskriti, Sahitya Evam Kala Parishad

An organization comprising eminent artistes, writers, performers, etc. was constituted in 2004-05 under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister. This 21-member body organizes cultural events and undertakes other activities for the promotion of culture within the State.

6. Technical Support For Traditional Festivals

Technical support for traditional festivals is provided under the scheme on a case –to-case basis.

7. Upgradation of Archaeological Units at Almora and Pauri

Funds are provided under the scheme for conservation and protection of protected Monuments notified under U.P. Ancient Monuments Act, 1956 or monuments which are eligible for such notification. A provision of Rs. 26 lakh is proposed for 11th Five Year Plan which is the existing level of plan support and Rs. 4 lakh is proposed for 2007-08.

8. Upgradation of Bhatkhande College of Hindustani Music Dehradun/Almora, Establishment of Bhatkhande College of Hindustani Music at Pauri

The scheme provides for 30 new posts to enable the college to deliver its responsibilities. Currently, the numbers of students enrolled in various classes are 207 in Dehradun, 163 in Pauri and 219 in Almora.

9. Celebration of All India Dance Festival

Celebration of all India dance festival is provided under the scheme to promote the skills of artistes from the various part of the country.

10. Establishment of Government Museum, Pithoragarh

Presently the only functional Government Museum is at Almora. A building to house a museum is being constructed at Pithoragarh at a cost of Rs.418.20 lakh. Provision is being made in the Plan for (a) completing the building; (b) furnishing it; and (c) make it functional

16. Construction of Building for Bhatkhande College of Music at Almora

A building to house the Bhatkhande college of Music at Almora is under construction at a cost of Rs. 201.54 lakh. The balance cost of construction and furnishing of the college building is proposed for 2007-08.

17. Construction of Building for Auditorium at Kotdwara

An auditorium building is under construction at Kotdwara (Pauri Garhwal) at a cost of Rs.238.50 lakh. The balance cost of construction and furnishing of the auditorium building is proposed for 2007-08.

18. Construction of State Archives at Dehradun

The State Archives building is under construction at Dehradun. Part of the cost of construction and furnishing of the State Archives building is proposed for 2007-08.

19. Construction of Martyr Memorials

Memorials of martyrs are made on public demand supported by a resolution of the concerned local body.

20. Assistance for Organization of 'Virasat' Folk Festival

A folk festival is organized at Dehradun by a group of art and culture lovers through a not-for-profit organization called REACH. Since the formation of Uttaranchal, the festival has been partially supported by Government of Uttarakhand, other sponsors being ONGC and other public sector Undertakings of the Central Government and office of the Development Commissioner, Handicrafts, Ministry of Textiles of the Government of India. Since the festival has acquired the status of well managed and popular annual event, it is proposed to make a specific provision in the plan to support organization of 'Virasat'.

21. Inter-State Cultural Exchange Programme

Sangeet Natak Akademi, the National Academy of Music, Dance and Drama have been operating the scheme since 1981. So far the State has not benefited from the scheme because it had not made provision in its budget for providing matching share envisaged in the scheme. A provision the Xith is proposed for 2007-08 under the scheme.

22. Conservation of Protected Monuments and Heritage Buildings and Structures

Recommendation no. 38 of the Mid Term Appraisal of the Tenth Five Year Plan suggested that conservation/preservation of important monuments and development of selected monuments, having potential to attract tourists should be taken up. Accordingly, it is proposed to introduce a scheme for this purpose. Additionally, the scheme will provide assistance to Universities for publications related to the history and culture of Uttarakhand, undertaking excavations and in situ conservation of the man made environment and making presentations of Uttarakhand culture in international academic forums. Financial and technical assistance will be provided to panchayats to document, and where resources permit, conserve man made environment in their jurisdiction. The scheme will also provide for the enactment of heritage regulations and their enforcement. It is proposed to limit the selection of monuments and other man made structures to 50 in a year of which at least 5 may be such that have potential to attract tourists. Accordingly a provision is proposed for the scheme in 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) and F.Y. 2007-08 under the scheme.

23. Financial Assistance to Publishers for Providing Wider Audience to Literary Output

It is proposed under the scheme to provide grants through selected publishers to young and promising writers to provide a wider audience to established litterateurs and reprint important books that have become out-of-print.

24. Scheme for Acquisition of Cultural Objects and Artifacts

There is no existing scheme for acquisition of cultural objects, except for manuscripts under the National Manuscripts Mission. Hence it is proposed to acquire cultural objects of antique value or importance or encourage painters and sculptors by way of purchase of cultural objects. The purchased objects would be made available for public display.

25. Celebration of Anniversaries of Important Personalities

Every year, anniversary celebrations of personalities like Gandhiji, Govind Ballabh Pant Ji and others are organized by the public for which assistance is sought from the Government from time to time. It is proposed to provide financial assistance on the same lines as the central Government, viz grants up to 75% of admissible expenditure subject to maximum of Rs.1 lakh.

26. Organization of Workshops for Writers, Painters, Sculptors, Dancers, Singers and Other Artistes

The objective of the scheme is to enhance the skills of artistes and provide them with opportunities for professional interaction. The workshops would be anchored by a leading artiste. Financial assistance to deserving artistes to participate in national and international events will also be provided.

State Sector (New Schemes)

1. Assistance to International Theatre Group for Establishment of an Academy at Dehradun

A group of culture lovers and artistes have come together to form International Theatre Group headed by Sri. Ratan Thiyam, noted artiste. International theatre proposes to establish an academy for Theatre Group at Dehradun for which the State government has pledged a contribution of Rs.500 lakh towards establishment expenses of the academy.

2. Establishment of Centres for Folk Culture at Haridwar/Dehradun

It is proposed to establish Folk Culture Centres at Haridwar or Dehradun. The centre is expected to meet the requirements of documentation of folk culture, encourage the folk traditions, and disseminate the various facts of folk culture of Uttarakhand.

3. Construction of Directorate of Culture, Uttarakhand Building at Dehradun

A building for the Directorate of Culture, Uttarakhand is proposed to be constructed at Dehradun.

4. Construction of Uttarakhand Sanskriti Sahitya Evam Kala Parishad Building at Dehradun

A building to house the Uttarakhand Sanskriti Sahitya Evam Kala Parishad is proposed to be constructed at Dehradun.

5. Construction of Buildings for Auditorium, Cultural Complexes, Museums etc.,

Construction of Pt. G.B. Pant Museum at Khoont, freedom fighter Sarla Behan Museum at Kausani, Cultural bldg. at Bamansuyal, Cultural Centre at Sukhrodevi Mandir Parisar Kotdwara, Conference Hall at Umrao Nagar (Motadhang), Mini auditorium at Jainti and auditorium at Betalghat is proposed during the XI FYP.

(B) Centrally Assisted or Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Continuing Schemes)

1. Establishment of A State Level Cultural Complex at Dehradun

It is proposed to establish a State level cultural complex at Dehradun under the centrally sponsored scheme for establishment of multi purpose cultural complexes. A site has been identified for the centre and concept paper is being developed by INTACH to facilitate commissioning of architectural and landscape consultants.

2. Establishment of a Multipurpose Cultural Centre at Each District Headquarters

It is proposed to establish a multipurpose cultural centre at each district headquarter to achieve geographical spread of cultural activities and provide a hub at the district level for cultural resources (museum, gallery, auditorium etc.). A society headed by district magistrate would be sponsored to manage such centres. The central government will contribute Rs.100 lakh towards establishment of each centre as its share.

3. Financial Assistance for Archival Repositories, Libraries and Museums

75% central assistance limited to Rs. 10 lakh annually is provided by the central Government for preservation of public records, manuscripts, rare books, cataloguing, purchase of copiers, cameras, renovation or improvement of building etc.

4. Financial Assistance for Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums

50% Central assistance, subject to ceilings ranging from Rs.7.50 to Rs.30 lakh, is provided under the scheme of professional development, including repair/renovation/extension of galleries, publications, conservation laboratories, museum library, equipment and documentation. However, for renovation/repair/extension/modernization of galleries, central Government's assistance is 60% of the approved cost.

(C) Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (Continuing Schemes)

1. Promotion of Culture and Craft among the Scheduled Castes

The scheduled castes of the State have long been the dominant carriers and upholders of cultural and craft traditions in the State. With the change in lifestyles in rural areas, the scheduled castes, have found themselves displaced from their traditional vocations practiced by their forefathers. The skills/ arts of such scheduled caste persons are, thus, witnessing a sharp decline. Under this scheme, it is proposed to encourage scheduled caste persons who continue to be skilled to pass on their skills by way of training to others, Performances will be commissioned to remunerate artistes and to provide cultural exposure in rural areas, especially during traditional festivals and fairs. Documentation would also be undertaken as part of the scheme.

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (New Schemes)

1. Construction of Cultural Premises etc. for Scheduled Caste

It is proposed under the scheme to construct Cultural premises etc. in scheduled castes populated villages/area to cultural activities.

(D) Tribal Sub Plan (Continuing Schemes)

1. Scheme for Documentation, Conservation and Promotion of Tribal Art and Culture

Mid Term Appraisal of the Tenth Plan suggested that documentation, conservation and promotion of tribal art and culture should be undertaken on priority. Accordingly, a scheme has been framed for the purpose under the State Tribal sub Plan.

(E) District Sector (Continuing Schemes)

1. Establishment of Statue of Eminent Personalities

Memorials of martyrs and establishment of statue of eminent personalities are made on public demand supported by a resolution of the concerned local body under this scheme.

11 MEDICAL, HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

11.1 ALLOPATHY

1. Background

1.1 Health Profile of The State

- Decrease in decadal growth of population rate from 24.23 in 1991 to 19.20 in 2001. Increase in Literacy rate 73% (2001) compared to 57.75% in 1991
- Decrease in CBR from 31.5 in 1991 to 17.00 (S.R.S. 2002) and CDR 6.4 (SRS), increase in CPR from 43.1 to 48.3 (RCH house hold survey 2002)
- Decrease in IMR from 52 (SRS). 1997-98 to 41/1000 live birth (SRS 2002)
- 84.01% males and 60.26% females are literate. Increase in sex ratio 936 (1991) to 964 (2001) females per 1000 males
- Sex ratio 0-6 years is still alarmingly low i.e. 906, which is a cause of concern
- Decrease in T.F.R. from 3.3 (2002) to 2.55 (NFHS III)
- 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%
- Increase in Institutional delivery from 21% (2002) to 36% (NFHS III)
- Increase in complete immunization from 47% (2002) to 60% (UNICEF 2005)
- Females with symptoms of RTI 25%, Male with symptoms of STI 11.9
- Knowledge about AIDS: females 64.3% & males 91% (NFHS III)

1.2 Opportunities

The State has less than 1% of national population, 5.8% of villages having population less than 1000 and 32.3% having population between 200 to 499, Remarkable improvement in sex ratio during last decades i.e. 936 to 964 female/1000 males, significant growth in literacy 72% (2001) compared to 57.8% in 1991, CBR 17.00, CDR 6.4 and IMR 41 is at par with most advanced States of country, 3/4 households having safe drinking water, though distance of water source is a problem still to be tackled in Uttarakhand villages.

1.3 Challenges

Scattered habitations hilly tracks and undulating terrain resulting in very difficult access to health services present a major challenge to providing health services. More than 62.0 % of villages are not connected with pucca roads and suffer from lack of communication. This leads to vicious circle of under development and poor infrastructure. Only 8.85% to 52.91% households are using proper toilets, in rural segments it is as low as 3.59 % in Pithoragarh). Only 19.44% to 54.59% households in rural areas are connected with electricity. All these factors lead to poor health infrastructure and manpower availability. Out of 7227 Gram Sabha's 4922 do not have any static health service delivery. In the State 17.70 % households still do not have access to basic amenities such as electricity, safe drinking water and proper toilet. There

are 49 CHCs, 45 BPHCs, 186 Addl. PHCs and 323 allopathic dispensaries, which are without adequate man power. In Leprosy, out of 13 districts 12 have achieved the elimination level of below 1 per 10000 populations. The remaining 1 district will achieve the level of elimination by March 2008. Malaria is prevalent in endemic form in some. The prevalence of TB is 257/lakh population (NTI Bangalore & TRC Chennai).

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. Objectives 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 resides in rural area. It can be achieved by identifying selective gaps in service delivery and utilizing all budgetary and extra budgetary resources for improvement in performance. The objective is to streamline, with optimum utilization of GOI funds, all on going national programmes in such a manner that the performance indicators related to these programmes are met to a satisfactory level and measured through independent evaluation. Through NRHM we hope to achieve this goal as it is a package of health services along with nutrition, clean environment, safe drinking water etc. The objective of NRHM is to provide health care to each and every citizen, especially those who are below the poverty line. With the help of NRHM we hope to deal with State specific health problems with community support as this mission is for the people, by the people and of the people.

In the 10th Plan the State has shown remarkable improvement in certain health indicators and we hope to achieve the goals set by "Health & Population Policy-2002" in the 11th Plan. As noted economist & Noble laureate Mr. Amartya Sen said of Uttarakhand-

"In no State of India are women as hard working as in Uttaranchal. The male female ratio is also balanced. In fact the chances of a newborn female child's survival is higher than that of a male child. In many ways, this State is more progressive than other parts of the country. The rate of infant mortality and illiteracy are also low."

4. Infrastructure

As per GOI Norms for every 20,000 population, there should be establishment of one Primary Health Centre and for every 3000 population one Sub-Center. A Community Health Centre is to be provided for every 80,000 population. As per census of year 2001. Rural population is 6310275 and urban population is 2169287 and total population is 84,79,562.

Hence as per Norms of Government of India and estimated rural population of the State number of Sub Centers, PHCs and CHCs to be established during 11th Five Year Plan is as follows:

S. N.	Health Units	Total Need	Status of the 9 th Plan	Achieve. of 10 th Plan	Total established at the end of 10 th Plan	Target for 11 th Plan
1	Sub Center	1901	1525	240	1765	136
2	Primary Health Center	316	235	18	232*	84
3	Community Health Center	95	23	26	49	42

* 22 PHCs out of 235 have been upgraded to CHCs & 19 new PHCs have been established during 10th Plan.

However if GOI agrees for relaxation of population norms for establishment of Sub Centres (1000 instead of 3000), for PHC (10000 instead of 20000) in hilly areas due to difficult access then targets for establishment of Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres (as per 2001 Census) in 11th Plan & Annual Plan 2007-08 will be as follows.

Sl. No.	Health Units	Target	
		11 th Plan 2007-12	Annual Plan 2007-08
1	Establishment of Sub Center	3080	616
2	Establishment of Primary Health Center	275	50

Moreover there is no proper provision for residence of ANM in rented buildings. To cover this gap construction of all 734 Sub centres buildings is proposed in 11th Plan.

S. N.	Health Units	In rented buildings	Total proposed for 11 th plan 2007-12	Proposed in Annual Plan 2007-08
1	Construction of Sub Center	734	734	150
2	Construction of Primary Health Center	30	30	6

1. Construction of Sub Centers

To give better medical and health facilities and to provide proper ante natal care to mothers and conduct safe deliveries Sub Centre's own building is necessary. Only 660 Sub-Centres have their own building while 371 are under construction. At present there are 734 Sub Center functioning on private rented building which no provision for ANMS residences. So it is proposed to construct Sub Center buildings in a phased manner. The target for the 11th Plan 2007-12 and Annual Plan 2007-08 for construction of Sub Center buildings is 734 & 150 respectively. The average cost of a Sub Centre building at current price is Rs. 9.00 lakh.

2. Construction of PHC

In Uttaranchal 232 Primary Health Centers are established, out of which only 164 PHC's are in Government buildings and 42 are under construction. The average cost of construction of

a PHC building at current prices is Rs. 50.00 lakh. Each Primary Health Centre has 4 beds indoor facility but in rented buildings this is not possible. So for 11th Plan target of construction of PHC buildings is 26 & for Annual Plan 2007-08 is 6.

3. Construction of SAD

In Uttaranchal 323 State Allopathic Dispensaries are established, out of which only 98 SADs have Government buildings and 83 are under construction. The average cost of construction of a SAD building at current prices is Rs. 45.00 lakh. For 11th Plan target of construction of SAD buildings is 50 & 10 for Annual Plan 2007-08.

4. Establishment of PHC

At present there are 232 PHC functioning in Uttaranchal. According to G.O.I. norms and as per 2001 census population, 84 new PHCs are required. So establishment of 84 new PHCs in 11th Plan 2007-12 & 17 new PHCs in Annual Plan 2007-08 is proposed.

5. Construction of CHCs

At present there are 49 CHCs functioning in Uttaranchal and 34 CHCs are under construction. For the 11th Five Year Plan construction of 10 new CHCs is proposed. At present for construction of one CHC about Rs. 200.00 lakh is required.

For ongoing works an outlay of Rs. 3936.17 lakh for 11th Plan & Rs. 3602.70 lakh is proposed in Annual Plan 2007-08 as per details given below.

SPILLOVER CHC						
S N	Scheme	Disripts	Year of commencement	Sanctioned cost	released amount	Balance amount
	CHC					
1	Badkot	Uttarkashi	2004-05	158.24	40.00	118.24
2	Jwalapur	Haridwar	2005-06	216.00	25.00	191.00
3	Khanpur	Haridwar	2005-06	44.96	39.96	5.00
4	Bahadarabad	Haridwar	2005-06	72.54	57.54	15.00
5	Tuni	DehraDun	2005-06	147.00	50.00	97.00
6	Chamba	Tehri Garhwal	2005-06	139.97	85.22	54.75
7	KirtiNagar	Tehri Garhwal	2005-06	207.19	118.00	89.19
8	Pratap Nagar	Tehri Garhwal	2005-06	252.00	111.00	141.00
9	Fakot	Tehri Garhwal	2005-06	189.70	50.00	139.70
10	Lambgaon	Tehri Garhwal	2006-07	250.37	80.00	170.37
11	Naugaonkhal	Pauri	2005-06	157.95	77.00	80.95
12	Khirsu	Pauri	2005-06	183.95	50.00	133.95
13	Kot	Pauri	2005-06	188.60	119.00	69.60
14	Yamkeshwar	Pauri	2005-06	162.44	50.00	112.44
15	Rikhanikhal	Pauri	2005-06	173.50	112.00	61.50
16	Chailusain	Pauri	2006-07	221.69	80.00	141.69

S N	Scheme	Disripts	Year of commencement	Sanctioned cost	released amount	Balance amount
17	Jaiharikhal	Pauri	2006-07	266.00	80.00	186.00
18	Okhimath	Rudraprayag	2005-06	243.60	45.00	198.60
19	Ghat	Chamoli	2005-06	254.00	65.00	189.00
20	Gochar	Chamoli	2005-06	231.71	131.00	100.71
21	Nanakmatta	USN	2005-06	96.20	10.00	86.20
22	Barakot	Champawat	2005-06	199.60	30.00	169.60
23	Pati	Champawat	2005-06	201.65	30.00	171.65
24	Suyalbari	Nainital	2005-06	104.82	20.00	84.82
25	KalaDhungi	Nainital	2005-06	157.60	20.00	137.60
26	Okhalkanda	Nainital	2005-06	191.40	20.52	170.88
27	Bhimtal	Nainital	2004-05	193.00	92.90	100.10
28	Ramgarh	Nainital	2004-05	132.50	75.32	57.18
29	Dhaura Devi	Almora	2005-06	140.28	75.00	65.28
30	Takula	Almora	2005-06	176.00	50.00	126.00
31	Deghat	Almora	2005-06	178.70	50.00	128.70
32	Dhaura Chhina	Almora	2006-07	249.41	80.00	169.41
33	Berinag	Pithoragarh	2005-06	106.90	20.00	86.90
34	Kanalichhina	Pithoragarh	2005-06	106.16	20.00	86.16
	Total CHC			5995.63	2059.46	3936.17

6. Special Medical Facility in Tehsil Level /Others Hospitals

As per announcement of Hon'ble Governor in first session of first Vidhan Sabha 50 bedded hospital will be established in every tehsil. At present there are 78 tehsils in Uttaranchal. At 18 places 50-200 bedded hospitals and at 40 places 10-30 bedded CHCs already exist. At another 17 places construction work for 10-30 bedded CHCs is in progress. Thus only at 03 places up gradation is required which will be taken up during the 11th Plan 2007-12.

(Rs. in lakh)

SPILLOVER Tehsil level hospitals								
S N	Scheme	District	Year of commencement	Sanctioned cost	Released amount	Balance amount	Amount to be released in 11th Plan	
							2007-08	2008-09
	Tehsil Level Facilities							
1	Devprayag	Tehri Garhwal	2003-04	161.17	120.14	41.03	41.03	
2	Sult	Almora	2002-03	111.35	60.00	51.35	51.35	
3	CH Ranikhet	Almora	2006-07	56.00	10.00	46.00	46.00	
4	Khatima	USN	2006-07	410.40	100.00	310.40	150.00	160.40
	Total Tehsil Level Facilities			738.92	290.14	448.78	288.38	160.40

7. Integrated Allopathic Hospital & Dispensaries (Urban)

Under this scheme establishment of District Hospitals & other hospitals is done. Various medical & Para medical posts are created as per requirement and arrangement of specialized equipments is done.

8. Integrated Allopathic Hospital & Dispensaries (Rural)

Under this scheme establishment of Hospitals hospitals in rural areas is done. Various medical & Para medical posts are created as per requirement and arrangement of specialized equipments is done.

9. Alternative Medical Facilities for Tehri Dam Displaced Persons

Under this scheme medical facility is provided to persons displaced by Tehri Dam.

10. Establishment of Dispensary in Vidhan Sabha/Secretariat & Uttaranchal Niwas in Delhi

Under this scheme medical facility is provided for staff of Vidhan Sabha / Secretariat in Dehradun & Uttaranchal Niwas in Delhi.

11. Mobile Unit

Uttarakhand Health System Development Project is in the process of procuring 9 Mobile Medical Vans. A part from this, procurement of 3 such vans is under process at Directorate level. With the help of these vans medical & diagnostic facility will be provided in remote & unserved areas of State.

12. Aids to Voluntary Organization

Under Public Private Partnership Grant in Aid is given to NGOs who are providing health facilities in Rural/Urban areas of State.

13. Establishment of Eye Hospital in Collaboration with Shanker Nethralaya

The 12th Finance Commission has made a provision of Rs. 500.00 lakh for establishment of tertiary care eye hospital in State. Such a facility is proposed in the 11th Plan in collaboration with Shankar Nethralaya, Chennai.

14. Cleanliness and Medical Facilities for Different Melas

In Uttaranchal different Melas are held at many places round the year. Which for maintenance of cleanliness and provision of medical facilities is required.

15. Construction/Renovation of Post Mortem Centers

Under this scheme construction of new post mortem centres & renovation of existing centres is done. Due to difficult terrain & number of road accidents new postmortem centres are required in hilly areas.

16. Construction / Establishment of Blood Bank

Under this scheme 5 new blood banks will be constructed & established.

17. Construction of Medical College in Srinagar Gharwal

The total cost of project is 7836.00 lakh out of which Rs. 2500.00 lakh has been sanctioned so far. The college also has to be provided will necessary equipment and personnel.

18. Upgradation of District Hospital Rudrapur for Establishment of Medical College

As per MCI norms 300-bedded hospital is required for establishment of Medical College. District Hospital Rudrapur is being upgraded to 300-bedded hospital. The total project cost is Rs. 3326.50 lakh, out of this Rs. 1149.25 lakh has been released so far.

19. Payment for Purchase of Land for Construction Work/ Plantation/ NVP

At some places for construction work forest land is required. In lieu of that land payment is to be made to forest department.

20. Construction of Udham Singh Nagar & Other District Hospitals

At Udham Singh Nagar & Bageshwar District Hospital building is under construction.

21. Construction of District Hospital Champawat

At Champawat District Hospital building is under construction.

22. Assistance for Post Graduate Training

Under this scheme financial aid is given to inservice medical officers for pursuing post graduation.

23. Tele Medicine

Under this scheme PGI Lucknow has been connected to Base Hospital Srinagar, Pauri & Base Hospital Almora for consultation/CME.

24. Construction / Establishment of Mental Hospital

Construction of State Mental Hospital is almost complete. Establishment of hospital will be done in Annual Plan 2007-08.

25. Construction of CMO Office Buildings

At Rudraprayag, Chamoli & Uttarkashi CMO office is running in the hospital premises. It is proposed construct proper CMO office/Residence at these places.

26. Construction of Residential Houses

Residences/ hostels are needed for doctors at many places especially in hilly areas, where due to non-availability of residential houses retaining of manpower becomes a big problem.

SPILLOVER Residential buildings						
S N	Scheme	District	Year of commencement	Sanctioned cost	released amount	Balance amount
	Residential Buildings					
1	CHC Mussoorie	Dehradun	2004-05	97.45	19.00	78.45
2	Dist. Female Hospital	Dehradun	2005-06	101.50	10.00	91.50
3	D.G. Office	Dehradun	2005-06	218.84	70.00	148.84
4	Combined Hospital Roorkee	Haridwar	2005-06	243.10	150.00	93.10
5	Combined Hospital Srinagar	Pauri	2005-06	63.20	30.00	33.20
6	Transit Hostel Gopeshwar	Chamoli	2005-06	157.54	50.00	107.54
7	CMO Staff	Haridwar	2006-07	136.22	50.00	86.22
8	CH Ranikhet	Almora	2006-07	151.70	45.00	106.70
9	CHC Chakhtia	Almora	2006-07	127.30	45.00	82.30
10	PHC Tadikhet	Almora	2006-07	57.95	20.00	37.95
11	PHC Lamgada	Almora	2006-07	41.73	20.00	21.73
12	SAD Vanbhulpura	Nainital	2006-07	36.50	15.00	21.50
13	CHC KotaBagh	Nainital	2006-07	97.47	40.00	57.47
14	G B Pant Hospital	Nainital	2006-07	113.45	40.00	73.45
15	CHC Chinyali Saud	Uttarkashi	2006-07	52.32	20.00	32.32
16	CHC Chhaam	Tehri	2006-07	114.36	50.00	64.36
17	CHC Beleshwar	Tehri	2006-07	61.44	25.00	36.44
	Total Residential Buildings			1872.07	699.00	1173.07

27. Provisions for Specialized Professional Services at Head Quarter

In Health Department 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 scheme an outlay of Rs. 61.00 lakh is proposed in 11th Plan 2007-12 & Rs. 10.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-08.

28. Health System Development Project

It is a World Bank aided project. Under this Project various activities are conducted i.e capacity building by specialized training, purchase of specific instruments/equipments & strengthening of the Hospitals/PHCs/CHCs.

29. National Leprosy Control Program (100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

The State falls in non-endemic category. The objective of this programme is to bring down the prevalence rate (elimination level) to 1 or >1 / 10000 of population. At the beginning of the 10th Five Year Plan 2002-07 the prevalence rate of Leprosy was 2.22/10000. The State has already achieved the goal of elimination i.e. prevalence rate 0.93/10000 in March 2005, which came further down to 0.71/10000 in March 2006. However there is still one district & 12 blocs out of 95 blocs, where the PR is still above 1/10000, which will be dealt in the 11th Plan.

During 11th Five Year Plan the main thrust of the NLEP activities will be-

- To bring down the PR below 1/10000 in all the 13 districts & all 95 blocks and to sustain the achieved level.
- To provide quality Leprosy services through health facilities in the State.
- DPMR (Disability Prevention and Medical Rehabilitation)- Prevention of deformity was all along an integrated part of NLEP. During 11th Plan 2007-12 DPMR Plan will be implemented as per GOI guidelines. Objective of the DPMR will be-
 - To establish a system in all districts whereby lepra reactions/relapses are managed without any residual disability.
 - To establish a system whereby persons with disabilities due to Leprosy are assisted to prevent the worsening of their disability.
 - To provide RCS services through well distributed specialised centres (Govt./NGO) to make them easily accessible to majority of persons in need.

30. Establishment of State Project Cell under National Blindness Eradication Programme (100% CSS)

During financial year 2004-05 State Project Cell, under National Blindness Eradication Programme at Medical Directorate has been established to monitor & evaluate the different programmes. The scheme will be continued during the 11th Plan.

31. National Blindness Control Program (100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

At the beginning of 10th Plan 2002-07 IOL implantation rate was 75.93% & now at the end of 10th Plan the rate is 93%. Under school eye screening programme, during 2002-03, 507 spectacles were distributed to children with refractive error. In 2005-06 under this programme 2161 spectacles were distributed, 3632 schoolteachers have been trained under School Eye Screening Programme. With the mandate of providing facility of operation to each cataract case in Uttaranchal, DBC societies have been formed in all districts in Tenth Plan. Training for 78 optometrists in refresher courses and for 20 Staff Nurses in Ophthalmic Nursing Technique has been organized. 10 vision centres have been established in ten districts of the State. With these different activities the prevalence of blindness was reedited from 1.40% to 0.56%, during the 10th Plan, as against the target given by of GOI of 0.80%.

Activities for 11th Plan 2007-12 -

- Training of rest of eye surgeons in ECCE- IOL/ SICS
- Refresher Training of Optometrist / O.T. Sisters
- Training of teachers
- State level IEC
- 13 new vision centres to be established.
- To bring down the current blindness rate from 0.56% to 0.3 % through cataract operation, school eye screening and corneal transplantation.

State has achieved a cataract surgical rate of 500/ 100000 population during 2005-06, and our goal is to achieve rate of 600 / 100000 population by the end of March 2008.

32. Iodine Deficiency Disorder Cell

This implements the programmes of NIIDDCP, IDD cell has been established in the Directorate during the financial year 2002-03. It is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. The scheme will be continued during the 11th Plan 2007-12.

33. Family Welfare Programme

It is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme for various activities of Family Welfare.

34. Establishment of Sub Centres

Under this scheme sub centres are established in rural areas to provide MCH services. GOI has laid down certain population norms for establishment of SC i.e. for 3000 rural population in hilly areas & for 5000 rural population in plain areas. At present there are 1765 Sub Centres established in the State. As per the census 2001 the rural population of the State is 6310275 hence 136 more Sub Centres are to be established during the 11th Plan. Keeping in view the difficult geographical condition & sparse population in hilly areas, the population norm has to be relaxed to 1000, which is under consideration of GOI. If population norms are relaxed for hilly areas then 3080 more Sub Centres will be required.

35. State Illness Fund

Govt. will provide monetary support for the treatment of BPL patients through State Illness Fund. This is a CSS on 50:50 sharing bases between the centre and States.

36. Medical Assistance to Victims of Natural Calamities & Accidents

Under this scheme monetary aid will be given for treatment to victims of Natural Calamities & Accidents.

37. Strengthening of Chief Registrar (Births & Deaths)

This is a 75% centrally sponsored scheme.

38. Universal Health Insurance Scheme

The Govt. of Uttaranchal will provide subsidy to those BPL families who opt for UHIS. It is a 75% CSS scheme.

39. Additional Grant by State in Universal Health Insurance Scheme

Under Universal Health Insurance Scheme antenatal mothers and new born are not covered. The State Government proposes to extend the benefit of the scheme to these categories as well.

40. Establishment of State Tuberculosis Training & Demonstration Centre

For monitoring & evaluation of RNTCP this centre was established in FY 2006-07.

41. Intensive Disease Surveillance Programme

This is a centrally sponsored scheme where State bears a certain percentage of expenses for 5 years. This project will monitor & evaluate the different communicable & non-communicable diseases in the State.

42. Const./Renovation of Non Residential Buildings

Under this scheme construction & renovation of following non-residential buildings is being carried out.

SPILLOVER Works of Residential/Non Residential Construction						
SN	Scheme	District	Year of commencement	Sanctioned cost	released amount	Balance amount
Non residential Buildings						
1	Coronation Hospital	Dehradun	2005-06	952.19	495.00	457.19
2	St. Marry Hospital Mussoorie	Dehradun	2006-07	459.00	80.00	379.00
3	Dist. Female Hospital	Uttarkashi	2005-06	222.55	100.00	122.55
4	Suman Chikitsalaya	Tehri	2005-06	726.20	100.00	626.20
5	G B Pant Hosp.	Nainital	2006-07	220.75	80.00	140.75
6	Bhawali Hospital	Nainital	2006-07	4800.00	100.00	4700.00
Total Non residential Buildings				7380.69	955.00	6425.69

43. Construction/ Establishment of B.Sc. Nursing College

Uttarakhand does not have a B.Sc. Nursing college in Govt. Sector. This is considered essential in the present circumstances. Hence such a college is proposed during the 11th Plan.

44. Upgradation of Medical Facilities on NH (100% CSS)

This is 100% centrally sponsored scheme. Under this scheme emergency care facilities at hospitals situated on NH are upgraded.

45. Establishment of Trauma Unit (State Funded)

Trauma care units have to be established in hospitals situated on NH / yatra routes.

46. Health Mela

Under this scheme Health Mela is organized in remote & unserved areas of every constituency of State.

47. Establishment of CMSD (Drug Warehouse)

Three Drug warehouses are proposed to be established at Dehradun, Roorkee & Udham Singh Nagar this scheme.

48. Establishment of Private Medical/ Diagnostic Unit

Under this scheme subsidy on bank loan & grant in aid is given to medical practitioners for establishing clinics/hospitals in remote & difficult areas.

49. Grant to Financially Weak Medical Students

Under this scheme 50% subsidy on bank loan is given to medical students of Uttarakhand who belong financially weak families.

50. Construction/Estt. of Medical Collage Almora

Upgradation of Base hospital Almora is being done from 200 bedded to 300 bedded hospital. After this upgradation medical collage buildings will be constructed.

51. Construction / Establishment of ANM Training Centre (State Funded)

For reduction of IMR & MMR primary health care is to be strengthened, especially maternal & child care. For this purpose more Sub Centres & more ANMs are needed in hilly areas. At present only 02 ANMTCs are functioning in the State. To overcome the shortage of trained personnel (ANMs), two more ANMTCs are proposed in 11th Plan.

11.2 HOMEOPATHY

Profile of the State

Homeopathic treatment is an effective and reliable method of treatment providing prophylactic and therapeutic following principles of holistic drug treatment.

Homeopathy has the advantage of affordability and community acceptance. It plays an important role in providing healthcare to a large number of people, particularly in the rural areas. At present around 106 Homeopathic dispensaries are functioning in Uttarakhand providing their services to the public with the aim of health for all.

1. Establishment of Homeopathic Dispensary (Rural)

About 40% of the population of Uttarakhand resides in the far-flung areas which are inaccessible by roads. The inhabitants residing in these unserved or underserved and disadvantaged areas require primary healthcare attention. As Homeopathic treatment does not require complicated infrastructural supports like storage facilities, preservation and sophisticated diagnostic apparatus, Homeopathic dispensaries are ideally suited for the remote areas of the State.

A total of 160 Homeopathic dispensaries need to be established in the 11th Five Year Plan.

2. Establishment of the Directorate

For the proper administration of the Homeopathic cadre in the State, establishment of a Homeopathic Directorate is proposed during the 11th Five Year Plan.

3. Land Purchase and Construction of HMO Office and Staff Quarters (Rural Area)

Presently there is no provision for the residential accommodation which poses a big problem in the hilly areas. Hence the need to build staff quarters and DHMO offices.

4. Land Purchase and Construction of Dhmo Office and Staff Quarters (Urban Area)

Presently no residential accommodation is available in urban areas too which is a major problem. Hence the need to build staff quarters and DHMO offices in the urban area.

5. Homeopathic Drugs Quality Control Laboratory

There is just one private Homeopathic Pharmacy in the entire State. For drug standardization, quality control and research activities a State level Homeopathic Pharmaceutical laboratory needs to be established which will work as a research centre in our state.

6. Capacity Building Trainings of Homeopathic Doctors/Pharmacists/Clerks Including Computer Skills Promotion

For improving and widening of quality services, there is a great need for strengthening the existing capacity of Homeopathic Medical Officers in the field of clinical, managerial and computer skills. Hence from time to time their capacity needs to be enhanced during their service span.

7. Establishment of indoor RCH/MCH Clinic (under CSS Scheme-100%)

The Govt. of India through this scheme intends to encourage setting up of general and *specialized treatment centers of AYUSH* in Allopathic hospitals and support the efforts of State Governments to improve the supply of essential drugs in dispensaries situated in rural and backward areas, so that the faith of the people in AYUSH could be enhanced. Moreover, Homeopathic medicines give good results in the treatment of children and women.

8. Establishment of Trauma Center (under CSS Scheme-100%)

The State is burdened with cases of accidents in the yatra routes. Hence the need for a Homeopathic trauma center.

9. Establishment of Special Dermatology Clinic (under CSS Scheme-100%)

Homeopathy has a significant role to play in the treatment of various skin ailments where other systems of medicine may not be as effective. Therefore there is a need for the establishment of special dermatology clinic.

10. Supply of Essential Drugs (under CSS Scheme-100%)

A provision is required for the qualitative and quantitative supply of essential drugs in the Homeopathic dispensaries functioning in the entire State.

11. Setting Up of Demonstration Window/Kiosks/Touch Screens at Important Public Places and Offices (under CSS Scheme-100%)

Homoeopathy is cost effective, has no side effects and nor does it lead to drug resistance but the rural masses are unaware of this. Thus, it is very important for them to know in what type of cases they should approach a Homoeopath, for which we should promote the setting up of demonstration windows/kiosks/touch screens in important places, so as to draw the attention of the rural masses.

11.3 AYURVEDIC AND UNANI

District Sector

1. Establishment of New Ayurvedic & Unani Dispensaries/ Hospitals

Presently 518 Ayurvedic & Unani Dispensaries/Hospitals are functioning in the State of which 489 dispensaries/Hospitals are situated in the rural areas. 26 new outdoor Ayurvedic & Unani dispensaries/Hospitals are proposed to be established in the rural, remote/urban areas of the State.

2. Up-Gradation/Strengthening of Running Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries/Hospitals

To provide additional facilities of Ksharsutra and Panchkarma and other treatments, 25 bedded hospitals are needed. For this purpose three existing 15-bedded hospitals namely Narendranagar, Pauri Garhwal and Roorkee are proposed to be upgraded 25 bedded hospitals and the four bedded Hospital at Dharampur Dehradun is proposed to be upgraded in to 25 bedded Hospital with Specialized Ayurvedic Unit.

There are six four bedded hospitals at district head quarters namely Pithoragarh, Haldwani/Nainital, Almora, Gopeshwar, Bageshwar and Champawat. To provide more indoor facilities in these Ayurvedic Hospitals it is proposed to upgrade these into 15 bedded hospitals.

3. Building Construction of Ayurvedic & Unani Hospitals/Dispensaries

Ayurvedic & Unani dispensaries and hospitals are mostly housed either in rented or rent free 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 forty (40) buildings during the year.

4. TSP Scheme

To give better medical and health facilities to the people living in tribal areas of Uttarakhand construction of 04 residential/non-residential buildings and two new outdoor dispensaries are proposed to be established in tribal area of State during annual plan 2007-08.

5. SCP Scheme

Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries and hospitals are mostly either in rented or free buildings donated by the people or Gram Panchayats. To provide better medical and health facilities to the people living in S.C. populated areas of Uttarakhand, construction of 04 residential/non-residential buildings and two new outdoor dispensaries are proposed to be established in SC populated area of State during annual plan 2007-08.

6. Establishment of Ayush Wing in PHC & CHC

Under the scheme of NRHM Govt. of India & Uttarakhand Govt. have directed that an Ayurvedic wing be established in every PHC & CHC. The State has 13 districts in which 219 Ayush wings are proposed to be established under this scheme. Out of 219 sanctioned Ayush units of 26 are functioning at District Headquarters.

State Sector

1. 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.

2. Building Construction/Repairing/Strengthening of Ayurvedic Colleges

Ayurvedic Colleges Rishikul and Gurukul require construction of 14 departments according to CCIM Norms and staff quarters.

3. Establishment of Ayurvedic University

To set up Ayurvedic University in Uttarakhand an amount of Rs. 5000.00 lacs has been estimated and proposed during the 10th Plan 2002-07. Keeping in view that the process will take some time to establish the Ayurvedic University, token amount of Rs. .01 lakh has been proposed during the annual plan 2007-08.

5. Training for Ayurvedic Panchkarma &Ksharshutra / Yoga/Naturopathy Technician/ Assistant State Ayurvedic College

The number of Ayurvedic & Unani dispensaries with facilities of Ksharshutra, Panchkarma, Yoga & Naturopathy shall be increasing every year. Additional technical staff of Ksharshutra, Panchkarma, Yoga & Naturopathy will be required. It is therefore proposed to start Technicians Training course in Ayurvedic medical college at Hardwar.

6. Land Purchase & Building Construction of District Ayurvedic & Unani Offices

At present there are 13 district Ayurvedic & Unani offices in the 13 districts. Ayurvedic & Unani offices have been functioning from rented buildings. It is therefore proposed to construct 3 office buildings for which land will be purchased.

7. Establishment of New Ayurvedic /Unani College in UK

At present there are only 2 Government Ayurvedic Colleges. Both are situated in Hardwar District. There is Ayurvedic College in hill area in Kumaon Mandal. Hon 'ble Chief Minister of Uttarakhand also announced establishment of the Unani Medical College in Uttarakhand. It is therefore proposed to establish a Unani Medical College and an Ayurvedic medical college during 11th Plan.

8. Hostel Construction in Ayurvedic College under TSP/SCP Scheme

Both Ayurvedic Colleges require boys/girls hostel for SC/ST students. Therefore it is proposed to construct four boys/girls hostel under SCP/TSP scheme.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

NOTE: - Govt of India Ministry of Health & Family Welfare Department of AYUSH directed vide letter No.G29011/4/2006-ayush (e.iii) dated 21 august 2006 that the mechanism of routing of Centrally Sponsored grants under the Schemes "Development and Upgradation of AYUSH Institutions/Colleges, AYUSH Hospitals,AYUSH Dispensaries and Quality Control of Ayurveda, Siddha,Unani and Homoeopathy Drugs through the State Health Societies" is proposed to be implemented from 2007-08. Due to this direct funding system by Central Government through State Health Societies only token amount has been proposed in the State's annual budget

1. Establishment of Computer Laboratory

This is 100% centrally sponsored scheme of Ayush Deptt. to provide computer and man power. An token of Rs0.01 lakh is proposed during the financial year 2007-08.

2. Re-Orientation Training Programme in Ayurvedic Colleges

As a part of continuing medical education to upgrade the knowledge of ISM & H personnel (teachers/Government doctors/physicians, practitioners, research workers, drug inspectors, etc.) with regard to latest development in their fields like Ksharsutra, Panch Karma and Yoga therapies etc. Token amount of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for this purpose during the financial year 2007-08.

3. Assistance to PG Medical Education

This is 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. 2 Departments namely Shalya and Panchkarma department are conducting Post graduate course. According to the guidelines of ISM & H the grant would be provided for five years only. Token amount of Rs 0.01 lakh is proposed under CSS for this purpose.

4. Strengthening of Rishikul State Ayurvedic College Haridwar

This is also a continuing 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Token amount of Rs 0.01 lakh is proposed under CSS for this purpose.

5. Strengthening of Rishikul State Ayurvedic College Pharmacy

This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Assistance to strengthen the State Pharmacies. Token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh is proposed for this purpose during the financial year 2007-08.

6. Strengthening of Rishikul Drug Testing Laboratory

This is also a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Ayush Drug Testing Laboratory. Token amount of Rs. 0.01 lakes is proposed for this purpose during the financial year 2007-08. Token amount for Rs 0.01 lakh is proposed under CSS for this purpose.

7. Essential Drugs for Rural Dispensaries

There are 518 dispensaries/hospitals functioning all over the State under this department in which mostly dispensaries are located in rural/remote areas. Token Amount for Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed during annual plan 2007-08.

7. Strengthening of AyushCollege

This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for under graduate Ayush College. token Amount of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed during the financial year 2007-08.

8. Assistance to Establish Ayush Wing in Allopathic Hospital

This is also 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Uttarakhand Govt. have directed they Ayurvedic wing in every Allopathic Hospital be set up. The has State 13 districts where one

male & one female allopathic hospitals is functioning in every District Headquarter. In respect to implement the mentioned scheme an amount of Rs. 300 lacs is proposed for this purpose during annual plan 2007-08.

9. Assistance to Organize National/International Seminar on Ayurveda

This is also 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for organizing national/international seminar of Ayurveda. An amount of Rs. 0.01 is proposed during annual plan 2007-08. Token amount for Rs 0.01 lakh is proposed under CSS for this purpose.

12 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

12.1 WATER SUPPLY

1. Introduction and Present Status

The Department of Drinking Water in the State of Uttarakhand has been created autonomous bodies named as Uttarakhand Peyjal Sansadhan Vikas Evam Nirman Nigam, Uttaranchal Jal Sansthan and Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply & Environment Sanitation Project (Swajal) for providing water supply and sanitation facilities in State. Uttarakhand Peyjal Sansadhan Vikas Evam Nirman Nigam is primarily responsible for preparation & execution of Water Supply Schemes, whereas the Uttaranchal Jal Sansthan is primarily responsible for maintenance of the schemes and tariff collection. The "Swajal" Project is aided by the World Bank.

2. Rural Water Supply

The Govt. of Uttarakhand is committed to provide drinking water to each and every habitation according to the standard norms. The Govt. of India as a result of the State Minister's Conference on Rural Drinking Water Supply held in October, 2001 and the Working Group on Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation for the Tenth Five Year Plan have recommended a fresh survey to ascertain the status of drinking water in the rural area. Accordingly, a detailed survey has been conducted in June, 2003. As per the resurvey the status of water supply in rural habitation as on 01-04-2006 is as follows.

FC(Fully covered)	21232
PC(Partially covered)	13588
NC(Not covered)	4360
NN(Unpopulated)	787
Total	39967

3. Bharat Nirman

Bharat Nirman Programme has been launched by Government of India, for building Rural Infrastructure within 4 years. Drinking Water Supply is one of the components and it envisages.

- I Coverage of uncovered habitations of "CAP-99" by 2008-09
- II Tackling of Water Quality problem in affected habitations by 2008-09
- III Coverage of all rural schools with drinking water supply by 2006-07.
- IV Consolidation of coverage by providing drinking water facilities in slipped back habitation by 2008-09.

4. Uttarakhand Scenario

4.1. Against 1991 survey (CAP 99), as on 01-04-2006 26 Not covered(NC) and 202 Partially covered (PC) (total 228 habitations) are to be covered. In the year 2006-07 10 NC & 65 PC a total of 75 habitations, are to be benefited. Thus the anticipated status as on 01-04-2007 will be 16 NC & 137 PC a total of 153 habitations of CAP'99 will remain to be benefited. Due to special topography of the State, two technical options are available viz. pumping scheme and gravity scheme.

4.2 As on 01-04-2006, 17948 the total habitation (4360 NC & 13588 PC) remain to be benefited as per the 2003 survey. For the year 2006-07, it is expected to cover 800 NC and 1040 PC (including 10 NC & 65 PC of CAP'99). The status as on 01-04-2007 will be 16108 (3560 NC & 12548 PC) habitations which are to be benefited.

4.3 Uttarakhand plans to cover all 272 NC/PC habitations of 1991 survey (CAP 99) alongwith 8157 NC/PC habitations of 2003 survey under Bharat Nirman and upto 01-04-2007 119 habitation of CAP 99 and 2205 slipped back habitations were benefited and it is expected that in the next two years 5952 slipped back habitation and 153 CAP 99 habitations will remain to be benefited.

5. Rural School Coverage

Out of total 14764 schools in the State, 11250 schools have water supply facilities and 3514 schools remain to be benefited as on 01-04-2006. In the year 2006-07, it is expected that 1015 schools will be benefited. Thus as on 01-04-2007 the total number of schools without water supply will be 2499 for which Rs. 50.00 crore are required. The GOI has released Rs. 7.02 crore under ARWSP (School) for the coverage of rural schools in the year 2006-07.

6. Swajal Dhara

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 Government. A budget provision of Rs. 9.00 crores was made in the year 2005-06, against which estimates amounting to Rs. 8.34 crores have been sanctioned by the Government of India. A provision of Rs. 10.00 crores was made in the Annual Plan 2006-07. But funds were not made available under this programme.

7. Sectorwide Approach (SWA)

The State of Uttarakhand in consonance with the Policy of Government of India of Sector Reform has opted to implement Sector Wide Approach(SWA) in the Rural Water Supply Sector from 01-04-2006, in which all the single village schemes and multi village schemes are to be implemented in the principle underlined of SWAp. Some of the schemes which were sanctioned prior to the cut-off date 01-04-2006 are to be implemented in the previous mode and are classified as schemes outside the SWAp basket. These schemes are in sun-set mode and are expected to be completed by year 2008-09. The amount earmarked for outside the SWAp basket is Rs. 550.00 crore. The Government of Uttarakhand has entered into an agreement with the World Bank under which a loan of 120 M\$ (Rs. 516.00 crore) have been sanctioned under SWAp principle.

8. Urban Water Supply and Sewerage

In the Urban areas of the State as per the 2001 census, total number of towns are 63 comprising of 1 Municipal Corporation, 31 Municipal Boards & 31 Nagar Panchyats. The State has 9 Cantonment Boards, 12 Census Towns & 2 Industrial Townships.

The Accelerated Urban Water Supply Schemes (AUWSP) in which Government of India provided funds on 50:50 basis for towns having less than 20,000 population has been subsumed into Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) under which the integrated development of the towns are to be assured. Three towns namely Dehradun, Haridwar and Nainital have been selected in JNNURM. The State of Uttarakhand have envisaged that rest of the towns will be developed in the same principle as that of JNNURM.

8.1 Due to rapid urbanization and increase in population, there is always need to re-organize and extend the water supply facility in newly developed areas in Urban Towns. Increase in

population and development in the towns requires additional water supply so augmentation through additional storage capacity and laying new pipe lines is almost a continuous process in Urban areas. For meeting the ever-increasing expectations of the consumers, the system should be reliable, sustainable and effectively maintained.

8.2 Pumping water supply schemes require replacement of pumping plants, which have already outlived their design period. To make such schemes reliable and operative to their designed capacity such replacement should be done immediately.

8.3 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, Pithoragarh, Haldwani, Nainital, Bheemtal and Almora, is in progress.

9. Ganga Action Plan

Government of India launched the Ganga Action Plan in the year 1985 for the abatement of pollution in the river Ganga. Out of 29 towns selected under Phase-I of Ganga Action Plan, only two towns Haridwar & Rishikesh fall in Uttarakhand. Keeping in view the Purna Kumbh at Haridwar in 1986, the immediate relief works for the renovation of existing Sewage Pumping Stations and sewer lines alongwith tapping of various drains into the sewerage system were executed. 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 approx. Rs. 15.00 crores and a sewage treatment capacity of 24.32 mld was created in these towns. But the implementation of Phase-I has only solved the problem partially as the entire sewage flowing from towns of Haridwar & Rishikesh into the river Ganga could not be intercepted and diverted due to financial constraints. Hence, Phase-II of Ganga Action Plan was started in the year 1993. Again, due to financial constraints no other town of Uttarakhand could be included in the second phase. On the intervention of Hon'ble Supreme Court in PIL no. 3727/1985 Shri M.C. Mehta v/s Union of India, nine other towns of Uttarakhand namely Badrinath, Joshimath, Gopeshwar, Karanprayag, Rudraprayag, Srinagar, Deoprayag, Uttarkashi and Ranipur (Haridwar) were also included in Phase-II, with total outlay of Rs. 38.48 crores including Haridwar mainstem works of Rs. 6.48 crores including 14% centage. Flow of funds under this need to be stepped up. The problem is compounded on account of growth of population and ever increasing floating population and the situation is particularly serious in Haridwar, Rishikesh & Uttarkashi.

9.1 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 orders the State Government has already given its commitment to the Government of India vide letter no. 841/9-2-A/2001 dated 15-5-2001 and submitted an affidavit in the Hon'ble Supreme Court regarding its commitment to bear the cost of complete O&M of assets already created or to be created under GAP-I and GAP-II.

All the projects sanctioned by the NRCD prior to the year 2005 were under grant-in-aid and State Government only has to provide funds for the maintenance of the assets created. But after 2005 for new projects under this programme were framed on 70:30 bases.

9.2 The Govt. of Uttarakhand has assigned top priority to the programme of drinking water supply in Urban & Rural Areas. It has been decided to undertake various other supplementary programmes like rainwater harvesting, catchment area protection, 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, along with sanitation programmes.

10. Computerization Programme Under RGNDWM

Computerization programme under RGNDWM is in progress. Fund has been provided by Government of India. In order to increase the efficiency and rapid transfer of information, inter connectivity of all the offices is being implemented. This will increase the efficiency in the water sector. The revenue collection is also being computerized, so that every citizen will have easy access to the information regarding their water supply & sewerage bills.

Proposals for XIth Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08

1. Rural Water Supply

As per Rajeev Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission Resurvey 2003, 3560 Not Covered and 12548 Partially Covered habitations remain to be provided water supply as on 01-04-2007. These will be covered during the XIth Five Year Plan

1.1 Tribal Sub Plan

A provision of Rs. 4,40 crores has been made in the year 2006-07 and An amount of Rs. 5.00 crores is proposed for the Annual Plan 2007-2008.

1.2 Hand Pump Programme

The State Govt. has been continuously looking for low cost technology for alternatives and reliable water supply in the rural areas of the State. Successful experiments and very positive responses from the people led 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. In view of the success of Hand Pumps, and its low capital and O&M cost, it is being expanded in the XIth Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08.

1.3 Augmentation and Reorganization of Completed Schemes

A total of 23072 habitations have already been covered by different water supply schemes benefiting about 50.00 lakh population as on 01-04-2007. About 30% of the existing piped water supply schemes have outlived their design period, which require reorganization. These shall be taken up in a phased manner. About 3000 schemes will be reorganized in the Eleventh Plan.

1.4 O & M of Rural Water Supply Schemes

15% of ARWSP funds are earmarked for maintenance of Single Village Rural Water Supply schemes maintain by PRIs, which is distributed through Principal Secretary, Gramya Vikas; Govt. of Uttarakhand.

1.5 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. 48 schemes amounting to Rs. 407.58 crores have been submitted and 39 schemes amounting to Rs. 315.00 crores have been sanctioned. It is envisage that during the Eleventh Plan, the role of pumping schemes will increase owing to depletion of natural water sources.

Central Schemes

1.1 Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme

The existing norms of ARWSP are based on population coverage, NC/PC habitations and water quality problems. 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 are very high. The State Vision is to provide water supply to all the habitations by 2012. State share consist of centage to be borne by the State Government under the funds released by GOI.

1.2 Water Conservation, Source Recharge & Sustainability

As stated earlier there is a serious problem of drying up and depletion of sources in Uttarakhand. Therefore, emphasis is being given to recharge of existing water sources by giving a thrust to Rain Water Harvesting, construction of small check dams and treatment around the sources.

There was tradition almost in every village to store rain water in shallow ponds known as chal/khal and use it for water supply requirements of their cattle. This tradition has gradually

vanished. Action is being taken to rejuvenate these traditional sources. It helps in recharge of natural sources and enriching the flora and fauna around the water sources. Revival of 300 Chal/Khal is being proposed for the year 2007-08 in the District Plan.

1.3 Swajal Dhara

Swajaldhara has been initiated in December 2002 across the country based on the principles of demand responsive approach and community participation. The fundamental principles of Swajaldhara include (i) adoption of a demand-responsive, adaptable approach along with community participation based on empowerment of villagers to ensure their full participation in the program through a decision making role in the choice of the drinking water scheme, planning, design, implementation, control of finances and management arrangements;(ii)full ownership of drinking water assets by appropriate levels of Panchayats,(iii) panchayats / communities to have the powers to plan, implement, operate, maintain and manage all Water Supply and Sanitation schemes,(iv)partial capital cost sharing either in cash or kind including labour or both, 100% responsibility of operation and maintenance (O&M) by the users and (v) shifting the role of Government from direct service delivery to that of planning, policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation, and partial financial support.

Physical and Financial Progress of Swajaldhara Programme

Sanction Year	First Installment release	Second Installment release	Total release	Expenditure	Schemes selected	Schemes completed	Schemes ongoing
2003-04	182.00+ 18.20 for IEC	82.50	282.70	176.72	19	0	
2004-05	401.01	0.00	401.01	483.53		1 (26*)	0
2005-06	625.59+ 83.41 for IEC+ 41.71 for Admn.	0.00	750.71	151.24	63	14	0
2005-06 Additional Release	208.52	0.00	208.52	0.00		0	0
2006-07 (upto Dec 2006)	650.96	0.00	650.96	0.01	11	11	67
Grand Total	2086.28	82.50	2293.90	811.50	93	52	67

The provision of Rs. 1.30 Crores (US\$ 0.3 Million, as per PAD) for the financial year 2007-08 has been incorporated in the World Bank Assistance for water supply schemes. Therefore a token amount is being made in the State Plan.

2 Urban Water Supply and Sewerage

Urban Water Supply Schemes

2.1 All the 63 towns of Uttarakhand are having piped water supply. However only 25 towns have adequate water supply. The remaining 38 towns need augmentation of water supply and extension of the distribution system. On the basis of rough assessment, the requirement of funds for these towns to provide water supply for designed demand is of the order of Rs. 546.34 crores (on the basis of price index of year 2003-04).

Sewerage Schemes

2.2 Out of 63 towns in Uttarakhand only 20 towns, namely Dehradun, Rishikesh, Mussoorie, Vikasnagar, Haridwar, Roorkee, Badrinath, Gopeshwar, Joshimath, Uttarakashi, Kotdwar, Munikireti, New Tehri, Haldwani, Ramnagar, Nainital, Bheemtal, Kashipur, Almora, and Pithoragarh have partial sewerage facilities. Reorganisation and extension of sewerage system in these towns has been proposed. Besides, adequate coverage of GAP towns, 5 new towns are being included in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

To provide sewage and drainage facilities in all the towns, Rs. 1515.19 crore will be required.

Master Plan

2.3 It is the vision of Govt. of Uttarakhand to develop all the cities in an integrated pattern including all the infrastructure of civic amenities. To achieve this mission preparation of master plan of Water Supply, Sewerage & Drainage is being prepared. The total cost of these component comes about to Rs. 2062.00 crores and the fee for preparation of master plan on 2004-05 price rate comes out to Rs. 31.00 crores. For the preparation of Urban and Rural Master Plan in WATSAN sector, it is proposed that the help of remote sensing and satellite images.

Ganga Action Plan (O&M)

2.4 Pollution abatement schemes executed under Ganga Action Plan are to be maintained by the State Government as per requirement of NRCD, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

Central Schemes

Ganga Action Plan (PHASE-II)

2.2 In order to prevent pollution of the river Ganga it is proposed to cover Ten towns in Garhwal region under Ganga Action Plan Phase-II. These town are Hardwar-Rishikesh & Ranipur (BHEL) on the Bank of river Ganga, Uttarkashi on the bank of Bhagirathi and seven towns namely Badrinath, Joshimath, Gopeshwar, Karanprayag, Rudraprayag, Srinagar and Deoprayag on the bank of river Alaknanda. An amount of Rs. 30.00 crores have been proposed for these towns under Ganga Action Plan 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 special assistance to the tune of approx. Rs. 47.15 crores has been requested for additional projects under GAP-II towns. 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 the river Ganga in these locations. For this work, the GOI will provide funds in the 70:30 ratio.

Communication and Capacity Development Unit (CCDU)

2.3 Human Resource Development Cell had been established to bring about reforms in the water supply and sanitation sector through training and capacity building of sector professionals and Community/Panchayats. GoI financed this cell to the extent of 100%. The GoI has decided to close this cell with effect from 31st March 2003. Unspent balance of Rs. 21.32 lakh available with the SWSM has now been transferred to Community and Capacity Development Unit (CCDU) to be run under SWSM. GoI will finance the CCDU to the extent of 100% for first three years and then in the ratio of 75% subsequently.

Total Sanitation Campaign

2.4 Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is the vehicle of reforms in the rural sanitation sector. The program is mainly based on communication where efforts are to disseminate sanitation related messages to the communities through information, education and communication activities at the Gram Panchayat, Block Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat level. Approval has been received from Govt. of India for implementation of Total Sanitation Campaign in all the districts of Uttarakhand. The Govt. of India has approved a total program of Rs. 5233.94 lakh and the central share of Rs. 881.62 lakh and state share of Rs. 320.53 lakh have been released against it. The Govt. has nominated Uttarakhand Peyjal Nigam for implementing the Total

Sanitation Campaign in Dehradun and Nainital districts, and Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan for Tehri Garhwal and Almora district and Swajal Project for other districts.

Against available funds amounting to Rs. 1202.14 lakh, the cumulative utilization of TSC funds from the start of the program to Dec 2006 is Rs.810.41 lakh. The cumulative progress of construction of individual household latrines 1380295, school latrines 565, Aanganwadi latrines 100 and Rural Sanitary Marts 25 upto December 2006.

2.5 Externally Aided Schemes

Uttaranchal Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (Sector Program)

This is the first RWSS project which supports state sector wide common policies and institutional arrangements for improving service delivery in Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector.

This programme will provide coverage for non-covered and partially covered habitations by empowering village panchayats and rural communities following uniform policy through out the sector.

Objective of the Sector Program

The objective of the Sector Program is to improve the effectiveness of rural water supply and sanitation (RWSS) services through decentralization and the increased role of the Panchayati Raj Institutions and the involvement of local communities in the state of Uttaranchal.

Salient features of the Sector Program

This program moves away from the traditional approach on several counts.

Decentralization of funds, functions and functionaries- village communities, working through elected village water and sanitation committees mapped directly to the local panchayats, will plan, implement, operate, maintain and manage their drinking water schemes.

Cost Sharing- the local community will pitch in with 10% of the capital cost of their water schemes, based on their ability to pay in labor or in kind. The costs of running the schemes will be fully recovered by the community through user charges, with the state pitching in when affordability becomes an issue.

Incentives for sanitation- reward schemes to induce rural communities to adopt better sanitation and hygiene practices will be built into the program.

Environment conservation- communities will be motivated to take up catchment area treatment activities that will in the long-term help recharge their water resources.

Program Components

The main features of the Sector Program are as follows:

- **Sector Program implementation:** Five years (Jan 2007 to December 2011)
- **Credit ID:** 4232-0 IN
- **Sectors to be covered:** Water supply (80%) and Sanitation (20%)
- **Agencies:** UJN, UJS & PMU, (Swajal)
- **Sector Program : \$ 350 million**
 - Inside SWAp: \$ 224 million
 - Outside SWAp: \$ 126 million
- **Sector Financing:**
 - IDA: \$ 120.0 million
 - GoI, GoUA & Communities: \$230 million.

Component A: RWSS Sector Development (US\$ 5 million)

- It aims to support the state's sector reform process by establishing and enhancing its institutional capacity to implement, manage, and sustain the state's medium-term sector development program through the following subcomponents:
 - Capacity-building and strengthening programs;
 - Information, education, and communication;
 - Sector information system, water quality, and water source discharge monitoring programs;
 - Modernization of public procurement and procurement reforms; and
 - Sector studies.

Component B: RWSS Infrastructure Investments (US\$197 million)

It aims to improve service and sustainable access to RWSS services by financing the following investments:

- New investments in water supply schemes and catchment-area protection works;
- Community mobilization and development activities; and
- Sanitation programs.

Component C: RWSS Program Management Support and M&E (US\$22 million)

It aims to support: operational and administrative costs associated with the implementation of the sector-wide approach basket of the state's medium-term sector program; and monitoring and evaluation.

Centrally Sponsored Mega Schemes for Additional Funds

3. Water Supply

For the augmentation of water supply in Pauri, Tehri, Dehradun, Mussoorie towns and water supply for Ranikhet, where acute problem of water supply exist, Rs. 69.01 crores (Dehradun Water Supply Scheme Rs. 45.08 crores and Mussoorie Water Supply Scheme Rs.

20.48 crores and replacement of rising main Ranikhet-Tarikhet Rs. 3.45 crores) are required. Nanghat water supply scheme for district Pauri has been sanctioned by Government of India.

4. Sewerage Schemes

GOI has sanctioned 100% grant for Almora Sewerage System. A proposal of Rs. 106.52 crores has been sent to the Government of India for the Sewerage Scheme of Mussoorie (Rs. 20.75 crores), Dehradun (Rs. 66.62 crores) , Kotdwar (Rs. 14.77 crores), Dugadda (Rs. 4.38 crores). Sewerage schemes for Pithoragarh & Haldwani have been sanctioned by Government of India. A provision of Rs. 80.00 crores has been made in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

5. Computerization

The Government of India provides grant-in-aid for computerization in the water sector. An estimated amounting to Rs. 5.76 crores has been sanctioned and Rs. 3.81 crores has been released. The balance of Rs. 2.05 crore against the sanctioned amount is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2007-08.

12.2 UTTARAKHAND JAL SANSTHAN

Introduction

"UTTARAKHAND JAL SANSTHAN" has been constituted by amalgamating "Garhwal division Jal Sansthan" and "Kumoun division Jal Sansthan" under section 56 of Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000 (Act no 29 of 2000) and vide notification No. 2083/Nine-2 (41Adhi)/2002 dated 26 August,2002 for effective management, maintenance and execution of water supply and sewerage service. Uttaranchal Jal Sansthan is managing 58 Urban, 5760 Rural water supply schemes and 18 sewerage schemes of 13 districts of Uttaranchal State.

Operation and maintenance is the most vital link between the capital investment and the service rendered to beneficiaries. Since Ist Five year plan, a good amount has been spent to create capital works but due to non-availability of adequate funds for operation and maintenance, it is becoming difficult to maintain these assets. Operation & maintenance of water supply assets require preventive maintenance and planned working. Thus the provision for O&M fund should be a part of plan works and adequate funds be allocated for these works.

Reorganization and Renovation

Urban Area

- 1 {1} Due to rapid urbanization and increase in population, there is always need to re-organize and extend the water supply facility in newly developed areas in Urban Towns. For meeting the ever-increasing expectations of the consumers, the system should be reliable and sustainable for which effective maintenance is required.
- 1 {2} Pumping water supply schemes require replacement of pumping plants which have already outlived their design period.

Rural Area

- 1{3} In Rural areas 3086 (Garhwal 1428 + Kumaon 1658) water supply Scheme were constructed about 15 to 20 years back and have completed their design period and need reorganization replacement.
- 1{4} In last ten years regular depletion in the discharge of water sources has caused set back to the efficiency of water supply schemes. Such type of schemes also need augmentation and reorganization.
- 1 {5} About 5 to 8 % water supply schemes are damaged every year due to natural calamities like heavy snow fall, excessive rains, land slides, earthquake, and cloud burst, etc.
- 1 {6} As per decision of the Govt. , Single- village water supply schemes are to be handed over to GRAM SABHA . The design period of most of these schemes has expired. they demand renovation and restoration works before handing over to Gram Sabha.
- 1{7} Due to Natural calamities people have to migrate from their original habitations. Thus new settlements came to existence, for which new water supply schemes are needed

Achievement in the 10th Plan and Proposals for the 11th Plan

Water supply is a basic need for human survival. Quality water is required for health of the people and personal hygiene. The following innovations and improvements has been started by Uttaranchal Jal Sansthan to improve the quality, quantity and reliability of the system and reduced the complaint of the consumers.

Automation of Tube Wells

Automation of tubewells has been done by Uttaranchal Jal Sansthan. With this technique of operation of tube wells, the interruption to water supply system, due to human error, electric fault, damage to pump set have been minimized to a great extent. It has reduced the operation and maintenance cost and helped in regular supply of drinking water to consumers. So far 249 tube wells have been automated till January 2007. Total target up to end of 10th five year Plan was 260.

In the 11th plan, it it proposed that all the remaining tubewells, and all the pumping stations of the pumping schemes shall be automized and inter connected through SCADA to the respective control centres for effective montoring and control of the system.

Recharge of Sources

It has been a tradition almost in every village to store rainwater in ponds and use it for water supply requirements of their cattle. This tradition has gradually vanished due to construction of piped water supply. Uttaranchal Jal Sansthan has now started to rejuvenate this tradition. It helps in recharge in natural sources, and increasing the greenery around it. The water is also used by cattle for their drinking needs. A Project for Rs: 50.23 Crore is being

submitted to Government for revival of 4200 Chal / Khal in hilly districts in 3 years. 1142 N0s. Chal/Khal have been revived up to January 2007. Total target up to the end of 10th five year Plan was 1250.

In the 11th plan, efforts shall be made to revive all the existing Chal/ Khal in all the villages and habitations covered in water supply net work irrespective of the agency who is maintaining the respective water supply schemes. Jal Sansthan will ensure the revival of all the Chal/Khal in the water supply schemes under its maintenance.

Uttaranchal Koop

The major sources of drinking water in hills are small rivers and rivulets locally called Gadhera. For taping these sources a heavy masonry walls of cement concrete are constructed across the rivulets, which generally get damaged or wash away during heavy rains causing interruption to water supply scheme. Secondly quality of water so produced is not good. Jal Sansthan has innovated the technique of Uttaranchal Koop to solve this problem. This technique is sustainable, less expensive and helpful in managing the quality of water. 803 Uttaranchal Koop have been installed up to January 2007. Total target up to the end of 10th five year Plan was 915.

In the 11th plan it will be ensured that the source tapping in all the streams, gadheras water sources shall be done through Uttaranchal koop.

Hand Pump

In the difficult and adverse topographical condition of Uttaranchal providing drinking water facility to every habitation is difficult and challenging. To face this challenge, Uttaranchal Jal Sansthan has installed the hand pumps in remote and hilly areas. Regular and quality water is being provided through these hand pumps. 2840-hand pump have been installed in the State up to January 2007. Total target up to the end of 10th five year Plan was 3045.

In the 11th plan a provision for installation of 6000 hand pumps has been proposed at appropriate sites. These proposed hand pumps includes installation of hand pump beyond road side also by portable rig machine. Research work shall be taken up for installation of hand pump through water compressor instead of air compressor and portable rig machine in the remote villages of hills where there is no road connectivity.

Mini Tube Well

Mini tube well boring by pneumatic method have been innovated to provide safe drinking water for immediate relief in a short period, in comparison to costly and long time taken for construction of traditional tube wells. It has been possible to provide potable water to

small habitation by incurring small expenditure and time. 46 mini tube well is being proposed for this year.

Auto Wash Filter

Water treatment plants are scarcely provided in rural water supply schemes. Jal Sansthan has developed a new technique of 'Auto wash filter' for the treatment of drinking water in rural areas. The Auto wash filter may be installed in the schemes constructed earlier at very low cost and quality water can be provided without extra labour and expenditure. I.I.T. Roorkee after thorough study and testing has evaluated above innovations as very useful for hills. 07 Auto wash filter have been installed up to January 2007.

Computerization Programme under RGNDWM

Computerization programme under RGNDWM is in progress. Fund has been provided by Government of India. In this year all divisions, sub divisions of Uttaranchal Jal Sansthan will be connected to S.Es., G.Ms. and CGM office. The software for dealing with the consumer complaints has been developed by IT Department. Uttaranchal Jal Sansthan shall use this software after proper customization with organization.

In the 11th plan all the works relating to completion of computerization in Uttaranchal Jal Sansthan which shall include all the 15th modules shall be completed customized and operated.

Payment of Electricity Dues

Rural schemes and high head pumping schemes are of loss as the tariff is very low as compared to production cost. So the payment of Electricity bills is not possible with the self generated revenue. Rs: 17138.384 lakh have been allotted by the Government and the payment has been made to Electricity department.

Research and Development

Keeping in view the latest development in water supply and sanitation sectors and specific needs and requirement of appropriate technology in Uttaranchal Jal Sansthan, the research and development wing shall be made operative.

Leak Detection & Control

A separate programme for Leak Detection & Control in urban areas shall be initiated in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Metering Programme

In the 11th Plan it is proposed that all non-domestic connections as well as most of urban domestic connections in important urban water supply schemes especially pumping water

supply schemes shall be covered with quality water meters. This will help in controlling the wastage of water and improving the revenue of the department.

Water Supply Schemes

Pilot projects shall be taken up for ensuring (24x7) water supply in important urban water supply scheme.

Proposals of Annual Plan 2007-08

Proposed Annual Plan for the year 2007-2008 as detailed below:-

A. District Plan

1. Reorganization of 150 schemes, Renovation of 550 schemes, Revival of 300 Chal/Khal, Installation of 300 Uttaranchal koops, Installation of 10 Auto wash filter, & 140 Hand pumps.
2. Installation of 1460 Hand Pumps
3. Renovation of 40 water supply schemes under special component plan
4. Renovation of 34 water supply schemes tribal sub-plan
5. Operation & Maintenance of 5641 Rural W/S schemes.

B. Centrally sponsored schemes

C. STATE SECTOR

1. **Urban Schemes** - Automation of 40 T.Wells, Construction of 09 Tube wells and 25 Mini T.wells Strengthening of 55 Urban schemes.
2. Restoration of 60 defunct water supply schemes Including Single village schemes.

13 URBAN DEVELOPMENT

With growing urbanization of population 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. The worst sufferers are the urban poor whose access to the basic services like drinking water, sanitation, education & basic health services is shrinking. In Dehradun alone there are over 100 slums with a population of 1.50 lakh i.e., 33% of the total population of the town. The position is not very different in other towns also.

Vision

Living standards productivity and sustainability of all towns and cities in the state to be enhanced with emphasis on preservation of their heritage character and environmental wealth.

Strategy

- Increased responsibility on Urban Local Bodies with concurrent measures to strengthen their capacity and functional efficiency.
- Dehradun to be developed as the "Proud Gateway" to the State and as one of the top 10 cities of the country.
- Provision of safe and assured supply of drinking water to all towns.
- Development of underground sewerage system and treatment plants.
- Development of an integrated municipal solid waste collection and disposal system involving the local communities.
- Implement traffic management measures in key lawns.

The State has set up State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) at the state level and DUDAs at the district level. These agencies provide handholding and coordination services to community development societies (CDS) formed in every municipal town. CDS are federations of SHGs and individual BPL beneficiaries.

Government of Uttaranchal has prepared a vision document where in Urban Infrastructure has been identified engine of development. It has set up UDec to prepare specific urban infrastructure projects and to attract investment through PPP mode.

The State has undertaken preparing a master plan comprising all aspects of urban infrastructure. A multi lateral funding project has been submitted to the ADB which is likely to be approved and commence from the year 2006-07.

A new Municipal Act is being worked out through which implementation of reforms in urban governance like accounting reforms, road based community participation, introduction of e-governance, property tax etc. will be carried out.

Initiatives Underway

- Discussion with multilateral institutions for urban infrastructure improvement in the State.
- Commissioning of India's first Inter State Bus Terminal in the private sector.
- Project development for setting up Bus Terminals through private sector in other key towns.

Annual plan 2007-08

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1- Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

This is a 75:25 Central Sponsored. The purpose of the scheme is to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed poor through self-employment or wage employment.

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.

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.

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.

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 lakh, Rs. 500.17 lakh and Rs. 177.27 lakh, respectively were sanctioned for Dehradun, Haldwani-Kathgodam and Pithoragarh.

6- National Urban Renewal Mission

Govt. of India under its initiatives for renewal of selected towns has launched this programme in 2005-06. Uttaranchal is happy to note that 3 of its major towns namely Dehradun, Nainital and Haridwar have been included in the National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The work of preparation of CDP (City Development Plans) has already commenced and we look forward to improving the quality of life of these towns for residents but more importantly the visitors. Modalities of execution are underway. An outlay of Rs. 800.00 lakh as state share and Rs. 8000.00 lakh as central share is proposed for 2007-08.

7- Night Shelters for Urban Shelterless

Uttaranchal is a pilgrim State, a large number of low-income group devotees come to this state every Year in every season. In all the urban towns a large number of homeless and poor people are residing i.e. rickshaw pullers, coolies, construction labours etc. Therefore there is a great need of night shelters in big towns and at different pilgrim places.

By providing night shelters, a recurring source of income can be generated for the Local Bodies and a cheaper facility to the urban shelterless poor and devotees coming to pilgrim places of Uttaranchal.

In the first phase night shelters with 4000 beds are planned with a cost of Rs. 800 lakh @ Rs. 20000.00 per bed.

8- Uttaranchal Incentive Fund for the ULB's

In the Uttaranchal state there are 63 ULBs i.e. 1 Nagar Nigam, 31 Nagar Palika Parishads and 31 Nagar Panchayats. The main duty of the urban local body is to provide basic urban civic amenities to its citizens. To introduce reforms in different ULBs, there is a need to create a "Uttaranchal Urban Improvement Incentive Fund (UUIIF). Under this fund criterion of measurement for qualifying to get the incentive are as follows:

- a- The extent of compliance of Solid Waste Management Rules- 2000 / 2003.
 - b- Formation of "Mohalla Swachhata Samiti" in ULB's.
 - c- Computerization of ULB's different sections i.e Land and properties, Tax, Accounts, Death and Birth, Establishment, Public Redressals, etc. Different weight age will be given for different sections computerization.
 - d- Use of Double Entry Accounting System in ULBs.
 - e- Increase in the Ratio of own revenue income to expenditure.
- For the above purpose, there is a proposal for creation of an incentive fund.

9- Solid Waste Management

As per the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court the Government of India has framed and circulated Solid Waste Management and Handling Rules 2000 and 2003 to all the ULBs. Under these rules segregation of solid waste at source is mandatory. In compliance of above rules in every mohalla of all the urban towns, one mohalla swachhata samiti with 200 dwelling units is proposed to be created in each locality.

As per the guidelines of Solid Waste Management and Handling Rules 2000/ 2003, the solid waste is to be transported in the covered vehicles; different solid waste is to be disposed with different techniques like composting, deep burial, sanitary land fill, incineration and recycling of plastic and other recyclable materials. For this existing trenching grounds are to be developed in the phase I and for the transportation of solid waste upto disposal sites new type containers and special type of vehicles are to be procured.

10- Urban Electricity Reforms and Modernization

Uttarachal is famous for its pilgrim places and lakh of people from different parts of country and abroad visit here every year. This extra inflow of people puts an extra pressure on all the basic civil amenities of ULBs.

Street lighting is one of the most important facility which is being provided by the ULB. Because of non-remuneration of above facility a heavy financial burden comes on the ULB's, which are unable to even pay their old dues of electricity tariff. Therefore there is a need for modernization and strengthening of the existing street light system. Under this head some

special switches are required which may automatically switch off during day time. Some timer type of switches are required which may switch off the alternative pole light on the main road in the lean period i.e. 11.30 pm to 4.00 am.

11- Housing

Housing Sector in Uttaranchal is being implemented by private sector and to same extent by the two Development Authorities, viz. Haridwar Development Authority and Mussoorie Dehradun Development Authority. Government of Uttarakhand has not yet created any organization in the name of Awas Vikas Parishad (Housing Development Board) in line with one existing in the former State of Uttar Pradesh.

In fact Uttar Pradesh Awas Vikas Parishad is still functioning in the area of Uttarakhand, though now the State Government has in principle decided to create such an organization for the State. Basically the State Government, various Development Authorities and prescribed Authorities are regulating the housing sector. As such no plan outlay has traditionally been proposed in the various plans. Accordingly no outlay is being proposed for the 11th plan period as well as the Financial Year 2007-08.

However some outlay has been there for the revival and renovation of Nainital lake and 04 other lakes in the Nainital district. The scheme is being implemented through 70% central assistance and 30% State funding. As the work is still incomplete, therefore an outlay in the 11th Plan as well as Financial Year 2007-08 is being proposed. In addition some more works have been proposed by the Nainital Lake Special Area Development Authority, for which outlay is also required.

12- Urban Infrastructure Development

As stated earlier about one fourth population in the State is located in urban areas. There has been sharp increase in urbanization after that the creation of the new State. However, the urban infrastructure which was already meager has not kept pace with time. Strengthening of urban infrastructure is inevitably necessary for promoting tourism, which has been identified as the driving sector in the State.

From inner roads to street lights and drainage, from cleanliness to sewerage, from common infrastructure such as community halls/ banquet halls to parking facility, parks & gardens, from bus terminals to transport system, garbage disposal etc all these need to be created. We therefore, propose to invest Rs. 25400.00 lakh in the next year in this critical area. We have commenced the process this year, empowered our elected local municipalities and

project proposals of work for over 20000.00 lakh have already been prepared. It is proposed to upscale this venture in the next year.

1- Swarana Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana

This is a central sponsored scheme in which the centre share is 75% and the state share is 25%. There are seven sub-components in this scheme namely.

(i) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)

Under this programme person employed/Semi Employed and living Below Poverty Line can get a loan of maximum of Rs. 50,000/- in which 80% is loan, 5% is beneficial contribution and 15% in subsidy.

(ii) Urban Self Employment Programme (Training)

Under this Programme self-employment training is given to the unemployed unskilled persons.

(III) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)

Purpose of this scheme is to provide employment of beneficiaries living below the poverty line through labour (Muster roll).

(IV) Development of Women & Children in Urban Area Assistance (DWCUA)

Under this scheme a group of 10-25 women is formed to start their own project. For which a maximum project cost of Rs. 2.50 lakh is given on which 50% is subsidy and 45% is bank loan and 5% individual beneficiary contribution.

(V) Thrift & Credit Societies (T&C)

The purpose of this scheme is to encourage saving habits of the people. Thrift and Credits society shall also be entitled to a lump sum grant of Rs. 25,000/- as revolving fund at the rate of Rs. 1,000/- maximum per member.

(VI) Community Structure Component

Under this scheme assistance is provided to poor, disabled and old age people by distribution of blankets, spectacles etc.

(VII) Self Employment Infrastructure

Under the scheme community center are built for the social activity.

2- Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Programme (ILCS)

Purpose of this scheme is to convert dry latrines to fresh floor latrines and to built new latrines so that a healthy atmosphere can be built and the scavengers can be librated from this unholy task. In this scheme there is subsidy of 45% and 5% beneficiary contribution and remaining 50% is Loan.

3- Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT)

The main objective has been to slow down migration from rural areas and smaller towns to large cities by the development of selected small and medium towns, which are capable of generating economic growth and employment. The objectives are to improve infrastructural facilities and help in creation of durable public assets so that towns can emerge as centres of economic growth.

4- Solid Waste Management

A comprehensive Solid Waste Management plan for the centre State as per the SWM Rules 2000 is under implementation to keep our environment and cities clean.

Mohalla sanitation committees formed all over the state for improving private participation, primary collection and segregation of waste at source.

5- Infrastructure Development Fund

In order to achieve a level of economic development for the state that will provide opportunities for its people, a good quality of life and social progress and to make our cities livable towns where the basic amenities and necessities of the population are in place for comfortable and meaningful living, Infrastructure Development Fund provides assistance to ULBs for making provision of adequate services in relation of water supply, sewerage, road and storm water drainage, solid waste management, gardens, parking, convention halls and office complexes of ULBs. The ultimate aim being to transform the State into one of the most livable States of the country.

6- UIDSMP

This scheme aims at providing physical and social services to the slum dwellers. The UIDSMP plans on providing basic infrastructure facilities like pavement. Drainage, street lighting, community toilet, community centre, pre-school, health services and assistance to old age persons.

The programme will benefit in Up-gradation of Infrastructure facilities in the Slums and enhancement of the social and economic status of the slum people. It will improve the quality of life and well being of the people.

7- Kumbh

Preparations for organizing this mela were initiated by the Urban Development Department. Most of the civil works completed during this mela were of permanent nature and

have become an asset for the city now. Additional works have to be carried out for the coming Kumbh Mela.

8- Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

Government of India had decided to launch Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) aimed at creating economically productive, efficient, equitable and responsive cities. The Urban Renewal Mission focuses on :

- Improving and augmenting the economic and social infrastructure of cities;
- Ensuring basic services to the urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices;
- Initiating wide ranging urban sector reforms whose primary aim is to eliminate legal, institutional and financial constraints that have impeded investment in Urban infrastructure and services; and
- Strengthening municipal government and their functioning in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution (Seventy fourth) Amendment Act, 1992
- The Mission comprises of two sub-mission, namely:
- Sub-mission for Urban Infrastructure and Governance Sub-mission for basic services to the Urban poor.
- Uttarakhand three towns namely, Dehradun, Haridwar & Nainital have been identified under this scheme.
- For becoming eligible for assistance under the program, formulation of a medium term City Development Plan (CDP), which is both a perspective & vision for the future development of the city, is an essential pre-requisite.

9- Geographic Information System (GIS)

The objective of the project is the "Development and Deployment of Geographic information system (GIS) and application for towns of Uttaranchal" for better utilization of details for local planning by municipalities and all other related departments.

This application is Citizen Centric and access through internet from anywhere, more than sixteen departments will be benefited for maintenance of infrastructure and civic amenities provided to citizen.

10- Sarvbhom Rozgar Yojana

This programme encourages under employed and unemployed urban men and women to setup small enterprises relating to servicing, petty business and manufacturing for which there is a lot of potential in urban areas. Local skills and local crafts are encouraged for this purpose.

All the local bodies of Uttarakhand urban area will be covered under this programme.

Under the scheme there is provision of 14% and 4% reservation for SC and ST respectively. Of the total No. of beneficiaries there will be minimum 33% reservation for women and 3% for the handicapped person.

11- Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme aims at combining the existing schemes of VAMBAY and NSDP under the new IHSDP Scheme for having an integrated approach in ameliorating the conditions of the urban slum dwellers, who do not possess adequate shelter and reside in dilapidated conditions.

The basic objective of the Scheme is to strive for holistic slum development with a healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas.

The scheme will apply to all cities/towns, excepting cities/towns covered under JNNURM.

The components for assistance under the scheme will include all slum improvement/upgradation/relocation project including upgradation/new construction of houses and infrastructural facilities, like, water supply and sewerage.

Title of the land should preferably be in the name of the wife and alternatively jointly in the names of husband and wife. In exceptional cases, title in the name of male beneficiary may be permitted.

For special category States, the funding pattern between Centre and the States will be in the ratio of 90:10.

The composition of the State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) will be divided by the States.

12- Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)

In order to cope with massive problems that have emerged as a result of rapid urban growth, it has become imperative to draw up a coherent urbanization policy/strategy to implement projects in select cities on mission mode.

The mission on basic services to the urban poor will cover the following.

- 1) Integrated development of slums.
- 2) Projects involving development/improvement/maintenance of basic services to the urban poor.
- 3) Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects.
- 4) Projects of water supply/sewerage/drainage, community toilets/baths, etc.
- 5) Houses of affordable costs for slum dwellers/urban poor/EWS/LIG categories.
- 6) Street Lighting.
- 7) Construction and improvement of drains/storm water drains.

- 8) Environmental improvement of slums and solid waste management.
- 9) Civic amenities, like, community halls, child care centers, etc.
- 10) Operation and maintenance of assets created under this component.
- 11) Convergence of health, education and social security schemes for the urban poor.

14 INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Introduction

In communicating the plans, policies, public welfare programmes and development works of the government to the people, Information Department plays a vital role. The department, through different communication mediums, disseminates the development related information.

The nature of departmental schemes is publicity oriented and activities conducted under most scheme focus on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities. Following the directives of the Government, a separate provision for SCP and for TSP has been made in the 11th Five Year Plan. The explanatory comments for the proposed schemes is as under –

Song & Drama Scheme

In this scheme, the policies and programmes of government are publicized through empanelled cultural troupes. Education, prohibition, drinking water, cleanliness, health, childcare etc. and development works of the Government are publicized with a view to creating awareness among the people. For the 11th Five Year Plan as many as 5000 such cultural performances are proposed in district sector and 1300 in state sector. For the Annual Plan year 2007-08. 1046 such cultural performances in district sector and 266 cultural performances state sector are proposed

1- Kisan Mela Exhibition

Under it, the Publicity work is to be carried out through organizing exhibitions at various important places. During the 11th Plan 1000 exhibitions in district sector and 25 exhibitions are proposed. Under Annual Plan 2007-08 196 exhibitions in district sector and 5 exhibitions in state sector are proposed.

2- Reorganization of Information Center (Strengthening of Information Center)

Information centers all over the state are vital source of information to the people. To fulfill this urgent need Newspapers, 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 of the State. Subsequently, files prepared on daily basis are sent to the concerned District Magistrate and other officers.

3- Strengthening of District Information Offices

In the era of information revolution today, new modes and means of mass communication and public relations have evolved for effective and wide publicity of Government Plans, policies and developmental activity. New techniques and equipments are proposed to strengthen the district level information offices. Hardware and software support services including networking and consultancy services are needed besides other support for the office like furniture, fixtures and equipment.

4- 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 large sized photographs are developed for publicity.

5- Publication Scheme

This scheme, includes Annual publication of 13 district wise *Vikas Pustika*, and various publications based on developmental works/ achievements in 11th Five Year Plan. Publication of *Vikas Pustika* is included in district sector.

6- Newsreel Production

Newsreel production includes of news capsules, news magazines and newsreel based on developmental works and schemes, which are telecast through Doordarshan and other news channels. Production of 700 news capsules/ newsreels in 11th Five Year Plan and 140 news capsules/ newsreels in year 2007-08 are proposed.

7- Film Unit (Documentary Production)

Under this head, films, documentaries are produced for publicity of developmental works being carried out by the government. By producing documentaries on subjects like achievements, development works, development related program's and policies of the government and flashing them through different channels including Doordarshan, publicity is done. The target of making two documentaries per year has been laid down.

8- Establishment of Film Development Board

To attract the Film Industry to shoot in Uttarakhand which will provide publicity to tourism potential and also create new opportunities of employment it is necessary that basic

infrastructure and facilities for filmmaking should be strengthened in State. With this in view a Film Development Board has been established in the State.

9- Tribal Sub Plan-01-Song & Drama / 02-Kisan Mela Exhibition

Programmes to uplift tribal community are conducted by the Government through exhibitions shows and selected cultural troupes. About 400 cultural programmes and 25 exhibition are proposed in 11th Five Year Plan and about 83 cultural programmes and 5 exhibition are proposed in Annual Plan 2007-08.

11- Special Component Plan -01-Song & Drama / 02-Kisan Mela Exhibition

For the purpose of creating awareness among weaker sections of the society, cultural programmes and exhibitions are organized at various places. As many as 1300 cultural programmes and 25 exhibitions are proposed in 11th Five Year Plan and about 266 cultural programmes and 5 exhibition are proposed in Annual Plan 2007-08.

15 SOCIAL WELFARE

15.1 WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Introduction

On creation of Uttarakhand State the department has been reorganized in March 2001 and is now known as Social Welfare Department. The various departments of erstwhile state of Uttar Pradesh have been merged in the Department of Social Welfare. The welfare activities of Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Minorities and Handicapped will also be looked after by this department.

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 channel zing agency for all the National Finance and Development corporations making funds available for the economic development of these people.

Programme for XIth Plan and Annual Plan for 2007-08

1. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

A. Continuing Schemes

(1) Post Metric Scholarship

Top Priority has been assigned to the educational development of Scheduled Tribes with main focus on girl students. For this purpose 100% scholarships are provided by Govt. of India to students studying in Post Metric classes at the different rates.

(2) Share Capital to Bahuddeshiya Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam

A Bahuddeshiya Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam has been set up in the state to provide self employment and income generating Schemes to persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes. The ratio of Central Share and State Share is 49:51 under this scheme.

(3) SCA Under TSP for Economic Development of STS

This is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme under SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE.

It contains mainly one sub-scheme:

- a- Self employment to Scheduled Tribes 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, is provided to beneficiaries through Banks. Under this scheme beneficiaries may choose, as per their experience and interest, the Agricultural Sector, Small Scale Business, Transport, Milk Cattle's, Animal Husbandry etc.

(4) Pre Examination Coaching for Civil & Allied Services

Under this 50% centrally sponsored scheme, free coaching facilities are provided to ST students through Pre-Examination training centers for: -

- (a) Recruitment to services under Groups 'A' and 'B' under the Central and State Governments, Public Sector Undertaking, Banks as well as in Private sector.

(5) Maintenance of Hostel

It is a 50% centrally sponsored scheme, which covers the petty works of repairing, alteration or addition of Hostel for Scheduled Tribes.

(6) Maintenance of ATS

It is also a 50% centrally sponsored scheme, which covers the petty works of repairing, alteration or addition of Ashram Type School for Scheduled Tribes. At present 16 are running in State.

(7) Development of Buxas/Raji (PTG)

This is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme provides assistance to Buxas/Raji(Primitive Tribal Group) for economic development and creating infrastructure for their benefit. The

Economic Development Programmes includes self-employment scheme which provides self-employment to Scheduled Tribe(PTG) persons, belonging to BPL .In this scheme is financial assistance in the form of subsidy of Rs. 10,000.00 or 80% of the project cost, whichever is less, provided to beneficiaries through Banks. Under this scheme beneficiaries may choose, as per their experience and interest, the Agricultural Sector, Small Scale Business, Milky Cattles, Animal Husbandry etc. Creating infrastructure for benefits of PTGs includes the const. of houses, drinking water, irrigation, khadanja etc. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs.10.00 lakh.

(8) Assistance under Article (1)

This is also a 100% centrally sponsored scheme which covers 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 Scheduled Tribes Areas by providing infrastructure viz. Schools, Small bridges, Link Roads, Khadanjas, Drains, Latrines, Community centers etc. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs.99.00 lakh.

(9) Grant for Eklavya Residential School

It is also a 100% centrally sponsored scheme and provides free education to children belonging to Tribes. In Kalasi (D.Dun) Eklavya Residential School is under construction. The sanction of estimated cost is Rs. 814.78 lakh. Implementing Agency has spent Rs. 51.15 lakh. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs.150.00 lakh.

B. New Schemes

(1) Up Gradation of 4 ATS

Honorable Chief Minister announced upgradation of 4 A.T.S. (Haripur, Laghapokhari, Tyuni & Lakhamandal) up to Intermediate standard in year 2006-07.

2. State Funded Schemes

A. Continuing Schemes

1. Pre Matric Scholarship

Under the scheme scholarships are provided to children studying in class 1 to 10. There is no income bar for parents. But for students are studying in private institutions, parents income could not exceed Rs. 5000.00 per month .Pre Metric scholarship is given as per the following rates:

From class 1 to V	@ 50/-per month/per student
From class VI to VIII	@ 80/- per month/per student
From class IX to X	@ 120/- per month/per student
Residential I.T.I Students	@ 60/- per month/per student
Non Residential I.T.I Students	@ 50/- per month/per student

The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 300.00 lakh

2. Establishment of Ashram Type Schools for STs

At present 16 Ashram Type Schools are running for ST students. Uttarakhand Govt. wants to change 03 schools into Non Plan head in XIth Five Year Plan. Thus only 01 A.T.S.(Binson,D,DUN) will remain run in Plan head from 2007-08. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 63.02 lakh.

3. Establishment of ITI for STS

In Uttarakhand there are 3 Industrial Training Institutes for STs. Under this scheme the establishment expenses are incurred viz. salary and other expenses. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 70.00 lakh. From 2007-08 New trades like welding, electrician and motor/tractor mechanic are proposed to be opened in I.T.I. Gularbhoj (U.Nagar).

4. Infrastructure Development in Scheduled Tribes Inhabited Areas

Infrastructure Development for Scheduled Tribes inhabited areas is undertaken under Tribal Sub Plan. It is a well-known and widely acknowledged fact that the Scheduled Tribes have been deprived and marginalized group of society for many centuries. Social hatred and deprivation not only prevented economic development but also social upliftment of Scheduled Tribes. The discrimination was so severe that they were forced to live on the periphery of main habitations of the village.

The development of infrastructure in these settlements whether in rural or urban areas was neglected. The sole purpose of the scheme is to eliminate this discrimination against them and to develop infrastructure including all kinds of public amenities and services in Scheduled Tribe inhabited areas, both rural and urban. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 Rs. 614.13 lakh.

5. Project Based Support for the Development of Scheduled Tribes

Most of the schemes presently dedicated to the development of ST are redundant. There is a need of an innovative effort to make the schemes in conformity with the policies of the government regarding educational, social and economic upliftment of this weaker section.

6. Jeevika Avasar Protsahan Yojana

Poverty alleviation and economic upliftment of Scheduled Tribes is a constitutional mandate. In order to fulfill this objective Self Employment Programmes are implemented through loans from banks and National Corporations for the development of STs with subsidy

from Govt. of India. However the progress of these Schemes has been far from satisfactory. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 Rs. 496.22 lakh.

7. Shilpy Gram Yojana

In Uttarakhand Scheduled Tribes are predominantly artisans and craftsmen. Over the years this traditional occupation of craftsmanship diminished due to several Social Economic factors. However after the formation of Uttarakhand it is felt that there is great potential for employment opportunity if traditional handicrafts are promoted with the support of training, design development and marketing infrastructure. The major components of Scheme are training production and construction of haats and design development. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 Rs. 234.77 lakh.

B. New Schemes

1. Construction of Community Centre for Neeti Mana Ghati Welfare Committee

According to announcement of Honorable Chief Minister in AAMWALA, D.DUN Construction of community centre for Neeti Mana Ghati Welfare Committee has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 86.00 lakh. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 25.00 lakh,

2. Implementation of ITDP

In Uttarakhand 02 I.T.D.Ps. are running at Kalsi and Charakata (D.Dun) For agriculture, training, self employment and other activities.

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 other 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 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 provision in the census operations to record separately the population percentage, 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 of O B C's in the State. As per this survey, the OBC population in Uttaranchal 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 other developmental activities.

15.3 WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED

A handicapped person is not handicapped by choice and therefore, deserves all sympathy and support from the society and the State. The persons with disabilities expect a positive attitude and behavior from non-hadiccapped members of the society. Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act 1995 embodies a national commitment to provide equal opportunities, rights 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 Tenth Plan.

On Creation of Uttarakhand State; the Govt. has set up a State Coordination Committee and State Executive Committee to monitor the various schemes for the benefit of persons with disabilities. A 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 have 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.
- (e) Vocational training for handicapped with free boarding lodging facilities.
- (f) Construction of shops for rehabilitation of handicapped

15.4 WELFARE OF MINORITIES

Six religious groups viz Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Budhists Jain and Parsis come under the category of religious minorities in Uttarakhand, and constitute nearly 12% of total population of the state. In Uttarakhand the minority communities are mainly concentrated in four districts viz. Haridwar, Udham Singh Nagar, Nainital and Dehradun. The minorities' welfare schemes have been brought under the preview 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.
- Uttaranchal Alpsankhayk Wqaf and Vikas Nigam Ltd.
- Uttaranchal Muslim Education Mission.
- Uttaranchal Haj Samiti.

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 canalizing Agency for National Minority Finance and Development Corporation. The Corporation for bankable schemes for service, industry business or agriculture purposes will give margin money loan. 25% of the project cost subject to maximum Rs. 1.25 lakh per unit is provided as margin money.

15.5 WOMEN'S WELFARE

Keeping in view development of women, specific provisions have been made through schemes being run by the department. Following schemes are proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and budget is proposed accordingly.

- 1- Widow Pension/Old Age Pension/Handicapped Pension.
- 2- Incentive grant to re-marriage.
- 3- Homes under J.J.Act.2000.
- 4- Scholarship to girls studying in technical education belonging to BPL families.

Programmes for XIth Five Year Plan 2007-12 And Annual Plan 2007-08

1. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

A. Continuing Schemes

(1) Liberation of Scavengers

The Govt. of India and the State Govt. have accorded highest priority to the rehabilitation of scavengers. It is hundred percent Centrally sponsored scheme and implemented in Uttaranchal through Uttaranchal Bahuuddeshiya Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam Limited. Since financial year 2006-07 scheme were transferred to Urban Development Department Uttaranchal.

(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, Backward Classes, Minorities, Handicapped etc. living below poverty line. The ratio of Central

Share and State Share is 49:51 under this scheme. The anticipated expenditure for 2006-07 is as under.

Particulars	(Rs. in lakh)	
	Anticipated Expenditure in 2006-07	
	State Share	Central Share
Welfare of Schedule Caste	51.00	49.00
Welfare of Backward Class	5.10	4.90
Welfare of Handicapped	5.10	4.90
Welfare of Minority	158.10	151.90
Total	219.30	210.70

(3) Post Metric Scholarship

Top Priority has been assigned to the educational development of Scheduled castes 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 Metric classes at the different rates. The anticipated expenditure for 2006-07 is as under:

Particulars	(Rs. in lakh)	
	Anticipated Expenditure in 2006-07	
	State Share	Central Share
Welfare of Schedule Caste	-	298.50
Welfare of Backward Class	-	116.00
Total	-	414.50

(4) Scholarship to Students whose Parents are Engaged in Unclean Profession

It is centrally sponsored scheme with the ratio of 50% central share and 50% state share. The scheme provides scholarships for ten months only to students studying in pre-matric classes, whose parents are engaged in unclean professions. The scheme provides Rs. 40 per month for class 1 to 5, Rs. 60 per month for class 6 to 8 and Rs. 75 per month for class 9 & 10. Besides an ad-hoc grant of Rs. 550 per student is provided to students of all classes. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 18.00 lakh.

(5) Upgradation of Merit of SC Students

It is 100% centrally sponsored scheme for arranging remedial and special coaching for Scheduled Caste 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 anticipated expenditure for 2006-07 is Rs. 6.50 lakh.

(6) Pre Examination Coaching for Civil and Allied Services

Under this scheme two coaching centers are running in district Dehradun and Almora to provide Pre-examination coaching for civil and allied services to economically poor SC students who appearing in such competitive pre and main examinations. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 25.00 lakh.

(7) Construction of SC Hostels

The scheme, which is 50% centrally sponsored covers the construction of new hostel buildings and/or extension of existing hostels. It is proposed to construction 2 SC Hostels in Annual Plan 2006-07. The anticipated expenditure for 2006-07 is as follows:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Particulars	Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2006-07	
	State Share	Central Share
SC Hostels (50%-50%)	75.00	75.00
Total	75.00	75.00

(8) 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 Caste persons, belonging to BPL. In this scheme financial assistance in the form of a subsidy of Rs. 10,000 or 50% of the project cost, whichever is less is provided 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. Shop Construction for SCs. The scheme provides 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 an amount of Rs. 6,000 is subsidy and rest is a loan without intt., which is repayable in 120 equal monthly installments. Beneficiary should be a Scheduled Caste person, belonging to BPL.
4. Other Schemes to Create Assets for SCs. The scheme provides financial assistance to Scheduled Castes persons, belonging to BPL for creating assets viz. Agricultural Land, Motel/Dhaba, and Workshop etc. An amount of Rs. 6,000 is given as subsidy and rest is a loan without interest, which is repayable in 120 equal monthly installments.

The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 650.05 lakh.

(9) Atrocity Act and PCR Act

This is a 50% centrally sponsored scheme for implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes (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 anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 30.00 lakh.

(10) Pre metric Scholarship to BCS

It is 50% centrally sponsored scheme for OBCs. Prematric Scholarship is given as per the following rates:

From class I to V @ 50/- per month/per student.

From class VI to VIII @ 80/- Per month/per student.

From class IX to X @ 100/- per month/per student.

Under the scheme scholarships are given to students whose parents are below poverty line. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 57.70 lakh.

(11) NSAP (National Social Assistant Programme)

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 pension of Rs. 200/- per month to destitute old age persons of 65 years and above. Thus for persons of 65 years & above a contribution of Rs. 200 is provided by Centre Govt. & Rs.200 by State Govt. The National Family Benefit Scheme provides Rs. 10,000/- to the dependent on the death of the head of family (Mukhiya), on the condition that the head of family (Mukhiya) should be below 64 years of age and should be below the poverty line. The pension scheme is universal for all eligible old persons from the financial year 2006-07. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 384.00 lakh.

(12) Grant for Modernization of Madarsas

It is also a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. The scheme covers the honorarium @ Rs. 3,000 per month of a primary level teacher and @ Rs. 4000 p.m. junior level teacher of Madarsa, who teach English, Math's & Science etc. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 20.00 lakh.

2. State Funded Schemes

A. Continuing Schemes

(1) Establishment of District Social Welfare Office

District Social welfare office has been established in District Champawat. Bageshwar and Rudraprayag for implementation of departmental schemes. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 56.89 lakh.

(2) Establishment of SC/ST Planning Cell

The SC/ST Planning cell is established for Quantification of budget for SC/ST in each department and implementation, evaluation and monitoring of schemes meant for SC/ST population. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 67.83 lakh.

(3) Reimbursement of Fees in Pre metric Classes

The scheme provides for reimbursement of fees paid by SC students studying in class 7th & 8th in Govt. Recognized Schools. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 2.50 lakh.

(4) Coaching to Students Studying in Class XTH & XIITH

Under this scheme coaching Centers are organized in the schools, situated at Tehsil Head Quarters, for a period of six months to prepare the SC students for the Board Examinations of High School & Intermediate. The coaching is provided by the schoolteachers in the subjects of Math's, English & Science and for this a fixed honorarium of Rs. 200 per month for High School & Rs. 300 per month for Intermediate is paid to the teachers. The scheme also includes stationery expenses. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 6.50 lakh.

(5) Establishment of SC ATS

Under this scheme a high school level Ashram Type School, is run by the department at Betalghat Distt.-Nainital for SC boy's. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 47.74 lakh.

(6) Establishment of SC Hostels

Under this scheme 3 hostels are run by department to provide boarding & lodging facility to the SC students studying in higher education institutions. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 23.27 lakh.

(7) Kanya Dhan Yojana

This is a new scheme launched in the year 2006-07 for encouraging Scheduled Caste Girls belonging to BPL families to enroll for higher education. Under the scheme such girls are receive an incentive grant of Rs-25000/-in the shape of NSC who have passed the Intermediate Examination before 25 years of age. In year 2006-07 Rs. 200.00 lakh expenditure is likely to be incurred. The scheme is now included in XIth Five Year Plan 2007-12.

(8) Scholarship to Students Studying in Class 1 to 10 & ITI

Under the scheme scholarships are given to students whose parents are below poverty line. No income limit of parents of students studying in class 1 to 10 is required. Pre matric Scholarship is given as per the following rates:

From class I to V	@ 50/- per month/per student.
From class VI to VIII	@ 80/- Per month/per student.
From class IX to X	@ 120/- per month/per student.
ITI (Residential)(Non matric)	@ 60/- per month/per student.
ITI (Non-residential)(Non matric)	@ 50/- per month/per student.

The anticipated expenditure for 2006-07 is as under:-

(Rs. in lakh)	
Particulars	Anticipated Expenditure in 2006-07
Scholarship for Class I to X & ITI	2007.80
Total	2007.80

(9) Construction of ITIs for Scheduled Castes

At present one I.T.I. for Scheduled Castes is situated at Nainital. Two more I.T.Is. at Maldhan Chaur, Ram Nagar (Nainital) and at Bageshwar were sanctioned in year 2004-05. To complete the const. work of these ITIs the projected outlay for XIth Five Year Plan 2007-12 is Rs. 1000.00 lakh while the anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 150.00 lakh.

(10) Construction of ATS

The scheme is a useful instrument to spread education among SC students. The Scheme covers the construction of new A.T.S. buildings. It was proposed in Annual Plan 2006-07.

(Rs. in lakh)	
Particulars	Anticipated Expenditure in 2006-07
A.T.S. for S/C	500.00
Total	500.00

(11) Construction of Coaching Center for Various Competitive Examinations

Construction of Pre examination coaching center for civil & allied services for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students at Districts Dehradun & Almora is proposed.

(12) Infrastructure Development in Scheduled Castes Inhabited Areas

A new scheme of infrastructure development was started for Scheduled Caste majority areas under special component plan. It is a well-known and widely acknowledged fact that the scheduled castes have been deprived and marginalized group of Hindu society for many centuries. Social and economic deprivation not only prevented economic development but also

social upliftment of scheduled caste. The discrimination was so severe that they were forced to live on the periphery of main habitations of the village.

The development of basic infrastructure in such settlements whether in rural or urban areas was neglected. The sole purpose of this scheme is to eliminate this discrimination against them and to develop infrastructure including all kinds of public amenities and services in Scheduled Caste majority areas in rural or urban areas. A few of the infrastructure facilities and services to be developed are drinking water, electrification, street lighting, transport, construction of roads, drains, sewerage, community toilets, new schools, upgradation of existing schools, maintenance of community halls, play grounds and other common properties. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs 5135.44 lakh.

(13) Project Based Support for the Development of Scheduled Castes

Most of the schemes presently dedicated to the development of SCs are redundant. There is a need for an innovative effort to make the schemes in conformity with the policies of the government regarding educational, social and economic upliftment of this weaker section. This new scheme is introduced for the welfare of SCs with a focus on innovative activities. Under the scheme innovative proposals so far not covered in any programme will be invited and sanctioned on merit. The review of Special Component Plan revealed that various departments availing funds under SCP are not coming forward with suitable schemes for development of SCs. Instead of making proposals exclusively addressed to the needs of SC families, the departments are concerned with getting more funds released under general schemes. Under this new scheme various departments will be encouraged to come up with meaningful projects exclusively for SC. And it is hoped that this will yield fruitful results. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 Rs 500.01 lakh.

(14) Implementing, Monitoring Committee for Special Quantification Scheme

Under the scheme funds are provided to Hon. Chairman & members of committee. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs.35.00 lakh.

(15) Discretionary Grant for Marriage of Daughter

The scheme provides a grant of Rs. 10,000 to SC persons belonging to BPL for the marriage of their daughters. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 150.00 lakh.

(16) Shilpi Gram Yojana

In Uttaranchal Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are predominantly artisans and craftsmen. Over the years this traditional occupation of craftsmanship has diminished due to several socioeconomic factors. However after the formation of Uttaranchal it is felt that there is

great potential for employment opportunities if traditional handicrafts are promoted with the support of training, design development and marketing infrastructure. Therefore a new scheme Shilpi Gram Yojana has been started from the year 2003-04 .The major components of Scheme are training, production, and construction of haats and design development. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 Rs 400.00 lakh.

(17) Jeevika Avsar Protsahan Yojana

Poverty alleviation and economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a constitutional mandate. In order to fulfill this objective Self Employment Programmes are implemented through loans from banks and National Corporations for the development of SCs with subsidy from Govt. of India. However the progress of these schemes has been far from satisfactory. Therefore, the department of Social Welfare has launched a new scheme to promote suitable livelihood opportunities for individual SC households as well as groups of SC households. Further the scheme will be extended to backward classes, minorities and handicapped. This scheme stresses not only on sanctioning of loans from banks and other sources, it also aims at providing training for skill upgradation and linking the release of subsidy with satisfactory utilization of funds provided for creating assets and income generating projects. Besides, the scheme also envisages development of infrastructure and support services like technical assistance and market opportunities. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 Rs 500.00 lakh. For minorities the anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs 0.01 lakh.

(18) Kaushal Vridhi Yojana

The successful utilization of credit, establishment of projects and regular income generation from economic activity depends largely on the level of skill, attitude and professional efficiency of beneficiaries. In order to enhance capability of loanees, Kaushal Vridhi Yojana has been started as a State Scheme. Under the scheme educated unemployed persons belonging to SC, BC, Minority and Handicapped will be provided training in computer courses, fashion designing, English speaking and personality development and other courses having potential for employment. Separate allocation of funds is made for each target group. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs 300.01 lakh.

(19) Land Purchase Scheme

In 2006-07 Govt. started a new scheme of purchase of land for scheduled caste landless agricultural workers and farmers under which 0.5 acres land is to be allotted to eligible persons free of cost. For purchase of land expected expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 200.00.

(20) State Level Prize to Skilled PH Employees & Their Employers

State Govt. provides a prize of Rs. 5,000 cash and a certificate to the skilled handicapped employees and a certificate to employers for encouraging them. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 1.40 lakh.

(22) Shop Construction for PH Persons

Under this scheme grant cum loan is given to physically handicapped persons belonging to BPL category who have own land to construct a shop. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 14.40 lakh.

(21) Implementation of PH Public Act 1995

A State level Office named VIKLAN JAN AYUKAT has been established for implementation of P.H. Public Act 1995 and various scheme. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 50.00 lakh.

(22) State Advisory Committee of Handicapped Person

State advisory committee has been formed for implementation, revaluation and monitoring of schemes for P.H. persons. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 8.00 lakh.

(23) Grant for Artificial Limb & Hearing Aid Machine to PH Person

Unto Rs. 3500/- grant is provided to physically handicapped person belonging to BPL families for purchase of artificial limbs, hearing aid machine etc. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 9.25 lakh.

(24) Pension to PH Persons

This is a major continuing scheme under which pension @ Rs. 400/- per month is given to destitute handicapped persons having monthly income below 1000/- per month. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 1207.69 lakh. The pension scheme is universal for all illegible PH persons from the financial year 2006-07.

(25) Old Age Pension

The State Govt. provides a pension of Rs. 400 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. 200 per month to destitute old age persons of 65 years and above. Thus for the persons of 65 years & above a contribution of Rs. 200 is provided by Centre Govt. & Rs. 200 by State Govt., while for persons between 60 and 65 years, the whole amount of pension of Rs. 400 per month is provided by State Govt. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs.

1595.10 lakh. The old age pension scheme is universal for all illegible old persons from the financial year 2006-07.

(26) Jan Shree Insurance Scheme for Weaker Sections

This scheme is launched with the collaboration of LIC of India for the welfare of weaker sections such as Rickshaw /Tanga operator, cobblers etc who belong to BPL families. This scheme provides economic help to the dependents on the death of such person. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 Rs 384.00 lakh.

(27) Construction of Old Age Home

Building of an old age home at Chamoli is under construction. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs 34.00 lakh. New Old age home proposed in Haridwar & Rishikesh also.

(28) Senior Citizens and Old Age Welfare Committee

State advisory committee formed for implementation, evaluation and monitoring of schemes for senior citizens and old age persons. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 7.00 lakh.

(29) Social Welfare Implementing & Monitoring Committee

State advisory committee formed for implementation, evaluation and monitoring of social welfare schemes. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 16.00 lakh.

(30) Various Grants for Madarsas

This scheme provides grants to Madarsas for renovation, alteration and addition of Madarsas. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 0.03 lakh.

(31) Implementation of 15 Point Programme

A committee has been formed for implementation & review of minorities programme. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 6.00 lakh.

(32) Muslim Education Mission

Muslim Education Mission has been established in Uttaranchal to execute and promote educational programmes among Muslim community. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 155.00 lakh.

(33) Scholarships to Students Belonging to Minorities

Under the scheme scholarships are given to students whose parents' income is not higher than twice the income for below poverty line. Pre metric Scholarship is given as per the following rates:

From class I to V @ 50/- per month/per student.
From class VI to VIII @ 80/- Per month/per student.
From class IX to X @ 120/- per month/per student.

The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 124.79 lakh.

(34) Construction of Musafir Khana

Musafir khana at Dehradun is under construction and a new Musafirkhana is proposed in XIth Five Year Plan. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 200.00 lakh.

(35) Training Programme for Muslim Women under Project Rahabar

Muslim women aged 18-35 years will be trained in various vocational trades under Project Rahabar. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 200.00 lakh.

(36) Self-employment Scheme for Minorities

Under this scheme loan is provided for self-employment to persons aged 18-40 years from BPL families 18 to 40 years who are unemployed belonging to minorities. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 Rs 500.00 lakh.

(37) Incentive to Persons who Marry Widows

Under this scheme, the couple will be given Rs. 11000/- as a "Puraskar" on marrying a widow under 35 years of age. This is an important and useful scheme, which gives security to the young widows. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 Rs 2.68 lakh.

(38) Implementing of Welfare Programme Committee

State advisory committee has been formed for implementation, evaluation and monitoring of welfare schemes. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 is Rs. 6.00 lakh.

(39) Widow Pension

Under this scheme Woman Welfare Deptt, Provides Rs. 400/- 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. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 Rs 977.21 lakh. The pension scheme is universal for all eligible widows from the financial year 2006-07.

(40) Scholarship for Technical Education & Training of BPL Women

Under this scheme scholarship is given for training of B.P.L. (below poverty line) women. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 Rs 13.10 lakh.

(41) Construction of Different types of Homes under JJ Act 2000

Under J.J. Act .2000 the different types of homes are run by the department. According J.J. Act. 2000 each institution must have its own building for security. The anticipated expenditure in 2006-07 Rs 100.00 lakh.

B. New Schemes

(1) Kanya Dhan Yojana for Girl Students who belonging to BPL Family

A new scheme was proposed for Intermediate passed girls students belonging to BPL families. Under the scheme these girls are entitled to incentive grant for pursuing higher studies.

(2) Post Metric Scholarship

The new proposed scheme is for educational development of General category girl students belonging to BPL families. Scholarships are provided by State Govt. The scholarship is given to students studying in post metric classes at the variable rates.

(3) Arabic-Farsi Madarsa Board

For educational upliftment of muslims and conducting examination in Arabic, Farsi and Urdu languages an Arabic-Farsi Madarsa Board has been set up. This replaces the Uttar Pradesh. Board which was functioning in the State.

(22) Kanya Dhan Yojana

A New scheme was launched in the year 2006-07 to encourage Scheduled Caste Girls belonging to BPL families to go in for higher education. Under the new scheme scheduled caste girls who have passed intermediate examination and belong to BPL families are to be encouraged for higher education and for this amount of Rs. 25000/- shall be paid to the respective girl student in the form of NSC. In year 2006-07 Rs. 2.00 Crores expenditure is likely to be incurred.

16 WOMEN ENPOWERMENT AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Women Empowerment and Child Development (DWECD) was established in Uttarakhand with the objective of ensuring all round development of women and children and to provide effective momentum to the development/ empowerment oriented schemes in an integrated manner.

Objectives

ICDS is a strategy to realize our vision of a healthy nation with developed human resources as its strength. It focuses on vulnerable sections of society i.e. children and women and their problems of morbidity, malnutrition, mortality and reduced learning capacity. Keeping in view the Directive Principles of the Constitution and Children's policy 1974, ICDS was started in 1975 in our country with the following objectives: -

- To improve the nutritional and health status of children under six years of age.
- To lay the foundation for the proper psychological, physical and social development of the child.
- To reduce the incidence of mortality, malnutrition and school dropout.
- To provide supplementary nutrition to under-nourished and malnourished children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- To enhance the capability of the mothers to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.
- Reduction of dropout rate by providing early childhood education to children between 3-6 years.

Under ICDS six services are provided to children upto 6 years, adolescent girls and pregnant/ lactating women in an integrated package. These services are Nutrition and Health Education, Health checkup, Referral services, Immunization, Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school education.

Goals

The Department aims at eradication of malnutrition among children and women, extension of ICDS services to all the villages, including all the hamlets and slums providing coverage to all eligible beneficiaries, imparting high quality skills to ICDS functionaries, ensuring effective convergence with Health and Education Departments for working together to achieve the targets enumerated in Health and Population Policy of Uttaranchal, 2002 as well as Strategy for Prevention of Micronutrient Malnutrition in India, specifically those related to the reduction of Infant Mortality Rate, Child Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Rate, anaemia among women, adolescent girls and children, improving the level of awareness of community in health, hygiene & nutrition based issues ensuring convergence with Education Department, specifically for developing model Early Childhood Care and Education centres as well as coordination with Mid Day Meal scheme, operationalizing the woman empowerment schemes to facilitate women to decide their future on their own, converging with other Departments in drudgery reduction schemes, promoting voluntary organizations working for socio-economic upliftment of women, facilitating a healthy work culture.

The Department has two wings: -

I. Child Development Wing – The schemes/Board operational under this wing are

- Integrated Child Development Services.
- Kishori Shakti Yojana.
- State Child Development Board

II. Women Development Wing - The schemes/Commission operational under this wing are–

- Swayamsidha.
- Indra Mahila Samekit Vikas Yojana
- Uttaranchal State Women's Commission
- Food Grains Schemes.
- Balika Samridhi Yojana.
- Uttaranchal Women and Child Development Society

Fully Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Under ICDS (General) programme scheme wise strategy and expenditure is proposed according to Government of India norms as following: -

(1) Medicine kit

The Department of Medicine & Health, Uttarakhand is supplying the Medicine Kits to Anganwadi Centers. There is a provision of providing annual medicine kit @ Rs. 600 per Anganwadi centre (AWC) for 9664 AWCs and mini medicine kit @ Rs. 300 per Mini Anganwadi Centre for 2676 mini AWCs.

(2) Pre School Kit

Based on the model kit developed by the NIPCCD, State government provides kits to operational Anganwadi centres. One pre school kit @ Rs. 500/-per Anganwadi centre is provided under ICDS Programme for 9664 sanctioned AWCs and one mini Pre-School kit @ Rs. 250/- per Mini Anganwadi Centres for 2676 Mini AWCs.

(3) Information Education and Communication activities

Government of India has setup an annual norm of Rs. 25000/- per ICDS project for IEC activities.

(4) Honorarium for Anganwadi functionaries

Rs. 1000/- per month and Rs. 500/- per month are provided to Anganwadi worker and helper respectively to 9664 AWWs and 9664 AWHs as honorarium according to Government of India norms Similarly, for Mini Anganwadi functionary Rs. 500/- per month is provided as honorarium according to Govt. of India norms for 2676 mini Anganwadi Workers.

(5) Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)

Rs. 200/- per Anganwadi centre per year can be spent for M & E activities as per the norm of Government of India.

Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY)

This scheme is aimed at all-round development of Adolescent Girls in the age group of 11 – 18 years. Operational in all 99 ICDS projects, KSY is funded by Government of India. A norm for Rs. 1.10 lakh per year is fixed for KSY projects.

UDISHA

This project aims at qualitative capacity building of ICDS functionaries. Trainings are conducted at Anganwadi Training Centres and Middle level training centres.

Swayamsidha Project

This project aims at all round development of women through mobilizing them in self-help groups. It is operational in 11 blocks.

Food Grain Pilot Project Haridwar

Aiming at upliftment of nutritional status of adolescent girls, this pilot project was restarted in 2004-05.

State Funded Schemes

World Food Programme (WFP)

World food programme is supporting ICDS through supply of supplementary nutrition, IEC activities, monitoring and evaluation, research and capacity building activities.

Indira Mahila Samekit Vikas Yojana

This scheme aims at promoting and supporting drudgery reduction and empowerment initiatives for women of Uttaranchal.

- **Uttarakhand State Women's Commission** was setup in 2003-04 with the objective of promoting the welfare and development of women in the State.

Children's day

Various functions are organized on children's day (14th November) and related activities.

Establishment of Pradeshik Bal Vikas Board

The Board has been setup in 2005-06 with the aim of preparation of State Plan of Action for Children.

- Supplementary nutrition is provided to children upto 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women at Anganwadi Centres, under ICDS Programme.
- A monthly additional honorarium of Rs. 1500 for Anganwadi Workers and Rs.750 for Anganwadi Helpers is being given from the State Budget to the 9664 AWWs and 9664 AWHs. Similarly, Rs. 750 for mini Anganwadi Worker is being given from State Budget to 2676 Mini Anganwadi Worker as additional honorarium.
- Uttarakhand Child Welfare Fund: This fund is setup to promote and undertake state specific Projects for children of Uttaranchal.

SCP and TSP

An amount of Rs. 392.65 lakh is being proposed under TSP for 200 Anganwadi centers and 02 Projects. An amount of Rs. 846.48 lakh is being proposed for 600 Anganwadi centers.

New Schemes

i. Uttarakhand Mahila Kalyan Nidhi

This Nidhi has been setup to promote and undertake state specific Projects for Women of Uttarakhand.

ii. Renovation & Maintenance of Buildings of AWCs and CDPO offices

This scheme is setup for the maintenance of Government buildings such as 950 Anganwadi Bhawans and 13 Project Offices.

Achievements of Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002-03 to 2006-07)

- In the Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-07 the number of ICDS Projects has increased from 54 to 99. All the blocks have been covered under the services of ICDS.
- The number of Anganwadi Centres has increased from 4243 to 9664. Alongwith it 2676 new Mini Anganwadi Centres have been established. **As a result 13518 posts of Anganwadi functionaries were created for women from BPL families.**
- Uttarakhand is the first State in the country to provide additional monthly honorarium of Rs. 1500.00 and Rs. 750.00 to Anganwadi Workers and Helpers respectively.
- Micronutrient Strategy of Uttarakhand was released with a focus on prevention of micronutrient malnutrition affecting women, adolescent girls and children. Vitamin-A mop-up rounds were organized which resulted in coverage of children who were left in the routine immunization.
- Double Fortified Salt (Iron-iodine salt) is being provided to all the beneficiaries of AWCs, with an objective of prevention of anemia and iodine deficiency among women, children and adolescent girls.
- Cooked-Food Scheme has been universalized in all the AWCs.
- Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls, supported by Planning Commission of India was operational zed in 2002-03 & 2003-04, under which 25827 under weight adolescent girls, pregnant/lactating women gained normal weight.
- Citizen Charter of ICDS was released on 8th March, 2006.
- In 2003-04 an innovative scheme- Indira Mahila Samekit Vikas Yojana was started for drudgery reduction of hilly rural woman of Uttarakhand. 465 Self help groups of women have been established and 5914 women have been benefited.
- World Food Programme has supported the supply of supplementary nutrition in 03 districts (Chamoli, Tehri and Uttarkashi).

7- Construction of Garage & Boundary Wall etc. on the Parking Lot & Additional Room for the Additional Labour Commissioner Office

At present there is no proper arrangement for the parking of the vehicles of the Advocates, litigants, workers, employers and general public in the Additional Labour Commissioner office, Dehradun. Land is available in the present complex. In 10th Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 50 lakh was proposed for the construction of garage and parking facilities etc. out of which Rs. 29 lakh was sanctioned, which has been already utilized.

8- Construction of Building for Labour Court at Dehradun

For the construction of office building of the Labour Court at Dehradun, a sum of Rs. 50 lakh was proposed in the 10th Five-Year Plan against which Rs. 42.63 lakh was sanctioned which has been already utilized/being utilized.

9- Identification and Rehabilitation of Child Labour

In compliance of the direction issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of M.C. Mehta v/s State of Tamil Nadu and others and also in view of the inclusion of domestic work, Dhabaas and places of entertainment as hazardous occupations in Schedule of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986, a detailed survey for identification of child labour in all hazardous and non hazardous occupations and process is proposed.

10- Educational and Rehabilitation Scheme for Child Labours

As per direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court, it is obligatory on the part of the state, to make proper arrangements for the education and rehabilitation of identified child labourers.

11- State Level Child Labour Welfare and Rehabilitation Fund

For the formulation and implementation of the different rehabilitation schemes for the identified child labour, on permanent footing, the creation of State level Child labour Welfare and Rehabilitation Fund is proposed.

12- Strengthening of Labour Enforcement Machinery

It's essential to equip the offices of Labour Commissioner, Deputy Labour Commissioners, Assistant Labour Commissioners and Labour Enforcement Officers with furniture and other office accessories.

13- Labour Commissioner Organization: Strengthening of Head Quarter/ Regional/District/ Labour Enforcement Officer's Offices and their Internet Connectivity

To keep a vigilant eye on the industrial relations particularly to avert the incidence of strikes and lockouts and also to strengthen the labour enforcement machinery, internet

- Uttarakhand State Woman's Commission and State Child Development Board have been established in 10th Plan.
- Swayamsidha Project was operational in 11 blocks, wherein, 1100 Women SHGs were formed. Swashakti Project was completed, covering 7510 members of 560 Women SHGs.
- Under World Bank assisted ICDS-III project 950 Anganwadi Bhawans and 13 CDPO Offices-cum-Godowns were constructed. Under Scheduled Caste Component 200 Anganwadi Bhawans are being constructed.
- Under Balika Samridhi Yojana NSC has been given to a total of 37621 girls in the Tenth Plan.
- Mahila Kalyan Nidhi and Bal Kalyan have been setup to promote and undertake state specific Projects for Women and Children of Uttarakhand.
- All the Anganwadi Centres are supplied with the Pre-School kits and Medicine Kits.

17 LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

17.1 LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

The state of Uttarakhand, while discharging its Constitutional obligations under Articles 23, 24, 38, 41, 42 and 43, is determined to extend social security umbrella to workmen particularly those employed in unorganized sector and to ensure effective implementation of different labour laws enacted by Central and State, to ensure payment of minimum wages to the workers employed in different scheduled employments including workers employed in agriculture and other unorganized sectors. To identify and rehabilitate the bonded & child labour is one of the main task of the Labour Department. Besides the enforcement of the labour laws and rehabilitation of the bonded & child labour, the Labour Department, headed by the Labour Commissioner, is also entrusted with the work of maintaining industrial peace and settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation, arbitration and adjudication.

For effective administration and enforcement of labour laws and to ensure industrial peace, it is proposed that offices of Assistant Labour Commissioner be established and strengthened at the District level, specially for disposal of claims under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, Minimum Wages act, 1948, Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, Payment of Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act 1970, Payment of Bonus Act 1965 and for settlement of industrial disputes amicably.

Following schemes are proposed for 11th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2004-08:

1- Construction of Building for Industrial Tribunal, Uttarakhand Haldwani

At present Industrial Tribunal & Labour Court and also the office of the Labour Commissioner, Uttarakhand are accommodated in the old building of the Regional Deputy Labour Commissioner at Haldwani. In view of the minimum requirement, the construction of

building for Industrial Tribunal Uttarakhand is being proposed in the available land in the present office complex. A sum of Rs. 100 lakh was proposed in 10th Five Year Plan against which only Rs. 50 lakh was sanctioned for the financial year 2006-07.

2- Construction of Residence For Labour Commissioner, Deputy Labour Commissioner & Deputy Director of Factory/Boilers, Uttarakhand at Haldwani.

At present there is no proper residential accommodation for the higher officers of department like Labour Commissioner, Deputy Labour Commissioners (H.Q.), Deputy Labour Commissioner (Regional) and Deputy Director of Factory/Boiler posted at Haldwani.

3- Construction of Residence for Other Departmental Officers & Staff.

At present there is no residential accommodation facilities available for other departmental officers (like as Assistant Labour Commissioner, Assistant Director Factory/Boiler) & staff associated with them. The construction of residential colonies at Head Quarters, Regional and District level is being proposed.

4- Construction of Building for Labour Court at Kashipur & Haridwar

For speedy disposal and settlement of industrial disputes, two new Labour Courts at Kashipur & Haridwar have been created. To house these newly created Court purchase of land and construction of buildings is proposed.

5- Extension of the Office Building of Deputy Labour Commissioner Haldwani

After the creation of new State of Uttarakhand, the offices of the Labour Commissioner, Labour Court Haldwani and Deputy Director & Assistant Director Factory/Boiler are accommodated in the old building of the Regional Deputy Labour Commissioner, Haldwani. Keeping in view the paucity of space in old building and to meet the minimum requirement, the extension of the office building of the Labour Commissioner is proposed. Land is available in the present office complex.

6- Extension of the Building of Labour welfare Center Kashipur

Kashipur, in District Udhamasinghnagar is an important industrial area. To provide the different welfare facilities to the industrial workers, a Labour Welfare Center is already being run by the Department. To accommodate the rising number of beneficiaries, the extension of the building of the labour welfare center is proposed. Land is available in the present center's campus.

connectivity of different district & regional offices of the Labour Commissioner organization, has become essential.

14-Survey of Labour Force in Unorganised Sector Including Workers Employed in Building & Other Construction Work

To formulate and implement the different welfare schemes and to cover the workers under social security umbrella a detailed survey of workers working in unorganized sector is essential to ascertain the actual strength of the working mass and their sectoral employment, male-female ratio, status of employment of SC/ST, rural-urban, educational and technical qualification, facilities provided in different establishments, status of workman etc. In the first phase survey is being conducted in selected five employments in unorganized sector. This survey is being conducted by the Kumaon University. In 10th Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 31.50 lakh was sanctioned which is being utilized in the current financial year.

15- Establishment of Labour Community Centers for Workers in Industrial Area

To meet the temporary residential needs of the workers specially migrant workers, it is proposed to establish Labour Community Center for workers in newly developing industrial areas.

16- Construction of Labour Colonies in Industrial Areas

To provide housing facilities to workers employed in different industries coming up in newly developing industrial areas of Rudrapur, Haridwar, Selakui, Sitarganj, Bajpur & Kashipur, it is proposed to construct labour housing colonies in these industrial areas

17- Survey of Women Workers (Including Domestic Women Workers /Servants (Mehris)/Identification and Rehabilitation Plan

To implement different social security measures for women workers employed in different sectors especially in agriculture & household services, a detailed survey of women workers and their rehabilitation is necessary.

18-Construction of Office Building for Assistant Labour Commissioner Udham Singh Nagar

In the 10th Five-Year Plan, proposed outlay was Rs. 25 lakh against which Rs. 20 lakh was sanctioned. The sanctioned amount of Rs. 20 lakh has already being paid to the construction agency. The construction work is in progress.

19-Purchase of Land and Construction of Building for Assistant Labour Commissioner Office at Almora.

The office of Assistant Labour Commissioner Almora is functioning in a rented building. For construction of office building, Rs. 25 lakh was proposed in 10th Five-Year Plan but no amount was sanctioned.

20-Purchase of Land and Construction of Office Building for Assistant Labour Commissioner Haridwar

At present, the office of the Assistant Labour Commissioner Haridwar is established in a private rented building. In the 10th Five-Year Plan against the proposed outlay of Rs. 25 lakh, Rs. 20 lakh was sanctioned, which has already been paid to the appointed construction agency.

21-Purchase of Land and Construction of Office Building for Assistant Labour Commissioner Rishikesh (Dehradun)

At present, the office of the Assistant Labour Commissioner Rishikesh is running in a private rented building. In the 10th Five-Year Plan against the proposed outlay of Rs. 25 lakh, Rs. 20 lakh was sanctioned, which has already been paid to the appointed construction agency.

22-Purchase of Land and Building Construction for Assistant Labour Commissioner Offices in 9 District Namely Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, Champawat, Nainital, Tehri Garhwal, Pauri Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Dehradun, Rudraprayag

For effective administration and enforcement of labour laws and to ensure industrial peace, it is proposed that offices of Assistant Labour Commissioners must be established and strengthened at the District level, specially for disposal of claims under Workmen's Compensation Act 1923, Minimum Wages Act 1948, Payment of Gratuity Act 1972, Payment of Equal Remuneration Act 1976, Payment of Wages Act 1936, Contract labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act 1970, Payment of Bonus Act 1965 and for settlement of industrial disputes amicably.

23-Child Labour Care Centers at District Level

To rehabilitate the orphan, destitute and other such child labour, the establishment of Child Labourers Care Centers are proposed.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme Identification and Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

A survey for identification of bonded labourers is necessary in compliance of directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

17.2 TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

1-Centrally Sponsored Scheme COE “Upgradation of ITIs into centres of excellence”

These Centers would be providing multi skill training to meet the skill requirement of particular sector of industry with their active involvement in all aspects of training. The training would be provided in three parts as given below: -

- Training in Basic skill areas for a period of one year.
- Training in Advanced modules of six months duration after Broad Based Basic Training (BBBT)
- The testing & certification for the Basic skill training & advanced training during next six months would be conducted by NCVT
- Training in specialized modules mainly in the industry (The course curriculum, duration etc would be designed in consultations with the IMC/local industry). The trade testing & certification for specialized module would be done jointly by the State Government & Industry. Said certificate would have recognition from NCVT

The Training programme would have multi-entry and multi-exit provisions as given below:-

- Trainee can opt to go to the labour market after completing successfully broad based basic training of one-year duration or after advanced module.
- Trainee can come back after some time to seek admission for advanced/ additional advanced /specialized module

The State of Uttarakhand had decided to implement this scheme in 3 I.T.I's. For the Addl. I.T.I.s to be taken up with World Bank assistance Uttarakhand State has identified 7 I.T.I.s viz. Almora, Tanakpur, Pithoragarh, Haridwar, New Tehri, Srinagar, and Dehradun (Women).

Now Govt. of India has taken up gradation C.O.E. scheme under a World Bank assisted scheme. Govt. of India is taking a loan from World Bank and providing a grant in aid to the states on the same terms and condition as had been provided under centrally sponsored scheme.

2 (b)- Computerization & Net Working of the Department with Institutes

The department has a network of 106 Govt. ITIs & 19 Private ITIs. The ITIs serves industries by providing skilled work force. It is proposed to computerize and network the ITIs SAT.

2(c) Maintenance / Replacement of Unserviceable Machinery and Equipments

Most of the ITIs were started in the late 1960's. There is need to have continuous maintenance of machines and equipment installed in the institutes. The machinery and equipments which are unserviceable need to be replaced with new / modern equipment.

It is proposed the sum of Rs. 125 lakh may be earmarked for the purpose during the Plan Period, out of which sum of Rs. 25 lakh may be provided for during the year 2007-08

2(d) Creation/ Opening of Libraries in Nodal ITIs

There are 106 ITI in the department. The students studying in the institutes are required to learn from material other than textbooks also. But due to lack of library facilities they do not get the additional knowledge in the subject. In order to provide an opportunity to access the return and other learning the material, it is proposed to open libraries at 13 nodal ITIs.

2(e) -Opening of New ITIs

The number of Govt. ITI has increased to 106 in the State. Still many block do not have an Industrial Training Institute. The Govt. of India has also felt the necessity to set up 1500 ITIs in service blocks of the country. It is proposed to set up 50 ITIs in unrepresented areas.

3(a)- Repair and Maintenance of Building of Industrial Training Institute

Most of the buildings of Govt. ITIs were constructed in late 1960. With the passage of time; these have outlived their age and require major repairs.

3(b) To Meet the Deficiency of Machines and Equipment in order to get already Running Trades Affiliated

As far as vacancy of Instructors is concerned the department has advertised the posts and is in the process of filling up 369 posts in the near future. There is however a deficiency of machinery and equipment in trades already running in the ITIs. If the deficiency is not met the affiliation of ITIs may be endangered.

4 -Opening of In-Service Training Center

Department is running 106 Govt. ITIs and there are 19 ITIs in the private sector as per NCVT affiliation body. Every Instructional craft Instructor (Teacher) has to be CTI. (Central Training Institute) trained in his trade. Govt. of India is running 6 CTI / ATIs in the country. These Institutes do not meet the requirement of employees in all the trades.

Govt. of India has desired that States should start teacher training programmes by opening their own institute. There is likelihood that States which start these institutes may get one time grant-in-aid to the extent of 50 %. One of the conditions being laid down is that it may be started in one of the running Industrial Training Institutes in order to utilize the available infrastructure. There is a need to start an in- service-training center in the department.

5(a)-Introduction of the New Courses

(i) NCVT Courses:-

In the Department of Training and Employment, there are 106 ITIs in the Govt. Sector. There are 27 trades in these ITIs which are affiliated with National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT). Under NCVT as on date, there are 107 recognized trades. Keeping in view the demand of Industry and updating of Technology, no. of new trades have been added. The department wishes to start the new courses in the following trades.

- Hospital waste management
- Physiotherapy
- Radiography
- Health Sanitary Inspector
- Network Technician
- Mech. Computer Hardware
- Health Sanitary Inspector
- Floriculture and Landscaping
- Mechanic Mechatronics

The institutes in which these trades are to be started and tentative cost is given in Annexure 'A1'.

(ii) SCVT Courses

As per Govt. of India guidelines SCVT may start new courses as per need / requirements of the area. In the present scenario the trades of Ayush Technician, Panch Karma Sahayak and Oil / Gas Pipeline Fitter can be started in Uttarakhand.

The institutes in which these trades are to be started and tentative cost is given in Annexure 'A2'.

5(b) Starting of Additional unit in the trade already running in the institutes

In the Industrial Training Institute running, there are some popular trades which are having single / odd units. As per NCVT norms, the machinery and equipment for one unit can be utilized for the second unit to be run in the second shift. As only tools are to be provided to run the second / even unit, thus it is economical to populate trades in even number. It is proposed to start new unit of the trades in the ITI as given in Annexure 'B'.

Total 87 additional units may be started with an additional expenditure of Rs. 200 lakh on machinery & equipments and Rs. 150 lakh per annum on salary and other expenditures.

6- Testing and Certification of Skills of Workers in the Informal Sector

The scheme aims at:

- Identifying the areas to be covered under the scheme.

- Defining the competency skill levels & knowledge components for various identified trades.
- Evolving a credible system of skill testing and certifications.
- Identifying the institutions / NGO's who will be engaged for testing and certification work..
- Initially the scheme may be started at ITI Dehradun, Kashipur, Srinagar, Haridwar, Haldwani, Almora, Pithoragarh and Tanakpur.
- The skill areas of –(As per Annexure 'H')

7- Modular Employable Skills

Need for MES

The workers in unorganized sections learn skills through informal means in a longer period, which has a lot of inherent shortcomings.

Some of the skill areas identified are-

- Marketing
- Advertising
- Mass communication
- Petrol pump operator
- Water pump operation and maintenance
- Hospitality services

Initially it may be started in 10 institutes with an investment of Rs. 50 lakh per institute on machinery equipments, furniture etc.

8(a)- Opening of Basic Training Centre

Under Apprentices Act 1961 every employee is obliged to engage the Apprentices in the vocation as per ratio prescribed in the Act. The training for different trade varies from 6 months to four years. Training period is shorthand to the extent of training acquired in an ITI trade for the trade under Apprentices Act. For those who do not have equivalent ITI trade the basic training in the trade varying from 6 months to two years is to be provided for. Two Basic Training Centers, one each in Garhwal and Kumaun Mandal is proposed to be set up.

8(b)- Starting of RI Center

Under Apprentices Act 1961 every employee is obliged to engage the Apprentices in the vocation as per ratio prescribed in the Act. Every apprentice is to be provided theoretical instructions for 1/6th of the period of training at Govt. expense. It is proposed to set up two new RI Centers one in each Mandal.

9. Employment Oriented Training (MMP)

The emerging industries in Uttarakhand has created a large number of jobs for which skilled man power is required. Lakh of local skilled man power force the employer

to take it from outside. In order to increase the skilled man power in the state itself a new Mission Mode program is proposed to be launched by associating Polytechnics & ITIs, where new trades as per demand of the upcoming sector/industry will be introduced. Short term courses will also be started. For this an outlay of Rs. 2000 lakh is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2007-08.

SEVAYOJAN

The Employment Service, in Uttarakhand, through its various units is at present engaged in the following activities.

- Placement service whereby the names of the unemployed candidates with their qualifications, are registered with the Employment Exchanges and they are sent to the employers according to their requisitions.
- Coaching cum Guidance Centres which impart training in typing and stenography to the candidates of reserved categories i.e. SCs, STs and OBCs.
- Vocational and Self Employment cells, which give Career Guidance and work as Career Counseling Units.
- Employment Market Information Cells which are data collecting units for the Employment Market both in Private and public sector.

Presently the Employment Service set-up comprises Directorate at Haldwani, 1 Deputy Director office at Dehradun, 3 Regional Employment offices, 7 District Employment offices, 4 Town Employment offices, 1 Special Employment offices for Scheduled Tribe, 4 University Information and Guidance Bureaus. Besides there are 10 Coaching Cum Guidance Centres for the SCs, STs and OBC.

Taking into account the educational standards, geographical situation, means of communication the employment market conditions, various aspects of employment services need to be strengthened. There is need to further expand the role of Employment Exchanges in the areas of vocational guidance and career counseling. Further reinforcement of employment market information is also necessary to complement vocational guidance and career counseling competencies.

The various schemes this proposed for the 11th Plan are as under: -

- Establishment of State Resource Centre in Dehradun.
- Setting up of Mobile Career Counseling Units in Bageshwar and Tehri.
- Introducing 'Spoken English and personality development and computers education in the curriculum of Coaching cum Guidance Centres.
 - Networking of Employment Exchanges.
 - Short terms vocational training courses for graduate and post graduate unemployed.
- Besides these, we propose to strengthen the on-going schemes in the State Sector viz :-
 - Upgradation and maintenance of the Rudraprayag, Bageshwar and Champawat
- Employment Exchanges.

- Upgradation and maintenance of Town Employment Exchange of Ramnagar.
- Strengthening of Career Counseling Centres.

In the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, besides the on-going scheme – establishment of Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped in Dehradun we propose to establish another Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped in Haldwani.

Also, we propose to start vocational rehabilitation centre for the Physically Handicapped in Dehradun.

The Tribal Sub Plan component constitutes: -

- Maintenance of Coaching Cum Guidance Centres in Kalsi, Dharchula and Dineshpur.

The Special component plan component constitutes:-

- Maintenance of Coaching Cum Guidance Centres for the Scheduled castes in Bageshwar, Haridwar, Tehri, Rudrapur and Champawat.

18 GENERAL SERVICES

18.1 REVENUE

Following three schemes are on going under the plan head: -

1. Construction of Patwari Chokis

Patwari is a grassroot functionary of the revenue and police administration in the rural areas of the State and thus holds very important place in delivery of good administration. However, for this they require proper office and residence. There are 1215 patwari Posts (Chokis) in the State. In the undivided State of U.P. it was decided to construct single story patwari Chowki. office. After creation of the State it was felt that to ensure local presence of these functionaries provision of residential accommodation is necessary. Accordingly a Standard model was developed through CBR Roorkee with a cost of Rs. 5.50 lakh each.

During the Tenth Five Year Plan Rs. 2110 lakh were provided. Now construction of 29 Patwari Chokis, Second story Construction in 107 Chowkis and revocation of some old chowkis is to be done.

Besides this 158 Kanoongo Chowkis also need to be constructed

2. Construction of Collectorate Buildings

The State comprises of 13 Districts Construction of Collectorate building in new districts of Hardwar, Udham Singh Nagar, Bageshwar, Champawat and Rudrapur has been completed during the 10th Plan.

In Dehradun, Nainital, Pauri Garhwal and Almora new Collectorate building are proposed to be constructed, as the old buildings are inadequate or dilapidated.

3. Construction of Residential /Non-residential Tehsil building

At present 78 Tehsil and 6 sub Tehsil exist in the State. 10-12 new Tehsil are further proposed to be constituted. It will be necessary to equip these with proper office and residential accommodation.

18.2 JUDICIARY

Construction of District Court buildings in Udham Singh Nagar, Champawat, Ram Nagar(Nainital) and two residences for High Court Judges were completed during the 10th Plan period. Construction of Civil Judge Court in Khatima is near completion and construction of residential and non-residential building for Civil Judge, Khatima, Court building at Roorkee, District Judge Court building at Bageshwar and construction of main building of UJALA in Nainital are in progress.

18.3 POLICE

Uttarakhand is a new State of Indian Union, which came into existence on 9th November, 2000. Before it came in to existence, Police arrangements during Yatra/Tourism season were made by deputing Policemen from plains areas of Uttar Pradesh. After creation of the new State, the basic need was to fill up the vacancies of the police force and to provide essential and basic amenities to the new force. One of the most essential needs is to provide family accommodation based on norms prescribed by the BPR &D. The housing for Police Personnel in the State caters to only 24 percent of the need compared to a satisfaction level of 33 percent at the all India level and satisfaction level of 80% according to BPR & D norms. Physical target for construction of residential buildings during the F.Y. 2007-08 are as under: -

Residential Accommodation

S. N.	Details	Unit	Cost Per Unit (In lakh)	Total Cost (In lakh)
1	Lower Subordinate	182	5.00	912.00
2	Upper Subordinate	48	6.00	288.00
Total				1200.00

18.4 HOME GUARD

The new districts Champawat, Bageshwar and Rudraprayag were carved from erstwhile District of Pithoragarh, Almora and Chamoli respectively. Earlier the administrative and financial functioning of these districts was being done from their parent districts. But it seemed very impractical in smooth working of the department. Therefore the Government of Uttarakhand sanctioned three new districts offices of District Commandants for these Districts,

which resulted in quick and efficient functioning of the department in these places. District administration of these districts felt much ease by separate budgetary provisions made for these districts. Raising, training and deployment of Home Guards became easier as compared to the old arrangements.

18.5 ESTATE

1. Introduction

The State Estate Department, Government of Uttarakhand has been entrusted with the task of construction and maintenance of non-residential buildings of State Government in the State capital i.e. Secretariat and Vidhan Sabha, different State Guest Houses in and out of the State i.e. Bijapur State Guest House, Dehradun, State Guest House (Dam Kothi) Haridwar, State Guest House (Nainital Club), Nainital and Uttarakhand Nivas, New Delhi; and also, different residential colonies in Dehradun, New Delhi and Nainital. To perform the task so assigned there is an organisational set up of 291 employees under the Rajya Sampati Adhikari.

2. Objectives

The objectives of the Estate departments are mainly,

- To provide better office accommodation to the personnel of the State Government in the State capital.
- To provide better boarding and lodging facilities and services to the dignitaries and Government officials visiting State Guest Houses being run by the Estate Department..
- To provide adequate residential accommodation to the employees of different departments working in the State capital.
- To provide adequate residential accommodation to the employees of Estate Department working in different State Guest Houses.

3. Present Status & Future Requirements

Presently, the Estate Department has a pool of almost 950 residential houses in the State capital, which have been allotted to the employees of various government departments working in the State capital. However, due to shortage of residential houses, more than 1000 applications are still pending with the Estate Department. Keeping in view the large number of houseless employees of different State/Regional/District Level Offices situated in Dehradun, there is a great need of having adequate number of houses during the forthcoming 11th Five Year Plan Period.

