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(General Profile and Sectoral Programmes)



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PART – I
(General Profile)

CHAPTER - 1

Introduction

Uttarakhand, having completed a decade as a separate state, is now poised to embark on a new era of sustained inclusive growth and all-round development. The broad features of the administrative structure and systems, extending from the state to the district and sub-district levels, are now in place, though the problem of shortage of manpower in crucial areas remains. The 10th Five Year Plan was prepared at a time when the State was still quite new. The administrative system was then still in the process of evolution. Adequate administrative support and expert assistance for planning was not available. The financial resource position of the State was quite precarious, as the State came into existence after the award of the Eleventh Finance Commission had been accepted and implemented by the Central Government, and the State had not been granted the status of a Special Category State. Despite these constraints, Uttarakhand made rapid progress and posted a consistently high rate of growth of GSDP – nearly 10 percent on an average during the Tenth Five Year Plan and the initial teething problems relating to structure and administration were solved to some extent. The Eleventh Plan, therefore, afforded an opportunity of building on the base that has been created so far, sustaining the tempo of growth that has been generated and making it a more inclusive process by spreading its benefits to all sections of the society and to all parts of the State equally. The Eleventh Five Year is half way through and despite global recession, the State has been able to sustain the tempo of growth. The mid term appraisal report released by the Planning Commission, GoI reveals that the economy has weathered an exceptionally difficult global environment very well and is now well poised to achieve the targeted growth rate by the terminal year i.e. 2011-12, of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Uttarakhand also registered a growth rate commensurate with the targeted growth rate of 9.9 percent during the first three years of the 11th FYP.

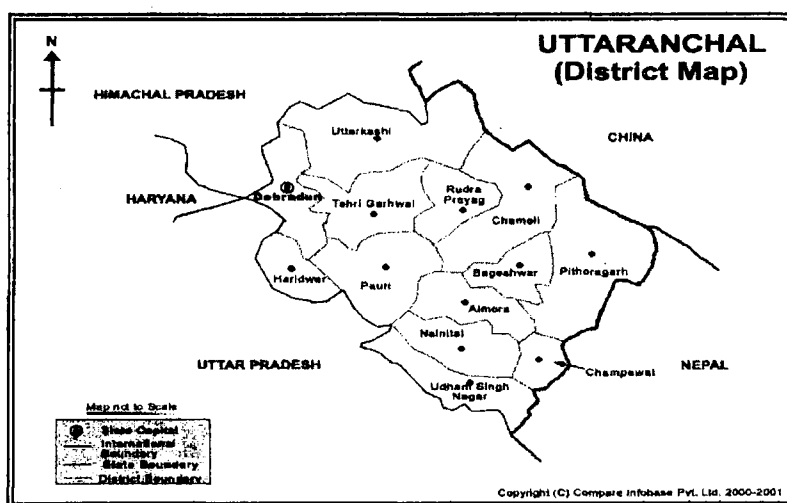
There has been a clear shift in the sector wise composition of GSDP growth in the State from primary to secondary and services sector. However, despite this relatively better performance, poverty remains a serious cause of concern.

LAND & POPULATION

The State is strategically located and forms part of the Northern boundary of the country, sharing its borders with Nepal and China (Tibet). It extends between 77°34' and 81°02'E Longitude and 28°43' and 31°27'N Latitude. It touches Tibet in the north, Himachal Pradesh in the west and northwest, Gangetic plains of Uttar Pradesh in the south and Nepal in the east. Starting from the foothills in the south it extends to the snow clad mountains in the north. The high Himalayan ranges and glaciers form most of the northern parts of the state while the lower reaches are densely forested with rich stock of flora and fauna.

The entire State forms part of the Central Himalayas. It is interspersed with rivers, fertile terai, deep valleys, glaciers, alpine meadows and high peaks. The State presents pristine, pure and picturesque environs. No wonder it is also considered to be “Dev Bhumi” or the abode of the Gods.

Exhibit 1.1 : Map of Uttarakhand



The State is spread over 53,483 sq. Km of land, which is 1.67 percent of the country's total area. The population of the State, according to the 2001 Census, was 8.49 million, of which 4.33 million were males and 4.16 million females. The total number of inhabited villages, including forest villages, is 15,761. The decadal growth rate of population during 1991-2001 has been 19.20% {All India - 21.34}, a reduction from 24.23% during the previous decade. This in itself is a major achievement, but the aim is to bring it down to replacement levels by the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

The density of population in Uttarakhand is 159 persons per sq. Km {All India - 324}. Low density is attributed to larger forest and uninhabitable snow covered mountain area which, in other words, means that since most of the land in hills is under forest. it leaves little scope for settlement of population. Consequently, the spread of population is fairly uneven. For instance the districts of Haridwar, Udhampur Singh Nagar and Dehradun together account for roughly 47% of the State's population whereas district Champawat accounts for only 2.65% followed by Rudraprayag 2.68% and Bageshwar 2.94%.

The sex ratio in Uttarakhand stands at 962 female per 1000 males. It is also interesting to note that in 8 out of the 13 districts, the sex ratio is more than 1000, since a lot of men migrate in search of employment. All these 8 districts belong to the hill region of the State. However, an area of concern is the decline in child sex ratio which shows 906 girls to 1000 boys in the 1-14 age group.

As per 2001 Census, the ratio of rural to urban population is 74:26. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 17.9% and 3.0% respectively of the State's total population.

The struggle for statehood, the cherished dream of the people of Uttarakhand for a long time, was based essentially on the conviction that the development of the region required development decisions be taken locally in response to local needs and problems. Only then would the constraints imposed by the difficult geographical conditions of this region be overcome. An allied concern underlying the aspiration for statehood as a means of development was that it should result in all round progress and betterment for the common man. The State of Uttarakhand strives to fulfil this responsibility. Sincere efforts are being made to reinforce the basic infrastructure to provide a solid base for attracting more and more investment in the

private sector. Attention has been paid to bring gradual changes in the traditional fields of horticulture, agriculture, animal husbandry and dairy development to make them more income and employment oriented. Hydro- Power, Tourism, Horticulture and Industry are the backbone of development. To increase the production of hydroelectricity, a collaborative effort with central public sector enterprises and private sector power companies is being made, and several projects that had earlier closed down are being restarted. Master plans have been drawn for the development of tourism, and private sector investment is being encouraged. A new industrial policy seeks to give a boost to industrial development resulting in an influx of projects. Good roads are the bedrock of development. Accordingly, higher priority is being accorded to road and bridge building. The State has identified new areas and has started giving final shape to lay a firm foundation for development.

To accelerate socio economic development in the State through focused initiatives for leveraging identified opportunities in sectors that have an intrinsic comparative advantage, professional assistance of expert agencies is sought. In this context CRISIL Infrastructure Advisory was assigned the job of preparing a development roadmap for the state in the beginning.

CRISIL submitted a concept note which identified the major areas of concern as :-

- 1- Lack of an “economic pickup” to achieve its development goals; and
- 2- High unemployment and low per capita income.

On the initiative of the present Hon'ble Chief Minister, a Long Term Vision 2020 has been prepared to make Uttarakhand a prosperous, educated, healthy and a model Green State. Sectoral goals have to set and accordingly action plan is being formulated. A committee under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary of the State has been constituted to monitor regularly the progress under vision 2020.

The suggested focus or driving sectors in which Uttarakhand has comparative advantage which should be leveraged are hydro-power, tourism, agro-processing and horticulture, IT, bio-technology and micro, small & medium enterprises.

It is, therefore important that these focus sectors break away from the inertia of the past at significantly higher rates so that the overall state GDP can grow at a higher pace and developmental aspirations of the state can be realized.

Now, the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) has come up with yet another exercise of Uttarakhand Development Vision-2022 which will be made use of in due course.

Good governance is possible only with good politics. The State has been committed from the beginning to create a clean, efficient, transparent and responsive administrative system, without which its development goals will remain unrealized. Issues of good governance and optimum utilization of resources through rigorous monitoring mechanism at all levels will be given the top priority during the years to come. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) too, the endeavour of the State is to provide a clean and responsive administration to ensure sustainable economic growth and to provide more opportunities to ignite the young talent of Uttarakhand and preserving the pristine beauty, for which the State is renowned. It is observed in the UDR that the growth performance of Uttarakhand appears to fully justify its

formation as a separate State. The new State is fast closing the gap with national average; It further states that while Uttar Pradesh (the parent State) continues to lag behind the national average in terms of annual economic growth Uttarakhand has demonstrated robust growth on a sustained basis. *

Agriculture and Land use

As per latest available land-use statistics, the total reported area is 56.70 lakh hectares. The land use pattern in the State is shown in the table below.

Land use pattern in Uttarakhand: 2008-2009

Sl. no.	Category	Area (Ha.)	% of Reported Area
1	Total reported area	5672568	100
2	Forest	3485847	61.45
3	Barren & Unculturable land	224480	3.96
4	Land put under non-agricultural uses	216534	3.82
5	Culturable Waste	303144	5.34
6	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	198737	3.50
7	Land under misc. tree crops and groves etc.	383987	6.77
8	Current Fallows	35161	0.62
9	Other fallows	70967	1.25
10	Net area sown	753711	13.29
11.	Gross cropped area	1188462	13.29

Source : Chief Revenue Commissioner, Uttarakhand.

The net sown area is only about 13.29% of the total reported area. The cropping intensity is about 158 %, and the ratio of gross irrigated area to gross sown area is only 45.00 %. In the hills the major crops grown include wheat, paddy, mandua, ramdana and potato whereas in the plains the major crops are wheat, paddy, pulses and sugarcane.

Uttarakhand is blessed with rare bio-diversity. Over 175 rare species of aromatic and medicinal plants are found in the State, which gives it a unique opportunity for diversification of activities within the primary sector. Unfortunately existence of some of them is in danger due to unscientific illegal practices and over exploitation. Survival of these species need to be ensured for our rich bio-diversity.

SOCIAL INDICATORS

Health

The Crude Birth rate at 20.1 per thousand in the State is significantly lower than the country's average of 22.8 per thousand. Similarly the Crude Death rate stands at 6.4 per thousand against the all India average of 7.4. Infant mortality rate (IMR) in the State as per SRS 2009, stands at 44 per 1000 live births, which is also much lower than the all-India average of 53 per 1000 live births.

* Uttarakhand Development report, Planning Commission, GoI Pg. 115

A similar situation exists between Uttarakhand and the all-India average, in regard to death rate as well. In comparison to Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand is marginally ahead in total death rate and rural death rate. However, urban death rate in Uttarakhand is higher, than Himachal Pradesh.

The emerging trends regarding IMR as reported in Registrar General's SRS bulletins seems to be disturbing. It has gone up from 41 in 2001 to 44 in 2008. This may partly be attributed to smaller sample size, however, undoubtedly the trend is alarming.

Estimates of Infant Mortality Rate, 2009

State	Total	Rural	Urban
Uttarakhand	44	48	24
Himachal Pradesh	44	45	27
All India	53	58	36

Source: SRS Bulletin-October, 2009

Another area of concern is the poor health status of women and children especially in the hill areas. According to NFHS-3 (2005-06) only 44.8% of pregnant women receive ante natal care, only 36% institutional births take place and 61.5% children below 3 years and 47.6% of women suffer from anaemia.

Life expectancy at birth is 62 years for Uttarakhand as compared to 61 years for the country. During past few years we have made a remarkable progress in providing various medical services. Even then, the birth-rate, IMR and Urban death-rate need to be improved to the desired extent.

This adverse trend is reflected in the following table. :

	SRS- April 2004	April 2006	SRS – Oct- 07	SRS- 2008	Oct- 2009
Birth Rate	17.0	20.5	21.0	20.4	20.1
Death Rate	6.4	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.4
I M R	41	42	43	48	44

It is stated that very small sample size for smaller states may have some sample bias, however, the trend reflected in the table above is, a matter of serious concern.

Public health facilities in Uttarakhand consist of an extensive network of Government health institutions catering to the health needs of the people. These include 2 Base Hospitals, 13 District Hospitals, 6 District Women Hospitals, 55 Community Health Centres (CHCs), 239 Primary Health Centres (PHCs), 1765 Sub-Centres and 389 State Ayurvedic Dispensaries (SAD) which dispense medical services to the far flung remote rural populace. However, the network of dispensaries and hospitals is inadequate as access to health services in the remote rural areas still remains a challenge. This problem is further compounded by the non-availability of trained doctors, paramedics and diagnostic equipments in the interior areas. To tackle this problem a multi-pronged approach is needed - setting up of medical colleges in public as well as in private sector for increasing

availability of doctors, strengthening and setting up of more CHCs, PHCs and Sub-centres, provision of mobile clinics with medical and para-medical personnel and latest-diagnostic equipment (6 such vans are already in operation) to serve the People in remote areas on a scheduled basis and utilizing the opportunities offered by Tele-medicine and Tele-consultation. The State has taken an innovative step in this direction by providing services of pharmacists at the sub-centre level in the remote and difficult areas which are beyond the reach of SAD or PHC.

Another innovative step has been the EMRI emergency transportation service (dial 108) being implemented in the PPP mode, where any resident of State requiring emergency ambulance service can be picked up by EMRI from the road side within half an hour of their contacting the toll free number 108. A fleet of 108 ambulances is providing this free service in all the thirteen districts of the State and has found very encouraging response from the public. For providing otherwise expensive services of MRI, one MRI unit has been established in Dehradun in PPP mode which provide cheaper service to the needy public.

Education

The State's literacy rate has gone up remarkably from 57.75 per cent in 1991 to 71.60 per cent in 2001. This is also higher than India's literacy rate of 65.38 per cent. A dark side of Census finding is the existence of a wide gender gap with literacy rate for males being 83.3 per cent as compared to only 59.6 % for females. During the last 10 years the state government has taken effective steps to reduce such imbalances and to further step up the overall literacy.

As evident from the above chart the gender divide in rural areas and amongst castes is strikingly high. These class or region specific gender gaps are a cause of concern for us.

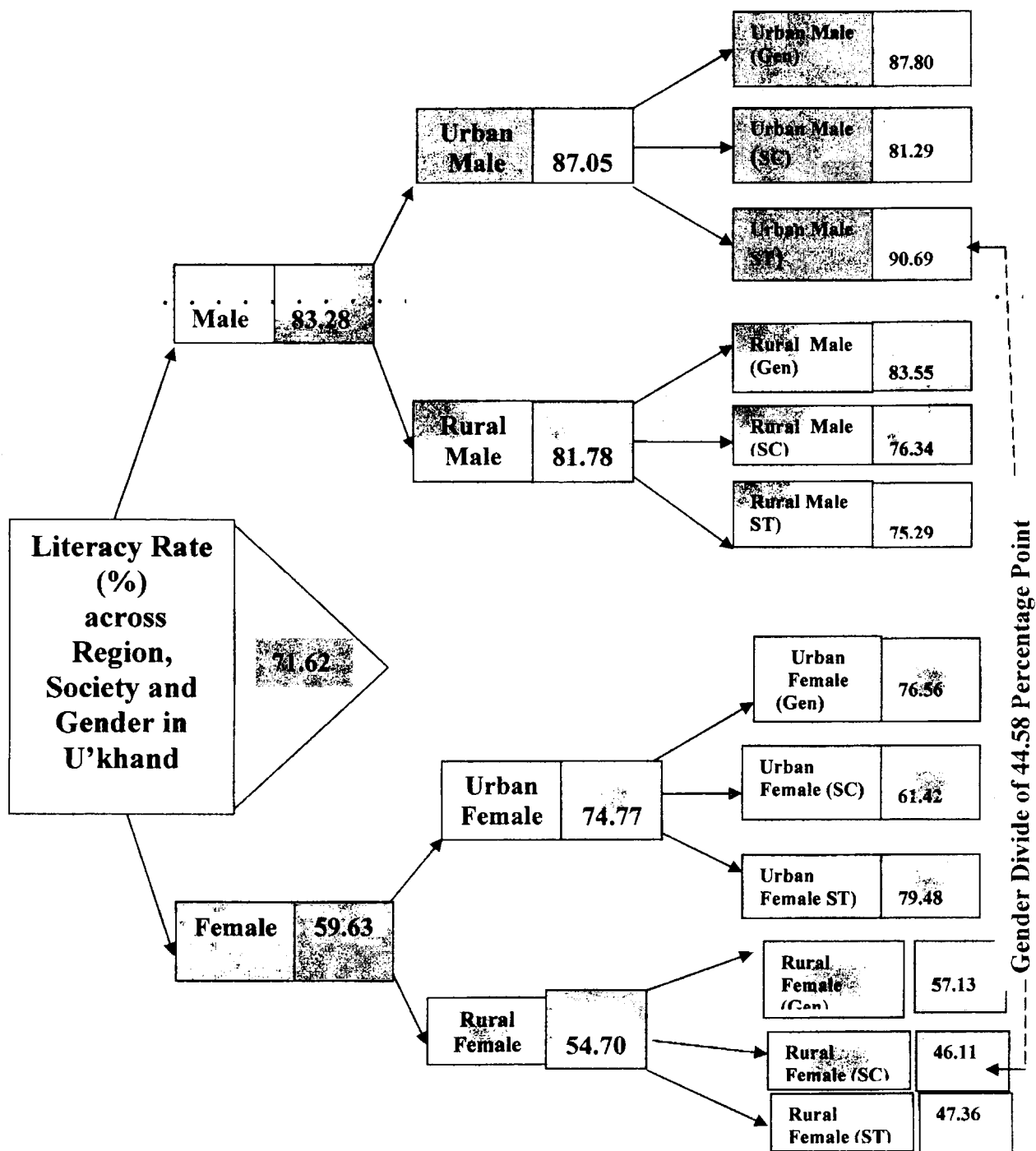
The State is making earnest efforts to bridge the gap. In fact the education of girl children has been made free up to graduation level. This has resulted in encouraging the girls to pursue continuous education as is amply clear from the fact that number of female student is higher than male students in almost at all levels.

The education infrastructure in the State as on March 2009 consisted of 15,356 Primary Schools, 4296 Senior Basic Schools, 2353 Higher Secondary Schools /Intermediate Colleges, 104 Degree Colleges and 17 Universities (including 2 central Universities, 5 Private sector Universities and 3 Deemed Universities). In addition to this, there are 10 Engineering Colleges (Public & Private), 3 Medical Colleges, 2 Dental Colleges, 2 State Ayurvedic colleges, 35 Govt. Polytechnics, 6 Private Polytechnics and 106 ITI's imparting vocational education in the state.

In order to achieve the national resolve of free, compulsory and universal education for all children between 6 to 14 years of age, the State Government is committed to provide all necessary resources. Free textbooks are being provided to all children at the primary level and free school uniform are also being made available. Mid day meal programme for all the primary children is being implemented effectively in all primary schools in the State. Uttarakhand has pioneered the unique concept of "Bhojan Mata" for this purpose. School meals are cooked by "Bhojan Matas" who are poor and needy women from the villages served by the school and whose children/child attend(s) that particular school. They are paid an honorarium for cooking the daily meal. The system has been working very well and has been appreciated at various national forums. To consolidate the gains

of SSA a new centrally sponsored scheme under the name Rashtriya Madhayamik Siksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been launched in 2008-09. the gains

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



Source : Census 2001

Drinking Water

In spite of the fact that the Ganga and the Yamuna, the two major river systems of the country, have their origin in the State even then it is faced with inadequate drinking water. Although above 96% of the inhabited villages have been provided with safe drinking water facilities in the village itself, as per the status of water supply in rural areas as on 1.4.2009 only 67 percent habitations are fully covered and the remaining have it within a distance of 1 Km. Many schemes have become inadequate or defunct due to depleting water sources, natural calamities coupled with population shift etc. Such schemes urgently require re-organisation or renovation to cater the ever increasing need.

The main problem lies in the re-organisation and maintenance of Water Supply Schemes due to paucity of resources. Inevitably this leads to erratic or failed water supply, fuelling resentment among the people.

The State has 39967 rural habitations. According to a survey conducted in 2003, on the recommendation of the Working Group on Rural Drinking Water Supply and resurvey in 2008, the status of water supply in rural areas of the State at three points of time was as follows:

Habitations	2003	2007	2008	2009
Habitations fully covered (FCs)	20748	23128	25258	26828
Habitations Partially covered (PCs)	13892	12247	10541	9405
Habitations Not covered (NCs)	4540	3805	3343	2947
Un populated (NN)	787	787	825	787

The State of Uttarakhand, due to its difficult hilly terrain and scattered population, has been experiencing acute drinking water problems, especially in the remote areas.

The State of Uttarakhand in consonance with the policy of Government of India of Sector Reform, has opted to implement Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) in the Rural Water Supply Sector with effect from 01.12.2006, in which all the single village schemes and multi village schemes are to be implemented in the principle underlined by SWAp in a demand responsive approach by the villagers itself.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Roads

Uttarakhand, a predominantly hill State, is minimally connected through rail and air links limited to plain area only. Therefore, roads assume the role of lifeline of the State. As on 31.03.2009, the State has 42,481 Km of road length maintained by the PWD & other departments, out of which more than 19071 Km are painted roads. In addition to the above, there were 12056 Km of bridle roads and 497 Km of border tracks. Details of Roads are as follows.

Sl.	Item	Under PWD	Other Deptt. Roads
1.	Total length of Road	24995.61	17485.00
2.	Painted Roads	14491.71	4579.29
3.	Kachcha Road	6615.15	4240.71
4.	Bridled Road	3391.33	8665.00
5.	Border Tracks	497.41	0.00
Railway Line			
	Meter Gauge	Board Gauge	Total
Length in km.	61.15	283.76	344.91

Energy

Uttarakhand has an estimated hydro-power potential of approximately 25,000 MW. So far only 3135 MW potential has been harnessed. The status of power generation program in the State is summarized below:

Total Hydro Potential :	25000 MW (approximately)
Installed Capacity:	
a- Before Creation of Uttarakhand	1116.1 MW
b. After Creation of Uttarakhand	2018.95 MW
Total Potential Harnessed	3135.05 MW
Projects Allotted to various agencies (capacity) of which	12145 MW
a. To Central Power Sector Units	7302 MW
b. To State Power Sector Units	2902.7MW
c. Pvt. Developers	1941 MW

Though Uttarakhand is assumed to be a power surplus State, a lot needs to be done to sustain the generated capacity, harness the untapped potential and sell the surplus power to make this a GDP driver for the State. Uttarakhand at present has one 440-KV substation, five 220-KV sub-stations fifteen 132-KV substations, seven 66 KV substations and 138 substations of 33 KV. The total existing 33KV line length in the State is approximately 3881.01 Km. as on March 2009. However, the State lacks a separate grid system and there is no connectivity between Kumaon and Garhwal divisions, which are fed by separate feeders. Evacuation systems for new hydel power projects are also required.

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

No. of inhabited villages	15761
Villages electrified up to 31.03.2008	15469 (98.15%)
By GRID (UPCL)	14917
Non-GRID (UREDA + Micro Hydel)	546+6= 552
Villages to be electrified	292

The target date for 100% access to electricity to all villages and hamlets by March 2009 and all rural households by March 2012.

The State, has almost achieved the targets of rural electrification, which is higher than the national average. However, due to the scattered nature of habitations/hamlets in Uttarakhand, extension of LT lines presents a major task. In addition, improvement of 11KV/LT system is required to improve the quality of supply and voltage. Hence about one-third of the total households, majority of whom belong to hill area of the State are yet to be benefited.

INCOME AND POVERTY

Uttarakhand is a fast growing state with most of the growth taking place in the industrial and services sectors. Although more than half of the workers are engaged in the Primary sector, its share in GSDP was 17.39 per cent while the share of secondary and tertiary sectors was 33.64 and 48.97 per cent respectively in 2008-09.

Per capita income is a summary measure of the level of economic development of any region. The per capita NSDP at factor cost in 2005-06 was Rs 24928 (at current prices) as compared to the national average of ₹ 26003 Which has gone up ₹ 36520 in 2008-09 and to ₹ 42000 (AE) in 2009-10. A comparative picture of Uttarakhand vis-a-vis Himachal Pradesh and all India for the year 2005-06 to 2007-08 is given in the following table :

Per Capita NSDP at factor cost (at current prices)(in ₹.)

Year	Uttarakhand	HP	All India
2005-06	24928	33954	26003
2006-07	29373	36781	29524
2007-08 (P)	33381	40134	33283
2008-09 (QE)	42031	-	37490

Source : DES, Uttarakhand. P- Provisional, QE- Quick Estimates, AE- Advance Estimates

Uttarakhand thus, lags behind the Himachal and national level of development. However, the gap between the State and national level has been narrowed since the creation of the State. This fact has also been mentioned in the Uttarakhand Development Report.

Although the per capita estimates indicate a rather healthy picture, the fact remains that poverty levels are quite high in the State and sharp regional disparities

between different areas of the State, still exists, especially the remote and interior hill areas are economically lagging behind. Thus, Haridwar, US Nagar, Nainital and Dehradun account for a very higher per capita income, while the interior areas of Uttarkashi, Pithoragarh, Chamoli or Bageshwar have stark poverty. Therefore, the per capita NSDP figures do not give a correct picture of the privations that people face.

This last assertion is borne out by the poverty data for Uttarakhand. The Planning Commission has recently released estimates of population below the poverty line in various states and at all-India level based on the 1st Round of household consumer expenditure survey carried out by the NSSO in 2004-05. It has presented two separate estimates – one based on uniform recall period (URP) in which consumer expenditure data for all items are collected from 30-day recall period, and the other based on mixed recall period (MRP) in which consumer expenditure data for five non-food items are collected from 365-day recall period and the rest from 30-day recall period. The comparative figures for Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and all-India in both rural and urban areas are given below.

Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line : 2004-05

State	URP			MRP		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Uttarakhand	40.8	36.5	39.6	31.7	32.0	31.8
Himachal Pradesh	10.7	3.4	10.0	7.2	2.6	6.7
All-India	28.3	25.7	27.5	21.8	21.7	21.8

URP refers to uniform recall period; and MRP to mixed recall period

Poverty levels in Uttarakhand are much higher than those at the all-India level or in Himachal Pradesh in both rural and urban areas. This is true irrespective of the estimate we rely upon – whether based on URP or MRP. According to URP, rural poverty in Uttarakhand is estimated at 40.8%, urban poverty at 36.5% and total poverty at 39.6%. The corresponding figures according to MRP are 31.7%, 32.0% and 31.8% respectively. The all-India poverty estimates are at least 30% lower on both the counts. Poverty levels in Himachal Pradesh, on the other hand, are only a fraction – about one-fourth in rural areas and one-twelfth in urban areas – of the Uttarakhand levels.

Similar results were obtained in a survey of rural households conducted by the Rural Development Department to identify BPL families. This survey estimated the proportion of BPL families in rural areas of Uttarakhand at 47.42% on the basis of 52 point ranking. These estimates are being adjusted and revised annually. District wise number of BPL families based in 2002 and 2009 are given in the following table :

**Districtwise distribution of BPL families (Rural) in
2002 and 2009 (No. of Families)**

Sl. No.	Districts	2002	2009		
			Total	SC	ST
1	Nainital	44394	43785	13568	551
2	Almora	60659	60659	19076	0
3	Chamapwat	20198	20198	4523	271
4	Udham Singh Nagar	70517	70517	15379	9091
5	Bageshwar	26238	26238	807	2
6	Pithoragarh	44129	44129	14845	2053
7	Uttarakashi	28485	28485	8998	335
8	Chamoli	32384	32384	8370	664
9	Rudraprayag	25295	25295	6865	12
10	Hardwar	92430	91927	35355	490
11	Dehradun	55199	55199	11871	10542
12	Pauri Garhwal	61554	60909	14505	331
13	Tehri Garhwal	62308	62308	5910	1334
	Total	623790	622033	160072	25676

Source : Rural Development Department, Uttarakhand

What these data clearly point to is the need to give topmost priority to create even livelihood opportunities for the people, both in rural and urban areas, especially in the hill districts, with accelerating economic growth. Growth clearly has to be an inclusive process.

WORKERS' CLASSIFICATION :

The Work Participation Rate (WPR), which is defined as the percentage of total worker to total population is 36.93 percent for Uttarakhand and 39.30 percent for India as per 2001 Census. Thus, it is evident that the dependence ratio (proportion of non-workers) is higher in Uttarakhand. It is interesting to note that in Uttarakhand there is a perceptible decline in the proportion of main workers and significant increase in proportion of marginal workers: the latter has increased from 5.56% in 1991 to 9.54% in 2001. This fact also has another aspect to it. The youth of Uttarakhand, who are highly qualified, leave the State for better employment/business opportunities. The "Brain Drain" from Uttarakhand is adversely affecting the State.

The Economic Census 2005 reveals that performance of Uttarakhand has been better than all India average in terms of growth of employment as well as growth of enterprises. Interestingly, in both cases the rural sector has performed much better than the urban sector. (Uttarakhand Development Report, Planning Commission)

With this background the State envisions to achieve within a period of 10-15 years a level of economic development for the state that will provide opportunities for its people to achieve a good quality of life and social progress while preserving its pristine beauty and natural wealth.

Vulnerability, Fragility & Disaster Proneness

The Himalaya is the youngest mountain chain on the globe and is believed to be still evolving and thereby is not having stabilized due to prevailing active geodynamic conditions. Because of this the Himalayan region is one of the most seismically active regions in the world.

The State of Uttarakhand falls in seismic zone category V & IV which is termed as the most severe seismic zone and referred as Very High Damage Risk Zone. The region has experienced many earthquakes of varying intensities in the recent past (and similar threats remain imminent) causing massive loss of life and property¹.

Through the last millennium a continued process of observation and innovation led the people of this hill region, like other parts of Himalayas, to evolve their economic activities and management strategies, primarily under conditions of tough topography, inaccessibility and isolation. With the increasing demand of ever-growing population in and outside the region, the environmental resources are experiencing serious degradation and causing manifold problems. Apart from growing population degradation is also governed by mountain specificities, viz. inaccessibility, fragility, marginality, diversity (heterogeneity) niche characteristics (natural suitability) and adaptability (human adaptation)².

This results in limited external linkages and replication of external experiences, slower pace of development, intra-regional imbalances and under utilization of regional potential.

Inaccessibility, marginalization and unsustainable development

The evolution of socio economic patterns of the Himalayas and its growing ecological fragility have to be viewed against the backdrop of issues of accessibility and geo political sensitivity. The political integration and the economic amalgamation have often been said to reduce the autonomy of the local people, with the risk of them being marginalized in the process of competing with the formal market and the economies of the technologically modernized economies outside the region. Over a period of time this led to the creation of a separate State. However, under the consideration of viability, plain districts of Hardwar and Udham Singh Nagar were also included in it. Plains are inherently in a advantageous position in terms of agricultural, infrastructural and industrial development. Hill region generally suffers from various factors attributed to its geo-physical and socio-cultural peculiarities.

Land Degradation and Agriculture Systems

Being a part of the worlds highest mountain chain, the hill region of the State is characterized by a complex geological structure, snow clad peaks, large valley glaciers, deep river gorges and rich vegetation. A complex interplay of climatic and geological processes, patterns of resource use and economic conditions have led to resource degradation and associated environmental consequences.

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- References: 1. Natural Resource Management & Development in Himalaya - K.S. Rao, GBPIHED
2. Uttarakhand Perspective and Strategic Development Plan 2009-2027. Watershed Development Directorate, Uttarakhand.

Majority of the mountain population in the State depend on farming and agriculture as their primary source of sustenance. Hence efforts to address the problems of poverty, inequality and marginalization must begin with improving the well being of mountain people by addressing the problems of mountain agriculture. Without improvements in the thousands of small mountain farms there will be little positive impact either on poverty or on the mountain environment.

Since the cropping pattern as well as yield is largely determined by topographical and climate conditions, the problems related to land and agriculture in the Hill region vary with elevation, slope, soil and climatic conditions.

Poverty, Prosperity & gender differentiation

The spread of monetized economy has its positive dimension in terms of providing access to jobs and cash incomes, employment opportunities, access to newer technologies and practices etc. Increasing access to education has also led to positive outcome. However, it was largely the men who benefited. As educated youth out migrated to seek employment away from their homes, the burden of subsistence obviously is transferred to the women and elderly.

The presence of markets and access to cash incomes through money orders has led to loss of capacity and interest to meet their basic consumption requirement locally further compounded by land degradation and diminishing agriculture returns.

Environment related issue

Out of total geographical about 64.8 percent area is under forests in the state. Thus the people of this has a great responsibility of preserving and nurturing the eco system which ultimately benefits the whole nation. It has been scientifically estimated that Uttarakhand is providing free of cost eco-system services amounting to ₹ 31294 crore annually to the nation. obviously it takes a significant part of the budget to maintain these services on one hand, and on the other hand has to suffer from many disabilities on account of conserving the forest land. ¹

Himalayan region though considered to be the store house of bio diversity and water tower, feeding the densely populated Indo-Gangetic region down the plains, is suffering from extreme climatic variations. Global warming is affecting ice and glacier cover in the region. The environmental constraints against the exploitation of natural resources also include other natural phenomena like mass wasting, high seismic activity, landslides, glacial lake outburst, floods, erosion and sedimentation. Glaciers play an important role in maintaining ecosystem stability as they act as buffers and regulate the run off of water supply from high mountains to the plains during both, dry and wet, spells.

A study conducted by the International Commission on Snow and Ice (ICSI) has observed that Himalayan glaciers are receding faster than their counter parts and if the present rate continues, the likelihood of them disappearing by the year 2035 is very high. The Gangotri glacier, one of the major and important glacier in Uttarakhand was 25 km. long when measured in 1930, has now shrunk to about 20 KM².

The rich biodiversity of Himalayas is now severely threatened and many species of flora and fauna have become extent or endangered on account of a variety of physical, biotic and strategic factors, unique to the region. The loss in bio

diversity has been largely on account of habitat losses caused by depletion of forests, over-exploitation of resources, encroachment and population growth.

Other factor for loss of bio diversity include forest fires and natural calamities. Poaching and illegal trade in wildlife are other major threats to species survival in the Himalayas as the region is coextensive with international boundaries of China and Nepal which provides transit routes for illegal wildlife trade.

Efforts for environmental protection of the region have been made at various level in the form of popular environmental movements, policy and legislation and research networks. However, despite these efforts, the region continues to face environmental degradation. Sustainable environmental management will have to be based on an understanding of the specific social and economic context, environmental specificities and the critical geo-political role of this region.

Carbon stock and mitigation potential of forests

Mitigation potential of the State forests is quite high which is a very important tool for carbon sequestration. This potential can be enhanced by afforesting wastelands and increasing the density.

A comprehensive study by Raj and Joshi based on remote sensing data (as quoted in Uttarakhand State Perspective and strategic Plan 2009-27: Watershed Management Directorate) has reported 266.96 MT. of Carbon in the biomass pool of states forests. As per this study total carbon content in pools of biomass, forest floor litter and soil is 537.02 MT.

Table : Carbon stock in various forest types of Uttarakhand

Sl. no.	Forest type	Area (Km ²)	Carbon (Mt.)			Total
			Biomass pool	Forest floor litter	Soil pool (150 cm)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Tropical conifer (pire)	5418	33.4	1.74	61.71	
2	Temperate conifer	6017	37.1	1.90	68.54	
3	Temperate brood leafed	7809	119.3	2.39	111.95	
4	Moist deciduous	3027	54.4	0.30	15.10	
5	Dry deciduous	695	12.5	0.07	3.47	
6	Sub tropical (sal)	562	10.1	0.05	2.80	
	Total	23528	266.96	6.48	263.58	

Ref : Uttarakhand State Perspective Strategic Plan 2009-27 : Watershed Management Directorate, Uttarakhand.

1. Valuation of Forest Ecosystem Services in Uttarakhand Himalayas for setting Mechanisms for Compensation & rewards for communities conserving forests of Uttarakhand-Madhu Verma, Professor IIM, Bhopal-XII World Forestry congress, Buenos Aires, Argentina, oct. 2009.

2. Background paper on Himalayan Ecology% Main Issues & concerns--GBPIHED, Almora.

The environmental disturbances and the resulting global warming has put a question mark on the existence of life. Under such circumstances, it is imperative to encourage and compensate the states which are contributing to environmental cause for meeting out the cost of opportunity loss, difficulties faced in providing public utilities/facilities and higher cost of construction etc. The standing principle of 'Polluter Pays' must be adhered to and 'preserver be compensated'.

In view of the central Government's plan to release green dividends and a green bonus to the states in accordance with their mitigation potential from the coming financial year as a measure for protecting the ecology, it assumes a greater importance from the resources point of view.

In the 54th meeting of the National Development Council problems of the hill states were deliberated upon and subsequently the Hon'ble Prime Minister in his concluding remarks expressed the need for a fresh analysis of problems of the Himalyan states and regions of the country in a manner that suggests ways and means so that these areas do not suffer in any way on account of their peculiarities and specificities. In a follow up action of this, a Task Force was constituted by the Planning Commission. The report of the Task Force is at hand now and has made some valuable recommendation on environmental, human development and infrastructural development related issues which need to be implemented in its earnest. ^{1/}

^{1/} *Report of the Task Force to look into problems of Hill States and Hill areas:- Planning Commission, GoI*

CHAPTER - 2

Economic Profile of Uttarakhand

State Domestic Product

GSDP of a state and the growth rate of GSDP are the universally accepted indicators of its economic development. During the Tenth Five Year Plan period, Uttarakhand had aimed at a growth rate of 6.83 per cent at constant prices against which the achievement was 9.2%. The growth performance of Uttarakhand appears to fully justify its formation as a separate State. While the parent state of UP continues to lag behind in terms of annual economic growth, Uttarakhand has demonstrated sustained robust growth since its birth and is fast closing the gap with national average. This is even better in comparison to Himachal Pradesh (HP) as also all other special category states. A comparative picture of this is summarized in the following table :

Table 2.1 Annual growth rates of GSDP (at constant prices)

Sl no	States	Year					
		1999-2000	2000-01	2002-03	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	Uttarakhand	0.80	12.04	9.92	9.84	10.4	8.7
2	UP	0.99	2.19	3.72	7.18	7.2	6.5
3	HP	6.60	6.32	5.06	9.20	8.6	7.4
4	All India	6.07	4.35	3.84	9.57	9.1	6.5

Source : CSO/MTA and Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Uttarakhand.

However, buoyancy in growth rates in the early years may also be attributed to the fact that the new state started from a low level of growth and secondly the plain districts of Udham Singh Nagar and Hardwar were included in the new state and industrial and tertiary sectors which accounted for major share in the growth dynamics, is limited largely to the plains of the State only.

The share of different sectors in Net Domestic Product is shown in the following table.

Share of different sectors in Net Domestic Product at current prices (Uttarakhand), 2006-07 to 2009-10

Sl. No.	Sector	Total 2006-07 (₹ in cr.)	% Share	Total 2008-09 (₹. in cr.)	% Share	Total 2009-10 (AE) (₹ in cr.)	% Share
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	PRIMARY SECTOR	6072.39	22.22	6566.97	18.66	7286.67	17.80
1	Agriculture	5109.84	18.70	5646.79	16.04	6565.48	15.30
2	Forestry & Logging	478.34	1.75	502.03	1.43	538.39	1.32
3	Fishing	10.05	0.04	12.05	0.03	14.01	0.03
4	Mining	474.16	1.73	406.10	1.15	468.79	1.15
B	SECONDARY SECTOR	8104.20	29.65	11611.97	32.99	14127.52	34.50
5	Manufacturing	3466.74	12.68	4250.04	12.08	4782.57	11.68
	a) Registered	2552.44	9.34	3137.09	8.91	3542.58	8.65
	b) Unregistered	914.30	3.35	1112.95	3.16	1239.99	3.03
6	Construction	4394.28	16.08	6849.47	19.46	8662.64	21.16
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	243.18	0.89	512.46	1.46	682.31	1.67

C	TERTIARY SECTOR	13155.41	48.13	17017.95	48.35	19532.78	47.70
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	1630.28	5.96	2256.86	6.41	2702.59	6.60
9	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	5149.13	18.84	6151.91	17.48	6904.80	16.86
10	Banking & Insurance	880.84	3.22	1115.46	3.17	1263.36	3.09
11	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Business Services	1271.82	4.65	1510.14	4.29	1667.50	4.07
12	Public Administration	1409.65	5.16	2396.58	6.81	2929.69	7.15
13	Other Services	2813.69	10.29	3587.00	10.19	4064.84	9.93
	Total (A+B+C)	27332.00	100.00	35196.89	100.00	40946.97	10000

QE- Quick Estimates, AE- Advance Estimates.

It will be seen that while the primary sector contributes about 21-22 percent of the NSDP and the secondary sector accounts for 30-31 percent, the tertiary sector accounts for 48 percent of the state domestic product. In the primary sector the share of agriculture, which is the mainstay of the vast majority of the rural population, is only 19 per cent. In the secondary sector, manufacturing accounts for over 12 per cent of NSDP, with the share of registered manufacturing being only 9.34 per cent. The structure of the State's economy thus is largely service sector based, while the majority of the people are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Agriculture sector's contribution to the NSDP has witnessed a decreasing trend over the last few years.

Agriculture, for most of the people in the hill districts, remains a subsistence activity. In the hills, land holdings are tiny and scattered, soils are poor, irrigation coverage very low so that much of agriculture is carried out in rain-fed conditions. As a result the majority of hill cultivators are engaged in cultivation for self-consumption. Even then, most of them are not able to meet more than 6 to 8 months need of food grains. It is only in the plain districts of Haridwar, Udham Singh Nagar and Dehradun that cultivators are able to produce marketable surplus.

* **NSDP at current prices:** The NSDP of Uttarakhand was ₹ 22833.88 crore in 2005-06 rose to 27332.00 in 2006-07 ₹ 31548.80 crore in 2007-08 and further ₹ 35196.89 in 2008-09. In percentage terms this represents an increase of 19.70, 15.43 and 11.56 percent respectively. As per advanced estimates for 2009-10 it is estimated to go up further to ₹ 40946.97 crore.

* The share of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in 2008-09 is ₹ 6566.97 crore, ₹11611.97 crore and ₹17017.95 crore respectively. In percentage terms this translates into a share of 18.66, 32.99, and 48.35 per cent respectively in total NSDP. Thus during the first two years of the 11th Five Year Plan share of Primary Sector went down from 22.22% to 18.66% while share of secondary sector has gone up to 32.99% from 29.65%. The share of tertiary sector remained almost static.

Per Capita Income: Average per capita income at constant prices of 1999-2000 worked out on the projected population over the years, shows regular increase in the State. While it was ₹13516 in 1999-2000, it rose to ₹ 21516 at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan i.e. year 2006-07 and further to ₹ 25114 by

2008-09. Reduction in gap between the national per capita income and states per capita income also indicates the better performances of the State.

Trends in State's Finances

Uttarakhand being a relatively new state, financial data are available only from 2001-02 onwards, including actual data from 2001-02 to 2008-09, revised and budgetary estimates of 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. Non-availability of data precludes any meaningful trend analysis. The problem is further compounded by the instability and volatility of data. Notwithstanding these limitations, an attempt has been made in this section to analyze the State's finances, with a view to getting an idea of the trends in the State's revenues and expenditure.

State's own tax and non-tax revenue plays a vital role in determining the budget size of the state. Since formation of the state, its own tax revenue has increased at a CAGR of 21.47 percent while the tax revenue to GSDP ratio has stabilized around 8 percent. On the other hand non-tax revenue has established at around 2 percent of GSDP.

The table below shows trends in revenue and fiscal deficit and debt liability as percentage of GSDP.

Trend of Fiscal Indicators for Uttarakhand (Percentage to GSDP)

Sl. no.	Item	Year				
		2007-08 Actual	2008-09 Actual	2009-10 RE	2010-11 BE	2011-12 P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Own Tax Revenue	7.69	7.58	7.78	7.85	7.95
2.	Non Tax Revenue	1.88	1.74	3.15	2.17	2.50
3.	Transfer from Central Taxes	4.01	3.75	3.41	4.57	4.61
4.	Plan Expenditure	5.15	10.44	11.74	9.98	9.71
5.	Non Plan Expenditure	15.23	18.36	24.73	20.15	16.94
6.	Revenue Expenditure	20.38	20.91	26.59	23.39	22.77
7.	Salary + Pension + Interest	11.78	13.36	17.74	14.90	12.87
8.	Revenue Surplus / Deficit	-1.79	0.60	(-) 2.45	0.32	1.33
9.	Balance Debt & Liability	36.63	35.97	36.66	35.61	34.52
10.	Fiscal Deficit	-4.90	4.59	8.55	3.41	3.03

R E = Revised Estimates, **B E** = Budget Estimates, **P** = Projected

Source : State Budget Document 2009-10 & 2010-2011.

Despite the implementation of the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission the percentage of non-plan revenue expenditure to GSDP in general shows a downward trend while plan expenditure indicate a step up in the government investment in the State. This indicates good fiscal management. Revenue deficit indicate that the state government is living beyond its resources, from 2001-02 to 2004-05 the revenue deficit and fiscal deficit increased rapidly but from 2005-06 there is decrease in the deficit figure. In compliance to TFC recommendation the State Government introduced the FRBM Act in October, 2005. According to the Act, the state government had to bring the revenue deficit to zero and bring down the fiscal deficit to 3 percent of GSDP by 31st March 2009, which

has been near achieved as per figures of budget estimates. It is also provided in the Act that the State Government shall bring down the ratio of debt to GSDP to 25% by 2015.

As stated in the Uttarakhand Development Report prepared at the behest of the Planning Commission, "the transfer for state plans are however, arbitrary and subjected to various conditions. The total transfer as percentage of GSDP for Uttarakhand during 2001-2004 was 13.6 percent on an average basis. This was the lowest among the Special Category States."

It states further, "Even the FC12 grants for Uttarakhand when measured in terms of per capita, it works out to be one of the lowest among Special Category States.*

This admission of the situation certainly make a case for providing plan assistance generously.

Trends of Revenue Deficit/Surplus

Revenue deficit of the state was recorded ₹ 457.26 crore in 2002-03 which increased to ₹ 731.64 crore in 2003-04, and ₹ 950.14 crore in 2005-06. In the year 2005-06 the situation improved and the actual revenue deficit came down to ₹ 73.95 crore and further in 2007-08 and 2008-09 a revenue surplus of ₹ 636.53 crore and ₹ 239.53 crore respectively was registered. Owing to the liabilities of the Sixth Pay Commission the revenue deficit again jumped up to ₹ 1113.57 crore as per revised estimates. However, in 2010-11 Budget estimates a surplus of ₹ 162.10 crore is estimated. In view of the States performance the 13th Finance Commission has not recommended any revenue deficit grant to the state which obviously would put pressure on it to maintain the deficit at zero level.

Trends of Fiscal Deficit

The trend of fiscal deficit has remained volatile over the years which is evident from the following table:

Year	Fiscal Deficit (Rs. crore)
2001-02	424.19
2002-03	888.82
2003-04	1407.14
2004-05	2171.42
2005-06	1878.23
2006-07	885.77
2007-08	1742.40
2008-09	1844.96
2009-10	3882.15
2010-11	1747.15

It was targeted to bring down the total fiscal deficit to 3 percent of the GSDP but due to global economic recession, it increased to 4.59 percent in 2008-09. However, efforts are on to bring it down to the desired level of 3 percent by the year 2010-11.

Trends of Capital Expenditure

The Capital expenditure during previous years has overall witnessed a healthy trend as is evident from the following table :

Table : Trends of capital expenditure in Uttarakhand (Rs. in Crore)

Sl. no.	Head	2001-02	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (R)	2009-10 (R)
1	Capital Expenditure	308.65	1699.26	2234.82	2016.36	2866.53
2	% of capital exp. to total expenditure	8.31	14.49	21.31	17.44	17.32

Indebtedness

The State inherited a huge amount of debt at the time of its formation. The requirements of infrastructure development, to sustain the pace of development, it further necessitated to manage resources through internal and external debts its further increased over the years. Thus the over all indebtedness that was ₹ 4430.04 crore in 2001-02 has risen to ₹ 13930.36 crore by the end of 2009-10.

In terms of the debt and liability balance as percentage of GSDP has remained almost static around 36 percent during the first four years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. However, as stated in the state Budget 2010-11, an amount of ₹ 1300 crore is balance in the Sinking Fund from which repayment of loans will be made in due course and thus the targeted figure of 25% will be achieved in coming years.

Banking and Finance

The financial infrastructure is closely related to all economic, industrial and trade activities of the State. In Uttarakhand, banks are the main source of finance for industries. Many branches of nationalized, commercial, regional, rural and co-operative banks are operating in the State. State level financial institutions such as, State Industrial Investment Corporation also provide assistance to large and medium scale industries. In 1994-95, there were 601 public sector bank branches, 176 regional bank branches, 39 non-nationalized commercial Bank branches (that is, 816 in total). This figure has rapidly increased to 1470. Area wise classification is as follows:

Bank Branches September, 2010

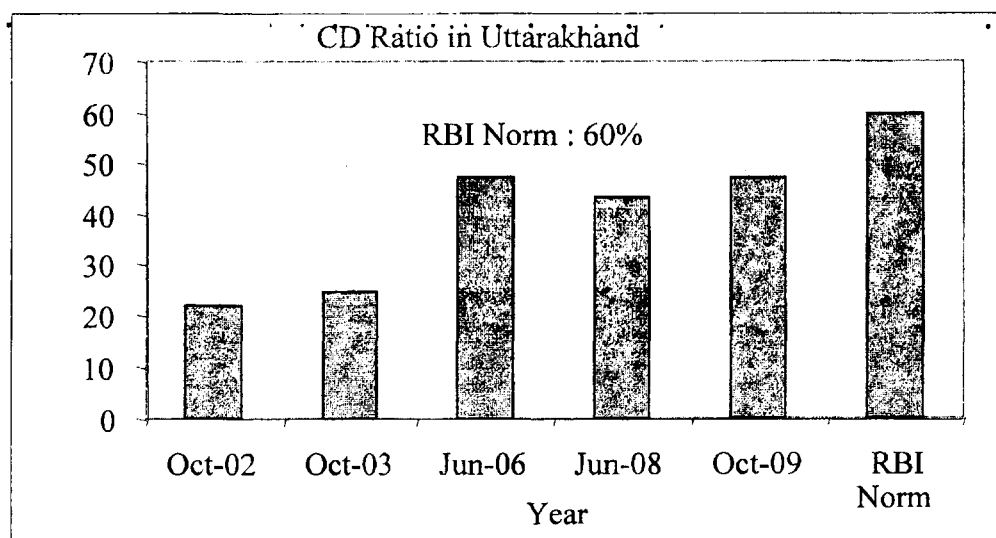
1	Rural Area	758
2	Semi Urban Area	411
3	Urban /Metro Area	301
Total		1470

The total loans/advances made by these branches as on September, 2010 ₹ 22559.83 crore against a total deposit of ₹ 41761.47 crore. The total Credit-Deposit ratio thus works out to 54.04 as on September 2010. Thus it is fast approaching the benchmark of 60 as fixed by the Reserve Bank of India and has

equaled the national average. However, out of the total advances in the state about 9.45 percent advances were made by the bank branches located outside the state. If this is not taken into account the net C:D ratio comes to 44.59. It needs to be appreciated that the CD ratio in the State has steadily increased from 22.22 in September 2002 to the present level. As in the past, the State is making all-out efforts to raise it further. Although the overall progress seems to be encouraging but the point of concern is that while the C.D ratio in Udham Singh Nagar is almost 100% the hill district are lagging behind miserably.

The share of priority sector in the total advances of banks was 67.19 per cent (₹ 11423.12 crore). Similarly share of agriculture sector in total advances has gone up to 25.04 percent against the targeted benchmark of 18 percent which exceeds the stipulated benchmark of 40%.

Source : Budget document volume 2, 2010-11. Finance Department, GoUK



CHAPTER - 3

Vision & Strategy

Uttarakhand in spite of a smaller state, has certain key features that make it distinct from other states of the country and highlights its potential for development. However, for obvious topographical reasons and stereo type development schemes, development predominately is limited to plain areas of the state and hills are largely left with subsistence agriculture and allied activities as the main activity. Due to subsistence livelihood and migration of able bodied person, remittance economy (popularly known as 'Money order economy') operates in the hill districts. Thus the State faces the challenge of livelihood and providing health, education and communication facilities to minimize migration through generating income and employment locally and to enhance the quality of life of the people living in the hill villages.

Water, agriculture, forestry, energy and tourism are central to the states inclusive strategy and identified driving sector for future growth specially in the mountain region.

With the origin of many important rivers and glaciers, and high altitude lakes Uttarakhand has a valuable fresh water reserves. Geo-physically the region is divided into 1110. Micro watersheds. A deeper insight into the composition of watersheds would especially indicate their socio cultural homogeneity and geo physical continuity, thus making them most suitable for launching natural resource based development plan.

Position of rainfed area in the State

In the context of the mountain topography it is also necessary to analyze the altitude and area under in the State.

The total area of the State is approximately distributed in the following altitude zones :

Altitudinal zone (meters)	Percentage area
< 1000	26.00
1000 - 2000	33.00
2000 - 3000	13.00
> 3000	28.00
Total	100.00

Source : Uttarakhand State Perspective and Strategic Plan : Watershed Management Directorate, Uttarakhand.

The key GDP drivers identified for Uttarakhand are Tourism, Agriculture and Horticulture, Medicinal plants/Herbal wealth, SMEs based on agro-horticulture produce, generation of Hydro Energy, Information Technology and Biotechnology. The challenge is to exploit these optimally so that the common man can benefit and have a stake in the system. Almost all the GDP drivers would have a long gestation period before they start yielding results.

A pre-requisite for the success of the GDP drivers is the availability of good infrastructure, both physical and social. Hence the emphasis is on the development of infrastructure during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

VISION & STRATEGY FOR MAIN SECTORS

Infrastructure

Infrastructure is the sector that has been given the highest priority in Uttarakhand during the Eleventh Plan period, as the future growth in this state depends critically on the rapid development of this sector. There is no doubt that our manufacturing competitiveness is adversely affected by weakness in infrastructure especially in energy and transportation. As the emphasis is on inclusive growth - this is even more important, since there is a direct link between the availability of infrastructure facilities in the far flung hilly regions of the state and the standards of living of the masses living there. Clearly, policies for inclusive growth have to correct the current imbalances in the distribution of infrastructure in the state. The centre has proposed some initiatives for extending railway lines in the hills in the Railway Budget proposals for 2010-11. However, as per existing terms the concerned State is required to meet out 50 percent of the total cost. For a smaller State like Uttarakhand, it would be a Herculean task to manage such enormous funds. Hence some sizeable relaxations are needed.

The policies for development of physical infrastructure will have to focus on roads and transport networks, electricity, irrigation, marketing infrastructure for agricultural produce and financial institutions. Equally important, if not more, is the development of social infrastructure with special thrust on health and education, as this will generate the human capital that is a critical input to the development process.

Roads and Transport Network

There is an urgent need in Uttarakhand to address problems with regard to connectivity, particularly of remote and inaccessible areas located in the mid and upper *Himalayan* ranges. This is particularly important for the marketing of primary produce, including horticultural crops tourism and delivery of basic services, which requires a well-developed network of roads connecting the fields to the markets in the urban areas. However, there is an equally pressing need to conserve the fragile ecosystem of the Himalayas, which are sometimes undermined by road construction. Therefore, infrastructure development must strike a balance between the need for connectivity and the need for environmental conservation. The solution lies in the development of a network consisting of major and minor roads together with low cost ropeways, connecting villages and agricultural areas to the urban areas and *mandis*.

The major roads in Uttarakhand mostly run from the southern plains to the mid and outer Himalayan ranges high up in the north. These roads run along the river valleys, and their location and direction have in most cases been determined by the strategic defence requirements of the Nation, and not from purely developmental considerations. As a result, there are national highways connecting the *terai* region comprising mainly the southern plains to the northern districts, while there is a dearth of major roads connecting the eastern districts of Kumaun region to those of Garhwal division in the west. In this regard, it may be worth mentioning that the highway authorities are currently considering a trans-Himalayan highway across the state. Necessary steps need to be taken to ensure speedy implementation of this

trans-Himalayan project. Similarly work on strengthening and widening of NH road connecting Delhi needs to be expedited.

It is also distressing to mention that as on March 2009 there is no NH in district Pithoragarh, Bageshwar and Rudraprayag while Champawat and Tehri Garhwal has a minimal NH length of 14 and 21 km respectively.

The State has about 424 km. long international boundary which makes it strategically sensitive. BADP is being implemented in 9 blocks of 5 districts. The villages in these areas are thinly populated due to which they are deprived of benefits of general schemes on account of population norms. However, strong connectivity and communication system is pre-requisite for the development of the people as well as from security point of view. For this road connectivity and communication development needs to be taken up under BADP.

There are still large connectivity gaps in Uttarakhand, which remain to be filled by good quality all weather road links. Connectivity would be a key driver for other sectors also, particularly tourism and for marketing of our agriculture and horticulture produce, ensuring rapid socio economic development by the upgradation of roads to all weather motor roads and providing connectivity to all villages with a population of 250 or more. It would also be our endeavour to upgrade the existing State Highways to National Highways and major district roads to State Highways. The construction and maintenance of roads be eco-sensitive.

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

Railway network in the State is minimal and limited to US Nagar, Haridwar and plains of Dehradun & Nainital districts. The existing total length of railway lines in the state is 344.91 kms. It would be in the larger interest of the nation if an artery line from Dehradun-via-Karanprayag, Garud Baijnath, Bageshwar & Tanakpur is seriously considered and sanctioned.

Civil aviation infrastructure in the state at the time of its formation was almost zero. After creation of the state, the work of strengthening Jollygrant (Dehradun) and Pantnagar airstrips has been taken up. Gaucher, NainiSaini and Chinyalisaur airstrips are also proposed to be developed.

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

Electricity

Uttarakhand is endowed with perennial sources of surface running water supply throughout the year with mighty rivers like *Ganga, Yamuna, Ram Ganga* and their tributaries viz., *Alaknanda, Bhilangana, Bhagirathi, Tons, Kosi, Saryu* etc. spanning the entire region. The rivers and perennial streams provide an ideal opportunity to generate large quantities of hydroelectricity through projects of all

sizes – large, medium and small/micro. In the far-flung remote areas of the State, marked by the absence of alternative sources of power, there is tremendous scope for the development of small-scale hydro systems for electrification of the state. In sharp contrast to large dam projects, such small-scale labour-intensive renewable energy options not only involve minimum rehabilitation and resettlement, they also have very low operational costs and are therefore, the most cost-effective option for power supply especially in remote hilly areas.

Despite such significant benefits, less than ten percent of the available hydropower potential has been harnessed so far in the state. The potential had not been exploited and developed in a planned manner till the formation of the State. There is, therefore, considerable scope for further exploitation of the vast untapped potential in this sphere. The State is committed to commence work on projects at a faster pace. So far projects worth 3164.75 MW are under operation and work has been started on projects worth 5509 MW capacity, while a further 6879 MW are in the pipe line to be taken up through the State sector, central public undertakings and private developers.

However projects in progress in the upper reaches of Bhagirathi valley have been stopped by the Central Government on environmental considerations which has given a jolt to power development in the State.

Simultaneous to enhancement of generation facility, it is also needed to put in place modern transmission and distribution systems. In the transmission system, there is a need for grid separation from Uttar Pradesh as also efficient systems are required for evacuation. Loan assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) was sought for power sector development through Govt. of India and now with sanctioning of the projects work is under progress. The State is also conscious about the line losses and has reduced it significantly.

Irrigation

In a state where more than three-fourths of the workforce is dependent on the farm sector for livelihood, agriculture is evidently the mainstay of the economy. However, this sector is characterized by severe infrastructure bottlenecks, especially with regard to irrigation and marketing of primary produce. Barring the *terai* and *bhabhar* areas covering the foothills and valleys of the south-western plains, the state is by and large hilly, thereby making well (deep, shallow or dug) irrigation unsuitable. Alternative sources of irrigation like pump sets, canals, hydroelectric projects, small tanks, reservoirs etc. too are confined to the former areas. As much as ninety percent of the net sown in the hill area of *Uttarakhand* is rainfed. In order to deal with this situation, focus must be on developing Rainwater Harvesting along with Sprinklers and Drip Irrigation Systems (especially for horticultural crops) in all such hilly areas marked by the absence of irrigation facilities. Additionally, appropriate steps must be taken for the restoration of defunct canals, particularly in the hilly regions. People in the mountains have traditionally built shallow depressions for collecting rain water (known locally as *chal/khal*). Apart from providing water during the dry season for irrigation and for use by animals, these *chals/khals* also help in recharging springs and streams. Unfortunately, this practice is now gradually disappearing, which has to be revived as a campaign throughout the State.

Institutions for Marketing of Farm Produce

The hill areas have a comparative advantage in the production of horticultural products including fruits and vegetables including off season vegetables and spices. The bottleneck in this regard is the absence of a modern marketing practices and infrastructure. In a broad sense, marketing consists of all post-harvest activities including the collection of farm products from the field, grading, processing, packaging, storing and warehousing of the products, identifying prospective markets where the best price is available and finally transporting the produces to these markets. Unfortunately, the small farmers in the hill areas are incapable of carrying out most of these activities on their own for a number of reasons, which renders their cash crops less than remunerative.

The large capital and informational requirement necessary to carry out the marketing activities efficiently implies that only a large organization is suitable for this activity. This requirement can be fulfilled by setting up a Horticulture Marketing Board preferably in a public-private partnership mode. Some of the necessary activities of such an organization would include (i) setting up of input retail outlets for better access to inputs (ii) collection of produce from the farms and provision of warehousing (iii) value addition by setting up of food processing units and cold chains (iv) strengthening *mandis* and procurement agencies etc.

Financial Infrastructure

In order to make funds available for necessary investment in the state, the deposits in banks and financial institutions have to be mobilized and pumped back into the economy by providing credit to the relevant sectors. However, the state lacks a well-developed network of institutional finance, particularly in the remote hilly areas of the countryside. About half of the total bank branches are located in plains only. Clearly, there is a need to set up more bank branches at the district and local levels. Secondly, these bank branches in the remote areas must make sure that the small landowners or other small players in the horticulture or tourism industry get access to the credit necessary for their activities. Extension of micro-finance facilities for Self-Help Groups (SHGs) can fill this gap. Besides innovating banking solutions will have to be found.

Social Infrastructure: Education

The Eleventh Five Year Plan of the State lays strong emphasis on human development, especially through education. In the field of primary education, though access has improved considerably and enrolment is near universal, the big challenge is to ensure retention and completion of the upper primary stage, by addressing the problem of dropouts and high rates of wastage due to failure. The State Government is committed to provide access to all children between 6 to 14 years of age, for which a time bound programme has been planned. In un-served areas, new schools are opened and upgraded as per need. If in any area a new primary school cannot be opened for some reason, an Alternative Education Centre (AEC) has been opened for the children of 6 to 11 years of age. Efforts are also on to reduce the dropout ratio. Above all there is the issue of quality of education. It is interesting that the towns of Dehradun, Mussoorie and Nainital are known for their private schools

nationally or even abroad. A public private synergy needs to be established to make the State a quality education hub.

The Department of Primary Education has successfully implemented a special bridge course for street children in the PPP mode, as a pilot project in Dehradun city. The State will try to upscale such initiative, with more flexible provisions.

Another problem in this sector is the highly skewed pattern of educational development across the state. While some of the educationally advanced districts like Dehradun and Nainital report literacy rates close to 80 percent, others like Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarkashi and Haridwar are closer to the national figure of 65 percent. Not only are regional inequalities in literacy rates across the state glaring, the fact of gender disparity is a cause of great concern, especially in some of the educationally backward districts of the state like Uttarkashi. With female literacy rate is as low as 15 percent as against 78.9 percent for males in Naugaun block of Uttarkashi district, a huge gender gap of 63.9 percent at the elementary level is a clear pointer in this direction. Added to this is the fact of high drop-out rates of over 9 percent, especially for the socio-economically deprived sections of society comprising mainly the SCs, STs and OBCs in districts like Chamoli and Hardwar. These challenges in the education sector have been addressed by the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA). In order to sustain the gains of the SSA, efforts will be made to improve the quality of teaching-learning and facilities at the secondary level through Rashtriya Madhamik Siksha Abhiyan (RSMA).

Computer Education from the school level is an important ingredient in today's times for our school children. The State Government entered into an MoU with *Intel* to provide Master Trainers in the schools in order to implement our vision of computer education to all students. All Government Intermediate Colleges as well as Secondary Schools have been equipped with computers and other necessary peripherals and the programme is moving satisfactorily. For the Polytechnics and the ITIs in the State, our effort is to introduce industrially relevant course curriculum as well as equip them well with machines/equipments and other infrastructure to impart meaning to the training. The training syllabus is being revised after consultation with academic institutions and industry organizations. Linking of Industries with ITI's & Polytechnics and forging partnerships which will benefit all the Stakeholders is the strategy adopted by the State.

In the field of higher education our endeavour is to develop and build on the existing and inherent strengths of the institutions to develop at least one college in each district as a centre of excellence and generally upgrade the standards in each college. This may include validation and upgradation of courses with the assistance of existing centres of excellence in India and abroad. IT enabled course material and e-libraries will also be developed which will help overcome the shortage of teachers particularly in remote areas. The HNB Garhwal University has been given the status of Central University hence problem of its affiliated degree colleges, spread over all along the Garhwal division, has arisen. Hence, a pressing need of opening a new university has risen for which preliminary exercise is under progress.

There are two new fields where Uttarakhand feels it can make a jumpstart and become a leader. These are biotechnology and information technology and IT enabled services. In the field of biotechnology Uttarakhand is fortunate to have an

extremely rich storehouse of bio-diversity and a wide range of geo-climatic zones. We propose to build on the existing and inherent strengths of Uttarakhand to leverage on technologies to bring succour to our farmers and be a leader in the sphere of the research. Towards this end, a world-class research centre is being set up at the GB Pant University of Agriculture & Technology.

In respect of information technology the vision is to deploy IT as an effective tool for catalyzing economic growth and efficient governance resulting in the creation of a knowledge-rich society with a high quality of life and to develop the State as an attractive destination for the IT industry. The key focus areas are:

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

Social Infrastructure: Health

The health sector is an equally important area demanding the policymaker's attention. As stated earlier the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has remained below the national average however, it has remained the same or increased in the recent years. The higher IMR in rural areas unmet need of 31.7%, and 36% of safe deliveries largely in urban areas thereby indicating the extremely uneven pattern of development in the health sector as well. Moreover, issues related to women's health and nutrition, particularly in the remote hilly areas where access to basic health facilities is denied, need to be addressed urgently.

Access to health care in the rural parts of mountain districts continues to be poor. Given the constraints of terrain and topography and the small and scattered nature of rural settlements, increasing access poses a major challenge. While private sector investment on health facilities has been on the rise, it has its limitations. It tends to be concentrated in curative facilities, often quite expensive ones, mainly in the urban areas. The poor are unable to afford the high cost of private medical care. This makes a strong case for increasing public expenditure on health. Innovative solutions to the problem would also have to be sought. Partnerships with communities and NGOs as well as committed private enterprises could be fruitfully tried, but public expenditure would have to continue to play a leading role. The challenge before the State policy therefore is to develop institutions that can offer cost effective solutions to problems of access and availability of health facilities for the rural mountainous regions.

Improving service delivery in the Social Sector is one of our priority areas. Non availability of doctors especially in hill districts is a challenge before the state. It is heartening to note that Govt. of India is also introducing a rural health system which will help the state in manning the rural health centres like PHCs/CHCs. On its part the state has successfully launched emergency mobile van 108 service on PPP mode in all the districts of the State.

AYUSH Gram Yojana

As stated earlier, Uttarakhand is a repository of biotic wealth. It is a popular belief from the Epic period of Ramayana that Hanuman collected Sanjeevani Buti at the behest of renowned Vaidya (Doctor) Sushain from this Himalayan region to revive Laxman from the deadly unconsciousness.

This rich system lost its significance during the invasion by outside rulers during the medieval period of history. However, in the modern context it is strongly felt that the Indian Medical System of health needs to be revived and strengthened as it not only prescribed curatives but also preventives.

Realizing this the State Government has initiated an innovative Scheme consisting of traditional systems of Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) which will promote research, development and propagation of these systems. It is interesting to note that the Indian system of medicine is gradually getting acceptance among people. It is proposed as a first step, to establish such centres on Yatra routes. This will not only be helpful in providing health services but will also generate local employment. As Uttarakhand has a rich tradition of Yoga Sadhana and Ashrams, their participation will also be sought apart from other private stakeholders.

Social Infrastructure: Women's Development

Women, especially rural women, are a particularly vulnerable group in Uttarakhand. Since the returns from agriculture are low in the hills, and remunerative employment opportunities are lacking, men migrate in large numbers from the mountain areas to the cities and towns all over the country in search of employment. Their families are left behind and are dependent on remittances sent by these members. This phenomenon has earned the region the sobriquet of a 'Money Order Economy'. Male out-migration from the region has occurred on a significant scale and this can be seen from the fact that the overall sex ratio for the state in 2001 was 964 females per 1000 males, while in 8 of the 13 districts (all in the mountain area) it exceeded 1000. Even the men who don't migrate in search of work do not work in the fields. They are constantly in search of work in off-farm occupations.

As a result of this out-migration of a large section of the able bodied men, the women constitute the main workforce in agriculture. They also take care of the cattle, collect fuel wood and fodder from forests, often situated at considerable distance from the villages involving four to five hours of walking both ways, and do all household chores. Their life is an unending drudgery of hard work. Their condition is made worse by the fact that they also suffer from poor nutrition, which makes them vulnerable to many health hazards including chronic anaemia and tuberculosis. There is also considerable gap in the male and female literacy rates. In order to ensure food security in the face of such adverse conditions the women turn to subsistence agriculture. This perpetuates the vicious cycle of low productivity, no surplus and low income from agriculture.

In order to break out of this vicious cycle and achieve successful commercial agriculture (for example, in horticulture), there has to be more thrust given to women's development in the hill areas. This will have to focus on women's health

and education, but more importantly, it has to involve them in the planned programmes that encourage a shift to commercial agriculture. In particular, they need to be much more involved in the government's agricultural extension services and the institutions that help in marketing of agricultural produce. The State Government is also trying various innovative schemes to reduce women's drudgery, such as creation of fodder Banks, biogas, individual toilets and rainwater harvesting.

Agriculture & Allied Activities

In all 17 development 5 blocks including Hardwar (6), Udham Singh Nagar (7), Nainital (Haldwani & Kashipur), and Dehradun (Doiwala & Sahaspur) fall in the plains while rest 78 belong to hill region.

The estimated total reported area under plains is about 13% of the State while about 40% of net shown area belongs to the plains region. Similarly out of total net irrigated area in the State about 80% falls under this region.

While percentage of irrigated area to net sown area is 90 percent in plains, only about 10 percent is reported in hill region. This clearly indicates the unfavourable situation of hill agriculture as shown in the following table :

Districtwise Area sown and percentage of Irrigation

Sl. No.	Districts	Area Sown (Ha)		% of Irrigation	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1	Uttarakashi	47491	30819	19.50	16.10
2	Chamoli	45440	32560	7.80	5.60
3	Tehri Garhwal	90946	59120	16.40	13.00
4	Dehradun	73679	48508	45.10	46.40
5	Pauri Garhwal	124674	81491	12.40	9.90
6	Rudraprayag	27999	19516	15.40	11.10
7	Hardwar	168066	120581	87.00	89.00
8	Pithoragarh	79992	45902	9.60	9.10
9	Almora	124938	80951	7.80	6.20
10	Nainital	81733	47730	49.50	54.70
11	Udham Singh Nagar	260538	149861	95.70	97.20
12	Chamapwat	39295	23965	10.00	9.10
13	Bageshwar	47576	26567	23.90	21.90
	Total	1212367	767571	45.3	44.7

The strategy for the agriculture sector envisions introduction of HYVs as well as changing the cropping patterns. Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) have been established in almost all the districts, with the expertise of Pantnagar University, for assisting farmers for the rapid growth of agriculture. In addition, efforts are being made to gradually replace the subsistence level crops with high return alternate crops. In order to encourage the implementation of consolidation of holding the State Government is committed to facilitate, encourage and implement voluntary exchange of land.

Sugar cane being the most important cash crop in the State, especially in the plain areas, there is a need to rationalize the pattern of cane management and increase its productivity. Steps will be taken to import/procure early maturing and high yielding varieties and simultaneously increase the crushing capacity of

sugarcane. Modernization of State managed Sugar Factories is also on the anvil. Focus shall also be on raising average sugar recovery to 10 percent from 9.45 percent at present.

Horticulture

Currently, more than three-fourth of the population of the state and a very large portion of the population in the hilly areas depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Thus any attempt at inclusive growth has to increase the incomes from this sector. Agricultural products consists largely of cereals like wheat, rice and madua (finger millet), although horticultural products including fruits and vegetables also form a significant part of the net sown area. The yield from crops like rice and wheat is not very high in the hilly areas of the state. This is largely due to the mountainous terrain that inhibits the use of modern technology in agriculture. As a result, and given the predominance of marginal and sub-marginal land-holdings, most of the cultivators tend to be subsistence farmers. Many cannot even meet their full years requirement of foodgrains.

It is important to encourage the farmers in the hilly regions to shift from the cultivation of cereals to horticultural products as this sector has the potential to become an engine of growth. Firstly, the varied climate of the region makes it an ideal location for growing temperate, sub-tropical and tropical fruits that fetch a high value in the domestic urban and international markets. Secondly, the climate also allows the region to grow off-season an exotic vegetables that get a high price in the plains. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, with rising incomes the consumption pattern of the average Indian is shifting towards fruits and vegetables and hence the demand for these products is likely to increase over time. Unfortunately, despite these advantages, horticulture is not providing the farmers with higher incomes, due to the absence of necessary infrastructure, institutions and incentives.

The development of horticulture depends crucially on three types of factors:

- (i) Natural conditions
- (ii) Infrastructure and institutions
- (iii) Incentives for horticultural producers

The natural factors include climate, soil, slope and aspect of the land and the impact of natural calamities. The development of horticulture also depends on various kinds of infrastructure and institutions e.g., irrigation, roads and transport, warehouses, cold storages, financial institutions (for credit and crop insurance on reasonable terms) and last but not the least, marketing institutions. The incentives that the state can give to the small farmers to shift to horticultural production can also encourage the development of this sector. The most important justification for providing such incentives is that the small and marginal farmers who are dependant on subsistence agriculture have no savings and are not considered creditworthy. This makes it very difficult for them to switch over to horticulture due to the higher input costs involved. Thus the state needs to provide these farmers with subsidized inputs like seeds, fertilizers, insecticides etc. The second reason for providing incentives is to take care of the uncertainties due to market failure and natural calamities. The most common form of market failure is the lack of competition among the purchasers of these products leading to a low price and profit for the farmer. The

state should provide minimum support prices in order to make sure that the poor farmers get a remunerative price. Finally the farmers need to be protected from natural calamities with crop insurance. In case the premium is too high for the small farmers, then the state has to subsidize it to make it affordable. The State Government has launched an Apple Insurance scheme, based on weather stations which will encourage farmers to invest in this activity.

There is a lot of potential for the development of horticulture in the state of Uttarakhand. The varied climate conditions make it ideal for the development of diversified horticultural products including fruits and vegetables. However, there are a number of constraints and bottlenecks that are currently proving to be a dampener for the development of these crops, particularly in the hilly regions of the state. These are:

- Lack of an effective marketing and storage infrastructure that can enable them to grow fruits and vegetables and sell them at a profitable price.
- Lack of irrigational infrastructure.
- Low returns from horticulture . . .
- Lack of adequate knowledge about the most suitable and remunerative crops and about the scientific practices that can ensure the success and high yields of these crops on the part of small and marginal farmers
- High cost of acquiring high yielding seeds and planting material, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides etc., partly due to their high prices and partly due to their outlets being far off from the villages and farms.
- Vagaries of nature e.g. unseasonal or heavy rains, hailstorms, drought etc.

It is clear that in order to develop the horticultural sector in the state, all the problems listed above have to be addressed with appropriate policies. It must also be clearly understood that the overall policy package must try to solve all the problems simultaneously, as any one set of problem, if not addressed adequately, can significantly dampen the development of the sector.

The lack of marketing institutions and infrastructure has to be dealt with immediately by the government. The objective of this policy should be to provide the farmers with alternative options to sell their products, so that the portion of the profit going to the middlemen is minimized and the farmer gets a better price for his produce. There are three types of institutions that the government needs to create or strengthen for this purpose.

1. A Horticultural Marketing Board that will help, particularly the small and marginal farmers, to grow horticulture crops and market them at remunerative prices.
2. Strengthen the farmers cooperative associations and encourage them to corporatise themselves so that they can employ professionals to help them market their products.
3. Allow and encourage contract farming between farmers and fruit and vegetable retailing firms, so that the role of the middlemen can be minimized.

It must be understood that while the first institution, i.e. the marketing board, should primarily target the poor and marginal farmers, the medium and large farmers can use the second and third type of institution more effectively. It may be useful at this stage to point out, that though the state has declared itself to be an “Organic State”, it will be useful to the farmer only when the produce can be marketed at a higher price with the help of organic certification.

The problems faced by farmers regarding inadequate information about best crops and best practices can be solved by a continuous process of scientific and market analysis that will determine the most remunerative crop or group of crops for a particular region i.e. water shed in the context of the hills. The institutions for the dissemination of knowledge about these crops and the scientific methods of horticulture have to be strengthened. There is the related issue of the timely supply of appropriate inputs particularly quality planting material to the farmers so that the best practices can be successfully followed.

The small and marginal farmers need both scientific and financial help for their fight against natural calamities. For calamities that are relatively moderate in impact, small and marginal farmers must be supplied with poly-houses, poly-tunnels, hail nets etc. However, for calamities that are severe, the only protection for farmers can be through crop insurance. The financial infrastructure must be strengthened and encouraged to provide insurance cover for various kinds of horticultural crops.

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

- Divestment of government control in a number of Government gardens by inviting brand leaders to set up their operations aimed at technology dissemination, extension and marketing support.
- KVKs have been set up covering all the districts.
- Progressive change in the rootstocks of fruit and flower plants by bringing in modern and proven cultivars; and emphasis on high yielding, hybrid varieties of off season vegetables.
- A college for agro-horticulture management has been set up in Garhwal district; and major emphasis on processing and value addition in the agro-horticulture sector proposed.
- A litchi export-processing zone has been set up in the Ramnagar area and the trial exports of litchi to Europe has been successful.
- A state of the art fruit processing plant, managed by NDDDB, set up at Ramgarh.
- A Floriculture Park proposed to be set up with the help of APEDA.
- Regional office of NHB has been established in Dehradun for closer coordination.

In addition to processing/export complexes and Zones, the emphasis will now be on preparing infrastructure development projects for post harvest management of fruits and vegetables, which would assist individuals and groups of farmers in marketing their produce in the premier markets.

Medicinal and aromatic plants is a major thrust area and income generating activity for the local farmers. The State Medicinal and Aromatic Plant Board has

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

Fisheries

Uttarakhand has a large wealth of warm and cold water fish which are not only a food supplement for the people and an income generating activity but can also be developed into a potentially very attractive tourism activity. The mahseer and trout fishing spots in Uttarakhand can attract visitors from all over the country and abroad. Through an integrated and multi faceted policy, our endeavour would be to popularise and expand this activity for the farmers as well as stock the rivers with the game fishing varieties. Strict control over undesirable practices such as dynamiting the fish would be exercised.

Forests

The recorded forest area in Uttarakhand is 64.8% even though the vegetation cover is only 43.5 percent. More important, over 5411 hectares of forest areas have a canopy density of less than 40 percent. Maintenance of this forest cover is important not only for Uttarakhand but for the whole country. . Based on scientific calculations Uttarakhand forests are giving free direct and indirect Ecosystem Services (ESS) worth of ₹ 21294 crore annually to the nation ¹. Obviously in order to maintain about 65 percent of its total geographical area the state has to invest significant amount of its annual budget on the one hand and has to suffer from many disabilities forced by the Forest Conservation Act. Our vision is to not only maintain and increase this forest cover to the desired levels but also to develop a harmonious and eco-friendly relationship between the people and forests.

The strategies that the State Government has followed, have actively involved the village communities in protection and management of the forest wealth. Thus, besides the institutions of Van Panchayats, the newly created institution of Joint Forest Management has provided the institutional framework for this interaction. In view of the prominent role of women in agriculture and forestry, an interesting and encouraging experiment has been creation of Van Panchayats /Joint Forest Management Committees which consist entirely of women. The Protected Areas (PA's) Network constitutes about 18.69% of the forest area and a similar protective role is played by the Eco-development Committees in and around the protected areas.

Ref. 1- Valuation of Forest Ecosystem Services in Uttarakhand-Madhu Verma paper presented in XIII World Forestry Congress, Buneous Aires, Argentina, Oct, 2009.

To encourage cultivation of Bamboo and Jatropha (Bio-fuel) a separate Board has been created and plantation on mass scale has been introduced from the year Tenth five year plan period.

Tourism

The third sector that the Uttarakhand is striving to develop vigorously during the Eleventh Plan period is tourism. Tourism is the third largest economic activity in the world, surpassed only by oil and motor vehicles, and the largest activity in the services sector. While more than two-thirds of the global tourist arrivals and receipts are accounted for by developed countries, the contribution of tourism to third world economies is by no means insignificant. It is also one of the fastest growing sectors of the world economy. Moreover, domestic tourism is also on the rise in India. The high growth rate of the Indian economy in the last few years and the accelerating income of the middle class have given a considerable boost to this sector. As a result, the demand for this sector is at an all time high. The Uttarakhand economy is ideally situated to take advantage of this situation and scale up its tourism sector. Unlike most of other hill states in the country, Uttarakhand holds the pride of a state with peaceful law and order environment. The two inputs that are necessary for the development of this sector, i.e., natural and human capital, are abundantly available in the state. Thus, it has the potential to match the rise in tourism demand with an increase in supply of tourism services.

While industrial and most services related activity naturally flourish in areas that are already developed in terms of infrastructure, urbanization, etc, tourism can be developed in relatively underdeveloped areas, provided they have something of interest to the tourist. Thus, in comparison to industry and these other services sectors, the tourism sector is particularly suitable for promoting inclusive growth.

The development of the tourism sector can help the local economy in a number of ways. The most important impact is the creation of employment for the local people in hotels, restaurants and other kinds of lodgings as well as in the tour-operating sector. More importantly, employment will also be created through indirect channels in a variety of sectors including local handicrafts etc as this sector has wide backward and forward linkages. Apart from employment creation, the sector can also increase the demand for fruits, vegetables and milk etc. produced in the villages around tourist spots, for the consumption of the tourists. More importantly, a thriving tourism industry links up the hill areas with the rest of the country and reduces social and economic isolation of the people. The state has launched an ambitious self employment oriented scheme the Vir Chandra Garhwali employment scheme to encourage local youths to have their stake holding.

There are, of course, some potentially negative effects of tourism as well. The biggest problem with unregulated and unplanned growth in tourism is the environmental degradation that it can cause due to overuse of the natural capital. This will not only have an adverse impact on other productive activities in the mountains, but can destroy the future prospects of the tourism sector as well. The other problem that unregulated tourism creates is that it puts a heavy burden on the urban infrastructure of tourist destinations, choking up roads, civic amenities, etc. This can put the tourist and the local population to severe hardship in the peak tourist seasons.

The optimal tourism policy will have to assess the volume and quality of tourism that will not cause environmental degradation or overuse of urban infrastructure in the tourist destinations, and hence will be sustainable in the long run. At Present tourism in the State has been given the status of industry so as to avail the benefits of many concessions.

Development of High-value tourism

In order to promote high-value tourism in the state, the sector has to provide a high quality tourism experience. The main attraction for tourists in the state is, of course, the Himalayas providing the myriad opportunities. The experience of watching the snow capped peaks from a close range is a sublime one, and the tourism infrastructure must make sure that this experience can be provided to the tourists without compromising on comfort, and in new and innovative ways. Of course, a high value tourist would want other forms of recreation as well, and this means that the state must offer a package of activities that will attract the tourist. The forest areas and the protected sanctuaries are ideal for the development of nature tourism. The upper ranges of the mountain can be used to develop adventure tourism with activities like skiing, paragliding etc. The mountain rivers are also appropriate for the promotion of rafting, kayaking etc. Most importantly, all these activities must be coordinated with the hotels and tour operators so that tourists find it simple and easy to opt for these activities. However, the component of environmental and socio-economic security needs to be ensured simultaneously.

Tourism infrastructure and Hotels

The development of tourism requires a lot of physical and human infrastructure. The most important physical infrastructure for a hilly state like Uttarakhand is a network of good quality roads that connect all the tourist destinations. The human capital needed in this sector includes tour guides, trekking attendants and instructors for activities like skiing, paragliding, rafting etc. These jobs need technical expertise that may be imparted through vocational training centers. Overall, the tour operators and tourists agencies must be encouraged to corporatize and become more organized and professional.

Other than infrastructure, the most important factor for the development of high value tourism is the availability of quality hotels. While this sector should be developed through the private sector, there are some issues here that need policy intervention. The first problem is the availability of land. There may be a number of problems including land-use laws, forest & environmental clearance etc., and the state must act as a facilitator.

Promoting Uttarakhand as a brand

Uttarakhand has the proud distinction of having peaceful law and order situation with clean environment.

For the successful development of high-value tourism, it is important to reach out to the potential tourists who are ready to spend substantial amounts of money for the services in this sector. For this, it is important to build quality tourism infrastructure but equally importantly, it is necessary to make sure that the potential tourist has adequate information about the facilities available in the state. The most

effective way to attain this objective is to promote the state and its tourism sector as a brand. This will involve innovative campaigns through the media and the internet, focusing on the factors that attract various types of tourists.

Promoting international tourism

The development of the tourism sector has to give special focus to the encouragement of international tourism. Unlike standard manufacturing industries, international tourism does not have a unique base as an industry. It is essentially a collection of a wide range of service-based activities comprising mainly of three important sub-sectors, i.e., (i) the International Tour Operators and Travel Agents based mostly in the first world countries (ii) the Civil Aviation and Transport Industry that carries tourists to their destinations and (iii) Hotels and Accommodation sector in places of tourist interest.

International tour operators are basically intermediaries between the producers and consumers of tourism related services. Their main function is to reduce information and transaction costs for the tourists and promotional expenditures for the suppliers of tourism services. However, rising profitability of tour operators owing to increasing competitiveness of the civil aviation market has led to a highly monopolistic international tour operator industry. Thus, a small number of tour operators have very large share of clients in the US and Europe. On the other hand, in the civil aviation industry, the gradual movement from a regulated to a deregulated regime in the nineteen nineties has led to a cutthroat price competition and minimum profits in the international airline market. The growth of foreign tourists to any country is also greatly influenced by the nature of its hotel industry. The present structure of international hotel industry is highly skewed in favour of multinational corporations who are mainly based in developed countries.

Tourism and inclusive growth

It must be clearly understood that the development of high value tourism may not automatically lead to better livelihoods and incomes for the local people. If the tourism sector does not integrate itself with the hill economy, then the demand created by this sector will lead to increase in incomes in the plains or in other parts of the country. The policy package for inclusive growth must ensure that the forward and backward linkages from this sector ensure growth in the local economy. There are two kinds of interventions that can be undertaken to achieve this objective. The first is a fiscal intervention where the state can collect revenues by taxing the sector and spending it on the development of the local economy. The second form of intervention is as a facilitator, ensuring that the goods and service of the local people and their assets are used by the tourism sector. These linkages between the tourism sector and the local economy can take many forms. The development of tourism requires land for various purposes and the state can encourage local landowners to earn an income by leasing their land. The state can enable the local farmers to fulfill the demand for fresh fruits, vegetables and dairy products consumed by the tourists. Non-farm employment can be created for the hill people by developing the production of handicrafts and ethnic products that can be sold to the tourists. The tourism sector can be encouraged to provide employment to the local people in the hotels and the tour operative business. Employment can also be created for the local

people as tourist guides and instructors of adventure sports activities. Sometimes, market failures block the development of some of these activities or prevent the local people from getting a reasonable return from them. It is necessary for the state to intervene in these situations and deal with the market failures with appropriate policy.

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

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

The Tourism Development Board has been created as a high level body to function as a promoter, adviser, regulator and licensing authority for tourism development in the State. It is hoped that this arrangement will also help to build institutional linkages with the tourism trade and industry. The results are encouraging, as the State is getting accolades at the national level and has won several awards.

Industry

The vision is to make Uttarakhand an attractive destination for environment friendly industries. According to the Industrial Policy, the State shall leverage the strengths given by nature to promote food and fruit processing, medicinal & herbal plants and horticulture & floriculture based industries. In the plains districts, capital intensive and high-value addition industries would be encouraged. Apart from providing a conducive and transparent atmosphere for business, Uttarakhand would facilitate and initiate sector specific measures to enable its industry to compete globally.

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

Industrial development which has been witnessed in the period after the creation of the State has been mostly concentrated in the plains for obvious reasons of accessibility and connectivity.

Given the constraints arising from geographic and terrain conditions, the need to provide suitable fiscal incentives related to income tax, central excise, transport subsidy etc. to offset the comparative disadvantages of high cost of production have been recognized. As a result the Central Government had announced a package of concessions for industries established in the State. The package included the following incentives:

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

- (I). New industrial units and existing industrial units on their substantial expansion as defined, set up in Growth Centres, Industrial Infrastructure Development Centres (IIDCs), Industrial Estates, Export Processing Promotion Zones, Theme Parks (Food Processing Parks, Software Technology Parks, etc.) and other areas as notified from time to time by the Central Government, are entitled to:
 - (a) 100% (hundred percent) outright excise duty exemption for a period of 10 years from the date of commencement of commercial production.
 - (b) 100% income tax exemption for an initial period of five years.
- (II) All new industries in the notified location would be eligible for capital investment subsidy @ 15% of their investment in plant & machinery, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 30 lakh. The existing units are also entitled to this subsidy on their substantial expansion, as defined.
- (III) Thrust Sector Industries are entitled to similar concessions as mentioned in (I) & (II) above in the entire State of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh without any area restrictions.

In continuation to the above Industrial Policy, the State has also taken initiatives which provide infrastructure facilities and single window facilities to the potential entrepreneurs. As a follow up, a multipurpose body SIDCUL has been created to facilitate entrepreneurs, and also act as the nodal agency for passing on subsidies to entrepreneurs. However, the above package which was initially awarded upto the year 2013 was reduced to 2007. Again on the pursuance of the State the centre agreed to extend it upto 2010 only. At this critical juncture withdrawal of this package is a big jolt to the progress of the State while other bigger states are enjoying the benefits of similar concessions in their Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in addition to the benefits of a shared and better quality infrastructure.

Development of Industrial Infrastructure

- (i) The funding pattern under the Growth Centre Scheme currently envisaging a Central assistance of Rs. 10 crore per centre has been raised to Rs. 15 crore per centre.
- (ii) The financing pattern of Integrated Infrastructure Development Centres (IIDC) between Government of India and SIDBI will change from 23 to 41, and the GOI funds would be in the nature of a grant, so as to provide the required infrastructural support.

Other Incentives

- (i) Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana and other incentives of Ministry of Textiles; The funding pattern between Government of India and the State would be changed from 50:50 to 90:10 under this Scheme. Ministry of Textiles is extending its package of incentives, as notified for North-Eastern States, to the States of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh also.
- (ii) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has included Uttarakhand also in difficult areas category.
 - (iv) Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY); Ministry of Agro & Rural Industries has provided the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand relaxation under PMRY with respect to age (i.e. 18-40 years from 18-35 years) and subsidy (@ 15% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs.15,000/- per entrepreneur).

However, as also admitted in the Mid Term Appraisal report of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, poor infrastructure hurts small and medium industry the most since these are the categories that can not afford their own infrastructure. On the other hand, the Eleventh Plans focus on inclusive growth laid greater emphasis on the expansion of Small and Medium industry, as they generate most of the employment in industry since they are less capital intensive and dispersed.

It is also observed in the some document that skill development for inclusive industrial growth must address the vast number in the unorganized sector to improve then productivity. It would require revamping technical and vocational training with the help of industry associations. PPP will be necessary in running and managing training institutions to meet the gap in skills. It is even more important in case of a newer state like Uttarakhand. The state has already made the beginning this direction.

Urban Development

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

1. Harmonized construction with landscape,
2. Adequate water supply, proper sewerage system, Solid Waste Management, street lighting & convenient transportation.

3. Providing low-cost housing to all segments - especially the lower income groups by involving private sector participation.

Employment Strategy

Creation of employment opportunities including self employment, on a sufficiently large scale has to be an important feature of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Since Uttarakhand has fairly high levels of literacy the challenge is to create different kinds and levels of employment opportunities, including self-employment, in order to meet the demands and aspirations of the people. The Planning Department, Government of Uttarakhand has estimated the rate of unemployment in the State to be 21.63% in the terminal year of the Tenth Five Year Plan i.e. 2006-07, and the increment of unemployed persons to be 3.10 lakh. The unemployment rate is quite similar to some other high literacy States like Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

With the growth in the industry and the services sectors, employment opportunities are also growing. In the absence of proper manpower planning and training the possibility of a mismatch between employment opportunities and skills available with the job-seekers is a distinct possibility. Hence this underlines the need for human resource development and skill upgradation in line with the changing demands of technology and emerging employment opportunities in these sectors. In order to tackle these employment issues some new programmes are being proposed which will be taken up in a Mission Mode.

Mission Mode Projects

The State Government has initiated some new projects to address certain issues and problems specific to the hill region in Uttarakhand, to be implemented in Mission Mode. Their broad objectives are to promote inclusive growth by providing productive employment to the people, reduce the drudgery of rural women, and help in conserving the environment which is necessary for the sustainability of the overall development process. These are cross sectoral programmes overarching as they touch several sectors. This is evident from the following scheme.

Atal Aadarsh Gram Yojana

Under its new initiatives for the integrated development of village economy an innovative Mission Mode Project 'Atal Aadarsh Gram Yojana' has been launched by the State Government. The scheme is based on growth centre approach with the following objectives.

- i) To bridge the gap in socio-economic infrastructure in the rural areas of the state.
- ii) To saturate selected central villages with all basic infrastructural facilities and services of the state.

Thus with the overall development of the selected village (one each in 670 Nyaya Panchayat) it will also act as catalytic to the surrounding villages. These villages will prove to be a focal point of rural development.

The scheme aims to:

- a) Cover these villages by a primary school, Aanganbadi centre & ANM centre, electrification, rural housing, safe drinking water, rural connectivity by 31st March, 2010.
 - b) Ensure middle school with a girls hostel (if the school is away from the village by more than 5 kms.), rural marketing centre, agricultural input centre cooperative bank branch or mobile banking facility, internet kiosk, roads, fair price shop, stockman centre, cow welfare house (Gau Sadan) fodder bank, bus stop (private partnership), food warehousing facility, mobile horticulture unit, Barat Ghar (under SCSP/TSP) and milk collection centre by 31 March 2011.
 - c) Water mills (Gharat) and other alternative energy development units (including Biogas and Biomass Classification), Aayush centre, running water channels for fisheries development, value addition centre for milk & horticultural produce, upgraded horti-nursery, fodder species plantation in panchayat lands, para-vet service centres, shopping complexes etc. will be established according to geographic and economic potential. The private sector participation will be encouraged for such schemes.
 - d) The computerized khasra/Khatauni will be made available to the farmers.
- The financing of these schemes will be made by the line departments within their on going schemes by dovetailing and convergence.

Thus saturation of such villages is proposed to be completed by March 2011.

Public Private Partnership

PPP Scenario

Uttarakhand had embarked on PPP journey as early 2003 with its first project of Inter State Bus Terminus (ISBT) in Dehradun. First few experiences have brought mixed results and have provided valuable learning for all the stakeholders.

In order to bring systematic approach and procedures in PPPs Uttarakhand joined GOI-ADB PPP Initiative “Mainstreaming of PPP in States” program with DEA, Government of India in 2007. Uttarakhand has received 2 experts from ADB under this scheme and Uttarakhand PPP Cell has been formed under the Department of Planning. This has helped the state in.

- Formulating draft PPP Policy for the state
- Creating PPP Handbook for government employees
- Capacity building of various departments in PPP processes
- Developing a bid documentation process
- Developing appraisal framework for PPP projects
- Developing a pipeline of PPP Projects

Government of Uttarakhand has taken steps to create a PPP enabling framework. Apart from taking part in the GOI-ADB PPP Initiative “Mainstreaming of PPP in States” program, state has also introduced:

- Competitive and Transparent Procurement Process for PPP Partner selection by adding a clearly laid down process in Uttarakhand Procurement Rules 2008.
- Adoption of panel of Transaction Advisors of DEA, GoI with addition of state's two joint venture transaction advisors. This has been done to ensure quality at the project development stage.
- State Viability Gap Funding Scheme which shall be provided the viability gap funding over and above the GoI's VGF scheme (if required). State VGF scheme also brought social sector like health and education into the purview of VGF and also has made extra funding provisions for projects in SC/ST areas and hill areas.

Uttarakhand PPP Projects

Various government entities have made reasonable progress in formulating PPP projects in last few years as a result of government's sustained efforts to create PPP enabling environment in the state. Up to the financial year 2010-11, in all 10 projects - 2 in energy, 5 in social sectors, and one each from tourism, transport and urban development departments were awarded to successful bidders. In the financial year 2010-11, 24 projects have reached the bidding stage. Based on project cost, value of these projects was INR 1905 Crores approximately. Due to various reasons 13 projects have not reached the contract award stage and cancelled.

47 projects are currently at various stages of development. These projects have been termed as projects in pipeline. At project development stage concept notes, pre-feasibility, detailed project reports are prepared after in-principle approval from the government. These 47 projects are worth approximately INR 3640 crores on the basis of project cost. Many of these projects require government to finance project development cost and annual grants (specially for social, agriculture, rural development projects). It is beyond the financial capacity of the state to meet some of these financial commitments through its own resources. As Uttarakhand is a "special category" state, at par with North-eastern states and Sikkim, Government of India is requested to give special support funding for PPPs as outlined in "Road Ahead" section.

Table1: Sectoral Snapshot of PPP Projects

Project Pipeline (Numbers)					
Sector	Total	Implementation	Bidding	Pipeline	Cancelled
Energy	12	2	1	9	1
Tourism	22	1	9	12	2
Transport	5	1	1	3	0
Agriculture	7	0	2	5	3
Social	22	5	6	11	2
IT	0	0	0	0	2
Roads	2	0	1	1	0
Urban	11	1	4	6	3
Total	81	10	24	47	13
Investment (₹ crore)	5545	505	1400	3640	-

Road Ahead

In the Year 2010-11 projects in bidding stage and pipeline stage are expected to mature into contract awards. This can be made possible with a few small changes in government's approach to infrastructure. Uttarakhand PPP Cell has summarized a few lessons learnt in the past and suggestions for the future road map for Infrastructure and PPPs.

- **Improving PPP Enabling Framework**
 - Releasing PPP Policy for the state
 - Creating Infrastructure regulatory systems and institutions
 - Introducing procurement methods which allow private sector participation in project formulation stages
- **Infrastructure Mapping of the state needs to be done at the earliest which would result in :**
 - Identify as is situation of physical and social infrastructure with special focus on "Hill Development Deficit"
 - Identify gaps and inter-linkages of infrastructure
 - Develop Infrastructure Indices for each sector which then could be used for measuring performance of infrastructure delivery periodically.
 - Provide overall and sectoral strategy for developing infrastructure keeping in mind current gaps and future needs.
 - A comparative study of state's infrastructure vis-a-vis Northeastern States, Himachal Pradesh and all India Level.
- **Training & Capacity Building**
 - At the government level, political functionaries also should be sensitized regarding concept and processes of PPP

- In the Administrative Department, the level of section officer need to be made familiar with PPP process and their roles
 - At the Departments / Directorates PPP Cell or equivalent personnel trained for PPP need to be nominated
 - ULBs should also be provided training for PPP
 - State's administrative training Mechanism also made part of National PPP training capacity building program
- **Financing**
- Awareness and communication among potential PPP partners to attract private investment
 - Investor meets based on overall and sectoral strategies emerging from infrastructure mapping exercise suggested earlier.
 - Inviting Financial Institution for Participation
- **Consumer / Citizen**
- Communication of benefits of PPP like improved service quality and availability of services
 - Communication regarding user charge requirements for sustainability of infrastructure and services
 - Communication regarding job creation aspect of PPPs
 - Communication regarding Public Monitoring Service Levels of PPP Projects
- **Employees**
- It is important to educate employees of various Departments regarding the positive impact of PPPs for job growth in the state In order to realize the potential of PPPs and enacting abovementioned programs Uttarakhand would need to create “Uttarakhand Infrastructure Development Fund” (UIDF) with following objectives:
 - Funding of technical and financial pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, preparation of reports and bid documents and any other activities that need to be undertaken prior to offering proposed infrastructure projects for private sector participation including facilitation to select projects to assess viability gap funding and other such schemes from Government of India.
 - To provide direct financial support to the projects for enhancing project viability as considered by the Government on recommendation high level committees (Institutional mechanism proposed in draft PPP policy of the state)
 - For capacity building and training.
 - For the activities like multi-sector infrastructure mapping etc.

State has already brought projects worth ₹ 1500 crores to bidding stage with its own resources and funds are needed to finance at least project development cost of projects worth ₹ 3640 Crore which are at the pipeline stage. Even at a modest estimate of 3% of project cost for project development cost around ₹ 100 Crore would be needed to keep the momentum going.

It is important to mention here that due to special situation of the state, there haven't been many PPP projects in important sectors like Road, Rail, Civil Aviation and Energy. Government of India, like in the case of North Eastern state, Centre may initiate some projects in such important, sectors in PPP mode with state also as a party.

Considering the precarious financial situation of the state and also pressure of adherence to FRBM act, it is requested to Government of India to give special grant allocation of ₹ 100 crore atleast as a corpus fund of the Uttarakhand Infrastructure Development Fund (UIDF). This is very critical to maintain the momentum of the PPP in the state which was kickstarted with the efforts of DEA and the state.

As mentioned earlier, Uttarakhand has taken many initiatives in social sector PPPs where value for money is being realized by way of engaging private sector to deliver services in the health, education and social welfare department projects. These projects cater to both paying and non-paying customer segments and hence leading to performance related grant component for the private sector operator. This creates additional annual funding requirement, spread over the concession period of the project. This funding is different from the viability 'gap' funding, which is essentially designed to provide a grant for capital components of the project.

(Figure ₹ in Lakh)

Sectors	Estimated Project cost	Project Development Cost	Estimated Grant Value				
			2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Health	10,950	380	2,505	2,505	2,505	2,505	2,505
Education	18,800	940	457	457	457	457	457
Social Welfare	235	12	238	238	238	238	238
Rural Development	100	5	30	30	30	30	30
Water	80,000	800	200	200	200	200	200
Grand Total	1,10,085	2,136	3,430	3,430	3,430	3,430	3,430

Government of India may consider giving a grant support atleast Rs. 35 Crore annually for such PPP projects in social sector which demonstrate value for money in overall delivery of services. This would act as a positive catalyst for PPPs in social sector.

CHAPTER - 4

Approach to the Eleventh Five Year Plan

Introduction

There has been a significant shift in the focus of economic policy in India in the last few years, with issues of equitable and inclusive growth getting more importance. This is clearly revealed in the Planning Commission's perspective – from “high growth” during the Tenth Five Year Plan to “inclusive growth” in its Approach Paper to the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The government of Uttarakhand too is embarking to promote an “inclusive growth” strategy during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. This implies (i) maintaining the tempo of growth of the economy witnessed after the inception of the state, especially during the Tenth Plan period and (ii) spreading the benefits of growth to all sections of the population and geographical regions of the state.

A policy framework to generate inclusive growth for a state like Uttarakhand has to be consistent with the geography of the area. In other words, policies that might give successful results for any other state in India situated in the plains, may not prove to be fruitful in this hilly state. Uttarakhand, it needs to be understood, is primarily a mountainous state with only about ten percent of its total geographical area in the plains. With more than three-fourths (78 percent) of its total population dependent on agriculture for livelihood, the economy of Uttarakhand is predominantly dependent on mountain agriculture. Consequently only a few specific sectors have growth potential in these backward areas and the policy framework has to focus primarily on these sectors. For example, sectors like horticulture (both fruit and vegetable cultivation) have a comparative advantage in the region due to its agro-climatic conditions. Similarly, given its natural resources and scenic beauty, the hilly regions are ideally suited for the development of the tourism sector. Lastly, and perhaps most importantly, the chances of success of these specific sectors depend significantly on physical and social infrastructure. Thus the inclusive growth policies must emphasize the development of these sectors in the hill region of the state.

In the current milieu of economic liberalization and market reforms, the policies for inclusive growth have to be based on an active participation of the private sector in these areas. The policies for the targeted sectors must try to encourage market led growth strategies, wherever possible. However, the private sector is usually reluctant to enter into areas like infrastructure, partly due to the public utility nature of these projects, and partly due to long gestation periods involved. The state has to play an active role in these areas, sometimes through the public sector and sometimes in the form of public-private partnerships.

There is another very important role that the state needs to play in this whole process. The ecology of the area is already in a fragile state due to unplanned development in the past. There is a chance that rapid development without due recognition of this problem may lead to the destruction of the natural resource base of the area. Since the livelihood of the weaker sections in the hill areas completely depend on these natural resources, their destruction will make the process of inclusive growth more difficult in the long run. Thus the state must ensure that the growth process in general and private participation in particular does not destroy the ecology of the area.

An elaborate exercise for preparing state's approach to Eleventh Five Year Plan was conducted in collaboration with the Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi. At the State level a separate committee was constituted to give it a concrete shape. The issues emerging from this exercise are given in the following paragraphs.

Growth Projections for the Eleventh Plan Period

The Uttarakhand economy has been growing at significantly higher rates in the last few years, following its inception as an independent state in 2000-01. This has led to expectations of continued high growth rates during the Eleventh Plan period as well. However, any objective projection of the future growth rates has to be based on a careful analysis of the long-term trends in the economy.

The trends in sectoral and sub-sectoral growth in the Uttarakhand economy since 1993-2004 show two distinctly different kinds of growth dynamics. There are six sub-sectors that exhibit steady and unchanging growth dynamics for the whole period. These are (i) Agriculture (ii) Forestry (iii) Fishery (iv) Mining (v) Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services and (vi) Banking and Insurance. On the other hand, the remaining seven sub-sectors show a distinct jump in growth rates since the time the state was established, i.e., 2000-01. These are (i) Manufacturing (ii) Construction (iii) Electricity, Gas and Water (iv) Trade, Hotels and Restaurants (v) Transport, Storage and Communications (vi) Other Services and (vii) Public Administration. These high rates of growth are partly due to the small base of these sectors while other factors like better administration and governance, together with fiscal incentives for private participation in these sectors, are also important. While some of these factors will remain significant even in the long run, others will have a more temporary impact on the growth rates. Clearly the capacity to sustain high growth rates will depend on whether the long-run factors remain more relevant than the temporary factors in the future.

The overall and sectoral growth in the new State indicate a robust trend as may be seen from the following table :

Table : Overall and Sectoral Growth*

	CAGR between 1999-00 and 2008-09 (%)			
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Overall
Uttarakhand	2.6	16.3	8.5	9
All India	2.9	7.6	8.9	7.2

* Calculated from CSO data, at factor cost by industry of origin at constant prices (1999-00)

In order to generate growth projections that capture this changing economic behaviour exhibited by the state following its inception, it is useful to define alternative growth scenarios. In fact, most feasible outcomes for Uttarakhand for the Eleventh Plan period can be taken care of by three alternative scenarios. These may be termed as the Optimistic Scenario, the Pessimistic Scenario and the Realistic Scenario. These scenarios are defined for the sub-sectoral growth behavior

and then aggregated to generate the sectoral (agriculture, industry and services) and aggregate GSDP growth behavior for Uttarakhand.

Steadily growing sectors

A single scenario, i.e., the Realistic Scenario, captures the growth dynamics for the six sub-sectors that exhibit steady growth for the period 1993-04 to 2005-06. In this scenario, the sectors are assumed to grow at the same (constant) rate at which they have grown in the post-reform period. The average annual projected growth rates during the Eleventh Plan period (2007-12) in these sub-sectors are given below:

Sl. No.	Sub-sector	Average annual projected growth rate 2007-2012 (%)
1	Agriculture	1.86
2	Forestry	0.5
3	Fishery	2.68
4	Mining	5.38
5	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings, Business services	4.89
6	Banking & Insurance	10.03

Sectors with a jump in growth rates after attainment of statehood.

In the sub-sectors that exhibit higher growth rates after the inception of the state in 2000-01, all three scenarios (Optimistic Scenario, Pessimistic Scenario, Realistic Scenario) are required to capture the growth dynamics in the period 1993-04 to 2005-06. For these sectors, the Optimistic Scenario assumes that the high growth rates achieved after 2000-01 are not due to temporary factors and hence can be sustained throughout the Eleventh Plan period. The Pessimistic Scenario, on the other hand assumes that the high growth rates were due to highly short-lived factors, and hence the economy will immediately (from 2006-07) revert to the long-run (constant) growth rate (exhibited during the period 1993-04 to 2005-06) and continue to grow at that rate throughout the Eleventh Plan period. The Realistic Scenario recognizes that both the Optimistic and the Pessimistic Scenarios are based on extreme assumptions and the most realistic outcome will lie somewhere in between. Specifically it assumes that instead of falling immediately, the growth rates keep falling steadily from the high rates in the recent past, so that by the end of the Eleventh Plan period (2011-12) they have reached the long-run rates.

The average annual projected growth rates in these sub-sectors during the Eleventh Plan period (2007-2012) are as follows:

Sub-sector	Average annual projected growth rate 2007-2012 (%)		
	OS	PS	RS
1. Manufacturing	13.68	2.49	6.22
2. Construction	18.95	14.08	15.7

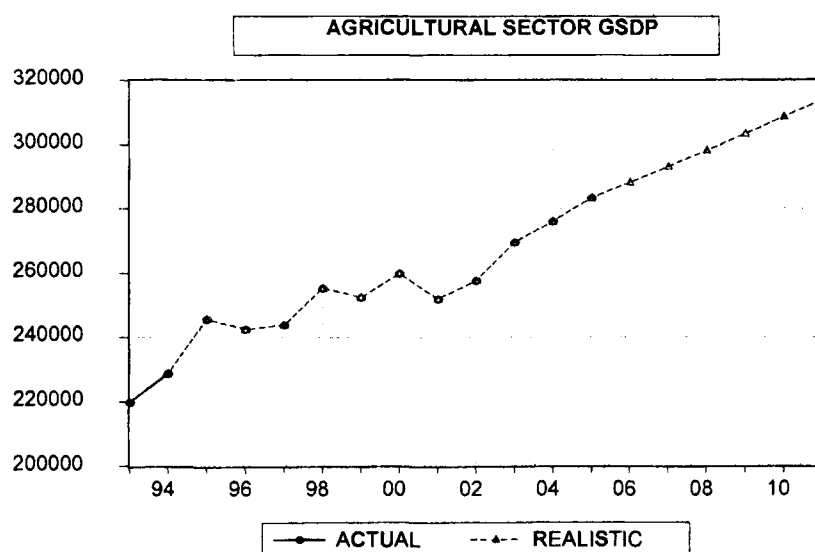
3. Electricity, Gas & Water	11.96	3.84	6.55
4. Transport, Storage & Communications	11.87	7.56	8.99
5. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	7.83	5.89	6.54
6. Other services	20.1	9.7	13.17
7. Public administration	21.88	8.01	12.63

Note: OS refers to optimistic scenario; PS to pessimistic scenario and RS to realistic scenario

Sectoral and Aggregate Growth Projections

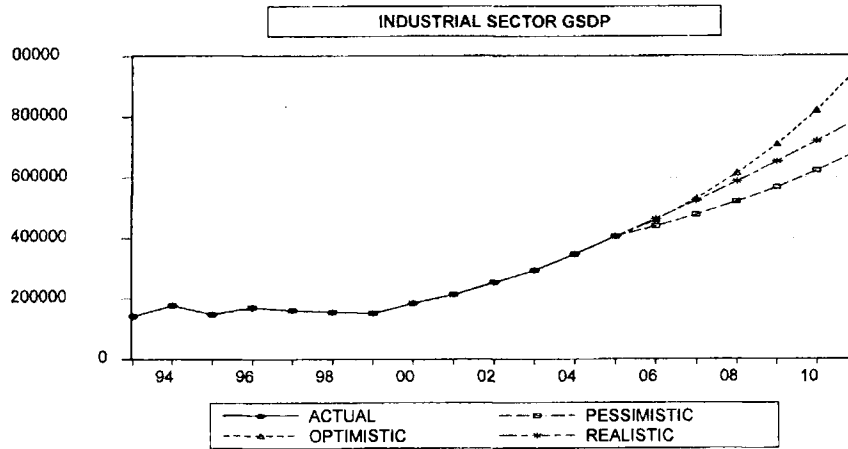
The output and growth projections of the agricultural sector, the industrial sector, the services sector and aggregate GSDP are based on the projections from the thirteen sub-sectors. The projected agricultural sector output is equal to the sum of the projected output from (i) Agriculture (ii) Forestry and (iii) Fishing. The projected industrial sector output is equal to the sum of the projected output from (i) Mining (ii) Manufacturing (iii) Construction and (iv) Electricity, Gas and Water. The projected services sector output is equal to the sum of the projected output from (i) Transport, Storage and Communications (ii) Trade, Hotels and Restaurants (iii) Real Estate, Ownership of dwellings and Business Services (iv) Banking and Insurance (v) Other Services and (vi) Public administration. The projected aggregate GSDP is equal to the sum of the projected output from the (i) agricultural sector (ii) industrial sector and (iii) services sector. The graphical projections of sectoral and aggregate output for the Eleventh Plan period are presented below. The corresponding average projected growth rates are also provided.

(i) Agricultural Sector GSDP



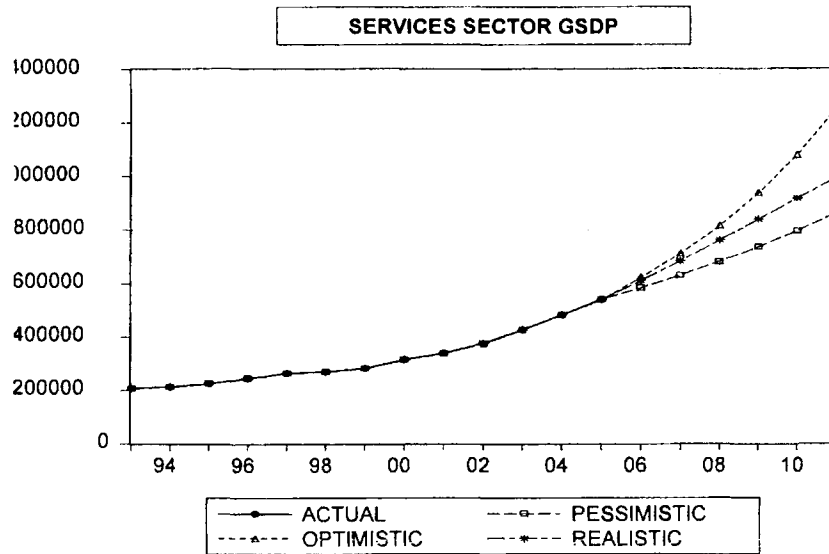
Eleventh Plan average projected growth rate 1.72 % (Realistic Scenario)

(ii) Industrial Sector GSDP



Eleventh Plan average projected growth rate (i) 11.23 % (Realistic Scenario) (ii) 15.67 % (Optimistic scenario) (iii) 9.18 % (Pessimistic scenario)

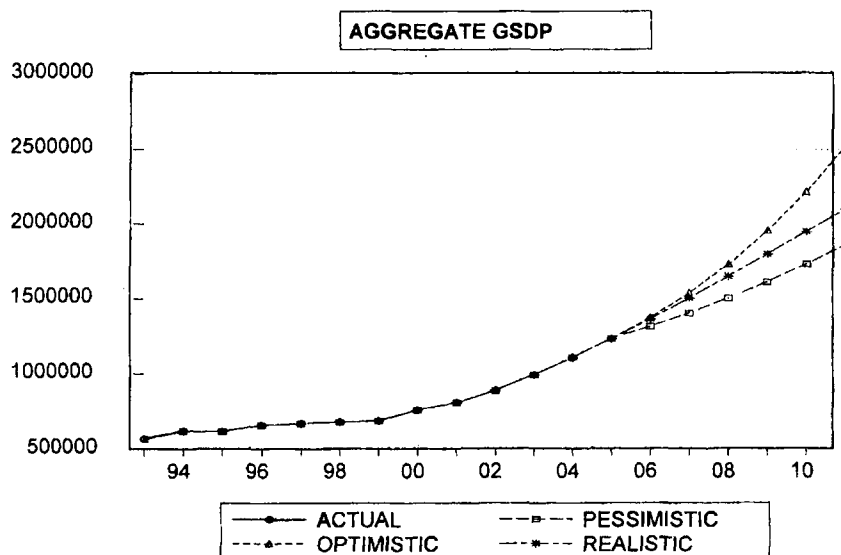
(iii) Services Sector GSDP



Eleventh Plan average projected growth rate (i) 10.24 % (Realistic Scenario)

(ii) 14.92 % (Optimistic scenario) (iii) 8.09 % (Pessimistic scenario)

(v) Aggregate GSDP



Eleventh Plan average projected growth rate (i) 9.01 % (Realistic Scenario) (ii) 12.90 % (Optimistic scenario) (iii) 7.21 % (Pessimistic scenario)

It is clear from the projections presented above that the growth prospects are very positive for the state of Uttarakhand. The realistic scenario, which describes the most plausible outcome in the future, pegs the growth rate of GSDP at around 9 percent. Even with the pessimistic scenario, the growth rate is above 7 percent, which is a high growth rate by any standards. Interestingly the performances of the state has so far been on the projected lines. This performances particularly in industrial sector has been well appreciated by the Planning Commission in its Mid Term Appraisal (MTA) of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The problem, however, is that the trends depicted by the above scenarios do not lead to inclusive growth. For example, the agricultural sector, which provides livelihoods to three-fourths of the population in the state, is pegged to grow at 1.72 percent only. This clearly shows that the industrial and services sector led growth, which benefits largely the plains, is not going to be very inclusive in nature. In other words, if inclusive growth is to be promoted, then current trends will not be sufficient and focused development planning will be necessary to encourage growth in those sectors that provide livelihoods to the weaker sections and backward areas.

Inequalities in the Uttarakhand economy

As with the rest of India, there are various forms of social inequalities in Uttarakhand that manifest themselves in the form of unequal opportunities and quality of life for certain social groups. These groups include the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and women. The scheduled castes in Uttarakhand, like elsewhere in the country, have suffered due to a deep-seated process of discrimination and exploitation over a long period of time. These problems are compounded by the fact that the hill society of Uttarakhand has traditionally been an upper caste dominated society, in which the dalits were relegated to an extremely low social position. To a large extent, similar problems afflict the tribal population as well (though they

constitute only 3 per cent of the population as compared to 18 per cent in the case of the scheduled castes) with the added complication that their social isolation is combined with physical isolation as well. The main tribal groups of Uttarakhand are the Bhotiyas, Tharus, Boxas, Jaunsaris and each of these groups have distinct characteristics and needs. In addition, there is also a very small forest-dwelling tribal group known as Rajis (or Ban Rawats) numbering a few thousand, who live in the areas bordering Nepal in Pithoragarh district. Thus, beside geographical marginalisation in general they are economically and socially marginalized also.

More than these social inequalities however, it is the geographical inequality between the hills and the plains of Uttarakhand that divides the state most critically. This geographical inequality manifests itself in the form of inter-district inequality. Four of the thirteen districts, namely, Nainital, Haridwar, Dehradun and Udham Singh Nagar, are in the plains or have large parts in the plains. Compared to the other nine districts, these districts are ahead in terms of various indicators of development.

Micro Water Shed based development strategy

The region is divided over 1100 Micro water sheds which have distinct geo physical, economic and social characters. These watersheds are under constant threat of mass wasting and erosion caused by depleting forest cover, unscientific agronomic practices and hydrological imbalances. 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. The most of agricultural area in hills is rainfed. The challenge in rainfed areas is to improve rural livelihoods through participatory watershed development approach in sustainable manner.

Niche Characteristics

As also stated in Uttarakhand Development Report (NCAER) Uttarakhand has a long history, with a sustainable civilization that dates back to ancient times and a wealth of landscape with mountains and lakes that evoke a deep sense of spirituality. It has enough to offer to the adventure seeker, spiritual and casual tourists alike. The world renowned Chardham, *Bygyals* for trekking, Valley of Flowers, high snow clad peaks for mountaineering, growing river rafting and other adventure activities provide the region a niche in the development of tourism which need to be developed with a holistic approach.

With distinct geographical features the State is endowed with great bio-diversity. It is uniquely suitable to grow herbal and medicinal plants besides cultivation of variety of fruits, vegetables, flowers tea etc. Hill rajma, potato, amaranthus, tea etc. need to be developed as organic branded items with assured market and price.

With high literacy rate and congenial environment for learning and research, the potential for developing educational centers, high end IT centers etc. need to be established and sustained to make it a knowledge hub.

Last but not the least, the state has the distinction of maintaining a peaceful law and order situation which is a pre requisite for sound economic development.

Based on the above analysis the main strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats are summarized in the following chart :

SWOT Analysis for the economy of Uttarakhand

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threats
High Literacy Rate	Hilly, difficult and Land locked terrain	Tourism development (without disturbing social, cultural value and environment)	Vulnerability of Natural calamities seismically the state falls under high risk category. Long international borders with China and Nepal put pressure on security and other offensive activities.
Good Health indicators	Fragmented marginal and scattered land holdings	High potential for Horticulture (including Tea, Herb, medicinal Plant)	Endangered flora and fauna
Low Population density	Rainfed agriculture	Large hydro power potential	Migration of able bodied workforce
Perennial surface water resources (rivers)	Limited urbanization and thin local market	Climate and location advantage for higher learning and research	Regional disparities
Rich forest cover and biodiversity	Small sized and scattered villages	Available benefits of special category state	Skewed industrialization
High Grade natural resources of tourist hot spot	Low access to roads/Low connectivity of rail and air	New State and committed machinery	Emergency of extremist forces across the border.
Growing registered Mfg.	Geo-Physically fragile.	Abundance of solar energy potential	International border provides transit route for illegal activities.
Peaceful social and industrial environment	Inadequate infrastructure to support high value tourists.		Reducing glaciers
Large number of Es-Defence personnel as work force. Pollution free environment	check on mineral resource exploitation due to environmental constraints		

This is only illustrative and can be extended and modified further.

Development of the hilly areas for inclusive growth in Uttarakhand- Challenges, Issues and Interventions required :

The State has made rapid strides after its creation on 9-11-2000. The management of State Finances, increase in power production, rapid industrialization in selected areas, setting up of new universities and Medical colleges are some of the highlights. The State is growing at the average annual rate of about 10%. This growth, however, is highly skewed and largely concentrated below the imaginary line of 50-60 kms from Vikasnagar (Dehradun) to Khatima (Udham Singh Nagar). Thus there seems a regional bias in the above growth and achievements. The hill region has lagged behind in most of the Socio-economic development indicators and thus forfeiting the objective of inclusive growth. The State Government is aware of this situation and on the direction of Hon'ble Chief Minister has prepared a 10 year road map i.e. VISION-2020. However, in order to fulfill the targets of VISION-2020 and objectives of inclusive growth creation of necessary infrastructure is inevitable. This would require heavy investment which is beyond the capacity of this small new state and can not be managed without the cooperation and generous attitude of the Govt. of India. Some of the issues and possible intervention is suggested below :

1. Uttarakhand is a land locked State, which creates disadvantage in competing with other states, particularly in exportable goods and importing critical raw material. The rural mass has fragmented land with small land holding generating marginal or no income leading to constrained use of innovating methods. On top of that village and smaller town level industrialization is very poor.
2. The Uttarakhand economy, which was growing at about 3.5 percent in the post reform period before attaining statehood, has achieved average growth rates in excess of 10 percent after 2000-01. It is clear that the achievement of statehood has helped Uttarakhand to transform itself from a low growth to a high growth economy. However, most of the growth has been restricted to the plains, while the hilly areas have continued to grow slowly due to a number of structural problems. Thus the challenge for inclusive growth policies is to generate faster development in the hilly areas of the state. The main problem, of course, is the mountainous geography of the state. The soil in these regions is, in general, quite shallow, gravelly and not very fertile. Agriculture takes place mostly in the valleys or scattered pieces of land on the hills that have the requisite fertility. Not surprisingly, the net cropped area is only about 12 percent of the area of the state. Given the topography and the terrain, irrigation becomes a crucial limiting factor in agricultural performance.
3. Another problem is the population density, which is very low in these areas. The three districts of Uttarkashi, Chamoli and Pithoragarh have some of the lowest population densities in the country. This can be attributed to the fact that a large part of the land in these districts is under forests and uninhabitable snow/glaciers area. If this area is accounted for the population density in hill districts is around 466 per sq. km. Thus, on the one hand, the State is constrained to make alternate use of two-third forest area, on the

other hand, it suffers in allocation of Central funds due to so called lesser population density. This paradox needs to be taken into account while making allocation of central funds under different schemes. As per estimates based on watershed atlas of India (2000), out of a total snow/glacier area (1316640 ha.) in the State, 93 percent falls in these three districts. Further, the majority of land under forests is another reason for apparent low density of population.

4. Although about 26 percent population is stated to urban population in the State as a whole, it is distressing to note that more than 82.5 percent of this urbanized population is concentrated in the plains of 4 districts. Rest 17 percent also largely belong to the district headquarter towns of the remaining 9 districts. This speaks of high disparity in this regard and special efforts and earmarked funds are required for the smaller towns of the hill area so that they do not get marginalized due to population norms. Development of such towns will also check out migration from hills.

As stated earlier in road infrastructure that the road and communication infrastructure development in the villages and towns of 9 blocks of 5 districts under BADP should be undertaken under BADP to avoid their marginalization on account of population norms. Hence enhancement to allocation under BADP is solicited.

5. About 84% of the village settlements (nearly 90% in Pauri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal and Almora) have population sizes that are less than 500 and hardly 0.5% of the villages in most districts have population sizes that are more than 2000. The sparse and scattered population prevents the development of market-based institutions, which need a minimum scale in order to operate. The lack of roads and other means of transportation further compounds this problem. Railways and air connectivity is limited to the Terai region. The Hill region is left with only one option i.e. roads. However, the construction of roads in hills itself is costlier than that in plains on the one hand and on the other longer roads are constructed to connect localities/villages due to uninhabited forest lands between them. Further, due to fragility huge amount is required for maintaining these roads in view of the monsoon damages. Thus, in the current scenario, transportation is difficult and costly.
6. Uttarakhand hills offer huge for high value tourism, especially adventure tourism. However, to give it a right momentum, following infrastructure urgently needs to be created.

6.1 Construction of Greenfield Airport : To make Uttarakhand a tourist destination for domestic and foreign tourists, such airports are necessary. The Centre has developed such airports in the North East and Sikkim States. However, Uttarakhand is still denied of such favours. Hence, we seek the help of Planning Commission in forwarding our case to the Ministry of Civil Aviation, GOI. For this purpose land is available at Gaucher (Chamoli), Nani-Saini (Pithoragarh) and Chinyalisaud (Uttarakhashi).

- 6.2 To give boost to the high value tourism a professionally trained manpower for different field of tourism is a prerequisite. For this, a Tourism & Adventure University at Pithoragarh preferably from Central funding may be considered. This sector has high employability and as such this University would also cater the demand of other States.
7. Although the State in its endeavor to extend medical and health services has opened CHCs/PHCs/SAD but the non availability of doctors and pramedical staff, specially in the remote hills, is with holding the delivery of services. Hence, establishment of two state Ayurvedic colleges, one each in Kumaon and Garhwal division can provide the solution so as to ensure minimum health coverage.

The structural problems described above makes these areas completely unsuitable for large scale, mechanised, input-intensive modern agriculture. Even smaller scale, localized cash crops are not remunerative in the current situation because transportation and transaction costs are prohibitively high for a small farmer. Moreover, these cash crops also require higher levels of investment but the overall backwardness of these places prevents the development of financial institutions that may provide credit to these farmers. Since the return from agriculture is low and remunerative employment opportunities are not available in the region, the men-folk either join the army and para-military forces or migrate in large numbers from the mountain areas to the cities and towns all over the country in search of employment. A significant consequence of this pattern of migration and male preference for off-farm employment is the lack of quality manpower in the agricultural sector.

In order to change this situation of economic and social backwardness in the rural mountainous regions of Uttarakhand, it is important to adopt a strategy based on long term planning that will take steps to counter all the problems described above. However, given the fiscal and administrative constraints of the state, it is more sensible to identify a few sectors at a time and attempt vigorous development in these sectors before moving on to other sectors. The first step in such a strategy is to identify (a) sectors that are impeding the growth process, and (b) sectors in which this region has a comparative advantage. The current condition of the infrastructure sector is clearly a constraint on the development in this area and must be the focus of the strategy for inclusive growth. As far as comparative advantage is concerned, two sectors that have great potential are horticulture and tourism.

Major Issues

Based on the recommendations of the 12th Finance Commission, the Central Government decided to pass on the external assistance on back-to-back basis to the states along with the service cost and exchange rate fluctuations. This scheme of borrowing would have put the Special Category States in a rather difficult position, as on one hand they have a narrow resource base and on the other, they are located in environmentally fragile and sparsely populated areas where the cost of providing basic services is very high. In the context of Uttarakhand the problem is further compounded, as it is still in the formative stage and requires heavy investment for development of infrastructure which is vitally important for overall economic

development of the region. Fortunately the argument of the State Government was accepted and the decision was reversed.

Now the recommendation of the 13th Finance Commission are at hand. The State has been deprived of allocation for meeting non-plan revenue deficit appreciating the performance of the State. The liabilities of the 6th Pay Commission are still pending. The State is doing its utmost to maintain financial discipline. But what needs to be considered here is that the State has started from a low level of development due to which progress indicators are depicting a healthy picture in the starting years. However, it is apprehended that this may slow down over a period of time due to limitations of construction and industrial activities. Further, the growth seen in the previous years have largely been due to boom in construction sector which is limited largely to the State Capital town or industrial locations at Hardwar and Udham Singh Nagar. Thus, hill districts remain isolated from the benefits of growth.

The validity of the Industrial Package has come to its end as it was curtailed up to March 2010 against the original period of 2013. This, however, needs to be reconsidered in view of the fact that industrial investment has been picking up and gradually gathering momentum in the State. Withdrawing of this package would definitely make a roll to the economy at this stage. The State is afraid of losing an estimated investment of Rs. 660 crore which is in the pipeline as a first blow. It is also feared that the already establishment units may also shift to other favourable places. Hence, this vehemently needs to be extended at least upto the year 2020.

The State has been accorded the status of Special Category State by the Government of India which entitles the State to get funding at 90:10 ratio under Centrally Sponsored Schemes. However, till today this ratio varies from 50:50 to 90:10 for different schemes. This needs to be looked into and be rationalized accordingly so that the State is not deprived of the benefits of its Special Category Status.

An alarming development in the form of Maoist extremism across the border in a neighboring country, and its spread to our State has been seen in the recent past. For coping up with this threat and insulating our border areas, development of infrastructure facilities and opportunities for gainful employment needs to be given a rapid pace, especially in the border areas. However, in view of the strategic developments taking place across the border, to check these newly ensuing threats along the border and from the defence point of view astrong communication infrastructure is a felt need of the State, and the nation.

The State is prone to natural calamities in their different forms. It witnessed a record rainfall of last 50 years during the last monsoon causing a massive damage to the life and property and consequently the State has to divert its resources to the disaster by rehabilitating affected families and restoring essential services.

Equitable growth implies overall growth and distribution as whole, to all sections of the population and geographical regions of the state. It is evident that most of the higher growth rates achieved by the State in the initial years, have been limited to the plains, while the hill areas have grown slowly due to infrastructural limitations. Thus, modification and rescheduling of the current schemes, in view of the objective of equitable growth, is needed according to the regional backwardness

prevailing in the hill districts of the State, keeping in mind that overall growth does not have any adverse effects.

There are same norms of all the States under RMSA while the actual cost of construction is almost double in hill regions but the GoI. norms do not provide additional allocation for this which puts pressure on the State to meet out this additional cost. Secondly the increasing number of CSS cuts the direct funds meant for States on the one hand & on the other, after the project period it leaves behind a list of liabilities. Thus on the one hand the state is deprived of getting more direct funds from the centre while on the other, they are burdened by the carried over liabilities of the handed over centrally sponsored schemes.

Although efforts to bridge this gap are being made but despite creation of infrastructural facilities like, roads, electrification, health, education, horticulture and tourism ensuring the delivery of benefits is a challenge and it is compounded by the shortage of committed manpower like doctors, teachers, engineers, technicians etc. for obvious reasons of remoteness and backwardness. To overcome this vicious cycle special plan provisions are required.

The Planning Commission may continue to support the State in its endeavour at least for a decade more to establish a sound, viable, vibrant State, which contributes to the national economy.

CHAPTER - 5

Plan in Outline

Before the creation of the new State of Uttarakhand the practice of treating the hills as a separate unit for 'planning and development' and having a "Sub-Plan" for the same has long been followed in which problems peculiar to the hill areas were always given due weightage but, understandably, not to the desired and fullest extent. With the formation of the new State, the old linkages between these areas are gradually being redefined and this necessitate more careful planning on the part of the State, to address the issue of regional inequality as with the passage of time the in disparities have aggravated and sharpened. The dream of developing Uttarakand into an ideal hill state can be achieved only by reorienting and prioritizing outlays for setting right the levels of developments whether infrastructural or social.

10th Five-Year Plan, Annual Plan 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11

The Tenth Five Year Plan was the first attempt by the new State to formulate a Five year plan independently. The annual plan 2006-07 the last year of the 10th year Plan served as the base year for the 11th Five Year Plan. An attempt was made to compensate the shortfalls and to raise the over all growth rate of the State's economy to the extent feasible. This has resulted in pushing up the growth rate of the economy significantly. The State Government is taking continuing steps for this purpose, more particularly, for attracting large private investment in various sectors. In fact, the government initiated a series of measures in critical areas to streamline the present processes, practices and procedures so that the irritants to development are removed. This resulted in enhancing actual plan outlay of ₹ 11741 crore from the agreed outlay of ₹ 9000 crore for the Tenth Five Year Plan.

11th Five Year Plan

In view of the performance of the State and the rising expectations of the people, while preparing Five Year Plans and subsequent Annual Plans, emphasis has been laid on the formulation of a realistic Plan based on the expected resources and achievable targets. To get an idea of the relative priorities attached to various sectors in allocating plan funds, the sectoral distribution of plan outlay during the 10 Five Year Plan is stated in the following table :

Classification of Plan Outlay

(₹. in Crore)

Major Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	Proposed Outlay	Outlay	Outlay	Outlay	Approved Outlay	Proposed Outlay
Economic Services	25124.75	2287.14	2385.70	2714.12	2972.00	3559.00
1. Agriculture & Allied Activities	4480.66	371.17	461.98	382.69	532.91	583.80
2. Rural Development & Panchayati Raj	2498.29	317.81	339.83	371.18	470.32	560.90
Irrigation & Flood Control	2612.24	135.87	613.68	690.39	614.16	556.11
4. Energy	4874.87	390.44	223.43	466.48	427.13	470.00

5. Industry & Minerals	318.30	26.55	21.27	20.44	24.61	29.57
6. Transport	8222.53	799.29	607.89	682.71	795.52	1193.45
7. Science, Technology & I T	579.29	97.62	41.03	20.17	27.97	41.93
8. General Economic Services	1538.57	148.39	76.59	80.06	93.74	123.24
Social Services	16244.06	1993.03	1805.20	1926.59	2234.05	2492.34
Out of which:-						
Education ,Culture, Sports Youth Welfare	4244.46	646.25	603.12	382.20	588.41	786.77
Medical & Public Health	2148.82	285.65	275.79	180.48	303.10	370.91
Water Supply & Sanitation	2535.30	275.65	362.92	296.61	427.61	548.00
Urban development	3438.41	391.54	177.88	797.58	458.45	206.16
Social Security & Welfare	2070.67	242.67	269.52	269.72	283.53	379.03
General Services	643.38	98.46	94.46	1160.10*	1579.59	1503.46
Total	42012.19	4378.63	4285.36	5800.81	6800.00	7554.79

* Includes resources of PSE's and local bodies during 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12.

* Thus about 43.70 percent outlay to Economic Services, 33.18 percent to social services and about 23.12 percent is proposed for General Services.

The State has been able to enhance significantly the actual outlay from the approved outlay during the 10th Five Year Plan on the basis of better expendability of available funds. Similar trend is visible during the past four years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. However, it needs to be mentioned here that while the State Government attempted to mobilize the extra budgetary resources during the last two years to enhance the plan size the central assistance has not been up to that level as a result of which there exists a large gap between the 11th Five Year Plan outlay and the approved annual plans of the four years. As 2011-12 is the last year of the 11th FYP it is expected that the Planning Commission will consider this fact while deciding the size of the annual plan 2011-12.

The Planning Commission in its review observed that Uttarakhand's performance has been remarkable among all the states with regard to expenditure of plan funds during the Tenth Five Year Plan. The total expenditure during the Tenth Five Year Plan rose to ₹ 11297.38 Crore against the original approved outlay of ₹ 7630.00 crore (at constant prices) or ₹ 9000.00 Crore at current prices. Year wise approved outlay, revised outlay and expenditure is given in the following table :

**Approved Outlay and Expenditure during Tenth Five Year Plan and
Eleventh Five Year Plan (Annual Plan 2007-08 to 2010-11)**

(₹. in Crore)

Sl.N.	Year	Projected Outlay	Expenditure
10th Plan (2002-07)			
1	2002-03	1534	1449.44
2	2003-04	1607.75	1677.79
3	2004-05	1867.37	1916.74
4	2005-06	2714.97	3003.31
5	2006-07	4017.26	3250.00
	Total	11741.35	11297.28
11th Five Year Plan (2007-12)			
1	2007-08	4378.63	3944.88
2	2008-09	4775.00	3653.57
3	2009-10	5800.81 (4700.00 from Budgetary support)	3514.09
4	2010-11 (Approved)	6800.00 (5312.55 from Budgetary support)	-
5	2011-12 (Proposed)	7554.79 (6200.00 from Budgetary support)	-

As mentioned earlier also the State was deprived of the recommendations of the 11th Finance Commission which put strain on our resources during first 3 years of the 10th Plan. However, with the recommendation of the 12th Finance Commission the situation eased relatively and the State has been able to record positive balance from current revenues, thus improving its own resources.

Externally Aided Projects

The State negotiated four new externally aided projects with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for roads & bridges, urban infrastructure, power sector and tourism development. These projects have come into existence and an outlay of ₹ 1077 crore has been agreed upon by the Planning Commission, GoI for the year 2011-12.

Resources Position

The resource projection for the Annual Plans from 2007-08 to 2011-12 is summarized in the table below. The estimated BCR for the year 2009-10 is (-) ₹ 1159.56 crore. Reduction in BCR during 2008-09 and 2009-10 has been mainly due to the implementation of the 6th Pay Commission Recommendation.

Scheme of Financing Estimates for the Annual Plan 2011-12

₹ in Crores

Items	2007-08 Actual	2008-09 Actual	2009-10 (RE)	2010-11 (LE)	2011-12 (Estimates)
A State Government					
1. State's Own Resources	667.10	283.22	(-)642.26	180.32	666.88
a. Balance from Current Revenues	671.90	299.78	(-)1338.12	(-)326.36	269.75
b. MCR (excluding deductions for repayment of loans)	(-)206.05	-66.56	470.46	258.38	47.75

c. Plan Grants form GOI (TFC)	68.25	50.00	140.40	66.48	249.38
d. ARM		-	85.00	181.82	100.00
e. Adjustment of Opening balance	133.00	-	-	-	-
2. State Government's Budgetary Borrowings (i-ii)	1103.11	1424.58	1721.75	1734.00	1862.94
I) Borrowing (a to i)	1280.76	1680.52	2020.70	2141.53	2424.00
a. Net Accretion to State Provident Fund	157.90	389.60	500.00	200.00	240.00
b Gross small savings	230.16	188.98	700.00	600.00	1000.00
c. Net Market Borrowings	733.35	884.43	600.00	975.53	748.00
d. Gross Negotiated Loans (i to iv)	150.78	199.39	220.70	368.00	416.00
i) NABARD	149.42	192.13	205.70	350.00	400.00
ii) REC		-	-	-	
iii) HUDCO		-	-	-	
iv) Other (specify) (NCDC)	1.36	7.26	15.00	16.00	16.00
e. Bonds /Debentures (Non-SLR Based)	-	-	-	-	-
f. Loans portion of ACA of EAPs (old)	-	-	-	-	-
g. Loans for New EAP	8.57	18.12	-	-	20.00
h. Other Loans from GOI					
i. Other Loans if any (to be specified)					
II) Repayments (a to d)	177.65	255.94	298.95	407.53	561.06
a. Repayments to GOI Loans	32.63	33.52	34.25	45.33	45.33
b. Repayments to NSSF	34.82	75.00	104.50	150.00	291.63
c. Repayments to Negotiated Loans	53.00	90.22	103.00	155.00	166.90
d. Others Repayments	57.20	57.20	57.20	57.20	57.20
3. Central Assistance (a+b+c)	2026.82	1897.07	2592.24	3388.30	3617.10
a. Normal Central Assistance	924.69	839.15	1049.37	1154.38	1269.82
b. ACA for EAP (Old)	122.53	161.02	500.00	969.52	962.00
c. ACA for New EAP	233.10	-	-	-	-
d. Others	746.50	896.90	1042.87	1264.40	1385.29
Total: State Government Resources (1+2+3)	3792.41	3604.87	3671.73	5302.63	6146.93
Internal resources	(-)217.52	33.39	(-)53.12	38.48	32.23
Public sector undertaking (PSEs)	970.13	424.97	996.66	1397.45	1311.23
Urban Local Bodies	45.22	52.30	61.87	75.00	26.50
Rural Local Bodies	10.94	12.36	13.97	15.00	17.06
Total Local Bodies	56.16	64.66	75.84	90.00	99.56

Investment Requirements

At its 52nd meeting the NDC resolved that the Eleventh Plan should be based on a growth strategy that would accelerate the present 8% average annual growth rate to a level of 10% in the terminal year of the Plan. In order to achieve growth of this magnitude it is estimated that the level of investment in infrastructure would have to rise from the 4.55 per cent of GDP to about 8 per cent. This implies that the level of outlays on infrastructure would have to be doubled during the 11th Plan period. In a new and mountainous state like Uttarakhand the investment requirements on infrastructure would be even higher because of the already low base and the relatively higher costs owing to the nature of the terrain and topography. The issue of resource constraint that this implies is further compounded by the pressing demand from various social sectors on plan and budget resources. Under such constraints, the role and need for harnessing private investment in infrastructure projects through Public Private Partnership (PPP) assumes greater importance.

With the target of 9.9% growth rate that the State is expected to achieve during the Eleventh Plan, it is estimated that a total investment of Rs. 73,000.00 crore would be necessary.* Of this about Rs. 45,000.00 crore would be required from private sector. However, for meeting the huge requirement of funds for the infrastructure sector, the strategy would comprise maintaining the role of public investment and facilitating private sector to supplement it.

Growth with Social Justice

Growth with social justice has been the prime objective of planning in India. The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes belong to the poorest of the poor sections of the society and, therefore, priority has been assigned to their rapid development.

The scheduled castes have, for historical reasons, remained socially and economically backward for generations. Uttarakhand is no exception in this respect. The representation of SCs in the secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy is extremely low. Though they are mainly engaged in agriculture and allied activities, most of them are landless agricultural labourers who own meagre land holdings. This fact is brought out clearly in the table given below. In the entire State of Uttarakhand SCs, who constitute 18 per cent of the population, own 14 per cent of the holdings accounting for only about 8 per cent of the area.

Land holdings of Scheduled Castes

S.N.	District	Population of SCs (%) 2001	No. of operational holdings owned by SCs (%)	Area under holdings owned by SCs (%)
1	Almora	22.30	16.65	10.74
2	Bageshwar	25.90	16.06	10.45
3	Chamoli	18.20	12.19	6.83
4	Rudraprayag	17.70	11.22	6.22
5	Dehradun	13.50	10.99	9.27
6	Nainital	19.40	17.85	11.00
7	Pauri Garhwal	15.30	12.10	5.72
8	Pithoragarh	23.00	17.00	11.34
9	Champawat	17.00	15.53	10.98
10	Tehri Garhwal	14.40	10.06	5.22

11	U.S. Nagar	13.20	6.50	2.96
12	Uttarkashi	22.90	24.05	17.77
13	Haridwar	21.70	16.44	9.51
	State	17.89	14.15	8.02

Source: Agriculture Census, 2000-01 & Census 2001

* Uttarakhand Development Report, Planning Commission, GOI. page 119.

In view of the constitutional provisions contained in the Directive Principles of the State policy under Article 46 enjoining on the state the duty of promotion and protection of the interests of SCs, concerted efforts have been made under the various Plans to raise their social and economic status.

Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP)

In the first four Five Year Plans, welfare programmes were drawn up and implemented for improving the educational and economic status of the scheduled castes. By the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, however, was realized that the strategy for their development would have to be based on intensive social and economic efforts so that they could acquire the ability to reap the full fruits of programmes of economic development. As a result the approach of Special Component Plan (SCP) – now renamed the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) – was adopted in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) in the form of earmarked allocations. Accordingly, development of Scheduled Castes was made an integral part of various sectoral programmes of the plan and emphasis was laid on the enhancement of their welfare. Based on past experience it was decided to give focused attention to the implementation of SCSP. A paradigm shift was made during the Tenth FYP with regard to formulation and monitoring of SCSP and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). The Social Welfare department of the State was made the nodal department for this purpose. Previously the development departments earmarked a proportionate amount from their allocated outlays as the share of SCSP & TSP. Now, on the basis of sectoral compositions, priorities, previous performance and other norms, the Department of Social Welfare selects the schemes under the SCSP and TSP in various departments and allocates the outlay among them. A separate committed planning unit has been established within the social welfare department in the State.

The general principles that guide schemes under SCSP are:

- Outlay for area oriented schemes directly benefiting villages having majority Scheduled Castes population would be allocated under SCSP.
- Priority is given to basic services like primary education, health, drinking water, rural housing, roads, rural electrification and nutrition.
- General wage component schemes would not be included in the SCSP.

The total outlays and allocations under SCSP in the various years of the Ninth and Tenth Plans and proposed outlays during the Eleventh Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 and onwards are as follows:

Plan wise Earmarking of Outlay and Expenditure under SCSP

(₹. in lakh)

Sl N.	Plan Period	Total Plan Outlay	SCP Allocation	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1	Tenth Plan (2002-07)	1174135	190672	16.24
2	Annual Plan (2007-08)	437863	74982	17.12
3	Annual Plan (2008-09)	477500	85473	17.90
4	Annual Plan (2009-10)	580081	104415	18.00
5	Annual Plan (2010-11)	680000	122400	18.00
6	Annual Plan (2011-12)	755479	135986	

During Ninth Five Year Plan period about 15 per cent of the total outlay was earmarked under the SCSP which is broadly commensurate with the percentage of Scheduled Caste population in the State. As is evident from the above table the share of SCSP gone up during the Tenth Plan to about 17 per cent. However, there was a decline in the percentage share of SCP in 2005-06 to 12.33, mainly because the total increased outlay was resource linked and allocated for specific schemes by the Planning Commission. In the Annual Plan 2006-07 the allocation for SCSP was ₹ 720.00 crore out of the total outlay for ₹ 4,017.46 crore (18.00 per cent of the total). Despite several constraints SCSP outlay has been ensured in accordance with the SC population in the state.

Tribal Sub Plan

The major tribes living in Uttarakhand are Tharus, Buxas, Bhotias, Jaunsaris and Rajis. Most of them are closely linked with forests and have lower than average standard of living. Some tribes like the Rajis, also have a primitive mode of life. Majority of the tribal groups are living below the poverty line, and exclusively depend on wage employment linked to forest produce crafts and agriculture. Therefore, there is an urgent need to uplift them from their present level of subsistence living. Many of these tribes live in strategically important and sensitive border areas. For the upliftment and welfare of the tribal population the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) approach has been adopted. The Social Welfare Department is the nodal department for planning and monitoring of TSP in the State. The following objectives and strategies for development of these tribal groups have been laid down:

- Earmarking of funds for TSP in proportion to the percentage of scheduled tribe population in the State is being ensured. Higher percentage may have to be earmarked to bridge the gap between the development levels of scheduled tribes and the general population so that the two groups can be brought at par.
- The funds allotted under TSP should be utilized on such schemes/programmes as would serve the specific needs of the target groups and should, as far as possible, be beneficiary oriented.
- Increased emphasis will be given to the schemes of Basic Minimum Services i.e. safe drinking water supply, primary health care, public housing assistance, link roads, nutrition, streamlining of public distribution system, universal and primary education etc.

- While preparing Tribal Sub-Plan, it should be ensured that the proposed development programmes are based on employment generation/income generation and the potential of increased income of scheduled tribe families should be estimated while formulating the programmes.
- Plan schemes which benefit the scheduled tribe families exclusively would be continued with the condition that the physical targets be fixed against the respective plan outlay. In addition to this, clear physical and financial targets would also be fixed for new schemes proposed.
- Proper and adequate rehabilitation of tribal population displaced by major development projects shall be done in such a way as to ensure that there is an improvement in the standard of living of the affected persons after rehabilitation.
- Since majority of tribals are unskilled and traditional artisans, increased emphasis shall be given to their training in handlooms, carpet weaving, carpentry, black smithy and other allied and hereditary trades.
- Within the broad framework of the Forest Conservation Act 1980, the tribal people should be accorded priority in Joint Forest Management.

In accordance with the above objectives, a separate outlay was allocated and a separate Tribal Sub Plan was formulated during the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002). Allocation for the TSP in the Tenth Plan, proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2007-08 and onwards are presented in the following table:

Allocation under Tribal Sub-Plan

(₹ in lakh)

S. N.	Plan Period	Plan Outlay	TSP	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1	Tenth Plan (Actual)	1175700	38788	3.30
2	Annual Plan (2007-08)	437863	13409	3.15
3	Annual Plan (2008-09)	477500	14300	2.99
4	Annual Plan (2009-10)	580081	17402	3.00
5	Annual Plan (2010-11)	680000	20400	3.00
6	Annual Plan (2011-12)	755479	22665	3.00

District Sector Plan

In order to mitigate regional disparities, involve decentralized participation in plan formulation, implementation and monitoring to assess and incorporate local needs and resources and to give broader dimension to planning process the district plan approach was introduced in 1982-83 in Uttar Pradesh. This decentralized system has been continued in the new state.

Under the existing system of decentralized planning, District Plan Formulation and Monitoring Committees have been set up in each district under the chairpersonship of a Minister nominated in charge of the district. All MPs and MLAs from the district and the Chairman of the Zila Panchayat are its members. This Committee is responsible for preparation of the Annual District Plan. Reconstitution of this Committee as per provisions of 73rd & 74th Amendments of

the Constitution is under way. Another committee named District Plan Coordination and Implementation Committees under the Chairmanship of District Magistrate looks after the implementation of the District Plan.

The size of the Annual District Plan, within the overall State Plan, for each district is indicated by the State Planning Commission. Based on this outlay the District Plan Formulation and Monitoring Committee assesses the local resources, private investment and funds available from other sources and formulates its annual plan.

District Wise Approved Outlay of District Plan

(₹ in Lakh)

District	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Nainital	2808	3159	3510	3510	3510
Udham Singh Nagar	2968	3339	3710	3710	3710
Almora	2990	3364	3738	3738	3738
Pithoragarh	2873	3230	3589	3589	3589
Bageshwar	2385	2684	2982	2982	2982
Champawat	2334	2626	2918	2918	2918
Dehradun	3980	4477	4974	4974	4974
Pauri	4800	5400	6000	6000	6000
Tehri	3809	4285	4761	4761	4761
Chamoli	2971	3343	3714	3714	3714
Uttarakashi	3062	3445	3828	3828	3828
Rudraprayag	2326	2617	2908	2908	2908
Haridwar	2694	3031	3368	3368	3368
Total	40000	45000	50000	50000	50000

Besides the above outlay, certain schemes like Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF), AIBP etc. are operating through the district level committees and hence may be treated as district plan investments.

ANNEXURE - 1

Infrastructure related indicator in some selected States

Sl. No.	States	% of electrified villages to total villages	Teacher Pupil Rates		Length of Roads	
			JBS	SBS	Per lakh population	Per thousand sq. km
1	Punjab	100.00	44	20	83.5	628.7
2	Haryana	100.00	42	26	120.9	605.1
3	U.P.	88.13	57	35	103.9	755.6
4	Chhatisgarh	95.61	41	47	179.4	289.7
5	Jharkhand	31.07	79	63	13.6	47.9
6	Uttarakhand	98.33	24	17	288.4	478.1
7	Himachal	98.22	23	15	286.6	322.5
8	India	82.27	46	34	142.3	464.2

Source : Statistical Diary, 2008-09, DES Uttarakhand

ANNEXURE - 2

Percentage of Net Area Sown to Total Reported Area, percentage of net Irrigated Area to New Sown Area and cropping intensity in some States (2006-07)

Sl. No.	States	% of Net Sown Area to total reported area	% of Net irrigated area to net sown area	Cropping intensity
1	Punjab	84.30	94.9	188.2
2	Haryana	81.03	84.1	179.8
3	U.P.	68.70	78.6	155.1
4	Chhatisgarh	34.60	17.4	100.0
5	Jharkhand	26.70	21.8	104.9
6	Uttarakhand	13.50	45.1	158.1
7	Himachal	11.90	19.2	174.6
8	India	45.90	43.4	138.10

Source : Statistical Diary, 2008-09, DES Uttarakhand

ANNEXURE - 3

Productivity of main Agriculture Crops in Selected States (2007-08)

Sl. No.	States	Crop K (Qtl./Ha)			
		Rice	Wheat	Potato	Sugarcane
1	Punjab	40.19	45.07	186.98	60.82
2	Haryana	33.61	41.58	176.98	63.29
3	U.P.	20.63	28.17	219.70	57.21
4	Chhatisgarh	14.46	10.59	42.11	2.48
5	Jharkhand	20.18	16.21	-	25.00
6	Uttarakhand	19.94	20.51	92.33	61.98
7	Himachal	15.46	13.76	91.03	21.63
8	India	22.02	28.02	183.31	68.88

Source : Statistical Diary, 2007-08, DES Uttarakhand

ANNEXURE - 4

Land Utilization in Plains and Hills of Uttarakhand (Ha)

Sl. no	Region	Total Reported Area	Forest	Net Area Sown	Net Irrigated
1	Dehradun	124034	68231	16660	7475
2	Hardwar	231078	72431	120237	103103
3	Nainital	135481	99445	16003	9810
4	US Nagar	279447	93738	149006	145226
	Total Plains	770040	333845	301906	265614
	Total Hill	4901664	3134073	456883	75147
	Grand Total	5671704	3467918	758789	340761

For Dehradun 2 Blocks Saharanpur and Doiwala and 2 blocks of Nainital i.e. Ramnagar and Haldwani have been taken as plains.

Net Irrigated area percentage to Net Sown area.

Plains	88%
Hill	16%
Total	45%

ANNEXURE - 5

The comparative performance of Productivity before implementation and after implementation of Horti. Techno Mission (HTM)

Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	Productivity 2001-02 (MT/Ha.)	Productivity 2005-06 (MT/Ha.)
1	Fruits	1.61	4.41
2	Vegetables	6.33	11.00
3	Spices	2.96	6.10
4	Flowers (Area Ha)	250.00	713.00

Source : Progress of Horticulture Technology Mission Department of Horticulture, Uttarakhand.

PART - II

**(SECTORAL
PROGRAMMES)**

1. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES

1.1 CROP HUSBANDRY

1.11 AGRICULTURE

Introduction

Uttarakhand is primarily an agriculture state. Since the hills are constrained in the development of large scale industrialization due to inaccessibility, fragility and vulnerability, the growth and development of the agriculture sector remains the prime focus. Even at the national and global level the food security related concerns and unexpected price escalations has drawn focus towards agriculture for sustaining the growth experienced in other sectors.

As stated earlier the total area under agriculture in the state is only 7.53 lakh ha. which accounts to 13.3 % of the total reported area with the cropping intensity of 58 %, which is significantly higher than the national average of 129%.

Being largely hill region, most of the agriculture in the state is rain fed and there are sharp disparities in terms of irrigation, use of fertilizers, capital investments use of mechanical power etc which puts the hill agriculture at below subsistence level. The net irrigated area of the state stands at 345020 ha (2006-07). The ratio of net irrigated area to net sown area for the state is 45:100. The sources of irrigation are canals, tube wells, wells, ponds etc. But due to undulated topography these sources are not available in all parts of the state and thus in hills, only 10% of net sown area is irrigated while in plains near about 88% of net sown area to irrigated. Emphasis is being laid on alternate sources of irrigation to increase the net irrigated area, which in turn shall increase the cropping intensity of the state.

Most of the land holding are small & marginal. Only about 3 percent of land holdings are above 4 ha in size and cover about 22 percent of the total cultivated area. As large numbers of holdings are under small and marginal categories, scale of economies can not be availed of, and so the input cost per unit of output is higher. Therefore, it becomes a difficult task to make agriculture a profitable occupation specially in the hills.

The growth of foodgrain production is quite variable in different areas. As a result, agriculture scenario presents a mixed picture. Productivity of district Udham Singh Nagar, Haridwar, Nainital (plain) and Dehradun (plain), which account for the plain lands in the state, is very high, on the other side, productivity of the hill area is very low. Hence change in strategy for overall development of agriculture in the State is imperative.

Although, the State on the whole, is producing cereals more than its requirement but there is deficiency of pulses and oilseeds. Wheat and rice are the main crops of the State as it covers 30.8 and 23.9 percent of the total cropped area respectively. Remaining area is covered by Mandua 10.9%, Sugarcane 9.1%, Sawan 5.4%, Maize 2.7%, pulses 2.5%, Oilseed 1.9% and others 12.8%.

Status of Tenth Plan:

Seed: The State produced ample quantity of seed for the plain irrigated area, and the surplus stock is sold to other States. About 40 thousand ha area was registered under seed production programme of cereals, pulses and oilseeds in 2001-02 which turned double in the year 2006-07. Production programme of seed of hill varieties also initiated during Tenth Plan period under *Core Valley Seed Production Programme*.

Organic farming: In a bid to provide the institutional mechanism for the development of organic movement of the state the Uttarakhand Organic Commodity Board was set up in July 2003. The objectives of the UOCB are 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. Farmers showed their interest in organic farming as the use of bio fertilizer and bio-pesticides is increasing year by year. In comparison of 18 thousand metric ton consumption of bio-fertilizers in 2002-03, 100 thousand metric ton was used in 2007-08. Two production plants of bio-fertilizer have been established in district Udham Singh Nagar during the Tenth Plan period.

Plant Protection: Pests which are mostly affecting the crop yield are; White Grub, Gandhi Bug, Stem borer, Leaf hopper, Hispa, etc in paddy crop, Pyrila, Root borer etc in sugarcane; Termite, aphid, Cutworm etc in Wheat crop. White Grub which is known as Kurmula survives in hill area where irrigation facilities are very scarce and the forest cover is nearer to the crop fields. This does not only affect the paddy yield but also harm other crops sown in upland hill area and to the groundnut crop area of Haridwar, Udham Singh Nagar, Dehradun and Nainital districts. protection against pests is being provided under Integrated Pest Management Programme.

Fungal diseases which are recognized to effect the crops are Khaira, Bacterial streak, Blast etc in paddy, Elow rust, Brown rust, Karnal Bunt etc in wheat and Rhizobium rot in ginger crop. To save the crops from these diseases seed treatment programme was conducted on a campaign mode.

Farm mechanization: The potential for promotion of large farm equipments is only in plain areas. In the hill region there is limited scope for farm mechanization except small sized power tillers, small agricultural implements, hand tools etc. Improved farm machinery was made available to farmers on subsidized rates. Demand of improved farm machinery went up significantly during the Tenth Plan period.

Agriculture Credit : The state in the beginning was suffering from low investment in agriculture. During the past few years the Govt. agencies and banks took several measures to ensure doubling of credit flow for agriculture and allied activities in tune with GoI policy. All the active farmers have been covered under Kisan Credit Card in the State. 7441 farmers have been benefited under crop insurance and ₹ 237.36 lakh reimbursed during 10th FYP.

Eleventh Plan

Eleventh Plan projection is to achieve 4% growth in agriculture. Thus target of food grain production of 21.30 lakh metric ton has been set against the achievement of 17.09 lakh MT at the end of the Tenth FYP. To achieve this, emphasis is on enhancement of Seed Replacement Rate, soil health management activities and strengthening of services.

Achievements during the year 2007-08 & 2008-09

A total of 17.99 lakh MT food grain production was achieved in the year 2007-08 which registered a growth of 3.87% over 2006-07. Production of wheat reached to its highest level i.e 8.14 lakh metric ton in the year 2007-08.

However, in 2008-09 except plain areas, where irrigation facilities are available, production of rabi crops was badly affected in rainfed areas due to drought like conditions. There was only 20% precipitation in these areas during October - March and out of the 3.37 lakh total sown area, 1.97 lakh ha was estimated under the drought. Even then an additional increment of 48 thousand MT production of wheat was recorded in plains.

Projections and achievements of 2009-10

A projection of 18.81 lakh MT food grain production was earmarked for the year 2009-10. Main emphasis is being laid on Seeds, Soil Health Management and Extension activities. Though there were sufficient arrangements of input supply for kharif crops, but late monsoon adversely affected the kharif sowing. To minimize the crops loss, contingent Plan of late sowing varieties was prepared and Action Plan under Seed Village Scheme (as per guidelines of Government of India) was initiated under which more than 1.76 lakh farmers were benefited under wheat and lentil in rabi season 2009-10. The scheme involved investment of Rs 7.25 crore to cover 35372 ha. An increase of 34% in SRR was achieved in wheat. Extension workers were deployed at Nyay Panchayat level.

Annual Plan 2010-11

Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan has been formulated for all the districts in the State. A target of 20.56 lakh MT production of food grains is projected for the year 2010-11. Emphasis was laid on production of pulses, as there is lot of opportunities of enhancing production of pulse crops. On the basis of MTA of the 11th FYP it was decided to adopt food security as a mission with the objective of achieving self-sufficiency in food grain production. Accordingly food grain production level is estimated to ₹ 19.25 lakh MT.

For the annual plan 2011-12 an outlay of Rs 10474.80 lakh is being proposed for agriculture under the following scheme.

Centrally sponsored schemes

1. **Macro management- Agriculture (90%CSS)** – The major thrust of Macro-management programme is 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 approval of the Work Plan.
2. **Support to State Extension Programme for extension Reforms (90% CSS)** - This is 90% centrally sponsored scheme to support state extension services. A policy for extension reforms has been derived by the Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India.
- 3- **Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojna (RKBY) (50% CSS)** - The scheme was introduced in the year 2002-03. This is a centrally sponsored programme equally funded by the Centre and the state. The objective of this scheme is to insure the selected crops against natural calamities like flood, drought, pest attack and epidemics etc. Paddy, wheat and Mandua are the main crops covered under this scheme. This programme is implemented by Bhartiya Krishi Beema Company Ltd.
- 4 **Agriculture statistics (100% CSS)** - Two 100% GoI funded schemes i.e. Timely Reporting Scheme (TRS) and Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS) are being run as per the guidelines of Ministry of Agriculture, under which salary of staff and other miscellaneous expenses are being covered.
5. **Promotion of agriculture mechanization through testing and demonstration (100% CSS)** - Under this programme advanced machinery and implements for use of agriculture are tested and demonstrated in the field to make them popular.

6. **Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds (100% CSS)**

Seed is the basis and most critical input for sustainable agriculture. The response of all other inputs depends considerably on quality seeds. In order to maintain a sustainable growth rate in agriculture during the Eleventh Plan, priority has to be accorded to seed production so that adequate supply of quality seeds of major crops is available at reasonable prices and at the right time.

This scheme will help in increasing Seed Replacement Rate and ultimately enhancing overall production of the State.

7. **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana – a flagship scheme (100% CSS)** - The scheme has the Project approach which includes feasibility studies, competencies of the implementing agencies, anticipated benefits that will flow to the farmers, definite time lines for implementation, etc.

Following Projects have been sanctioned and are being implemented. Apart from this some projects are under consideration at different levels. The sanctioned and proposed projects are as follows:

- 1- Construction of agriculture input centers at Nyaya Panchayat Level-
- 2- Construction of soil Testing labs
- 3- Strengthening of Organic Vision
- 4- Support to Krishi Mahotsava
- 5- Seed distribution project as a drought compensatory plan
- 6- Promotion Programme of Pulse Production
- 7- Project on Soil Health Management
- 8- Promotion programme of maize production

State sector schemes

8. **Seed production programme (State sector scheme)** - The state has two different crop zones viz plain and hill. Plain areas have options of improved varieties and much more availability of seed but the hill zone has limited option of varieties and 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 is being carried out with the help of Uttarakhand Seed and Tarai Development Corporation.

9. **Plant Protection Programme with promotion of micro nutrients, gypsum, zinc, green manuring (State sector scheme)** - Indiscriminate use of chemical pesticides resulted in development of resistance in insects, pathogens and weeds, resurgence in pest and minor pests attaining the status of major pests, presence of pesticides residues in adoption of IPM as cardinal principal in the overall crop production programme a modest beginning has been made for taking up this eco friendly concept to the farmers at the grass root level. Till date, 51 IPM packages of practices of various crops have been developed at national level and the task is continuing.

Effective planning is being made in the XI Plan, on the basis of IPM packages for

individual crop. Surveillance will keep continue well in advance on major crops and assistance on pesticides, bio-pesticides will make available continue to the farmers on the running rate. Special emphasis will be laid on control of White Grub pest.

In order to maintain productive health of the soil on sustainable basis the State is en-route on promotion of enhanced use of well decomposed compost, farm yard manure, bio fertilizer, Vermi compost, green manure etc in integrated manner. Production may increase up to the level of 15% if and only if the balanced use of fertilizer is used. In this context, farmers will be trained and motivated to adopt Integrated Nutrient Management technique. Assistance to the farmers will be made admissible at the running rate.

10. **General establishment of agriculture** - This scheme will support to centrally sponsored schemes to make them more effective. Crop production estimation is very much essential work of the department and carried out as per guidelines of the GoI but there is shortage of measuring devices which will be arranged under this scheme. Other expenditures accruing with crop cutting experiments (a) labour charges (2) reimbursement and (3) Honorarium to revenue staff as admissible under rule will also be made available under this scheme.

Data center in directorate, maintenance of hard wares and other contingent expenditures will also be covered by this scheme.

11. **Running expenditure 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 and IPM lab, Bio-control lab is ready to function. To run these labs, the scheme is underway.

12. **Strengthening of Seed stores, farms and training centers (State sector scheme)** - The infrastructure available at Seed stores, farms and training centers needs to be upgraded and well maintained. So the scheme is underway.

13. **Farmers information and advisory Centers (State sector scheme)** - 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.

Outlay in the scheme is being proposed for construction of Buildings and fixture and furniture will also be managed for those centers which have been completed.

14. **Uttarakhand Organic Commodity Board** - Uttarakhand organic commodity board is established with the following objects;

- to provide the critical support systems in product development,
- to set up Internal Control System in context to 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 the forward linkages for farmers to bring them in close contact of the exporters. Only administrative expenditure, staff honorarium and other operational expenditure is being funded by the State Government.

15. **Distribution of Water pump, sprinkler set, agricultural implements etc** - Farm mechanization has a tremendous scope in Uttarakhand, so improved implements, tools, machines, water pumps etc are being popularized. Farm machinery and tools are mostly very costly and beyond the purchase power of small and marginal farmers. The subsidy admissible under Macro management –agriculture scheme does not fulfill the requirement of the farmers, so the supplement pattern of subsidy is approved by the Government of Uttarakhand, which allows a maximum limit of subsidy upto 50% but not more than a limit as prescribed earlier by machinery department of Government of India.

16. **Soil and Water conservation programme** - Uttarakhand is having serious problem of soil erosion so much so that about 88% area is experiencing soil erosion more than 10 t ha⁻¹ year⁻¹ (above permissible soil loss limit) and 35% area is suffering from very severe soil erosion (> 40 t ha⁻¹ year⁻¹).

Landslides, mine spoils 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 the rural habitation. 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 not covered under Centrally Sponsored schemes. The priority will be given to the most affected area and water harvesting technologies.

17. **Production programme of local crops** - Millets are basically grown as substitute crops in times of water stress and as such usually do not receive due attention either from the farmers or the government agencies. As a consequence, productivity of millets has remained almost constant. Now the realization that it can provide nutrition to the under nourished and also that it can be promoted as breakfast cereal in urban markets has dawned on the farmers and other stake holders and suitable steps are being undertaken to promote millets in a big way.

18. **Water Harvesting Programme-** Water is most precious natural resource and universal asset which is being depleted by mankind very fast. Scarcity of water is being realized not only in a specific area but in the whole world.

Water harvesting has emerged as a new paradigm in water resource development. It is defined as collection and storage of rain water either by intercepting run off or check flow for productive uses. This scheme will have convergence with NREGS.

19. In views of the role played by voluntary sector in experimenting and motivating farmers at the grass root level this new scheme is being introduced to promote micro-enterprises and establishing linkages with various new Govt. schemes.

20. The NDC passed a resolution that GoI will introduce new centrally assisted scheme to incentivize states to draw up comprehensive plans for their agriculture sector, taking into account their specific agro-elimatic conditions, natural resources

and integrating other allied activities. Such plans will be prepared through participatory process by involving all stakeholders. This programme is proposed initially for SCP/ TSP category small farmers. Later on the programme may be extended for other small and marginal farmers.

Gender Budgeting

Being mostly the agricultural land in the name of the male persons, it becomes very difficult to run the flow of funds directly to the women. In spite of this fact, quantification of gender budgeting is being made as women play a dominant role in hill agriculture.

Scheduled Cast Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan

Out of 9.21 lakh total operational holdings, the SCs have 1.24 lakh holdings (13%) and the STs have 0.29 lakh (3%) holdings but the area under these holdings accounts for 8% and 5.7% of the total holdings respectively. It clearly demonstrates that SC farmers are mostly under the category of small and marginal farmers. Previously separate schemes relating to plant protection, transfer of technology, soil and water conservation, water harvesting, distribution of water pumps, sprinklers, polyhose etc. were being implemented. After reviewing these schemes it was found that individual approach of the schemes could not reflect the expectations. Hence by integrating all such schemes a new mode scheme is being developed under which one SC populated village will be selected in each Nyaya Panchayat and a holistic approach of delivery will be adopted in tune with the CDAP guidelines of GoI. Similar approach is proposed to be adopted in case of STs.

1.1.2 HORTICULTURE

Introduction

Uttarakhand is bestowed with wide range of agro climatic conditions, ranging from hot Tarai & Bhabar to cold Snow bound mountains and enjoy an enviable position for growing diversified horticultural crops, i.e. fruits, vegetables, flowers, mushroom, tuber crops, spices, medicinal and aromatic plants, beekeeping, tea and sericulture etc. There is a lot of scope for improving production and productivity of various fruit and vegetable crops as well as employment generation.

Though, the economy of the region is considered to be predominantly agriculture based, it is relevant to plains only viz. U.S.Nagar, Haridwar & part of Dehradun and Nainital due to commercial production of field crops. Rest of the hill districts have limited scope for field crops, owing to their small and fragmented holdings, varied topography and negligible irrigation facilities. It would therefore be relevant to develop horticulture related activities in the state to make the regional balances on one hand and to use the available natural and human resources appropriately on the other.

The Existing Horticultural Scenario

The area under fruit and vegetable crops in the State during 2007-08 was 1.90 lakh ha. and 56240 ha. with production of 7.35 lakh MT and 5.60 lakh MT respectively. The area and production of spices was 7900 lakh ha and 60000 MT respectively. Potato being a prominent crop covers nearly 25000ha area with nearly 5.0 Lakh MT production.

- 1) **Fruits:** Among the fruit crops, maximum area is occupied by Mango (19.8%), followed by Apple (15.8%), but the productivity of all these crops has been lower than the national average.

Citrus fruits occupies third position in terms of area but ranks first in production. The major citrus fruits available in the State are Malta, Oranges, Lime, Galgal etc. This group of fruits has lot of importance for the state due to their existing area and production, longer availability, shelf life and amenability for processing.

- 2) **Vegetables and Spices:** The area, production and productivity level of vegetables indicates that the maximum area is covered by Potato followed by peas, tomato, frenchbean and cabbage. In addition, it is also observed that a sizeable area (10073 ha) is covered by other vegetables like cucurbits and root crops. Among the spices Ginger, Chillies and Garlic are prominent which are grown under rainfed conditions and offer tremendous scope for their expansion.

In the hills of Uttarakhand there is lot of potential for growing off season organic vegetables. More than 57% of the total vegetable production in the State is from the hill districts of the State, which can be termed as off-season vegetables for the plain regions.

- 3) **Floriculture:** Floriculture has emerged as a commercial activity in the recent past in the State due to market demand especially in pilgrimage centres of Haridwar and Rishikesh and also in other major markets like Delhi, Lucknow, Meerut, etc. Open cultivation of cut flowers like Gladioli, Tuberose, Rose, Lillies etc., have been taken up in the State. With the identification of districts like Dehradun, Nainital and U.S.Nagar under Agri Export Zone - Floriculture, units have been set up for open and protected cultivation of crops like rose, carnation, gerbera, Chrysanthemum orchids and liliun. The state also offers scope for plant material multiplication for bulbous ornamentals and other pot plants.

4. **Bee Keeping:** Owing to rich vegetation and wealth of indigenous bee species, bee keeping has been a traditional practice in hills, but could not attain the commercial importance. However, with the introduction of exotic bee species, commercial production of honey started in early seventies. The species of bee reared in Uttarakhand are *Apis mellifera* in plains, *Apis cerana indica* in hills and both the species perform well in bhabar areas. The major feed plants are apple, litchi, peach, plum, mustard etc. and major dearth period for foraging is July-August. KVIC is the nodal agency to promote bee keeping nevertheless the horticulture Deptt. promote beekeepers by way of supplying bee boxes colonies and migration facilities. A long term programme for beekeeping is therefore to be launched as a primary and supplementary activity which will create the necessity for emergence of other ancillary units viz., - bee boxes, wax processing, packing material and packaging units.

5. **Mushroom Production:** Mushroom production is gaining popularity in the state. Department has established three compost making units two in district Nainital (Jeolikot and Bhowali) and one in Dehradun (Shankarpur) with an annual capacity of about 250 to 300 tonnes and a spawn unit at Jeolikot is working to provide mushroom spawn to growers. Training programmes on mushroom production are going on in different districts. About 250 cottage scale mushroom production unit work each year.

One commercial export oriented unit is running in the state with an annual production of about 2000 MT of fresh button mushroom.

It is planned to establish few more units so that it could be developed as Mushroom pocket. Clusters of mushroom units are proposed to be developed in other areas also.

6. **Medicinal and Aromatic Plants(MAPs):** Owing to the varied agro climatic conditions and a high degree of bio-diversity due to altitudinal changes a wide variety of medicinal and aromatic plants are reported to be available in Uttarakhand. Cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants is being taken through various agencies like Forest Department, HRDI centre for Aromatic Plants (CAP) and NGOs. HRDI has made an effort to register the farmers growing MAPs in the State. So far nearly 19800 farmers have been registered with HRDI.

7. **Sericulture:** The State offers excellent opportunities both for Mulberry and Tasar silk production due to existing natural vegetation of oak in Central Himalayas for Tasar silk and suitable agroclimatic conditions for Mulberry silk production in Tarai/foot hills and higher altitudes upto 7000 ft. The Directorate of Sericulture, Government of Uttarakhand is the nodal agency for development of sericulture in the State. Recent studies have indicated the possibility of rearing tropical tasar in Champawat district, Eri in Pithoragarh and U.S.Nagar and muga in some parts of the State.

There are 72 mulberry farms, 104 Sericulture societies, nine research stations/units of Central Silk Board including two Technology Dissemination Centres and one Silkworm Seed Production Centre and Regional Sericulture Research Station in the State. The production of mulberry silk cocoon production is around 110 MT through nearly 4000 rearer families. The Oak Tasar cocoon production is around 31 lakhs and raw silk production is 13 MT. There are four cocoon markets with an installed cocoon storage capacity of 130 MT and seven reeling units (70 basins) in the private sector in the State. A growth centre

of five units with 30 basins is also set up at Dehradun to encourage reeling activity.

UNDP assisted Oak Tasar Development Project is being implemented by an NGO, in Rudraprayag, Champawat, Uttarkashi and Tehri Garhwal districts. Under Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Mulberry Sericulture Development Programme is being implemented in Kotabagh and Ramnagar blocks of Nainital district and Bazpur, Gadarpur and Kashipur blocks of U.S.Nagar district.

8. **Tea Cultivation:** Tea cultivation in Uttarakhand had started during British period in 1835. The tea cultivation and production has stabilized between 1850 and 1880. The Uttarakhand hills have the pride of having 63 Tea estates covering total area 10937 acres. After a golden period of tea production from 1835 to 1909, there had been steep decline due to many reasons. In the mid-90's, the then State Hill Development department had sanctioned the "Uttaranchal Tea Project" to be completed over a period of 8 years. Uttarakhand Tea Development Board has been established to promote tea development in the State. A total area 508 ha. has been brought under tea cultivation till October 2009. One Tea Factory is existing at Kausani in Bageshwar district. Another small tea factory has also been set up to Ghorakhal.

STATE SECTOR

1. **Promotional Grant for Commercial Horticulture Development :** The broad objective of the programme is to promote modern high value, high-tech commercial horticulture by involving Private Sector. The components of this programme are high tech cultivation, bio technology, tissue culture, pack houses, pre cooling units/ CA stores /Ref. van/ containers (with multi chamber, product facility) and all other related activities. 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 also provide back ended credit linked capital subsidy to the tune of 33.33% in Special Category States. Accordingly an equal amount of assistance subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 lakh is provided by the state Govt. as matching grant to the individual beneficiary .
2. **Human Resource Development:** To increase the land based activities on sustainable basis adoption of latest production technologies, post harvest management infrastructure and efficient marketing network are essential. This require skill up-gradation and capacity building of all the concerned through training of trainers (TOT), demonstration and empowerment.

In this programme the following components are proposed.

- 2.1 **Strengthening of Horticulture Mobile Teams:** At present there are 285 Mobile Teams located in rural areas having bare minimum facilities and staff. Therefore, 26 Mobile Teams are proposed to be upgraded to with the facilities for plant health clinic, telephone, E-mail connectivity, publicity material, furniture, audiovisual aids, modern implements & tools and other logistics will be created.
 - 2.2 **Extension material:** It is proposed to prepare the package of practice of various horticultural crops like apple, nut fruits, kiwi, off season vegetables, temperate flowers like gladiolus, carnation. Gerbera, roses etc, and distribute it in the form of print and audio-visual forms under this scheme.
 - 2.3 **Exhibition and Demonstration for Transfer of Technology:** Exhibition is a proven means for transfer of latest technologies. It also provide opportunities for exchange of information and showcase the strengths. Therefore, it is proposed to organize two exhibition shows for flower, 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. Training camps for pruning, plant protection and agro techniques will also be organized.
 - 2.4 **Strengthening of statistics and planning scheme:** This programme include data collection, Crop cutting, Test digging, Sampling, Monitoring Etc. This programme will be implemented through statistical section, for which "Udyan Cards" computer , vehicle , stationary etc will be required.
3. **Beekeeping:** Honeybees offers services through ensured cross pollination and provides 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, bee hive boxes and the allied tools. The department provides all these inputs at 50% subsidy. Honey bees are main pollinators of apple, pear, cheery, litchi etc. Managed bee pollination is a commercial practice in and other

states and advanced countries. Therefore, it is required to promote bee pollination by way of creating awareness through demonstration trials for which funds will be made available from HTM.

4. **Post Harvest Management:** In order to reduce transportation cost, establishment of handling unit attached with ropeway has been effective in enhancing the interest of the growers. To facilitate the off season production of vegetables, establishment of handling unit through self help groups, PRIs and other groups, 90% subsidy is provided on actual cost.
5. **Supply of Packing Material:** To discourage the use of wooden boxes and to promote the corrugated boxes, it is proposed to grant govt. support of Rs. 10/- on each CFB of 18-20 kg capacity to medium and small orchardist.
6. **Strengthening of horticulture gardens:** Govt. gardens are being developed as “model/ theme orchards” as per state Govt. policy.

The specialist team of Pantnagar University made the following major recommendations:-

- Large scale rejuvenation programme should be initiated in these gardens. New varieties should be introduced for performance trial.
- Production of high quality planting material.
- Specific gardens should be earmarked for specific crop types.
- These gardens should be upgraded to make them center of excellence for training and demonstrations.
- Rain water harvesting tank should be taken up and adequate infrastructure for irrigation should be constructed.
- Other infrastructures should also be created as per requirement to give the staff appropriate environment to work.
- Redeployment of staff as per requirement.
- Develop the gardens as tourist centers in the long run.

Accordingly a detailed five year plan has been prepared for individual garden. The gardens will be made self sufficient in future to meet requirements of state farming community. Initially these gardens will be supported for infrastructure and creation of mother stocks and subsequently it will run on the principle of revolving fund.

7. **Strengthening of Agri Export development:** In the state of Uttarakhand there are four Agri. Export zone like litchi, Floriculture, Medicinal and Basmati export zones. It is proposed to provide export oriented training to the farmers of respective Zones. Participation of progressive farmers in trade fairs will also be encouraged.
8. **Implementation of MIS:** To promote horticulture sector, implementation of MIS is important 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. Though initially it was launched for “C” grade Apple and citrus fruits, it will be extended to other crops like ginger, marigold (Genda) etc.
9. **Establishment of Food Processing Industries/Workshop**

Under this scheme exhibitions, seminars, workshops and Training programmes are organised to impart the knowledge and technical know how for value addition of

horticulture produce.

10. **Establishment of “Centre of Excellence”:** One of the main reason responsible for low productivity in the State is the traditional low density plantations. Due to niggeradliners of nature expansion of area is not unlimited. Hence intensification and diversification of crops is necessary. Keeping this in view, centre of excellence are being set up for production of elite planting material of apple, walnut, stone fruits and ornamental crops of high value. The main thrust will be on development of apple, stone and nut fruits on size controlling clonal roots stocks.
11. **Import of Elite Planting Material:** The existing plantations of fruit crops in entire hill region are of low density which have low productivity and long gestation period. For strengthening these orchards it is proposed that fruit plant material of apple, pear, walnut, litchi and other fruits will be imported for raising high density plantation.
12. **Fencing of Orchards:** High hills of Uttarakhand are suitable for cultivation of temperate fruit crops with special emphasis on apple and walnut. It is proposed to provide 50% financial assistance upto maximum limit of Rs. 33300.00 per ha. for fencing and phasing out old plantations by replacing with new commercial varieties.
13. **Mushroom Production & Marketing:** In this programme free distribution of mushroom seed (spawn), compost etc. is proposed. The training at village level for packing and marketing of mushroom through Mushroom Cooperatives societies is also organized.

A canning / processing centre with F.P.O. is necessary and the product will be branded in the market. The value added products of mushroom like pickle, ready made soup powder etc will be promoted and marketed by the cooperatives of growers.

Low cost production halls will be made and emphasis will be given to FARM DESIGN so that the compost use and area of the production room / hall can be made as per the latest available techniques.
14. **Crop Insurance:** Owing to different agro-climatic conditions, a range of fruits like apple, pear, peach, plum, apricot, litchi, mango and in vegetables potato, tomato, capsicum, pea and other exotic vegetables and spices like ginger, garlic are grown commercialy but due to uneven rains, hail storm and other vagaries of weather a large quantity of these get damaged. In order to protect the farmers from such sudden losses this scheme is introduced.
15. **Establishment of Horticulture Training Center at Govt. Garden :** A Horticulture training centre has been established at Jarmola for which ₹ 51.00 lakh has been sanctioned for building constrection. Now an outlay of ₹ 150.00 lakh has been proposed for establishment needs.

New Scheme

1. Vegetable & Spices Development

1.1 Development of Spices: Presently the total area under different spices crop like ginger, turmeric, onion, chili, Garlic etc. is about 9600 ha. and the approximate production is about 68,000 tons per annum.

It is proposed to provide training and demonstration on farmers field and enhance, supply of seeds and bio-pesticides. Presently Mother dairy is purchasing ginger from the farmers and DS group is also showing interest to purchase chilli, turmeric & ginger from the farmers. It is proposed to promote spices growers associations through which demonstrations and trainings will be organized.

1.2 Cultivation of off season vegetables: The climate features of the state enables it to produce many vegetables which are treated as off season in other parts of the country. Vegetables like capsicum, cabbage, French bean, cauliflower, potato, tomato etc. is now cultivated round the year and there is growing interest among farmers for adoption of hybrids and improved seeds. These programmes are becoming important to improve the economic condition of the people. Therefore, it is proposed to bring additional area under the cultivation and also introduce exotic vegetable like broccoli, red cabbage, yellow or red capsicum, asparagus, lettuce etc.

2. Promotion of water storage & micro-irrigation for fruit, vegetable & flower production- For raising the production and productivity of fruits and vegetables it is necessary to provide irrigation. For creating water storage system, micro irrigation system small and marginal farmers will be given in 50% subsidy upto a limit of Rs. 5000 per beneficiary .

Under this scheme 500 litre Syntax tanks or polythene tanks with capacity 1000 cubic mtr. are installed following the norms of HTM.

3. Protected cultivation of flowers and off-season vegetables -The constraints of low temperature, small and marginal land holdings, fragmented land holdings and lack of use of technology have been responsible for inadequate growth of horticulture sector in Uttarakhand especially in the hill districts. Besides this, increasing use of hybrid seeds and high quality planting material in cultivation of vegetables and flowers make such cultivation impracticable and uneconomic. Keeping these factors in view protected cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables is being proposed for accelerating growth of horticulture in the state and 50% subsidy will be given for making a 100 sq mtr. poly house in the hill region of the State.

District Sector Schemes

1. Value addition in fruits & vegetables by grading, packing, processing etc : Fruits & Vegetables if not packaged, processed and marketed properly are prone to perish resulting huge loss to farmers. To minimize such eventualities post harvest management and value addition training will be imparted to farmers under this scheme.

2. **Integrated development of different fruits in selected Belts:** There are certain areas which are known as fruit belts. For example: Mussourie- Chamba fruit belt, Ramnagar fruit belt, Ramgarh- Mukteswar-Nathuakhan fruits belt, Parsari in Chamoli, Machod- Dhontial fruit belts etc. exist in the state.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to establish new orchards & strengthen existing orchards of the local farmers of these belts through demonstration of technologies with an integrated approach. 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 of horticulture development in the State. Since the cost of planting material for these crops is very high, it is proposed to assist the farmers by subsidizing the cost upto 50 percent.
4. **Subsidy on inputs for horticultural development:** Under this scheme 100% subsidy is provided for the transportation of fruits plants, vegetable seeds, seedling and potato seed and 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 block:** Most of the agricultural and horticultural farm activities are performed by the women in Uttarakhand. Hence it is necessary to train them in different cultural practices of horticulture. The one day and three days training are proposed to be organized specially for women for specific horticulture activity as per their requirement and demand. These trainees will also be encouraged to form Udyan Mahila Mitra and Udyan Card and each group will be provided Rs 5000 to develop their credit support. Activities taken by such women group will be supported to the tune of 50 percent of project cost.

HERBAL RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (HRDI)

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.

Action Plan for 2011-12

An action plan for development of MAPs is being implemented by the institute with the help of various collaborating departments in order to develop Uttarakhand as “Herbal State” under which the following activities are being taken up.

- (1) **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 in 11th plan period and one herbal garden will be developed in the year 2011-12
- (2) **Nursery Development:** It is proposed to raise 30 lakhs seedlings of various medicinal and aromatic in different nurseries during the year 2011-12.
- (3) **Cultivation:** Total 500 ha area will be covered under different medicinal and aromatic plants.
- (4) **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. It is proposed to provide training to 600 farmers, vadyas and staff etc during 2011-12 year plan.

- (5) **Documentation of traditional knowledge:** As per Action Plan, traditional ethnic knowledge of Uttarakhand regarding the use of herbs is being documented. Every year one block in each district will be identified for documentation of traditional knowledge during the 11th five year plan.
- (6) **Marketing Centers:** Three marketing centers have been established at Haridwar, Ramnagar and Tanakpur during 2004-05 for marketing of medicinal and aromatic plants. These centers will be strengthened.
- (7) **Infrastructure Development:** Although the Institute was established during 1993, yet it needs to be strengthened as per changing needs. Therefore, laboratories and training centers and staff quarters in head quarter as well as, at its regional centers functional at Dehradun and proposed at Almora will be developed.
- (8) **Research and Development:** The main R&D activities include: agro technology development, inventorisation, productivity trials, quality control, etc. It is proposed to transfer this technology from the labs to the farmers.
- (9) **Collection centers:** For collection of medicinal and aromatic crops, one collection centre is proposed to be established in each district.
- (10) **Uttarakhand Medicinal Plants Board:** It has been established with its headquarter at Dehradun. The financial requirement of Uttarakhand Medicinal Plants Board will be met through regular budget of HRDI.
- (11) **Chief Minister Jari Butti Scheme:** Hon'ble Chief Minister of the state has given important thrust on cultivation of MAPs for livelihood improvement of the rural population. This scheme will be gradually implemented in selected clusters identified in all 95 blocks of the state in a phased manner. Each block will have 3 clusters, each comprising 7 to 15 village. Thus, 85 clusters will be formed in the year 2011-12. Besides, 8 nurseries and 3 herbal gardens will also be established.

An outlay of ₹ 887 lakh has been proposed to carry out the above schemes. Under action plan for the development of aromatic and medicinal plants of the Centre for Aromatic Plants, activities like cultivation & conservation of natural plant wealth, nursery development, training, R&D, development of aroma clusters, bio-prospecting, quality assessment, marketing, infrastructure development etc. will be taken up.

UTTARAKHAND TEA DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Recognizing the suitability of agro climate conditions and history of Uttarakhand for growing of tea, a tea development project was sanctioned in 1994 with the objective of employment generation and use of un-cultivated land. In the preliminary stage of the project, identification of suitability of land for tea cultivation was carried out, and 9000 Ha. of land was found suitable. A separate Uttarakhand Tea Development Board (UTDB) was established for the development of Tea cultivation in the new state.

The UTDB has completed 502 ha. tea plantation so far (September, 2010) and three Small factories have been established in private/Joint sector at Kausani, Nauti and Champawat. The produce of Uttaranchal Orthodox tea is being exported to South Korea, Germany, USA, Netherland and Japan. Tea is grown organically at Nauti, Champawat & Ghorakhal gardens where three Small factories have been established in 2006-07

1. Maintenance of Multiplication plots and Nurseries:

- a- Till date (September, 2010) new tea plantation has successfully been done is 502 ha. areas (Kausani 211 ha., Nauti 121 ha.,Ghorakhal 56 ha., Champawat 114 ha.) and 140 Ha. plantation will be done this year. The Nauti, Champwat, Ghorakhal tea estates have been converted into Organic tea production. Small growers scheme has been launched in these areas hence a large planting material is required. As such a large number of multiplication plots are to be maintained to obtain the planting cuttings.
- b- The Board is planning to raise 24 to 25 lakhs new and old nursery plants every year to meet the demand of its own plantations as well as the saplings demand from small growers and other private tea garden owners. The Board is having of latest developed planting material and has the capacity to develop the tea nursery which is highly- technical. So the planting material will be made available by the Board to the users by raising nursery itself.

- 2. Plantation:** The Board has decided to complete the 140 ha. plantation in Champawat area. An old tea gardens (30 ha.) called Chhirapani Tea Estate has been taken on lease basis. This garden has been rejuvenated and gap filling program will continue during the year.

In Ghorakhal tea estate 31 Ha. plantation has already been done. The Board has decided to develop this garden further upto the limit 200 Ha.

The above gardens will be covered into organic tea gardens, and 140 ha. Plantation/infilling will be done during the year.

- 3. Maintenance of Gardens:** During 2011-12 a total area of 621 ha. tea gardens will be maintained by the Board; out of it 410 ha. tea gardens will be maintained as organic tea gardens. The Kausani tea project has been completed and a processing Unit in has been established at Kausani Tea estate. Two private factories are under construction at Nauti & Champawat tea gardens which have started production. The factory is producing Orthodox tea and is being marketed in the Brand name of "Uttaranchal 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. Nauti, Champwat, Ghorakhal Tea estates existing plantations have been converted into organic tea cultivation and the rest plantation is being done or will be done organically. For organic tea cultivation HACCP/ISO certificate have been obtained Uttarakhand State Organic Certification Agency, Dehradun
- b. The Board has launched a small tea growers 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.
- c. The Board is having a Tea expert who will train (3) persons as managerial, (4) person as field Assistant and 20 persons as Supervisors capacity. Further training programme will be organised for small growers from time to time. The expenses remuneration of tea expert and other training programme will be required. expert exp. Rs. 8.00 lakhs, organic certification exp.

5. **Salary:** Presently the Board is having 8 regular employees and 8 contract employees in Head quarter and 90 contract employees engaged in garden site. The salaries, other allowances are to be met from plan funds for which outlay of ₹ 40.00 lakh is required.
6. **Administrative Expenses:** At present the Board is running 4 sub projects. In all these places offices are established. Head quarter expenses include Auditors fee, office expenses, land survey/lease rent, maintenance of soil testing laboratories, legal expenses and Govt. consultant office exp. etc.

Thus to carry out all these scheme a total outlay of ₹ 879.63 lakh is required.

BHESAJ VIKAS UNIT

This scheme has been transferred from Co-operative Deptt. to Horticulture Deptt. because Horticulture Deptt. has been given the mandate of developing Uttarakhand as Herbal State.

Activities

The following activities for the 11th Five Year Plan have been formulated.

1.20 Human Resource Development under Bhesaj Vikas Programme:

- (i) **Publication:** 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. It is also necessary to distribute such literature to farmers/trainees during training, awareness programmes and workshops or seminars. Therefore, literature would be provided for the benefit awareness activities.
- (ii) **Advertisement:** To provide the knowledge of different activities carried out by the Bhesaj Development unit for the development of medicinal plant sector in the State publicity plays an important role.
- (iii) **Other activities:**
 - (a) **Exposure visits of staff to various states:** It is necessary to exchange the knowledge of these sectors. Therefore, exposure visits are organised to various states for at least 10-20 officials and farmers to gather knowledge and share experiences.
 - (b) **Demonstration of Cultivation Techniques of Selected Species of MAP in Selected Tehsil Area:** There are total 78 Tehsils in Uttarakhand State. Demonstration unit will be established in each Tehsil for on-field demonstration and confidence building amongst farmers.
 - (c) **Workshops/Seminars:** Every year at least one Workshop/Seminar on Medicinal and aromatic plants will be organized at district level. The total numbers of workshop/seminars in district level for the proposed period of 5 years will be 80 Moreover, one seminar every year at district level, two seminars for divisional level and one seminar at state level

- (iv) **Training and Awareness Programme for Registered Herbs Cultivators and collectors:** Farmers' registration of medicinal plant cultivation is in progress and is being renewed every year. 4571 medicinal plant cultivators has been registered so far and the number of registration is increasing. It is necessary to train the growers in planting materials, agro-techniques, harvesting techniques, grading etc. to promote the quality production of medicinal plants.

The awareness and training programme among farmers in clusters of remote village 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. The collectors of the ranges allotted to the bhesaj vikas ikai must be given training regarding good collection practices.

2. **Infrastructure Development:** At present the available infrastructure for providing cultivation and marketing facilities is inadequate. The Bhesaj Bhawan under construction or proposed to be constructed need to be made more effective through a network of Jadi-Buti Kendra (Common Facility Center). These Jadi-Buti Kendra (Common Facility Center) at Nyay Panchayat level will also enhance linkage amongst growers, scientists, extension staff and purchasers of Medicinal Plants. Besides this such centers will also serve the purpose of storage and post harvest facilities. Therefore to enhance the development of Medicinal Plants sector, infrastructure development is essential at district & Nyay Panchayat level.
3. **Herbiculture Development:** Following activities are taken under Herbiculture Development:-
 - (a) **Cultivation of Medicinal Plants:** Cultivation of Medicinal Plants will be taken up in different climatic zones of the state in clusters. Planting material is provided free of cost to the cultivators.
 - (b) **Developments of nursery:** To produce good planting material assistance for development of nursery i.e. fencing, irrigation facility, manure pesticides, agriculture equipment, Water tank, polly house etc are provided to the nursery developers.
 - (c) **Post harvesting facilities:** Post harvesting facilities for the cultivated yield of the farmers viz chopping, grinding, cutting, drying, packing equipments, mini processing units, distillation units are needed for the value addition of the cultivated materials.

Bhesaj Sangh:

Activities proposed for Bhesaj Sanghs are given below:

1. **Post Harvest Activities :-**
 - **Establishment of mini processing and value addition units:** Bhesaj Sanghs are engaged in primary processing and value addition like powder making, paste making, salt making, extract making etc. Small units will be required for these activities.
 - **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.

2. **Production of Medicinal Plants:** Production of planting material has been the main bottle neck in the development of this sector and it is envisaged that Bhesaj Sanghs will take production of quality planting material including seeds to boost up cultivation in the state. The nurseries available to Bhesaj Sanghs will be maintained at modern parameters with suitable irrigation facilities poly houses, boundary walls etc.
3. **Infrastructure Development:** There are 13 bhesaj Sangh in Uttarakhand. Bhesaj Sanghs require proper skilled man power and facilities like computer, fax etc and office/ godown. They require support against price fluctuations and for transportation.

1.1.3 SERICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

In Uttarakhand state, Sericulture has developed a unique perspective in the context of livelihood development and soil conservation in the plain and hills. The state has tremendous possibilities particularly in bivoltine silk due to congenial climatic condition. The state is developing into an important region for production of high quality bivoltine silk in the country. Concerted effort to develop Oak Tasar culture in the region are being made. UNDP supported NGO based project on Oak Tasar was a great success. These NGOs such as Appropriate Technology India, Ukhimath (Rudraprayag) are now empowered to play a significant role as partners in development of oak tasar culture in future.

Approximately 2000 acres mulberry plantation is available in Govt. farms as well as in private holding. There are 72 mulberry farms in the state sector and 11 CSB units are established in the State to provide technical and research support for development of sericulture.

In order to generate awareness/attraction of rural masses to sericulture programme, the management of 31 government sericulture farms have been handed over to cooperative societies and self help groups which has given encouraging results. The remaining farms will be handed over to co-operative societies and SHGs in phased manner under Private Public Partnership (PPP) for overall development of sericulture in Uttarakhand.

ANNUAL PLAN 2011-12

On Going State Sector Schemes

- 1- **WORKING CAPITAL TO SILK CO-OP. SOCIETIES:** The management of departmental mulberry farms, extension of sericulture programmes in rural areas cocoon market operation and other post cocoon activities are the important activities, which are being carried out by sericulture co-operative societies and self help groups in the state in PPP mode. Therefore it is proposed to provide working capital assistance to these societies to manage the above activities.
- 2- **CONSTRUCTION & RENOVATION OF CHAWKI CENTRES:** Presently the Directorate of Sericulture Uttarakhand is conducting the chawki rearing of about 4.0 lakh DFLs per year through its 65 Chawki rearing centres (CRCs). To supply the quality and disease free chawki worms to the rearers, the chawki centres should be ventilated and well equipped with rearing equipments. Some chawki centres do not have suitable chawki buildings whereas some old buildings need repairing. Other infrastructure at Govt. farms like fencing and irrigation facilities are also to be developed and strengthened under the scheme.

- 3- **ORGANIC SERICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:** The scheme is being implemented since Xth plan period to motivate and educate sericulture farmers to increase mulberry foliage and productivity of cocoon by minimal use of chemicals fertilizers and chemicals. Pruning of farmers mulberry trees, use of surplus and left over mulberry leaves and recycling of waste products of rearing for production of organic manure and application of organic manures to mulberry trees and gardens are main activities carried out under the scheme.
- 4- **PLANTATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:** Quality & quantity of cocoons depends on the quality mulberry leaves. Most of the departmental farms have the of old mulberry plantation. The quality and productivity of the mulberry leaves of the garden are very poor. So it is proposed to plant the high yielding mulberry varieties like K2, TR.10- S 146 S-1536 etc. in the Govt. chawki gardens. Same strategy is to be followed at the farmer's level also to increase the quality foliage in the state.
- 5- **SILK FABRIC DEVELOPMENT SCHEME :** To ensure local consumption of silk yarn produced in the state, Directorate of Sericulture and Uttaranchal 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, marketing and other related activities are covered. The silk fabric, like silk stoles, shawls, pichora etc produced in the state were appreciated and well accepted in the market.
- 6- **SERICULTURE TRAINING SCHEME:** Directorate of sericulture of Uttarakhand is running sericulture training school at its head quarter Premnagar Dehradun since 2004-05. Presently this Training school is imparting different type of training to farmer, rearers, representatives of SHGs , NGOs , and primary silk co-operative societies . To cater the needs of training of sericulture programme in the state, the scheme is being implemented in the state .
- 7- **STRENGTHENING OF UTTARAKHAND CO-OPERATIVE RESHAM FEDERATION:** At the time of creation of Uttarakhand, there was no umbrella cover for the sericulture societies to provide technical support and other facilities. Hence the need for formation of Uttarakhand Co-operative Resham Federation (UCRF) was felt and an apex body UCRF was formed in year 2002-03. At present UCRF is managing the cocoon market and is ensuring spot cash payment to the cocoon producers. Besides this UCRF has initiated silk weaving activity in the state. For promotion of silk weaving and other post cocoon activities such as twisting, dying, marketing etc, the establishment of *Silk Park* has been completed. Which will act as a "*Center of Excellence*" in the state. SILK PARK will be equipped by sensitive electronic and other equipments / instruments for the development of computerized designing, dying, processing and monitoring facilities.

District Sector

1. **Mulberry Silk Production: - Extension Scheme:**
This scheme is being implemented since 10th Plan period for development and maintenance of Govt. Chawki gardens to produce quality mulberry leaves, supply of chawki reared worms disinfection and other farm related activities.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

9. **CATALYTIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:** Central Silk Board, Govt. of India, is implementing various schemes for promotion of sericulture industry in the country through State Government. The schemes are collectively called Catalytic Development Programme (CDP). The objectives of these schemes are:

- (1) Promotion of new technologies and package of practices developed by Research Institutes.
- (2) Support to efforts 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 farms 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.

1.1.4 Cane Development and Sugar Industry

Sugar Industry is one of the largest agro based industry in India and Sugarcane is the main source for production of white sugar. India produces about 1/10th of total sugar in the world. 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 2010-11 is about 1.05 lakh ha. which is expected to increase further by about 10% during 2011-12.

There has been a vital role and larger contribution of organised sugar industry and sugarcane cultivation in raising the socio-economic status of about 2 lakh of cane growing farmers who are supplying worth about Rs.350 Crores of sugarcane to sugar factories of the State. Besides, a large number of agricultural labours, industrial labours and their families associated with sugar and khandsari industries are directly dependent on sugarcane cultivation for their livelihood. The success of the allied industries e.g. distilleries, confectionaries, paper industry, etc. is highly associated with the success of the sugar industry which also contribute to the income of the State as well as Central Govt. in the shape of purchase tax and excise duty. Sugar Industry is an integrated source of all-round socio-economic development of society, since the installation of sugar industry becomes instrumental in automatic development of bazaar, school, hospital, roads, etc. It is significant that all the important townships in the Tarai area of the State came into being with the establishment of a sugar mill. It is a big source of improving the rural economy and prosperity of the State.

Sugar Factories

At present there are 10 Sugar Factories are in the State, out of which four run by cooperative society, two by Sugar Corporation and four by private entrepreneurs. During 2006-07 the sector wise crushing has been as under:

Sector	Crushing Capacity
1- Co-operative	11000 TCD
2- Govt. Undertaking	6500 TCD
3- Private	20000 TCD
Total:-	37500 TCD

At present private sector in sugar Industry is playing a vital role in Uttarakhand. The highest crushing capacity is shared by these private factories.

Keeping in view the contribution of sugar industry, more emphasis has been given to boost the sugarcane/sugar production by increasing the productivity (average yield) level of sugarcane. It is proposed to raise the coverage of early maturing varieties of sugarcane to facilitate the early start of sugar factories with a longer crushing period.

The State produced 22.28 lakh qtls. of sugar with recovery of 9.19 % during 2009-10. The average sugar recovery is expected to be 9.25 % during 2010-11.

Cane Development Councils

As per statutory provision there must be a Cane Development Council for each sugar factory. Senior Cane Development Inspector is the incharge of the Council who is ex officio Member Secretary of the Council. The Council ensures the availability of sugar cane through cane unions, to the sugar mills. For this purpose the Council implements the cane development programmes of the government through Cane Development Unions. Financial help is also provided by these councils for various developmental activities in the area.

The source of finance of these Councils are Govt. grants, development commission from Sugar factories & Khandsari units and other grant time to time issued by 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.
- 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, and it is deducted from the billing amount of sale receipt of sugarcane supplied by them to the sugar factory.
- 3- To make arrangements for the proper and prompt payment of cane price for sugarcane supplied by the members of Cane Grower Societies to sugar factories.

Ganna Kisan Sansthan

The prime object of Ganna Kisan Sansthan is to impart training to cane growers and officer/officials associated with the 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 interstate/international tours of farmers, scientists and officials associated with the industry. It has also a complete network of imparting computer training and also organizes other developmental activities e.g. Yoga Shivir, meditation camp, etc.

Sugar Cane Research Center

The Sugarcane Research Center 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, beneficial to cane growers of the State 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

Khandsari 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 produceing units are covered under this scheme and these are required to obtain license and have to pay Purchase Tax on the sugarcane.

Annual Plan 2011-12

A) District Sector Schemes

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 selected progressive growers' field. These nurseries are established in such a manner that maximum number of cane growers get benefited. During 2010-11, 460 hectares of foundation nurseries and 3200 hectares of primary nurseries are proposed to be established. Similarly about 16.00 lakh qtls of sugarcane seeds will be grown on primary seed nurseries for general distribution to the cane growers. About 1/5 of the cane growers of the State will be benefited from this programme. A subsidy of Rs 17.14 lakh will be available to the seed producer during 2011-12, 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 is treated with germicides and pesticides in order to check the possible pests and diseases. Subsidies are given to such cane growers for above mentioned work by Co-operative Cane Development Unions.

The cane growers are provided 25% cost of germicides/ pesticides as subsidy by the state. 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 up the production of ratoon crop which is almost 50% of total sugarcane production. In order to save ratoon crop from pests and diseases foliar application of urea mixed with pesticides is carried out to improve the productivity of ratoon crop by using lesser quantity of fertilizer. The proposed subsidy is provided at the rate of 25% of the total expenditure incurred.

It is proposed to cover 26000 ha. area during 2011-12 for which an outlay of ₹. 15.51 lakh will be required.

4. Contributory Village Link Road Programme

The object of scheme is to facilitate the sugarcane grower to supply their produce to sugar factories in lesser time. For achieving this objective, roads are constructed for linking the village to cane purchasing centres & mill gates. Roads are selected and approved by Road Implementation Committee of the Council followed by the final approval of District Plan Committee. Link roads are constructed on contributory basis, of which 25% cost is shared by the beneficiaries i.e. Cane Unions, Cane Development Councils and sugar factories. A ratio of 40:60 is proposed under this scheme for the repair/maintenance and newly constructed roads.

State Sector

1- Construction of residential & non residential building of cane Dept.

A new building for the head quarters of Cane & Sugar Commissioner of Uttarakhand is being constructed at Kashipur, for which an amount of ₹ 52.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2011-12.

New Schemes -

1. Regional Information Center:

Presently there is no publicity wing or channel in the department to educate and apprise the cane growers within the command area of 10 sugar mills, about the new techniques, varieties, activities relating to cane production, One such 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 Programme:

The practice of over use of land for commercial crops results into exploitation of soil causing serious damage to its fertility and lusture. It would be provident to take recourse to the remedial/redressal means, In order to achieve this objective the following programmes are proposed:

- a. Green Manuring:** Because of the allurement of commercial crops, farmers are enticed not to break crop rotation which is causing a great deal of harm to the fertility of soil. If a cane grower finds a logic and compensation for green manuring in between two commercial crops, the soil organism will enhance fertility and retaining prowess. To encourage green manuring a sum of Rs. 2000/- per hect is proposed to be provided for which a sum of Rs. 40 lakh is being proposed.
- b. Soil Testing and Fertility map:** Presently the use of fertilizers e.g. N, P, K is being made on standardized uniform norms linked with the area of land ignoring specific needs of a particular region. 200 samples of each sugar mill zone out of 10 sugar factories is proposed to be tested in a laboratory and drawing a necessary fertility map for each sugar mill zone according to which proper applications of inputs will be suggested for which an outlay of Rs. 3 lakh is being proposed.
- c. Micronutrients:** Presently the practice of using fertilizers consisting only Nitrogen, Phosphate, Potash (N, P, K) is generally in practice. However, the role of micronutrients in fertility can not be undermined. The loss of micronutrients in the soil may be redressed by using micronutrients fertilizers. In order to enhance the fertility of soil 25% of total cost of micronutrients product is proposed to be provided to the cane growers for which an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.

3- Sugar Cane Research Center:

The adoption of high varietal sugarcane seed necessitate the establishment of a sugar cane research center at Haridwar. Although sugar cane varieties development activities are associated with the G.B.Pant Agri. & Tech. University Pantnagar, but the response is not upto the desired level. The

availability of high varietal sugarcane seed from Haridwar would have far reaching effects in meeting the requirement of good sugarcane seed. For this purpose a token outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is being proposed for the year 2011-12.

4- Tissue Culture Lab:

Nearly 1.3 lakh hect area is under sugarcane cultivation in the State. But the sugar mills are facing problem of obtaining cane of their choice (high sugar content) from the farmers, who are handicapped due to non-availability of the seed of choice. A tissue culture unit produces 2lakh plantlets per year sufficient for planting in 2.5 ha. of land.

For production of micro-propagated plantlet from suitable varieties demanded by sugar mills and for breeder seed production two tissue culture labs are proposed for which outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed in 2011-12.

SCSP & TSP

I. Package for Interest Free Loan –

Farmers are provided loan in the shape of agricultural inputs through cane development societies under NABARD scheme. The society provides this loan to a farmer at the rate 9% interest having 2% margin for itself. However, the burden of interest for SCSP and TSP farmers needs to be reduced. Under this package a provision of ₹ 35.00 lakh. for SCSP and ₹ 5.30 lakh. for TSP is allocated in 2011-12.

II. Fertilizer at Subsidized Rates –

The poor farmers belonging to the SCSP and TSP farmers are unable to use expensive fertilizers at appropriate time. Hence it is proposed that the fertilizers such as Urea, NPK & DAP may be provided to the farmers belonging to SCP/TSP through cane development societies with 25% subsidy. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 40.00 lakh for SCSP and Rs. 3.20 lakh for TSP is proposed 2011-12.

III. Sugar Cane Seed Distribution

The farmers belonging to SCSP/TSP farmers are unable to afford the cost of new varieties resulting in less production and no increase of area. Therefore the farmers who have not sown sugar cane for the past three year may be fully subsidized for cultivating sugar cane upto in area of 0.50 hect. or 30 quintals cane seed which ever is less. Hence a provision of ₹ 48.75 lakh for SCSP and ₹ 34.13 lakh for TSP is proposed.

IV. Green Manure

With increased emphasis on organic farming green manure like *Dhencha* and *SANAI* is to be encouraged for which free seed and a subsidy of Rs. 2000.00 per ha. is proposed. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh for SCSP and 1.00 lakh for TSP is proposed for the year 2011-12.

New Scheme Under State Sector

I- Maintenance of Non Residential Building

ACC Office is running since 1998 in its own building on allotted Najul land at Gangapur Road, Rudrapur. The condition of office building is poor and requires immediate maintenance. Similarly, Rs. 10.25 lakh is proposed for reconstruction of wall of the ACC office, Rudrapur and an outlay of Rs.5.72 lakh is being proposed for renovation in the year 2011-12.

II- Inter cropping with sugarcane

In order to increase output from the sugarcane farms it is proposed to introduce a new scheme of mixed cropping for which an outlay of Rs. 19.13 lakh is proposed for lentil and oil seed sowing along with sugarcane.

III- Sugarcane Seed Transport

To grow the quality seeds on farmers fields as foundation seed and primary seed, for foundation seed actual expenditure incurred on transport from research station Pant Nagar, or other centres outside the State will be subsidized on the basis of transport bills. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.

IV- N.C.D.C. loan for construction of godowns

The number of godowns for fertilizer and sugar stock in the cane development unions & co-operative sugar factories is not sufficient to the needs of these units. A loan of Rs. 40 lakh is proposed under this scheme for the construction of godowns.

V- Modernization of Bajpur Distillery & Ethanol Plant

The machinery and equipment of this distillery and ethanol plant have become obsolete and needs replacement which requires approximately ₹ 400 lakh respectively.

Macro Mode Management (CSS 90:10)

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 field of progressive cane growers of the sugar mill zone who adopt modern scientific techniques of sugar cane cultivation. A village meeting is called at the instance of cane supervisor where the beneficiaries are selected and the list of selected growers is approved by the Cane Development Council. Certain priorities are laid down for the selection, such as growers whose fields are on main roads/link roads, the grower must have proper irrigation facilities, A subsidy of Rs. 7500/- per demonstration of 0.5 hect. is given to such grower.

2- Seed Multiplication

The unapproved varieties of sugarcane are replaced under this programme by new high yielding/sugared varieties. Certified seeds of new high yielding varieties are grown under this programme. A subsidy amounting to Rs. 4000/- per

ha. or 10% of the cost of production of quality seeds for foundation nursery and Rs.2000/- per ha. For primary nursery, whichever is less is provided to such producer. 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, the subsidy is provided on useful agricultural implements. Implements are given as per local needs of the growers. The mode of subsidy for implements is as follows:

- a) Manual Driven Agricultural Protection implements. 25% of the cost of implement to the maximum limit of Rs. 2500/- per implement is provided as subsidy to the grower.
- b) Tractor Driven Agricultural Implements 25% cost of implement to the maximum limit of Rs. 15000/- per implement is given as subsidy to the grower.

4- State Level 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 and encourage the production and quality of sugarcane, two training programmes in a year are conducted by Ganna Kisan Sansthan, Rs. 20,000/- is allocated for each programme.

5- Farmers Training

The training for new techniques of sugarcane cultivation and new programmes of the Govt. and Cane Development is given to 50 cane growers by Ganna Kisan Sansthan, Kashipur for which ₹ 100/- per day allowance is given to the trainees for two days. The trainees are also shown the demonstrations and nurseries at the Research Station, Thus ₹ 10,000/- is to be allocated for each training.

1.2 SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

1.2.1 WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

Being a mountainous region with a large foot hill belt, Uttarakhand is well endowed with Forest and Water resources. Mountains are an important source of water, energy and biological diversity and hence environment conservation needs attention which is vital not only for the development of the State but for the nation as well. However 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 resulting in 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 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.

A separate Directorate viz. Watershed Management Directorate (WMD) has been established as a nodal agency for coordination, implementation and monitoring of all watershed development programmes in the state.

Watershed Management Directorate is presently engaged in the implementation of the following projects :

- 1) **Integrated Watershed Management Programme :** Under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme a 18 year State Perspective and Strategic Plan stretching up to 14th Five Year Plan for watershed development involving a projected cost of Rs. 2742 crore has been prepared and submitted for approval of GOI. The 10 percent State Share will be borne by the State during the annual plans.
- 2) **World Bank aided Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Development Project (UDWDP) :** Under this externally aided programme (EAP) the project is being implemented in approximately 468 Gram Panchayats in 18 Development Blocks of 11 hill districts.

ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-2012) AND ANNUAL PLAN 2010-11

The governing principle in the design of all watershed programmes is based on the guidelines for "HARIYALI" and the Common Watershed Guidelines for Watershed Development, 2008 issued by Govt. of India. The institutional arrangements for implementation of any watershed projects at village level would be Gram Panchayat and in forest lands as far as possible through Van Panchayat or village forest committees. For integrated watershed development approach, each Project Implementing Agency (PIA) is expected to carryout its duties through a multidisciplinary team. The watershed plans are prepared by the villagers with the technical and financial support from the government agencies.

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.

The principles of cost-sharing would be enforced based on the direct benefit to the households and their capacity to pay.

Participatory system based on traditional management system through village community will be promoted. The community based organization like forest protection committees, watershed development associations, etc. will plan and implement these schemes.

More reliance will be placed on re-generation and development of silvi-pastoral practices, rather than on conventional forestry. Thus, in the short run fodder and fuel will be available to the local community which will reduce pressure on reserve forest areas and areas under national parks.

Macro-Management and Natural Resource Management: schemes for natural resource management would be delinked from the Macro-Management Mode and would be operated as Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

It is necessary that a comprehensive soil survey is taken up in hand, and mapping of landmass in the State is completed in a time-bound period, so as to develop and utilize this vital resource for productive purposes.

Sustainable production of biomass and restoration of ecological balance through conservation of natural resources will be insured.

Coordination and convergence will be developed in all watershed development programs with the GOs and NGOs to establish linkages and avoid duplicity.

ANNUAL PLAN (2011-12)

The total proposed outlay for annual plan (2011-12) is ₹ 11945 lakh under the following schemes:

Externally Aided Project -

1. **Ongoing World Bank Aided Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Development Project (UDWDP):** An outlay of ₹ 10000.00 lakh of which about ₹ 6319 lakh will be reimbursable is proposed for 2011-12. Project activities will be implemented in all 468 Gram Panchayat (about 968 Revenue villages) of the project during the year 2011-12.
2. **State Sector-**
 - A. **Establishment of Watershed Management Directorate:** An outlay of ₹ 35.00 lakh is allocated for FY 2011-12.
 - B. A State Scheme proposed to cover the expenditure for the establishment and maintenance of the State Level Watershed Development and Monitoring Committee established by the State Government. An outlay of ₹ 22.00 lakh is proposed for FY 2011-12.
3. **Centrally Sponsored Schemes - Integrated Watershed Management Programmes :** It is expected that under this programme an amount of ₹ 17037.00 lakh of central share will be allotted to the state government to implement the Integrated Watershed Management Programmes. The corresponding State share of ₹ 1888.00 lakh is proposed under the Annual Plan 2010-2011.

1.3 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

INTRODUCTION

The state of Uttarakhand has a huge population of livestock as compared to its area. With present livestock population of more than 49.43 lakh, the Animal husbandry and Vety Services are a matter of great importance for the state govt.

As agriculture is inadequate to cope with the requirement of livelihood of all the rural inhabitants of the State, the animal husbandry plays a significant role in the upliftment of rural economy. The GDP of Animal Husbandry Sector is ₹1662 crore (6.05%) in 2008-09. Although the department has given priority for cross breeding work but still 85 % of cattle in the state is non descript. The department is putting efforts to strengthen the breeding programme by strengthening the existing semen processing centre, intensification of A.I. work and by procurement of pedigree bulls and distributing them to Gram sabhas as the livestock owners in the state have low risk bearing capacity and poor financial status. Gosthi's and treatment camps are proposed in every Nyaya panchayat of the state, this will help in acquainting the farmers with latest scientific Animal Husbandry practices.

LIVESTOCK POPULATION OF UTTRAKHAND

As per Livestock census of 2007, the livestock and poultry population are 53.98 lakh and 26.02 lakh respectively. The detail information are given below :-

Sl.no.	Item	Census 2003 (in lakh no.)	Provisional Census 2007 (in lakh no.)
1	Cattle	21.88	22.35
2	Buffaloe	12.28	12.20
3	Sheep	2.96	2.90
4	Goat	11.58	13.35
5	Horse/Ponies	0.17	0.16
6	Pig	0.33	0.20
7	Other	0.23	0.25
	Total	49.43	51.41
	Total poultry	19.84	26.02

OBJECTIVE

The main objective of the programmes run by the animal husbandry department is to boost up livestock production in the state through improved genetic, potential, animal health services and nutrition, strengthening livestock sector management and to increase production, processing and marketing of selected products which offers scope for value addition, self employment and income generating opportunities for the poor rurals.

Through various Animal Husbandry Development programmes efforts are on to increase the production of milk, meat, egg, wool and other animal by product through disease control and ensuring healthy state of animals through qualitative and quantitative

improvement in production potential and elimination of non descript population,so as to reduce pressure on land, forest and encourage livestock occupation of people provide subsidiary occupation to small/marginal farmers, landless agricultural laboures and weaker section of society and employment opportunities to unemployed youth.

Production levels of Livestock Products:

The achievement in different products during the 10th Plan and the first 3 year of the 11th Plan are summarised in the following table :-

Item	Production				
	2001-02	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Estimates)
0	1	2	3	4	5
Milk ('000MT.)	1066	1213	1221	1366	1377
Egg (in lakh No.)	894	1889	1911	2540	2536
Wool ('000 Kg.)	426	355	360	343	353
Meat (Lakh Kg)	78	73	78	92	99

It is evident from the above that the targetted levels for the 11th Plan have already been achieved except in wool. Hence higher targets of 14 lakh MT Milk production, 2700 lakh eggs, 3.50 lakh kg. of wool and 78 lakh kg. meat production have been fixed against the originally set 11th FYP targets of 12.45 MT, 1925 lakh, 3.80 lakh, and 85 lakh respectively.

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION FOR ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROGRAMME

During 10th five year plan period Rs. 3830.51 lakh outlay was fixed against which Rs. 4447.93 lakh were spent. For 11th five year plan **Rs. 14422.28** lakh are proposed out of which **Rs. 2930.91** lakh is approved for 2010-11. For the annual plan 2011-12 a total outlay of ₹ 3521.71 lakh is proposed. The schemewise detail is as under:-

1- DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION:-

Animal Welfare & Gau- Sewa-

Under this scheme at present Uttarakhand Animal Welfare Board is working and a Gau Sewa Aayog has also been established; to meet out the expenses of the Board/Aayog ₹ 53.38 lakhs is proposed for year 2011-12. (Uttarakhand Animal Welfare Board ₹ 32.41 lakhs. & Gau Sewa Aayog ₹ 20.97 lakh

Strengthening of Animal Husbandry Directorate-

A seperate Directorate of AH has been established. For its furniture, fixture, computers and the other necessary machinery & equipment an amount of ₹ 150 lakh in required.

2- ANIMAL HEALTH AND DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME

Purchase of Medicine, Vaccine and Organization of Camps for Animal Treatment-

Under this programme ₹ 181.49 Lakhs is proposed for the year 2011-12 and the following activities will be taken up in this scheme.

- i. To facilitate the prophylactic and therapeutic measures for animals a scheme named "Additional facilities to veterinary hospitals and S.M.C's is presently running for purchase of medicines and equipment, a sum of Rs. 86.56 lakh is proposed in 2011-12.
- ii. Liver fluke is one of the dreaded diseases prevalent abundantly in the valley areas of the Uttarakhand state causing heavy losses in cattle. It also effect milk production and loss of animals, viability in drought bullocks, and increases sterility in milch cattle and ultimately the animals die. To eradicate this disease from these areas periodical drenching against the parasitic infestation would be done. For this purpose ₹ 55.68 lakh outlay is proposed in 2011-12.
- iii. Uttarakhand state has no biological product unit. So for proper vaccination of different deadly disease in livestock and poultry like H S Merck's etc. An outlay of ₹ 8.88 lakh is proposed in 2011-12 for purchase of vaccines.
- iv. Infertility is caused due to under developed reproductive organs and mineral deficiency in the milch cattle, causing a great difficulty to the breeders. To get rid of this infertility problem substantial amount of money is required. Present available resources are insufficient to cope with the problem. Due to infertility many of milch cattle becomes useless for the breeders and causes burden. Mineral deficiency is a major cause of infertility in hilly areas of the state due to the leaching of top soil by rains. To combat this problem it is proposed to procure or prepare area specific mineral mixture for the animal of the state for which a sum of ₹ 17.50 lakh is proposed in 2011-12.
- v. To ensure proper treatment, & vaccination, a scheme is being implemented since 10th Five Year Plan period in milk routes of Dairy department. A.I. Vaccination and other veterinary services at the door step of the breeders are being made available. Under this program ₹ 12.87 lakh is being proposed for the year 2011-12.

Establishment of Veterinary Hospitals & Stock Men Centre:-

Under this scheme ₹ 306.90 lakhs is being proposed for 23 Vety. Hospital & 40 Stockmen Center for salary & other essential is proposed for 2011-12.

Construction Work under District Sector:-

Many Vety Hospitals and S.M.C's and other institutes are working in private buildings, so it is proposed that some institutions will be established in govt. buildings, for this purpose ₹509.29 lakh is being allocated for 2011-12.

Various training programme:-

Under this programme for various technical training are given to the employee, ₹ 00.00 Lakhs is proposed as token money for the year 2011-12 .

Surgical facilities in Veterinary Hospitals:-

To strengthen the surgical facilities, with the diagnostic approach at the various hospitals of Distt Udam Singh Nagar, Champavat, Pithoragarh, Dehradun & Haridwar, in the first phase an outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakhs is being proposed for financial year 2010-11.

Atal Aadarsh Gram Yojana

This scheme has been launched at the initiation of the Hon'ble Chief Minister under which Livestock Extension Centres are to be established in the remaining Nyaya Panchayats of the State. So far out of 670 NPs only NPs have been covered. Since it is a time bound scheme an amount of ₹ 146.89 lakh is required for the year 2011-12.

3- CATTLE AND BUFFALOE DEVELOPMENT

Strengthening of A.I. Program:-

Deep frozen semen technology is to be extended to village level. This programme entirely will be operated through Uttrakhand Livestock Development Board under Uttrakhand cattle and buffaloe breeding project. Under this programme a sum of ₹ 1.22 lakh is proposed for 2011-12.

Uttarakhand livestock Development Board:-

Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board has been constituted in the state which is responsible for the implementation of the cattle and buffalo breeding program in the State. The expenditure of Chairman of the Board (Like Honorarium, POL, T.A. etc.) is being met out for which total outlay of ₹ 2.50 lakhs is being allocated for 2011-12.

Awarding A.I. Cross-bred heifer

To encourage Artificial breeding programme a scheme for awarding crossbreed heifer borne of A.I., a sum of ₹ 30.79 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12. In this scheme every participant heifer's owner is given a compact Feed block and in each at Nyay Panchayat 3 best adjusted heifers will be awarded from block level respectively.

Estt. of Dairy unit for practical training to LEO's trainees & other trainees at Pashulok farm:-

One L.E.O. training centre is working at Pashulok in Dehradun district where two year departmental training is being given to the L.E.O. trainees in primary health care and services. At present the construction work is near completion. To expedite remaining necessary works a sum of ₹ 6.40 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12 in this component.

4- SHEEP AND WOOL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Mass drenching in sheep :-

Mass drenching for de-worming of sheep and goats is being done on migratory routes of the flocks. For eradication of ecto - parasites dipping treatment is also being provided after shearing of the sheep in govt. farms and private breeders end. Under this programme about five lakhs sheep will be benefited for which ₹ 10.50 lakh is proposed in the district sector for 2011-12.

Distribution of Buck Bulls:-

Under this programme graded buck bull will be purchased from out of state & will be distributed to goat owner for cross breeding purpose.

So that the production level of goats get increased & the goat owner get more profit . For this purpose ₹ 6.45 lakh is being proposed for the year 2011-12.

Uttarakhand Sheep & Wool Development Board:-

Sheep development programme is being implemented by Uttarakhand Sheep & Wool Development Board. To meet out the expenditure of the Board a sum of ₹ 19.00 lakh is being proposed for year 2011-12.

5- OTHER LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Animal Contagious Disease-

Due to outbreaks of deadly contagious diseases, the farmers lose their cattles. To control such outbreaks and recover the farmers from such disasters vaccinations are carried out. To purchase vaccines for this purpose ₹ 25.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.

Establishment of Gau-sadan (shelter House)

Often it is seen that many unuseful milch cattle are left stray causing the disturbance to traffic in urban areas resulting in and damage crops in rural areas and face cruelty the accidents. So it is proposed that Gau-sadan (Shelter House) may be established in the state through NGO's who are serving for welfare of animal. For this purpose ₹ 15.00 lakhs is being proposed for year 2011-12.

Establishment of Gau-Vigyan Sansthan-

To utilize GAU MUTRA (Cow-urine) as medicine and conduct research in the relative field for mankind, a Gau Vigyan Prodyogiky Sansthan was sanctioned in financial year 2007-08 . A sum of ₹ 700.00 lakh was made available for establishment of the aforesaid Sansthan. On the direction of G.O.U. it is proposed that the sansthan will be implemented under P.P.P. mode. For the infrastructural development a token outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.

6- FEED AND FODDER DEVELOPMENT

Strengthening of Fodder Development Program:-

The whole animal husbandry programme fails when dearth of green fodder is felt in the hill areas. The small and marginal breeders show their inability to purchase fodder seeds from the market as the seeds are costly and breeders can not afford to purchase them.

There is a proposal to develop perennial fodder grass nurseries in an area of 475 hectare @ Rs. 0.45 lakhs per hectare in five year. Along with it is proposed to distribute mini-kits of Barseem, Oats, Maize and Lobia fodder seeds among the breeders on 50% subsidy basis so that they can get green fodder throughout the year and particularly in dry season and get desired milk production. For this programme an outlay of ₹ 14.39 lakh is being proposed for year 2011-12.

Block wise Est. Of Fodder Bank (Store)

It is proposed that Block wise Fodder Bank (Store) and distribution points will be established in the state to sort out the fodder scarcity. These fodder banks will store compact feed blocks and distribute it during scarcity 66 such banks are already established and 29 are in the process. In the second phase this facility will be extended to the Nyaya Panchayat level. For this purpose ₹ 377.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2011-12.

Construction Work under State Sector:-

Under this programme Rs. 250.00 lakh is proposed for year 2011-12 and the following programme will be conducted in this scheme/program.

Many offices including the Directorate of the department are working in private/ rental buildings. Therefore to establish the offices in proper manner & to facilitate their employee Govt. residential facility, financial provision is being proposed for on going as well as new works.

7- Schedule Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)-

From the financial year 2005-06 the SCSP is being implemented in different mode. A separate Grant has been sanctioned by the Govt. for SCSP under which ₹ 245.07 lakhs is proposed for the year 2011-12 to carry out various schemes in the SC populated areas of the State.

8- Tribal sub plan (TSP) -

As Stated in SCSP on the similar pattern Rs.402.50 lakh is proposed for the 11th Five Year Plan and ₹ 109.11 lakh is proposed under TSP 2011-12 for various schemes to be implemented in tribal areas.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

(1) Uttrakhand Poultry Development Extension & Marketing (80% CSS)-

For this programme Rs. 0.01 Lakh is being proposed as token money in 2011-12 as state share only.

(2) Rinder Pest Eradication programme (100% CSS)-

As Uttarakhand is geographically adjoining to Tibet and Nepal, therefore migration of animals through border areas may bring various infections and contagious diseases with them like. R.P. and R.P. like diseases. For this programme total Rs. 50.00 lakh in 11th Five Year Plan and Rs.10.00 lakh is proposed in 2011-12 as central share.

(3) Establishment of Statistical cell (50 % CSS)

Integrated sample survey of the production of major livestock products and data processing and monitoring of the programme is necessary for quality work. This scheme was started in the year 2004-05 with 50% central share basis. Under this programme Rs. 90.00 lakh is proposed for 11th Five Year Plan and Rs. 39.96 lakh is allocated in 2011-12 as state share only.

(4) Assistance to state for control of animal diseases (ASCAD) (75 % CSS)

This scheme is being implemented by Govt. of India on 75% centrally sponsored 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 for which Rs 325.00 lakh is proposed for the 11th Five Year Plan and Rs. 50.00 lakh is allocated in financial year 2011-12 as state share only.

(5) Establishment of Veterinary Council (50 % C.S.S.)-

Under Vety Council Rs. 40.00 lakh is proposed for the 11th Five Year Plan and ₹. 15.06 Lakh is proposed in 2011-12 as state share only.

(6) Cattle census (100% C.S.S.) –

This programme is 100% C.S.S., under which Livestock census is held in every five year. To meet the balance expenses of 18th Cattle Census Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed for 2011-12 as central share only.

(7) Fodder Grass & Fodder grass reserve (100% C.S.S.) –

Under Fodder Grass & Grass Reserve Scheme Rs. 2.89 lakh is proposed for 2011-12 as central share.

(8) R.K.V.Y (100% CSS)- .

Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna is 100% C.S.S., under which a sum of Rs. 400.00 lakh is proposed for 2011-12 central share.

1.4 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION:-

Dairying is one of the most effective means of subsidiary occupation for the rural farming families as a viable supplement of agriculture. Due to limitations of industrial activity in hills dairy farming offers great opportunity of employment and income generation. Keeping this in view the state has given priority to this sector.

Since there has been no industrial growth in hill region of Uttarakhand due to adverse geographical conditions, dairy farming offers a great scope of employment and income generation to the rural people. Keeping this in view the state govt. has given priority to dairy sector in its developmental plans.

Dairy development activities in the State are running on co-operative basis, following the three-tire system of ANAND PATTERN. Dairy Development Department is responsible for registration, project planning, financial sanctions, monitoring and proper utilization of funds through dairy co-operatives of the state. Department also encourages good quality livestock backed with adequate health cover and insurance, various training programs, credit for 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.

STATUS & ACHIEVEMENT OF 10TH FIVE YEAR PLAN-

The following figures show the achievements of various physical parameters as out-come in implementation of various dairy development activities in Uttarakhand up to the 10th Five Year Plan.

1. Districts covered	13
2. Organization of district milk unions	11
3. Organization of Village Dairy Cooperatives (VDC's)	3011
4. Functional VDC's	1944
5. Milk producer members registered under VDC's(No.)	119164
6. No. of Dairy Plants	09
7. No. of Milk Chilling Centers	11
8. Total Milk processing capacity (LPD)	2.05
9. Total milk chilling capacity (LPD)	0.71
10. Average daily milk procurement (LPD)	1.24
11. Average daily liquid milk sale (LPD)	1.20
12. Sale of Cattle Feed (in MT.)	39728

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

Beside above, 49 milk rooms & 11 bhusa godowns have been constructed in rural areas to store and supply Bhusa to the 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 shortage and curdling 64 bulk milk coolers have been established.

Under veterinary health care, 2.98 lakh deworming, 3.27 lakh vaccination, 3.67 lakhs first aid and 0.28 lakh emergency services were provided through trained veterinary Doctors/First Aid workers in dairy co-operative societies. Emphasis was given in 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 efforts in this direction are required.

ANNUAL PLAN 2011-12

(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.
4. Ensure availability of balance cattle feed, green/dry fodder and feed supplement at society level.
5. Strengthening of milk and milk products marketing network.
6. Automation and networking of dairy plants.

(2) STRATEGY:

1. Major emphasis shall be given in strengthening the existing village dairy co-operative instead of organizing new ones.
2. Re-organization of the district milk unions and professionalisation of staff working in various disciplines.
3. Training & orientation of the milk producers.
4. Induct technically qualified and professionally trained staff in sensitive divisions, training and orientation to all the staff working in milk procurement, processing and marketing disciplines.
5. Networking in between milk Unions, Federation and Department, for better planning, monitoring and coordination.
6. Extension of credit facilities to purchase milch animals.
7. Marketing of cattle feed and bhusa shall be encouraged in hilly areas.
8. Maximizing the use of the existing facilities of Animal Husbandry, BAIF, ULDB, and Non-Governmental organization (NGO's) universities and institution of excellence of proven institutions.

9. Strengthening of marketing infrastructure, to increase the market share. To compete the private traders Ag mark & I.S.O. certification shall be obtained.

***ONGOING SCHEMES**

A. STATE SECTOR:-

1. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES-

Beside strengthening the milk unions, the expenditure occurred by milk unions in milk transportation and supervision shall be compensated for some period till the milk unions become financially self sustaining.

Under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 1853.65 lakhs is required for project period out of which ₹ 395.47 lakh is allocated for the year 2011-12.

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 co-operative society to dairy plant is very high. It is necessary to compensate transportation expenses of all milk unions except Udham Singh Nagar and Nainital which have become financially self sufficient. Under this scheme an outlay of ₹ 137.40 is being proposed.

1.2 MANAGERIAL SUBSIDY:-

Most of the milk unions situated in hilly region are financially weak; they can't afford to depute necessary work force. To over come this situation, it is decided to subsidize management cost born by such milk unions in supervision of VDC's. in the following manner :-

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.

An outlay of ₹ 244.10 lakh is being proposed for the year 2011-12

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 Plants is proposed. Under this head an outlay of Rs. 219.47 lakh is being proposed for the Year 2011-12.

2. 04-MAHILA DAIRY VIKAS YOJNA:-

Besides STEP, State Govt. is also funding Mahila Dairy Vikas Yojna with the motive of socio-economic upliftment of rural women. This scheme was started in the IXth five year plan. Now it is proposed to continue this scheme in XIth five year plan with following programs.

2.1 ORGANIZATION OF VILLAGE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY-

Under this head, organization and re-organization of women milk co-operative societies is taken up. These women dairy co-operatives shall be managed and supervised by women only. Financial assistance shall be provided as per Scheme norms. It is proposed to organize 26 women dairy co-operatives in the year 2010-11 for which an outlay ₹ 14.84 lakh is proposed.

2.2 SUPERVISION, MONITORING AND ADMINISTRATION:-

For supervision and monitoring of the project, staff has been appointed at different levels. Financial assistance received under STEP is very limited. To compensate the expenditure incurred in supervision and monitoring of the program, state govt. have started funding since VIIIth five year plan. An outlay of ₹ 167.65 lakh is proposed for 2011-12.

2.3 . PROPULSION:-

To run the program's efficiently the expenditure incurred on the propulsion of districts and head quarter level office vehicles, training vans and office automation, an outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.

2.4 EXTENSION & TRAINING PROGRAMME-

Various training programs; like training for women secretary, women members, women management committee members, feed & fodder development, farmers induction programs, clean milk production, animal husbandry practices etc. shall be organized.

Under this scheme an outlay of ₹ 7.44 lakh is being proposed for the Year 2011-12.

2.5 OVER RIDING COST-

For activities like automation, MIS, stationary and audit job etc. an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2011-12.

3. ESTABLISHMENT OF DAIRY CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE-

It was decided to establish a co-operative dairy training institute in Uttarakhand in the year 2006-07. To establish this training institute, place and land have been finalized in Villege-MANJHERA 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. Besides providing training to farmers and employees of Uttarakhand, it is proposed to organize training programs for other hilly state of India. Accordingly an outlay of ₹ 83.04 lakh has been allocated for this scheme in 2011-12.

4. STRENGTHENING OF DAIRY PLANT (FOR NAINITAL DISTT.):-

For the purpose of strengthening of dairy plant of Lalkuan (Distt.-Nainital), ₹ 62.20 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12. Under this project, of extension of Lalkuan Dairy to one lakh liters. per day and extension of plant & Machineries is proposed.

5. ESTABLISHMENT OF LABORATORY FOR TESTING OF ADULTRATION OF MILK & MILK PRODUCTS:-

This a new scheme, has been proposed for testing of adulteration of milk & various milk products. Under this scheme, establishment of laboratory is proposed in urban areas of all 13 districts in Uttarakhand for which an outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakhs is being proposed for the year 2011-12

DISTRICT SECTOR -

***CONTINUING SCHEME:-**

The following scheme is proposed to be continued and extended under the district sector, for the year 2010-11.

1. STRENGTHENING OF MILK COOPERATIVE IN RURAL AREA:-

1.1 ORGANIZATION OF VILLAGE LEVEL DAIRY COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES-

Under this scheme, beside providing working capital and management grant, various infrastructure facilities like- furniture, milk cane, synthetic milk testing kit and milk testing equipment shall be provided to village cooperative societies.

To improve and encourage cattle wealth and milk production, various inputs like- veterinary health care services, supply of balanced cattle feed & feed supplement, organization 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 testers shall be provided under this scheme.

Milk co-operative society shall be supported by provided head load subsidy, working capital & revolving fund for purchase of Bhusa. Besides this various training programs are proposed to be organized under this scheme.

An outlay of ₹ 426.84 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12 under this scheme.

CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES:-

1. SOCIETY ORGANIZATION AND RE-ORGANIZATION IN THE STATE (UNDER N.A.D.P., GOVT. OF INDIA):-

Villages in Uttarakhand are scattered and population density is quite low which increases milk procurement, transportation and distribution cost. Most of the milk unions of the state are unable to perform efficiently due to high milk procurement and marketing cost. Out of organized societies in various districts of the state, about 1/3 societies are not

functional due to various managerial problems faced by milk unions. In this project, a plan for organization/re-organization or revival of 1,031 primary milk societies in the state has been proposed. This project is 100% central sponsored scheme.

District-wise break up of the expenditure is as below:-

S. N.	components	No of defunct societies	Unit Cost (Rs.)	TOTAL financial requirement (Rs.)
1.	Training of man power	1031	6,500	6,701,500.00
2.	Replakement of collection equipments	1031	20,000	20,620,000.00
3.	Chemical & Reagents for milk testing	1031	2,000	2,062,000.00
4.	Revolving fund for timely payment against cost of milk	1031	25,000	25,775,000.00
	TOTAL	1031	53,500	55,158,500.00

2. MAHILA DAIRY VIKAS YOJANA (90:10 CSS):-

Under STEP programme of the Ministry of Women & Child Development, GOI, Mahila Dairy Yojana is getting funds for the socio-economic upliftment of women through milk cooperative societies in the state. Hence an outlay of ₹ 45.72 lakh is proposed as state share (10%) in 2011-12

1.5 FISHERIES

1. INTRODUCTION :

Fisheries resources of Uttarakhand are comprised 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 fishes like minor carps, trout, asaila and mahseer. Available area of natural lakes in Uttarakhand is above 297 ha. The area under ponds in plain region of State is about 1000 ha. Apart from this Udham Singh Nagar is also blessed with seven man made medium sized reservoirs encompassing an area of about 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 where as the plain area of Udham Singh nagar, Haridwar and Dehradun districts is suitable for culture operations of Indian major carps (catla, rohu and mrigal) as well as exotic carps (silver carp, grass carp and common carp). Mahseer and asaila are indigenous important food fishes of cold water. Besides, two exotic fishes of commercial importance viz. trout and mirror carp, can also be propagated, reared and developed in hill region of Uttarakhand. Trout (Brown and Rainbow) can be bred and reared and finally stocked in streams where the water temperature remains comparatively low and climate is quite cold.

2. 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 conducted.
- 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.
- Provisions of availability of techniques of fish breeding, seed production and culture to fish farmers.
- Creation of infrastructure facilities for fish marketing.
- Implementation of schemes like training and extension, fisherman welfare programme and strengthening of data base and information networking in Uttarakhand with central assistance.
- Establishment of state level laboratory for water quality and fish health investigation.
- Strengthening of electronic and print material for popularization of fisheries and aquaculture.

Annual Plan 2010-11

Centrally Sponsored Schemes :-

1. FISH FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY. (75 % CSS) :-

This scheme is centrally aided on the basis of 75 : 25 central and state shares. For fishery development by improvement and construction of ponds in plain areas subsidy is provided by the government to the fish farmers through Fish Farmers Development Agency. Under this scheme 20 ha in plain area is proposed to be developed in fisheries ponds during annual plan. Apart from this supply of quality fish seed to fish farmers is also done. An outlay of ₹ 4.50 lakh is proposed as state share in 2011-12.

2. DEVELOPMENT OF COLD WATER FISHERIES (75 % CSS) :-

This scheme is centrally assisted on the basis of 75 : 25 central and state shares. Under this scheme subsidy will be provided to the beneficiaries for the construction of running water fish culture units for which an outlay of ₹ 9.60 lakh is proposed as state share.

3. NATIONAL SCHEME OF WELFARE OF FISHERMEN PROGRAMME (50 % CSS) :-

This scheme is centrally aided with 50% central assistance. For providing drinking water and housing facilities, 30 houses and 3 tube wells will be constructed during 2011-12. Apart from this two thousand fisher folk/active fishermen will be insured under group insurance scheme through Fishcopfed. For this an outlay of Rs 8.25 lakh has been allocated for the year 2011-12.

4. FISHERIES TRAINING AND EXTENSION (80% CSS) :-

This scheme is centrally aided with 80% central assistance. The main objective of this scheme is to develop human resources, by imparting training of modern fish farming techniques to the fish farmers. For making farmers aware on various aspects of fisheries distribution of books and manual on fisheries and aquaculture will also be done. A training cum awareness centre is also being constructed. For these activities an outlay of ₹ 4.26 lakh is proposed as state share.

5. STRENGTHENING OF DATA BASE AND INFORMATION NETWORKING (100% CSS) :-

Strengthening of data base and information networking in fisheries sector in the State is an important aspect. This scheme is 100 % centrally aided.

6. ESTABLISHMENT OF LABORATORIES AT STATE LEVEL FOR WATER QUALITY AND FISH HEALTH INVESTIGATION :- (75 % CSS)

The scheme is centrally sponsored in which 25% share will be borne by the state Govt. Under the scheme, a well equipped lab is under construction for the assessment of water & soil quality and for the diagnosis of fish diseases . An outlay of ₹ 5.00 lakh is proposed to meet the state share.

B. 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 for rehabilitation of diminished stock in rivers and streams as well for stocking of the lakes and to supply fish seed to fish farmers. For the capacity enhancement renovation and modernization of existing farms is proposed. An outlay of ₹ 150.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2011-12.

2. STRENGTHENING OF FISHERIES DEPARTMENT :-

Construction of Directorate of Fisheries at State headquarter (residential and non-residential building) is under progress. Apart from this departmental office at distt. level need to be established in certain districts of the State and furnishing of the officess will also be done. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakh has been proposed for the year 2011-12 under this scheme.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF RESERVOIRS

The scheme is proposed under State sector will be launched in all the districts of Uttarakhand. The scheme is aimed to conserve and maintain the natural fish stock in all the natural water bodies i.e lakes, reservoirs and streams available in the State.

An outlay of ₹ 13.00 lakh is allocated for the year 2011-2012.

4. MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES RESOURCE AT FISH FARM :-

The scheme is launched for the management of all existing departmental farms and hatcheries of the State Department. For this fish feed, various types of nets, seed packaging material, oxygen cylinder and other necessary equipment/materials required for the sampling and harvesting of fish will be procured. The scheme aims to rise fish/fish seed produced from the existing farms that could be used for ranching in natural water bodies to maintain the fish stock. Other maintenance activities at the existing fish farms will also be covered under the scheme.

An outlay of Rs 10.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2010-2011.

5. 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. A token outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh is proposed to introduce this scheme.

6. TROUT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT :-

In 600 kms. of cold water streams / rivers of Uttarakhand famous game fish brown trout and ranbow trout are present and can be used for development of tourism. For the development of trout in the State activities such as trout production by fish farmers and establishment of new trout farming units are included under this scheme. For this, it is

proposed to establish a departmental trout farm, and two trout farming and processing unit in private sector. Subsidy will be provided at the rate 30% on construction and purchase of equipment for two trout units proposed under private sector. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakh has been proposed for this scheme in 2011-12.

7. FEED DEVELOPMENT SCHEME :-

This scheme is proposed under State sector. Under the scheme feed plant will be established to provide quality fish feed in required quantity for departmental fish farms and private farmers at reasonable cost. Feed mill at Bairangana (Chamoli) needs proper functioning. For smooth running of the feed mill necessary arrangement for electricity and raw material will be made. According an outlay of Rs. 10 lakh has been proposed in 2011-12.

8. RASTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA :-

Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana is 100% centrally aided. Under this programme strengthening of department and departmental fish farm for capacity enhancement will be done. Fund will be provided by the nodal department i.e. Agriculture.

1. TRIBAL SUB PLAN :-

Under this scheme ponds will be constructed in hill and plain area. Subsidy will be provided to the beneficiaries as per Govt. norms and training will be imparted to the fish farmers. Seminar and field trip will be conducted to make this section of society aware about fish farming and aquaculture. An outlay of Rs 30.00 lakh is proposed under TSP for the year 2011-12.

2. SPECIAL COMPONENT SUB PLAN :-

Under this scheme ponds will be renovated and constructed in hill and plain area. Subsidy will be provided to the beneficiaries as per norms and training will be imparted to the SC fish farmer. Seminars and field trips will also be conducted to make this section aware about fish farming. Inter state tours and seminars will also be conducted for the exposure of farmers. An outlay of Rs 105.00 lakh is proposed under SCSP for the year 2010-2011.

1.6 FOREST AND WILD LIFE

The geographical area of the state is 53483 sq. km. Out of this total geographical area; recorded area under forest is 34650.44 sq.km. constituting about 64.79% of the land area. However, the contribution of forestry has been reduced to meagerly 1.39 % of GSDP of the state as exploitation of forest resources has been strictly restricted for ecological-reasons.

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 maintaining environment, 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-

- (i) The hill forests
- (ii) The lower hill, Bhabar and Tarai forests

The Geographical and physical features and altitudinal variations have resulted in the formation of above two distinct floristic zones. In the Siwalik, Bhabar and Tarai tracts the main forest type is dry deciduous forest, Sal being the main species. Higher up in the Himalayan zone, the forests are mainly coniferous, Chir pine being the main species along with some Deodar and Fur forests. The Oaks and other broad-leaved species are interspersed with coniferous forests and occupy more favourable areas with better soil and moisture condition.

VISION:

- i. To conserve fragile ecosystems and endangered species of flora and fauna; protect forest land, natural forests and their biodiversity.
- ii. Optimize land use to meet the genuine requirements of forest dwellers and for philanthropic developmental requirements of the State as well as to create maximum opportunities for employment by forest based activities.

MISSION:

- (i) Afforestation and assisted natural regeneration.
- (ii) Rain water harvesting.
- (iii) Reducing run off.
- (iii) Amelioration of Global warming through local area treatment for protection of glaciers.

Strategy

The following long-term strategies are necessary in the direction of utilizing the full potential of the natural resource and fulfilling ambitions and expectations of the local people.

- (i) Himalayas are fragile eco-system, which needs special care for the maintenance of the environment and ecological stability by conserving the forest and increasing the forest cover by afforestation in the blank and degraded areas.

- (ii) To increase the productivity of the forest to meet the ever increasing demand of forest produce by use of genetically superior plants and clonal technology.
- (iii) To seek cooperation of the local people through Joint Forest Management and the local institutions viz. village forest committees, Forest Panchayats.
- (iv) To meet for demand of local people of fodder fuel wood and timber through afforestation and scientific management.
- (v) Conservation of bio diversity by providing best protection to the areas of national parks and sanctuaries and to minimize animal and human conflicts through eco development committees and compensating people for their loss of life and property.
- (vi) Special emphasis to those biodiversity rich areas which are outside the protected area network of the state.
- (vii) To provide self-employment through eco-tourism, composting of leaf litter, N.T.F.P. including a medicinal plants, Bamboo & Ringal, Jatropha (Bio-fuel species) and forest based cottage industries.
- (viii) To provide treatment for soil and water conservation in the catchments areas of the river valley projects Viz. Kalagarh, Tehri Dam etc. and reduce the silt discharge in the dam areas.
- (ix) To provide research back up for improving the forest crop and do proper planning of forest area in order the obtain sustainable yield from the forest.
- (x) To maintain the health of the river and other aquatic systems under the jurisdiction of forest department.

Approach:

The following action are being taken to fulfill the said objectives:

1. Integrated approach has been accepted in principle. Sub-catchments are first fully saturated before going to another area.
2. Prioritisation of sub-catchments has been done in river valley projects particularly to tackle most fragile ecosystems first.
3. Efforts are being made to improve the density of reserve forests by planting trees of economic and industrial importance. ANR(Assisted Natural Regeneration) for the species like Fir, Spruce, Oak and Sal will be given special emphasis .
4. Areas, which are degraded, unutilised and lying waste, are being brought under tree cover as quickly as possible.
5. Encouraging stall-feeding should control grazing. Emphasis is being laid on planting grass/shrubs and fodder species. Efforts should be made to reduce the number of stray cattle with the help of Animal Husbandry Department.
6. The afforestation targets must be realistic and adequate staff be sanctioned as per norms to carry out plantation as well as protection of existing forests.
7. Afforestation targets for areas outside reserve forests are fixed keeping in view the availability of land and should be brought under green cover in the least possible time.

8. Natural regeneration and seed sowing of suitable species is being encouraged over large vacant suitable areas by involving women folk.
9. People's participation in all Forestry works to be achieved through Joint Forest Management and constant dialogue with them. Villagers and NGOs will have to play a great role in this task.
10. Women Folk & School children would be involved more actively for plantation work.
11. To empower hill women and remove gender bias towards hill women.
12. Army, Schools and other institutions will be encouraged for greening the cantonment and city lands along rivers and blanks in the municipal limits.
13. To involve women in nursery activities
14. To involve Ex service man through Eco Task Force in plantation activities.

1. Main Achievements of 10th Five Year Plan:

1. AFFORESTATION-

On an average 26000 ha. area have been planted every year under various plantation schemes and 125 lakhs seedlings were distributed to farmers and different agencies.

2. ECO TOURISM-

- (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 a gap of 25 years.

3. MEDICINAL & AROMATIC PLANTS (MAPs)-

- (a) Uttaranchal has been declared a HERBAL STATE.
- (b) State Medicinal Plant Board has been constituted.
- (c) One Herbal Garden & 29 Nurseries have been established.
- (d) More than 59 lakhs Medicinal and Aromatic Plants have been raised in 473 nurseries (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 was signed in June, 2004 with a private entrepreneur regarding supply of *Jatropha curcas* seeds.
- (c) *Jatropha* raised over 9400 ha, and 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). Viewing the dominant role of women in hill economy Women Van Panchayats consisting of women member only were set up.
- (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 funded forestry and related activities are performed.
- (b) 38 FDAs have been already constituted in the State. Rs. 8853 lakhs have been sanctioned and Rs. 6477 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**.

ANNUAL PLAN 2011-12

The proposed schemes in the annual plan 2011-12 focus on Eco system services of State, environmental conservation, Soil & water conservation, forest protection, enhancing contribution of the forest based resources to the economy of the State, providing the basic needs of the people like fuel wood, fodder, small timber, bamboo etc. Peoples' participation is a major component of managerial strategy reflected in the schemes. To involve women in nursery activities and To involve Eco Task Force in plantation activities. The schemes will also enhance infrastructure required to attain these objectives. **Sushila Tiwari Forest Hospital Trust and Medical College" has been transferred to the Medical Education department.** Based on past performance and evaluation some schemes have been rationalized and clubbed.

Main schemes implementing during 2010-11

A- DISTRICT SECTOR

1. Forest Communication development scheme
2. Construction of Buildings

B- STATE SECTOR

1. Multipurpose Plantation, watershed management & soil erosion protection in Reserved & Civil Soyam Forest.
2. Afforestation in the Catchments of Tehri Dam.
3. Afforestation of bamboo species.
4. Employment oriented Plantation Yajona-TaxasBakata, Chura, Triphla, etc., (Protection from Fire)
5. Protection against fire
6. Short term Training of officer & employee of Forest Deptt. & van Panchayats.
7. Ex-gratia payment for loss caused to human life and property by wild animal
8. Research and Technology
9. Strengthening of Forest boundaries and Afforestation in areas vacated from Encroachment
10. Compensation/awards to workers died in encounters and exemplary performance.
11. Development of forest park & creation of High altitude Zoo van chetana Kendra
12. Ecotourism
13. Gujjar's Rehabilitation
14. Development of habitat of wild animals,
15. Establishment of IT cell and GIS Unit
16. Strengthening of vanpanchyat
17. Development of nurseries under woman component
18. Strengthening of forest roads.
19. Construction of residential and non-residential buildings of forest department..
20. Plantation through Eco Task Force
21. Assistance to Wild Life Board.

C- CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

The following centrally sponsored schemes/fundings are in operation in the state which will continue in 2011-12.

Name of Scheme	Funding Agency	Funding Pattern	Proposed Outlay 2011-12
Intensification of forest management (Integrated Forest Protection Scheme)	MoEF	Grant-90% State – 10%	Total proposed scheme size is Rs. 515.00 lakh out of which Rs. 65.00 lakh will be the State share
Project Tiger	MoEF	Grant– Nonrecurring 100% Recurring.- 50%	Total proposed scheme size is Rs. 720.00 lakh out of which Rs. 120.00 lakh will be the State share
Project Elephant	MoEF	Grant 100%	Proposed Central funding is Rs. 571.00 lakh

Integrated development of wildlife habitats (Development of National Parks & Sanctuaries)	MoEF	Grant 100%	-	Proposed Central funding is ₹ 453.00 lakhs
Establishment of Nanda-Devi Biosphere Reserve	MoEF	Grant 100%	-	Proposed Central funding is ₹ 100.00 lakhs
13 th Finance Commission	MOEF	Grant 100%		Proposed central funding ₹ 2568.00 lakh

PLAN OUT LAY:

SECTOR	11th Plan Agreed Outlay (2007-12)	Actual Achiev. Annual plan (2009-10)	Anticipated Achiev. Annual plan (2010-11)	Approved State Plan Outlay (2011-12)
1. Forestry & Wild life	180452.83	6204.88	8077.81	13200.00
2. Soil Conservation	21317.03	1500.29	3370.00	4790.00
3. Agri Research & Education	2342.49	261.75	300.00	510.00
TOTAL	204112.35	7966.92	11747.81	18500.00

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

Physical Achievements:

(in hectares)

Activity	Annual Plan Achievement (2009-10)	XIth Plan Proposal (2007-12)	Annual Plan Anticipated Achievement (2010-11)	Annual Plan 2011-12 Tentative Target
1	2	3	4	5
Plantation	20945	105135	9660 (up to Oct. 09)	20000

TRIBAL -SUB PLAN-

The proposed outlay of XIth plan is Rs. 852.68 lakh. The actual expenditure of annual plan 2009-10 is ₹ 33.30 lakh. The anticipated expenditure of annual plan 2010-11 is ₹ 270.00 lakh against outlay of 270.00 lakh. The proposed amount for annual plan 2011-12 is ₹ 270.00 lakh.

Proposed target of plantation for XIth plan is 1500 ha. & for 2011-12 is 300 ha.

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN-

The proposed outlay of XIth plan is ₹ 7000.00 lakh. The actual expenditure of annual plan 2009-10 is ₹ 159.67 lakh. The anticipated expenditure of annual plan 2010-11 is ₹ 1200.00 lakh. The proposed amount for annual plan 2011-12 is ₹ 1400 lakh.

Proposed target of plantation for XIth plan is 11850 ha. & for 2011-12 is 1600 ha. under Bamboo & allied activities.

LABOUR COMPONENT-

Approximately 21988 thousand mandays employment will be generated during 2011-12.

1.7 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (Pant Nagar University)

INTRODUCTION

After independence the development of rural sector was the primary concern of the nation. Agricultural education, research and extension for the upliftment of rural masses became a necessity. Thus, on November 17, 1960 the first Agriculture University of India, named as U.P. Agricultural University, came into existence. In 1972, it was renamed as Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar. The advent of this University resulted into genesis of Green Revolution in the country. Noble Laureate Dr. Norman E. Borlough, during his visit to Pantnagar on March 16, 1971 had remarked that: "*It is in the Tarai region under the influence and direction of Pantnagar University that the Green Revolution which had since spread over vast area of India, was born*". Based on contributions of this University to national and rural upliftment it has been conferred **Sardar Patel Best Agriculture University Award in 1997 and again in 2005 by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Government of India, New Delhi.**

It was on November 9, 2000 that the 27th state of India, Uttaranchal (now Uttarakhand) is created. The G.B. Pant University is the only agricultural university in the State. The University remains the principal vehicle of rural development of the state. The university strives to reorient itself to meet the new emerging challenges in an effective and meaningful manner and to undertake new programmes, specific to the complex farming production systems of Uttarakhand. The Pantnagar University is known for its potentials to meet research of the farming community, human resource development and education meets in location specific manner. Taking into account the strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities and threats, the **XIth Five Year Plan** of the University has been conceptualized for the sustained growth and development of need based programmes and infrastructure. In this plan the thrust is on (i) upgradation of existing units, their programmes and activities and (ii) initiating new programmes and units so as to meet the challenges of emerging new economic order is Global Agriculture. Now departments/units need to be started with additional resources and funds from the state government and the ICAR. This plan document reflects the preparedness of the University to fulfill the hopes of the people of Uttarakhand in particular and the nation in general.

VISION

Ensuring economic prosperity in farming sector through judicious application of science & technology towards livelihood security nutritional security, food security and food safety by the year 2025.

ACADEMIC PROGRAMME

The University is awarding 15 undergraduate, 70 Masters and 51 Ph.D programmes in different disciplines. In order to promote education among womenfolk, 20% seats are reserved for women. 30% students in Master's in Agricultural Engineering and 30% students in other undergraduate programmes come through national level entrance examinations conducted by Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Veterinary Council of India. The University has 31 research centres of which 13 are located the campus and 18 outside the campus, engaged in different activities.

RESEARCH PROJECT ONGOING

In the University 278 research projects with financial outlay of ₹ 45.90 crore are presently in operation. University has implemented a new project of Rs. 259.00 lakhs on " Organic Farming" funded by Government of Uttarakhand and another project on Seed Production in Agricultural Crop and Fisheries with a budget provision of Rs. 560.00 lakh financed by ICAR has been implemented.

EXTENSION EDUCATION

The University has a full-fledged Directorate of Extension Education to educate farmers on latest farmer's technical know how.

EXTENSION EDUCATION MANDATE

- ❖ Generate human resource skilled in information communication technologies
- ❖ Create mass awareness among agricultural stakeholders on latest technical know-how

It functions through the ATIC (Agricultural Technology Information Center) located at headquarters and 11 KVKs (Krishi Vigyan Kendra) spread over 11 districts of the state. The Directorate of Extension Education organizes various training programmes for farmers and youth in different areas of rural development. The Directorate of Extension coordinates all the extension activities of the University under the guidance of Extension Advisory Committee and grass root level Extension through KVK's. :

STATE AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT AND EXTENSION TRAINING INSTITUTE (SAMETI) was established in September 2005, headed by Director Extension Education with a object to support state agricultural extension programmes. Its key function provides capacity building, consultancy, organization of need based training programmes, development of modules on management, communication, etc. as a sequel to feed back from training programmes.

AGRICULTURE TRAINING MANAGEMENT AGENCY (ATMA) - Programme is being implemented in 13 district of the state (Masters key role of ATMA). It focuses on identification and quantification of research and extension gaps in agricultural sector in location specific manner, and convergence of resources of all line departments', SAUs', and other stakeholders to bridge these gaps

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF BIO-TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE AT PATWADANGAR (NAINITAL)

The State Vaccine Institute, Patwadangar, Nainital was transferred to the G.B.Pant University, Pantnagar by the Government of Uttarakhand on 23rd October 2005. The Government has desired that the Institute of Biotechnology will undertake research and development and activities related to production of viral and bacterial vaccines for various diseases at a pilot scale to cater to the needs of the State of Uttarakhand . It is also expected that research in frontier areas of Biotechnology be conducted at the Institute .

To meet the desired expectations and to develop the Institute into Centre of Excellence in the field of Vaccine Research and Biotechnology, it is essential to develop infrastructure to meet the international standards with following objectives.

1. To generate trained and skilled manpower for industrial use, conduct training, research and develop biotechnology for patent claims.
2. To produce important cell cultured derived vaccines of available technologies for

fulfilling the need of state and other parts of country.

3. To develop molecular diagnostics for important animal, human and plant diseases.
4. To harness the potential of genetic engineering to introduce new gene(s) for value addition and molecular pharming of new pharmaceutically important biomolecules.
5. To characterize the available superior gene pools for added advantages of developing technologies and patenting of novel genes and promoters .
6. To identify, isolate and clone useful gene pools that confer resistance to biotic stresses and enhancement of nutritional quality.
7. To provide authentic nursery for orcharding and elite planting materials for temperate fruits, vegetables and crops through development of micropropagation technologies and their commercialization.

PROGRESS

- ❖ The University has hired M/s ERNST & YOUNG to provide the technical consultancy for technical tie up with leading vaccine developing firms, institutes in the country as well as abroad.
- ❖ The task for construction of institute buildings and infrastructure development at the institute as per the norms of international health organization has been assigned to EPIL, New Delhi for which a detailed Project Report has been provided by them.

2. Transformation of G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar into Institution of Excellence

The University in its existence of 46 years has played significant role in ushering green revolution in India, is known for its dynamism and excellence in agricultural education, research & extension . Hon'ble Smt. Sonia Gandhi ji, Chairperson, United Progressive Alliance and Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh ji expressed their appreciation for the University in a recently concluded congress chief ministers conclave (Nainital, October, 2006) and desired that the University should transform itself into a Hi-tech International Institution and assist India in ushering sustainable green revolution and make Indian Agriculture globally competitive through diversification and harnessing modern science and technologies. Consequently University has developed this proposal.

It is proposed that Pantnagar University should be upgraded so that it can harness full potential of cutting edge technologies including **Plant Biotechnology, Bioresources, Sustainability under Changing Climate, Health Food & Agri. Processing , Food Safety and Security, Agribusiness, Supply-Chain and Entrepreneurship and Information Technology** to bring purpose and precision in agriculture. Application of these technologies will permit designer's crop 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 advance research in **Natural Resources Management, Environment Management and Energy Management** . The research will bring in development of bio-resources, quality control and marketing backup. University Scientists have recently produced a quality plastic which can be used in highly sophisticated equipments.

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

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Rapid changes in socio-economics and agro- ecological conditions: international trade relations and policies, modifications/ revisions in curriculum suitable for changed situations, research and extensions are inevitable, Linkage among research scientists, extension education personnel, various line departments and the farmer needs to be strengthened. The need for establishment of training centers for trainers and officials of State Governments and business organizations should be given priority.

PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT

Uttarakhand is ecologically fragile region. Its natural resources , soil, water, forests, wild, life biodiversity have been severely effected by rising demands due to population growth of human as well as animals. Many wild life and plant species are endangered or become extinct. Development strategies have to be planned with proper concern to safeguard environment or with least possible effect to environment.

FUTURE THRUST AND STRATEGY

In its existence of forty-five years the University has grown into an institution of repute, and in the words of the Nobel Laureate Dr. Norman E. Borlough it is the “Harbinger of the Green Revolution in India”.

ANNUAL PLAN 2011-12

I. ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES

(a) College of Veterinary Science

11 posts of Asstt. Prof. have been sanctioned in 2004 for College of Veterinary Sciences under plan budget which is extended year to year. 9 post have been filled up so far. The expenses on salaries for the 11th Five year plan is estimated to be Rs. 165.00 lakhs and for annual plan 2010-11 is estimated at Rs.50.00 Lakh.

II. All India Coordinated Research Projects :

44 AICRP projects- 39 in main Campus, Pantnagar, 4 in Hill Campus, Ranichauri and 1 in College of Horticulture, Bharsar are being conducted. 371 posts of different categories have been sanctioned out of which 287 posts have been filled-up so far and the vacant posts are likely to be filled-up soon. 75% expenditure incurred on salaries and other operational charges is borne by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Dehli, and remaining 25 % by the State Govt.. The expenses on salaries and other operational charges for XIth Five year plan is estimated at Rs. 5694.00 Lakh, (ICAR share Rs. 4270.50 Lakh and State Govt. share Rs. 1423.50 Lakh). An outlay of Rs. 40.92 lakh has been approved in the annual plan 2010-11. An outlay of ₹ 550.00 lakh is proposed for 2011-12.

III. College of Horticulture at Bharsar Pauri Garhwal

The State Government has given it sanction for establishment of College of Horticulture at Bharsar in Distt. Pauri Garhwal in the year 1998-99 in order to provide Education to the students in Horticulture at Graduate and Post Graduate level and also to provide practical knowledge in Horticulture to the farmers. 100 posts of different categories have been sanctioned. 43 post have been filled up so far. A total outlay of ₹ 400.00 lakh has been proposed for the various expenditures of the college in 2011-12.

IV. Centre for Plants Genetic Resources-

Pantnagar Centre for Plants Genetic Resources project (PCPGR) was established at this University in December, 1999 with the financial support from World Bank/ Diversified Agriculture Support project of Uttaranchal. The project was an aim for import, collection conservation evaluation and utilization of elite germplasm in different crops. It has been estimated that ₹ 10.00 lakhs shall be needed to run the project during the year 2010-2011. Accordingly an outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been proposed in the annual plan 2011-12.

V. Civil Construction Works

An outlay of ₹ 1500.00 lakh is being proposed for construction of residential/Non residential building, renovation and maintenance of water supply electrical works.

VI. EQUIPMENT, MACHINERY AND AMC OF EQUIPMENT:

To strengthen the existing facilities a number of equipments and machinery for various colleges of the University are proposed to be purchased during 11th five year plan for smooth running of education, research and extension programme for which a sum of ₹ 300.00 lakhs will be required for purchase of equipments and ₹ 50.00 lakh for AMC of the equipment for annual plan 2011-12

VII. Transformation of the University into Hi-Tech International Institution

The transformation of University into a hi-tech institute of the international standard need some new equipments for which an outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh is proposed.

a. Instruments / equipments

VIII. Establishment Institute of Bio- Technology & Vaccine Production Unit at Patwadangar

- The State Vaccine Institute Patwadangar established in the year 1903 and the center was transferred to the G.B.Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar with a clear mandate to establish an Institute of Biotechnology and ensure the revival of vaccine production units as per international standards. An outlay of ₹ 200 lakh has been proposed for strengthening this Institute.

II. Human Resources Development for Staff/Student, Faculty within India/Abroad

The University has been collaborating and propose to collaborate with various Institutions of National and International repute particularly for Human Resource Development. Every year faculty members, executive officers, technical staff and students are nominated for providing, training and attending conferences.

In all a total outlay of ₹ 3600.00 lakh has been proposed for various schemes of the University in the Annual Plan 2011-12 from the State Sector.

1.8 CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

After the creation of the state of Uttarakhand cooperative activities have been redefined in the state. The Co-operative societies in the state are gradually picking up the momentum and are smoothly running their business in the liberalized era of the open market economy. The business portfolio of the societies has been widened. Now the co-operative societies besides doing traditional agriculture input business like short term and medium term loans, are also providing non agriculture loan to its 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 Thrift Groups have been enjoined with PACS. The weaker sub started of the society has been given privilege in various schemes run by the co-operative societies. The growth of the co-operative movement in the state is given under the following heads.

District Sector

(1) Credit and Banking Scheme –

Co-operative credit societies are providing agriculture credit, through District Co-operative Banks. Traditionally the PACS are distributing fertilizer, seeds and pesticides and consumable 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. 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 to develop habit of small savings and save their money in the safer hands. Thus the co-operative societies are gradually becoming single window point to cater the needs of the rural poor. An outlay of ₹ 370.52 lakh is proposed under this scheme.

(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 of their agriculture produce for the annual plan 2011-12 following targets have been proposed.

- Agriculture produced Rs. 985 lakh.
- Fertilizer distribution 160000 M.T.
- Seed Distribution 9880 Qtl.

An outlay of ₹ 172.70 lakh is proposed for 2011-12.

(3) Cooperative Consumer Scheme-

This scheme is initiated to protect the interest of the consumers so that the hoarders can not be able to make artificial scarcity of the consumer goods. The chain of Consumer societies in the states is providing high quality consumer goods continuously to its members. The consumer co-operatives are working as a balance force so as to control the price rise.

The proposed outlay for assistance to coop. marketing societies is ₹ 10.00 lakh.

STATE SECTOR

(1) Co-operative Education, Extension and Training -

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

The approved outlay for the education extension and training in the annual plan 2011-12 is **Rs 5.00 lakh**.

(2) State subsidy in the Hill areas under Supply and distribution scheme on transportation of fertilizers-

In the Hill areas the fertilizer collection and distribution centers are very far from the Railway head. Thus the additional cost of transportation is added and which causes variation in the rate of fertilizer from one sale point to another. Thus 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 as per prescribed rates.

The proposed outlay for the subsidy to PACS on transportation in the annual plan 2011-12 is **₹ 75.00 lakh**.

(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 the primary societies and to cultivate banking habit of rural people of the state. the state Govt. has sanctioned the Mini Bank guarantee to rise the confidence of the 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 .

The proposed outlay for the corpus funding in the annual plan 2011-12 is **Rs. 15.00 lakh**.

(4) Sahakarita Sahbhagita Yojna-

“Sahakarita Sahbhagita Yojna” was launched in the year 2005. The scheme aims at upliftment of Small and Marginal Farmers and BPL families by providing them loans for agriculture and allied activities at lower rate of interest. Short Term / Mid Term / Long Term Loans upto Rs. 50,000-00 will be provided @ 5% interest and loans upto Rs. 3,00,000-00 @ 5.5% interest . State Government will provide interest subsidy for the scheme @ 4%. Thus an outlay of ₹ 1293.68 lakh is proposed to meet present demand and past liabilities.

(5) Assistance to U.C.M.F. –

The division of Assets and Liabilities between the P.C.F.,(UP) and the UCMF has taken place. 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 and there by 287 employees have joined duty 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 lakh per month. It has been decided that the Govt. of Uttarakhand will bear the salary burden of these employees. For this a token outlay of ₹ 1.00 lakh is proposed in 2011-12.

(6) 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. An outlay of ₹ 25.00 Lakh is proposed in 2011-12.

(7) Assistance for implementation of Vaidyanthan Committee's recommendations-

Government of India has constituted a task force under the chairmanship of Prof. Vaidyanthan, on revival of the short-term co-operative credit structure. An MOU has been signed between GOI and the GOU under which the state government is expected to contribute approximately ₹ 1000.00 Lakh. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been proposed in the annual plan 2011-12.

(8) Assistance to U.C.F. for Headquarter Building construction-

It has been decided that U.C.F. should have its Headquarter at Dehardun as it is an Apex society. Presently its headquarter is in a small rented building. Therefore an outlay of ₹ 25.00 Lakh has been proposed in the year 2011-12 for this purpose.

(9) Assistance for formation of women Saving Group and for Training component -

It has been proposed for constituting women saving groups in schedule caste dominated areas. The women saving groups will be provided training on various skills and loan against their savings. For imparting training to such groups an outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh is proposed.

(10) Atal Adarsh Gram Yojna-

To provide Banking facilities through Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS), it has been decided to establish Mini Banks or Mini Bank Extension Counters at each Nayay Panchayat, under Atal Adarsh Gram Yojna. The proposed Mini Bank / Mini Bank Extension counter requires at least one employee to manage the work and a building on rent as well.

Therefore, to establish Mini Banks or Mini Bank Extension Counters an outlay of ₹ 567.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2011-12.

N.C.D.C. Scheme

Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP)

The scheme aims at development of Cooperative Societies in agricultural and allied sector through infrastructural development of Cooperative Societies like establishment of modern office and Banking facilities, setting up of consumer shops, construction of godowns and manpower development etc. This scheme of Cooperative has an integrated area based approach taking into account the local needs and resources.

Under this Scheme all kinds of Cooperative Societies are financially assisted through State Government by providing Margin Money and Loan.

This Scheme is being implemented in Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri, Pauri Garhwal, Nainital, Dehradun and Almora Districts. Implementation of ICDP is under consideration in other Districts also. An outlay proposed of ₹ 1150.00 lakh is approved for the year 2010-11.

S.C.S.P.

I-District sector-

1- Subsidy for the salary 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. Hence they need to be subsidised.

2- Subsidy to the schedule caste members for the purchase of shares - For providing facility to Schedule Castes to become the members of the Co-operative society 50 percent interest free loan and 50 percent loan grant is provided.

3-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.

4. Transport Subsidy to the PACS & LAMPS for consumer business –Those PACS/ LAMPS which have majority of the members as schedule Caste are given transport Subsidy.

5. Subsidy for repair and constriction of new godown in PACS-

It is observed that the business of the PACS is very small. It is required that to enhance the business portfolio of the PACS to renovate and construct new godown.

The total proposed outlay under SCSP is ₹ 349.00 lakh.

T.S.P

An outlay of ₹ 95.00 lakh is proposed to carry out various schemes under T.S.P. during 2011-12.

2. RURAL DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATI RAJ

INTRODUCTION

As about three-fourth of the Population of the State belong to rural area the rural development implies both economic improvement of the rural people as well as greater social transformation, which includes expansion of economic and social opportunities for all individuals and groups, reduction in disparities, and greater people's participation in decision-making. Increased participation of people in the rural development process, decentralisation of planning, better enforcement of land reforms and greater access to credit and inputs go a long way in providing the rural people with better prospects of economic development. In order to give a boost to rural development, the state government as well as the Central Govt. is working on a strategy, which comprises of generation of gainful and regular self employment opportunities through the NGOs, Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and the private sector, covering diversified land based and non-land based activities linked to local resources and skills, creation of durable assets for development and developing of forward and backward linkages. Thus broadly three types i.e. wage employment, self employment and infrastructure development are being vigorously implemented.

Although most of the poverty alleviation programmes are sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India, the state govt. is also contributing significantly to these schemes. Schemewise Proposal for the annual plan 2011-12 are as follows :-

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

2.1 Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):

According to the BPL census conducted in 2002 about 47.23% i.e. 624005 families were living below poverty line in the State. To provide quality life to the poor is the hallmark of SGSY, for which the programme had to be implemented in an innovative manner in order to bring people above the poverty line.

During the year 2011-12 it is proposed to link 1797 SHGs with the financial institutions for which ₹ 2190.00 lakh will be provided as subsidy component.

Outlay approved for SGSY for the year 2011-12 is ₹ 3082.53 lakh in which central share is ₹ 2264.00 lakh and state share is ₹ 818.53 lakh.

Special Projects under (Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana):

Gramin Shilp Emporium:

To encourage the marketing of rural craftsmen specially through SHGs this scheme is being implemented. So far 19 shilp kendras have been constructed against the 11th FYP target of 21.

Textile and Fashion Design Project:

This project is sanctioned for three districts i.e. Pauri, Tehri and Uttarkashi. The project period is of 3 Years. Training programme at Srinagar (Pauri), Kotdwar (Pauri), Kamand (Tehri) and Badethi (Uttarakashi) has been completed. Till date 202 beneficiary units have been established.

Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Cultivation Project:

Under this project 01 mother unit and three resource centres have been developed. 1112 beneficiaries have been selected for cultivation of M & A plants at their own field and cultivation of the same is going on. As of now 136 SHGs have been formed. 1026 vermi-compost pits have been constructed. Two Oil extraction Units, one of 01 quintal capacity and another one of 05 quintal capacity are established.

Lantana Project:

This project has been sanctioned for Almora and Nainital districts. The Lantana area survey work has been completed & 40 master trainers have been selected and trained. 30 SHGs have been formed. Techno management committee has also been formed.

Sericulture Project:

This project has been sanctioned for Nainital and U.S. Nagar districts and is being implemented through Central Silk Board Bangalore and the State. Under this project total 1111 swarojgaris are being benefited. Plantation work is under progress.

New Sanctioned Project

Computer Training Project:- The project was sanctioned in the financial year 2009-10 with a total cost of Rs. 408.01 lakh total target of 4000 rural BPL beneficiaries.

New Project

Livelihood Improvement through Marketing Support for Broiler Farmers of Uttarakhand:- The project is sanctioned in financial year 2009-10 with a cost of Rs. 843.591 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 73.08 lakh is proposed to match the State share.

2.2 National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme.

The main objective of this programme is strengthening the livelihood assurance to the rural poor and simultaneous 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. GoI provides 100% funds for unskilled labour wages, 75% of material component, semi and skilled labour wages and rest 25% is borne by the state Govt. Unemployment allowance, if paid, shall also be borne by the State Government. GoI also provides funds for the support staff engaged at Gram Panchayat level, while state govt. has to meet out the cost of the support staff at district and state level for the implementation and monitoring of the programme.

The erstwhile SGRY has been merged with this scheme.

Outlay approved for the year 2011-12 is ₹ 5000.00 lakh as state share of which ₹ 950.00 lakh is under SCSP and ₹ 200.00 lakh under TSP.

2.3 Indira Aawas Yojana (IAY)

IAY is being implemented as an independent scheme since 1985-86. 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. The wait list of houseless BPL families which is approved in the open meeting of gram sabhas is applicable upto next five years or next BPL census. GoI provide 75% funds and state provide 25%. State Govt. started New Credit Cum Subsidy Scheme to upgrade all *kachha* houses to *pucca* houses of

BPL families and shelterless rural families irrespective of their poverty level. State share outlay of ₹ 2093.62 lakh which include ₹ 397.79 lakh under SCSP and ₹ 83.75 lakh under TSP is proposed in annual plan 2011-12.

State share outlay approved for the year 2011-12 is ₹ 435.41 lakh.

2.4 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Although the programme is 100% centrally sponsored, 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.

Outlay proposed in state sector for the year 2010-11 is ₹ 12500.00 lakh which includes ₹ 2000.00 lakh for maintenance of roads and ₹ 3000.00 lakh to meet the cost excess. Physical targets for the year 2011-12 is construction of ₹ 1000 km. roads.

2.5 Bio-gas

This is a 100% centrally sponsored programme under which increased subsidy of ₹ 10,000 instead of earlier rate of ₹ 3500 per unit is admissible. Physical target of 400 units have been increased to 1000 by GoI for which an amount of ₹ 100 lakh will be required.

2.6 Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

DPAP is being implemented with the financial assistance of Land Resource Department of the Ministry of Rural Development, GoI. The sharing pattern between the Centre and State is based on 75:25 ratio. The works taken under this scheme include soil and water conservation, afforestation, pasture development and development of water resources. The scheme is being implemented in 30 Developments Blocks of the 7 districts.

Outlay approved for the year 2011-12 as state share is ₹ 493.65 lakh.

The total area targeted to be covered is 32664 ha.

2.7 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. The sharing pattern between the Centre and State in IWDP is based on 90:10 ratio. 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 IWDP "HARYALI" 2003 programme, in Uttarakhand 31 new projects have been sanctioned for the watershed work 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. Cost sharing of the projects is in 90:10 Central and State share ratio respectively.

Under this Scheme Govt. of India sanctioned 51 projects involving cost Rs. 18029.17 lakhs from 1999-2000 to June -2008 in all 13 Districts of Uttarakhand State so State Share need to be increased upto Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

The approved state share outlay is ₹ 153.63 lakh with physical targets of 26705 ha.

2.8 DRDA Administration Fund

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

Outlay approved for the year 2011-12 as the state share is ₹ 345.55 lakh. This increase has been necessitated due to pending arrears of the Sixth Pay Commission of the DRDA employees,

2.9 Utrakhand Institute of Rural Development (UIRD)

State Institute of Rural Development at the State level and Extension Training Centres (ETCs) in the field level for carrying out activities related to training of the RD personnel have been established in the State. An outlay of ₹ 345.55 lakh has been proposed for this in 2010-11.

Border Area Development Programme/ Border Area Dev. Authority (BADP/BADA)

Development of border areas is a part of the comprehensive approach to the large subject of Border Management. The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) started during the VII Plan with the twin objectives of balanced development of sensitive border areas in the Western region through adequate provision of infrastructure facilities and promotion of sense of security amongst the local population.

The programme covers 9 border blocks (Joshimath- Distt. Chamoli, Bhatwari-Distt. Utrakashi, Munsari, Dharchulha, Kanalichina and Monakot-Distt. Pithoragarh, Champwat and Lohaghat- Distt. Champwat, Khatima of U.S. Nager distt.) which are located along the international border. The aim is to transform the border areas by ensuring multifaceted development and to saturate them with all the essential infrastructure through convergence of schemes and participatory approach. State Govt. has decided to extend this programme to other blocks of the border districts as per status of 1960 under BADA from its own resources. Outlay proposed for the year 2011-12 is ₹ 2487.00 lakh in which ₹ 2437.00 lakh approved as centre share for Border Area Development Programme and Rs. 50.00 lakh as state share for Border Area Development Authority.

2.10 LIVELIHOODS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (IFAD)

2.10.1 Under Empowerment of community and their support organizations

19303 programmes (9808 trainings, 3843 workshops, 5421 technical assistance and 231 exposure tours) and 68 staff training programmes are planned to be organized in 2011-12.

The community will take lead role in programme management in this year.

2.10.2 Efforts for women's drudgery reduction

Demonstration of 964 improved agricultural tools was done during 2008-09. Likewise, demo of 1684 vermi pits was done, 943 pits were formed as a result of adoption. 1,68,000 tufts of nappier grass were planted in rainy season of 2008; villagers replicated these tufts and the number increased to 3,94,000. Demo of 107 light weight water pitchers was done, the community purchased 1848 pitchers on full cost. To reduce the wastage of fodder, demo of 250 cattle troughs was done and subsequently 326 troughs were constructed by villagers themselves.

With the financial assistance of 1 lakh \$ as grant from IFAD as LEADER project

wheat and mandua threshers will be demonstrated on business mode. For the sustainability of these threshers institutional strengthening will be done at village level. Five wheat and 30 mandua threshers will be demonstrated.

In the year 2011-12 efforts for women's drudgery reduction will continue on demonstration of Agri implements , Fodder Grass Plantation, Vermi Compost, Energy Saving Activities. For this 7754 programmes (3745 agri implement machine, 1874 fodder grass plantation, 1576 vermi compost, 459 energy saving activities and 100 inter/intra district visits) will be organised.

For the Financial Year 2011-12 the anticipated share of state Govt. will be ₹ 2761.08.90 lakh out of which SCP component will be ₹ 607.44 lakh and TSP component will be ₹ 55.22 lakh.

State Sector Programmes

1. 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.

Now from the year 2009-10, this amount has been enhanced to ₹ 200.00 lakh per MLA. Hence yearly allocation of ₹ 14200.00 lakh is required.

Accordingly plan outlay of ₹ 14200.00 lakh out of which SCSP component is ₹ 2696.00 lakh and TSP component is ₹ 568.00 lakh is being proposed.

2. Uttarakhand Self Employment Mission

Since the inception of SGSY (Centrally Sponsored Programme) 19465 SHGs have been formed out of which 15201 SHGs have qualified in the first grading, out of which 10170 SHGs have further qualified in the second grading and are eligible for financial assistance upto Rs. 1.25lakh per SHGs. GoI allocates financial assistance upto Rs. 1650.00 lakh annually which is not sufficient enough to provide timely required financial assistance to these SHGs. The dependency on GoI funds will take more than 7 years to benefit these SHGs. Hence under this programmed the outlay of the self-employment programme was enhanced to the tune of ₹ 931 lakhs for 2008-09 and ₹ 1400.00 lakhs for further three years. However, with the enhanced funding from the GoI from 2010-11 no extra funds are required.

3. Uttarakhand Sarvabhaum Rozgar Yojana

This scheme has been started by the state Govt. to provide more 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.

For the year 2011-12 the proposed outlay is ₹ 438.89 lakh in which ₹ 83.39 lakh is under SCP and ₹ 17.56 lakh is under TSP component.

For the year 2011-12 the proposed outlay is ₹ 438.89 lakh in which ₹ 83.39 lakh is under SCP and ₹ 17.56 lakh is under TSP component.

4. State Credit cum Subsidy Rural Housing Scheme

In order to cover all the shelter less Rural Families, the state Govt. has started a bankable State Credit Cum Subsidy Rural Housing Scheme for which loan assistance up to 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 approved outlay for the year 2011-12 is ₹ 330.00 lakh, out of which SCSP component is ₹ 62.70 lakh and TSP component is ₹ 13.20 lakh and the proposed target of house construction is 3000.

5. Revolving Funds for Business Development Services(B.D.S.)

In order to promote the craft & other products of the SHGs under SGSY, a chain of marketing outlets has been created under SGSY special projects (TTDC & Shilp Emporium Projects) for which a revolving fund has been created.

6. Grant to Rural Habitation

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.

7. Extension Training Centre

The State Govt. has expanded to 4 ETCs to 8 ETCs. The newly created ETCs have no residential / non residential buildings. Hence an outlay of ₹ 150.00 lakh is proposed.

Subsidy for Training of SHGs in ETC

Approved outlay for the year 2010-11 is ₹ 5.00 lakh. Accordingly ₹ 5.00 lakh is being proposed for 2011-12

8. Uttarakhand Rural Shelter Scheme

In this programme, B.P.L. families living in the houses constructed by using brick masonry and covered under straw /polythene sheet are targeted to be benefited. The replacement of roof by tin sheet/ asbestos sheet is proposed in this programme ₹ 10,000 subsidy 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.

9. Deen Dayal Uttrakhand Gramin Awas Yojana

Keeping in view the limited funds available under IAY scheme and excess demand by the shelterless BPL families for rural houses, the State Govt. initiated Deen Dayal Uttarakhand Gramin Awas Yojana to bridge up this huge gap. The beneficiaries under the scheme will be as per the guidelines of GoI but the total amount per rural house is ₹ 38,500/- for hill area districts and Rs. 35000/- for plain area districts. This programme will be implementing in all the 13 districts of Uttarakhand.

For 2011-12 total proposed outlay is ₹ 928.40 lakh out of which SCP and TSP component is ₹ 176.40 lakh and ₹ 37.14 lakh respectively.

10. Housing Insurance Scheme

Under this scheme houses constructed in and after year 2006-07 under Indira Awas Yojana/ Prime Minister Rural Housing Yojana/ Addl. Indira Awas Yojana/ State Credit Cum Subsidy Scheme are covered. Every house constructed under above scheme will be insured by Insurance Companies for which premium will be borne out by the State.

11. Nirbal Varg Awas Yojana :

This scheme was implemented by UP Rural Housing Development Board during the period 1988-89 to 1995-96 under which a loan of ₹ 2144.85 lakh was distributed by the Board in Uttarakhand further HUDCO loan amounting ₹ 2272.50 lakh was distributed in 1991 earthquake hit districts. However, a loan of ₹ 1446.31 lakh was balance and thus with interest a total of ₹ 1499.53 lakh is unpaid. The state has taken a decision to write off this loan. Hence for a one time settlement an amount of ₹ 1499.53 lakh is required.

12. Shilp Vikas Yojana:

This project aims of reducing the rural poverty by providing skill development training to 5000 local craftsmen of BPL families in latest technology and design development for which an outlay of ₹ 407.75 lakh is proposed.

13. BPL UID under 13th Finance Commission:

An amount of ₹ 720.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.

14. BPL Survey:

GoI has approved of ₹ 422.88 lakh for conducting BPL Survey for which first instalement has already been released. Hence outlay of ₹ 246.00 lakh is proposed.

District Sector Programmes

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. **An outlay of Rs. 1294.66 lakh is approved for the year 2011-12.**

2.1 PANCHAYATI RAJ

Plan proposal for 2010-11 of Panchayati Raj Department are as follows :

2.1.1 Training to the Panchayat Representatives- A provision of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been made for the training of Panchayat representatives in year 2010-11 from which 27422 out of 61021 newly elected representatives are to be trained. To continue for training 3 tier Panchayat representatives a sum of 50 lakh is being proposed in the year 2011-12.

2.1.2 Computer Training of Panchayat Representatives and Officials - The Eleventh Finance Commission has granted computerisation of the Directorate, District level and Block level offices. Now it is essential to impart the training to elected representatives and officials. There are 7541 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 Accountant/Account clerks, 17 officials of Directorate. Thus 10,894 personnels are to be trained under this computer training programme. Approximate expenditure will be ₹ 50. lakhs per year.

2.1.3 Infrastructure and Development of Blocks (Kshetra Nidhi)- A sum of Rs 23.75 Crores is provided every year to 95 Kshetra Panchayats of the State at the rate of 25 lakh to each Kshetra Panchayat to improve its infrastructure and development. In the year 2009-10 and 2010-11, ₹ 2375.00 lakh has been provisioned under this scheme. Now this has been enhanced ₹ 30.00 lakh per block. Hence a sum of ₹ 2850.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.

2.1.4 Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Bhawan- For Providing administrative and functional coherence, Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Ghar were sanctioned and constructed in 4566 Gram Panchayats during 2004-05 to 2006-07. A total of 79.28 crore was allotted till 2006-07 for this construction which has been utilized. In the same way ₹ 76.12 lakh ₹ were allotted in year 2008-09 for the construction of 44 Panchayat Bhawan. For the year 2010-11 an outlay of ₹ 230.09 lakh is approved to construct 133 G P Bhawans out of which SCSP and TSP component is ₹ 39.79 lakh and ₹ 17.30 lakh respectively.

2.1.5 Training of The Women Representatives in Three Tier Panchayats- At present, There are 33667 women representatives in three tier Panchayats in Uttarakhand. It is necessary to train the women to make them aware of current affairs and improve their capacity to hold the proper representation. Keeping it in view the Govt. has made a provision of ₹ 60.85 lakh in 2009-10 and ₹ 50.00 lakh in 2010-11 for the training of women representatives. To continue such training in the year 2010-11. An outlay of ₹ 50 lakhs is being proposed in the annual plan 2011-12.

2.1.6 Infrastructure Development of Gram Panchayat Offices-

Panchayat Bhawans in Gram Panchayats are being used as Gram Panchayat Offices. Strengthening the offices of Gram Panchayats is necessary by equipping them with essential furnitures & fixtures. To equip 7541 Gram Panchayats with ten chairs, one single bed (Rate 3000 ₹) and one Almirah, an amount of ₹ 4579.69 lakh is required.

2.1.7 Backward Region Grant Fund :-

This is a 100% centrally funded scheme and 3 districts viz, Tehri, Chamoli and Champawat are covered under it. No amount was released by GoI in 2010-11 so far because of non formation of District Plan Committees in the State which now have been constituted. Hence an outlay of ₹ 4485.00 lakh is being proposed in 2011-12.

3. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL

Irrigation is a vital input for agriculture development. Construction of new surface irrigation canal schemes and renovation/upgradation of existing canal schemes, construction of new tubewells and reconstruction of failed tubewells and flood protection works are the main activities covered under the State Irrigation. As the state is endowed with abundant running surface water resources, it is planned to harness optimally the potential of these water resources through Hydro Power Projects development.

ANNUAL PLAN 2011-12

(A) Ongoing Schemes

The provision for the balance cost of ongoing works amounting to ₹ 14702.00 lakh, which are scheduled to be completed in the financial year 2011-12 and new works is proposed for the following schemes :

(a) **Construction/Renovation of Canals** : Under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, ₹ 2700.00 lakh including SCSP & TSP has been approved for the execution of canal construction works, which are in progress from year 2009-10. 28 new scheme have been submitted or under the process for the submission to the Govt. of India for seeking its approval.

The renovation of existing canals system is also planned under the resource link including NABARD in the State Sector for which an amount of ₹ 3050 lakh is proposed.

(b) **Construction/Renovation of tubewells** : A provision of ₹ 1919.00 lakh has been made for the balance cost of the ongoing works of Tubewell construction under RIDF-XI to XV which are scheduled to be completed in the year 2011-12.

(c) **Construction/Renovation of Lift canals** : A provision of ₹ 225 lakh has been made under NABARD for the completion of ongoing schemes.

(d) **Construction of Flood Protection Schemes** : A provision of ₹ 1883 lakh including SCSP/TSP has been made in the State Sector for carrying out the works of ongoing flood protection schemes and ₹ 100 lakh as state share under centrally sponsored schemes.

(e) **R&D, Investigation & Planning** - For research, survey and investigations works of the potential schemes, an outlay of ₹ 200 lakh has been proposed for the year 2011-12.

(f) **Construction of residential & non residential buildings** - The residences made during the sixties for the officers and staff of Irrigation deptt. in Dehradun are in a dilapidated condition. It has been planned to reconstruct them on the latest design norms. After the creation of Uttarakhand, the office of the Chief Engineer & Head of the Department has been created, for which extended accomodation is required. In the present plan a provision of ₹ 150 lakh is required for this purpose.

(g) **Yamuna Board** - A provision of Rs. 60 lakh has to be made for the payment of the Uttarakhand Share (a member state of the UYRB) to the Upper Yamuna River Board for the Reserve Fund of UYRB (₹ 30 lakh) and Building fund (₹ 30 lakh)

- (h) **Repair, Renovation and Rehabilitation of Water Bodies** - The Govt. of India has launched a new schemes for the Repair, Renovation and Rehabilitation of Water Bodies with the 90% Central Assistance. The rest share of 10% will be borne by the State, for which an outlay of ₹ 200 lakh is proposed.
- (i) **Construction & Development of Reservoir** - An outlay of ₹ 500 lakh is proposed for the construction and development of new reservoirs. These reservoirs will make a positive impact on the recharging of water resources and simultaneously the water would be available for irrigation and other purposes during the non monsoon period.
- (j) **Bharat Nirman Yojana** - A provision for the construction of new canals under Bharat Nirman Programme amounting to ₹ 15000 lakh has been proposed under AIBP and for the flood protection works a provision of ₹ 500 lakh is made to meet the state share.

New Schemes

- (a) **River Front Development** - For development of the river banks of Rispana (Dehradun), Khoh-Sukhro (Kotdwar) and Gola, Nandhar and Fika in district Udham Singh Nagar an outlay of ₹ 100 lakh is being proposed.
- (b) **Scheduled Caste Sub Plan** - An outlay of ₹ 2015 lakh is proposed from the SCSP for construction/renovation of tubewells, canals and flood protection works in the annual plan 2011-12.
- (b) **Tribal Sub Plan** - An outlay of ₹ 964 lakh is being proposed for carrying out construction/renovation works of tubewells, canals and the flood protection works in tribal areas during the year 2011-12.

MINOR IRRIGATION

Minor Irrigation Department in Uttarakhand is engaged in construction of small / minor irrigation schemes. Such as Hydram, Gravity Gul, Storage Tank, Artesian Well and Boring Pump-set etc. under District Plan, State Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ Programs.

RASTRIYA KIRSHI VIKAS YOJNA:

Rastriya Kirshi Vikas Yojna has been started from financial year 2009-10. Under this scheme strengthening, reconstruction and maintenance of old minor irrigation schemes like Irrigation channels, Tanks and Hydrams is being under taken. 1252 schemes in different districts with an estimated cost of ₹ 1603.37 lakh are being under taken in the current year. Hence a token outlay of ₹ 1.00 lakh is proposed for the next year.

MICRO- IRRIGATION (Drip/Sprinkler) :

With the advancement of science and technology, it is possible to get assured-income, by growing cash-crop vegetables in general and green- leafy- vegetables in particular and provide gainful employment to the farmers through adoption of “**Irrigation Tank with Micro- Irrigation (Drip/ Sprinkler) system**”. The scheme is aimed for assured production of off-season cash crop and would benefit of small and marginal farmers.

The scheme will be implemented under AIBP.

Atal Aadarsh Gram Yojana -

Under this scheme, which has been launched at the initiation of the Honorable Chief Minister one selected village in each Nyaya Panchayat of the State is to be saturated with all the basic infrastructure. Thus the villages which are out of AIBP norms will be taken up under this scheme. As such 39 Nyaya Panchayats will be taken during 2011-12 for which an outlay ₹ 200 lakh is proposed.

ANNUAL PLAN 2011-12

Total approved outlay for minor irrigation in 2011-2012 is ₹ 21334.00 lakh out of which ₹ 18000.00 lakh is under AIBP a flagship programme of GoI.

From the above budget 1728.00 Km. Irrigation Channel, 600 Tanks, 10 Hydram Units, 15 Artesian Wells and 02 weirs will be constructed and 11500.00 hectare irrigation potential will be created. Artificial recharge to ground water and rain water harvesting schemes are initiated for the first time in the state. Therefore site selection, ground preparation, material procurement and start up activities are proposed in the year 2011-2012.

1. **Construction of Guls, tanks, pumpsets, hydrams, wells etc.-** As on 31.03.2009, 22470.294 Km. irrigation channel, 27092 irrigation tanks, 1457 hydram units, 54213 boring pump-sets, 688 deep tube-well, 150 surface pump-sets and 203 artesian wells are constructed in the state and 426417.50 ha. of irrigation potential is created. In 2009-10, 2100.00 Km. Irrigation Channel, 500 Tanks, 04 Hydrams, 15 Artesian Well, 50 Pumpsets and 08 of Weir were proposed from which 15600.00 ha. Irrigation potential will be created up-to March 2010.
2. **Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)-** A centrally sponsored scheme A.I.B.P. was introduced by Govt. of India in the year 2002-03. The main aim of the A.I.B.P. scheme is provide irrigation facilities through medium and major irrigation schemes which are in the advance stage of construction and minor irrigation schemes.

For Minor Irrigation scheme the Govt. of India has laid down standards for individual and cluster schemes. For individual schemes there is a criteria for irrigation potential creation for 20 ha. and cluster approach schemes will be prepared with in the radius of 5 Km. considering the particular village as a center point. Cluster project will have irrigation potential of at least 50 ha. The proposed minor irrigation schemes should have cost benefit ratio more than one and cost per ha. should not exceed Rs. 1.50 lakh.

The Govt. of India will provide central loan assistance (C.L.A.) at the rate of 90% as central share and rest 10% assistance will be provided by the State. After the construction the schemes will be handed over to the water user groups for maintenance under P.I.M. approach.

For financial year 2010-11 the approved plan outlay of minor irrigation scheme under A.I.B.P. has been ₹ 16000.00 lakh in which central share is 15400.00 lakh and state share 1600.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 18080.00 lakh including state share of ₹ 1808.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.

Keeping in view the guidelines, participatory irrigation management projects under A.I.B.P. will be formulated for crop diversification and opportunity for participation in irrigation management of water user group will also be insured.

SCSP/TSP

Minor Irrigation Department is engaged in construction of small / minor irrigation schemes such as Hydrant, Gravity Gule, Storage Tank and Artesian Well etc. under State Sector, which also contains SC & ST farmers.

Under State Sector, Irrigation Schemes of Special Component Plan & Tribal Sub Plan funded by social welfare department are taken for the benefit of SC & ST families since this group of society is regarded as despondent with very meager land to cultivate.

Proposed outlay under SCSP is ₹ 1420 lakh under SCSP of which ₹ 137.00 lakh will flow from AIBP.

Similarly a total outlay of ₹ 840.00 lakh is proposed under TSP.

4. ENERGY

UTTARAKHAND JAL VIDYUT NIGAM LIMITED

It goes without saying that the power sector occupies a critical place among the physical infrastructure of the state economy. The state is endowed with abundant renewable sources for generating electricity which can be harnessed without polluting the environment. Before creation of the state only 1116 MW hydro-power potential was harnessed which now has gone up to 2048.65 MW. It is estimated that a capacity of above 25000 MW is yet to be tapped. After formation of the State 2049 MW hydro power potential has been developed and 13665 MW projects have been allotted for development to agencies like CPSUs, UJVNL, UREDA, IPPs. However, projects on the upper region of the Bhagirathi have been stopped by the GoI for environmental reasons which has wasted the investment already made and deprived the state of its hydro potentials.

Under the power sector reforms the inherited State Electricity Board was unbundled into three corporate entities viz. Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam - responsible for power generation in the State; Uttarakhand Power Corporation Ltd. (UPCL)-responsible for power distribution and Power Transmission Corporation of Uttarakhand Electricity Regulatory Commission (UERC) also has been constituted to oversee regulatory tissues of power sector.

Generation

In the new state, a separate body Uttarakhand Jal Vidhyut Nigam Ltd. was formed for evolving systems and procedures for operating on commercial lines. At present two large Hydro Power Projects are under construction and 10 medium and large projects are under various stages of development. Yearwise target capacity addition by UJVNL is summarized below :

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Capacity Addition (MW)
1	2010-11	19.00
2	2011-12	45.00
3	2012-13	225.30
4	2013-14	480.00
5	2014-15	NIL
6	2015-16	781.00
7	2016-17	280.00
8	2017-18	985.00
	Total	2815.30

The projects under progress, have a generation potential of about 12000 MU when commissioned. This is approximately two times the present generation of UJVNL's LHP plants.

Along with new projects UJVNL has planned major RMU activities for its existing projects. With the completion of RMU activities it is anticipated that the overall generation would go up by about 820.2 MU, which is more than 24% of all current

generation levels. The resultant payback period after valuing the incremental generation at prevailing market rates is relatively short. In certain cases the installed capacities are being substantially enhanced to generate more power from the same civil infrastructure and flows.

Capacity addition by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) :

In Uttarakhand, Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) have 3 projects of a total capacity of 1400 MW are under operation, 8 projects of a total capacity 4009 MW are under construction and 17 projects of a total capacity 3293 MW are under development. Projects being developed by CPSUs in 11th Plan are as follows :

Sr.no.	Name of the Project	Capacity in MW	District	River Valley	Tributary	Name of Company
1	Koteshwar Dam	400	Tehri	Bhagirathi	Bhagirathi	THDC

Capacity Addition by Independent Power Producers (IPPs) :

IPPs have 8 projects of a total capacity 458.85 MW under Operation, 24 projects of a total capacity 847.4 MW under construction and 15 projects of a total capacity 1290.5 MW under development. Projects being developed by IPPs in 11th Plan are as follows :

Sr. no.	Name of the Project	Estimated Potential (MW)	District	River / Tributary	Developer	Expected Commissioning Year
1	Gangani	8	Uttarkashi	Gangani	Rengecy Gangani Energy	2010
2	Badyar	4.9	Uttarkashi	Badyar Gad	Rengecy Gangani Energy	2010
3	Sarju Stage-I	7.5	Bageshwar	Sarju	Uttar Bharat Power Pvt. Ltd.	2011
4	Birahiganga	7.2	Chamoli	Birahiganga	Birahiganga Hydro	2010
5	Srinagar	330	Pauri	Alaknanda	GVK	2011
6	Lagrasu	3	Tehri	Aglar	Aglar Pvt Ltd.	2011
7	Rayat	3	Tehri	Aglar Gad	Aglar Pvt Ltd.	2010
8	Sarju Stage-II	15	Bageshwar	Sarju	Uttar Bharat Power Pvt. Ltd.	2012
9	Sarju Stage-III	10.5	Bageshwar	Sarju	Uttar Bharat Power Pvt. Ltd.	2012
10	Madkini	39	Pithoragarh	Madkini	Madkini Hydro Power Ltd.	2012
11	Melkhet	56	Chamoli	Pinder	Melkhet Power	2012
12	Devali	13	Chamoli	Devali	Hima Urja Pvt Ltd	2012
13	Tanga	5	Pithoragarh	Sheraghat	Himalaya Hydro (P) Ltd.	2010

14	Motighat	5	Pithoragarh	Sheraghat	Himalaya Hydro (P) Ltd.	2010
15	Kailganga	5	Chamoli	Pinder	Chamoli Hydro Pvt. Ltd.	2012
16	Bhyunder Ganga	24.3	Chamoli	Bhyunder Ganga	Super Hydro Pvt. Ltd.	2012
17	Khirao Ganga	4	Uttarkashi	Khiroganga	Super Hydro Pvt. Ltd.	2012
18	Rishiganga	13.5	Chamoli	Rishiganga	Rishiganga Power	2011
19	Kot-Buda Kedar	6	Tehri	Bhilangana	Gunsola Hydro	2012
20	Bhilangna III	24	Uttarkashi	Bhilangana	Birahiganga Hydro Power Ltd.	2010
	Total	583.9				

An outlay of ₹ 8985.85 lakh has been proposed for generation related works in the state plan 2011-12.

UTTARAKHAND POWER CORPORATION LTD.

Objective:

The proposed Plan is envisaged with the dual objectives of improving the reliability of the Distribution System and enhancing quality of supply of Electricity to the State consumers as well as reducing the overall technical and commercial losses of the Corporation within a period of 2-3 years.

In order to achieve these objectives, the schemes are divided into two parts as follows:

Part -A: Distribution System Improvement :

This project shall involve the following activities:

- (i) Construction of Ring Mains in towns to improve reliability in supply.
- (ii) Converting single phase lines to three phase lines.
- (iii) High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) to improve quality of supply.
- (iv) Strengthening the capacity in the Distribution System to be compatible for five years load growth.
- (v) Distribution Automation- it is envisaged that all 33 KV and 11 KV feeders shall be automated through a Distribution SCADA System to monitor automatically the operation of the feeders for overloading, tripping and low frequency.
- (vi) Data Logging- this is aimed at compilation of all technical data in respect of the Distribution System connected to 33/11 KV sub-station, including the number and duration of trippings, meter readings of all distribution transformers and feeders connected to the substations.

Part –B: Loss Reduction Initiatives:

This project is aimed at reducing the overall technical and commercial losses in the distribution system and commercial functioning of the Corporation. The projects shall involve the following activities:

- (i) Complete metering of consumer meters.
- (ii) Total metering of all 11 KV & 33 KV feeders including check meters of all independent/group industrial feeders to facilitate energy accounting.
- (iii) Distribution transformers (DT) metering of all DTs in Towns and loss-prone areas.
- (iv) Consumer Indexing & Tagging to DTs and feeders to facilitate Energy Audit at feeder and DT level.
- (v) Centralized Billing System for high value HT/LT consumers including Automatic Meter-reading of TOD meters through Broad-band connectivity on power line to ensure zero commercial losses in high value consumers.
- (vi) Prepaid metering in all Government connections and consumers in Towns.
- (vii) Collection improvement measures through installation of Any Time Payment (ATP) Machines in cities.
- (viii) Replacement of bare LT conductors by Aerial Bunch Conductors (ABC) to prevent hooking and stealing of power in theft-prone areas.
- (ix) Provision of periodic checking of meters through sophisticated Accuchecks of all static and tri-vector meters installed in high value consumer's premises.
- (x) Implementation of End-to-end solution (ERP System) with appropriate IT intervention for integrating all key functions of the Corporation i.e. Commercial, Technical, Finance, HR, Projects etc.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION (RGGVY): (CSS 100%)

Ministry of Power has introduced the scheme Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in April 2005, which aims at providing electricity in all villages and habitations in four years and provides access to electricity to all rural households. This programme has been brought under the ambit of Bharat Nirman. Under RGGVY, electricity distribution infrastructure is envisaged to establish Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) with at least a 33/11 KV sub-station in each block. This infrastructure would cater to the requirements of agriculture and other activities in rural areas including irrigation pumpsets, small and medium industries, khadi and village industries, cold chains, healthcare and education and IT. This would facilitate overall rural development, employment generation and poverty alleviation. Assistance towards capital expenditure to the tune of 90% is provided, through Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC), which is a nodal agency for implementation of the scheme. Electrification of un-electrified Below Poverty Line (BPL) households will be financed with 100% capital subsidy @ Rs. 1500/- per connection in all rural habitations. The Management of Rural Distribution is mandated through franchisees. 100% Village electrification including Un-electrified & De-electrified villages is near completion. The rest of the Hamlets are targeted to be electrified during 2011-12 and intensive electrification is to be carried out in all the 13 Districts of Uttarakhand. An outlay of ₹ 6000 lakh is proposed in the plan 2011-12 to further carry out the works.

LT SYSTEM STRENGTHENING:-

The total outlay for LT System Strengthening and Improvement works for the 11th Plan is Rs. 150.00 crores. During the year 2009-10, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 crores was envisaged for LT System Strengthening with installation of Ring Main Units (RMU) and Compact Sub-Stations (CSS) located near to the load centres. But no funding could be arranged. For the financial year 2011-12, an outlay of ₹ 4000.00 lakh has been proposed as share capital.

SEGREGATION OF PTW FEEDERS:-

For the segregation of Private Tube Well Feeders (PTW) a project with an investment of Rs. 140.00 crores is under implementation to be implemented during the 11th Plan. This scheme envisage construction of 2727 Km. 11 KV line with conversion of existing 2430 Km. of LT line into HT line and installation of 2831 Nos. 11/0.4 KV, Distribution Transformers of 25 KVA & installation of 95 Nos. 1 kv VCB. During 2009-10, an expenditure of Rs. 60.00 crores was done for the segregation of PTW feeders in Hardwar and U.S. Nagar. The construction of 900 Km. 11 KV line with conversion of 800 Km. LT line into HT line and installation of 940 Nos. 11/0.4KV Distribution Transformers shall be provided for the segregation of PTW feeders during the year 2011-12.

DISTRICT PLAN :-

During the year 2011-12 an investment of ₹ 4000.00 lakh is envisaged under the District Plan, augmentation and increasing capacity of Distribution Transformers, installation of additional transformers and LT line strengthening and system improvement will be implemented.

ENERGIZATION OF PRIVATE TUBE WELLS :-

2156 PTW connections will be energized in the rural areas of Hardwar, Roorkee, Kashipur Rudrapur and urban area of Hardwar by March 2012 for which an outlay Rs. 525 lakh has been approved.

EARTHING OF TRANSFORMERS:-

100% of Earthing of 8522 Nos. 11/0.4 kV Distribution Transformers of below 100 KVA is being done in respect of the Districts of Dehradun, Hardwar & U.S. Nagar. Earthing of 5446 Nos. Distribution Transformers of 100 KVA and above in all the 13 Districts were also proposed during the year 2009-10 with a capital expenditure of Rs. 50.00 Crores envisaged for the project. However, the rest of the work are being taken up the year 2010-11 with a capital expenditure of Rs. 30.00 Crores. During the 11th Plan Rs. 130.00 crores outlay is proposed for the earthing of transformers 11 kV and in the existing transformers, 11 kV line and LT lines in all the Districts of Uttarakhand.

RESTRUCTURED ACCELERATED POWER DEVELOPMENT & REFORMS PROGRAMME (R-APDRP)

The Ministry of Power of Govt. of India has introduced the “Re-structured Accelerated Power Development & Reform Programme” abbreviated as “R-APDRP” during the XIth Five Year Plan as a Central Sector Scheme. The core aim of the programme shall be on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of sustained loss reduction. Establishment of reliable and automated system for sustained collection of accurate base line data, and the adoption of Information Technology in the area of energy accounting will be necessary pre-conditions before sanctioning any project. This will enable objective evaluation of the performance of utilities before and after implementation of the programme and will enforce internal accountability leading to better performance.

The projects under R-APDRP scheme shall be taken up in two parts as enumerated below:-

Part-A :- Preparation of Base-line data for the project area covering consumer Indexing, GIS Mapping, Metering of Distribution Transformers & feeders, and Automatic Data Logging for all Distribution Transformers and feeders. It would include Asset Mapping of

the Distribution Transformers & Feeders Low Tension lines, poles and other distribution network equipment.

Part-B :- Renovation, modernization and strengthening of 11 KV level sub-station, Transformers/Transformer Centres, Re-conductoring of lines at 11 KV level & below, Load Bifurcation, Feeder separation, Load Balancing, replacement of electromagnetic energy meters with tamper proof electronic meters etc.

Funding Mechanism

Part-A :- Initially 100% funds for the approved projects shall be provided through loan from the Govt. of India on the terms decided by Ministry of Finance. The loan shall be converted into grant once the establishment of the required system is achieved and verified by an independent agency.

Part-B :- Initially upto 25% funds for the projects shall be provided through loan from the G.o.I on the term decided by Ministry of Finance. For special category States, G.O.I. loan would be 90% subject to many conditions.

Funds to be borne by UPCL own resources :

There are certain works which are the integral part of the R-APDRP project but have not been covered under the scheme and therefore the cost of these works are to be borne by UPCL from its own resources. In order to facilitate the implementation of R-APDRP scheme Rs. 2500.00 Lacs were provisioned in the Budget for the Financial Year 2009-10 under "Facility Management work". Similarlyly ₹ 3200.00 are required from plan budget for the Financial Year 2011-12.

New L.T./H.T. connections

As per UERC (Releasing New L.T. connections, Enhancement and reduction of Loads) Regulations 2007, if a new connection is required in a left out pocket which requires the licensee to extend its distribution mains or to lay new distribution mains or to commission a new sub-station, then the licensee shall inform such applicant the time required to give the supply and the same shall not exceed:

- (a) 60 days, if only extension of distribution mains is required.
- (b) 90 days, if commissioning of a new sub-station is also required.
- (c) 180 days, if commissioning of new 33/11 kV sub-station is required.

According to Notification dated December 05, 2008 for release of New HT/EHT connections, Enhancement and Reduction of Loads, the Corporation has to bear charges such as Cost of Meter, CT, PT and other terminal equipments etc. which need to be reimbursed or financed. To overcome all these problems an amount of ₹ 40.00 Crore is required in 2010-11.

POWER TRANSMISSION CORPORATION OF UTTARAKHAND

Externally Funded (ADB) Scheme:

This scheme has been formulated for the construction of transmission lines and substations for evacuation of power which is to be produced by several generators coming up in the state of Uttarakhand. The scheme has been approved by CEA and Ministry of Power, Government of India. Presently the scheme broadly covers the evacuation transmission system for generating stations like Lohari Nagapala (600 MW), Vishnugar (520 MW), Latatapovan (171 MW) of NTPC and GVK (330 MW) private power companies. Under the scheme 2 no 400 KV Substations, 276 Km 400 KV lines and 32 Km 220 KV transmission lines are proposed to be constructed. The commissioning schedule has been kept matching with the commissioning of generating stations and is proposed to be commissioned in the year 2011-12. An outlay of ₹ 1000 lakh is proposed for executing proposed activities which include ADB funded externally aided project.

REC Scheme:

This scheme has been formulated for the construction of transmission lines and substations under PTCUL including augmenting their transmission capacity. This includes construction of 220 KV s/s and 132 KV s/s at Dehradun and associated lines, 132 KV s/s at Sitarganj and associated lines and 220 KV s/s at Mahuakheraganj and its associated lines.

PFC Scheme:

This scheme has been formulated for the construction of s/s and transmission line to evacuate power from various generating projects of Central, State and private entities. This scheme includes the construction of 220 V G/S S/S Barmwari and its associated line: 400 KV D/C Pipalkoti- Karanpur line and 200 KV Roorkee - Roshnabad line.

ENERGY CONSERVATION PLAN

In a way conservation of energy is production of energy. In the state there is vast potential to take energy conservation measures. Uttarakhand Renewable Energy Development agency (UREDA) is entrusted with the task of energy conservation plan. In financial year 2010-11 the following measures are proposed in this field:-

1. In municipalities/Vikas Bhawan establishment of LED lights instead of sodium vapour light.
2. Energy audit works of various government building.
3. Awareness programme on energy conservation day and distribution of energy conservation prices.
4. Workshop/Training on energy conservation in industries, educational institution.

In this item expenditure of Rs. 24 lakh is proposed in plan year 2010-11.

UREDA

In Uttarakhand there is a vast potential of renewable sources of energy like Solar, Micro Hydel, Bio, wind etc. To explore these resources necessary financial assistance provided by state Govt. to Uttarakhand Renewable Energy Development Agency

“UREDA”. Most of the schemes being implemented under Renewable energy programmes are centrally sponsored for which central financial assistance is provided directly to UREDA by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources, Govt. of India. The main focus areas under this programme are:

1. Broad-basing of generation of energy through Non-Conventional energy sources in the private and public sectors.
2. To electrify remotely located un-electrified villages through various renewable sources of energy.
3. Harnessing Solar Energy, Bio-Energy, Hydro Energy and Wind Energy through standardization of various systems and devices and their decentralized extension.
4. To take up energy conservation programmes in Government, Industrial and Domestic sectors.
5. To promote the use of Non-conventional energy systems among people.
6. To implement various Rural Technology Schemes for employment generation in rural areas.
7. To utilize locally available renewable sources for power generation.
8. To convince the rural people to adopt new and efficient technologies through demonstration, large scale publicity and grass-root level training.
9. To encourage rural people to adopt various energy-saving rural technology items.

₹ 6744.26 Lakhs were spent for development of Non-conventional Energy Programmes during Tenth Plan (2002-07) in the state. An outlay of Rs. 10322.00 lakhs has been en-marked for the Eleventh Plan period out of which Rs. 1126.12 lakhs in 2007-08, Rs. 917.72 Lakhs in 2008-09 and ₹ 972.22 lakh in 2009-10 have been spent. In the year 2010-11 an outlay of ₹ 777.14 lakh and has been sanctioned. An outlay of ₹ 2117.86 lakh has been proposed for the year 2011-12 under which following programmes are proposed to be implemented.

Bio-Energy

In Bio energy programme installation of gassifiers and biogas based power generating schemes are to be encouraged by way of reducing the cost of the systems through subsidies.

Solar Energy

The use of solar dryers on community basis, community solar cookers in various schools having “mid-day meal programme” and solar water heaters is being promoted. Further the use of LED based solar Home lighting based systems/solar lanterns for individuals and solar street lights for public use are to be encouraged to reduce the pressure on the conventional electricity and to popularize these systems in the new generation of the society.

Wind Energy

For wind power generation one potential site for 2MW power generation has been identified in Tehri. This project will be completed in four years period. The total cost of the project is ₹ 1250 lakh out of which ₹ 500 lakh are expected from the MNES, GoI. To start the works an outlay of ₹ 100 lakh has been proposed in the annual plan 2011-12.

Micro Hydel Energy

To harness the vast power potential of small water streams in Uttarakhand, UREDA is installing Micro Hydel projects in the state. Most of these plants are being installed with the participation of local village level societies themselves. Up gradation of traditional watermills is also being encouraged by the state Govt. by financially supporting the up gradation cost of the water mills It is proposed to complete 9 MHP in 2011-12.

Various rural technology programmes are also being implemented by UREDA for the rural and weaker section of the society like improved solar Charkha.

State financial support required for the development of necessary capacity and infrastructure support like training and updating skills of concerned implementing personnel, monitoring and impact assessment of the various schemes, organizing workshops and seminars, publicity and awareness etc for implementation of above programme, has also been included in the annual plan 2011-12.

5. INDUSTRY AND MINING

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1- Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):

PMRY was a 100% Centrally Sponsored scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth. This scheme has been modified and renamed as Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) from the year 2008-09. State Director, Khadi Commission G.O.I is the nodal officer for the State. Since the budget is being routed through Khadi Commission State budget is not required.

2. **Census of Small Industries:** This is 100 % Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Central Govt. has established “nucleus cell” in all the Directorates of Industries for the purpose of collecting various data relating to small industries. Data for Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is also collected through DICs and transmitted to GOI. The establishment expenditure of the staff & other expenditure are met out through this Scheme. The complete census of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises has been done by G.O.I. Sample survey of unregistered unit is also likely to be completed. Rs. 7.16 lakh in year 2007-08 and Rs.48.66 lakh in 2008-09 has been utilized. All India Census of all registered SSI/MSME units is being conducted during the year 2009-10. Rs. 29.12 lakh has been sanctioned for the year 2009-10 and Rs. 35 lakh is being proposed for the year 2010-11 under centrally funded schemes.

3. **Setting-up of Urban Haats (New Scheme):** This is 70 % Central Sponsored Scheme. The proposal envisages setting-up of Urban Haats at prime locations for providing marketing facilities to craft persons/handloom producers. One Urban Haat approved by the Govt. of India at a project cost of ₹ 181 lakh. The scheme has been modified by G.O.I by enhancing the project cost up to maximum of ₹ 300 lakh. After completion of this Haat another suitable location and project will 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 ₹ 30 lakh. The existing units will also be entitled to this subsidy on their substantial expansion. The funds are provided by GoI directly to the nodal agency i.e. SIIDCUL. An outlay of ₹ 2500 lakh in year 2010-11 is proposed as central outlay.

5. **Transport Subsidy (100% CS):** Under this scheme, 75 % expenditure of total transportation cost on approved government rates in carrying raw materials from nearest designated rail-head to workshop and carrying finished goods from workshop to railway station is reimbursed to the industrial unit. Since the policy of GOI has been revised and amount now is being sent by GOI directly to SIIDCUL. A central share outlay of Rs. 100 lakh for year 2010-11 is being proposed. Outlay in state budget is not required.

6. **Establishment of Growth Centre:** One Growth Centre has been sanctioned by GoI to be established at Kotdwar District Pauri. Land has been provided by State Govt. ₹ 190 lakh and Rs. 1000 lakh during 2004-05 and 2005-06 respectively have been utilized by the state government. The central assistance for growth centre has been received to SIIDCUL. No outlay is being proposed for 2010-11.

7. **Establishment of IID Centers:** Under this scheme Integrated Infrastructure Development Centers (IIDCs) are setup to promote small scale industries. Assistance to 80% subject to max of ₹ 4 Crores is provided by GOI. IIDCs in 3 districts have been sanctioned in the year 2004-05. The land has been provided by the State Govt. An amount of ₹ 369.65 lakh in 2004-05 and ₹ 400 lakh in 2005-06 as state share has been sanctioned and utilized. SIDCUL has its own available budget now. No outlay is therefore being proposed for year 2009-10.

(HANDLOOM)

8 Integrated Handloom Development Scheme/Welfare Schemes of GOI (CSS):

The Development Commissioner (Handlooms) Govt. of India is implementing various 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, (7) Deendayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojna. All the welfare schemes of GOI have been integrated under one head of this scheme. Rs. 70.00 lakh in year 2007-08 and ₹ 207.45 lakh in 2008-09 has been utilized in this integrated scheme. The scheme is now functioning as cluster approach. A total provision of Rs. 50 lakh has been approved in year 2009-10. Similarly an outlay of ₹ 50 lakh as state share and ₹. 150 lakh as central share outlay is approved for the year 2010-11.

9. Setting up of Entrepreneurship Development Institute:

The State Govt. has decided to establish Entrepreneurship Development Institute in the state. Under the GOI scheme a grant of Rs. 1 crore can be accessed from Ministry of SSI and AGRI. The state Govt. has to arrange for the infrastructure. The action to find a suitable land is in process. An outlay and provision of Rs. 10 lakh has been approved in the year 2009-10. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakh as state share and Rs. 100 lakh as central share outlay approved for the year 2010-11.

10. **Establishment of Tool Room:** Proposal for establishment of Tool Room are being received from Engineering Colleges. The site for Tool Room is proposed preliminary near main industrial areas to cater the needs of trained manpower of the industries. The proposal has also been sent to D.C. (SSI), Govt. of India. Expenditure for land and a part of machinery will be provided by State Govt. A provision of ₹ 10 lakh as state share has been approved for year 2009-10. An outlay of ₹ 1 lakh is approved as State share outlay for the year 2010-11. After sanction of the project from GOI an outlay of Rs. 450 lakh outside state budget is required as central share outlay in first installment.

11. **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 focus development. GOI has sanctioned one cluster of drawing & surveying instrument at Roorkee land has been allotted by State Industrial department for infrastructure development. Similarly there are some other industrial clusters which may be taken in and other phase like Bulb 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 ₹ 0.01 lakh has been approved for year 2009-10. A state outlay of ₹ 15 lakh is approved for the year 2010-11.

12. Entrepreneurship Development Training Programmes

This is district sector scheme: In this Scheme, preliminary training and guidance is given to entrepreneurs to start their own ventures. The training is provided through District Industries Centers & other agencies in this field like Indian Institute of Entrepreneurs, HIMCON etc. at various plakhes in districts in a group of about 25 trainees per programme. Focused training programmes and skill development training programmes are also organized. 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. ₹ 34.04 lakh in year 2007-08 and ₹ 40.86 lakh in year 2008-09 has been utilized. A provision of ₹ 49.91 lakh has been approved for the year 2009-10. A total outlay of ₹ 44.79 lakh has been approved for the year 2010-11 including outlay for Master Craftsman Training & Practical Tour to Entrepreneurs for approved in district plan.

13. 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 Bhartiya Divas, Agrotech and other national level exhibitions, Conferences, Workshops as well as District level fairs, exhibitions, Saradotsav, 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 are also taken up. Various studies related to industrial development, visits/participation of officers, public representatives in national/international seminars/ conferences are also sponsored time to time. ₹ 200 lakh in year 2007-08 and ₹ 200 lakh in 2008-09 were utilized. An outlay of ₹ 220 lakh has been approved for the year 2009-10 and similarly for the year 2010-11.

14. Award to SSI Entrepreneurs, Weavers, Artisans: Distinguished SSI entrepreneurs, Handloom & Handicraft weavers /artisans are awarded State/District award under this scheme. ₹ 5.90 lakh in year 2007-08 and ₹ 5.28 lakh in 2008-09 has been utilized under the scheme. An outlay and budget of ₹ 10 lakh has been approved for the year 2009-10. An outlay of ₹ 6 lakh is being proposed for 2010-11.

15. Establishment of New Industrial Estates/ Areas: This scheme relates to establish new industrial estates, 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 has been done under the scheme. Since SIIDCUL have its own budget now, no further outlay is approved for 2010-11.

16. Modernization and up gradation of DIC's District Sector Scheme: The District Industries Centers were established in 1979 in each district by uniform policy of central government. The state Govt has been equipping and strengthening DICs so that these centers can effectively play role as information providers and to guide the entrepreneurs in establishing ventures and self employment programmes. Provision of modern office equipments, 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 and district level Udyog Mitra. An amount of ₹ 34.04 lakh in year 2007-08 and ₹ 33.86 lakh in 2008-09 have been utilized. A provision of Rs. 49.91 lakh in district plan was approved in 2009-10. An outlay of ₹ 34.78 lakh is approved for the year 2010-11

17. Fiscal Incentives to promote Industries:- The various schemes providing fiscal incentives to industries are integrated in this scheme as also indicated in Industrial Policy, Assistance to encourage use of pollution control devices, assistance for quality improvement, I.S.O. 9000/14000 Certification, Patent registration etc. are provided. An amount of ₹ 10.11 lakh in year 2007-08 and ₹ 12.13 lakh in 2008-09 have been utilized. A provision of ₹ 25.00 lakh has been approved for 2009-10. Similarly outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh has been approved for the year 2010-11.

18. 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 works of Govt. Press, Mining department and budgetary work of SIIDCUL and Khadi Board are also put under the administrative control of industries department. For the smooth functioning of the various industrial development programmes and activities Directorate and DIC (where no building exists) buildings as well as few residential housing for officers and staff is necessary. The construction of Directorate building has been completed in theyear 2008-09. The Mining and Khadi Board office buildings are also likely to be completed during 2010-11 An amount of ₹ 285.49 lakh in year 2007-08 and ₹ 372.52 lakh in 2008-09 has been utilized. A provision of ₹ 20 lakh was made for year 2009-10. An outlay of ₹ 250 lakh has been approved for the year 2009-10 for additional requirement.

19. 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 has been provided to new SSI's and existing units for modernization and substantial expansion.

Rs. 250 lakh in year 2007-08 our Rs.25 lakh in 2008-09 has been utilized. A provision of Rs. 50 lakh has been approved for 2009-10. The scheme has been extended up to 2009-10 The interest subsidy for the hill and remote area units has been included in the separate scheme Promoting Industries in Hill, Infra. Subsidy & Incentives. Therefore an outlay of Rs. 400 lakh for the payment of balance liabilities of plain areas has been approved for 2010-11.

20. Construction of Office Building at DIC's: The scheme for construction of office building, consultancy cell and staff quarters has been approved in the district plan of few districts. An amount of ₹ 50.55 lakh in 2007-08 our ₹ 72.93 lakh in 2008-09 has been utilized. A budget of ₹ 114.50 lakh against district sector outlay has been approved in year 2009-10. An outlay of ₹ 107.50 lakh is being proposed for year 2010-11. All the outlay of construction works & repairs including infrastructure in industrial estate approved in district plan is included under this scheme.

21. Assistance to State Udyog Mitra, SSI and Ent. 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 industrialization and growth, it will be important that various issues are tackled quickly and this mechanism is institutionalized. Entrepreneur Development Committee has also been constituted. It is proposed to strengthen Udyog Mitra Parishad and Entrepreneur's Dev. Committee so that this committee can play its crucial role effectively. An expenditure of Rs. 30 lakh in 2005-06, ₹ 54.83 lakh in year 2007-08 and 1.43 lakh in 2008-09 has been utilized. An outlay of ₹ 30 lakh has been approved for 2009-10. Similarly outlay of ₹. 40 lakh has been approved for 2010-11.

22. Uttarakhand PMRY Plus/ Promoting finance under CGTSI:

This scheme was 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. One time guarantee fee which remains about 1.5% of the credit facility sanctioned by the lending banks to borrower up to maximum limit of ₹50,000 would be provided by State Govt. to the concern bank. An amount ₹ 3.61 lakh was utilized in 2008-09 and Rs. 5 lakh has been approved for 2009-10. Similarly an outlay of ₹. 5 lakh is approved for year 2010-11

23. Integrated Scheme for Promoting Industries in Hill, Infra. Subsidy & Incentives:

The quantum of State subsidy to hill was only 10% which was insufficient to attract industries in hill. The industries in state were not coming in hills up to the numbers expected, because the industries were mainly being attracted to establish their venture in terrain region. It was therefore felt necessary to enhance quantum of subsidy and facilities in hill areas. The State Govt. therefore implemented an integrated scheme for the industrial progress in the hill areas of Uttarakhand. The scheme consist of infrastructure up gradation in industrial estates, Mega Projects, enhancement of Investment subsidy, Interest subsidy in hill areas,

The quantum of State subsidy to hill was only 10% which was insufficient to attract industries in hill. The industries in state were not coming in hills up to the numbers expected, because the industries were mainly being attracted to establish Skill development and awareness programmes, Rebate in electricity to new units, encouragement of local entrepreneurs, R & D and marketing assistance etc. An amount of ₹ 19.73 lakh utilized in 2008-09. A provision of ₹ 250 lakh has been sanctioned for 2009-10. An outlay of ₹ 300 lakh is allocated for 2010-11.

24. Payment Liabilities of U.P Carbide & Chemicals: A special provision of ₹ 52.22 lakh was sanctioned in 2006-07 for the payment liability of the share of state Govt. to IDBI. An amount of ₹ 13.69 lakh has been utilized in year 2008-09 for the amount of liabilities left in SIIDCUL. No further outlay is being proposed for 2010-11.

25. Kashipur- Jaspur Spinning Mills (VRS & Re-establishment): 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. A package of about ₹ 50 Crores has been evolved for elements of VRS, outstanding dues of employees, settlement of Bank dues and liabilities of sundry creditors and reestablishment of mills. An amount of ₹100 lakh utilized in 2008-09. The VRS has been clear. Some dues of electricity & court cases are still pending. A provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been approved for 2009-10. An outlay of ₹ 60 lakh is approved for 2010-11 for pending dues.

26. 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. The outlay will be required if the centre is sanctioned by G.O.I.

27. 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 amount of Rs. Rs. 50 lakh in year 2007-08 and Rs.19.04 lakh in 2008-09 has been utilized. A provision of Rs. 60 lakh has been sanctioned for the year 2009-10. The activities of the Kashipur Design Centre, Carding Plant & Handloom and handicraft Development activities of state are being operated through the Council. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakh has been approved for 2010-11.

KHADI- GRAMODYOG

28. Rebate on Sale of Khadi Clothes: During the winter season special rebate for about 3 months on sale of Khadi clothes is provided through Gandhi Ashrams and sale centre of Khadi Board. 20% rebate is provided by Khadi Commission. In Uttarakhand 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 200 lakh in year 2007-08 and Rs.150 lakhs in 2008-09 has been utilized. A provision of Rs. 100 lakh was made for 2009-10. An outlay of Rs. 150 lakh is approved for 2010-11

29. Interest Subsidy to Rural entrepreneurs (District Sector Scheme): Khadi Gramodyog Units are provided interest subsidy against the interest rate of financial institution where the interest rate is higher than 4%. The amount is reimbursed to financial institutions. An amount of. 50 lakh in year 2007-08 and Rs. 68.66 lakh in 2008-09 have been utilized. provision of Rs. 70 lakh has been approved for the year 2009-10 and An outlay of Rs. 136.53 lakh has been approved for the year 2010-11

30. Wool Bank: The major scheme is functioning in T.S.P. in district level. The wool banks are being operated through Khadi & Village Industries Board. Some of the districts have approved outlay in district plan for the year 2008-09. An expenditure of Rs. 28.65 lakh as general budget in district plan outlay 2008-09 was incurred. A provision and budget of Rs. 10 lakh sanctioned for the year 2009-10 An outlay of Rs. 57.08 lakh has been approved for 2010-11.

31. Assistance to Khadi & Gramodyog Board: The Uttaranchal Khadi & Gramodyog Board has been reconstituted in 2002-03. The cottage & village industries may 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**”. The major components of the scheme are given below:

Strengthening of Carding & Weaving(KVIB): 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.

- **Exhibition, Award and Entrepreneurship Development:** this programme small exhibition of Khadi and Village industries products is organized at different plakhes, remote areas and blocks of Uttaranchal. Training and awards to promote small entrepreneurs is also provided.
- **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 trainees and expenditure up to Rs. 400/- for raw material & stationary is provided. The Lok Vastra unit, Jaspur is to be modernized.
- **Direction & Administration:** Head Quarter and various district offices including newly created District Offices and training centers need to be strengthened providing basic infrastructure. Computers, Photostat machine, fax machine, telephones and furniture etc.
- **Wool Thread Bank:** This is the activity being proposed by the Board. Under this component the thread bank is being proposed to be operated by the Board and the colored thread will be supplied to the consumer, weaver and SHG's. The district sector outlay approved separately by some of the districts has also been included.

Uttarakhand Shilp Vikas Yojna:

The scheme has been proposed by khadi board under the head of rural development department. The share of khadi board if required any will be meet from this scheme.

Under this integrated scheme “**Assistance to Khadi & Gramodyog Board**”, an amount Rs. 200 lakh in year 2007-08 Rs. 300 lakh in 2008-09 has been utilized. Provision of Rs. 100 lakh was made for the year 2009-10. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh is being proposed for 2010-11 including outlay approved in district sector.

Govt. Press Roorkee : The Govt. Press is functioning at Roorkee. All publishing and printing work of the State Govt. is done through this press. Two hangers to keep the waste papers accumulated in Govt. Press were required to be reconstructed. ₹ 52.33 lakh in the year 2007-08 has been utilized. An outlay and provision of ₹ 25 lakh has been approved for 2009-10 for machinery and equipments. An outlay of ₹ 50 lakh is being allocated for the new machinery & equipments of the Press 2010-11.

Geology & Mining:

The department works for mineral exploration and subsequent exploitation of the minerals resources of the state. For this purpose, the department has to carry out the mineral exploration to prove the quality and quantity of reserves for commercial use, their scientific mining and for the development of the mineral based industries. Which will not only contribute towards the Industrial development of the state but also will impart substantial revenue by way of mineral royalty (Both major & Minor Mineral)? he department also carried out geotechnical investigations to assess the suitability of land for civil constructions when referred by deferent department under their development programmes. The scheme wise detail for the year 2010-11 is given below:-

Mineral Exploration & Mineral Development:

The mineral exploration and prospecting includes preliminary reconnaissance detailed exploration and grade wise assessment of the mineral deposits and to suggest establishment of related mineral based industries. In this scheme following

activities will be taken up during this financial year:

- (A) Traversing and mapping will be taken up to look for in-situ deposits, new reserve as well as the known reserve of the minerals.
- (B) To assess the reserves and resources of all the important mineral resources to generate mineral database.

A Project of mapping and demarcation of mineral bearing areas, forest land, other land- uses on settlement maps and environmental studies in soapstone belt of kapkot Tahsil, district Bageshwar has been outsourced to I.I.T. Roorkee.

2- Mining Administration:

The department also regulates the mining activities in the state to raise the revenue through minerals exploitation (Both major and minor). To ensure the proper monitoring and timely disposal of mineral concession applications, it is proposed to computerize the mining administration information system and to develop a electronic communication system in the department and district collector offices. During the financial year 2008-09, 341 cases were processed for the mining of major and minor minerals and revenue of Rs 61.72 Crores has been collected against the target for Rs. 63.00 crores. During the year 2009-10, 299 cases has been cleared by now against the target of 400 cases and a revenue of Rs. 27.78 Crores has been collected during the financial year 2010-11. 450 cases of Mining Administration are proposed to be solved and revenue of Rs. 99 Crores is expected to be collected.

3- Geotechnical Investigations:

This is an obligatory activity of the department and shall be continued during the financial year 2010-11. to process the cases referred by the district administration and other departments for site clearance for the construction of project of the sate sector and commercial sector. Under this scheme it is proposed to establish a Geotechnical laboratory. During the year 2008-09, 343 cases were cleared during 2009-10, 157 cases has been cleared till now against the target of 400 cases. During 2010-11 a target of 450 units for geotechnical investigation has been fixed. To carry out the above work an outlay of Rs. 34.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 2010-11.

4- Research, development & training-

Under this scheme following works proposed to be taken in financial year 2010-11:-

- 1- Participation in mineral exhibitions and seminars.
- 2- Regular training programme for officers and technical staffs of the department being organized by GSI, IBM, NRSA and other institute.
- 3- To purchased related books and journals to provide the latest technology/ information to the department for the research work.

To carry out the above work an outlay of ₹ 15.00 lakh is proposed for the financial year 2010-11.

A total outlay of ₹ 173 lakh is being proposed for the geology & Mining Department.

Special Component Sub Plan (SCSP)

The role of industries department is mainly that of facilitator. The department provides the infrastructural support and institutional mechanism for facilitating enterprise establishment and marketing support. Thus due to the promotional role of the department some schemes specifically designed for SC are operational. Entrepreneurship development, interest subsidy for rural entrepreneurs are the main schemes. Uttarakhand Handloom and Handicraft Development Council (UHHDC) have been constituted as an apex body for the integrated development of Handloom and Handicraft in the state. Through UHHDC few programmes are proposed to be taken up exclusively benefiting SC artisans as well as traditional artisans mainly.

1- Entrepreneurship Development Training Programmes:

The scheme is functioning under district plan. Under this Scheme, preliminary training and guidance is given to entrepreneurs to start their own ventures. The training is given through District Industries Centers & other various state level agencies & at various places in districts in a group of about 20 to 25 trainees per programme. Apart from general programmes, focused training programmes are also organized. The training to field staff of the department is also provided time to time from national level institutions.

2- Interest Subsidy to Rural Entrepreneurs (District Plan):

The Khadi & Village Industries Board provides interest subsidy to rural entrepreneurs of the projects up to Rs. 2 lakh. The subsidy is provided above the interest rate of 4% upto a maximum of 10%. The amount is reimbursed to the concerned financial institution/ banks.

3- Assistance to Handloom & Handicraft Development Council:

The Uttaranchal Handloom & Handicraft Development Council has been set up in the State. All the activities relating to Handloom & Handicraft Development has been allotted to Council. Ringal, Stone Carving, Carpentry has been the traditional craft of the people of the State. Necessary assistance to promote handicraft and handloom industry in all field like training, design development infrastructure support, practical visits to outside States, marketing through industrial exhibitions, is proposed to be provided to the entrepreneurs of the State. The entrepreneurs under SCSP may be provided free travel (along with goods) & boarding facilities with certain limitations of minimum rates during national & state level exhibitions. The marketing outlets for the weavers and artisan at prime places will be opened.

Thus the total outlay of ₹ 61.04 lakh has been approved under SCSP for the year 2010-11 to carry out the above schemes.

TRIBAL SUB PLAN

The department provides the infrastructural support and institutional mechanism for facilitating enterprise establishment and marketing support. under the schemes specifically designed for ST. Through UHHDC some programmes are proposed to be taken up exclusively benefiting ST artisans. Traditional artisans belonging to ST population will directly get benefit from these schemes.

1- Entrepreneurship Development Training Programmes:

The scheme is functioning under District Plan. In this Scheme, preliminary training and guidance is given to entrepreneurs to start their own ventures. The training is given through District Industries Centers & other various state level agencies and institutions in this field at various plakhes in districts in a group of about 20 to 25 trainees per programme. Apart from general programmes, focused training programmes are also organised. Institutional facilities for Entrepreneurship Development and Training are also being strengthened. An amount of Rs. 2 lakh has been utilized in 2007-08.

2- Establishment of Wool Bank:

This is district plan scheme being run through KVIB. The woolen work is the traditional cottage industry of the scheduled tribes community specially residing in border areas of the Uttarakhand. Almost all tribal families have their own looms at their houses and are able to make shawl, pankhi, thulma, chutka & other woolen clothes traditionally. There is huge demand of woolen clothes in cold hilly region and its surroundings. The weaver with small investment faces the problems mainly the availability of the wool and thread. Therefore wool bank was implemented in the state and being strengthened. The capital cost of Wool Bank is more than Rs. 100 lakh by now.

3- Strengthening of Carding/Weaving Plants:

The major work of wool carding is done by Tribal Community of the border area. The carding plants are established at weaver's oriented places in border districts. Chamoli, Uttarkashi and Pithoragarh. Wool growers can not set up their own plants. Therefore, carding plants is the prime facility which may be provided to wool growers. The new machinery and equipments has been replaced in these plants which were established before two decades. After creation of new state regular efforts has been made to improve facilities in these plants.

4- Interest Subsidy to Rural Entrepreneurs of KVIB (District Plan):

The Khadi & Village industries Board provides interest subsidy to rural entrepreneurs for the projects up to ₹ 2 lakh. The subsidy is provided above the interest rate of 4% up to a maximum of 10%. The amount is reimbursed to the concerned financial institution/banks.

5- Assistance to Handloom & Handicraft Development Council:

The Woollen Handloom has been the traditional work of Tribal Community. Necessary assistance to promote woolen handloom industry in all fields like training, design-development, infrastructure support, practical visits outside states, and marketing, industrial exhibitions will be provided through UHHDC. The entrepreneurs of the Tribal areas will be provided free travel (along with goods) & boarding facilities with certain limitations of minimum rates during national & state level exhibitions. Beside this few workshop and showrooms are proposed to be constructed at prime places. An emporium and show rooms for tribal communities of Dharchula and Munsyari is being constructed.

A total outlay of ₹ 57.60 lakh has been approved under TSP to carry out the above schemes during 2010-11.

6. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

6.1 ROAD AND BRIDGES (PWD)

The roads are lifeline of hill areas on account of its terrain and topography. The railway network is minimal and confined to plain areas and foothills only. 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.

ROAD LENGTH: At present the State P.W.D. has 23823 Kms. length of roads as detailed below:

Sl.No.	Category of Roads	Length (Kms.) (up to 01/04/2010)
1	National Highways	1376
2	State Highways	1575
3	Major District Roads	568
4	Other District Roads	6827
5	Village Roads	12376
6	Light Vehicle Roads	1101
	Total	23823

In addition Bridle Roads measuring 3247 Kms and Border Tracks with 505 Kms. in length also exist in the State with the Public Works Department.

An outlay of ₹ 7075.91 Crore has been earmarked for 11th Plan (2007-12) out of which ₹ 725.98 Cr. allotted in 2009-10 and ₹ 735.84 lakh approved for the year 2010-11. Similarly a total outlay of ₹ 133800.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2011-12. Scheme wise breakup is as under.

1. State and District Sector (Roads & Bridges):

Spillover of works as on 1.4.2010 was ₹ 311412.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 62400.00 lakh has been proposed for spillover and new works for the year 2011-12 to construct 870 Km. new roads, re-construction and improvement 1110 km. roads and 40 bridges.

2. Special component Plan:

Spill over of works as on 1.4.09 was Rs. 60770.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 10800.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12 to construct 120 Km. new roads, 150 Km. and reconstruction / improvement and 3 bridges.

3. Tribal Sub-Plan:

Spill over of works as on 1.4.09 was ₹ 16258.00 lakh An outlay of ₹ 3500.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12 to construct 35 Km. new roads reconstruction / improvement of 55 km. roads and 2 bridges.

4. Central Road Fund:-

An outlay of Rs. 2735.00 lakh has been approved for the year 2010-11 in the central sector. Similarly an outlay of ₹ 6000.00 lakh is proposed for 2011-12.

5. Externally Aided project:

Improvement of State Highway, Major District Roads and other Roads of the State are taken up under this scheme including construction of narrow and weak bridges. An outlay of ₹ 31975 lakh has been approved for annual plan 2010-11 for improvement of 450 Km. roads. Similarly an outlay of ₹ 32000.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2011-12.

6.2 Transport Department

1. CONSTRUCTION OF TRANSPORT OFFICE BUILDINGS :

(i) An outlay of Rs 1865.00 lacs has been proposed for construction of transport office buildings during the 11th five year plan. Out of which Rs 600.00 lacs is required in the financial year 2011-12 for construction of new sub regional office buildings at Uttarkashi/Tanakpur/Bageshwar.

(ii) It is proposed to construct record room block at RTO, Dehradun office campus for which land is available in the campus itself. Rs. 50-00 lacs is required for the purpose.

(iii) It is also proposed to construct Yatra Office in the available land at Rishikesh office . Rs. 50-00 lacs is required to construct Yatra office. Therefore a total of Rs. 700.00 lacs is proposed as outlay under the establishment of transport office buildings.

2. ESTABLISHMENT OF DRIVING TRAINING INSTITUTE AT DEHRADUN :

The Driver's Training Institute at Dehradun is being established under the Road safety scheme of Ministry of Road Transport & Highway Govt. Of India. The construction work is almost completed except driving tracks. TAC has given approval for Rs 175.15 lacs, out of which Rs 100.00 lacs has been sanctioned and released in the financial year 2010-11 and rest rupees 75.15 lacs is required during the financial year 2011-12 under this scheme.

3. TO AUGMENT EXISTING BUS FLEET OF UTC :

To augment existing bus fleet of UTC, an outlay of Rs 10000 lacs has been provided during the 11th plan. Out of which Rs 3500.00 lacs is proposed for financial year 2011-12 for purchase of 200 new buses as per the proposal of UTC.

4. ESTABLISHMENT OF DRIVING TRAINING INSTITUTE AT HALDWANI :

In order to facilitate the training of drivers of Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, Almora, Champawat, Nainital and Udham Singh Nagar districts it is proposed to establish a Drivers Training Institute at Haldwani. Land transfer procedure is in progress. An outlay of ₹ 450.00 lacs has been provided for the scheme during 11th plan. A proposal of

Approx. ₹ 15.00 Crore has been sent to Government of India for approval. Meanwhile an outlay of ₹ 500.00 lacs is proposed for the financial year 2011-12.

5. PURCHASE OF SIMULATORS FOR DRIVING TEST :

To ensure the issuance of better and adequate quality of Driving Licences it is proposed to provide Simulators to all the RTO/ARTO Offices for conducting driving test of applicants. An outlay of Rs 500.00 lacs has been provided during the 11th plan. A provision of ₹ 100.00 lacs has been made in the financial year 2010-11. In the financial year 2011-12 an outlay of ₹ 200.00 lacs is required.

6. ESTABLISHMENT OF AUTOMATED TESTING LANE :

Establishment of automatic & computerized testing lanes for testing of fitness of vehicles is proposed at Rishikesh for prevention of vehicle accident due to mechanical reasons. Land has been transferred to transport department. An outlay of Rs 3000.00 lacs has been provided during the 11th plan for establishment of automated testing lane at Rishikesh, Haridwar, Dehradun, Kotdwar and Haldwani. Land is available at Dehradun, Haridwar, Haldwani and Rishikesh. Hence in the first phase Rs 600.00 lacs is proposed for financial year 2011-12. Rest amount will be proposed in next year plan.

7. STRENGTHENING OF ENFORCEMENT SQUADS:

To strengthen the enforcement wing (Squads and Check posts), an outlay of Rs. 116 lacs has been provided during the 11th plan. To ensure effective and efficient enforcement activities and maximise revenue collection, it is proposed to purchase Vehicles and CCTV cameras.

So an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lacs is proposed for the financial year 2011-12.

8. CONSTRUCTION OF NEW RAIL LINE BETWEEN MUZAFFARNAGAR–RORKEE / KICHHA- KHATIMA

For the Compensation of land acquisition of the proposed Rail Line an outlay of ₹ 4000.00 lacs is proposed for the financial year 2011-12.

9. ESTABLISHMENT OF I.S.B.T. IN HALDWANI

It is proposed to establish I.S.B.T in Haldwani. The procedure of land transfer is under process. An outlay of ₹ 0.01 lacs is proposed for the financial year 2011-12.

10. SCSP:

As the driver training institute at Jhajhra, Dehradun is handed over to IDTR it is proposed to provide driver training to candidates. An outlay of Rs 39.60 lacs is required to provide training to scheduled caste candidates in the financial year 2011-12 .

11. TSP :

As the driver training institute at Jhajhra, Dehradun is handed over to IDTR it is proposed

to provide driver training to candidates. An outlay of Rs 8.40 lacs is required to provide training to scheduled tribe candidates in the financial year 2011-12

NEW SCHEME-

12. COMPREHENSIVE MOBILITY PLAN:

In the Newly developed Hill State of Uttarakhand Transport department of Uttarakhand is running various schemes for developing transport facilities in the state. For the smooth functioning of schemes department has to consult with other technical institutions like CIRT and ARAI. Moreover it is also required to pay consultancy fees for D.P.R. under JNNURM scheme. Therefore it is proposed to make comprehensive mobility plan with a fund of Rs. 200.00 lacs.

Therefore an outlay of ₹ 200.00 Lacs is required for comprehensive mobility plan in the financial year 2011-12

13. CONSTRUCTION OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS :

It is proposed to construct residential building at almora in the available land at RTO Almora office compound. RTO Almora has sent the preliminary estimate of Rs 307.42 lacs prepared by Uttarakhand Peyjal Sansadhan Vikas Evam Nirman Nigam, Ranikhet for construction of residential complex at RTO office.

Therefore an outlay of ₹ 307.42 lacs is required for the construction of residential complex in the financial year 2011-12.

6.3 CIVIL AVIATION

1. **Up gradation/expansion of State Government owned airstrips and Development of associated infrastructure and facilities.**

The State Government maintains airstrips at Naini-Saini (Pithoragarh) Guacher (Chamoli) and Chinyalisaur (Uttarakashi). Since the formation of the State, many schemes have been sanctioned for their up gradation, however, as per the findings of technical survey, these airstrips are required to be extended and their infrastructure need to be upgraded. In order to attract private operators a scheme "Air connectivity to Uttarakhand" has been introduced to enable them to start service.

To operationalise these airstrips under PPP mode up gradation of airstrips and their infrastructure is an absolute necessity. For the year 2011-12 a plan outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed.

2. **Creation of necessary infrastructure at State enclosure the Directorate of Civil Aviation.**

Construction work for State V.I.P. Lounge at Jollygrant airport has been completed. The V.I.P. The Lounge has to be enclosed with a boundary wall and residential accommodation for managing and watch and ward staff. A plan outlay of ₹ 30.00 lakh is proposed for 2011-12.

3. **Compensation for land acquired for up gradation of Airstrips and construction of helipads.**

Though the compensation for land acquired for up gradation of Pant Nagar and Jollygrant airstrips has been disbursed, however clearance of forest land and some legal cases are pending with the courts. Funds are also required for acquisition/purchase of land for Naini Saini airport and construction of helipad in other places. An aviation academy and airport is proposed at Haridwar. To acquired the tand in selected site, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been proposed in the annual plan 2011-12

4 **Up gradation of Naini-Saini Airstrip (Pithoragarh).**

Requisite land for up gradation of Naini-Saini Airstrip has been acquired. Accordingly a consultant has been selected. The total estimated cost is ₹ 4597.94 lakh. ₹ 1200 lakh are allocated for the year 2010-11. Similar outlay is proposed for the annual plan 2011-12.

5. **Purchase of New Aircraft / Helicopter /Glider/Trainee Aircraft :**

Due to its topography Helicopters services are suitable from the point of view of time, energy and money in administering the State. Presently, the State has only one helicopter. Hence purchase of another helicopter is proposed for which a token outlay of ₹ 01 lakh is proposed.

Establishment of a Civil Aviation academy in the state is also under consideration.

6. **Construction of Hangar at Jolly Grant Airport :**

Construction of a hangar for parking three helicopters at Dehradun has been completed. One more hangar is planned at Jolly Grant Airport. Efforts are on the undertake this project in PPP mode. USIDC has been entrusted to prepare a detailed project report. The new hangar will be used for the maintenance of bigger aircrafts. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2010-2011.

7. **Construction of helipad / Airstrips :**

Under the scheme to construct helipad in each district has been approved At present construction of helipads has been approved at 17 new places. Accordingly an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2011-12. Further ₹ 50.00 lakh is proposed for land acquisition.

8. **Formation of Aviation Safety and Maintenance Wing :**

The safely arrangements for State planes and helicopter are not adequate. As a result the State helicopter has suffered damages on many of occasions. The security requirement will rise further once the new airstrips and helipads are operationalised. The security cover of airstrips/ helipads is a specialized task. Presently it is being undertaken by private guards hired through a security agency. These guards are neither equipped nor trained for this special task. Thus meet out this requirement this scheme has been proposed and to begin with a token outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been allocated.

9. **Establishment of Aviation University / Academy :**

Establishment of Aviation University/Academy is planned in the State to promote aviation activities, trained and attract young generation to this emerging field, encourage aviation companies to create employment opportunities by sports like paragliding and power gliding and there by promote tourism in the State. Since the project is yet to take shape, a token outlay of Rs. .01 lakh is allocated for the year 2011-12.

10. **Expansion of Commercial Air Services :**

Regular flights are not operating from State owned airstrips. To promote tourism in the State, private Companies are being pursued to operate from these airstrips. A plan outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is allocated for the year 2010-11.

11 Subsidy for Air connectivity :

Scheduled flight to Jolly Grant Airport have been resumed after a long gap. However since no Airlines was willing to commence flight to Pant Nagar, State Government had to provide subsidy for scheduled infra state and inter states flights from there. Hence an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is allocated.

12 Financial Aid to meritorious boys and girls from the state for pilot training courses.

To promote civil aviation and thereby, provide employment to the youth of the state, it is proposed to selected five meritorious boys and girls and provide them an aid of ₹ 5.00 lakh each every year to under take pilot training course. Hence an outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh is allocated.

7. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

7.1 Information Technology

Introduction

The society named as “Uttarakhand e-Governance Initiative Project Management Unit” has been registered under Societies Registration Act 1860. The Information Technology Development Agency (ITDA) has been constituted as the Nodal Agency for all IT initiatives of the state.

1. Objectives:

The ITDA acts as an independent and autonomous body to guide and monitor the various projects and provide expert inputs as and when required and to monitor and evaluate different development schemes and to conduct different studies of the developmental projects.

The objectives of the Society are as follows:-

- (a) Implementation of the Projects relating to E-Governance;
- (b) Take up parallel/ simultaneous E-Governance and BPR Projects, which are coterminous and complementary to the initiatives in the World Bank Project;
- (c) Take up initiatives of Good Governance with IT as an enabling tool to enhance effectiveness transparency, efficiency and accountability of the governmental process;
- (d) To take up any other projects as per directions of State Government.

2. Vision:

“The vision is to deploy, use, exploit and leverage Information Technology as an effective tool for catalyzing accelerated economic growth, efficient and transparent governance which is accountable to the people and to this end create a knowledge rich society.”

The overall vision is to deploy IT as an effective tool for catalyzing accelerated economic growth and efficient governance resulting in the creation of a knowledge rich society with a high quality of life, and to develop the State of Uttaranchal as an attractive destination for IT industry. The Government of Uttarakhand is committed to exploit the Information Technology revolution for the common good. In doing so the following are the key focus areas.

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

3. Strategy

Recognizing the fact that good Governance is primarily the combined effect of People, Processes and Technology, the Government of Uttarakhand is striving to deploy ‘state-of-art’ technologies supported by optimized administrative processes, simplifying the interface of the citizens and businesses with the Government, and building adequate skills among people in the effective use of ICT. The e-governance policy of the state shall use information as a tool for empowerment of its citizens. Under NeGP various projects are being initiated for purpose of good governance through ICT, like MMPs,

which cover the computerisations of selected state departments.

Various initiatives of the Department of Information Technology, Government of India relating to State Wide Area Networks (SWAN), Broadband Policy, Common Service Centres (CSCs), State Data Centre (SDC), National eGovernance Plan (NeGP), Policy framework for implementation of .IN Internet domain names are being implemented as per the directives of the Central Government.

4. Schemewise Details

4.1 National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)

The Information Technology Development Agency (ITDA) on behalf of IT Department, Government of Uttarakhand has been nominated as the nodal agency for implementation of e-Governance in the State. It has initiated several key projects in this space. ITDA is also providing the requisite support to other State Government Departments and agencies in the State in introduction of ICT in the administration and service delivery.

4.1.1 State Data Centre

The services need to be hosted on certain hardware and systems software. Hosting Infrastructure 'hosts' the application infrastructure enabling the services to be in "ready-to-deliver" mode. It includes Data Center infrastructure that hosts these applications & servers and it is termed as State Data Center. State Data Centre (SDC) has been identified as an element of the core infrastructure for supporting e-Governance initiatives and the Department of Information Technology (DIT) has earmarked a significant outlay for supporting this activity. Under NEGP it is proposed to create data repositories/ data centers in the States so that a host of e-governance services can be rendered by the State through common delivery mechanism adequately supported through well established wide area networks.

Presently C-DAC, NOIDA has been hired for working as State Data Centre for e-Governance Applications of Government of Uttarakhand. A contract has been signed with CDAC on 27/12/2006 in this regard. The allotment of space for State Data Centre has been done inside the Secretariat. ITDA is nominated as Nodal Agency for SDC and option 1 as per DIT SDC guidelines has been chosen by Government of Uttarakhand. The administrative approval and 1st installment of funds has been received by the state. The RFP for the SDC is under preparation.

4.1.2 Uttarakhand State Wide Area Network (UASWAN)

The SWAN is envisaged as the backbone network for data, video and voice communications throughout the State. UASWAN would act as the core network infrastructure for effective implementation of Electronic Governance (e-Governance) across the state.

UASWAN will link Government offices at the State Secretariat, District Head Quarters, Sub-Divisional Offices and all the Blocks and the State Data Centre. UASWAN will use a suitable topology, state-of-art technologies and flexibility to expand/upgrade to cover all parts of the state. All e-Governance Applications, Communication and IT infrastructure would be linked to UASWAN.

UASWAN will be based on open standards, scalable with high capacity network to carry data, video and voice traffic between different offices of GoUA at State, District and Block level. The connectivity to end-user is based on standard leased circuits, dial up circuits or Wireless connectivity (Radio Frequency or Satellite Connectivity) as

appropriate for the individual offices. The network will have a single point gateway of adequate capacity to Internet and other existing Networks.

Through implementing UASWAN, the GoUA wishes to achieve the following outcome:

- Reduction in telecom/traveling cost towards telephone and video conferencing
- To provide reliable, vertical and horizontal communication corridor within the state administration and to make Government more productive & compatible for electronic transactions.
- To achieve e-governance commitment and bring governance close to public.
- To provide efficient service management
- To strengthen Disaster Management Capacity.

The Uttarakhand State Wide Area Network (USWAN) is now being implemented by NIC.

4.1.3 Common Service Centre (CSC)

Common Service Centers CSCs connect to the e-Governance application hosted at the State Data Center through internet, and government departments will be linked through SWAN to the Data Centre. 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. Under the CSC scheme of GoI, GoU plans to establish a network of ICT - enabled 2804 CSCs across the state (1 CSC for a cluster of 6 villages). The process of selection of Service Center Agency was completed by ITDA and M/s Reliance Communication Ltd was to establish 2098 CSCs of which 1464 have been established so far. Bids are under evaluation to select service centre agency for establishment of 706 CSCs.

4.1.4 E-Governance Road Map (EGRM), Capacity Building Road Map (CBRM) & Capacity Building Detailed Project Report (CBDPR)

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 (Rs 1.56 crores) 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.

Given the context, the Information Technology Development Agency, Govt. of Uttarakhand had engaged M/s Wipro Limited as consultants for performing the study on Capacity Building within the State Government. M/s Wipro have prepared the E-Governance Road Map for the state followed by development of a Capacity Building

Road Map based on the requirement of the state for implementation of NeGP initiatives.

E-Governance Road Map (EGRM)

After extensive consultation with various departments, the state government selected the departments to be e-governed and software applications to be developed and prioritized them. This has been incorporated into the E-Governance Road Map (EGRM) of the state.

Capacity Building Road Map (CBRM)

This report estimates the amount of work required to implement the EGRM. It compares the existing capacity of the state vis-à-vis the NeGP recommended structure and then defines the strategy for smooth implementation of EGRM. The report will recommend the measures to be taken to strengthen the Institutional Framework and will also provide the strategy for Training and Capacity Building of senior level functionaries of the state – both political as well as bureaucratic. Institutional Framework Gap Analysis and Training Needs analysis have been undertaken before coming out with this strategy.

4.1.5 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs)

The National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) has identified Mission Mode Projects, which is being implemented in a phased manner over the next 3-4 years by the concerned Line Ministries/Departments at the Central and State level as applicable, in addition to the various other e-Governance initiatives being taken by the respective States and Central Ministries.

MMPs under National e-Governance Project include complete e-Governance in 15 selected departments in each state for which the funding will be provided by Government of India to the department directly. The state has finalised the 15 departments for which these projects will be taken up in the EGRM. DPR has been submitted for Finance Department, Tourism Department, Police Department, Forest Department and Department of Cooperatives.

4.1.6 Implementation of e- District MMP

e-District project is being initiated by the Government of India under NeGP. The state has selected District Pauri as Pilot District under this project and funding has been received from DIT, Govt. of India. The e-District project has been initiated at Pauri, M/s Pricewaterhouse Coopers have been engaged as implementation support Agency, the AS-IS and TO-BE and FRS is under finalisation.

4.2 Other Activities

4.2.1 Implementation of Operation “Saksham”.

Computer Training to government employees has been ensured through the launch of Operation “Saksham”. MoUs were signed with M/s CMC Limited and M/s NIIT Limited for conducting the training. The training is continuing and approx. 7791 have been trained so far.

1.2.2 Development of IT Incubation Centre at Bhimtal.

An IT Incubation Center is being established at Bhimtal under a joint venture of Information Technology Development Agency, Govt. of Uttarakhand & Birla Institute of Applied Sciences (BIAS), Bhimtal, Nainital to promote growth of IT industry in the state

and provide employment generation/ entrepreneurship promoting opportunities to the youth of the State.

The Govt. of Uttarakhand is responsible for providing funds for Building, Connectivity and other Infrastructural facilities for the centre. The centre would endeavour to progressively self generate the recurring expenditure with already created corpus fund.

10th Five Year Plan Status

4.3 Implementation of World Bank aided “Technical Assistance for Economic Reform Projects for Development and Implementation of IT Initiatives”

Technical Assistance for Economic Reform Projects initiated during the 10th Five Year Plan. A major project on e-Governance titled Implementation of “Technical Assistance for Economic Reform/ Project for Development and Implementation of IT Initiatives” funded by the World Bank. It has the following components:-

C 1. Formulation of IT Framework for e-Governance Initiatives.

C 2. Creation of Uttarakhand Portal and related content

- Development and Implementation of Application Software for the Social Welfare Department.
- Content collection and its creation for Badri - Kedar - Gangotri -Yamnotri - Hemkund Sahib Destinations.
- Development and implementation of Agriculture Portal.
- Development and implementation of Application Software for the Urban Development Department.

C3. Development and implementation of Central Data Vault, Multipurpose Citizen Data and Public Key Infrastructure

C4. Development of HRMS Application.

C5. Development of Project Management Application for PWD.

C6. IT based initiatives in the areas of Education

- Development of CD Based Course Contents.
- Development and Implementation of Teacher Student Portal

C7. Creation of Program Management Unit (PMU)

The details of these activities are as under:-

4.3.1 Formulation of IT Framework for e-Governance initiative

To ensure uniformity, consistency and compatibility across various e-Governance initiatives, it is critical to develop a holistic, reliable, scalable and futuristic infrastructure plan based on defined standards with shared database across multi departmental applications.

The data standards for the State have been finalized.

4.3.2 Creation of Uttarakhand Portal and Related Content

The key functionality of applications shall include information, public complaints, submit/process/register documents to government for various applications, receipts of taxes etc., payments and procurement/ tender process of the government.

4.3.3 Development and Implementation of Application Software for the Social welfare Department.

The Project aims to save time, cost and effort of the Government and bring about transparency in Governance and policy based decision making at all levels involved in implementing/ computerisation of schemes. The software provides specific functions of Social Welfare, Women Welfare, Soldier Welfare, Uttarakhand Bahu-uddeshiya Vitt evam Vikas Nigam (UBVVN), and Women & Child Development departments.

4.3.3.1 Content collection and its creation for Badri-Kedar-Gangotri-Yamnotri-Hemkund Sahib Destination

It aims for an exhaustive coverage to the entire Char-Dham route and Hemkund Sahib which includes comprehensive route map and information to tourists, information on History, Mythology and Culture of these locations, Plakhes of Entertainment and Interest around these locations, emergency and Medical Facilities, gallery of Photos and Video recordings, etc.

4.3.3.2 Development and Implementation of Agriculture Portal

It aims to compile information of entire life cycle of crops, (Agriculture & Horticulture) animal husbandry, fisheries and poultry. It shall bring information / practical guidance to the farmers, agri-exporters and processors about the agri-crops and commodities of Uttarakhand. A call center to handle queries from the farming community is also to be setup at GB Pant University of Agriculture & Tech. Pantnagar.

4.3.3.3 Development and Implementation of Application Software for the Urban Development Department, GoUA

This Project envisages streamlining process through Workflow Automation, minimizing discretion based decision making and offering multiple services through a single window for the urban local bodies of Uttarakhand. It provides a Map Approval System for MDDA, Central Utility approval system and unified payment system for UPCL and Jal Nigam.

4.3.4 Development and Implementation of Central Data Vault, Multipurpose Citizen Data and Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)/ Smart Card Infrastructure

e- Governance initiatives do involve a secured infrastructure to ensure confidentiality and safeguarding accuracy of the information. The Government proposes to create a Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) for necessary security for e-services which shall facilitate encrypted messaging and use of provided key to decrypt the message. Although to house survey was done at all the 63 ULBs and data collected was uploaded on a Central Data Vault.

4.3.5 Development of Human Resource Management System (HRMS) Application

The Government of Uttarakhand has identified Human Resources Management System (HRMS) as one of its core initiatives as this is the most common function in/ across the departments of the Government. This area holds immense potential in terms of effectively/ efficiently leveraging information technology to standardise and govern its Payroll and Human Resource functions. It is to be noted that the Payroll accounts and pension payments form a significant portion in the overall

budget of the government as it caters to about 1.2 lakh individuals and makes payments to about 60,000 pensioners in the state. The HRMS system will provide information from the date of joining to retirement of the employee.

4.3.6 Development of Project Management Application for PWD

One of the major commitments of the state government is to improve its services to the citizens through easy access to the various government departments. The Public Works Department (PWD) portrays one of the most influential roles as it very closely affects the day-to-day lives of the citizens. Almost 25% of the plan funds of the state are utilized by the PWD to build and maintain the road infrastructure of the state. The present manual system of flow of funds, preparation and checking of estimates, payment processes and information flows does not lend itself to be amenable to modern concepts of project management. The system for project management and MIS for PWD has been developed and pilot is to be done.

4.3.7 IT based initiatives in the area of Education

The Government of Uttarakhand is aiming at using information technology as a tool for ushering progress in the state. This would require intervention in the human resource development including capacity building and imparting computer literacy to the students and teachers. In order to ensure that quality education in remote areas where availability of good teachers is limited, the government has got developed CD based curricula for science and mathematics courses for class 9-12 so that these can act as an effective aid to student as well as teachers and also a platform for interaction of various stakeholders the schools, teachers, parents, students, government. Following are the two initiatives:

- Development of CD based course contents.
- Creation of Teacher Student Portal.

4.3.7.1 Development of CD Based Course Contents

The project has targeted at the 871 inter-colleges in Uttarakhand, substantial number of which are in interiors and therefore they have limited access to good teachers. The project envisages utilizing the available technologies for creating audio-visual based and interactivity based educational programmes as an effective edge to teaching as well as for upgradation of teachers.

4.3.7.2 Development and Implementation of Teacher Student Portal, GoU

The Portal is designed to facilitate interaction between the four stakeholders- Teachers, Students, Parents and Education Department. The portal has been developed and pilot is to be conducted.

4.4 National E-Governance Plan

4.4.2 State Data Centre

C-DAC, NOIDA has been hired for working as State Data Centre for e-Governance Applications of Government of Uttarakhand. A contract had signed with CDAC on 27/12/2006 in this regard. ITDA is being nominated as Nodal Agency for SDC and option 1 as per DIT SDC guidelines has been chosen by Government of Uttarakhand.

4.4.3 Uttarakhand State Wide Area Network (USWAN)

During 10th Plan the status is as under:

- The MoU with BSNL has been executed. ITDA has made the payment to BSNL as per their estimates/ demand note for Bandwidth connectivity.
- The proposal for construction of PoPs in all districts has been finalised and amount finalised by TAC has been released to all DMs for the purpose.

4.4.4 Common Service Centre (CSC)

Common Service Centers CSCs will connect to the e-Governance application hosted at the State Data Center through internet, and government departments will be linked through SWAN to the Data Centre. M/s Comat have withdrawn from the arrangement and options to find suitable agency are being explored. M/s Reliance have rolled out 551 CSCs in their area.

4.4.5 E-Governance Road Map (EGRM), Capacity Building Road Map (CBRM)

With this perspective, the Planning Commission in the year 2004-05 had incorporated a special Budget entry and had allocated funds (Rs 1.56 crores) 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.

Given the context, the Information Technology Development Agency, Govt. of Uttarakhand had engaged M/s Wipro Limited as consultants for performing the study on Capacity Building within the State Government. M/s Wipro has prepared the E-Governance Road Map for the state followed by development of a Capacity Building Road Map based on the requirement of the state for implementation of NeGP initiatives.

E-Governance Road Map (EGRM)

After extensive consultation with various departments, the state government selected the departments to be e-governed and software applications to be developed and prioritized them and incorporated into the E-Governance Road Map (EGRM) of the state. The EGRM looks at the demography of the state and its IT readiness. It will then define the strategies to be followed by the state to implement NeGP initiatives. The various infrastructure initiatives State Wide Area Network (SWAN), State Data Centre (SDC) and Common Service Centers (CSCs), core applications (applications which can be used by all departments) and departmental applications will be defined.

On the basis of the roadmap development of applications anchored in Finance, Revenue, Tourism, Energy and Panchayati Raj Departments (including other departments / entities like Treasuries, Planning, Statistics & Economics, State Planning Commission, National Savings, Excise, Commercial Taxes, GMVN, KMVN, Religious Tourism, Culture, Power Corporations, Rural Development, RES, etc which have been grouped together as per letter No. 44/14-IT/2007 dated 08/02/07 of Additional Secretary (IT)) should be taken up on priority under NeGP by getting funds for these departments for implementation of Mission Mode Projects (MMPs). The departmental software applications already under development under World Bank TA for Economic Reforms Project or being developed by NIC have been excluded from this list.

Capacity Building Road Map (CBRM)

This report estimates the amount of work required to implement the EGRM. It compares the existing capacity of the state vis-à-vis the NeGP recommended structure and then defines the strategy for smooth implementation of EGRM. The report recommends the measures to be taken to strengthen the Institutional Framework and also provides the strategy for Training and Capacity Building of senior level functionaries of the state – both political as well as bureaucratic. Institutional Framework Gap Analysis and Training Needs analysis have been undertaken before coming out with this strategy.

4.4.6 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs)

MMPs under National e-Governance Project include complete e-Governance in 15 selected departments in each state for which the funding will be provided by Government of India to the department directly. Process initiated and finalized the 15 departments for which these projects will be taken up. Once the departments are finalized, each department will be able to get direct funding after approval of the DPR from GoI. DPR have been initiated for Finance Department, Tourism Department, Police Department, Forest Department and Department of Cooperatives.

4.4.7 e- District

The e-District project has been initiated at Pauri, M/s Pricewaterhouse Coopers have been engaged as implementation support Agency, the AS-IS and TO-BE and FRS is under finalisation.

4.5 Other Activities

4.5.1 Procurement of GIS Imageries from Survey of India

GIS Imageries and Digital Base Maps of various towns of Uttarakhand had procured from the Survey of India. The imageries continued to be handed over to the Urban Development Department for the GIS of the State under the Urban Development Project. 762 Base Maps were to be prepared whereas only 65 were supplied.

4.5.2 Cultural Portal

The Cultural Portal is funded by the State Government. The downside and the deleterious effect of the revolution in Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) is a loss of Culture. The project is to collect all Hindi Literature / Sanskrit Literature regarding Uttarakhand. After the collection process is completed, it is proposed to scan them, do a Meta Data Indexing and port it to the Uttara Portal. The Project is being looked after by Kumaon University (Almora Campus).

4.5.3 D-Space Digital Repository

D-Space is a digital library system to capture, store, index, preserve and redistribute all the scholarly research material in digital formats. MoU with HP (Hewlett Packard) was signed for establishment of this project in these Universities. It is being implemented at Birla Institute of Applied Science (BIAS), Bhimtal, G.B. Pant Agriculture and Technical University, Kumaon University and HNB Garhwal University.

5. Annual Plan 2011-12

5.1 Implementation of Extension Network (SWAN)

The Uttarakhand State Wide Area Network (USWAN) is now being implemented by NIC as per State Government order. The state's share for the project will be transferred to NIC. Hence an outlay of Rs. 640.00 lakh has been allocated for this purpose in annual plan 2010-11.

5.2 Strengthening of IT in State

Under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been proposed for Specialised and other Services

5.3 State E-governance portal

Creation of Internet portals for 24x7 access to government information and services. Under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been proposed for development of various Portal/websites for state.

5.4 IT Development E-Governance

Under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been allocated for Hired Data Center Services, Lease Line Connectivity, Computer Hardware for various departments.

5.5 Human Resource Development in IT

Under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been allocated for initiating projects related to Human Resource Development in field of IT.

5.6 National e-governance plan

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. The various project under this scheme are Capacity Building Project, Mission Mode Projects (MMPs), E-District, State Data Center (SDC) etc.; Hence an outlay of ₹ 680.00 lakh has been proposed for 2010-11.

Proposed projects in MMP

MMPs under National e-Governance Project include complete e-Governance in 15 selected departments in each state for which the funding will be provided by Government of India to the department directly. The state has finalised the 15 departments for which these projects are being taken up in the EGRM. The following departments have been taken up:

- Finance Department,
- Tourism Department,
- Police Department &
- Forest Department.
- Cooperatives Department.

e-Districts MMP project is also being initiated by the Government of India under NeGP. The state has initiated e- District Project at Pauri under this project and funding has been received from DIT, Govt. of India.

8. GENERAL ECONOMICS SERVICES

8.1 STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

The State has set up a 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 plan formulation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the Annual and Five Year Plans. The BRGF is now anchored with the Panchayati Raj. Similarly BADP and BADA plan outlays have been included in the Rural Development Department.

Following Schemes are remaining anchored with the Planning Department.

8.1.1 Bhagirathi River Valley Development Authority : To oversee the formulation and execution of the sustainable development plan and proper management of River Valley of Bhagirathi and Bhilangana rivers and their tributaries upto Deoprayag in downstream and upto Gomukh in upstream in the Districts of Tehri and Uttarkashi, including its catchment and command areas, the Bhagirathi River Valley Authority Development 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. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2011-12.

8.1.2 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 for which an outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakh has been proposed for 2011-12.

8.1.3 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 under progress. An outlay of ₹ 1000.00 lakh has been approved for this purpose in 2010-11.

8.1.4 To facilitate Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects in the state a PPP cell has been constituted in the State under Planning Deptt. for which an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been allocated.

8.2 ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

The Government of Uttarakhand has established the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) in the state to strengthen the state statistical system. In order to achieve this target, the DES 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 those are being implemented in the State. The DES is functioning in close association with the national level statistical bodies, such as the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) and the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). DES

conducts the National Sample Surveys, Annual Surveys of Industries and prepares the State Income Estimates since these reflect the macro economy of the State. Apart from these, DES also attempts to conduct various specialised surveys and studies with support from various departments to examine the micro economy of the State. These are apart from its regular jobs of price and wage collection, collection of rates of building materials, income-expenditure of local bodies, publication of quality statistical reports etc. 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 the realistic decentralised plans. Twenty Point Programme, a unit within the DES monitors the Twenty Point Programmes at the State level.

The DES, Uttarakhand 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 of the Development Block.

For Directorate of Economics and Statistics, an outlay of ₹ 131.37 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11. Scheme wise detail is as follows:-

(I) STATE SECTOR

Under State Sector a sum of ₹ 85.80 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 under which following schemes are proposed.

1. **STRENGTHENING OF THE DIRECTORATE AND DIVISIONAL OFFICES (On-going Scheme) :** The Directorate of DES has been computerized massively in order to create and maintain a good and responsive database of the development activities being performed in the State. There is need of purchasing/replacking computers hardwares and maintenance of computer, printers and purchasing of Cartridges and payment of internet bills at both Divisional Offices. Purchasing of Stationery and furnitures etc. Thus, a sum of ₹ 22.00 lakh is proposed under this scheme.
2. **STATE-LEVEL STATISTICAL PUBLICATION (On-going Scheme) :** Publications of the DES have been demanded heavily by various organizations, institutions and research bodies in the past. And, in the light of this fact it is necessary to increase the quantity and the number of publications. A sum of ₹ 5.00 lakh is proposed to publish various statistical booklets, abstracts and Statistical diaries during the year 2011-12.
3. **PAYMENT OF SPECIALISED SERVICES (On-going Scheme) :** A sum of Rs. 36.00 lakh is proposed as an expenditure on outsourced specialised services.
4. **PURCHASE OF VEHICLE FUEL & MAINTENANCE (On-going Scheme) :** A sum of ₹ 18.00 lakh has been proposed for purchase of three vehicles for Rudraprayag, Bageshwar and Champawat D.E.St.Os. A sum of ₹ 4.50 lakh is proposed for maintenance & fuel. Thus a sum of ₹ 22.50 lakh is proposed under this scheme.

(II) DISTRICT SECTOR

Under District Sector a sum of ₹. 45.57 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2011-12. The scheme-wise proposal are as under:-

1. **STRENGTHENING OF THE DISTRICT OFFICES (On-going Scheme)** : A sum of ₹ 13.74 lakh has been proposed for payment of internet connectivity at the district level offices including both Divisional Offices of the DES, purchase/replacement of furniture and fixture etc. The amount will be allocated to the districts in accordance with their outlay agreed by the District Planning & Monitoring Committee.
2. **EVALUATION AND MONITORING (On-going Scheme)** : In the Annual Plan 2011-12 ₹ 22.85 lakh have been proposed for evaluation and monitoring of two developmental schemes/programmes in each district under twenty point programme. Instructions will be issued separately for selected schemes/programmes by Twenty Point Programmes.
3. **MAINTENANCE OF DISTRICT INFORMATION CENTRE (On-going Scheme)** : A sum of Rs. 8.98 lakh has been proposed for the year 2011-12 to meet out electricity, water and telephone charges of the District Informatic Centre, which are extending their support to various offices in the districts.

8.2 TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Introduction:-

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 world over since time immemorial. Sacred pilgrimages of different religions including Haridwar and the world famous Char Dham or the four Hindu pilgrimage destinations of Shri Badrinath - Kedarnath - Gangotri - Yamunotri; the sacred Sikh pilgrimages of Hemkund - Lokpal, Nanakmatta and Meetha - Reetha Sahib; and, Piran kaliyar have drawn pilgrims and seekers for spiritual fulfillment to Uttarakhand since ancient times.

STRENGTHS AND ASSETS :

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

Details of tourist arrival in Uttarakhand during last eight years are as follows :-

Year	Tourists arrival (No. in lakh)		
	Indian	Foreigners	Total
2002	116.52	0.56	117.08
2003	129.30	0.64	129.94
2004	138.30	0.75	139.05
2005	162.81	0.93	163.74
2006	193.58	0.96	194.54
2007	221.54	1.06	222.60
2008	230.64	1.12	231.76
2009	231.54	1.18	232.72

For integration and better coordination of multi-facted tourism development activities the State Government has constituted a well empowered Uttrakhand Tourism Development Board (UTDB) through an Act which perhaps done for the first time in the country.

PILGRIMAGE :

Important places of pilgrimage of different religions are located in Uttarakhand. Among these Badrinath, Kedarnath, Yamunotri, Gangotri, Haridwar, Neelkanth, 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 have not received focussed attention in the past and need to be developed on a priority basis. Sustained efforts are needed to attract high value tourists to this State by promoting tourism activities.

CULTURAL TOURISM :

Uttarakhand has a rich and vibrant cultural heritage. Apart from a large variety of local art, music and dance forms, there are innumerable local fairs and festivals like Jhanda Mela (Dehradun), Surkanda Devi Mela (Tehri), Magh Mela (Uttarkashi), Nanda Devi Mela (Nainital), Chaiti Mela (Udham Singh Nagar), Purnagiri Mela (Champawat), Devidhura Mela (Champawat), Piran Kaliyar Mela (Haridwar), Joljivi Mela (Pithoragarh) and Uttarayani Mela (Bageshwar); which are indicative of the immense potential for cultural tourism in Uttarakhand, if these can be developed as tourism products and are marketed accordingly.

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 Uttarakhand) to aero sports like hang gliding, para gliding (Pithoragarh, Jolly Grant, Pauri) make Uttarakhand one of the most attractive destinations for adventure sports not only in India but the world over.

WILDLIFE TOURISM :

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

ECO-TOURISM :

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

AMUSEMENT AND LEISURE TOURISM:

The clean, fresh and invigorating environment clear skies and sunshine (even in the winters) makes 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. Contrary to a conventional belief that the hills only provide a get-away for the summers, the State is ideally poised for providing a wholesome year round retreat.

PERFORMANCE DURING TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN :

A total outlay of ₹ 21530.00 lakhs had been allocated during the Xth Five Year Plan period (2002-2007). Out of this Rs. 22342.61 lakhs was actually utilized.

During this period, under the Veer Chandra Singh Garhwali Self Employment Scheme 1619 entrepreneurs were benefited against the target of 1500.

Against the target of constructing of 1000 beds and 500 toilet seats facility, facilities for 2018 additional beds and 386 toilet seats were created during 2002-2007.

Financial Progress

Yearwise outlay, budget provision and expenditure for tourism development during Tenth Five Year Plan is mentioned as below :-

(₹ in Lakh)

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
2002-03	1880.00	1797.51
2003-04	2620.00	3123.72
2004-05	4220.00	4605.08
2005-06	5150.00	5594.74
2006-07	7660.00	7221.56
Total	21530.00	22342.61

Annual Plan 2011-12 :

1- District Sector Schemes

The progress during the 11th year Plan so far is as follows :-

(₹ in lakh)

S.No.	Year	Approved Outlay	Expenditure
0	1	2	3
1	2007-08	9640.01	8014.69
2	2008-09	7320.31	7108.23
3	2009-10	8000.00	3990.82
4	2010-2011	7805.53	3982.91(upto Nov.2010)
	Total	32765.85	23096.65

Under XI Five Year Plan against the proposed outlay of Rs. 5700.00 lakh, Rs. 1050.14 lakh is being proposed for Annual Plan 2009-10.

Schemewise distribution is given as below:-

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Approved Outlay of Annual Plan 2011-12
1	2	4
1	(A) Development/Beautification of Tourist Places	947.12
	(B) Special Component Plan	160.00
	(C) Tribal Sub Plan	50.00
2	Basic Training For Various Adventure Activities	125.49

State Sector

1. Grant-In-Aid For UTDB For Different Schemes

₹ 870.00 lakh outlay was approved for financial year 2011-12 and for the financial year 2011-12 an outlay of ₹ 1240.00 lakh is being proposed under the following schemes:-

1. Grant-In-Aid For UTDB For Different Schemes

₹ 200.00 lakh outlay was approved for financial year 2009-10 and for the financial year 2010-11 an outlay of Rs. 130.00 lakh is being proposed under the following schemes:-

(a) Sanitation, Drinking Water, Medicine and Spray of Pesticide on Yatra Routes-

Essential amenities like spray work, drinking water, part time sweepers on Chardham Yatra Route are provided during the Yatra season. In addition to this the proposals from Garhwal & Kumaon Mandal will be covered under this scheme.

(b) Fee for Architects, and Project Development Fund (PDF) Payments-

Payment of fees of consultants pre-feasibility study, study survey, master plan. PDF etc. is covered under this scheme.

(c) Miscellaneous Expenditure of UTDB -

Under this head salary and establishment expenditures of plan posts and establishments are covered.

2. Publicity/Tourism Marketing/ Corporate Tourism

Publicity is an essential part of the tourism development. For this a media plan has been prepared. Under this plan publication of booklets/ maps/ posters/ advertisement/ publicity through print and electronic media tourism seminar etc. is taken up.

3. Culture Tourism / Grant-In-Aid / Fair & Festival / Winter Sports Competition Auli.

The committee constituted under the chairmanship of ACEO, UTDB in which representatives from the department of Culture, Urban Development, Garhwal University etc. included, recommended that in every District 2 festivals be granted financial aid. In addition to these Autumn/Summer festivals, Krishna Janmastami in Police Lines etc. are to be provided grant-in-aid. Besides this the winter sports in Auli is also organized. The pilgrimage period in Chardhm Yatra is only of 06 months and for the remaining 06 months in winter the Yatra is closed. So to attract the pilgrims and tourists to these areas during the off season, the Fairs & Festivals are organized.

4. Human Resource (Development Of Adventure Sports Activities)

To encourage the adventure sports Activities in every district, purchase of trekking equipments, survey of trekking routes, development of infrastructure on trekking routes etc. are being done through District Adventure Tourism Officers, who have been deputed on contract basis. Hence an outlay ₹ 120.00 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme.

5. Veer Chandra Singh Garhwali Self Employment Scheme

The state has launched an ambitious scheme for encouraging self employment in the tourism sector under which bank loan for the activities like the construction of accommodation, purchase of bus / Taxi, Fast food centre PCO, Motor Garage, tentage accommodation etc. loan is granted to the selected applicants on which 25% subsidy subject to a maximum of ₹ 5.00 lakh is admissible. For this an outlay of ₹ 1500.00 Lakh has been proposed for 2011-12.

6. Development Of Trekking Routes

To create the infrastructure on identified trekking routes an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is proposed.

7. Construction/ Improvement/ Upgradation Of Accommodational Units -

Under this scheme Construction / Improvement / upgradation of accommodation units / Rain Basera is undertaken for which ₹ 10.00 lakh outlay has been proposed.

8. Dev. Of Infrastructure / Beatification Of Tourist Spots as per Master Plan

The Tourism Department has prepared a Master Plan of different activities of tourism sector. UNWTO has also prepared a Master Plan for the Development of Tourism in Uttarakhand. An outlay of ₹ 2700.00 is proposed for this purpose in 2011-12.

9. Other Construction Works

Under this scheme building of UTDB and construction of Staff Quarters etc and Building and Staff Quarters for DTDO Officees at Udham Singh Nagar and Almora is proposed. The land is available for these schemes. Hence an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been proposed for 2011-12.

10. Land Development Bank / Land Acquisition

To help and attract investors for development of Infrastructure, destination development, Land Acquisition and development scheme has been proposed for which an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed for 2011-12.

11. Development Construction of Infrastructure Facilities on Chardham Yatra Marg

Hon'ble Chief Minister has directed to make Chardham Yatra more comfortable and accident free. For this necessary facilities need to be developed in Chardham Yatra, Kailash Mansarovar Yatra and other upcoming routes for which an outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh proposed.

12. Tribal Sub Plan

In this scheme infrastructural activities in 8 Blocks which are under Tribal Sub Plan are developed. Regional balance will be maintained to allot / sanction any of the tourism scheme in the identified blocks. For this an outlay of ₹ 90.00 lakh is approved.

13. Special Component Plan

In this scheme infrastructural activities in scheduled caste dominated villages be developed in an integrated manner. Regional balance will be maintained to allot/ sanction any of the tourism schemes in these areas. For this an outlay of ₹ 600.00 lakh is proposed for 2011-12.

14. Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Against the total proposed outlay in 11th five year plan for running and Centrally sponsored schemes, the state share is estimated ₹ 500.00 lakh. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.

15. Externally Aided Projects

The development of infrastructure works as suggested in chardham and other

master plans huge amount of investment is required for which negotiations with the ADB are in the final stage. Hence an outlay of ₹ 2800.00 lakh has been proposed under this head for the year 2011-12.

Public Private Partnership :-

In order to create world class tourism infrastructure & strengthen existing infrastructure at competitive cost and with improved quality of services as well as broad banding of stake holding and sharing of knowledge, Government of Uttarakhand is seeking to harness potential of PPPs. A beginning has been made with the project regarding construction of Five-Star Hotel at Dehradun. Some ambitious ropeway projects are being developed in tourism sector. Main PPP projects on build-operate & transfer (BOT) basis are:- Dehradun-Mussorie Ropeway, Rambara-Kedarnath Ropeway, Jankichatti-Yamunotri Ropeway, Thuligad-Purnagiri Ropeway & Rishikesh-Neelkanth Ropeway. All these projects are at bidding stage. Necessary actions are being taken by the Government regarding acquisition of land, forest & environment clearances etc. for making them marketable and viable. In addition, following PPP Projects are also in pipeline:- Rehabilitation of Uttarkashi PDW Unit, Rishikesh Integrated Yatra Terminus, Rai-Chatkeshwar Lake in Pithoragarh, Barsu-Barnala-Dayara Ropeway, Mussoorie-Campti Fall Ropeway, Srinagar- Pauri Ropeway, Ranikhet - Chaubatiya Ropeway, Munsyari-Khaliyatop Ropeway, Surkanda Devi Ropeway, Re Development of Inspection Houses, Sanik Vishram Grah and Inspection Houses. Some shopping complex/restaurants are also being developed in PPP mode.

8.3 FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLY

VISION

“Maintenance of regular supply of food grains and essential commodities to consumers through fair price shops round the year across the state.”

OBJECTIVES

- Provision of ration to all weaker sections, helpless people and BPL family at minimal costs.
- Maintaining steady supply of ration and other essential commodities even in far-flung and inaccessible regions of the hilly state.
- Purchasing of food grains with an objective to percolate the benefits of Decentralized Minimum Support Price Scheme to the farmers of the state.
- Strengthening of Public Distribution System to make it more effective.
- Construction of godowns for scientific storage of buffer stock of food grains.
- Participation in social welfare schemes like Annapurna Yojana and Mid-Day Meal Scheme.
- Making effective provisions to prevent malpractices of under measurement and adulteration.
- Ensuring effective implementation of policies to protect the rights of consumers in accordance with Consumer Protection Act. 1986.

STRATGEY

Four different branches of Food & Civil Supply Department, viz. Marketing, Supply, Weight and Measures and State Consumer Forum, are functioning in co ordination to accomplish the challenging tasks of ensuring effective implementation of departmental policies and objectives.

Construction of godowns for storage of food grains and essential commodities is of paramount importance to realize the goals of Public Distribution System. At present marketing branch has 24 base/block godowns located in plain regions of the state and which have a total storage capacity of 42150 MT. Supply branch makes the food grains available to consumers through fair price shops by transporting food grains from base godowns to internal godowns. Supply branch has 173 internal godowns in 13 districts having a total storage capacity of 52149.30 MT. In the procurement of kharif and rabi food grains state govt. is presently procuring paddy, rice and wheat from farmers on the basis of minimum support prices fixed by Govt. of India with the help of cooperative, and its own state agencies. Besides, state govt helps producers of food grains by ensuring remunerative price through central agencies viz. Food Corporation of India and NAFED.

In the tenth Five Year Plan(2002-07) 13 food grain godowns have been constructed in order to strengthen foodgrain storage system.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) envisages construction of 68 food grain godowns across the state and 11 such godowns have been established during the Annual Plan 2007-08. Besides, with Construction of 11 godowns in the year 2008-09, 12 godown facilities are to be added in the year 2009-10.

Annual Plan 2011-12

For the Annual Plan a total outlay of ₹ 2117.29 lakh is proposed which includes provision of ₹ 219.00 lakh under SCSP and ₹ 184.01 lakh for TSP.

1. Construction of godowns /land purchase (State Plan) :-

For construction of foodgrain godowns/land purchase, a total outlay of ₹ 150.00 lakh has been proposed under State Plan 2011-12 further ₹ 197.22 lakh have been proposed for construction of Gas godowns.

2. Construction of Food grain godowns (District Plan) :-

Provision of token outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakhs is proposed for plan year 2011-12 under District Plan for the construction of the godowns .

3. Publicity-cum-awareness campaign(CSS with 20% state share)

The scheme envisages to create mass awareness regarding various aspects of Targeted Public Distribution System(TPDS) and other schemes of department and create awareness amongst the targeted BPL/AAY families and other beneficiaries, general public about their rights and entitlements.

A provision of ₹ 25 lakh has been proposed for publicity campaign in the 2011-12.

4. Consumer Welfare fund (90:10 CSS) :-

An outlay of ₹ 100.00 has been proposed to meet 10% state share demand.

5. Free Gas Connection to rural Women Headed Families:-

An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12

For the department of legal metrology (weights and Measures) the following schemes are being proposed for the annual Plan 2011-12.

- i) It is necessary to make arrangements for the latest technology oriented electronic equipments to ensure accuracy checking weighs and other related weighing activities. For making these arrangements for supply of standard electronic weighing scales and other related equipments for 16 remaining working standard laboratories of the state ₹ 20.00 lakh is proposed for the annual plan 2011-12.
- ii) It is necessary to provide suitable sized office buildings for the secondary standard and working standard laboratories for which a provision of ₹ 10.00 lakh is proposed for the annual plan 2011-12.

9. SOCIAL SERVICES

General Education

The Department of School education is the largest department of the state which has its 7 wings viz Directorate of School Education, SCERT, SIEMAT, Uttarakhand Examination Board, Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan Project, the State Literacy mission and Rashtriya Madhya-milk Siksha Abhiyan (RMSA). The Directorate of Education looks after the basic and secondary education as a unified entity.

Literacy is the basic indicator of human resource development and the quality of life. Literacy in Uttarakhand (71.6%) is higher than the national average as per Census 2001.

However, gender gap of about 24% was an issue which needed to be addressed.

In order to achieve 100% literacy target, a threefold strategy has been adopted

- 1- Enrollment of all the Children in the age Group of 6-14 in School.
- 2- Bridge course and Back to school camp for out of school students.
- 3- Implementation of Sakshar Bharat Yojna.

There are 15644 Primary Schools, 4295 Upper Primary Schools, 1099 High Schools and 1371 Inter Colleges in the State and about 23 lakh students are studying in these schools. With the implementation of Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan the net enrolment rate in the State at primary level has gone upto 99.30% by the end of the 10th Fifth Year Plan. Similarly NER at upper primary level has reached to about 99%.

Rajiv Gandhi Navodya Vidyalayas are sanctioned in 8 districts to provide quality education and residential facilities to rural talent. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Abhinav Vidyalayas have been sanctioned in the remaining 5 districts of the State.

1709 Government and Government aided schools are provided 4 to 8 computer and other equipments in accordance with their student strength, to start the computer literacy programme. For further Strengthening and upgrading the computer lab in schools and starting e-class, 125 schools have been covered under ICT scheme and 500 new schools are targetted to be covered under ICT programme in 2010-11. Computer aided learning programme has already been started with the collaboration of Azim Premji Foundation in 723 upper primary schools. Microsoft has handed over the IT Academy to the Education Department.

9.1 Basic Education

The main schemes for which outlay has been proposed during 2010-11 are as follow :-

- 1- **Cooked food under MDM (CSS)** - Cooked food under Mid-Day-Meal is being provided in all the Government Primary and upper primary Schools, EGS and AIEs of the state benefiting about 8 lakh students of Primary level and 4 lakh students of upper primary level. Fresh-cooked mid-day-meal is proposed to be distributed to the students of 12776 Primary schools and EGS/AIE and 5128 upper primary schools and EGS/AIE based on attendance. An outlay of Rs. 4239.93 lakh has been proposed for 2011-12 which also include construction of Kitchen cum store. Out of this ₹ 805.00 lakh and ₹ 170.00 lakh will be met from SCSP and TSP respectively.

- 2- **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (CSS):-** Basic education in the state has reached in almost every village with a network of primary, upper primary schools, EGS and AIEs. For strengthening the existing educational facilities, to universalise elementary education and enhance achievement level of education, Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan, a centrally sponsored scheme has been implemented in all the districts of the 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 have been taken up under SSA. Besides Block Resource Centers Cluster Resource Centers have also been constructed for teachers training and other academic programmes. Drinking water and toilet facilities alongwith repairing of school buildings and construction of boundary walls is also being under taken.

SSA is a centrally sponsored scheme under which 55% of the approved annual work plan will be borne by the central Government. The Proposed work plan for the year 2011-12 is to a tune of Rs. 62482.94 lakhs out of which 65% will be funded by GOI as its share. The remaining amount of ₹ 21869.03 lakh is the proposed outlay as the state share for the year 2011-12, of which Rs. 4155.12 lakh and ₹ 874.76 lakh will be met from SCSP and TSP respectively.

- 3- **National Literacy Mission (CSS) -** For implementing the literacy programme in the state “State Literacy Mission Authority” (SLMA) has been constituted. Committees at district level to monitor the progress of the programme are also constituted.

Sakshar Bharat yojna has been launched by Government of India. It is a 75:25 centrally sponsored scheme. An amount of ₹ 1134.00 lakh is being proposed as state share for the financial year 2010-11.

- 4- **Honorarium for Shiksha Mitras (State Sector) -** The scheme of Shiksha Mitra was introduced to meet out the shortage of teachers at primary level in remote and far-flung areas of the state. Under this scheme, Shiksha Mitras were appointed against the existing vacancies with an honorarium of Rs. 6000 per month for the period of 12 months. There are 3450 Shikha mitras sanctioned and are working in different schools of the State. Since state Government has taken a decision for providing BTC training to these shiksha mitras and get them regularized, no outlay is proposed under this scheme.
- 5- **Honorarium for Shiksha Bandhus (State Sector) -** In order to meet the shortage of teachers in Government secondary schools located in remote and difficult areas the State, the state government had launched the scheme of Shiksha Bandhu. 2000 such Para teachers were appointed with a fixed honorarium of Rs. 4000. All such teachers have been absorbed as regular teachers.
- 6- **Free Text Books for all children (State Sector) -** To encourage enrolment at the elementary level and universalisation of elementary education, all girls and boys belonging to SC and ST categories studying in government Primary, Upper Primary and aided schools are being provided free textbooks under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan. State Government has decided to extend this

scheme to rest of the pupil of general categories enrolled in 1-8 classes.

There is no separate textbook department in the state, so that, some artistic and proof reading work is proposed to be outsourced. In addition to this, water marking on the textbooks is also proposed. An amount of Rs. 450.00 lakh is proposed under this scheme for 2011-12.

- 7- **Reimbursement of fee to Private Schools under RTE** - Approximately 91600 students are enrolled in 4270 recognized Private Schools where 25% seats are reserved for children of weaker section of society as per Right to Education Act provisions. Accordingly the fee of these students @ ₹ 6000 per child will have to be reimbursed to the schools. Hence an outlay of ₹ 1374.00 lakh is proposed which will benefit about 22900 students.

9.2 Secondary Education

A total outlay ₹ 27951.83 lakh is proposed for annual Plan of 2011-12 which is based on the committed expenditure under various schemes being implemented in the Secondary Education. The schemewise details are as follows:

1. **Directorate of School Education and Shiksha Unnayan Samiti:** Directorate of School Education has been established as a unified structure of the State Education administration. Shikha Unnayan Samiti is established for monitoring the progress of the education in the state as well as suggesting new interventions in education. Minister of education is ex-officio Chairperson of the Samiti.
2. **SCERT:**The State Government has established the State Council of Educational Research and Training at Narendranagar for continuous review of curriculum, revision of textbooks, quality improvement of education, training and science promotion etc. The SCERT monitors all the teachers training programmes and functioning of the DIETs in the districts. Accordingly, an outlay of ₹ 325.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2011-12.
- 3- **SIEMAT :** SIEMAT, the “State Institute of Educational Management and Training” established in 2005, in the state was running under the umbrella of SSA. The establishment expenditures of SIEMAT are the liability of State Government for which an outlay of ₹ 225.00 lakh is proposed.
- 4- **Sports Scholarships and Shivanand Nautiyal Scholarships:** To encourage the sports talent among the young students, scholarships are awarded to place holders students at the National and International sports competitions. These scholarships are provided to the students till they complete the secondary education. Simultaneously, merits, scholarships are also awarded in the name of Late Shivanand Nautiyal, Ex-minister of Education to the meritorious students. An amount of ₹ 3.00 lakh is the proposed plan outlay for 2011-12.
- 5- **Deen Dayal Shaikshik Utkrishtata Puraskar:** An award for educational excellence is given to the toppers of the High School and Intermediate Examinations of the Utrakhand Board. Schools giving excellent performance are also given cash prize for upgrading their physical and educational infra-structure. An outlay of ₹ 45.00 lakh is proposed for the financial year 2011-12.

- 6- **Opening of New High Schools (Upgradation of Junior High School):** Following the success of SSA there is a greater demand for secondary education. To commensurate with the demand, 606 High Schools have been established by opening new schools and upgrading the existing upper primary schools. Post created in last five year plan has been transferred to Non-plan. To meet committed expenditures of the area beyond RMSA an outlay of Rs. 470.00 lakh is approved for the annual plan 2010-11.
- 7- **Establishment of RGNVs:** These are the co-educational institutions with the facilities of free education with boarding, lodging, uniforms, and text-books etc. So far RGNVs have been established in 8 districts. It is proposed to extend these facilities in the rest of the districts. An outlay of ₹ 700.00 lakh is proposed towards the operational cost of existing RGNVs and preliminary cost of establishment of vidyalayas in the new districts.
- 8- **Grant for upgraded KGBVs:** State Government has decided to upgrade KGBVs for which an outlay of ₹ 242.00 lakh is proposed.
- 9- **Establishment of SPMAs :** The State School has decided to establish "Shyama Prasad Mukharji Abhinav Vidyalyas" a residential, for providing opportunities to the talented children predominantly from rural areas in the districts of Chamoli, Rudraprayag, Uttarkashi, Bageshwar and Udham Shingh Nagar. These institutions will provide with the facilities of free education with boarding, lodging, uniforms, and text-books etc. An outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh is proposed towards the operational cost of SPMAs.
- 10- **Opening of New schools:** As a part of the expansion and access to intermediate level education some new are proposed to be opened and upgraded to intermediate level. An outlay of ₹ 2250.00 lakh has been proposed for 2010-11 for this purpose.
- 11- **Special Facilities for girls:** For providing minimum facilities for girls in co-educational aided schools in the rural areas an amount of ₹ 7.20 lakh is allocated in the Annual Plan 2011-12.
- 12- **Introduction of additional sections and subjects in aided secondary schools:** In order to support the aided secondary schools for introduction of new subjects and additional sections at the intermediate an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed.
- 13- **Honorarium to PTA Teachers:** In order to meet the demands of the requirements of vacant post of teachers in Govt. and aided secondary schools the parent teachers association of the concerned schools have made arrangements for part time teachers to facilitate the students in their studies. State Govt. has agreed to provide the honorarium to the part time teachers appointed by PTA in aided schools. An amount of ₹ 50.00 lakh is allocated for this purpose.
- 14- **Restructuring and Re-organization of Teachers Training Programme:** In order to professionally empower the teachers from time to time a series of training programmes are conducted for the teachers through DIETs, CETs, IASE and other organizations. The scheme is 100% centrally sponsored scheme.

- 15- **State share on expenditure of DIETs before upgradation:** The Government of India has been releasing funds to meet the total expenditure of upgraded DIETs how ever, the state Government is required to meet committed expenditure of pre upgraded DIETs. Hence an amount of Rs. 63.90 lakhs is allocated as the state share.
- 16- **Matching Grant for Raja Ram Mohan Rai Foundation:** Raja Ram Mohan Rai Foundation provides financial assistance for strengthening of the libraries in the State. While the Foundation contributes 60% of the expenditure, the rest of 40% is to be made from the State Govt. in the scheme for which an outlay of ₹ 40 lakh is allocated.
- 17- **Assistance to Sainik School, Ghorakhal:** The State Govt. has been supporting Sainik School, Ghorakhal for construction of building maintenance, water supply and other facilities on regular basis. New hostel and residential buildings are proposed to be constructed by Sainik School administration. An amount of ₹ 275.00 lakh is proposed for this purpose for the year 2011-12.
- 18- **RIMC Entrance Examination:** There is a quota fixed for the students of Uttarakhand in RIMC a renowned Institutions of Military Education. In order to meet the expenditure to conduct the examination an amount of ₹ 0.22 lakh is required during the annual plan 2011-12.
- 19- **Building grant for damaged/buildingless Govt. Secondary Schools:** There are some schools in the state, which do not have adequate buildings and require new construction or reconstruction of the buildings. An outlay of ₹ 700.00 lakh is proposed in the annual Plan 2010-11.
- 20- **Construction of RGNVs:**The State Govt. has established RGNVs in 8 districts. School buildings; dormitories and residential quarters are to be constructed in these schools. The construction is in progress at different stage in each district. An outlay of ₹ 1500.00 lakh is proposed in 2011-12 for ongoing works.
- 21- **Construction of SPMAVs :** Shyama Prasad Mukharji Abhinav Vidyalyas have been established in 5 districts. School buildings, dormitories and residential quarters are to be constructed in these schools for which an outlay of ₹ 1000.00 lakh is proposed.
- 22- **Construction of Residential and Non residential buildings for Directorate of School Education:** The Government has initiated the construction of buildings of the Directorate of School Education. Necessary land has been procured and the construction work started during the year 2006-07. An amount of ₹ 250.00 lakh is proposed for construction of the ongoing non-residential and residential buildings during the year 2011-12.
- 23- **Construction of Residential buildings of Education Board Ramnagar:** An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh is allocated for construction of residential buildings during the year 2011-12.
- 24- **Construction of District branch libraries:** 10 District/ Branch libraries are functioning in intermediate colleges or in private rented buildings. It is also proposed to extend the establishment of district libraries in 5 more districts. An outlay of ₹ 70.00 lakh is proposed for building construction of District and Branch libraries in the year 2011-12.

- 25- **Construction of DIETs and Mini DIETs and SCERT Buildings:** Construction of 3 old DIET and hostel of SCERT is under progress in district Dehradun, Chamoli, Pauri and Tehri (Narendra Nagar). Works of ₹ 1271.85 lakh are sanctioned under this scheme. An outlay of Rs 200.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.
- 26- **Construction of Science Labs in Govt. Secondary Schools:** Consequent upon switching over to CBSE Curriculum and syllabus, a great deal of teaching-learning process takes place through practical / project work. It is proposed to provide 3 laboratories one each for Biology, Physics and Chemistry in all Intermediate colleges. An amount of Rs. 1200.70 lakh is approved for construction of laboratories during the annual plan 2010-11.
- 27- **Lump sum grant for construction of incomplete Govt. Secondary Schools :** There are a sizeable number of school buildings in the State, which are incomplete due to lack of adequate finances. While some buildings have been already taken up in previous years. It is proposed to complete the construction of optimum number of incomplete buildings. An amount of ₹ 32.50 lakh is proposed in Annual Plan 2010-11.
- 28- **Building Grants (Construction of classrooms electrification, land purchasing and buildings etc.) :** 606 junior high schools have been upgraded to High schools and 329 High Schools have been upgraded to Intermediate College during last five years. These schools require additional buildings. An outlay of ₹ 1500.00 lakh is proposed for this purpose.
- 29- **Reconstruction of Govt. Secondary School damaged in Monsoon :** There are 112 School building which were damaged due to unprecedented rains during last monsoon and need reconstruction. For this an outlay of ₹ 2000.00 lakh is required as there is no provision available in the CRF.
- 30- **Scholarship to BPL Girls and SC/ST Girls :** An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh BPL gives is proposed under Tejaswi Scheme to encourage them for continuing study. SC/ST girls are covered under CSS.
- 31- **Construction of Offices and Residential Buildings for DEOs :** The construction of buildings in Almora and Uttarkashi is in progress. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is required for new and ongoing construction works of residential and non-residential building of DEO's.
- 32- **Establishment of Educational IT academy :** During the 10 five year plan an IT Academy was established with the collaboration of Microsoft Inc. which now has been handed over to the Education Department. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is approved for the year 2010-11.
- 33- **SIET Scheme (CSS 90:10) :** It is proposed to set up a separate Institute of Educational Technology. Central government is providing 90% of the grant while State Government is required to contribute 10% only. A token of Rs. 0.01 lakh is being proposed as state share for the Annual Plan 2011-12.
- 34- **Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) :** After successful completion of SSA and to sustain its benefits Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been launched by the GoI for universalisation and

upgradation of secondary and senior secondary education for which an outlay of ₹ 7600.00 lakh is proposed as state share for 2011-12. Another ₹ 400.00 lakh and ₹ 2000.00 lakh is proposed for Girls Hostel and Model School under RMSA.

NATIONAL CADET CORE

1- Directorate and Squadrons of NCC :

To inculcate patriotism and among the youth and prepare them to join the various wings of defence services, NCC has played an important role. For this a separate directorate has been established in the State. State Government provides salary and grants for organizing its activities. An outlay of ₹ 152.00 lakh is allocated for the year 2011-12.

2- Construction of buildings for NCC Directorate:

An outlay of ₹ Rs. 49.92 lakh is proposed for the ongoing non-residential and residential building works of the NCC directorate during the year 2011-12.

SCHEDULED CAST SUB PLAN

1- Opening of Secondary Schools in SC community villages :

Strength of Students secondary level has increased in the state following the success of SSA. An outlay of ₹ 1580.00 lakh is proposed to flow from SCSP.

2- Construction of Secondary Schools :

125 schools in the SC villages are under construction in the state. An amount of ₹ 2000.00 lakh is proposed under SCSP.

3- RMSA: An outlay of ₹ 1520.00 lakh is proposed under SCSP for Model School and Girls Hostel construction and establishment.

TRIBAL SUB PLAN

1- Opening of Secondary Schools in ST villages: -

Success of SSA has generated a demand of secondary education in the state. Many Secondary schools either opened or upgraded in ST areas. 11 schools are running under this scheme. An outlay of ₹ 270.00 lakhs is proposed under TSP.

2- Construction of Secondary Schools:-

Every school is supposed to have adequate infrastructure. To provide building in secondary schools, new buildings are sanctioned in 4 schools in TSP villages. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakhs is proposed to flow from TSP.

2- R.M.S.A.:-

An outlay of ₹ 240.00 is proposed to flow from TSP under the different component of RMSA.

9.3 HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education is undergoing tremendous changes in the new environment of present day world with new challenges and liberalization process on the one hand and increasing awareness & aspiration of the society for higher education. Thus it requires revamping as per the economic and social needs of the society. The higher education system in the State consists of various degree/PG Colleges under the Directorate of Higher Education and the Universities of the State.

9.3.1 Directorate of Higher Education

At the beginning of the 10th five year plan there were 34 govt. and 29 aided & unaided pvt. colleges in the State. In addition, 15 colleges also existed as virtual academic campuses in which creation of posts and recurring/ non recurring grants was not provisioned as per norms. During the 10th plan 31 new colleges were established, increasing the total no of Govt. colleges to 70 in the state. Besides a large number of private colleges have also come up.

1. STRENGTHENING AND MODERNISATION OF DIRECTORATE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The expenditure towards direction and administration, organisation of seminars, workshops and training, establishment of reference library and reading room, purchase of software for office automation, fast retrieval of information from colleges etc. is met under this scheme. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh is proposed.

2. STRENGTHENING OF EXISTING DEGREE COLLEGES

Opening of new subjects and faculties and up-gradation of existing 26 degree colleges is included in this scheme. Besides the expenditure incurred in the development of laboratory, purchase of books & journals for libraries, furniture & equipments etc. has also been included in this head. The 80% of the additional costs of Rs. 1.986 crores would be met from central share whereas the remaining 20% is included in the state share. For this purpose an outlay of ₹ 1100.00 lakh is proposed.

3. UGC MATCHING SHARE

Under this scheme matching share is provided to colleges towards the amount sanctioned by University Grants Commission. An outlay of Rs. 120 lakh as matching share is proposed towards the construction of girls hostel in Pithoragarh and Ranikhet colleges during 2011-12.

4. INTRODUCTION OF EMPLOYMENT ORIENTED COURSES

Under this scheme various vocational and employment oriented diploma and certificate courses such as eco-tourism, nursery technology and orchard management, interior and exterior decoration, fish technology, journalism, sales & adv. management, business economics and finance etc. are being conducted in 23 govt. colleges.

5. ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW GOVT COLLEGES

This scheme includes establishment of new degree colleges in unserved areas. The expenditure of salary component on created posts & recurring / non-recurring expenses in 31 degree colleges established during the 10th plan, are included under this scheme.

During the current plan period degree colleges in Majara Mahadev (Garhwal), Garud (Bageshwar) and Guptkashi have been established. In addition proposals of Rs. 92.42 lakh for the creation of posts of teaching and non teaching staff in new college is under consideration. Thus an outlay of Rs. 1550 lakh has been proposed in the annual plan 2010-11.

6. OPENING OF MODEL COLLEGES

Under the scheme of developing one college each in every district of Uttarakhand as a model college/ centre of excellence, during the 10th five year plan additional grants was 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.

7. GRANTS TO NON GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGES

(i) The expenditure towards the salary component of employees of unaided colleges is met under this scheme. **The proposed expenditure includes the estimated expenditure of ₹ 50 lakhs and 60 Lakhs in respect of Sandul Kaimer (Tehri Garhwal) and Chandrawati Kanya Mahavidyalaya Kashipur respectively.**

(ii) Grant is also provided to govt. aided institutions for purchase of books / equipment.

Thus an outlay of ₹ 110.00 lakh is proposed in the annual plan 2011-12.

8. SOCIETY MODE SELF FINANCED SCHEME OF B.ED.

Under this scheme self finance B.Ed course in 15 colleges is being financially supported for the basic provision of library and equipments for which an outlay of ₹ 50.00 has been proposed.

9. SCHOLAR SHIPS

Under this program various schemes are being implemented to encourage student's talent and different scholarships are given to students enrolled in the colleges. Under special scholarship plan able, talented and economically downtrodden students of eng./medical and other professional courses are sanctioned scholarship @ ₹ 0.20 lakh per student. An outlay of ₹ 5.00 lakh has been proposed for this purpose.

10. NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME (CSS)

Under this program 75% assistance is provided by govt. of India for conducting general and special camps whereas 100% grant is provided by Govt. of India for the operation of National Service Scheme Cell in the state.

11. GRANTS TO TEACHERS FOR PARTICIPATION IN FOREIGN SEMINARS / CONFERENCES

As the demand under this scheme is unforeseen only a token outlay is being proposed.

12. WOMEN COMPONENT PLAN

There are 05 Govt. Colleges (Pithoragarh, Kotdwar, Rishikesh, Rudrapur and Kashipur) in the state which are over burdened in respect of student strength of

which nearly half of total enrollment is occupied by girls students at present. To provide quality education and proper facilities to women students there is need of either strengthening the existing infrastructure in terms of separate library, common room, sports facility etc. or opening separate degree colleges for girls in these places.

13. CONSTRUCTION OF GOVT DEGREE COLLEGES BUILDING

The essential norm for the recognition under sec. 2(F) and 12(B) of UGC is that the college must have its own building. In addition arrangement is made to undertake construction projects to enrich infrastructure in the colleges. At present 35 out of 67 colleges have been transferred in their buildings. Presently 26 construction projects are under progress for which an outlay of ₹ 2280.00 lakh is required.

14. STRENGTHENING OF DEGREE COLLEGES UNDER SCSP:

Number of SC and ST students in the degree colleges at present is 6397 and 2283 respectively. Under this scheme 13 colleges with SC student strength would be selected in a phased manner. In the initial phase 04 colleges - Gopeshwar, Uttarkashi, Pithoragarh and Bageshwar are proposed to be taken up. An outlay of Rs. 250 lakh has been proposed under SCSP.

15. STRENGTHENING OF DEGREE COLLEGES UNDER TSP :

Under this scheme construction of hostel building at Govt. Degree College Dakpathar is in progress, for which an outlay of Rs. 209.00 lakh is required during 2011-12.

9.3.2 KUMAUN UNIVERSITY

The University is committed to cater to the educational and research needs of the aspirants for ensuring overall development of this region. The MOU for Student Exchange Program has been signed on 22-11-2006 between Kumaun University and Shinshu University, Matsumoto (Japan) for academic cooperation and exchange.

To give a fillip to research and extension activities in the University, Directorate of Research and Extension has recently been created. Similarly, to equip all faculties with modern information and communication environment the Directorate of Information and Communication Technologies has also been set up. Making students equipped with software skills, communication skills, and oriented to job market, the University has created a Directorate of Counselling and Placement.

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. Therefore some professional programmes like; M.Sc. Biotechnology, M.B.A., B. Pharmacy and M.Pharmacy have been shifted to Bhimtal. The University has constructed Bio-technology building as well as two separate hostels for 60 girls and 90 boys at Bhimtal, Construction of coaching Institute building (SCSP/STP) and some residential quarters proposed.

The University is planning to add more job-oriented/professional courses in the

newly created Campus at Bhimtal. This requires more land and construction of academic and residential buildings.

The University has submitted proposal for starting M.B.A. tourism programme at Nainital for which a sum of Rs.100.00 lakh is required so that the old building at Krishnapur may be renovated and the said programme be launched. In view of the above on going and new programmes a total outlay of Rs. 1741.40 lakh has been proposed for the annual plan 2011-12 which includes Rs 418.69 lakh for repairing buildings damaged during last monsoon.

9.3.3 DOON UNIVERSITY

Doon University was established in April, 2005. During the year 2009-10 the University has commenced its academic activity in two Schools viz School of Communication and School of Environment and Natural Resources. University has also started a 6 months certificate course in Security management.

In 2010-11 the teaching has started in 5 subjects viz: Environmental Sciences, Mass Com., Economics, Natural Resource Management and MBA. For these academic activities, necessary infrastructure is essential for which an outlay of ₹ 3700 lakh has been proposed.

In order to develop the University on a sound basis the experts of Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore were assigned the task to prepare a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the University. It provided detailed budgetary requirements for infrastructural, human resource and other facilities. The total allocation required to develop the University is placed at Rs. 330.00 crore. Out of this ₹ 242.00 crore is projected to be used for construction activities which would include faculty offices and housing, staff offices and housing, lecture hall complex, hostels, library, laboratories, workshops, Convention Centre and central facilities in an area covering 19.70 lakh Sq ft. Besides this Rs. 88.00 crore would be required for land development (with security/boundary wall) specialized capex, furniture and fittings, IT facilities and provision for utilities.

9.3.4 STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY

The Uttarakhand Open University was established by an Act of Uttarakhand Legislative Assembly on 31st October 2005. The main emphasis is on access innovation, flexibility and cost effectiveness. It aims at the dissemination of learning and acquiring knowledge through distance education mode including the use of communication technology to provide opportunities for higher education. An outlay of ₹ 450.00 lakh has been proposed for this university in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

9.3.5 UTTARAKHAND SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY :-

An outlay of ₹ 1050.95 lakh has been proposed to carry out the necessary activities of the university during 2011-12.

9.3.6 LANGUAGE :-

Sanskrit has been accorded the status of the second official language. Hence for developing and popularizing this language strengthening of Sanskrit Vidyalyayas and encourage more students to follow Sanskrit Education various schemes have been launched, for which an outlay of ₹ 1637.14 lakh has been allocated.

9.3.7 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya University:-

The Garhwal University has been accorded the status of Central University by GoI. However, the colleges previously G&S affiliated to this university have been left. Hence for recognition and administratoin of various degree colleges establishment of a new affiliated University has been necessitated. To begin with an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is being proposed in the annual plan 2011-12.

9.3.8 Law University:-

It is proposed to establish a seperate Law University in the state. It is still at the conceptualization stage. Hence a token outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed.

9.3.9 Sanskrit Academy :-

An outlay of ₹ 362.64 lakh has been proposed for various expenditures of the Sanskrit Academy.

9.3.10 Directorate of Sanskrit:-

Sanskrit has been accorded the status of second official language in the state. Hence for the various development scheme pertaining to this an outlay of ₹ 1294.89 lakh is required.

9.4 TECHNICAL EDUCATION

There has been significant 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, assembling of electronics and electrical, Plastics, I.T. and Pharma. There is 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. Private sectors will also be encouraged to open new professional colleges to meet the present and emerging demands of skilled manpower.

The technical education in Uttarakhand is being imparted through ITI's Polytechnics, Engineering colleges, HM institutes, MBA, Universities and IIT (R). For coordination and administration of technical education in the state a Board of Technical Education, Directorate of Tech. Education & a Technical University has been established.

9.4.1 Directorate of Technical Education

Keeping in view the Geographical, Social and Economic conditions of the State of Uttarakhand, the Directorate of Technical Education was set up in July, 2001 at Srinagar (Garhwal) with the aim of development of Technical Education

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.

ANNUAL PLAN-2010-11

- (i) **Ongoing Schemes** – New courses have been introduced in the already established Polytechnics. It is proposed to fully equip them and also to add additional buildings for new disciplines. A sum of Rs. 700.00 lakh is approved for maintenance and renovation of old equipments and buildings and salary. New courses in existing Polytechnics have been introduced for which additional buildings are to be constructed and equipments, Computers etc. are to be purchased. An outlay of Rs. 1407.62 lakh has been proposed for the continuing schemes.
- (ii) **New Schemes** – 20 new polytechnics were sanctioned in the tenth plan. Attempts are on to procure land for these polytechnics. In order to meet the ever growing demand for skilled manpower, there is further need of opening 07 new polytechnics in the 11th plan. In order to establish these polytechnics, an outlay of Rs 994.99 lakh is required during 2011-12.
- (iii) **Special Component Sub-Plan (SCSP)**– Schedule Caste students are given all the facilities as per government norms. In order to increase facilities for SC students, construction of Hostels, Multipurpose Hall and Library buildings is proposed. A provision of Rs. 470.00 lakh is being proposed under SCSP.
- (iv) **Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)**– Schedule Tribe students are also given all the facilities as per government norms. In order to increase facilities for ST students, there is proposal of construction of Hostels, Multipurpose Hall and Library buildings. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakh has been proposed under TSP.
- (v) **Centrally Sponsored Scheme -**
 - (1) **Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) :** Phase-I was implemented as a World Bank Assisted Project to improve the

quality of technical education system which came to an end in March, 2009.

Govt. of India further extended the project as TEQIP-II for next 4 years as a "Centrally Sponsored Scheme" (CSS). The project cost will be borne by the Govt. of India and matching share by the States in the ratio of 90:10 for the North-Eastern States and Sikkim and 75:25 for the remaining states. For the annual plan 2011-12 an outlay of ₹ 150.00 lakh has been proposed.

- (2) The State is developing Govt. Polytechnic, Ganai Gangoli, Kanalicheena and Didihat as consolidated Polytechnics under central assistance for which proposals was sent by the department to the Central Govt. for the grant of Rs. 1230.00 lakh. In the FY 2010-11 an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh is approved for above polytechnics.
- (vi) **Grant to Self Financed Technical Institutions :** ₹ 50.00 lakh required under this scheme to help the self-financed institutions.
- (vii) **District Plan :** ₹ 70.00 lakh is proposed for ongoing constructions works and revenue expenditures.
- (viii) **Community development through polytechnic scheme :** The national skill development mission which has been launched by the Govt. of India envisages to create skilled manpower of at least 500 million persons by 2020. Under this scheme, the Govt. of India, MHRD (Department of Higher Education) identified 15 old institutions and 20 new institutions (Polytechnics) of Uttarakhand to implement the new scheme of Community Development through Polytechnics (CDTP). The scheme is 100% financed by the MHRD and there is no liability on the state.

9.4.2 KUMAON ENGINEERING COLLEGE

The Kumaon engineering College Dwarahat, established by the then Govt. of Uttar Pradesh in 1986 for imparting engineering education and promoting technological environment in Kumaon region. The college started functioning in 1991.

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1. **Salary expenditure:** An outlay of ₹ 220.00 is required for 2011-12.
2. **Construction Work :** An outlay of ₹48.94 lakh is required for on going construction works.
3. **Construction of Tube Well/Damaged Water lines:** The construction of tube well in the college is urgently required. The existing pipe line has also completed its life for which a total of Rs. 1500 lakh is required. ₹ 48.83 lakh have been proposed for a TW and 9 Hand Pumps.
4. **Construction of drainage for water disposal:** Residential buildings and hostels have been constructed in the campus of the institute a long time back. At the time of construction of these buildings, no provision was made for disposal of the water. The estimates cost is about ₹ 96.86 lakh.

In all a total outlay of ₹ 1150 lakh has been proposed including new works and SCSP & TSP.

9.4.3. COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, PANTNAGAR.

A Total outlay of ₹ 1756.04 lakh including SCSP has been allocated for establishment expenditures, various construction works and other expansion programmes. Out of this ₹ 677.36 lakh is for continuing works and ₹ 778.68 lakh is for new works. An amount of ₹ 250.00 lakh is proposed to flow from SCSP.

9.4.4. UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

A total outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been proposed as Grant in Aid during 2011-12.

9.4.5. GB PANT ENGINEERING COLLEGE, GHURDAURI

Construction Works: An outlay of ₹ 108.33 lakh for ongoing works and ₹ 700.00 lakh for new works has been proposed.

Equipment for New Labs: An outlay of ₹ 100.00 is proposed for equipping new labs.

Salary & Expenditure: An amount of ₹ 250.00 lakh is required during 2011-12. Thus a total outlay including Grant in Aid of ₹ 1158.33 is proposed by the college.

10. SPORTS, YOUTH WELFARE, ART AND CULTURE

10.1 SPORT DEPARTMENT

The main objective of the Sports Department of Uttarakhand during the eleventh Plan is to organize Sport related schemes to bring up sporting talent to higher level. To achieve this goal, Sports Infrastructural facilities has to be created and upgraded across the State.

Schemewise proposals for the annual plan 2011-12 are given as under.

District Sector :

1. **Tournament:** Tournaments at district level in different disciplines are organized for which an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2010-11.
2. **Coaching:** Sports coaching camps in various disciplines are organized in are districts of the state for which an outlay of 147.81 lakh is proposed.
3. **Construction of Sports Infra:** In various districts, the Sports. Infrastructural facilities need to be developed and upgraded according to the need of the place for which an outlay of ₹. 505.38 lakh is proposed.

State Sector:

4. **State Awards for Outstanding Players:** Out standing sports person who bring glory to the state in the National and International competitions are awarded cash prizes and mementos. The objective of this scheme is to encourage and facilitate sports persons. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh is proposed for this approved.
5. **Provision of Kit to players participating in National events :** Sports Kit is provided to the State team players **participating** in various National Championships for which an outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is proposed.
6. **Grant in Aid to Association, Clubs to organize tournament, purchase of equipments etc.:** Under this scheme, the State sports associations and clubs are given grant in aid to organize tournaments and purchase of equipments. Therefore an outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.
7. **Sports Equipment of permanent Nature:** To organize Coaching Camps and Tournaments, the standard of the Stadium has to be upgraded to organize camps and tournaments. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is proposed for this purpose.
8. **Participation of Players in Civil Services Tournaments:** Under this scheme the State govt. employees get opportunity to the represent State in various All India Civil Services Tournaments. The State team players are provided TA & DA, sports kits and equipments for which an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh is proposed.
9. **SAF Winter Games-** SAF Winter games are being organized in the year 2010-11. Therefore, a token of ₹ 0.01 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.
10. **Construction of Stadium (New Work):** At present, in some Districts of the State, the stadiums and Indoor halls have not been constructed so far due to non availability of land. However, in view of the efforts for obtaining the land an outlay of Rs.300.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2011-12.

11. **Construction of Stadium (Continue Work):** The Infrastructural facilities are to be created in the Stadiums according to the latest need of the games to compete in National/International tournaments, and also to provide advanced playing facilities. For this an outlay of ₹ 300.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.
12. **Construction of Civil Services Institute:** To provide playing facilities to the Civil Services employees, the decision was taken to construct a Civil Services Institute. So far Rs. 547.62 lakh has been released by the government to the construction agency against the approved estimate of ₹ 752.50 lakh. However in view of the revised estimates of ₹ 1400 lakh an outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh has been proposed for 2011-12.
13. **Construction of Stadium at Haldwani (Nainital):** The Hon.Chief Minister of Uttarakhand has announced the construction of a Sports Stadium (with International facilities) at Haldwani (Nainital) for which an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12
14. **Establishment of Sports Directorate :** Since creation of Uttarakhand, State Sports Directorate is being run in the Office of the Sports College. The amount of ₹ 40.00 lakh was released by the Govt. against approved estimate of ₹ 89.95 lakh. The construction work could not be started due to certain reasons. Therefore, the estimates need to be revised. Hence an outlay of ₹ 76.61 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.
15. **Maintenance of Infrastructure facilities:** Besides having 13 Sports Offices there are 10 Stadiums, 02 Swimming pools, 07 Indoor Halls and Hostel buildings in the State. These Infrastructure facilities need renovation, major repair works and white washings on regular basis. At present many Stadiums and Indoor halls are in poor condition. Therefore an outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.
16. **SAF Winter Games Infrastructure-** There is no proposal for additional budget from SAF winter games organizing committee for development of infrastructure facilities. Therefore, only a token outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh is approved for the year 2011-12.
17. **Construction of State Level Sports Complex:** Due to some legal problems, the construction works at Parade ground, Dehradun has not yet started. Therefore a token outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh is proposed.
18. **District Level Sports Complex at Agastyamuni :** The proposed District level Sports Complex at Agastyamuni (Rudraprayag) has been sanctioned by the Central Government. Against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 225.00 lakh the Central share is about Rs. 144.00 lakh out of which ₹ 30.00 lakh has been released. Remaining amount of Rs. 109.00 lakh is yet to be sanctioned by G O I. Although the Planning Commission GOI has agreed in principle to release the Central share of Rs.109.00 lakh , yet the said amount has not been received by State govt. Therefore, a token outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh is kept for the year 2011-12
19. **Construction of Sports College.** According to the proposal received from the principal Sports College, the up gradation and expansion work of Sports College are to be taken up. Therefore an outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh for the year 2011-12 is proposed.
20. **Grant in Aid to NIM Uttarakashi-**NIM organizes expedition to Mt. Everest and other renowned Peaks from time to time. A token outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh as the token money is kept for the year 2011-12.

21. **Construction of Girls Hostel at Sports College.** Though the construction of girls hostel is almost completed but the construction agency, UPRNN has sent a revised estimate mentioning that a few new works such as boundary wall are necessary to constructed. Therefore a token of ₹ 0.01 lakh is proposed.

SCSP :

22. **Tournament:** Under this scheme the talented boys and girls of scheduled caste will be provided various facilities. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh is proposed.
23. **Coaching:** Under this scheme the talented boys and girls of scheduled caste will be provided with lodging and boarding facilities in the special coaching camp. Therefore an outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh is proposed.
24. **Construction of SCSP Indoor Hall & Hostel-** To provide Indoor and Residential facilities to SC boys and girls an outlay of ₹ 126.00 lakh is proposed.

TSP :

25. **Tribal Sub-Plan Tournament:** Under this scheme the talented boys and girls of 'scheduled tribe' will be provided various facilities. An outlay of ₹ 8.00 lakh is proposed for organizing tournament and ₹ 7.00 lakh for coaching of ST youths.

10.2 YOUTH WELFARE & PRD

The main focus of the Youth Welfare & P.R.D. department in Uttarakhand during the 11th Five Year Plan Period (2007-2012) is to organize programmes & schemes with a holistic view of channelising the latent energies of the youths into a potent & efficient force which can play a substantial 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 programmes are adopted and executed with dedication.

District Sector : Total outlay (including ₹ 178.25 Lakh of S.C.S.P. and Rs. 25.45 Lakh of T.S.P.) an amount of Rs. 1229.02 lakh is allocated in District sector for following schemes.

- (1) **Rural Sports Competition:** The department has been organising rural sports since 1952 at different levels. In order to encourage rural youth, every year department organizes open sports competitions, gymnastics, body building competitions, weight lifting competitions etc at various levels. Therefore a sum of ₹ 137.32 lakh is proposed for the year 2010-11.
- (2) **Encouragement to Yuva Dals:** So far 5929 Yuvak Mangal dull and 6010 Mahila Mangal dull have been organized in the State. These Dals 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 dals, a sum of Rs. 2000 is provided for each dal. Therefore a sum of ₹ 110.86 lakh is proposed under this Scheme.
- (3) **Strengthening of PRD Volunteers:-** In view of the shortage of police personnel in the State and paucity of resources the Prantiya Rakshak Dal Volunteers are deployed for various law and order duties after providing necessary training to them. Therefore a sum of ₹ 85.23 lakh is proposed under this for the year 2010-2011.
- (4) **Social Service/Peace Defence:-** To pay for duties rendered by Prantiya Rakshak Dal Volunteers a sum of ₹ 555.49 lakh is proposed under this scheme.
- (5) **Vivekanand Youth Award:-** To encourage Yuvak Mangal Dal & Mahila Mangal Dal the department gives away Vivekanand Youth Award in three categories at District Level and Block Level. For this an outlay of ₹ 6.52 lakh is being proposed for the year 2011-2012.
- (6) **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 Prantiya Rakshak Dal volunteers. Cultural programmes and yuva seminar are also organized. For construction of a new Youth centre and maintenance of existing Youth Centres a sum of ₹ 34.03 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-2012.
- (7) **Seminar/Sangosthi:-** To encourage Yuvak Mangal Dal & Mahila Mangal Dal the department organises Seminar/Sangosthi at Block and District level. For this an outlay of ₹ 6.08 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.
- (8) **Cultural Programme:-** To encourage Yuvak Mangal Dal & Mahila Mangal Dal the department organises cultural programmes. For this an outlay of Rs 31.61 lakhs is approved for 2010-11.

- (9) **Miscellaneous Expenditures:-** To meet expenditures on office furniture, stationery, postal stamps etc of district Level offices an outlay of ₹ 29.14 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.
- (10) **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. An outlay of ₹ 17.42 lakh is proposed under this scheme for 2011-12.
- (11) **Const. Of Small Sports Ground:-** One small sports ground is proposed to be constructed in every block. No outlay is proposed for 2011-12.
- (12) **Vocational training for Youth:-** To develop leadership qualities among the youth through vocational training so that youth can act as focal point of dissemination of knowledge in their own area of activity. Outlay of ₹ 90.11 lakh is proposed for 2011-12.
- (13) **Adventure Programme for Youth:-** An outlay of ₹ 82.09 lakh is proposed under this scheme for 2011-12.
- (14) **Youth Festival:-** The Cultural team of State youth participate in National Youth festival. An outlay of ₹ 9.27 lakh is proposed for this scheme for the year 2011-12.

State Sector :

- (1) **Construction of Rural Stadium:-** The rural Stadiums function as the promotion centres of sports activities and Yogasanas for the physical well being of the youths. At present 37 Rural Stadiums in the state are under construction, for which an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.
- (2) **State Level Sports Competitions:-** To organise the State level Sports Competitions in two categories a sum of ₹ 30.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.
- (3) **State Level Vivekanand Youth Award:-** To encourage Yuvak Mangal Dal & Mahila Mangal Dal the department gives away State level Vivakanand Youth Award in three categories. An outlay of ₹ 14.00 lakh is proposed for the same purpose for the year 2011-12.
- (4) **State Level Youth Festival:-** To organise state level youth festival a an outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.

S.C.S.P.

- (1) **Social Services/peace Defence:-** To pay for duties rendered by the Prantiya Rakshak Dal volunteers of scheduled caste a sum of Rs 141.00 lakh is proposed in the annual plan 2010-11.
- (2) **Construction of Rural stadium:-** To promote sports activities in S.C. dominated areas an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.

T.S.P.

- (1) **Social Services/peace Defence:-** To pay for duties rendered by the Prantiya Rakshak Dal volunteers of scheduled tribe a sum of ₹ 17.55 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.

C.S.S.

An outlay ₹ 160.00 lakh is proposed for annual plan 2011-12 for implementing the centrally sponsored scheme PYKKA.

10.3 ART & CULTURE

Department of Culture, through its various units, is engaged in protection, conservation and development of different aspects of culture viz. music, art and literature. Its activities include audio, visual and written documentation of various aspects of culture and organising cultural festivals, activities etc.

The main schemes proposed to be implemented in the Annual Plan 2011-2012 are as under :-

State Sector (Continuing Schemes)

- 1. Cultural programmes, Theatre Festivals:** Department of Culture organizes cultural programmes during traditional fairs and festivals which are held in different regions of the state and celebration like Sthapna Diwas Samaroha, Badri-Kedar Utsav and Uttarakhand Diwas at India International Trade Fair at Pragati Maidan, Delhi, Republic day, Independence day etc. An outlay of ₹ 250.00 lakh is proposed under this scheme in 2011-12.
- 2. Establishment of Uday Shankar Academy of Dance and Music at Almora:** An academy for promoting dance and music in the tradition of Nritya Samrat Uday Shankar is being established at Almora. Govt. of India has contributed Rs. 500 lakhs towards execution of capital works for this project. The civil work is complete, now for the accoustics Rs. 100 lakh is allocated.
- 3. 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 ₹ .1000 per month under the scheme. An outlay of ₹ 20 lakh is proposed under the scheme to benefit 140 artists.
- 4. Financial assistance to voluntary organizations engaged in cultural activities:** Voluntary organizations engaged in cultural activities for the last five years are provided financial assistance under the scheme for construction of buildings and purchase of instruments and costumes. The assistance for buildings is limited to 50% of the approved cost or Rs. 10 lakh, whichever is less. In case of instruments and costumes, the maximum assistance is given up to ₹ 1 lakh. Thus an outlay of ₹ 50 lakh is proposed.
- 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, Uttarakhand. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakh is proposed under the scheme.
- 6. Upgradation of archaeological units at Almora and Pauri:** Funds are provided under the scheme for conservation and protection of protected Monuments notified under Ancient Monuments Act, 1956 or monuments which are eligible for such notification. An outlay of ₹ 15 lakh is proposed under the scheme.
- 7. Establishment of Bhatkhande College of Hindustani Music at Dehradun, Almora & Pauri:** The scheme provides for 30 new posts in various streams to enable the music college to discharge its responsibilities. Currently, the numbers of students enrolled in various classes are 207 in Dehradun, 163 in Pauri and 219 in Almora. A Sum of ₹ 75.00 lakh is proposed for 2011-12 under this scheme.

8. **Establishment of Lok Kala Sansthan, Almora:** Lok Kala Sansthan is entrusted with the responsibility of documentation and research work of folk culture of the state. A post of Research officer and a post of Documentation Assistant have been created for documentation of folk arts. A sum of ₹ 8 lakh is proposed for 2011-12 under the scheme.
9. **Establishment of Rang mandal at Dehradun & Almora:** Rangmandal Almora & Dehradun looks after the production of plays and holding of workshops. An outlay of ₹ 25 lakh is proposed for 2011-12 under the scheme.
10. **Establishment of State Archives at Dehradun:** An outlay of ₹ 60.00 lakh is proposed for 2011-12 under this scheme.
11. **Establishment of Government Museum, Pithoragarh:** A Museum at Pithoragarh has been established with total 10 posts for which an outlay of ₹ 35 lakh is approved for 2011-12.
12. **Construction of building for Museums, Music Colleges, Auditoria, Cultural Complexes etc :** A policy decision has been taken to establish an auditorium at each district headquarter. At Dehradun, Haridwar and Bageshwar construction is already underway for which the remaining amount is to be provided whereas in Uttarkashi, Rudraprayag, Gopeshwar, Rudrapur, Champavat and New Tehri land has been made available by the district administration. It is planned to develop the Nehru Ward in the Old complex of Dehradun Jail as Nehru Heritage Centre. Hence an outlay of ₹ 1000 lakh is proposed under this scheme in 2011-12.
13. **Scheme for acquisition of cultural objects and artifacts and conservation of protected monuments and heritage buildings and structures:** There is no existing scheme for acquisition of cultural objects, except for manuscripts under the national manuscripts mission. This scheme aims at to conserve/preserve important monuments and documents and to provide assistance to Universities for publications related to the history and culture of Uttarakhand. An outlay of ₹ 70 lakh is proposed for 2011-12 under the scheme.
14. **Financial assistance to State's people for pilgrimage :** As a policy decision, permanent residents of Uttarakhand belonging to any religion or caste, undertaking Kailash Mansarovar Yatra organized by Govt. of India are to be given ₹ 25000.00 as grant-in-aid by Govt. of Uttarakhand. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh is proposed for this purpose.
15. **Organizing anniversaries of eminent personalities :** Every year anniversary celebrations of eminent personalities like Gandhiji, Govind Ballabh Pant Ji and others are organized, for which an outlay of ₹ 10 lakh is allocated for 2011-12.
16. **Scheme for Award of Junior and Senior Fellowship and lifetime achievement awards :** The scheme aims at providing advanced level fellowships to 10 junior and 5 senior artistes. at the rate of ₹ 3000 per month for a maximum tenure of 2 years and ₹ 5000 per month for a maximum tenure of 3 years respectively. The age limit for junior artists will be below 35 years and senior artists above 40 years.

Also, there is a proposal to institute annual awards for lifetime achievement for artists who have attained the age of 60 years. Only 2 such awards, each valued at ₹ 2 lakhs, will be given out each year to outstanding artists, writers and personalities in the field of culture for lifetime achievements. An outlay of ₹ 25 lakhs proposed for 2010-11 under the scheme.

17. **Establishment of expenditure:** The establishment expenses of the Directorate, Shaheed Smarak, Rampur Tiraha, Muzaffar Nagar and Govt. Auditorium Pauri are covered under this scheme. An outlay of ₹ 85.00 lakh is proposed for 2011-12 under this scheme.
18. **Construction of Shaheed Smaraks and Installation of statues of eminent personalities:** Memorials of Uttarakhand Shaheeds and establishment of statues of eminent personalities come under this scheme for which an outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh is proposed for 2011-12 under the scheme.
19. **Establishment of Lalit Kala and Sangeet Natak Akademi :** The main objective of establishing Lalit Kala and Sangeet Natak Akademi is to protect, preserve and promote literature, culture, folk music, folk song, folk dance, theatre, drama, classical music and fine arts in the state. An outlay of ₹ 15 lakh is proposed for 2011-12 under the scheme.
20. **Scheme for Financial Assistance to Writers for publication of books:** The main objective of this scheme is to provide financial assistance to those writers who aren't financially capable and whose works couldn't be published due to lack of resources. To help such writers an outlay ₹ 10.00 lakh to proposed in the 2010-11 under the scheme.
21. **Financial assistance to Mela Samiti's for organising traditional and other fairs:** This scheme has been transferred to the Department of Culture from the Tourism department for which an outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is approved for 2010-11 under the scheme.
22. **Audio and Visual documentation of various aspects of culture :** The objective of this scheme is to document both in audio and visual forms the works of eminent folk artists for which an outlay of ₹ 10 lakh has been approved for 2010-11.

State Sector (New Schemes):

Sparsh Ganga Programme: The Ganga is not only the lifetime of the nation but also the symbol of culture. In order to maintain its purity and sanctity Sparsh Ganga Abhiyan has been launched to create awareness among masses. Department of culture in the state has been no assigned the responsibility of the Nodel Department. Hence a provision of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been proposed during 2011-12 as new schemes.

Centrally sponsored schemes

1. **Financial Assistance for archival repositories, libraries and museums:** 75% central assistance limited to ₹ 10 lakhs annually is provided by the central Government for preservation of public records, manuscripts, rare books, cataloguing, purchase of copiers, cameras, readers, renovation or improvement of building etc. A provision of ₹ 2.50 lakh has been made for 2011-12 as state share under the scheme.
2. **Financial Assistance for promotion and strengthening of Regional and local museums:** 50% central assistance, subject to ceiling, ranging from Rs.7.50 to Rs.30 lakh, is provided under this scheme for 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. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh is proposed for 2011-12 under the scheme as state share.

- 3. Financial assistance to persons distinguished in art and such other walks of life and their dependents, living in indigent circumstances:** This assistance is given by the Central Govt. in the ratio of 75 : 25 to artists distinguished in different fields of culture. Hence, a State share of ₹ 0.25 lakh has been allocated for 2011-12 under the scheme.

Scheduled caste Sub Plan (Continuing Schemes)

- 1. Promotion of culture and craft among the scheduled castes artists, organization of workshops and documentation work in the field of folk culture :** The scheduled castes of the state have long been the dominant carriers and upholders of cultural and craft traditions of the state. With the change in lifestyles in rural areas, the scheduled castes, some of whom were dependent on singing, dancing and village crafts, have found themselves displaced from their traditional vocations. Under this scheme, it is proposed to encourage such persons who continue to be skilled to pass on their skills by way of training to other scheduled caste beneficiaries. Documentation would also be undertaken as part of the scheme. Hence an outlay of ₹ 35 lakh is proposed for 2011-12 under the scheme.
- 2. Construction of Cultural Premises etc. for Scheduled Caste Populated Villages:** It is proposed to construct Cultural premises etc. in scheduled castes populated villages/area to perform cultural activities for which an outlay of Rs.12 lakh is proposed for 2011-12.

New Schemes

- 1. Scheme for purchase of traditional instruments and costumes for Scheduled Caste Artists :** It has been proposed that BPL Scheduled Caste artists of the State who are earning their living by playing traditional instruments be provided with free traditional musical instruments and costumes. Hence, an outlay of ₹ 20 lakh is proposed for 2011-12 under this scheme.

Tribal Sub Plan(Continuing Schemes)

- 1. Scheme for documentation, conservation and promotion of tribal art and culture:** Recommendation no. 39 of the 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 for which an outlay of Rs. 24 lakh is proposed for 2011-12.
- 2. Scheme for purchase of traditional instruments and costumes for artists belonging to STs :** Scheduled Tribe artists belong to BPL families of the State who are earning their living by playing traditional instruments will be provided with free traditional musical instruments and costumes. An outlay of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed for 2011-12 under this scheme.

District Plan

- 1. Installation of Statues of eminent personalities:** Memorials of Shaheeds and installation of statue of eminent personalities are made under scheme on public demand supported by a resolution of the concerned local body. An outlay of Rs.160.00 lakh is proposed for 2011-12 under this scheme.

11. MEDICAL HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

11.1 ALLOPATHY

Vision of the Department:

Health for all by maximizing the performance of primary to tertiary health services and optimum utilization of the existing resources.

Goals :

- Access to health care in all parts of all the districts.
- Access to health care centers to socially backward and poor people.
- To minimize the uneven pattern of development in health sector.
- Partnership with community and NGOs as well as private parties.
- Increase public investment on health sector.

Objectives :

- To reduce crude birth rate from 20.2 to 16.5 by 2012.
- To reduce crude death rate from 6.4 to 5.0 by 2012.
- To reduce TFR(total fertility rate)from 2.55 to 2.1 by 2012.
- To reduce MMR from 315 per lakh to 100 per lakh by 2012.
- To reduce IMR from 41 per thousand to 30 per thousand by 2012.
- To sustain CPR at 55.5% upto 2012.

Strategies :

To achieve the objectives and goal the following activities are proposed –

- The state govt.'s Priority to provide specialised health services at District Level .
- Community Health Centers at Block Level will be upgraded.
- More Sub Centres will be established in rural area to increase the availability of MCH services from State Sector including SC/ST dominated areas.
- To overcome the shortage of medical professionals, along with the recruitment through the Public Service Commission, contract appointments are also being done at DGHS. Residential & hostel facilities for doctor's family at suitable places will be provided.
- To overcome the shortage of paramedics State Govt. is planning to set up B.Sc. Nursing college at Dehra Dun and two additional ANM training centres from state sector & 03 ANM Centers will be renovated with help of NRHM.
- All Sub Centres will be constructed as per IPHS norms to make it suitable for institutional delivery.
- To provide essential primary health and diagnostic services to the rural population through mobile medical vans.
- The main thrust is on the involvement of community/non-governmental organisations and private parties (working in health sector) in the remote and unserved areas in phase-II of Health System Projects and to some extent in state plan also.
- To minimize the burden of treatment on the pocket of BPL families the state govt. has broadened the scope of state illness fund and also considering health insurance scheme.
- State Govt. is committed to increase public investment in health sector.

To obtain these goals & objectives following schemes are being implemented in the Annual Plan.

- 1. Construction of Sub Center:** At present out of 1847 Sub Centres only 1000 are located in Govt. building and 260 sub centers are under construction. 40 Sub Centre buildings are likely to be taken up in 2010-11. Rest are functioning in private rented buildings. It is proposed to construct Sub Center building in phased manner. Target for Annual Plan 2011-12 for construction of Sub Center buildings is 40. The average cost of a Sub Centre building at prevailing rates is Rs. 20.00 lakhs. Thus an outlay of ₹ 703.00 lakh is proposed in Annual Plan 2011-12.
- 2. Construction of PHC:** In Uttaranchal 255 Primary Health Centers have been established, out of which only 164 PHC's are in Government buildings and 78 are under construction. 5 new PHCs are proposed to be established in 2011-12. **An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh for new work & ₹ 403.33 lakh for on going works has been proposed in 2011-12.**
- 3. Construction of SAD:** In Uttaranchal 322 State Allopathic Dispensaries are established, out of which only 98 SADs are in Government buildings , 162 are under construction, 10 were to be taken up in 2011-12 and rest are in rented buildings. The target for new construction is 10 SAD for 2011-12. The average cost of construction of a SAD building at current prices is ₹ 70.00 lakh. **An Outlay of ₹ 250.00 lakh for new works & an outlay of ₹ 706.22 lakh for ongoing works has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12.**
- 4. Establishment of PHC:** At present there are 255 PHC functioning in Uttarakhand. According to G.O.I. norms and as per 2001 census population, still 23 new PHCs are required. 5 more new PHCs will be established in 2011-12. An outlay of Rs. 420.00 lakh is approved for new as well as ongoing PHCs.
- 5. Minor construction :** For the maintenance and minor repair of infrastructure i.e. Sub center, PHCs, SAD and CHCs an outlay of ₹ 361.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11.
- 6. Provision for Water and Electricity in Sub center/SAD/PHC/CHC:** Water and Electricity is a basic need for any health institution. For maintenance of electricity and water supply in Sub center/SAD/ PHC/CHC an outlay of ₹ 113.16 lakh is proposed in 2011-12.
- 7. Equipment and Furniture for PHC/CHC and Hospitals:**Essential small equipments & furniture etc. is required / replaced in Sub center/SAD/PHC/CHC for which an outlay of ₹ 91.00 lakh is proposed.
- 8. Construction of CHC:** At present there are 55 CHCs functioning in the State and 35 CHC are under construction. Target for Annual Plan 2010-11 is 02CHC buildings.An outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh is proposed for construction of CHCs in 2011-12.
- 9. Upgradation of CHC:** CHCs situated at Tehsil level & having more than 50% bed occupancy rate are upgraded in phased manner by increasing bed strength & other facilities. A taken outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh is proposed in 2011-12 to continue this scheme.
- 10. Establishment of CHC (Old & New) :** At present 35 CHC buildings are under construction which will be established in phased manner to provide medical care in rural areas. Establishment of new CHC in Annual Plan 2010-11 is 06. An outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh is approved for this purpose.

11. **Special Medical Facility in Tehsil level / others Hospitals:** As per the vision of present Govt. of Uttarakhand all block level CHCs are to be upgraded into 50 bedded hospital. Hence this scheme is now merged with the upgradation of CHCs. For completion of ongoing work an outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh is proposed.
12. **Upgradation of Sub Centres as per the IPHS norms :** This activity will be taken up through NRHM. Hence no outlay is required.
13. **NRHM activities- State Share :** As per guidelines of GOI, State has to bear 15% of total project cost of NRHM. Thus an outlay of ₹ 2212.00 lakh is allocated as state share.
14. **Integrated Allopathic Hosp. & Dispensaries (Urban) :** Under this scheme establishment / Up gradation of District Hospitals & other hospitals is done For this an outlay of ₹ 1600.00 lakh is allocated.
15. **ANM Centre under Atal Adarsh Gram Yojana :** There are 670 Nyaya Panchayats in the State. Out of these Nyaya Panchayats 210 Nyaya Panchayats are lacking ANM Centre which will be covered under CSS.
16. **Integrated Allopathic Hosp. & Dispensaries (Rural) :** Under this scheme establishment/ up gradation of Hospitals situated in rural areas is done. For this an outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh is allocated.
17. **Alternative Medical facilities for Tehri Dam displaced persons:** To continue this scheme a token outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh is allocated for 2011-12.
18. **Grant for Mobile Van/Voucher Scheme etc.:**Due to shortage of trained manpower health services in remote & unserved area of State need strengthening.To overcome this problem, collaboration with NGOs / Private hospitals is taken up under PPP, to start certain schemes like specialised diagnostic services and outsourcing of primary health services, mobile van, voucher scheme, smart card, school health services, etc. For this an outlay of ₹ 3500.00 lakh is proposed in Annual Plan 2011-12.
19. **Aid to Voluntary Organisation:** Grant in Aid is given to NGOs/Private hospitals who are providing health services in Rural/Urban areas of State, for this an outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh is proposed.
20. **Estt. of Tertiary Eye Care Hospital :** To continue this scheme an outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh is provided.
21. **Cleanliness and Medical facilities for different Melas:** In Uttarakhand different Melas are held at many places. Round the year. For maintenance of cleanliness and provision of medical facilities in these Melas an outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh is proposed.
22. **Construction/Renovation of Post mortem centers :** Under this scheme construction of new Post mortem centers & renovation of existing centers is done. For this an outlay of ₹ 60.00 lakh (for 03 Post mortem centers) is proposed in Annual Plan 2011-12.
23. **Construction / Establishment of Blood Bank:**Under this scheme one new blood bank will be constructed for which an outlay of ₹ 30.00 lakh is proposed. Outlay of ₹ 95.00 lakh is proposed separately for establishment related expenditure.
24. **Payment for purchase of land for construction work/ plantation/ NVP:-** It is a continuing scheme for which an outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakhs is proposed.

25. **Construction of District Hospital Champawat:**At Champawat District Hospital building is under construction. To carry on the works a taken outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh is proposed in Annual Plan 2011-12.
26. **Tele Medicine:** Under this scheme PGI Lucknow has been connected to Base Hospital Srinagar, Pauri & Base Hospital Almora. To continue this scheme an outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is allocated for 2011-12.
27. **Establishment of Mental Hospital:** An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed in Annual Plan 2011-12 for establishment expenditures of the State Mental Hospital.
28. **Construction of CMO Office buildings:** In certain Districts CMO office is running in the hospital premises. For construction of proper CMO office/Residence an outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakhs is proposed in Annual Plan 2011-12.
29. **Construction of Residential Houses:**Under this scheme residences/ hostels are constructed for medical personnel, because at many places especially in hilly areas due to non availability of residential houses, retaining of man power becomes a big problem. For this scheme an outlay of ₹ 437.00 lakh is proposed in Annual Plan 2011-12.
30. **Human Organ Transplantation:** For human organ transplantation i.e. corneal grafting, kidney transplant etc. institute has to be examined & certified by specialist. Expenses of these services are borne by State Govt. under this scheme. To continue the scheme an outlay of ₹ 1.00 lakh is proposed in 2011-12.
31. **Provision 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 ₹ 10.00 lakh is proposed in 2011-12.
32. **Const. /Renovation of Non Residential Buildings :** Under this scheme construction & renovation of non residential buildings is carried out. To continue the scheme an outlay of ₹ 526.70 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12.
33. **Construction of BD Pande Hospital, Nainital/Base Hospital Pithoragarh.** A outlay of ₹. 400.00 is proposed in 2011-12 on this account.
34. **Esst. Of Trauma Unit (State funded) :** Keeping in view the hilly terrain and number of road accidents, basic trauma care units & comprehensive trauma units have to be established in hospitals situated on NH / yatra routes for immediate medical care to victims. To continue this scheme an outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh is proposed in Annual Plan 2011-12.
35. **Accomodation Facility for attendants of Patients at Delhi/other Places.** An outlay of ₹ 12.00 lakh and ₹ 60.00 is proposed repectively on this account.
36. **IEC of various activities of Department :** To continue this scheme an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is approved in Annual Plan 2011-12. Cardiac Ambulance for Raj Bhawan/High Court, Nainital. An outlay of ₹ 90.00 lakh is proposed for this proposed.

37. **Estt. of Private Medical/ Diagonostic Unit** : Under this scheme subsidy on bank loan & grant in aid is given to medical practitioners for establishing clinics/hospitals in remote & difficult areas. To continue the scheme an outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 2010-11.
38. **Construction / Establishment of ANMTC (State Funded)** : For reduction of IMR & MMR primary health care is to be strengthened, especially maternal & child care. State is having shortage of ANMs. To overcome the shortage of trained personnel (ANM), new ANMTC will be established. For this purpose an outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is proposed in 2011-12.
39. **Establishment of Rural Medical & Health Centres** : In difficult, remote & unserved areas of State Primary Health Care will be provided through these centres as per the local requirement. It is proposed to establish 100 such centers in Annual Plan 2010-11 for which a token outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh is proposed.
40. **Chief Minister's Health Care Schemes: An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh. Increased Honorarium of Part time Dai** : To continue this scheme an outlay of ₹ 79.00 lakhs is approved in Annual Plan 2011-12 is proposed for the year 2011-12.
41. **Medical Assistance to Victims of Natural Calamities & Accidents** :Under this scheme cash aid will be given for treatment to victims of Natural Calamities & Accidents. For this an outlay of ₹ 5.00 lakh is proposed in Annual Plan 2011-12.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes :-

42. **National Leprosy Control Program (100% centrally sponsored scheme):**The State generally falls in non endemic catagory. 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 blocks out of 95 blocks, where the PR is still above 1/10000, which will be dealt in 11th Plan.
43. **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.
44. **National Blindness Control program (100% CSS):**In 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 2161 spectacles were distributed and 632 school teachers have been trained under School Eye Screening Programme. With the mandate of providing facility of operation to each cataract case in the state, DBC societies have been formed in all districts in Tenth Plan. 78 optometrist for refresher course & 20 Staff Nurse in Ophthalmic Nursing Technique has been trained. 10 vision centers have been established in ten Districs of State. With these different activities in the 10th Plan we could reduce the prevalence of blindness from 1.40% to 0.56% against the given target of 0.80%.
45. **Iodine deficiency disorder cell:**To implement the programmes of NIIDDCP, IDD cell has been established in Directorate during the financial year 2002-2003. It's a 100% centrally sponsored scheme.

46. **Family Welfare Programme:** It is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme for which an outlay of ₹ 8866.00 lakh is proposed as central share for Annual Plan 2010-11.
47. **Establishment of Sub Centre:** 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 1847 Sub Centres established in the State. As per the census 2001 the rural population of the State is 6310275 hence 145 more Sub Centers need to be established in 11th Plan. But 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 (145 under CSS+ 2935 under State funding) more Sub Centres will be required. 404 satellite Sub Centres were established during FY 2007-08 by State Fund, most of them are still not functioning due to availability of trained manpower i.e. ANM. To provide funds for ongoing expenditure an outlay of ₹ 19.50 lakh is proposed in 2011-12.
48. **State Illness Fund:- (33:67 CSS) :** Govt. provides monetary support for the treatment of BPL Patient through State Illness Fund. For this an outlay of ₹ 133.00 lakh (67%) is proposed as state share for Annual Plan 2011-12.
49. **Strengthening of Office of the Chief Registrar (Birth & Death):- (75:25 CSS) :** It is a 75% centrally sponsored scheme for which an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11 as state share.
50. **Universal Health Insurance Scheme:- (67:33 CSS) :** To continue this scheme an outlay of ₹ 400.00 lakh is proposed for 2011-12 as state share.
51. **Esst. Of IDSP :** It's a centrally sponsored scheme where State will bear a certain percentage for 5 years. This project aims at to monitor & evaluate the different communicable & non communicable diseases in State. To continue the scheme an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh is proposed.
52. **Oral Health Care Scheme (100%CSS) :** Oral disease such as dental carries, periodontal diseases, malocclusion and Oral Cancers constitute important public health problems in India today. 35% of all body cancers are oral cancers. About 30-35% of children suffer from maligned teeth an jaws affecting proper function. To Start this scheme an outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakhs is proposed in Annual Plan 2009-10.
53. **Mental Health Programme (100%CSS) :** Under this scheme training & IEC components is provided.

SCSP

54. A total outlay of Rs. 3595.00 lakh has been proposed to carry out various schemes under SCSP during 2011-12.

TSP

55. A total outlay of ₹ 601.00 lakh has been proposed to carry out proposed schemes in tribal areas under TSP.

11.2 Medical Education

At the time of its inception there was no Medical College in Govt. Sector which led to shortage of trained Medical Human resource in the State. Although The State Government is committed to providing quality medical care and assistance to its citizens, a major obstacle is the lack of professionally qualified doctors in the medical service of the State, especially in the hilly regions, here there are problems of communications and accessibility. The absence of qualified doctors hampers the State Government's efforts to reduce the IMR and MMR through improved medical care and strengthened facilities. Uttarakhand has established a Medical College in Srinagar (Garhwal). State Govt. is putting all effort to augment & strengthen Medical College, Srinagar, as per M.C.I. norms. But to fulfill human resource needs some more Medical Colleges, Dental College, Nursing College & Paramedical Colleges are needed in the State.

(A) Department of Medical Education:

1. Construction of Works Medical College/Equipments.

- An Outlay of ₹ 7000.00 lakh is required to complete necessary constructions and supply of equipment during 2011-12.
- **Construction of Doon Medical College:** An outlay of ₹ 1500.00 lakh is proposed for establishment and various construction works of Doon Medical College in 2011-12.
- **Estt. of Uttarakhand Forest Hospital, Medical College, Teaching Hospital & other attached institutes:** To equip the Medical College with necessary equipment & manpower and complete ongoing construction works an outlay of ₹. 7600.00 lakh is proposed in Annual plan 2011-12.
- **Up gradation of District Hosp. Rudrapur for Estt. of Medical college:-** To complete the up gradation works of Distt. Hospital Rudrapur to convert it in to Medical College an outlay of ₹ 1000.32 lakh is proposed in annual plan 2011-12.
- **Construction/Establishment of Medical College at Almora:** An outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh is proposed for construction works and establishment of Almora Medical College in 2011-12.

2. Construction /Establishment of Nursing Training College.

- At present there is one Govt. Nursing Training College in the State.
- Private Nursing Training Colleges are seeking hefty sums for admission, which is beyond the reach of the poor and the under privileged.
- Four Govt. Nursing Colleges are planned to be established, at Almora, Pithoragarh, Tehri, Dehradun and Srinagar (Pauri).
- Construction work of B.Sc. Nursing College at Dehradun is in progress and teaching is expected to commence from 2010-11.

Thus an outlay of ₹ 4500.00 lakh has been proposed under this scheme to carry out the above works.

3. Construction Dental of College.

- There is no Govt. Dental College in the State.
- Common people of the State are dependent on Private Dental Colleges & Dental Colleges of other States for tertiary dental care facilities which is quite expensive.
- Fee Structure of the Private Dental Colleges of the State is beyond the reach of common people.
- To improve Dental medical services in the State, construction of one Govt. Dental College in Sri Nagar, Distt. Garhwal is under consideration.

4. **Assistance for Post Graduate training :** This scheme has been launched to meet out the shortage of specialists doctors in the state. Under this scheme financial aid is given to in-service medical officers for pursuing post graduation. For this an outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh is proposed for 2011-12.

5. **Scholarship for Compulsory Rotatory Internship for Medical Graduates:** It is an ongoing scheme for which an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

6. **Financial Assistance to Medical Students:** Under this Scheme 50% subsidy on banks loan is given to medical students of uttarakhand who belongs to financially weaker families. For this an outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh is proposed for 2011-12.

7. **Development of basic infrastructure for establishment of AIIMS:** G.O.I. has agreed to establish AIIMS at Rishikesh (Dehradun). Hence to continue this scheme an outlay of ₹ 1000.00 lakh is proposed in 2010-11.

8. Construction/Establishment of Paramedical College/Institute.

- As also indicated in Planning Commission's Report of March, 2008 that there is shortage of paramedical staff like Radiographers, Lab Technicians, Optometrist etc. in the State.
- To cope up with this shortage, one Paramedical College/Institute is proposed in the Govt. sector for which a token outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh is proposed to initiate the work in 2011-12.

11.3 AYURVEDIC & UNANI SYSTEM

DISTRICT SECTOR

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW AYURVEDIC & UNANI DISPENSARIES/HOSPITALS.

Presently 545 Ayurvedic & Unani Dispensaries/ Hospitals are functioning in the State of which 514 dipenseries/Hospitals are situated in the rural areas. 10 new outdoor dispensaries/Hospitals are proposed to be established. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh is proposed for his purpose in the annual plan 2011-12.

2. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION OF AYURVEDIC & UNANI HOSPITALS/DISPENSARIES.

25 Ayurvedic & Unani Dispensaries were established under district sector Plan in 2007-08 which are functioning in rented buildings. To construct 13 Ayurvedic & unani dispensaries in the second phase an outlay of ₹ 300.00 lakh is proposed for the land purchase and building construction.

3. ON GOING CONSTRUCTION WORK

An outlay of ₹ 466.23 lakh has been sanctioned during financial year 2010-11 for construction of New Ayurvedic Dispensaries. 80 New Ayurvedic Dispensaries are under construction for which an Outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh is proposed for 2011-12.

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. An outlay of ₹ 5.00 lakh is allocated in the annual plan 2011-12.

2. UP-GRADATION/STRENGTHENING OF RUNNING AYURVEDIC AND UNANI DISPENSARIES/ HOSPITALS.

To provide facility of specialized therapies such as Panchkarma Kshar shutra, jalopka, Agnikarms, yoga etc at Ayurvedic hospitals at district headquarter up gradation of such hospitals is essential. An outlay of ₹ 5.00 lakh is being proposed for this purpose in Annual plan 2011-12.

3. ESTABLISHMENT OF AYURVEDIC & UNANI HOSPITAL.

25 Ayurvedic & Unani Hospital are functioning in the District Headquarter/rural areas. An amount of ₹ 10.00 lakh is proposed for this continuing scheme during annual plan 2011-12.

4. CONSTRUCTION OF AYURVEDIC & UNANI HOSPITAL BUILDING.

5 Ayurvedic Hospitals (15 Beded) are running in rented buildings. In Uttarkashi District Ayurvedic Hospital is under construction, which will have all specified treatment of Ayurveda like Panchkarma, Ksharshutra. Out of 543 Ayurvedic dispensaries about 418 Ayurvedic hospitals/dispensaries are also functioning in rented buildings which are needed to be strengthened specifically for the hygienic purposes. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh is proposed for the land purchase & building Construction.

5. ESTABLISHMENT OF AYUSH GRAM IN UTTARAKHAND STATE :

To make Uttarakhand a model state of AYUSH is it proposed to establish an AYUSH Gram enriched with 5 systems of Indian Medication viz. Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha & Homeopathy. These hospitals will have library, museum, research & development facilities, of each discipline. The AYUSH gram will be established preferably in tourist and other suitable places in each district. An outlay of ₹ 20 lakh is being proposed for the annual plan 2011-12.

6. ESTABLISHMENT OF AYURVEDIC UNIVERSITY.

Ayurvedic System of health is gradually regaining acceptance and it has great potential of research and development in Uttarakhand. Hence a State Ayurvedic university is proposed. An outlay ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed to set up this University in Annual Plan 2011-12.

7. ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW AYURVEDIC/UNANI COLLEGE IN UTTARAKHAND IN SCSP POPULATED AREA.

At present there are only two government Ayurvedic Colleges both situated in Hardwar District of Garhwal Division also. Viewing the shortage of doctors due to unwillingness to work in remote areas of hills it seems logical to train the doctors in the hills itself so that they have no problem to deliver services in the remote hills. Hence two Ayurvedic Medical Colleges, one each in Kumaon hills, and Garhwal hills an outlay of ₹ 100 lakh has been proposed the annual plan 2011-12.

8. TRAINING FOR AYURVEDIC PANCHKARMA TECHNICIANS / ASSISTANT /NURSING EDUCATION IN STATE AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

Since Panchkarma Therapy is one of the major system of Ayurvedic treatment and getting popularized day by day. It would be beneficial to generate medical services more job opportunities in public & private sector. Trained manpower in these systems is necessary. Such manpower will be required for public as well as private hospitals.

A training centre for the nurses was sanctioned in the erstwhile undivided U.P. State at State Ayurvedic college Rishikul Hardwar which needs to be strengthened. An outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh has been proposed for the annual plan 2011-12.

9. ON GOING BUILDING CONSTRUCTION/REPAIRING / STRENGTHENING OF AYURVEDIC COLLEGES.

Ayurvedic Colleges, Rishikul and Gurukul at Haridwar require creation of 14 departments, 150 bedded Hospital as per CCIM norms and also some staff quarters. An outlay of ₹ 150 lakh has been proposed in the annual plan 2011-12 for the ongoing works.

10. Establishment of New Ayurvedic referral Unit : The proposal to set up a 50 bedded Ayurvedic hospitals at district level which can be upgraded up to 150 bedded in future is aimed at to popularize it by providing quality services. Clinical sphere of Ayurveda is of wide range and entails naturopathy and yoga too. The hospitals at district head quarters will serve as a referral hospital also for 04 bedded Hospitals situated in urban/rural areas.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Government of India is directly funding the State Health Societies in various schemes for upgradation of AYUSH services. Hence only token amount is being proposed in the State Plan.

1. Establishment of computer Laboratory.

This is 100% centrally sponsored scheme for Ayush Deptt. to get it equipped with computers and man power.

2. Re-Orientation Training Programme in Ayurvedic Colleges.

As a part of continuing medical education to upgrade the knowledge of ISM & H personnel (teacher/government doctors/physicians, practitioners, research workers, drug inspectors, etc.) regarding latest developments in their field like Ksharsutra, Panch Karma and Yoga therapies etc.

3. Assistance to PG Medical Education.

This is 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. 2 deptt. namely Shalya and Panchkarma are conducting Post Graduate course. According to the guidelines of ISM & H the grant would be provided for five year only.

4. Strengthening of Rishikul State Ayurvedic College Haridwar

It is also a continuing 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

5. Strengthening of Rishikul State Ayurvedic College Pharmacy - It is 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme to strengthen the State Pharmacies.

6. Strengthening of Rishikul Drug Testing Laboratory.

This is also a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Ayush Drug Testing Laboratory.

7. Strengthening of UG College

This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Under Graduate Ayush College.

8. Assistance to Organise National/International Seminar on Ayurveda.

This is also 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is being utilized.

9. Essential Drugs for Rural Dispensaries.

There are 543 dispensaries/hospitals functioning across the state under this department which are mostly located in rural/remote areas. To seek assistance for the running dispensaries located in rural & backward/difficult or remote areas of the state, Rs. 25000/- per dispensary is sanctioned by the centre.

10. Assistance to Establish Ayush Wing in Allopathic Hospital.

Uttarakhand Govt. has decided to establish the Ayurvedic wing in every District Hospital in all the 13 districts under this centrally sponsored scheme.

SCSP :- A total outlay of ₹ 240.00 lakh is separately approved for various schemes under SCSP.

TSP A total outlay of ₹ 40.00 lakh is also separately allocated for the scheme of tribal populated areas of the State.

11.4 HOMEOPATHY

Homeopathy has the heritage of community acceptance. It plays an important role in providing healthcare to a large number of people, particularly in the rural areas. At present 107 Homeopathic dispensaries are functioning in the State.

1. **ESTABLISHMENT OF HOMOEOPATHIC 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 and disadvantaged areas require the primary healthcare attention. As Homeopathic treatment does not require complicated infrastructural supports like storage facilities, preservation structuring and sophisticated diagnostic apparatus, hence it is easier to establish Homeopathic dispensaries in the remote areas of the State.

A total of 59 Homoeopathic dispensaries are needed to be established in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for which an outlay ₹ 600.00 lakh has been proposed. Out of this outlay ₹ 150.00 lakh and ₹110.00 lakh is proposed under SCSP & TSP respectively

2. **ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DHO OFFICES & HOMOEOPATHIC DISPENSARIES (URBAN) :** Total proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2011-12 is ₹ 10.00 lakh.
3. **ESTABLISHMENT OF HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY AT UTTARAKHAND NIWAS, NEW DELHI :** Under this scheme medical facility is proposed to be provided for the staff of Uttarakhand Niwas and dignitaries/visitors from Uttarakhand for which an outlay of ₹10.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual plan 2011-12.
4. **ESTABLISHMENT OF HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY AT VIDHAN SABHA, UTTARAKHAND:** Under this scheme medical facility is provided for the staff of Vidhan Sabha of Uttarakhand, Hon'ble members of legislature, Hon'ble ministers and their staff and the person visiting Vidhan Sabha for which an total outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh is proposed.
5. **ESTABLISHMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE DIRECTORATE:** For the proper administration of the Homeopathic cadre in the entire state, an outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12.
6. **ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE BOARD:** The Homeopathic Medicine Board has been established. An outlay of ₹ 3.00 lakh is being proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12.
7. **CONSTRUCTION OF HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARIES (RURAL AREA):**For carrying out the construction of the Homeopathic dispensaries in the rural areas, an outlay of ₹ 194.00 lakh is proposed for ongoing schemes and ₹ 100.00 lakh for the proposed new schemes.
8. **ESTABLISHMENT OF HOMEOPATHIC MOBILE DISPENSARIES IN DISTRICT LEVEL MOBILE VAN (REMOTE UNSERVED AREAS):**The State faces challenges of difficult geographical conditions, sparse population and inaccessibility to the roads. People are devoid of the basic healthcare so a mobile Homeopathic unit in each district is proposed for which an outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh as token money is being proposed.

9. **LAND PURCHASE AND CONSTRUCTION OF HOMOEOPATHY DISPENSARIES AND STAFF QUARTERS (RURAL AREA):** Presently there is no provision for the residential accommodation which poses a big problem in the hilly areas. Hence it becomes a necessity for the construction of staff quarters and Homoeopathy Dispensaries. Total proposed outlay for the above mentioned new scheme is ₹ 20.96 lakh.
10. **LAND PURCHASE AND CONSTRUCTION OF DHMO OFFICES AND STAFF QUARTERS (URBAN AREA):** Presently no residential accommodation is available in urban areas, which is a major problem in discharging 24 hours services. An outlay of ₹ 20.96 lakh is proposed for this new schemes.
11. **HOMEOPATHIC DRUGS QUALITY CONTROL LABORATORY:** For drug standardization, quality control and research activities a State level Homeopathic Pharmaceutical laboratory is proposed to be established. A token outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been allocated.
12. **CAPACITY BUILDING, TRAINING OF HOMEOPATHIC/PHARMACISTS /CLERICAL STAFF INCLUDING COMPUTER SKILLS PROMOTION:** For improving and widening of quality services, there is a great need for strengthening the existing capacity of Homeopathic Medical pharmacists and official staff with computer skills and its enhancement from time to time in order to capacity building. Total proposed outlay for the above mentioned new scheme is ₹ 2.00 lakh.
13. **CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES –**
 - I. **ESTABLISHMENT OF INDOOR RCH/MCH CLINIC (CSS -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 position of essential drugs in dispensaries situated in rural and backward areas, so that the faith of the people in AYUSH could be enhanced.
 - II. **ESTABLISHMENT OF TRAUMA CENTER (CSS -100%):** The State is always burdened with cases of accidents especially in accident prone yatra routes. Victims of such accidents and calamities, therefore require a trauma center. As Homeopathy has a good role to play in the emergency/accident cases, hence there is a need for the establishment of Trauma Center at district hospital.
 - III. **ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL DERMATOLOGY CLINIC (UNDER CSS SCHEME-100%) :** Homeopathy has a significant role to play in the treatment of various skin ailments. Therefore there is a need for the establishment of special dermatology clinics at various hospitals for which CSS would be utilized.
 - IV. **ESTABLISHMENT OF HOMOEOPATHY DISPENSARIES, NRHM RURAL AREA (CSS -100%):** About 40% of the population of Uttarakhand resides in the far-flung areas which are inaccessible by roads. The inhabitants residing in these unnerve or underserved and disadvantaged areas require the primary healthcare attention. As Homeopathic treatment does not require complicated infrastructural supports like storage facilities, preservation structuring and sophisticated diagnostic apparatus, henceforth

there is need to establish Homoeopathic dispensaries in the remote areas of the State. At present around 107 Homeopathic dispensaries are functioning in the entire Uttarakhand state providing their services to the public with the aim of health for all.

A total of 112 Homoeopathic dispensaries under NRHM Scheme were proposed to be established in the Annual Plan 2008-09 and a total of 32 Homoeopathic dispensaries under NRHM scheme sanctioned during the Year 2009-10 are under process of establishment.

Total proposed outlay for the above mentioned 112 homoeopathic dispensaries scheme is ₹ 4900.92 lakh as central share. An amount of Rs.111.70 is required for this ongoing scheme already sanctioned during the Annual Plan 2009-10.

For remaining 80 dispensaries an outlay of ₹ 1200.00 lakh is being proposed.

- V. **TWO WEEKS REORIENTATION PROGRAM (CSS -100%):** The proposed outlay for this ongoing scheme is Rs 1.00 lakh as central share.
- VI. **TWO DAYS CONTINUING MEDICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM (CSS 100%) :** Total proposed outlay for the above mentioned ongoing scheme is ₹ 2.00 lakh as central share.
- VII. **FOUR WEEKS YOGA TRAINING PROGRAM FOR HOMEOPATHIC DOCTORS (CSS -100%):** Total proposed outlay for the above mentioned ongoing scheme is ₹ 5.00 lakh as Central share.
- VIII. **NATIONAL SEMINAR (CSS -100%):** There is need for a regularly organizing National and International seminars, workshops, exposure visits to broaden the vision of knowledge and sharing experiences with others.

Total proposed outlay for the ongoing scheme is ₹ 20.00 lakh for the Annual Plan 2010-11.

- IX. **SUPPLY OF ESSENTIAL DRUGS (CSS -100%):** A provision is required for the qualitative and quantitative supply of essential drugs in the Homeopathic dispensaries functioning in the entire State.

Under this ongoing scheme a total of ₹ 26.75 lakh is required during the Annual Plan 2011-12.

- X. **INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION (IEC) ON MERITS OF HOMEOPATHIC SYSTEM OF MEDICINE THROUGH ROAD SHOWS A, PRINT AND ELECTRONIC MEDIA :** A significant emphasis compulsorily needs to be given for IEC on Homeopathy highlighting its positive aspects, healthy life styles, preventive health care and enlistment of recent advances made in the respective field for the mass scale awareness about the Homoeopathic system of medicine in the State. An outlay for of ₹ 10.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme during Annual Plan 2011-12.

- 15. LAND PURCHASE AND CONSTRUCTION OF HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE :** At present there is no Govt. Homoeopathic Medical College in the State. Therefore, establishment of a New Govt. Homoeopathic Medical College along with a Homoeopathic Pharmacist Training Centre and Homoeopathic Pharmacy seems necessary for which an outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh is proposed in 2011-12.

12. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

The Department of Drinking Water in the State of Uttarakhand has created autonomous bodies named as Uttarakhand Peyjal Sansadhan Vikas Evam Nirman Nigam, Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan and Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply & Environment Sanitation Project (Swajal) for providing water supply and sanitation facilities in the State. Uttarakhand Peyjal Sansadhan Vikas Evam Nirman Nigam is primarily responsible for the preparation & execution of Water Supply & Sewerage Schemes, whereas the Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan is primarily responsible for maintenance of the schemes and tariff collection. The "Swajal" Project is aided by the World Bank, is responsible for rural water supply village scheme and simulation.

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 was conducted in June, 2003. As per resurvey the status of water supply in rural area as on 01-04-2010 is as follows :

FC(Fully covered)	28028	habitations.
PC(Partially covered)	8514	habitations.
NC(Not covered)	2638	habitations.
NN(Unpopulated)	787	habitations.
Total	39967	habitations.

These habitations includes 18 habitations (2NC & 16 PC) of "CAP 99". The State of Uttarakhand, due to its difficult hilly terrain and scattered population, has been experiencing acute drinking water problems, specially in the remote areas. Thus as on 01-04-2010 total 12352 NC/PC habitations are to be provided with drinking water supply facility.

For the year 2010-11 it is envisaged that 1665 NC/PC habitations will be benefitted. With the support of Gram Panchayat to accelerate the sectorwide approach programme (SWAP). Thus anticipated balance as on 01-04-2011 will be 9587 NC/PC habitations.

RURAL SCHOOL COVERAGE

Out of total 14761 schools in the State, 13511 schools have water supply facilities and 1270schools remains to be benefitted as on 01-04-2010. In the year 2010-11, it is expected that 1366 new schools will be covered.

MAINTENANCE OF SCHEMES

Out of 14300 schemes in rural areas, 7150 schemes (50%) are fully functional, 4290 schemes (30%) are partially functional and 137 schemes (2%) are non-functional. About 3840 gravity schemes are maintained by Gram Sabhas and about 1140 schemes which are executed under Sector Reform are being maintained by Village Water & Sanitation Committees. About 9100 gravity and 220 pumping schemes are being maintained by Jal Sansthan and Peyjal Nigam. Many of the schemes have outlived their design period, hence urgently require reorganization and augmentation. Besides, on account of ecological/ environmental degradation, in many cases, the water sources have dried up or discharge of water sources has depleted considerably. To add to this, a large number of D/W schemes were damaged severely during the last monsoon.

Operation and maintenance is the most vital link between the capital investment and the service rendered to beneficiaries. For the success of the programme it should be maintained properly to ensure safe and adequate water supply to the people. Operation & maintenance of water supply assets requires 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.**

Pumping water supply schemes require replacement of pumping plants for operation to their designed capacity.

SECTORWIDE APPROACH (SWAP)

In consonance with the Policy of Government of India of Sector Reform the State has opted to implement Sector Wide Approach (SWAP) in the Rural Water Supply Sector from 01-12-2006, in which all the single village schemes and multi village schemes are to be implemented in the principle underlined by SWAP. Schemes which were sanctioned prior to the cut off date i.e. 01-12-2006 are to be implemented in the previous mode and are classified as scheme outside the SWAP basket. These schemes are in sun-set mode and are expected to be completed by the year 2011-12. 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 million \$ (Rs. 516.00 crore) have been sanctioned under SWAP principle.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

In the Urban areas of the State as per the 2001 census, there exist 63 towns comprising of 1 municipal corporation, 31 Municipal Board & 31 Nagar Panchayats. Besides this State have 9 Cantonment Board, 12 Census Towns & 2 Industrial Township. The total 63 towns can be classified into three main categories on the basis of rate of water supply; 4 towns have water supply more than 135lpcd, 10 towns between 70-135lpcd and 49 towns less than 70lpcd.

In 22 small towns having population less than 20,000, the schemes have been completed under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP). Three towns from Uttarakhand namely, Dehradun, Haridwar and Nainital have been selected under JNNURM. These towns are being covered partially under JNNURM and partially under ADB.

Pumping water supply urban 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 made immediately.

Out of 63 towns in the State only 20 towns have partial sewerage system and work for reorganization of the sewerage systems in 9 towns namely Dehradun, Rishikesh, Srinagar, Gopeshwar, Pithoragarh, Haldwani, Nainital, Bheemtal and Almora, is in progress. Rest of towns are proposed to be taken up under ADB.

GANGA ACTION PLAN

Government of India launched the Ganga Action Plan in the year 1985 for the abatement of pollution in the river Ganga. Phase-II of Ganga Action Plan was started in the year 1993.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the State Government to provide sufficient funds for proper O&M of GAP assets. In compliance of these order the State Government has already given its commitment to the Government of India vide letter no. 841/9-2-A/2001 dated 15-5-2001 to bear the cost of complete O&M cost of assets already created or to be created under GAP-I and GAP-II and submitted an affidavit regarding its commitment in the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

NATIONAL GANGA RIVER BASIN AUTHORITY (NGRBA)

The Prime Minister of India declared the Ganga status of "National River" and set up the "National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA)". A unit of the above is also going to be opened in Uttarakhand State. Uttarakhand Peyjal sansadhan Vikas Evam Nirman Nigam has been declared as implementing authority/agency for this work.

CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

The Govt. of Uttarakhand has assigned top priority to the programme of the drinking water supply both 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 water harvesting and conservation of water, alongwith sanitation programmes.

COMPUTERIZATION PROGRAMME UNDER RGNDWM:

Computerization programme under RGNDWM is in progress. This will increase the efficiency in the water sector. The revenue collection is also being Computerized, so that every citizen has easy access to the information regarding their water supply & sewerage bills.

ANNUAL PLAN 2010-11

STATE SCHEMES

1. RURAL WATER SUPPLY

1.1 Minimum Needs Programme

A provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been made in the year 2009-10. An outlay of Rs. 1500 lakh is approved in the Annual Plan 2010-2011. An outlay of ₹5000.00 lakh is proposed for 2011-12 this does not include outlay under SCSP and TSP.

1.2 Special Component Sub Plan

A provision of ₹ 2441.94 lakh has been made in the year 2010-11. An amount of ₹ 2000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2010-2011

1.3 Tribal Sub Plan

An outlay of ₹. 200 lakh is approved for the Annual Plan 2010-2011 and outlay amounting to ₹ 350 lakh is proposed under TSP.

1.4 Hand Pump Programme:

a) Installation of New Hand Pumps :

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 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 Pump, and its low capital and O&M cost, a provision Rs. 1500 lakh is required in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

b) Repair of Existing Hand Pumps:

Repair of Hand pumps is continuous process to optimally utilize the installed Hand Pumps. A provision of ₹ 100.00 lakh is required in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

1.5 Augmentation and Reorganisation of Existing Schemes :

Among the existing piped water supply schemes about 30% of the schemes have outlived their design period, and require reorganization in a phased manner. An outlay of ₹ 4000.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2011-12.

1.6 O&M of Rural Water Supply Schemes:

10% of NRWSP funds are earmarked for maintenance of Single Village Rural Water Supply schemes maintained by PRIs and Multi Village Scheme maintained by Uttarakhand Peyjal Nigam.

1.7 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 ₹ 407.58 crores have been submitted and 39 schemes amounting ₹ 315.00 crores have been sanctioned. An outlay of ₹ 2000.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

1.8 Water facility on Tourist route and Tourist Places:

An outlay of ₹ 50 lakh is approved in the Annual Plan 2011-12 for this purpose.

1.9 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 on Rain Water Harvesting, construction of small check dams and chal/khals trenches along the contours and plantation in the upstream side of natural water sources.

There was a tradition almost in every village to store rain water in ponds (chal/khal) and use it for water supply requirements of their cattle. This tradition have gradually vanished. Action is being taken up to rejuvenate these traditional sources. It also helps to recharge the natural sources and enriching the flora and fauna. Revival of 150 Chal/Khal is being proposed for the year 2009-10 in District Plan. An outlay of ₹ 200 lakh has been proposed in 2011-12.

1.10 Provision for centage charges on Centrally Sponsored Scheme

Government of India provides funds under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme and Ganga Action Plan. Under Centrally Sponsored Ganga Action Plan only 8% centage is payable. Hence the 12.5% centage payable on ARWSP and AUWSP and 4.5% centage on Ganga Action Plan to the implementing agency is given by the State Government.

Therefore an outlay of ₹ 3000.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12, which includes the arrears of centage.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1.1 National Rural Drinking Water Program

The existing norms of NRDWP 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 habitation by 2012. An outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh has been proposed for State share.

1.2 Swajal Dhara

Government of India has again revived Swajaldhara scheme, modalities of which are underway. In the year 2011-12 a total of 125 habitations will be benefited for which an outlay of ₹ 5000.00 lakh is required.

2 URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

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 augmentations of water supply and extension of the distribution system. An outlay of Rs. 1000 lakh is approved in the Annual Plan 2010-2011. Further ₹ 5000.00 lakh is proposed in 2011-12.

Sewerage Schemes:

- 2.2 Out of 63 towns in Uttarakhand only 20 towns have partial sewerage facilities. Reorganisation and extension of sewerage system in these towns has been proposed. Besides, adequate coverage of GAP towns, 5 new towns are being included in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. To provide sewerage and drainage facilities in all the towns, ₹ 1515.19 crore will be required. An outlay of ₹ 600 lakh has been proposed for the year 2011-12.

Master Plan

- 2.3 It is the vision of the State to develop all the cities in an integrated pattern including all the infra-structure of civic amenities. To achieve this mission preparation of master plans of Water Supply, Sewerage & Drainage is in progress. For the preparation of Urban and Rural Master Plan in WATSAN sector, it is proposed that the help of remote sensing and satellite images for the preparation of software will be necessary for which an outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12.

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. Hence an outlay of ₹ 1400 lakh is approved for the year 2010-2011. Similarly ₹ 1400.00 lakh have been proposed for the year 2011-12.

CENTRAL SCHEMES

GANGA ACTION PLAN (PHASE-II)

- 2.5 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. An amount of Rs. 30.00 crores have been proposed for these towns under Ganga Action Plan to be financed 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. However, a token outlay only is proposed for 2011-12.

A special assistance to the tune of approx. ₹ 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. For this work, the GOI will provide funds in the 70:30 ratio.

Since August, 2008 NRCD Govt of India also granted administration and financial sanction of I&D and STP project for Badrinath, Karanprayag, Rudraprayag and Devprayag amounting to ₹ 4423.89 lakh under GAP-II on 70:30 cost sharing basis. A provision of ₹ 663.00 lakh have been proposed for the year 2011-12.

305 mld of sewerage flows in to the river created by the towns inhabitat on the bank of river Bhagirathi and Alaknanda, out of which only 65.76 mld is treated. Therefore, 238.77 mld sewage is needed to be treated.

- 2.6 **National Ganga River Basin Authority (NRGBA) :** The Prime Minister of India declared the Ganga status of "National River" and set up the "National Ganga River Basin Authority (NRGBA)". A unit of the above is also going to be opened in the State for which a provision of ₹ 30.00 crores is needed for the year 2011-12.

Communication and Capacity Development Unit (CCDU) & National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Program (NRDWQM&SP)

2.7 This is included in the Sector Program 100% and funded by the Central Govt. A sum of ₹ 400.00 lakh will be required for HRD and IEC related activities in water supply and sanitation sector and water quality programme monitoring and establishment of CCDU.

2.8 Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)

The Total Sanitation Campaign was launched by Government of India in 1999 to bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in rural areas. This campaign emphasizes more on information, education and communication (IEC) to generate demand for sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education. The sanitation campaign is based on community leadership.

The Government of India sanctioned projects for seven districts namely Bageshwar, Tehri, Almora, Pauri, Uttarkashi, Haridwar and Rudraprayag during 2003-04 and six districts namely Chamoli, Dehradun, Almora, Champawat and Pithoragarh during 2004-05. The campaign period will end in 2012 thus 2011-12 is the last year for which and outlay of ₹ 1627 lakh is proposed.

2.9 EXTERNALLY AIDED SCHEMES

Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (Sector Program)

This is the Global 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 un-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 involvement of the Panchayati Raj Institutions and the local communities. The period of the project is 16.10.2006 to 30.06.2012.

Annual Work Plan 2011-12

The annual work is made in line with targets of expenditure agreed with the World Bank, to complete the project upto 30th June, 2012. This annual work plan is prepared for all of the three implementing agencies in UARWSS viz. Uttarakhand Jal Nigam, Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan & Project Management Unit-Swajal Project.

Program Components -

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 and sustain the states medium term sector development program.

Component B: RWSS Infrastructure Investments : It aims to improve service and sustainable access to RWSS services by financing the following investments:

- (i) **New investments in water supply schemes and catchment-area protection works**; A provision of ₹ 16670 lakh is made for this sub component from State Funds for the 2011-12. This subcomponent would include all new investments and micro catchment-area protection. During the year balance work of 3747 habitations will be started.
- (ii) **Community mobilization and development activities**; A provision of ₹ 2250 lakh is proposed for this sub component from State Fund for the 2010-11. A significant amount of community mobilization, community development, and capacity building needs to be carried out at the village level at all stages of the project cycle. This subcomponent will support such activities, including establishment and operationalization of User Water Supply and Sanitation Committees (UWSSC), as well as related workshops, information campaigns, health and hygiene, women development initiative (WDI), and participatory community action planning training, etc. During the year final settlement of planning phase in 3747 habitations will be completed.
- (iii) **Sanitation programs**; A provision of ₹ 1627 lakh is proposed for this sub component from State Govt. This subcomponent will contribute to the state's implementation of the GoI supported TSC program. The component would finance: (i) the IEC at the village level; (ii) habitation-level rewards for achievement of open-defecation free status; (iii) rewards for the cleanest GP in the state/district/block; and (iv) limited incentives toward latrine construction for BPL households. The project envisages achieving at least 30 percent open-defecation free GPs and habitations by the end of the five-year period. During the year target of construction of 230027 latrines is set. Out of this 1089.58 belong to BPL families and 121069 belongs to APL families.

Component C : RWSS Program Management Support and M&E :

It aims to support:

- (i) **operational and administrative costs associated with the implementation of the sector-wide approach basket of the state's medium-term sector program**: A provision of ₹ 3055 lakhs is made for this sub component from State Govt. Fund for the 2010-11. This would include implementation costs of the SWAp basket during the year, and finance operational and administrative costs associated with the SWSM, PMU and DPMUs.
- (ii) **monitoring and evaluation**. A provision of ₹ 300.00 lakh is made for this sub component from State Govt. This will support the development, establishment, and operation of the financial management (FM) system and the M&E system for the sector program.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED MEGA SCHEMES

3. Water Supply

Nanghat water supply scheme amounting to ₹ 43.57 crore for district Garhwal has been sanctioned by Government of India. Only ₹. 37.00 crore so far has been released by Center and State Govt. The Government of India has already given 100.00 crore and decided that no funds will be released further by the Central

Government. As such remaining development funds are to be provided by State. Hence an amount of ₹ 1500.00 lakh is required in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

4. Sewerage Schemes

GOI has sanctioned 100% grant for Almora Sewerage System. Sewerage schemes for Pithoragarh & Haldwani have also been (approved) by the Government of India. An outlay of ₹ 500 lakh is proposed for 2011-12.

5. Computerization

The Government of India provides grant-in-aid for the Computerization in the water sector. An estimate amounting to ₹ 5.76 crores has been sanctioned and ₹ 3.81 crores has been released. The balance of ₹ 1.95 crore is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2011-12 under CSS.

13. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

There has been rapid growth in urban population in the recent years, which has put much pressure on the already insufficient amenities and services. The State is aware of its responsibilities. Restructuring of urban areas require massive funds, for which central assistance under various schemes is being accessed and ambitions externally aided (ADB) project has been got approved through DEA, GoI. and most of the programmes /schemes are carried out by 63 ULBs in the State of Uttarakhand.

ANNUAL PLAN 2011-12

On going Schemes

Swarana Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojna (SJSRY) (CSS 90 :10) :

This is a centrally sponsored scheme in which the centre share is 90% and the state share is 10%. There are seven sub-component in this scheme namely ; Urban Self Employment Programme(USEP) Under this programme persons employed /Semi Employed and living Below Poverty Line can get a loan of maximum of ₹ 50,000/- in which 80% is loan, 5% is beneficiary contribution and 15% is subsidy ; Urban Self Employment Programme (Training Under this programme Self-employment training is given to the unemployment unskilled persons ; Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) Purpose of this scheme is to provide employment to beneficiaries living below the poverty line through labour (Muster roll) ; 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 ₹ 2.50 lakh is given on which 50% is subsidy and 45% is bank loan and 5% individual beneficiary contribution ; Thrift & Credit Societies (T&C) The purpose of this scheme is to encourage saving of the people. Thrift and Credits society shall be entitled to a lump sum grant of ₹ 25,000/- as revolving fund at the rate of ₹ 1,000/- maximum per member ; Community Structure Component Under this scheme assistance is provided to poor, disabled and Old age people by distribution of blankets, spectacles etc; and Self Employment Infrastructure Under the Scheme community centers are built for the social activity. An outlay of ₹ 86.06 lakh has been allocated for matching State share.

Integrated low cost sanitation (ILCS) (CSS 75 : 15 : 10)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme in which the centre share is 75% and the state share is 15% beneficiary share 10%.The scheme envisages conversion of existing dry latrines in to water seal toilets with super structure and construction of new ones to households belonging to EWS category who have no latrines in urban area. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh is proposed in annual plan 2011-12 to meet the state share for constructing 1613 units.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) (80:20)

JNNURM is aimed at equitable and responsive cities. The Urban Renewal Mission focuses on:

1. Improving and augmenting the economic and social infrastructure of cities;
2. Ensuring basic services to the urban poor including security of tenure at affordable prices;
3. 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;

4. strengthening of municipal government and their functioning in accordance with the provisions of the 74th Constitution Amendment act, 1992. In Uttarakhand three towns namely Dehradun, Haridwar & Nainital have been identified under this scheme. Under the schemes following projects have been approved by GoI.

Details are as follows.

₹ in Lakh

Item No	Name of the Sanction project	Project cost	Amount released to ULB's/ Implementation agency (ACA+ST.S)	Amount utilized
A	B		C	D
1	Dehradun/Water supply reorganization	7002.7	5250.00	4003.00
2	Haridwar/Water supply reorganization	4784.43	3588.00	3767.00
3	Nainital / Water supply reorganization	547.00	274.00	256.00
4	Dehradun/Solid Waste Management	2460.00	615.00	15.00
5	Haridwar/Solid Waste Management	1671.53	418.00	Nil
6	Dehradun/Construction Renovation of Choraha & Road	2943.00	735.75	651.00
7	Haridwar/ Construction Renovation of Choraha & Road	2005.00	401.00	401.00
8	Nainital/ Sewerage system	1960.00	490.63	418.00
	Dehradun/Sewearge system - Phase- I	5465.00	1365.94	862.00
	Phase -II	6280.00	1446.00	150.00
10	Nainital Solid Waste Mgt.	930.00	233.00	0.00
10	Purchase of Bus for Dehradun,Haridwar, Nainital	2718.00	1358.75	Nil
	Total	38766.66	16176.07	16523.00

In financial year 2010-11 it is expected that Central Govt. would release the balance amount of ₹ 11278 lakh. New DPRs costing Rs. 192.00 Cr. are being prepared which will be sent to GoI. It is expected that GoI would release ₹ 3930 lakh as 25% of Central Share in financial year 2010-11. An outlay of ₹ 21402 lakh is being proposed in annual plan 2011-12.

UIDSSMT (CSS 80:20)

Urban infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns aims at improvement in urban infrastructure in towns and cities in a planned manner.

Objectives :

- Improve infrastructural facilities and help create durable public assets and quality oriented services in cities & towns.
- Enhance public-private-partnership in infrastructural development.
- Promote planned integrated development of towns and cities.

Under the schemes following projects have been approved by GoI.

1. UIDSSMT

Status under UIDSSMT is as follows.

(₹ in lakh)

Item No.	Name of the Sanction project	Project cost	Amount released to ULB's/ Implementation agency	Amount utilized
A	B	C	D	E
1	Mussorrie/Sewerage system	6173.25	3087.00	760.00
	Total	6173.25	3087.00	760.00

In financial year 2010-11 it is expected that Central GoI would release the balance amount of ₹ 80.00 lakh Accordingly ₹ 20.00 lakh.

2. Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) (CSS 80:20)

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 scheme will apply to all cities/towns, excepting mission towns covered under JNNURM.

In financial year 2011-12 it is expected that GoI would release ₹ 3398 lakh. Accordingly matching State share is proposed.

3. Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)

In order to cope up 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 slum improvement, development of basic amenities & services, solid waste management, street lights, housing/ shelters besides health, education and social security of the citizens in mission towns.

In financial year 2011-12 it is expected that Central GoI would release balance amount of ₹ 150.00 lakh. Accordingly State share of ₹ 30.00 lakh is proposed as state share.

4- Solid Waste Management

A comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan for as per the SWM Rules 2000 is under implementation to keep up the environment and cities clean.

Mohalla sanitation committees have been formed all over the state for improving participation, primary collection and segregation of waste at source. An outlay of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in annual plan 2011-12.

5. EAP (ADB)

For creating necessary infrastructure in Urban Areas to cater the need of ever growing urban population an externally aided project has been negotiated with the ADB. An outlay of ₹ 12169 lakh is approved in annual plan 2011-12 of which ₹ 3651.00 lakh is State share.

6. 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. Urban Development Department has provided infrastructural Development Fund to ULBs for making provisions of adequate and timely services in relation to water supply, sewerage, road and storm water drainage, solid waste management, gardens, parking, convention halls and office complexes of ULBs. Accordingly an outlay of ₹ 800.00 lakh is approved in the annual plan 2011-12 which includes outlay for the Mukhya Mantri Shahri Awas Yojana.

7. Infrastructure Development in Transitional Areas

This schemes aims at to provide infrastructure in transitional and upcoming areas which are not declared as urban local bodies yet. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh is proposed in annual plan 2011-12 under this scheme.

8. Sarvbhom Rozagar Yojna

This Programme aims at to encourage under employed and unemployed urban men and women to setup small enterprises relating to servicing, petty business and manufacturing accroding to their skill and potential.

All the local bodies of Uttarakhand urban area will be covered under this programme for which an outlay of ₹ 5.00 lakh is proposed in annual plan 2011-12.

9. Computerization and GIS

Computerization Programme will enhance the functioning efficiency of Urban Local Bodies and citizen will have easy access to the information regarding thier bill complaints, suggestions etc. It will also help in better utilization and management of available resources. An outlay of ₹ 25 lakh is proposed in annual plan 2011-12 for this purpose.

10- Construction of Directorate Building -

At present the Directorate is housed in a private rental building with a limited accommodation. The land has been made available by the municipal corporation. Hence an outlay of ₹ 150.00 lakh has been proposed in 2011-12.

11- Rajiv Awas Yojana -

This CSS has been launched to tackle the problems of slums in a definitive manner to achieve to goal of ' Slum Free India' For this an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh is proposed in 2011-12.

12- Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya Parking & Viability Gap Yojana -

Most of the ULB.s in the State are suffering from the shortage of Parking for want of funds. In order to assist them in developing adequate parking facilities the State Govt. has decided to assist them. This scheme, as far as possible will be carried out on PPP mode. For this an outlay of ₹ 200 lakh has been proposed in 2011-12.

13- Urban Local Body Reforms Incentive Fund -

The State has launched' Mukhya Manti Nirmal Nagar Purskar Yojana' to encourage ULBs for providing clean environment. Better performing ULBs will be awarded. An outlay of ₹ 150.00 lakh has been proposed for this purpose.

SCSP

An outlay of ₹ 1729.26 lakh has been proposed separately under SCSP for different schemes mentioned above.

TSP

A total outlay of ₹ 288.21 lakh has been proposed for the scheme to be under taken TSP.

14- INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

A total outlay of ₹. 755.78 lakh has been proposed for following continuing schemes of the Information and Publicity Department in Annual Plan 2011-12.

(₹ in lakh)

S.N.	Schemes	Proposed Outlay
1	Song & Drama	67.39
2	Kisan Mela/ Exhibition	4.90
3	Reorganization of Information Centres	9.20
4	Strengthening of Distt. Information Centres	37.81
5	Photography	6.39
6	Publication	28.30
7	News red production	8.00
8	Film unit (Documentary Production)	10.00
9	Establishment of Film Dev. Board	1.00
10	Establishment of Press Clubs	50.00
11	Building construction works of :	500.00
12	Media Centre (Haldwani)	12.77
13	TSP	5.01
14	SCSP	15.01
	Total	755.78

15. SOCIAL WELFARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTE, SCHEDULED TRIBES, OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES, MINORITIES AND HANDICAPPED.

INTRODUCTION

One of our major concern since the attainment of statehood had been the welfare of weaker sections of society, particularly Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Backward Classes, Handicapped and Minorities. Concrete efforts have been made during the past decade to raise their social and economic status by making adequate financial provision under the relevant heads and also by mobilizing all the other developmental departments to allocate adequate resources for their upliftment and bringing them to the main stream.

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 under privileged classes and women living below poverty line. The government sanctioned separate Finance and Development Corporations namely Uttarakhand Alpsankhyak Kalyan & Waqf Development Nigam to provide self employment and income generating Schemes to persons belonging to minority communities. These Nigam implement the various socio-economic activities for the benefit of these communities. The Nigam also serve as a channelizing agency for all the National level Finance and Development corporations making funds available for the economic development of these people.

Various wings like social Welfare & social security welfare of SC, welfare of ST, welfare of Handicapped, welfare of minorities, welfare of OBC etc. have been put under the one umbrella of Social Welfare Department in the State. Thus schemes proposed for their welfare.

SOCIAL WELFARE

1. **NSAP. (National Social Assistant Programme):** National Social Assistant Programme is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. The scheme covers (1) National Old Age widow Pension Schemes & (2) National Family Benefit Scheme and (3) Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme. The National Old Age Pension Scheme provides the pension of ₹ 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. & ₹ 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), in the condition that the head of family (Mukhiya) is below 64 years of age and below the poverty line. A monthly pension of ₹ 600 per month is given to person suffering with severe or multiple disability under National Disabled Pension Scheme where ₹ 200 is contributed by the Centre and ₹ 400 by the State. The pension scheme is universal for all eligible old persons who belongs to BPL from the year 2008-2009. An outlay of ₹ 6608.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12.
2. **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 ₹ 200 is provided by Centre Govt. & ₹. 200 by State Govt., while for the persons between the 60 and 65 years, the whole amount of pension of ₹ 400 per month provided by State Govt. The old age pension scheme is universal for all

eligible old persons from the financial year 2007- 08. The anticipated total expenditure in 2010-11 is ₹ 7755.56 lakh and an outlay of ₹ 11015.00 lakh has been proposed as states contributing for Annual Plan 2011-12.

3. **Jan Shree Insurance Scheme for Weaker Section:** This scheme is launched with the collaboration of LIC of India for the welfare of weaker section such as Rikshaw/Tanga operator, cobblers etc who belong to BPL families. This scheme provides the economic help to the dependent on the death of such person. Under this scheme The anticipated expenditure in 2010-11 ₹ 440.00 Lakh and the amount of ₹ 640.00 lakhs has been approved for Annual Plan 2011-12.
4. **Construction of Old Age Home:** A old age home at Chamoli is being constructed with the aim to provide shelter to disparate old age persons. The anticipated expenditure in 2010-11 is ₹ 50.00 Lakh and an outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12.
5. **Senior citizen and old age welfare committee:** State advisory committee has been formed for implementation, revaluation and monitoring of scheme performed for senior citizen and old age persons. An outlay of ₹.0.01 lakh is proposed in Annual Plan 2011-12.
6. **Social Welfare Schemes Monitoring Committee:** State advisory committee formed for implementation, revaluation and monitoring of scheme performed for social welfare schemes. The anticipated expenditure in 2010-11 is ₹ 25.00 lakh Similarly an outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12.
7. **Training & Rehabilitation Schemes for the Inmates of departmental institution and Homes:** Presently the department runs various types of Institution and homes under the provisions made in probation Acts like Observation Homes, Shelter, Balika Niketan, Nari Niketan and mahila karmshala and production centre etc. In the absence of any productive activities the inmates of these homes virtually remain idle most of time. Therefore it is proposed that these inmates should be given some worthwhile training for improving their skills so that they can easily be rehabilitated after they are discharge from these homes Under this scheme the anticipated expenditure in 2010-11 is ₹ 20.00 Lakh hence an amount of ₹ 20.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12.

New Schemes

1. **Construction of Directorate Building at Haldwani:** The Construction of Directed Building is under construction for which an outlay of ₹ 350.00 lakh is proposed for construction in Annual Plan 2011-12.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

1. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

A. Continuing Schemes:

1. **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 living below poverty line. The ratio of Central Share and State Share is 49:51 under this scheme. An outlay of ₹ 51 lakh has been approved as state share for 2011-12.

2. **Post Matric 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.
3. **Scholarship to students whose parents are engaged in unclean profession:** It is a centrally sponsored scheme with the ratio of 50:50. The scheme provides the scholarship for ten month only to the students studying in pre metric classes, whose parents are engaged in unclean profession. The scheme provides ₹ 40 per month for class 1 to 5, ₹ 60 per month for class 6 to 8 and ₹ 75 per month for class 9 & 10. Besides, as ad-hoc grant of Rs. 550 per student is also provided to students of all classes. An outlay ₹ 9.68 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12.
4. **Up-gradation of Merit of SC/ST students:** It is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme for arranging remedial and special coaching for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe 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.
5. **Construction of SC Hostels:** The scheme, which is 50% centrally sponsored. The Scheme covers the construction of new hostel buildings and/or extension of existing hostels. The proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2011-12 is ₹ 25 lakh.
6. **SCA under SCSP for Economic Development of SCs:** It is 100% centrally sponsored scheme under special central assistance. It contains mainly four sub- schemes:
 1. Training Programme for SCs to make them skilled.
 2. Self employment to Scheduled Castes persons, belonging to BPL provides to beneficiaries through Loan Through Banks. Under this scheme beneficiaries may choose, as per their experience and interest, the Agricultural Sector, Small Scale Business, Transport, Milk Cattle, Animal Husbandry etc.
7. **Atrocity Act and PCR Act:** It is 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 2010-11 is ₹ 45.00 lakh, hence ₹ 22.50 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12 as state share.

2. State Funding Schemes

A. Continuing Schemes:

1. **Re-imbusement of Fees in Pre-matric Classes:** The scheme provides the reimbursement of the fees paid by SC students studying in class 7th & 8th in Govt. Recognised Schools. An outlay of ₹ 13.30 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11.
2. **Coaching to Students Studying in Class Xth & XIIth:** Under this scheme the coaching centers are organized in the schools, situated at Tehsil Headquarters, 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 school teachers in the subjects of Maths, English & Science and for this a fix honorarium of ₹ 200 per month for High School & Rs. 300 per month for Intermediate is paid to concerned teachers. The scheme also includes the stationery expenses. An outlay of ₹ 1.20 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11.
3. **Establishment of SC ATS:** Under this scheme a high school level Ashram Type School, is being run at Betalghat, Distt.- Nainital for SC boys students where free boarding and lodging facility is being provided. An amount of ₹ 75.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12.
4. **Scholarship to students studying in class 1 to 10 & ITI:** Under the scheme the scholarships are given to students whose parents are below poverty line, but no income limit of parents of students studying in class 1 to 10 is required. 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.
ITI (Residential)(Non matric)	@ 60/- per month/per student.
ITI (Non-residential)(Non matric)	@ 50/- per month/per student.

The proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2011-12 is ₹ 2600.00 lakh.
5. **Construction of I.T.Is. for Scheduled Castes:** At present one I.T.I. for Scheduled Castes is situated at Nainital. Two more I.T.Is. at Maldhan Chaur, RamNagar (Nainital) and at Bageshwar are sanctioned in year 2004-05. To complete the construction work of these ITI. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12.
7. **Construction of ATS:** The scheme is a useful instrument for spreading education among SC students. The Scheme covers the construction of new A.T.S. buildings. The proposed amount for the Annual Plan 2011-12 is ₹ 200.00 lakh.
8. **Infrastructure Development in Scheduled Castes Maximized Areas:** A new scheme of infrastructure development is 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 hatred and deprivation not only prevented economic development but also social

upliftment of scheduled caste. The development of basic infrastructure in this settlement 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 falling in rural or urban places. Under this scheme the anticipated expenditure in 2010-11 ₹ 500.00 lakh, hence an amount of ₹ 500.03 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12.

9. **Project based support for the development of Scheduled Caste:** Some the schemes presently dedicated to the development of SC 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. This new scheme is introduced for the welfare of SC focused on the 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 SCSP are not coming forward with the suitable schemes for SC development. 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. Under this scheme an outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakhs has been proposed as token money for Annual Plan 2011-12.
10. **Implementing, Monitoring committee for Special Quantification scheme:** Under the scheme the fund provide to Hon. Chairman & members of committee. An outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12 as a token amount.
11. **Discretionary Grant for Marriage of Daughter:** The scheme provides a grant of ₹ 10,000 in each case to SC persons belonging to BPL for the marriage of their daughters. The anticipated expenditure in 2010-11 is ₹ 407.10 lakh and the amount of ₹ 366.50 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2010-11.
12. **Shilpy Gram Yojana:** In Uttarakhand Scheduled Castes and 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. 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 2010-11 is ₹ 10.00 lakh. Similarly ₹ 10.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12.
13. **Jeevika Avsar Protsahan Yojana:** Poverty alleviation and Economic upliftment of Scheduled castes 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 SC in addition 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 household. Further the Scheme will be extended to backward classes, Minorities and handicaps. This Scheme stresses not only on sanctioning of Bank loans and other sources, it also aims on providing training for skill up gradation and linking the release of subsidy with satisfactory utilization of funds provided for creating assets and income generating projects. Besides, the Scheme also envisaged development of infrastructure and support services like technical assistance and market opportunities. Accordingly ₹ 20.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12.

14. **Coaching for SC/ST Students:** Objective of the coaching for various compitive examinations to SC/ST students is proposed through out sourcing. Under this scheme an amount of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been proposed.
15. **Skill Development Scheme:** 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 Handicaps will be provided training in Computer courses, Fashion designing, English speaking and personality development and other courses having potential for employment. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 Lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12.
16. **Atal Avas Yojna:** State Govt has started a new Scheme Atal Avas Yojana in the year 2008-09 for rehabilitation of homeless Scheduled Caste BPL families. An amount of Rs 38500/- is being given to beneficiaries belonging to hilly areas and Rs 35000/- to persons belonging to plain areas. An amount of ₹ 500.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2010-11.
17. **Babu Jagjeevan Ram Chhatravas Yojna:** This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme started with the aim to enable and encourage students belonging to SC to attain quality education, particularly, those hailing from rural and remote areas. Under this scheme a hostel is being constructed at District Bageshwar.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

A. *Continuing Schemes:*

1. **Post Matric Scholarship:** Under its affirmative action for expedient upliftment of 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 Matric classes.
2. **Development of Primitive Tribes (Buxas/Raji):** It is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme and provides asistance to Buxas/Raji (Primitive Tribal Group) for their economic development and creating Infrastructure for their benefits. According to instructions of Govt. of India a Conservation-Cum-Development Plan for P.T.G., an amounting to ₹ 308.77 lakh has been prepared.

3. SCA Under TSP for Economic Development of STs: It is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. Under this scheme the financial assistance of ₹ 10,000.00 or 50% of the project cost, whichever is less is provide to beneficiaries.

4. Assistance under Article 275(1): It is also a 100% centrally sponsored scheme which covers the grants under First Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution to meet the cost of such projects for tribal development to raise the level of administration of the Scheduled Tribes Areas by providing the infrastructure. Under this scheme, construction of a boys hostel in Eklavya Model Residential School is proposed, and an outlay of ₹ 300.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-2012 under central sector.

5. 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 belong to Scheduled Tribes. The ratio of Central Share and State Share is 49:51 under this scheme. An outlay of ₹ 51.00 lakh is proposed for payment of State Share (51%).

6. Construction of A.T.S. & Hostel: From year 2008-2009 Central Government has revised the scheme for construction of Ashram Type School & Hostel for S.T. **Now Central Government gives 100% central assistance for which a provision of ₹ 419.19 lakh is proposed in 2011-12.**

2. State Sector Schemes:

A. Continuing Schemes:

1. Pre Matric Scholarship: Under this scheme scholarships are provided from class 1 to 10. There is no income bar for parents. But those students who are studying in Private Institutions, their parents income limit should not be more than ₹ 5000.00 per month. Pre Matric 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

For this an outlay of ₹ 390.00 lakh has been proposed in Annual Plan 2011-12.

2. Establishment of Ashram Type Schools for STs: At present 16 Ashram Type Schools are running for ST students. It is proposed upgrade 4 ATS up to intermediate level under the plan head. An amount of ₹ 105.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-2012.

3. Establishment of I.T.I. for STs: In Uttarkhand there are 3 Industrial Training Institutes Chakrata, Gularbhoaj & Khatima for ST's. An amount of ₹ 140.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-2012 to meet their establishment costs.

4. Gaura Devi Kanyadhan Yojana: This scheme was started from 2007-08 for below poverty line & economically backward families. In this scheme

N.S.C. of ₹ 25000.00 as Kanyadhan is given to those Scheduled Tribes girls belonging to B.P.L. families who pass Intermediate or equivalent class from any recognized board. An outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2010-11. Similarly an outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh is proposed in 2011-12.

5. **Jeevika Avsar 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 loan from banks and National Corporations for the Development of ST in addition with subsidy from Govt. of India. An amount of ₹ 10.00 lakh has been proposed in Annual Plan 2011-12 for this purpose.
6. **Shilpi Gram Yojana:** In Uttarkhand Scheduled Tribes are predominantly artisans and craftsmen. Over the years this traditional craftsmanship diminished due to several socio-economic factors. However, after the formation of Uttarkhand it is felt that these traditional handicrafts need to be revised and promoted with the support of training, design development and marketing infrastructure. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh has been proposed in Annual Plan 2011-2012.
7. **Establishment of Eklavya Model Residential School:** Govt. of India sanctioned Eklavya Model Residential School in tribal block Kalsi, (Dehradun) in 2003-2004. Construction work is in progress. However, the school has been started in a rented building. Under this scheme for establishment expenses an outlay of ₹ 118.00 lakh has been approved.
8. **Project Based support for the development of Scheduled Tribes:** Many of the schemes dedicated to the development of STs have become 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. This scheme is introduced for the welfare of ST focussed on the innovative activities. Under the scheme innovative proposals so far not covered in any programme will be invited and sanctioned on merit. An amount of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2011-2012.
9. **Grant for daughter's marriage of STs (district plan):** In this scheme grant is given to B.P.L. S.T. people for marriage of their daughter for which ₹ 34.24 lakh have been proposed in Annual Plan 2011-2012.
10. **Infrastructure Development in Scheduled Tribes Maximized Areas:** Infrastructure Development is started for Scheduled Tribes majority areas under Tribal Sub Plan.

The development of infrastructure in the ST settlement remained marginalised over the years. The sole purpose of the scheme is to eliminate this discrimination them and to develop infrastructure including all kinds of public amenities and services in Scheduled Tribe's majority areas for this an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been proposed.
11. **Construction of community centre for Niti Mana Ghati Welfare Committee:** Construction of community centre for Niti Mana Ghati Welfare Committee is sanctioned with estimated cost of ₹ 86.00 lakhs. ₹ 25.00 lakh has been given to the implementing agency G.M.V.N. ₹ 0.01 lakhs has been proposed in Annual Plan 2011-2012 as a token amount.

12. **Grant for Eklavya Model Residential School:** In Kalsi (D.Dun) Eklavya Model Residential School is under construction. In Eklavya Model Residential School Govt. provides free education & food to children belonging to Tribes. The estimated cost is ₹ 814.78 lakhs. Govt. of India has released ₹ 250.00 lakh. A token amount of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-2012.
13. **Maintenance & Strengthening of Hostel (district plan):** Under this scheme grant is given to Maintenance & Strengthening of Hostel for S.T. At present 04 hostels are running in state at Kashipur & Khatima (Udham Singh Nagar), Gopeshaver (Chamoli) & Dharchula (Pithoragarh). For which an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been proposed.
14. **Up gradation & Strengthening of A.T.S. in Mission Mode Project:** At present 16 A.T.S. are running. It is proposed that A.T.S. for girls would be upgraded from class 11 to 12. An outlay of ₹ 400.00 is proposed for this scheme in 2011-12.
15. **Maintenance & Strengthening of I.T.I. (district plan):** Under this scheme grant is given to Maintenance & Strengthening of I.T.I. for S.T. At present 03 I.T.Is. are running in the State at Gularbhoj & Khatima (Udham Singh Nagar) & Charkata (Dehradun). ₹ 7.00 lakhs is approved for Annual Plan 2010-2011.
16. **Pre examination coaching for civil & allied services & other professional courses by reputed coaching centre (state sector):-** Under this scheme coaching for civil & allied services & other professional courses arranged by reputed coaching centres at New Delhi/Dehradun to S.T. students. Token outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-2012.
18. **Atal Avas Yojana:** From the year 2008-2009 Govt. is running the scheme "Atal Avas Yojna" for below poverty lined backward S.T. families. The cost of house in hill area is ₹ 38500.00 & plain area is ₹ 35000.00. An outlay of ₹ 150.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-2012.
19. **Evaluation of schemes, publicity & workshop:-** Under this scheme evaluation of schemes, publicity & workshop will be arranged for which an outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-2012.
20. **Establishment of Schedule Tribe Area Development Council:** State Govt. has taken a decision to make a council for development of S.T. for which a token outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-2012.
21. **Construction of Directorate of Tribal Welfare Uttarakhand, Dehradun:** For Construction of Directorate Tribal Welfare, Uttarkhand, D.Dun an outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2011-2012.

New Schemes:

1. **Infrastructure Up gradation of Hostel:-** Under this scheme Infrastructure Up gradation of hostel will be taken up by the State Govt. and ₹ 300.00 lakh have been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-2012.
2. **Infrastructure Up gradation of I.T.I.:-** Under this scheme Infrastructure Up gradation of I.T.I. will be taken up for which ₹ 300.00 lakh have been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Constitution of India, which provides secular socialistic 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. OBC's population in Uttarakhand is approximately 12% of the States total population. The Department of Social Welfare is looking after the various Schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes along with the other developmental activities.

1. **Welfare of OBC's Prematric 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 the scholarship are given to students whose parents are below poverty line. An outlay of ₹ 59.51 lakh (50%) has been proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

2. **Construction of Hostels for OBC students:** The Government of India running Hostels for the OBCs students as 50:50% basis. In Uttarakhand there is no Hostels for the OBCs students so the State Government had decided to Construct Hostel one each in Almora and Dehradun. Under this scheme an outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12.
3. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh has been allocated for share capital of BVEVNL.
4. An outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh is proposed for Jeevika Protsahan Yojana.

WELFARE OF MINORITIES

Six groups viz Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Budhists Jain and Parsis come under the category of religious minorities in Uttarakhand which 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 perview of social welfare department.

With a view of safeguarding the constitutional rights of minorities in the state and in order to link their traditional educational, social, cultural and economic institution with the welfare schemes of the state different schemes are being implemented through the following departments/agencies:

1. Directorate of Social Welfare.
2. Uttarakhand Bahuudeshia Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam.
3. Uttarakhand Minorities Commission.
4. Uttarakhand Alpsankhayk Wqaf and Vikas Nigam Ltd.
5. Uttarakhand Muslim Education Mission.
6. Uttarakhand Haz Samiti.

The Bahuudeshiya 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 ₹ 1.25 Lakhs per unit is provided as margin money. Thus a share capital contribution of ₹ 100.00 is proposed in annual plan 2011-12.

1. **Grant for Modernization of Madarsas:** It is also a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. The scheme covers the honorarium @ ₹ 3,000 per month of a primary level teacher and @ ₹ 4000 p.m. junior level teacher of Madarsa, who teach the English, Math's & Science etc.
2. **Merit-Cum means based scholarship for students belonging to the minority communities:** The Merit-Cum means based scholarship scheme is for the Student belonging to the minority communities of Technical & Professional courses at under Graduate levels. This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Under this scheme, maximum ₹ 20000/- course fee given to all students and Maintenance Allowance is ₹ 10000/- for Hosteller and ₹ 5000/- for day scholar. The annual income of the beneficiary/ parents or guardian of beneficiary should not exceed ₹ 2.50 lakh from all sources. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the poor and meritorious students belonging to Minority communities to enable them to pursue Technical & Professional courses. The Govt. of India has fixed a target of scholarship for 133 students for the State of Uttarakhand.
3. **Post- Matric scholarship for students of minority communities (100% CSS):** Post- Matric scholarship scheme is for the Student belonging to the minority communities for the Student of Class XI, XII, Under Graduate, Post Graduate and Technical & Vocational courses at XI and XII level and also for the student of M-Phil and Ph.D. the scholarship will be awarded to the student who have secured not less than 50% marks of equivalent grade in previous examination and the annual income of whose parent's /Guardian's from all sources does not exceed ₹ 200000/-. Govt. of India has fixed a target 4655 student for Uttarakhand.
4. **Pre-Matric scholarship for students belonging to the minority communities notified by center government (50% CSS):** Pre-Matric scholarship scheme for students belonging to the minority will be awarded for study in India in a Government or Recognised Private school from class I to X and it will be awarded to the student who have secured not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination. the annual income of there Parent's/Guardian from all sources does not exceed ₹ 100000/- per annum. Govt. of India has fixed a target of 14630 students for the State of Uttarakhand. An outlay of ₹ 12.50 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12.
5. **Grants for Madarsas:** This scheme provides the (100% CSS) grants to Madarsas for renovation, alteration and addition of Madarsas. An amount of ₹ 0.03 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12.

6. **Implementation of 15 Point Programme:** A committee formed for implementation, review of minorities programme. ₹ 30.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12.
7. **Muslim Education Mission:** Muslim Education Mission established in Uttarakhand to execute and promote educational programme of Muslim community. ₹ 25.00 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12.
8. **Scholarship to Students Belonging to Minorities:** Under this scheme the scholarships are given to students whose parents' income is not over than the double income of Persons who belongs to BPL category. 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	@ 120/- per month/per student.

The anticipated expenditure in 2010-11 is ₹ 225.00 lakh and the amount of ₹ 250.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12.
9. **Self Employment Scheme for Minorities:** Under this scheme unemployed person aged between 18 to 40 years of minorities communities belonging to BPL family are given loan for self employment. ₹ 250.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12.
10. **Arabia-Farsi Madarsa Board:**For Muslim minorities educational upliftment and conducting examination in Arabia Farsi and Urdu languages execution of Arabia-Farsi Madarsa Board is essential .This work was being done with the help of Uttar Pradesh. Govt has decided to execute it's own Arabia-Parsi Madarsa Board in Uttarakhand. An outlay of ₹ 10.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12.
11. **Training for Unemployed Minorities Women:** This scheme was started and being run by Bahu Uddeshiya Vitta and Vikas Nigam for upliftment and improve of economic status of unemployed minority BPL women. A loan of ₹ 50,000/- is being given on nil interest basis. The anticipated expenditure in 2010-11 ₹ 25.00 Lakh. Hence an outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2011-12.
12. **Multi Sectoral Development Scheme for Minorities:** As per guide lines of Govt. of India 2 District Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar where minority population is substantial, scheme of infrastructure development is being implanted and funds will be received from Central Govt. This is a 100% Centrally sponsored scheme.
13. **Construction of Haz House :** A token outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been proposed for 2011-12.
14. An outlay of ₹ 20.00 lakh has been allocated for Ajeevika Protsahan Yojana.

WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED

Handicapped person is not handicapped by his own choice and therefore, he deserves all sympathy and support from the society and the State. The persons with disabilities expect a positive attitude and behavior from normal members of the society. Disabilities (Equal Opportunities Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act 1995 embodies a national commitment to provide equal opportunities, right and facilities to them to ensure their development and welfare. The Govt. has been consistently striving for providing necessary facilities through various schemes in the Ninth 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 the persons with disabilities. The Commissioner for Disabilities has also been appointed and Govt. orders for reservation of 3% seats in educational institutions and Govt., semi Govt. and in corporation has been issued. Development Authorities and all other construction units have been asked to provide barrier free approach in all Govt. buildings and places of public utility for convenient passage of these persons.

State Govt. is running the following schemes to provide a better life to the handicapped persons:-

- (a) Grant-in-aid for maintenance to destitute handicapped .
- (b) Scholarship to the handicapped students and to the children of handicapped person.
- (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 and lodging facilities.
- (f) Construction of shops for rehabilitation of handicapped.

1. State Level Prize to Skilled PH Employees & Their Employers: State Govt. provides a prize of ₹ 5,000 cash and a certificate to the skilled handicapped employees and a certificate to employers for encouraging them. The anticipated expenditure in 2010-11 is ₹ 10.00 lakh and accordingly ₹ 10.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12.

2. Shop Construction for PH Persons: Under this scheme grant cum loan is given for construction of shop to Physically handicapped persons of BPL category who have own land. ₹ 6.20 lakh including SCSP/TSP has been approved for Annual Plan 2011-12.

3. Implementation of P.H. Public Act 1995: A State level Office named VIKLAN JAN AYUKT established for Implementation of P.H.Public Act 1995 with various schemes. The anticipated expenditure in 2010-11 is ₹ 25.00 lakh and the same amount of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12.

4. State advisory committee of Handicapped person: State advisory committee formed for implementation, Revaluation and monitoring of scheme performed for P.H. persons. A token outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2011- 2012.

5. Grant for artificial limb & hearing aid machine to P.H. person: Upto ₹ 3500/- grant is being provided to physically handicapped person belong to BPL family for purchase of artificial limbs, hearing aid machine etc. Outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2011-12.

6. Pension to PH persons: This is a major continuing scheme under which initially pension @ ₹ 400/- per month is given to destitute handicapped having monthly income below 1000/- per month. The pension scheme is universal for all eligible PH persons from the financial year 2007-08. The anticipated expenditure in 2010-11 is ₹ 3092.34 lakhs and the amount of ₹ 3269.28 lakh including SCSP/TSP has been allocated for Annual Plan 2011-12.

7. Free travelling facility to persons with disabilities in side the state in state transport: To provide free traveling facility in State Government buses to person with disabilities with in the state fare charges will be reimbursed to the SRTC. An outlay of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011 -12.

8. Contruction of Vikalang Karmshala: An outlay of ₹ 150.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme in Annual Plan 2011-12.

Outlay of ₹ 632.67 lakh under SCSP and ₹ 218.58 lakh under TSP has been separately allocated for the respective schemes.

WELFARE OF WOMEN

Keeping in view development of Women specific provision have been made in order to serve Women population through the scheme being run by the department. This provision is proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan in the following schemes.

- 1- Widow Pension.
- 2- Incentive grant to re-marriage.
- 3- Homes under J.J.Act.2000.
- 4- Scholarship to girls studying in technical education belong BPL families.
- 5- Gaura Devi Kanya Dhan Yojna for girls belonging to Scheduled Cast and Other Cast BPL families.

1. Incentive to Person Marrying Widow: Under this scheme, the couple will be given Rs. 11000/- as a "Puraskar" on marrying with 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 year 2010-11 is ₹ 6.87 lakhs and the amount of ₹ 4.87 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12.

2. Welfare Programme Committee: A State advisory committee has been formed for implementation, revaluation and monitoring of scheme performed for welfare schemes. The anticipated expenditure in 2009-10 is ₹ 0.01 lakhs and the amount of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been approved as a token amount for Annual Plan 2011-12.

3. Widow Pension: Under this scheme, Woman Welfare Deptt Provides Rs. 400/- per month for the maintenance of widows and education of their children. The grant is distributed in two installments in a year. The pension scheme is universal for all eligible widow women from the financial year 2007- 08. An outlay of ₹ 2100.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12. SC & ST women will be benefitted under SCSP & TSP.

4. Scholarship For technical Education & Training of BPL Women: Under this scheme scholarship for training of B.P.L. (below poverty line) women's. The anticipated expenditure in 2010-11 is ₹ 5.00 Lakh and the same amount of ₹ 5.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12.

5. Construction of different type of homes Under J.J.Act 2000: Under J.J.Act .2000 the different type of homes run by department. According to J.J.Act.2000, each institution should have its own building for security measure. Under this scheme the anticipated expenditure in 2010-11 is ₹ 100.00 Lakh and the same amount of ₹ 100.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2011-12.

6. Shri Shradhanand Bal Vanita Ashram: State Govt sanctioned an amount of ₹ 136.13 lakhs for construction of building for Shri Shradhanand Bal Vanita Ashram at Dehradun. The Scheme is run by NGO. The aim of this scheme is to provide shelter to orphan and destitute children. Under this scheme an amount of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2010-11.

7. Maintenance and Strengthening of Institution Homes: At present department is running Institution & Homes Under the Act. For strengthening and up-gradation of departmental Institution & Homes an amount of ₹ 30.82 lakh has been approved for Annual Plan 2011-12.

8. Gaura Devi Kanyadhan Yojana : An outlay of ₹ 3000.00 lakh has been allocated under this scheme.

9. An outlay of ₹ 511.39 lakh under SCSP and ₹ 225.11 lakh under TSP has been separately allocated to meet the SC and ST requirement in the above schemes.

16. WOMEN EMPOWERMENT 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:-

1. To improve the nutritional and health status of children under six years of age.
2. To lay the foundation for the proper psychological, physical and social development of the child.
3. To reduce the incidence of mortality, malnutrition and school dropout.
4. To provide supplementary nutrition to under-nourished and malnourished children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
5. 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.
6. Reduction of dropout rate by providing early childhood education to children between 3-6 years.

The State 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 centers 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.

Annual Plan 2010-11 Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1. **Kishori Shakti Yojna (KSY):** This scheme is aimed at all-round development of Adolescent Girls in the age group of 11-18 years. Operational in all 105 ICDS projects, KSY is funded by Government of India. A norm for ₹ 1.10 Lakh per year is fixed for KSY Projects. This is 100% centrally funded scheme.
2. **Establishment of ICDS: An amount of ₹ 857.50 lakh** for 105 ICDS Projects, ₹ 7.83 lakh for ICDS Directorate and ₹ 34.01 lakh for ten District Programme Offices is proposed for 2011-12.
3. **ICDS Training Programme :** This project aims at qualitative capacity building of ICDS functionaries. Trainings are conducted at Anganwadi Training Centres and

Middle Level Training Centres. An amount of ₹ 25.00 Lakh is proposed for 2011-12.

4. **Swayamsiddha project:** This 100% CSS Project aims at all round development of women through mobilizing them in self help groups. It is operational in 11 blocks.
5. **NPAG :** Aiming at upliftment of nutritional status of adolescent girls, this pilot Project was restarted in 2004-05. A token amount of ₹ 0.01 lakh is proposed for 2011-12.
6. **M&E :** For Monitoring of ICDS projects an amount of ₹ 8.24 lakh is proposed for 2011-12.
7. **Establishment of New projects :** Establishment of 06 new projects an outlay of ₹ 47.41 lakh is approved for 2010-11.
8. **IEC :** An amount of ₹ 170.01 lakh is approved for 2010-11 as per norms of GOI.
9. **SABLA:** A norm for ₹ 3.80 Lakh per year is fixed for SABLA Projects. This is 100% CSS.
10. **Nutrition for ICDS Projects :** Nutrition provided in ICDS projects in a 50-50 sharing scheme of GOI Hence an amount of ₹ 8928.39 lakh is proposed for 2011-12 as State share.
11. **Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme :** A new scheme (100% CSS) is introduced by GOI. An amount of ₹ 404.03 lakh is being proposed for 2011-12.
12. **Women Empowerment Mission:** A new scheme under which cast incentive to pregnant and lactating women is given is operational in Dehradun. It is a 100% CSS.

STATE FUNDED SCHEMES

- **Research & Innovation under Nutrition Programme:** An amount of ₹ 10.00 lakh is proposed in 2011-12. Another ₹ 3.00 lakh has been proposed for monitoring & evaluation.
- **Indira Mahila Samekit Vikas Yojna:** This scheme aims at promoting and supporting drudgery reduction and empowerment initiatives for women of Uttarakhand. An amount of ₹ 500.00 lakh is proposed for 2011-12.
- **Children's Day:** An amount of ₹ 5.00 Lakh is proposed for organizing various functions 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. An amount of ₹ 31.13 lakh is proposed for 2011-12.
- A monthly **additional honorarium** of ₹ 1500 for Anganwadi Workers and ₹ 750 for Anganwadi Helpers is being given from the State Budget to the 9664 AWWs and 9664 AWHs. Similarly, as additional honorarium. An amount of ₹ 4008.42 lakh is proposed for additional honorarium in 2011-12.
- **Nanda Devi Kanyadhan Yojana :** An outlay of ₹ 8000.00 lakh has been proposed for 2011-12 for granting ₹ 5000.00 lakh to first two girl children born in the BPL families on or after January, 2009.

- An outlay of ₹ 2010.01 lakh has been approved for various construction works like, Directorate Building, Aanganbari Bhawan, Working women hostel etc.
- Child Protection Commission :- Commission has been set up to look after the protection of child's right in the State, for this an outlay of ₹ 70.00 lakh has been proposed in 2011-12.
- Mahila kalyan Nidhi and Bal Kalyan Nidhi has 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.
- Under Breastfeeding & research on hunger mapping programme has provision ₹ 100.00 Lakh for the awareness and training programmes in the year 2011-12.
- An outlay of ₹ 645.74 lakh under TSP and ₹ 2089.36 lakh under SCSP has been separately proposed to meet out the requirements of SC STs.

17. Labour, Training and Employment

17.1 Labour

The Labour Department of Uttarakhand, while discharging its Constitutional obligations under articles 23, 24, 38, 41, 42 and 43 is committed to extend social security umbrella to all workmen employed in the organized and unorganized sectors and to ensure effective implementation of different labour laws enacted by Central and State govt, 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. Besides enforcement of the Labour Laws, the Labour Department, is also entrusted with the work of maintaining industrial peace and settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation and arbitration.

Annual Plan: 2011-12

1- Identification and Rehabilitation of Child Labour .

In compliance of the directions 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 the 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 processes is proposed for which an outlay ₹ 25 lakh has been proposed for the financial year 2011-12.

2- Educational Rehabilitation of Child Labour

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 for which an outlay of ₹ 25.00 lakh is proposed in the financial year 2011-12.

3- Strengthening of Labour Enforcement Machinery

It is essential to equip the offices of Labour Commissioner, Deputy Labour Commissioner, Assistant Labour Commissioner and Labour Enforcement Officer with furniture and other office equipment. A sum of ₹ 20.00 lakh is proposed for financial year 2011-12.

4- Survey of women workers (including household servant)identification and rehabilitation plan.

To implement targetted social security measures for women workers employed in different sectors a detailed survey of women workers is necessary. A sum of ₹ 15.00 lakh is proposed for financial year 2011-12.

5 - Construction of Labour Court Office Buildings

At present there is no proper Office Building for the Labour Court Haridwar & Labour Court Kashipur. Hence an outlay of ₹ 315.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12 to undertake construction in phases.

6- Direction & Administration

4 Posts of Drivers were also sanctioned—An Amount of ₹ 8.00 lakh is being proposed for payment of salary and other expenditures.

Centrally Sponsored scheme

1-Identification and Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour:

Survey for identification of bonded labour is an ongoing requirement in compliance of directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. A sum of ₹ 50 lakhs has been proposed in the 11th five year plan & outlay of ₹ 16.00 lakh is proposed for financial year 2011-12.

2-National Child Labour Project:

This is a 100% centrally funded scheme. Hence no state share is required.

SCSP & TSP:

An outlay of ₹ 7.20 lakh and ₹ 1.20 lakh has been separately proposed under SCSP and TSP respectively for identification and rehabilitation child labour and women workers.

17.2 Training

The following three programmes are being run under the Training Wing of the Directorate of Training and Employment, Uttarakhand Haldwani (Nainital).

1. **Craftsman Training Scheme.** There are 109 GITIs (63 are under non-plan and 46 are under plan scheme in which different engineering and non engineering trades are available as per the norms of DGET Govt of India. Every year all India level exams are conducted in the month of July.

Out of 109 ITIs there are 27 Engineering and 06 non-engineering trades are available in which the total sanctioned seats are 10498, out of which 48 ITIs are in Kumaon Division and 61 are in Garhwal Division. Beside this, 28 private ITIs are running having 1992 seats also. In Kumaon, there are 02 institutions for Scheduled Tribes at Khatima and Gularbhoj (Udham Singhnagar) and one for Scheduled Caste located at Pines (Nainital) under the administrative control of Samaj Kalyan Vibhag.

An industrial central group has been established for Armed Forces personnel at Bengal Engineering Centre and School Roorkee and SOS Tibetan Industrial Training Centre at Dehradun affiliated with this Department.

For the welfare of women, there are separate ITIs at Dehradun, Kashipur, Haldwani & Bhawali and branch trades are also sanctioned at Pithoragarh, Almora, Srinagar and Devprayag are running having 672 seats. For minority sectors a separate ITI is sanctioned at Pirankaliar (Haridwar).

2. **Centrally Sponsored Schemes.** The concept of the training in this scheme is to provide multi skill training to meet the skill requirement of particular sector of industry with their active involvement in all aspects of training.

3. **Apprentice Training Centres.** An Apprentice Training Scheme is also running in ITIs under Apprentice Act 1961 Govt of India in Public/Private Sectors. A survey work is being done by this scheme as per the norms of Govt of India for the evaluation of Training facilities. With the result of Training facility, the employer is asked to provide training. There are 2166 apprentice seats available with 221 employers. An exemption is provided to the ITI pass out candidate in all trades as per the norms of Govt of India. Thus, one or two year training is provided to ITI pass out candidate so that they become a skilled craftsman as per the requirement of the employer.

Hotel management trade is also available at Dehradun for basic training.

Annual Plan 2011-12

1. **Administration and Direction.** Under the 11th Five Year Plan an outlay of ₹ 970.00 lakh is approved. A provision of ₹ 135.00 lakh in 2007-08, ₹ 285.00 lakh in 2008-09 and ₹ 5.00 lakh in 2009-10 was made. ₹ 160.00 lakh approved for 2010-11 for the construction of Directorate building and purchase of staff cars. Hence an outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh is being proposed including building construction.

2. **Centrally Aided Schemes)** The concept of the training in this scheme is to provide multi skill training to meet the skill requirement of particular sector of industry with their active improvement in all aspects of training as under-

(i) ***Domestic Funding Schemes--*** At present the scheme is running in three ITIs at Haldwani, Dehradun and Kashipur designated as Centre of Excellence on 75:25 funding basis for which an outlay of ₹ 300.00 lakh is proposed.

(ii) **World Bank Schemes**-Under world bank aided scheme Six ITIs are already selected for the upgradation, i.e. One at Haridwar in 2006-07 and Five at Tanakpur, Pithoragarh, New Tehri, Dehradun (w) and Srinagar respectively in 2007-08. Again four ITIs i.e. Pokhra, Pokhari, Askot and Kashipur (G) got sanctioned in this scheme.

In 11th Five Year Plan an outlay of ₹ 1120.00 lakh is sanctioned out of which 35.00 lakh has been utilized in 2007-08, ₹ 11.10 lakh in 2008-09 and ₹ 73.18 lakh in 2009-10. In anticipation of more sanctions from GOI and for the existing need an amount of ₹ 443.62 lakh is being proposed for the year 2011-12.

3. Craftsmen Training Scheme Under the 11th Five Year Plan an outlay of ₹ 30905.00 lakh is sanctioned out of which ₹ 2000.00 lakh for salaries etc. and ₹ 3000.00 lakh for salary and other infrastructure of some new ITIs to be created in future. As during 2010-11 such ITIs already sanctioned which are not in running are expected to be run. Hence an amount of ₹ 1316.62 lakh is being proposed for the year 2011-12.

4. Training Programmes for Rural Youths. Only ₹ 0.01 lakh is being proposed for 2011-12 as token money to keep the scheme on.

5. Strengthening of ITIs. Under the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 6000.00 lakh is approved out of which no expenditure was made during 2007-08 and 2008-09 due to some unavoidable circumstances and ₹ 315.56 lakh is utilised in 2008-09 to strengthen the shortages of tools and equipments and maintenance etc of ITIs to get the Institute/Trade affiliated with NCVT. ₹ 150.00 lakh is proposed for 2011-12.

6. Opening of In-service Centre. Under the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 400.00 lakh is sanctioned to provide in-service training to training staff so that the skill of teaching can be promoted. A sum of ₹ 100.00 lakh was provisioned in 2007-08 and ₹ 50.00 lakh in 2008.09 but the same was not released during the year. Now a sum of ₹ 0.10 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.

7. Introducing and Starting of Additional Units in the Trades already running. Under the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 2384.00 lakh is sanctioned At present 27 trades are running affiliated with NCVT out of 106 ITIs in the State. Keeping in view the demand of industries and updating technology the department wishes to start the new courses in the following Trades also:-

- (a) Hospital waste management
- (b) Physiotherapy
- (c) Radiography
- (d) Health Sanitary Inspector
- (e) Network Technician
- (f) Mech. Computer Hardware
- (g) Health Sanitary Inspector
- (h) Floriculture and Landscaping
- (i) Mechanic Mechatronics.

Hence to open new courses and additional units a sum of ₹ 62.37 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.

8. Training, re-training, Seminar, Workshop Tour of Staff and Students Under the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 30.00 lakh is sanctioned. To keep in view the requirement of skilled staff for industrial sector a need of retraining seminar and workshop to Instructors, trainers and trainees is felt. A taken outlay of ₹ 0.03 lakh is being proposed to keep the scheme up.

9. Establishment of Placement Cell and Training cum Production Centre Under the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 400.00 lakh is sanctioned. In this scheme the cell may be opened in two or three places in Uttarakhand. As every year about four thousand pass out ITI student may be able for employment in manufacturing / service sectors. Again to keep the scheme on, a sum of ₹ 0.04 lakh is being proposed for the year 2011-12 as token money to keep the scheme on.

10. Modular Employable Skills. Under the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh is sanctioned. As DGET has established the Modular Employable Skills (MES) system of training and certification. The workers in unorganized sections learn skills through informal means in longer period which has a lot of inherent short coming of the skill areas identified are as under-

- a) Marketing
- b) Advertising
- c) Mass communication
- d) Petrol pump operator
- e) Water pump operation and maintenance .
- f) Hospitality services.

A token sum of ₹ 0.01 lakh is kept for the year 2011-12.

11. Study for Modernisation and re-structuring of ITIs Under the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh is sanctioned and a provision of whole amount was made in the year 2007-08 but no amount was released during the year. Hence no further proposal was made in 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11. However to see the further requirement in future a sum of ₹ 0.01 lakh is being proposed for the year 2010-11 to keep the scheme on as a token.

12. Opening of two Basic Training Centres and Two RI Centres. Under the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 8.00 lakh is approved. Under App. Act 1961 every employer is obliged to engage the apprentices in vocation as per ratio prescribed in the Act. Two basic centers one in Garhwal and one in Kumaon region is proposed to be set up in plan period. For this purpose ₹ 2.40 lakh was provisioned in 2007-08 but the same was not released during the year.

Similarly a sum of ₹ 1.00 lakh was proposed for the year 2009-10 but no provision was made during the respective year. Now to keep the scheme on a token money of ₹ 0.01 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.

13. Strengthening of ITI Buildings. Under the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 10120.00 lakh is sanctioned. A sum of ₹ 900.00 lakh was provisioned for 2007-08 which was utilized. Again ₹ 100.00 lakh was provisioned and utilized in the year 2008-09. ₹ 100.00 lakh was sanctioned for the year 2009-10 which has been utilized. An outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh has been approved for 2010-11. Now the accumulated requirement has gone up to ₹ 3000.00 lakh in 2011-12.

14. Tribal Sub-Plan Under the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 165.00 lakh is sanctioned. For this purpose ₹ 34 lakh was proposed in 2007-08 to cover ITIs of tribal areas at Tapoban, Kalsi, Munshiari and Dharchula etc. for buildings and tools and equipment as per requirement but no amount was released during the year. ₹ 34 lakh was provisioned in 2008-09 and against the same ₹ 20.00 lakh was released and utilised. In the year 2009-10 no provision was made. Now to promote the ITIs of Tribal areas a sum of ₹ 509.20 lakh proposed for the year 2011-12.

15. Scheduled caste sub Plan Under the 11th Five Year Plan, an outlay of ₹ 315 lakh is sanctioned Under SCSP Scheme ₹ 63 lakh was proposed for 2007-08 to cover ITIs of SCSP areas at Dineshpur, Kanda, Tanakpur, Khoot, Thatyur and Khanpur etc but no amount was released during the year. A sum of ₹ 63.00 lakh also provisioned in the year 2008-09 and against the same ₹ 17.15 lakh is released and utilised . Now to promote the ITIs of SCSP areas a sum of ₹ 359.50 lakh is being approved for the year 2011-12.

17.3 EMPLOYMENT

The Employment Services as present engaged in the following activities :-

- 1- Plakhement service whereby the names of the unemployed candidates with their qualifications are registered with the employment exchanges with their names are sent to the Employers according to their requisitions.
- 2- Coaching-cum-Guidance Centers which impart training in typing and stenography to their candidates of reserved categories ie SC,ST and OBCs.
- 3- Vocational and self employment cells provides career guidance and work as counseling units.
- 4- Employment Market Information Cells which are data collecting units for the employment market both in private and public sector.
- 5- Presently the employment service setup comprises Directorate at Haldwani, one Deputy Director at Dehradun and in 13 District of the state,there are 3 Regional Employment Offices at Almora, Lansdown, and Dehradun & 10 District Employment offices, 4 Town Employment offices at Haldwani, Ramnagar (District Nainital), Pauri & Kashipur (Udham Singh nagar)1 Special schedule tribe Employment office located at Kalsi (Dehradun), 4 University Information and guidance Bureaus at Nainital, Srinagar (Pauri), Roorkee, Gurukul Kangri (Haridwar). Besides there are 13 Coching Cum guidance Centres at Haldwani (NTL), Pithoragarh, Dharchula, Almora, Khatima, Dineshpur, Champawat, Haridwar, Tehri, Bageshwar, Rudraprayag, Dehradun & Landsdown for the Scs, STs andOBCs.

Taking into account, the educational standard, geographical situation, means of communication, the employment market conditions, various aspects for employment services need to be strengthened. There is need to expend the role of Employment Exchanges in the areas of Vocational guidance and career counseling. Further reinforcement of employment market information is also necessary to supplement vocational guidance and career counseling competencies.

1. Establishment of Employment Office/Mobile Career Counseling Units/Establishment of State Resource Center:-

Networking of Employment Exchanges Etc,

For the year 2011-12 a sum of ₹ 76.20 lakh has been proposed to carry out following schemes :-

- Establishment of State Resource Center Dehradun.
- Open new Mobile Career Counselling Units in Lensdon and Nainital.
- 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 Unemployed.

- Besides these, we propose to strengthen the on-going schemes in the state sectorwise-
- Up gradation and maintenance of Town Employment Exchange of Ramnagar.
 - Strengthening of career counseling Centre.
 - Building Construction of Town Employment Kashipur (Udhamsingh Nagar)

2. Establishment of Special Employment Exchanges for physically handicapped.

An anticipated expenditure for the year 2009.10 is ₹ 0.2 lakh. Hence a sum of ₹ 0.95 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.

3. Coaching Centres for Meritorious Students.

There is no outlay was sanctioned under Eleventh five years plan. An outlay of ₹ 44.12 lakh is being proposed for the year 2011-12.

4. Coaching cum Guidance Centres.

An outlay of ₹ 35.63 lakh is proposed.

5. Strengthening & Networking of Career & Counselling Centres.

An outlay of ₹ 19.50 lakh has been proposed for the year 2011-12.

6. District Plan

Against the total proposed outlay of ₹ 400.00 Lakhs for the Eleventh Plan outlay. An amount of ₹ 41.40 lakhs incurred in 2007-08 and ₹ 32.00 in 2008.09. An anticipated expenditure is ₹ 35.00 Lakhs for the year 2010-11. Similarly a sum of ₹ 35.00 lakhs is being proposed for the year 2011-12.

7. Centrally Spponsored Scheme

Against the total proposed outlay of ₹ 110.00 Lakhs for the eleventh Plan outlay an amount of ₹ 4.80 lakhs incurred in 2007-08 and ₹ 6.88 in 2008.09. And an anticipated expenditure is ₹ 20.93 Lakh for the year 2010-11. Similarly a sum of ₹ 18.40 lakh is being proposed for the year 2011-12 as state share.

In the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, besides the on going schemes, establishment of Special Employment Exchange for physically Handicapped in Dehradun it is proposed to establish another Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped at Haldwani. Also, it is also proposed to start a vocational rehabilitation center in Dehradun

7. Tribal Sub Plan, (T.S.P)

Against the total proposed outlay of ₹ 120.00 Lakhs for the eleventh Plan outlay an amount of ₹ 9.55 lakhs incurred in 2007-08 and ₹ 13.87 in 2008.09 and an anticipated expenditure is ₹ 45.00 lakh for the year 2010-11. Similarly a sum of ₹ 38.91 lakhs is being proposed for the year 2011-12.

The tribale Sub plan componment consititutes :-

- Maintenance of coaching CumGuidance Centres in Kalsi,Dharchula and Dineshpur.

8. Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP)

Against the total proposed outlay of ₹ 220.00 Lakhs for the eleventh plan. A sum of ₹ 45.71 lakh is proposed for the year 2011-12.

The special component plan component constitutes :-

- Maintenance of coaching cum guidance Centres for the Scheduled castes in Bageshwar, Haridwar, Tehri,Rudraprayag and Champawat.

18. GENERAL SERVICES :

1. Revenue Department:

Introduction

State Revenue Department (Govt. of Uttarakhand) is the nodal department responsible for maintaining Land Records management of land, administration of revenue police, consolidation of land & other land, revenue & revenue police works.

The hierarchy of the Revenue administration is as under:-

- Chief Revenue Commissioner
- Additional Chief Revenue Commissioner (2 nos.)
- Divisional Commissioners (2)
& Additional Commissioners(2)
- District Collectors (13 nos) & Additional Collectors
- Sub-Divisional Officers (59 nos)
- Tahsildars (84 nos)
- Nayab-Tahsildars (144 nos)
- Land Revenue Inspectors (158 nos)
- Collection amins (356 nos)
- Patwaries and Lekhpals (1643 nos)

Number of revenue divisions	2
Number of revenue districts	13
Number of Sub-divisions	59
Number of tehsils/taluks/ mandals	84 (78 Tehsils and 6 Up Tehsils)
Number of revenue circles/ RI circles / patwari circles	158 RI Circles 1643 Patwaries and Lekhpals Circles
Number of development blocks	95
Number of police stations	125 & Revenue Police Circles: 943
Number of gram panchayats	7227
Number of revenue villages	16629
Number of cadastral map sheets in the entire	Approximately 91,024

SCHEMES PROPOSED IN FINANCAL YEAR 2010-11

1. Construction of Patwari Chaukies- At present there are 1215 Patwari Circles in the State, of which 867 circles are already provided with a chauki, 247 Chaukies are already sanctioned & under constriction. About 101 Chaukies are required to be constructed during the Annual Plan 2010-2011. For this purpose an annual out lay of ₹ 200.00 lakh is allocated.

2. Modernization of Revenue Police- Revenue Police is the Unique arrangement of police in the state. Uttarakhand is the only State having a Revenue police system. This system was started in 1874 working till date successfully especially in the hilly areas of the State. To perform there dual duties of revenue & police work, the revenue police system is required some minimum level of facilities & equipments. In near future every patwari should have a vehicle (Motor Cycles), Communication system (mobile phones with some limit of prepaid card) investigatory kit/equipment and some other facilities are proposed. For this purpose an outlay of ₹ 200.00 lakh is proposed for the Financial Year 2011-12.

3. Construction/Upgradation of Residential & Non Residential Building of Collectorates.- Minimum essential Collectorate buildings are constructed in every district. Some districts need residential facilities for collectorate personals. Collectorates are mainly public utility offices, they require some minimum level of public utilities e.g. toilets, waiting area, drinking water e.t.c. Besides this from time to time older buildings needs to be upgraded.

Under NLRMP programme of Government of India digitization of the revenue records is in progress in Uttarakhand. Under this programme khataunis (Right of Records) are already computerized & available on web. In near future each Collectorate & Tahsil will require a digital revenue record room besides the normal record rooms. Thus for construction and upgradation of the revenue record room in collectorates & other buildings an outlay of ₹ 500.00 lakh is proposed for financial year 2011-12.

4. Construction of Residential & Non Residential Building of Tehsils.- Before the creation of the new state there were 49 Tehsils in 13 districts. After creation of the State 29 Tehsils & 06 Sub-Tehsils were created in the State. Of these 35 Tehsil buildings are under construction 4 more new Tehsils buildings to be sanctioned in this financial year For this purpose an outlay of ₹ 20 crore is proposed for financial year 2010-11. In few places forest land is required to be transferred for Tehsil buildings. For this purpose and for NPV and CA etc. ₹ 60 lakh out lay is proposed for Financial year 2010-11. Thus total outlay of ₹ 2000.00 lakh is proposed under the scheme for the year 2011-12.

5. Construction of Kanungo Chaukies - State has 158 Revenue Inspector Circles headed by Kanungos or Revenue Inspectors Besides the land management and local administration work, they also supervise the revenue police work in their Circles. Each Revenue Circle includes 7-8 patwari Circles (on average) in its jurisdiction. For efficient working of the kanungos & for their administrative needs, a Kanungo Chauki is proposed to be constructed in every revenue circle under 50% assistance from Government of India. For 51 Kanungo Chaukies 7.56 Crore ₹ Have been released in financial year 2007-08. Government of Uttarakhand has requested extra money to Government of India. An outlay of ₹ 5 Crore is proposed as State Share. Similarly ₹ 300.00 lakh is required for construction of Patwari Chaukies.

6. Agriculture Statistics- All the expenditure incurred in this scheme is borne by 100% Central share. A token outlay of ₹ 0.01 lakh is proposed from the State Plan.

7. National Land Record Modernisation Programme-

The area of land record is one of the most important areas in which the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has supported bringing in technology and thus making the process efficient, effective and person independent. With the 100% financial assistance from GOI & technical support from NIC-Uttarakhand the project was effectively implemented from the year 2004-05. Brief progress of the project is as below.

- Tahsil Level Land Record Computerization in Uttarakhand is completed with overall Technical support from NIC in all the 84 Tahsils in 13 Districts.
- Out of a total of 84 Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils in the State, 81 Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils are fully operational and remaining 3 are new ones and therefore functional from their parent Tahsils, since their office buildings are presently under construction.
- Khatauni Data Updation work is over of all the 84 Tahsils/Sub-Tahsils and data is error free.
- Computerised ROR distribution started from all the 84 Tahsils and Manual Distribution of RORs stopped in the state w.e.f. 30 September 2005.
- Land Records Data of all 84 Tahsils released on Internet for the benefit of citizens in the state on 9 November 2006 (<http://gov.ua.nic.in/devbhoomi>)
- Application Software development work for automating the entire **mutation workflow processes** is in testing phase in two pilot Tahsils in Dehradun District and shall be rolled out across the state shortly.
- Touch Screen Kiosks in 13 Pilot Tahsils (one per district) have been set up in all the 13 districts in the state so that citizen can view their RoRs through it free of cost.

All the existing schemes are now clubed in new NLRMP scheme from financial year 2009-10 by Government Of India. Funding pattern is now head wise in the scheme. In some component 100 percent central share is allowed but in some component the sharing pattern is 50-50 or 75-25. In principal approval for this scheme is under process and an out lay or ₹ 8 to 10 crore is required every year for this project. Outlay ₹ 700.00 lakh is proposed in the State Plan for financial year 2011-2012.

2. Judiciary :-

An total outlay of ₹ 3939.31 lakh has been proposed for various construction works of the department. Out of this ₹ 2536.38 lakh is proposed for new works of course buildings and residence.

3. Estate Department :-

A total outlay of ₹ 2100.00 lakh has been approved for various ongoing construction works.

4. Home Department :-

A total outlay of ₹ 6000.00 lakh has been proposed for the Home Guards and Police related construction works. Similarly ₹ 4886.00 lakh is proposed for construction of on going Jail buildings and purchase of land for new Jails.

5. Finance Department :-

An outlay of ₹ 800.02 lakh has been approved for on going works of Commercial Tax Department.

7- An outlay of ₹ 300.00 lakh has been proposed for few critical construction works in the Vidhan Sabha Campus.

8. Disaster Management Rehabilitation

INTRODUCTION

Department of Disaster Management of the Government of Uttarakhand is the nodal department in the State responsible for coordinating and implementing all disaster management related affairs which include pre-disaster hazard and risk assessment, planning, framing of appropriate policies, inter-departmental coordination, training and awareness and mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction related works together with coordination of relief and rescue efforts during the disaster and rehabilitation of the disaster affected people and restoration of the infrastructure damaged by the disasters, in the post-disaster phase.

At the State level the Department is headed by Principal Secretary, Disaster Management and Rehabilitation, and relief and rehabilitation related matters are taken care of by the Additional Secretary, Disaster Management and Rehabilitation. The Department also has an autonomous institution (Disaster Mitigation and Management Centre; DMMC) for undertaking disaster related studies and for providing technical support to the Department. DMMC is also responsible for managing the State Emergency Operations Centre that is functional round the clock throughout the year (24 X 7).

In accordance with the provisions of Art. 14 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 State has setup Disaster Management Authority under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister for effective conduct of Disaster Management related affairs. The Disaster Management Authorities to be set up at district level as is required by Art. 25 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 have also been notified. In accordance with the provisions of the Act provision is being made in the Budget of 2010-11 for establishing State and District Disaster Response Funds and Disaster Mitigation Funds.

Following schemes have been approved in the Annual Plan 2010-11.

1- VARUNAVRAT STABILIZATION PROJECT

This is a 100% centrally financed scheme, ₹ 282.54 recommended under Prime Minister package of Govt. of India, in which central Govt. sanctioned ₹ 190.00 crore. State government sanctioned ₹ 165.29 under custody of District Magistrate Uttarkashi for work recommended by task force. In annual plan 2011-12 an outlay of ₹ 50.00 crore is required.

2-STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been approved for infrastructure creation and hiring of manpower as also for covering the cost of routine affairs of the Authority's Office.

3- DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

District Disaster Management Authorities have been set up in accordance with the provisions of Art. 25 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005. Structure of the District Authorities has also been sanctioned. Process for filling up the sanctioned posts has already been initiated through the concerned District Magistrates.

An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been approved for infrastructure creation and hiring of manpower as also for covering the cost of routine affairs of the 13 District Disaster Management Authorities.

4-DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTRES (D-EOCs)

Emergency Operations Centres have been set up at the State level as also in all the 13 districts of the State. In annual plan 2009-10 outlay provision of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been made. Posts have also been sanctioned for smooth functioning of the District Emergency Operations Centres. Recruitment process against the sanctioned posts has been initiated through the concerned District Magistrates. Strengthening of the district EOCs would help in ensuring continuity in Disaster Management related affairs as also in keeping the plans updated and in effective coordination of efforts on the aftermath of any disaster. An outlay of ₹ 50.00 lakh has been approved for this purpose.

5-DISASTER MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT CENTRE (DMMC) & STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTRE (S-EOC)

DMMC is an autonomous institute of the Department of Disaster Management. Since its inception in 2001, DMMC has been working efficiently for bringing forth disaster related awareness in the State as also for capacity building, coordination, mitigation and the like.

DMMC has also been extending technical support to the Department of Disaster Management and is maintaining and updating GIS based inventory of important resources likely to be required on the aftermath of any disaster.

The State Emergency Operations Centre is functional round the clock throughout the year (24 X 7 pattern). DMMC has been entrusted with the responsibility of managing the affairs of the State EOC.

In view of the widening scope of activities of DMMC an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been allocated in the annual plan 2010-11. This includes the salaries of the existing DMMC and S-EOC staff.

6-REHABILITATION OF DISASTER AFFECTED POPULATION

There exist a number of villages in the State that have been badly affected by disasters in the previous years. Rehabilitation of as many as 100 villages has been recommended by

the district magistrate. The State Government is in the process of finalizing the Rehabilitation Policy and the disaster affected population is planned to be rehabilitated in accordance with the same.

7-STATE AND DISTRICT DISASTER RESPONSE FUNDS

Article 48 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for the creation of Disaster Response Fund at State and District level. In accordance with the provisions of the Act the State Government has created these funds through the notification. Budgetary provisions have also been made in this financial year for these funds. These funds would be kept in PLA Accounts and would be governed by concerning District Magistrates and Additional Secretary, Disaster Management and Rehabilitation. These would help in speedy discharge of **post disaster response** and relief functions and thereby minimizing the wrath of disasters. In the financial year 2009-10 provision of ₹ 1.00 crore was made for State Disaster Response Fund and ₹ 1.00 crore for District Disaster Response Fund as State share to these funds. Budget for the same purpose is presently being received from the Central Government also through Calamity Relief Fund (CRF). A token provision of ₹ 0.01 lakh has been made for State as well as District Disaster Response Funds.

8-STATE AND DISTRICT DISASTER MITIGATION FUNDS

Article 48 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for the creation of Disaster Mitigation Fund at State and District level. According to the Act the State Government has created these funds through the notification. Following this budgetary provisions for these funds have been made in this financial year. These funds would be kept in PLA Accounts and would be governed by concerning District Magistrates and Additional Secretary, Disaster Management. As there exist no funds at present for **pre – disaster mitigative** works these would help in minimizing the wrath of disasters.

9-STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

State Disaster Management Advisory Committee falls under State Disaster Management Authority and its expenses would thus be covered under the budgetary allocation of SDMA. Therefore no need for separate budget provision for this Committee.

PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES & LOCAL BODIES :-

The revenue generated by PSEs and local Bodies has been including in the Plan Resource of the State, However, revenue generated by them is utilized by themselves for their own development. Thus this resource has been made a part of the State Plan Hence the estimated revenue of ₹ 131123.00 lakh by PSEs and ₹ 4356.00 lakh by LBs has been allocated to the respective bodies.

Thus a total plan outlay of ₹ 755479.00 lakh has been proposed for the State of Uttarakhand for the Annual Plan 2011-12.

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