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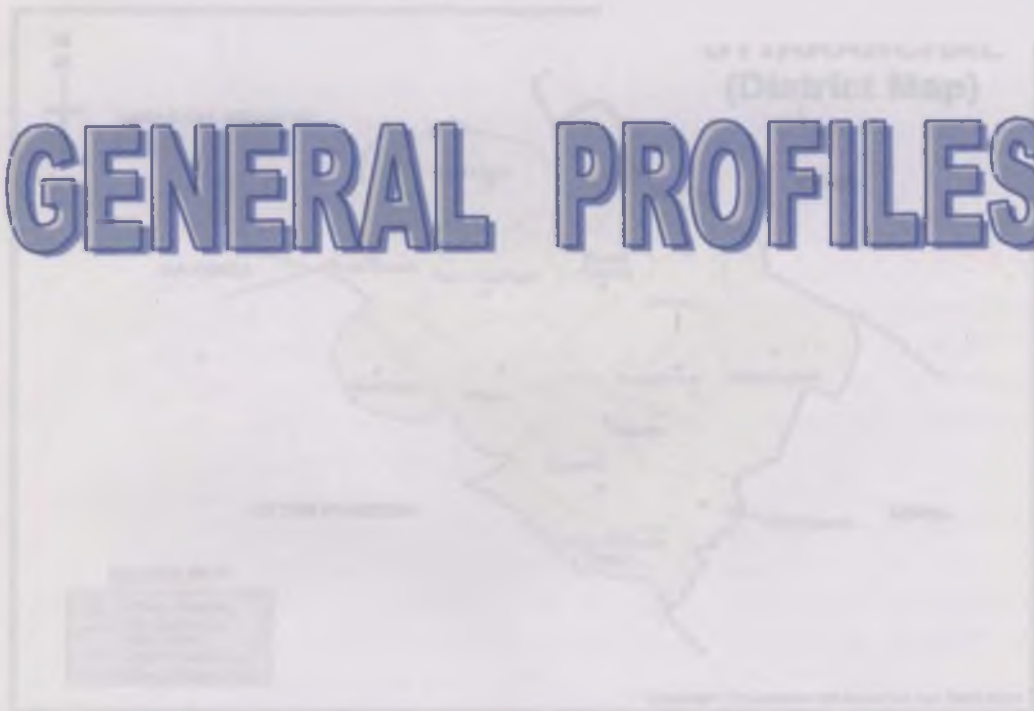
PART - 1

Uttarakhand was formally established on 1 November 1956 as the 23rd state of the Indian Union. It was carved out of the State of Uttar Pradesh and comprised of the present-day Dehra Dun and Districts of:

CHAPTER 1

The State of Uttarakhand is a landlocked state of India, situated in the northern part of the country. It is bounded by Nepal to the west and south, and China to the north. The state is bounded by the Tropic of Cancer (23°30'N) and the Tropic of Capricorn (23°30'S). The state is bounded by the Tropic of Cancer (23°30'N) and the Tropic of Capricorn (23°30'S). The state is bounded by the Tropic of Cancer (23°30'N) and the Tropic of Capricorn (23°30'S).

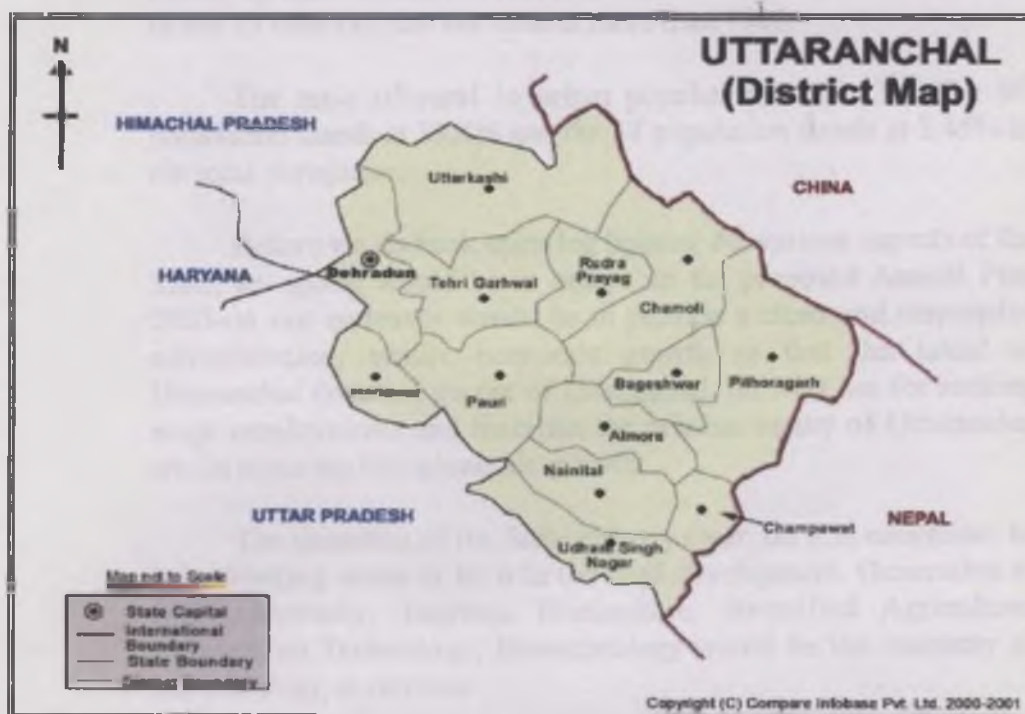
Exhibit 1.1 : Map of Uttarakhand



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

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

Exhibit 1.1 : Map of Uttaranchal



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

The State is spread over 53,483 sq. Km of land, which is 1.67 percent of the country's total area. It is home to 84.8 lakh of people according to 2001 Census.

The State has a total population of 8.47 million as per the 2001 Census. The decadal growth rate of population in the decade 1991-2001 has been 19.20% {All India - 21.34}, down from 24.23% during the previous decade. This in itself is a major achievement but the aim is to bring down this growth rate to replacement levels by 2010.

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

The sex ratio in Uttaranchal stands at 964 female per 1000 males, up from 936 in 1991. It is also interesting to note that in 8 out of the 13 districts, the sex ratio is more than 1000.

The ratio of rural to urban population is 77:23. The SC population stands at 17.4% and the ST population stands at 3.45% of the total population.

Before we embark upon lighting the various aspects of the State, an appeal would be in order. In the proposed Annual Plan 2003-04 our endeavor would be to provide a clean and responsive administration, ensure economic growth so that the talent of Uttaranchal does not go out of Uttaranchal, (at least not for seeking wage employment) and maintain the pristine beauty of Uttaranchal whilst ensuring this economic growth.

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

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

In addition, since the recommendation repeat of the Tenth Finance Commission grants had been finalized before the State come

into being, the State lost the revenue deficit grant, which it special category State status, it would have otherwise been legitimately entitled to receive. This has added to difficulties and financial constraints. If that had been available, Uttaranchal still would have managed to cover-up the revenue deficits on the current levels of expenditures.

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

Agriculture and Land use:

As per land use statistics, the total reported area is 55.92 lakh hectares. The land use pattern is depicted in the chart below.

Land use pattern in UTTARANCHAL – 1998-99

Sr. no	Category	Area in Hectares	% Area Report
1	Total reported area	5592361	100
2	Forests	3498447	62.56
3	Barren & Unculturable land	244756	5.27
4	Land put under non-agricultural uses	166324	2.97
5	Culturable Waste	324443	5.80
6	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	2289740	4.09
7	Land under misc. tree crops and groves etc.	217033	3.88
8	Current Fallows	11257	0.20
9	Other fallows	67044	1.20
10	Net area sown	784117	14.02

The net sown area is only about 14% of the total reported area. The cropping intensity is about 169%, and the ratio of gross irrigated area to gross sown area is only 43%. In the hills the major crops grown include Madua, Ramdana and potato whereas in the Plains the major crops are cereals, pulses and sugarcane.

SOCIAL INDICATORS :

Health :

The Crude birth rate at 26 per ' 000 is marginally lower than the country's average birth rate of 26.1 per thousand (Source SRS '2000). Similarly the Crude Death rate stands at 6.9 per thousand against the all India figure of 8.5. For rural areas these estimates are 24.6 and 10.3 respectively

Infant mortality rate (IMR) in the State stands at 50 per 1000 live births (rural areas : 73). The mortality rate for female infants in the rural areas was 87 per 1000 live births (SRS 1999), which is a cause for concern.

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

Apart from district hospitals at the District level, the network of Health apparatus in the State includes 26 Community Health Centres (CHCs), 257 PHCs, 1609 Sub- Centers and 389 Ayurvedic dispensaries which dispense medical services to the far flung rural populace.

Its sex ratio too has seen an increase from 936 in 1991 to 964 now, which is a positive indication of social status of women.

The Crude Birth Rate at 26 per thousand live births is lower than the all India figure of 26.1. The Crude Death Rate is 6.5 (All India 8.7). Though the Infant Mortality rate at 52 per 1000 live births and the mortality of female infants at 87 remain a matter of utmost concern for the policy makers in Uttaranchal.

The life expectancy at birth is 62 years (All India - 61).

Uttaranchal has an extensive network of Govt. Health institutions catering to the health needs of the people. This includes 33 District/ Base Hospitals, 26 CHCs, 259 PHCs, 1609 Sub Centres, 385 Ayurvedic Dispensaries and 60 Homeopathic Dispensaries.

The network of dispensaries and hospitals is not adequate and the access to health services in the rural areas still remains a challenge. This problem is further compounded by the unavailability of trained

Doctors, Paramedics and Diagnostic equipments in the interior areas. The approach to tackle this problem is a multi pronged one - On the one hand it means setting up more CHCs PHCs and Sub centres, Provision of Mobile dispensaries with latest diagnostic equipment (3 such vans are already operational) on the other and utilization of opportunities offered by Telemedicine and Tele consultation.

Education:

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

The literacy rate is 84.01 for the males while it is 60.26 percent for the females. As per the available data, the State has 12971 Primary schools, 9270 Senior Basic schools , 1461 Senior Secondary inter colleges and 63 degree colleges.

The State's literacy rate has gone up significantly from 57.75% in 1991 to 72.78% in 2001. This is higher than the All India average literacy rate of 65.38%. The male literacy rate at 84.01% where as the female literacy rate is much lower at 60.26% . This is a cause for concern and the policy makers have taken this into cognizance. In fact the education of girl child has been made free up to the graduation level.

As per available data, the State has 13203 Primary schools, 3144 senior basic School, 652 Senior Secondary Schools, 871 Inter colleges and 63 Degree Colleges. It will be seen that there is serious shortage of senior secondary schools and this affects the girl child much more than it affects the male child. Recognizing this, a major thrust shall be opening of Senior Secondary schools.

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

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

the field the computer education - the details of which are outlined in the succeeding chapters.

Drinking Water :

96% of the inhabited villages have safe drinking water facilities in the village itself, another 8% have it within a distance of 1 Km. The main problem lies in the repair and maintenance - which due to paucity of resources, among other reasons - are not up to the expectations of the people.

Out of a total no of 15662 inhabited villages , 15126 have been fully covered with respect to providing safe drinking water as per Rajiv Gandhi Drinking water Mission norms,

INFRASTRUCTURE :

Roads :

Uttaranchal, a predominantly hilly State, is minimally connected through rail and air links. Therefore, it would not be an exaggeration to say that Roads are the lifelines of the State. As on 31.03.2002, the State has 18321 km of road length, of which 8807 Km is painted.

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

In terms of village connectivity, 10179 villages out of a total of 16177 are connected as on March, 2002. In the current financial year another 177 villages are likely to be connected.

Energy:

Uttaranchal has an estimated Hydro power potential of 16000 MW. However at present, we have been able to tap only 1000 MW so far. Though we are a power surplus State, a lot needs to be done to harness the untapped potential and sell the surplus power to make this a revenue-generating field for the State. Uttaranchal has 1 440KV

substation, 5 220KV substations, 14 132 KV substations, 7 66KV substations and 138 33KV substations. The total existing 33KV line length in the State is approximately 2050 Km. However, the State lacks a separate Grid system and there is no connectivity between Kumaon and Garhwal divisions – which are fed by separate feeders. Evacuation systems for new Hydel power projects are also required.

INCOME AND POVERTY:

Per Capita Income is a key to measure the level of economic development of any region, but disaggregated estimates are not available for this new State. However, tentative estimates of the per capita GSDP provided by the CSO gives some idea of the economic status. The tentative per capita GSDP at factor cost in 1999-2000 was at Rs 14,808 (current prices) as compared to the national average Rs 15,539. Similarly, per Capita NSDP of Uttaranchal in 1999-2000 was Rs 13,290 as compared with the National average of Rs 15,562.

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

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

WORKERS' CLASSIFICATION:

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

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

CHAPTER -2

Share of different sectors in net domestic product
(Jharkhand) 1999-2000

S.N	Sector	Product (Rs. in Crores)	Percentage Share
A	PRIMARY SECTOR	1875.66	46.13
B	SECONDARY SECTOR	1705.83	41.79
1	Manufacturing		
a)	Expanded	431.58	10.36
b)	Constricted	277.35	6.63
2	Construction	993.64	23.79
3	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1172.88	28.15
C	TERTIARY SECTOR	4839.77	115.87
4	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	237.11	5.75
5	Transport, Storage & Information	1228.91	29.72
6	Finance & Insurance	878.39	21.25
7	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Household Services	593.17	14.33
8	Public Administration	1817.78	44.21
9	Other Services	843.90	20.33
10	Total (A+B+C)	11838.87	100.00

Industrial base of the region is very weak. There are only few large scale units in the entire region. Small and household industries are, however, in large numbers spread over the various parts of the

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

Share of different sectors in net domestic output
(Uttaranchal), 1999-2000

S.N	Sector	Product (Rs.in Crore)	Percentage Share
0	1	2	3
A	PRIMARY SECTOR	4425.66	40.13
1	Agriculture	4078.33	36.98
2	Forestry & Logging	232.45	2.11
3	Fishing	7.02	0.06
4	Mining	107.86	0.98
B	SECONDARY SECTOR	1763.62	15.99
5	Manufacturing		
	a) Registered	480.38	4.36
	b) Unregistered	202.36	1.83
6	Construction	963.84	8.74
7	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	117.04	1.06
C	TERTIARY SECTOR	4838.79	43.87
8	Transport, Storage & Communication	337.51	3.05
9	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	1528.93	13.86
10	Banking & Insurance	606.00	5.49
11	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Business Services	505.47	4.58
12	Public Administration	1015.98	9.21
13	Other Services	844.90	7.66
14	Total (A+B+C)	11028.07	100.00

Industrial base of the region is very weak. There are in all less than 500 factories in the entire region. Small and household industries are, however, in large numbers spread over all the districts in the

region. Most of them skill-based, and are afflicted with severe problems on raw material and marketing fronts.

Gross Domestic Product of Uttarakhand : Inter District Variation

In 1993-94, the State GDP was Rs. 7394.71 . Out of which the share of Dehradun, Nainital (inclusive of Udham Singh Nagar) and Haridwar was Rs. 4624.45 crore, which works out to be 62.54 percent of the total State GDP.

- At current prices, the State GDP has risen to Rs. 12659.33 crore. This shows a growth of Rs. 5264.62 crore, meaning an increase of 71.19 percent.

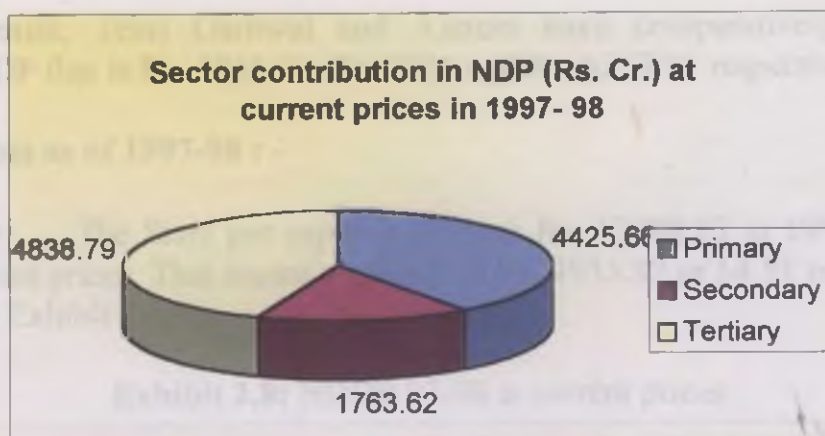
Net Domestic Product (NDP)

- In 1993-94, the NDP of the State was Rs 6651.69 crore with Dehradun, Haridwar and Nainital (including US Nagar) accounting for 62.17% of it. In 1997-98, the NDP of the State was estimated at Rs 11342.20 crore which at constant prices (1993-94), works out to Rs. 7997 crore. Thus it has registered an increase of Rs. 1345.31 crore since 1993-94, which in percentage terms works out to 20.22 percent.

- **NSDP At current prices**, the NDP of Uttarakhand was Rs. 11342.23 crore in 1997-98, it reflects an increase of Rs. 4690.54 crore since 1993-94. In percentage terms, it is an increase of 70.52 percent.

- The share of primary, secondary, transport communication & trade and tertiary sector is Rs. 4209.48 crore, Rs. 2435.01 crore, Rs. 2601.28 crore and Rs. 4697.74 crore respectively. In percentage terms it means a representation of 37.11, 21.46, 22.93 and 41.41 respectively, out of the total NDP. (Exhibit 2.6)

Exhibit Sector contribution in Net Domestic Product at current prices

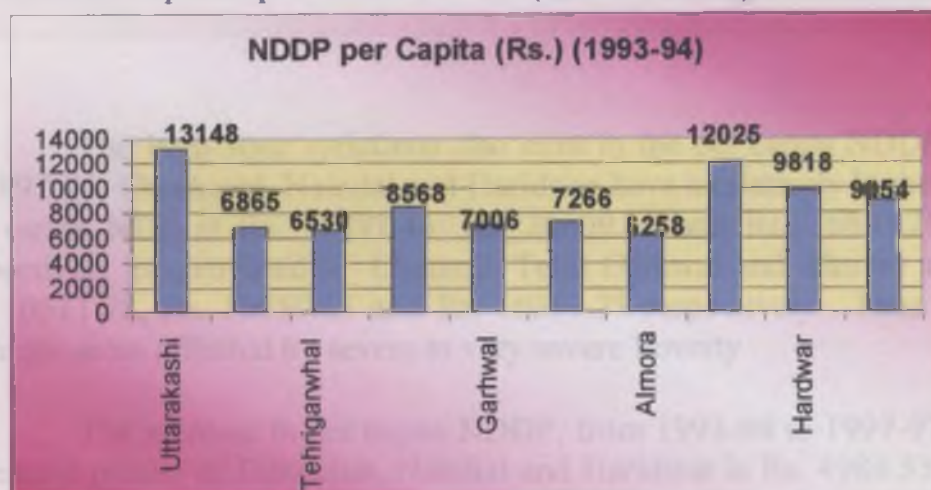


Per Capita NDDP

Following graphs bring out the trend in per capita NDDP of the State. Per capita NDP has increased with increase in State domestic product.

Status as of 1993-94

Exhibit 2.7: per Capita NDDP 93-94 (Current Prices)



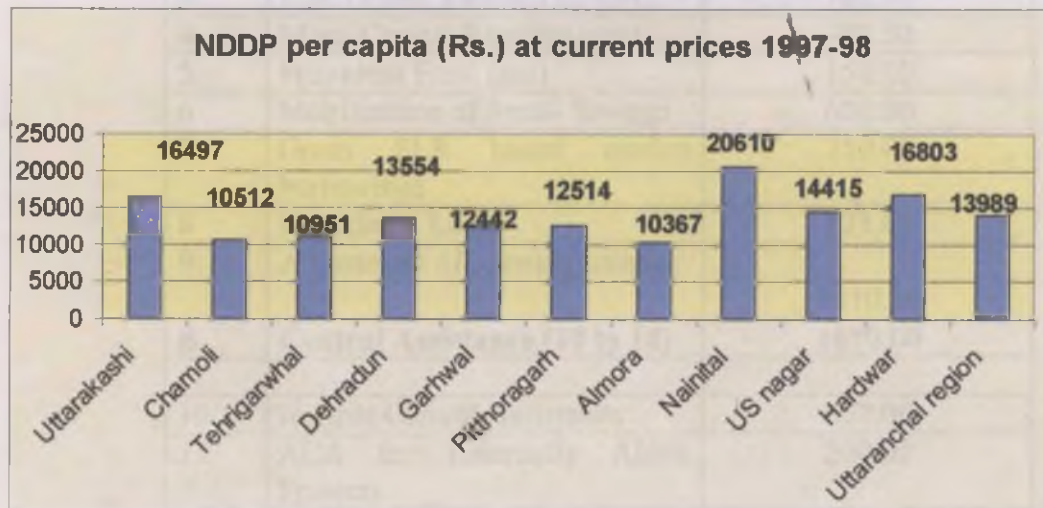
- Per Capita NDDP of the State was Rs. 9053.61 in 1993-94.
- There are wide intra-State variations in per capita NDDP. While Uttarakashi, Dehradun and Nainital have NDDP as high as Rs. 13148.35, Rs. 8567.68 and Rs.12025.09 respectively; districts like

Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal and Almora have comparatively lower NDDP that is Rs. 6865.36, Rs. 7006 and Rs. 6257.91 respectively.

Status as of 1997-98 :-

- The State per capita NDP was Rs. 13988.93 in 1997-98 at current prices. That means a growth of Rs. 4935.32 or 54.51 percent. (Exhibit 2.8)

Exhibit 2.8: NDDP 97-98 at current prices



- The intra-State variations also exist in the per capita NDDP in 1997-98. Uttarkashi, Nainital and Haridwar have a relatively higher per capita NDP at Rs. 16497.46, Rs. 20609.50 and Rs. 16803.28 respectively as compared to Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal and Almora at Rs. 10511.78, Rs. 10950.55 and Rs. 10367.38 respectively . Thus , there are areas afflicted by severe to very severe Poverty .
- The increase in per capita NDDP, from 1993-94 to 1997-97 at current prices, of Dehradun, Nainital and Haridwar is Rs. 4986.53, Rs. 8584.41, and Rs. 6984.9 respectively, or 58.20 percent, 71.39 percent and 71.14 percent respectively.

Financial Resources of Uttaranchal

Estimated financial Resources for 2nd Year of Tenth Plan (2003-04) (Rs.in Crores)

S.N.	Source of Financing	Estimated Amount
A	States' Own Resources(1 to 10)	-52.12
1	Balance from Current Revenues	-1462.62
2	Contribution from State PSUs	
3	Plan Grants awarded by EFC	166.00
4	Misc. Capital Receipts (net)	-30.50
5	Provident Fund (net)	150.00
6	Mobilisation of Small Savings	600.00
7	Gross SLR based market borrowings	350.00
8	Negotiated Loans	175.00
9	Adjustment of opening balance	
		1410.50
B	Central Assistance (10 to 14)	1670.00
10	Normal Central Assistance	650.00
11	ACA for Externally Aided Projects	200.00
12	Others *	370.00
13	Additional CA (2001-02 level)	250.00
14	GOI Assistance at 2001-02 level	200.00
C	Aggregate Plan Resources (A+B)	1617.88

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

Total expenditure of the State is Rs. 4505.75, non-plan expenditure constitutes about 68 percent of the total State expenditure. Revenue expenditure accounts for about 83 percent of the total expenditure. Revenue expenditure comprises of expenditure on various

government offices and services, salaries of employees, interest on government borrowings etc.

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

Banking and Financials:

In Uttaranchal, banks are the main source for providing financial aid to the industries. Many branches of nationalized, commercial, regional, rural and co-operative banks are operating industrial transactions. State level financial organizations, Provincial Industrial Investment Corporation, also provide assistance to large and medium scale industries. In 1994-95, there were 601 public sector banks, 176 regional banks, 39 un-nationalized commercial banks (that is, 816 in total), and 554 nationalized banks.

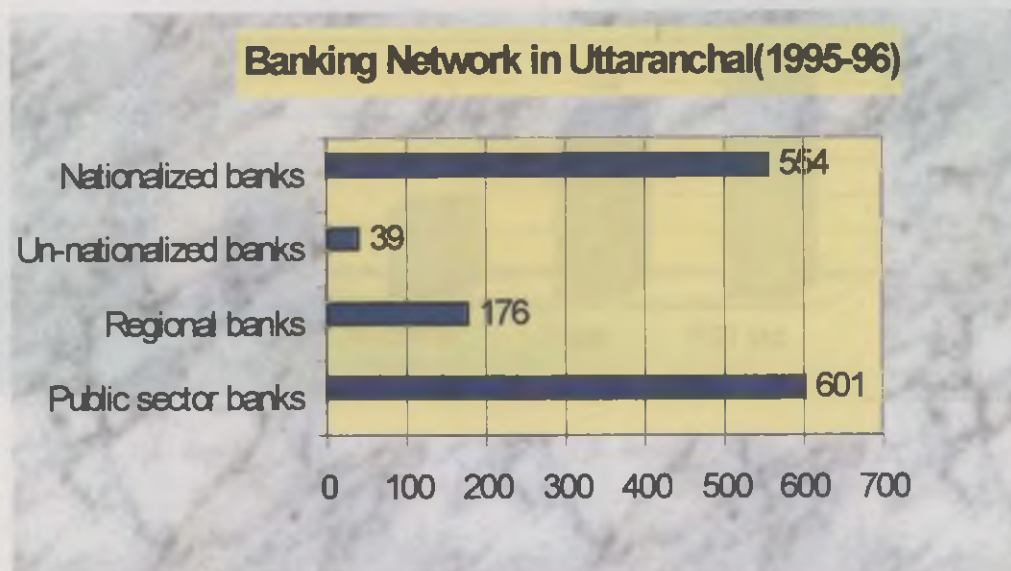


Exhibit 2.20: Banking Network in Uttaranchal

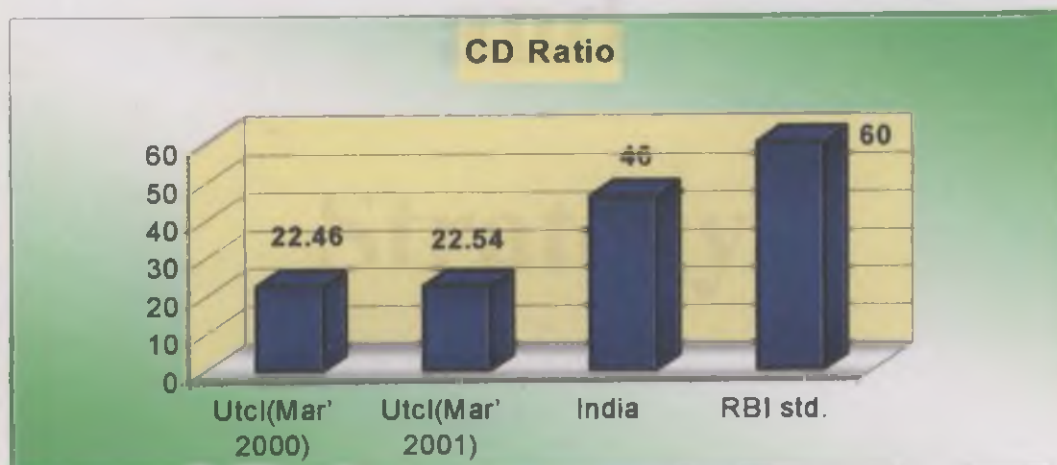
Source: State level bankers' committee report, 2000

All the branches distributed a loan amounting to Rs.781 crore against a total deposit of Rs. 4302 crore. Out of the total loan distribution, small-scale industry sector has been distributed only 12.34 percent loan by the banks. In this regard, district Chamoli is

found highest by 23.42 percent of the total loan distribution, whereas in Uttarkashi it is only 0.87 percent. Another important problem is the unrealistic standard of the commercial banks for the guarantees against applied loans, which could not easily be fulfilled by the entrepreneurs.

As far as, the *Credit Deposit ratio (CD Ratio)* is concerned, it was 22.46 in Uttaranchal in March'2000 and increased to 22.54 in March'2001 but is still far less than the standard ratio declared by the RBI, which is 60. *The national figure is nearly 46.* All out efforts are being made to change this trend.

Exhibit 2.22: Credit Deposit Ratios



CHAPTER 3

Vision and Strategy

The key GDP drivers for Uttaranchal would be Tourism, Agriculture and Horticulture, the Medicinal plants/Herbal wealth, the generation of Power Energy, Information Technology, Diversified and Biotech. The challenge would be to exploit these so that the common man can benefit out of it and have a stake in the system.

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

VISION & STRATEGY FOR MAIN SECTORS

Agriculture:

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

Cane Development and Sugar industry:

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

Floriculture and Horticulture:

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

- 1- Divestment of the government control in a number of Government gardens by inviting brand leaders to set up their operations aimed at technology dissemination, extension and marketing support .
- 2- K. V. K.s are being set up in every district.
- 3- To progressively change the rootstocks of fruit and flower plants and bring in modern and proven cultivars. Emphasis will be laid on high yielding, hybrid varieties of off season vegetables and an integrated action plan for the widespread propagation and development.
4. A college for Agro - horticulture management is being set up in Pauri district. The State Government proposes to lay major

emphasis on processing and value addition in the agro – horticulture sector .

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

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

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

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

Medicinal and aromatic plants would be a major thrust area and income generating activity for the local farmers. The State medicinal and aromatic plant Board has been constituted which would provide policy guidance. The Herbal and Medicinal plants Research and Development Institute at Gopeshwar will be the Apex implementing agency for the preparation of an integrated action plan for conservation, propagation/cultivation, processing and marketing of herbs, medicinal and aromatic plants. Close linkages will also be developed , in this process, with the Tourism sector. The forest

policy as well as the horticulture policy will be developed in tandem to ensure that there is a scientific exploitation of this natural wealth and bio-diversely lest the very wealth be endangered or squandered away.

Fisheries:

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

Forests :

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

levels but also to develop a harmonious and eco-friendly relationship between the people and the forests.

The strategies that the State Government has followed have actively involved the village communities in protection and management of the forest wealth. Thus besides the institutions of Van panchayats, the newly created institution of Joint Forest Management have provided the institutional framework for this interaction. An interesting and encouraging experiment has been creation of Van panchayats /Joint Forest Management Committees which consist entirely of women. The Protected Areas (P As) Network constitutes about 18. 69% of the forest area and a similar protective role is played by the Eco Development Committees in and around the protected areas.

Tourism:

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

communities, and in manner that it generates opportunities for significant employment and income generation .

The development of quality tourism infrastructure, development of new tourist destinations, promotion of smooth and easy connectivity, Private Sector participation and development of strategically dispersed modern stay facilities form the key prongs of our strategy.

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

The Tourism Development Board will be the highest body to function as a Promoter, Adviser, Regulator and Licensing Authority for tourism development in the State. It is hoped that , inter alia, this mechanism will also help to build institutional linkage with the tourism trade and industry .

Transport & Communications:

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

Connectivity would be a key driver for other sectors also, particularly tourism and for marketing of our Agriculture and Horticulture Produce. Ensuring rapid socio economic development by the up gradation of roads to all weather motor roads, providing connectivity to all villages above the population of 250, It would also be our endeavour to upgrade the existing State highways to National Highways and major district roads to State highways. The construction and maintenance of roads would be made Eco sensitive.

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

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

Towards this end, the State would formulate an appropriate Road Transport Policy and the Government would

develop the most appropriate institutional arrangement for transport management in order to ensure safe, timely and cheaper transportation.

Industry:

The vision is to make Uttaranchal an attractive destination for environment friendly industries. In our hilly terrain, we shall leverage the strength given by Nature to promote food processing, fruit processing, Medicinal / Herbal plants and Horticulture/Floriculture based industries. In the plains districts Capital Intensive and high-value addition industries would be encouraged. Apart from providing a conducive and transparent atmosphere for business, Uttaranchal would facilitate and initiate sector specific measures to enable our Industry to compete globally.

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

Given the constraints arising from geographic and terrain conditions, suitable there is a need to provide suitable fiscal incentives related to income tax, central excise, transport

subsidy etc. to offset the comparative disadvantages of high cost of production.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(II) All New industries in the notified location would be eligible for capital investment subsidy @ 15% of their investment in plant & machinery, subject to a ceiling of Rs.30 lakh. The

existing units will also be entitled to this subsidy on their substantial expansion, as defined.

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

3.2 Development of Industrial Infrastructure

(i) The funding pattern under the Growth Centre Scheme currently envisaging a Central assistance of Rs.10 crore per centre is 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.

3.3 Other Incentives

(i) Deen dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojna and other incentives of Ministry of Textiles The funding pattern between Government of India and both the States would be changed from 5050 to 9010 under this Scheme. Ministry of Textiles would extend its package of incentives, as notified for North-Eastern States, to the States of Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh also.

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

(iii) **Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)** Ministry of Agro & Rural Industries would provide for States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal relaxation under PMRY with respect to Age (i.e. 18-40 years from 18-35 years) and Subsidy (@ 15% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs.15,000/- per entrepreneur).

3.4 Ineligible Industries under the policy

The list of industries excluded from the purview of proposed concessions is at Annexure-III.

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

3.5 Nodal Agency

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

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

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

Education:

The State Government is committed to provide hundred percent access to the children between 6 to 14 age group by the year 2003 for which a time bound programme has been planned. In unserved areas, new schools would be opened and upgraded as per need. If in any area a new primary school cannot be opened for some reason or the other, an Alternative Education Centre (AEC) will be opened for the children of 6 to 11 years of age. Efforts will be made to reduce the dropout ratios. For attaining these targets DPEP and Sarva Shikha Abhiyan is operational in entire State.

Computer Education is an important ingredient in today's times for our schoolchildren. The State Government has entered into a MoU with Intel to provide Master Trainers in the schools. Our vision is that we would have fully computer equipped Intermediate Colleges as well as Secondary Schools by the end of the 10th Plan Period.

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

For the Polytechnics and the ITIs in the State, our effort is to introduce 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 revisited in association with academic institutions as well as industrial organizations.

In the field of Higher Education our endeavour would be to develop and build on the existing and inherent strengths of the institutions to develop at least one college in each district as a centre of excellence and generally upgrade the standards in each college. This may include validation and up gradation of courses with the assistance of existing centres of excellence in India and abroad.

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

Biotechnology:

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

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

To this end, it is proposed to establish a world-class research centre at the Pant Nagar University. This centre would not only have the finest State-of-the-art equipment and faculty but also very strong industrial linkage. This research centre would have the following cross sectoral, multidisciplinary facilities: *Genomics and Proteomics unit, Advanced Microscopic Unit, Bio Informatics Unit, genetic Engineering Unit, Analytical and Bio Separation Unit, Plant Tissue Culture Unit, Molecular Cell Biology Unit, DNA Fingerprinting Unit.*

Information Technology:

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

The key focus areas are:

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

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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

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

ENERGY AND POWER:

Uttaranchal is an almost potential for **Power Generation**, but this is not been exploited and developed in a planned manner so far the Government is committed to commence work on Projects of a total of 500 MW per year and therefore 3000 MW in five years. This would be through the State Sector, central undertakings and private developers

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

Food and Civil Supplies:

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

Rural Development:

With 97.5% of habited area of Uttaranchal being rural and 36.44% of population being below the poverty line, poverty alleviation programmes have an important role to play. It would

be the endeavor of the State to align the self-employment schemes, even in the remote corners, with the market forces.

Drinking water:

The objective is obvious. It is to provide safe drinking water for all the residents of Uttaranchal. Whether they be in the villages or whether they be in the towns. Or, whether they be honoured visitors to Uttaranchal. This problem has the following dimensions;

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

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

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

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

Mobile teams, telemedicine and promoting Ayurveda system of medicine is the answer.

CHAPTER-4

PLAN IN OUTLINE

Before the creation of the new State of Uttaranchal the practice of treating the hills as a separate unit for 'planning and development' and having a "Sub-Plan" for the same has long been followed in which problems peculiar of the hill areas were always given due weight age but, understandably, not to the desired and fullest extent. With the formation of the new State, the old linkages between these areas would need to be redefined and this would necessitate more careful planning on the part of the State, at least in the initial years.

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

10th Five Year Plan was the first attempt by the new State to formulate a Five year plan independently. An attempt has been made to compensate the shortfalls and to raise the over all growth rate of the State's economy to the extent feasible. This would be possible only if the rates of growth in agriculture and manufacturing sectors of the economy go up substantially than in the recent past. The State Government is taking several steps for this purpose, more particularly, for attracting large private investment in these sectors than before. In fact, the government has already initiated a series of measures in the critical areas to streamline the present processes, practices and procedures so that the irritants to development are removed.

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

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

Classification of Plan Outlay

(Rs. in Lakh)

Major Heads of Development	Ninth Plan Approved Outlay	Tenth Plan 2002-07 (at 2001-02 prices) Approved Outlay	Annual Plan (2002-03) Approved Outlay	Annual Plan (2003-04) Proposed Outlay
Economic Services	307098	578356	100382	114901
1. Agriculture & Allied Activities	86099	69492	18312	18886
2. Rural Development	50805	42052	9374	12301
3. Irrigation & Flood Control	8112	17853	7681	8479
4. Energy	41100	194368	31885	36576
5. Industry & Minerals	5970	8302	5273	7245
6. Transport	105200	108906	17260	19027
7. Science, Technology & Environment	1140	6206	761	2220
8. General Economics Services	9625	23535	9836	10167
Social Services	135591	284085	36313	49209
Of which				
Education	31373	103955	15097	18520
Medical & Public Health	7100	38767	4330	6659
Water Supply & Sanitation	81468	106356	9800	10800
General Services	311	7813	16718	10890
Total	443000	763000	153413	175000

Earmarking Plan Outlays

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

Special Component Plan(SCP)

The section of population belonging to scheduled castes have, for historical reasons, remained socially and economically backward for a long period. Therefore, in view of the constitutional provision made for the promotion and protection of their interests and Directive Principles of the State policy under Article-46 of the Constitution of India, concerted efforts have been made under the various plans to raise their social and economic status.

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

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

- The development departments would earmark an amount from their allocated outlays by way of quantification for the Special Component Plan.
- Only those schemes would be taken under SCP, which ensure direct benefits to the individuals or families belonging to the Scheduled Castes.
- Outlay for area oriented schemes directly benefiting villages having majority Scheduled Castes population would be allocated under SCP.
- Priority would be given to provision of basic services like primary education, health, drinking water, rural housing roads, rural electrification and nutrition.
- Wage Component Schemes would not be included in the Special Component Plan.

The total outlays and allocations under SCP in the various years of the Ninth Plan and proposed outlays for the 10th FYP and the Annual plan 2002-2003 are given in Table.

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

Sl.No.	Plan Period	Uttaranchal Plan Outlay	SCP Allocation	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ninth Plan Outlay	443000	66679	15.05
2	Annual Plan 1997-98	67700	10745	15.87
3	Annual Plan 1998-99	102600	13600	13.26
4	Annual Plan 1999-2000	114000	17321	15.19
5	Annual Plan 2000-2001	90000	15227	16.92
6	Annual Plan 2001-2002	105000	16000	15.23
7	Tenth Plan (2002-07)	900000 (at current price)	159390	17.71
8	Annual Plan 2002-03	153413	26242	17.11
9	Annual Plan (2003-04)	175000	29130	16.65

From the Table it is evident that during Ninth Five Year Plan period about 15 percent of the total outlays has been earmarked under the SCP which is broadly commensurate with the percentage of Scheduled Castes population in the State. Also it would be seen that in the Tenth FYP and the Annual plan 2002-03, a similar percentage is earmarked under SCP.

Tribal Sub Plan

The tribal people of Uttaranchal are among the nascent tribal groups. Many of these tribes live in strategically important and sensitive border areas. The major tribes found are Tharus, Buxas, Bhotias, Jaunsaris and Rajis. All of them are closely linked with forests and have not attained the desired standards of living because of their primitivity mode of life and livelihood. Majority of them are below the

poverty line, and exclusively depend on wage employment linked to forest produce and agriculture. Therefore, there is an urgent need to uplift them from their present level of subsistence living. For this Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) approach is being adopted. The Integrated Tribal Development Project is also being implemented and it is proposed to further expand it. The following objectives and strategies for development of these tribal groups have been laid down:

- Earmarking of funds for T.S.P in proportion to the percentage of Scheduled Tribe population in the State is being ensured. Higher percentage may have to be earmarked to bridge the gap between the development of Scheduled Tribes and the general population so that the two groups can be brought at par.
- The funds allotted under T.S.P should be utilized on such schemes/ programmes as would serve the specific needs of the target groups and should, as far as possible, be beneficiary oriented.
- Increased emphasis will be given to the schemes of Basic Minimum Services i.e. safe drinking water supply, primary health care, public housing assistance, link roads, nutrition, stream lining of Public Distribution System, universal and primary education etc.
- While preparing, Tribal Sub Plan, it would also be ensured that the proposed development programmes are based on employment generation/income generation and the potential of increased income of scheduled tribes families would be estimated while formulating development programmes.
- Plan schemes which benefit the Scheduled Tribes families exclusively would be continued with the condition that the physical targets be fixed against the respective Plan Outlay. In addition to this, clear physical and financial targets would also be fixed for new schemes proposed.
- Proper and adequate rehabilitation of tribal displaced due to execution of major development projects shall be such as to ensure that standard of living of the affected persons after their displacement is better than earlier.

- Since majority of tribal are unskilled, increased emphasis shall be given to their training in handlooms, carpet weaving, carpentry, black smithy and other allied and hereditary trades.
- Within the broad framework of the Forest Conservation Act 1980, the Tribal should be accorded priority in Joint Forest Management.

In accordance with the above objectives, during the Ninth Five-Year Plan (1997-2002) a separate outlay was allocated and separate Tribal Sub Plan was formulated. As would be seen from the following table Rs.62800 and Rs. 13000 lakhs have been allocated/ proposed to be allocated for the TSP in the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan 2002-2003 respectively, as presented in the Table given below-

Allocation under Tribal Sub Plan

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No	Plan Period	Plan Outlay	TSP	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ninth Plan (1997-2002)	443000	21941	4.95
2	Tenth Plan(2002-07)	900000	32429	3.60
3	Annual Plan (2002-03)	153413	7042	4.59
4	Annual Plan (2003-04)	175000	6412	3.66

ECONOMIC SERVICES

AGRICULTURE
OF HUMAN
RICH

VOLUME- I

PART - 2

SECTORAL

PROGRAMMES

A- ECONOMIC SERVICES

1- AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES

1.1 CROP HUSBANDRY

1.1.1 AGRICULTURE

Introduction

Agriculture holds an important place in the economy of the State since it commands higher share both in State income as well as in the work force. Out of 53.48 lakh ha. Reported area only 7.84 lakh ha. is under cultivation. Most of the agriculture in the State is rainfed. The net irrigated area to net sown area is about 43% in the plain areas and only 12% in the hilly areas. Cropping intensity is about 158%, which is much higher than that of India (129%). Paddy, Wheat, Maize, Mandua, Sawan, Soyabean, Lendit, Ramdana and Urd are the major crops. The soil of Uttaranchal is very fertile and supports a large number of crops-

Vision

Agriculture in Uttaranchal is characterized by different agro-climatic conditions. There is wide variation from place to place. The climate and geography of Uttaranchal has made cultivation of a variety of crops suited to different climatic conditions from tropical to temperate, suitable. On the one hand, this provides a wide scope for diversified agricultural development and, on the other considering the fragility of the ecosystem, one has to be very careful in planning and choice of strategies.

Strategy

The main factor adversely affecting agriculture is small size and scattered pattern of land holding, traditional cultural practices and cropping patterns, poor irrigation facilities, steep slopes, land slides and soil erosion, variable agro-climatic factors, poor consumption of fertilizers etc.

As per decision taken by Govt. of India 5.1 percent growth rate per year has been proposed for agriculture in Uttaranchal. To achieve the target, the following strategy is proposed to be followed.

Hill Areas

Certain traditional crops such as Jhingora, Mandua, Ramdana and some local varieties of rice are being grown in these areas, where other high yielding variety crops cannot be grown

successfully. These lands are marginal in nature and rainfed. The yield of these crops is poor because high yielding varieties are not available. So the strategy for these areas is to develop the high yielding varieties with the help of Agricultural University, Pantnagar and Vivekanand Agricultural Research Institute, Almora.

- Production & distribution of certified seed of different crops will be given top-priority.
- Diversification of agriculture in the hill areas towards off-season vegetable, spices, aromatic and medicinal plants, flowers etc will be emphasized to make the agriculture a profitable enterprise.
- Improved method of irrigation like sprinklers and drip irrigation are to be made popular.
- Rainwater harvesting and in-situ moisture conservation will be given utmost importance through different schemes.
- Being largely rainfed, higher consumption of chemical fertilizers will not be advocated. Instead, use of bio-compost / bio-fertilizers will be given top priority to maintain/ increase the productivity of land and also promote 'Organic' production.
- More area will be brought under oilseeds & pulse crops, as there is a large area left fallow after the Mandua crop. In addition to this, sizable portion of cultural wasteland will be brought under oilseed and pulse crops with improved package of practices in order to bridge the gap between demand and supply.

Plains Areas

In the plains areas of Uttaranchal, agriculture is relatively well developed. The major emphasis shall be on the following activities-

Seed production- The area is highly suitable for quality seed production. The seed production activities shall be stepped up and diversified to cover more crops, particularly vegetables.

Timely supply of inputs-Quality seeds of high yielding varieties and other inputs in needed quantities shall be ensured.

- **Agricultural implements-**The need to establish ' Agro Service Centers' cannot be over emphasized. With the bullock- power rapidly diminishing in the country side there is need of establishing centers at Nyaya Panchayat level to ensure timely cultural operations such as, preparation of land, sowing, inter-cultivation and crop harvest.
- Considering the hazardous effect of excessive use of chemicals & to maintain the soil health, more emphasis will be given on the use of bio-compost, green manure, recycling of crop residues, bio-fertilizer etc.

- **Market intervention-** wherever necessary the Government would intervene to ensure that farmers get remunerative prices of their produce.
- **Export-** The cultivation of crops such as Basmati rice, smaller millets, buckwheat etc. shall be promoted as export crops. Necessary infrastructure facilities, transport and marketing network shall be developed towards this end. The districts of Dehradun, Udham Singh Nagar & Nainital have been declared as AEZs with the approval of the Govt. of India.

Summary of the plan 2002-03

In the year 2002-03 an outlay of Rs. 3072.65 lakh has been approved for agricultural schemes in Crop Husbandry sector. But availability of Central assistance was not as per expectation, especially under the Macro-management agriculture scheme. Expenditure of Rs. 2074.78 lakh is anticipated by the end of the financial year.

In Soil and water conservation sector only one scheme is running with an outlay of Rs. 336 lakh for the year 2002-03. This is likely to be spent during the year.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes-

Macro-Management Scheme for supplementation / Complementation of State efforts through work plan

Under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 2544.02 lakh had been approved for the year 2002-03 but only Rs. 1400 lakh could be sanctioned as a Central Share. The total effective outlay including State share was thus limited to Rs. 1555 lakh.

The Central Govt. have also imposed a condition that there would be a cap on subsidy to the farmers incorporated in the Work Plan, and the subsidy element should not exceed 15% of the cost or the present subsidy level whichever is lower. Considering this, an outlay of Rs 1778.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04

Macro management programmes have components of Agriculture, Soil Conservation, Forest, Cane Development and Horticulture. The nodal department is the Department of Agriculture. Componentwise details are given below

Agriculture

(1) Project for increasing production, productivity for rice, wheat and millets

In Uttaranchal Wheat, Paddy & Millets are the major crops. To increase the productivity & production of these crops the following steps shall be taken up-

Proposed physical and financial target

Programme- Integrated cereals development programme Rice wheat and millets

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	Component of Programme	Unit	2002-2003		2002-2007		2003-2004	
			Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1-	Subsidy on foundation/ certified seed for quality programme @ 200/- per qtl. for wheat & rice @ Rs. 400/- per qtl. on millets	qtl.	24599	51.00	142300	285.00	27000	55.00
2-	Field demonstration (4 per block)							
	a- Crop production technology (for one acre each) Rs. 3500/- per acre (Rs. 1500/- for kharif & 1500/- for rabi)	No.	760	15.20	3800	76.00	380	11.40
	b- Basmati Rice demonstration @ 1500/- per demonstration	No.	500	5.00	2500	25.00	200	3.00
3-	IPM Demonstration (one demonstration per block) @ 10000 per demonstration	No.	39	0.585	450	30.00	95	9.50
4-	Contingency / POL			4.40		22.00		1.10
	TOTAL			76.185		438.00		80.00

Agriculture Mechanization

Use of improved agricultural implements is only popular among the farmers the of plains region, but in hills the use of implements is not popular. Improved agriculture implements developed by Pantnagar University & Agro Industries Corporation will be distributed among farmers as per the need of area. Along with Agricultural implements, Sprinkler sets will also be distributed among farmers. Small implements will be made available on subsidized rates subject to maximum 25% of the cost. An outlay of Rupees 18.30 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04

National Watershed Development Project For Rainfed Area

Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperation, Govt. of India started this programme in the year 1990-91 in the blocks, having less than 30 % irrigation. In Tenth Five Year Plan, this programme will be carried out in 72 blocks of the State. The programme will be carried out as per Govt. of India guidelines of Versa Jan Sahbhagita at watershed level.

In the first phase Watershed committees in all the selected watersheds have been formed and training programmes for various groups and categories are being conducted to complete the work of capacity building.

In the year 2002-03, 158 micro watersheds of 71 Development Blocks have been selected for development in Uttaranchal under this scheme. Registration of 141 watershed committees has

been made under Society Registration Act. 551 training programmes have been conducted at various levels in districts. 470 Self Help Groups have been organised and Rs 156.12 lakh have been transferred to the account of watershed committees to carry out the entry point programme. Against outlay of Rs 522.00 lakh, Rupees 224 lakh have been utilized till Feb. 2003.

An outlay of Rupees 1038.30 lakh has been proposed for the year 2003-04.

Scheme for promotion of Bio-composting

Uttaranchal State is ideally suited towards the use of organic compost fertilizer consumption is very low in hill areas. The abundant availability of resource of organic farming (bio- waste) and the existing practice of traditional composting being the vital ground. Considering in view the bad effects of chemical fertilizer on soil it is far better to promote use of bio-fertilizer. So to spread this programme all over the State awareness programme are being conducted through master trainers. An outlay of Rs 100 lakh has been proposed for the year 2003-04.

Cooperatives

An outlay of Rupees 51.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2003-04 in the Cooperative Sector under the scheme for undertaking, special schemes for upliftment of sc / st, assistance to women cooperatives, agricultural credit stabilization fund, development of medicinal and aromatic plants, and rehabilitation of weak central consumer stores / distt. co-operative federations.

Sugarcane

The following programmes will be taken up for promotion of sugarcane production in Uttaranchal under the scheme

- Field demonstration;
- Seed multiplication / Breeder seed production ;
- Distribution of Agricultural implements ;
- Training of farmers and officials ;
- Bio-composting;
- Varietal developments through conventional and non-conventional breeding approach; and
- Cane competitions (Productivity awards)

An outlay of Rupees 28.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2003-04.

Horticulture

Following programmes of the Horticulture sector have been included in the Macro Management Plan.

(Rs in lakh)

Sl. N.	Name of Scheme	Total Assistance	Central share	State Share
1	Integrated fruit development	102.73	92.46	10.27
2	Integrated vegetable development	64.03	57.63	6.40
3	Commercial floriculture	35.90	32.31	3.59
4	Integrated spices development	14.48	13.03	1.45
5	Mushroom development	6.33	5.70	0.63
6	Beekeeping	5.50	4.95	0.55
7	Use of Plastic	60.00	54.00	6.00
Total		288.97	260.08	28.89

Use Of Plastics inn Agriculture

The main objective is to increase production and productivity by optimal use of water. Under the programme drip irrigation and Green houses / Poly houses will be promoted.

Integrated programme for development of spices

The main object is to popularize the cultivation of spices on scientific lines and to educate the farmers in improved package of practices for the purpose, field demonstrations and minikits distribution will be undertaken.

Integrated programme for fruit development

Under this programme the following activities are proposed.

- Area expansion
- Improving productivity
- Upgrading of technical know-how
- Supply of quality material by tissue culture technology
- Upgradations of old orchards

Integrated development of vegetable cultivation

The production programme has been taken up in scientific manner regularly to make available through out of the farmers recommendations to help product choice, and to increase the production and productivity. Special attention will be paid to integrated pest and disease management, and training programmes will be conducted for beneficiaries

Commercial Floriculture

There is a very good potential in the field of floriculture in the State. Off-season and commercial flowers cultivation programme, as well as post harvest handling of flowers will be promoted.

An outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2003-04.

Forests

The following two programmes are being implemented under Macro Management programme of the forest department.

Soil conservation work in the catchment of the Ram Ganga River

The following soil conservation measures have been broadly adopted in the Ram Ganga catchment to reduce soil erosion and to control landslips

- Measures taken on agriculture land-
 - slope correction and terracing;
 - orchard planning including Agro-forestry operations; and
 - torrent and land slip control by engineering structures;
- Measures on non- agriculture land.
 - Afforestation and pasture development in Civil and Panchayati /Community lands; and
 - torrent and landslip control by engineering structures.

Integrated watershed management in the catchment of FPR (Upper Ganga and Upper Yamuna)

The ultimate aim of the scheme is to stabilize loose denuded soil in erosion prone hills. Measures for checking land degradation and for improving land use depend on local situations. These areas have steep slopes and are geologically fragile, mainly consisting of slates and schist interspersed with limestone and sand stone formations. Going by the carrying capacity of the land, the cattle population is very high. Thus any measure for conservation of vegetative cover, soil and water has to take into account these factors and sufficient attention is required to be paid to people's needs. To select proper work component in a particular area, local community is consulted before implementation of the Project. Because most of the people depend upon forest for fuel, fodder, and timber, therefore sustained plantation activity is given priority. Development of pasture and raising contour vegetation in steep slopes is also undertaken as per need of the area. On agricultural lands, horticultural development and agro-forestry is undertaken according to the

wishes of local people. Engineering measures like construction of different type of structures are also undertaken where vegetative methods are not sufficient.

For the above two programmes Rs 227.00 lakh has been proposed for 2003-04

(Rs. in Lakh)

Summary of Sectoral Outlays Proposed Under Macro-Mode Plan

Sl. No.	Programme	2001-02 Expend-iture	2002-03		2003-04 Proposed Plan
			Agreed Outlay	Anticipated expendi.	
A	Agriculture	954.06	1564.61	1020.00	1222.00
B	Co-operative	49.28	130.25	53.00	51.00
C	Horticulture	80.33	165.01	227.00	250.00
D	Forest	677.20	598.03	227.00	227.00
E	Sugarcane	22.21	86.12	28.00	28.00
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E)		1783.08	2544.02	1555.00	1778.00

Other Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Accelerated Maize Development Programme (75:25)

This is an ongoing scheme proposed with a funding pattern of 75:25 and has so far been implemented in Dehradun & Haridwar districts only. In the Xth Five-Year Plan this scheme is to be extended to all the districts of Uttaranchal. Though the Central Govt. has approved a Work Plan of only Rs 14.10 lakh for the year 2002-03, but emphasis is being laid on spreading this programme all over the State. Keeping this in view a Work Plan of Rs 48.30 lakh for 2002-03 has been approved by the State Level Committee. Similarly an outlay of Rs 28.30 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04.

National Pulse Development Programme

This is also an ongoing scheme with 75:25 funding pattern. Earlier the scheme was implemented in only 5 districts of Uttaranchal. Now it has been proposed to implement the scheme in every district of State. An outlay Rs. 43.70 lakh was proposed by the State for 2002-03. Against this the Central Govt. approved only Rs 6.70 lakh for the first half of the year 2002-03, because in 2001-02 an amount of Rs 25.18 lakh remained unspent, which had been revalidated for the year 2002-03,.

Urd, Arhar, Rajma, Moong, gram, pea, and lentil are the main pulse crops of the State. Some local pulses like Gahat and Bhatt also cover a good part of the sown area, which cannot be neglected. These crops are very suitable for the rainfed conditions. An outlay of Rs 43.70 lakh has been proposed for the year 2003-04.

Oilseeds Development Programme

Mustard is the main oilseed in the State. The activities proposed under the programmes include certified seed distribution, field demonstrations, farmers training, use of weedicide and infrastructure development. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

Timely Reporting Scheme (TRS)

The main objective of this scheme is to obtain reliable estimates of production and area under irrigated and unirrigated cultivation separately. The total outlay for this scheme is Rs 44.00 lakh for the Xth five-year plan. The outlay was Rs 8.00 lakh for the year 2002-03 and an outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04.

Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS)

This scheme has been launched by the State Govt. jointly with the Govt of India. The main objective of this scheme is to locate the deficiencies in the system of collection of crop statistics by exercising meaningful technical supervision over the primary field worker and to suggest remedial measures for the system. The total tenth plan outlay for this scheme is Rs 33 lakh. Anticipated expenditure in 2002-03 is Rs 6.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana (RKBY)

This scheme was introduced in Uttaranchal in the year 2002-03 from Rabi season, with 5050 share from State Govt. & Central Govt. with an outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh. Against this Rs 130 lakh has been paid to General Insurance Corporation of India for implementing the programme, in the following heads - Corpus fund, Premium Subsidy, Publicity and Training, Administrative and Operating Expenses, Bank Service Charges and Claims Liabilities.

This scheme covers only those crops for which productivity data is available for past ten years based on crop-cutting experiments and sufficient number of crop-cutting experiments are planned for the current year also. In the Rabi 2002-03 the wheat crop was notified. The scheme was notified tehsilwise in the hills and blockwise in the plains. Along with this the Nainital district was notified for the Small Area Estimation Approach to scale down the productivity estimates at Gram Panchayat level and Partapnagar tehsil of Tehri Garhwal district was notified to assess the loss individually on experiment basis. Subsidy at the rate of 30 percent of the premium will be given to small and marginal farmers in the rabi 2002-03.

Paddy and Mandua (ragi) are proposed to be notified for the kharif 2003-04 and a subsidy at the rate of 20 percent on the premium will be given to the small and marginal farmers as per the guidelines of the scheme given by Govt. of India.

For the year 2003-04 an outlay of Rupees 150 lakh has been proposed as the State share. The same amount will be received as central share.

State Schemes

1-General Establishment of Agriculture Department

This scheme is aimed at providing the necessary infrastructure in the newly created districts as well as to strengthen the Directorate. Vehicles which have outlived their life will be replacked. An outlay of rupees 18.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04.

2- Soil Conservation/ Treatment of Chronic Slipzone/Landslide Control

Ecological degradation and land loss through landslips/landslides is extremely serious threat and hazard in the hill region of the State.

With a view to minimizing such eventualities soil and water conservation program is being carried out by Agriculture Department, as well as by Forest Department. The Agriculture department is covering specially the area which needs immediate treatment and where there is a serious threat to agriculture land, as well as the rural habitation, from landslides and similar calamities like flash floods, etc. The work being taken up under the scheme include

- Construction of Gabion structures to control further deepening of gullies & drainage lines.
- Area affected by landslides will be treated both by mechanical & vegetative measures.

An outlay of Rs. 336.00 lakh had been provided during 2002-03 and Rs. 190.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04.

3-Organic and other seed production programme on Govt. farms

To exploit the seed farms available in the State, this programme is being proposed. Production of organic seed in the agriculture farms is being introduced for the first time, as State is gearing up for production of organic products. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

4- Seed Village Scheme

In Uttaranchal State, availability of high yielding variety seed is the major constraint in hilly areas because of its low production by seed producing agencies, hence a comprehensive plan of seed production through farmer's has been introduced in hilly areas for cereals, pulses & oilseed crops. Suitable HYV Foundation & Certified stage-I seed will be arranged by the department, will be distributed to the farmer's in cluster & seed certification and Uttaranchal Tarai seed corporation will be involved in certification and buy back process. So that sufficient quantity

of seed will be made available for distribution Rs. 1000 per hectare subsidy will be given to farmers.

In this scheme subsidy will be allowed for seed and certification charges. A total of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been proposed for the scheme. Seed production programme will be taken up in 1000 hact. of land during kharif & rabi crop season.

5- Promotion of use of bio-pesticides/ bio-agent, Kurmula control programme & other disease control & seed treatment programme

- ❖ Use of bio-pesticide & bio-agent in negligible at present due to its self-life & high cost. In order to reduce the use of harmful pesticide, it becomes essential to promote the use of bio-pesticides and bio-agent in all the district.

- ❖ **Control of kurmula (White grub) pests & other pests** Incidence of white grub (Kurmula) in hill is adversely affecting the crop yields along with other insects/ pests. Previously the programme was implemented through macro-mode, now it has been shifted to State sector. Comprehensive scheme for control of white grub will be carried out with the help of Pant Nagar Agriculture University & Research Institute, Chemical, Mechanical & Biological & cultural measures. Beside this grub, some other pests & diseases are causing damage to different crops mainly in hill area. Considering the poor economic condition of hill farmers & substantial increase in price of chemicals, subsidy on chemical will be given to farmers @ 25% of the cost of chemicals.

- ❖ **Seed Treatment of Wheat against loose smut** - (Subsidy on chemicals @ 50 % of cost of chemicals) Mostly the local wheat sown by the farmers is not properly treated against loose smut, which is badly affecting the crop yield. Hence seed treatment for loose smut at farmer's level will be taken up. In every block at least one village will be completely taken up for seed treatment & it will be replicated in future. For the year 2003-04 an outlay of Rs 20.00 lakh has been proposed under this scheme.

6- Scheme for participation of women in agriculture

In Uttaranchal around 80% of agriculture activities are carried out by the women, so it becomes important to make them aware with latest technical know how & improved inputs. Farming groups of women in the village will carry out the training programme of women. 5 women group from each block will be trained at the village & district level. Study tours to Agriculture University & Research Institutes will be organized. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakh has lakh has been proposed for the year 2003-04.

7- Scheme for Transfer of Technology

Agriculture development entirely depends upon the research & effective transfer from the extension machinery. Training programme at block level, State level and at the Institute level will be organized in order to train the extension staff regarding the latest technical Know-how & proper feed back from field to research institute. Farmer's fair at district level will also be organized in kharif & rabi season with the help of KVK's & agriculture University & Research Institute. To give impetus to the quality aspect, the training of fertilizer, Seed & pesticides inspector & licensing officers will also be imparted. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2003-04.

8- Scheme for Water Harvesting for Irrigation by use of plastics

In Uttaranchal State, the hilly tract is almost rainfed, only 8-10% irrigation facility is available. Hence it becomes important to use the readily available water (Streams) for irrigation by way of providing lift pumps & tanks on subsidized basis to farmers. Rain water will be harvested in polythene lined tanks & roof water will be harvested in ferro-cement tanks. Incentive would be provided @ 50% of the cost of limited to 15000/- per farmer (Small & marginal) SC/ST & women farmers. The total outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been provided for 2003-04.

9- Running Expenditure of Soil Testing Labs, Quality Control Labs & IPM Labs

Infrastructural facilities regarding the quality control are almost negligible in the State. Hence quality control lab for insecticide and fertilizers have proposed to be set up during the Tenth Plan. Though central Government has sanctioned one IPM lab at Haldwani, & Rs. 35.00 lakh have also been released in two installment, yet allotment of Rs. 30.00 lakh is still at the end of U.P. Govt. Budgetary provision for building & equipments for new soil testing lab & quality control labs has been made in the year 2002-03 under macro-management scheme.

Running expenditure of soil testing lab & quality control lab is proposed under State sector. The total amount proposed is Rs. 15.00 lakh.

10- Strengthening of seed stores & farms & Training Centres

Agriculture Department in Uttaranchal is having 10 Govt. Agriculture farms for the production of quality seeds of different crops. There are seed/ pesticide stores in almost all the blocks of State along with buffer godowns. There are two State soil conservation training centre also. These require yearly maintenance, hence Rs. 20.00 lakh has been proposed for the strengthening of stores/ farm building & buffer stores for 2003-04.

11- Scheme for Popularization of use of bio-fertilizer, micronutrients & green manuring

In order to popularize the use of bio-fertilizer & micro-nutrients in the State, a comprehensive programme is prepared to distribute the bio-fertilizer (Azeto bactor, Rhizobium, PSV culture etc.) & micro-nutrients (Zinc sulphate etc.) to the farmers. The subsidy will be @ 50% the cost of input. In plain areas where deficiency of compost is creating imbalance in soil fertility, its texture & also affecting the soil health, a comprehensive programme on the use of green manuring before kharif crops will be introduced. Seeds of dhaincha crops will be provided to the farmers & subsidy @ 25% will be given to the farmers on seed cost. A total of Rs. 10 lakh has been proposed for these components for the year 2003-04.

Physical targets proposed for the year 2003-04

A target of 1978 Th. Mt. total food grain production is proposed for 2003-04 against to the achieved level 1713 Th. Mt. at the end of Ninth Plan. This consitute 680 Th. Mt. Rice, 850 Th. Mt. Wheat, 68 Th. Mt. Maize 50 Th. Mt. Pulses and 330 Th. Mt. other food grains. Oilseed production is also proposed to boost up to the level of 39.2 Th. Mt against 17.1 Th. Mt. achieved during the Ninth Plan.

Special Component Plan

Out of the total outlay of Rs 2489.00 lakh, Rs 479.10 lakh (19.24 %) has been quantified under Special Component Plan.

Tribal Sub Plan

Considering the percent population of Trbials, a substantial amount of Rs. 155.95 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04 which is 6.26 % of the total outlay is qunatified under Tribal Sub Plan.

Employment Generation

Under the Head of Natural Resource Management, National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Area has a great impact on employment generation. This programme will assure 4.51 lakh man days in 2003-04. Besides this Scheme for chronic slip zone/ landslide treatment will also generate 1.96 lakh man days in the Plan year.

1.1.2 HORTICULTURE

Introduction

The geo-climatic features of Uttaranchal encompassing in large multi-altitudinal mountainous area, the Bhabar, Tarai and natural plains areas make it a unique region where it is possible to grow a large variety of fruits, flowers and other horticultural crops. During the 8th and the 9th Five-year Plan periods, the main emphasis of nearly all-horticultural schemes had been

towards increasing the area under cultivation and productivity of fruits and vegetables. Scientific planning, Marketing and Post Harvesting Management received negligible attention. Also schemes, which had special importance for the region viz. Tea cultivation, Herbs, Medicinal and Aromatic Plants and Spices etc., neither received much attention nor resources. Further the Department was directly managing as many as 104 Government Orchards (all of which were loss-making), 48 community canning-cum -training centers without regard to compliance with FPO standards, two regional training centers (which required substantial changes and up gradation in the syllabi). Research and Development had not received adequate attentions, and was being done largely in isolation, with little lab- to -land work. The focus has, therefore, been on right sizing, stream lining of departmental activities, bringing in new cultivars, dissemination of modern practices, Post harvest management practices and creation of infrastructure for packaging, processing and transport.

Keeping the above background in view, the opportunity afforded by creation of a new State was seized to broadband the regime of horticultural activities and restructuring and rationalizing the new directorate. Addition and amalgamation of activities like tea development, herbs and medicinal plants and sericulture in the broad sweep of horticulture has been done.

Out of the 104 government orchards, only 27 government-orchards will be retained for development as theme orchards and centers of excellence by the Government. Nine of these are proposed to be converted into Krishi Vigyan Kendras (K.V.K.) with the focus on sericulture, tasar, tea cultivation, medicinal and aromatic plants and spices, and the remaining are proposed to be developed in a Public-Private-Partnership framework as technology cum- marketing complexes. Similarly, 28 Community Canning-cum Training Centres will be retained and upgraded according to the norms of FPO licensing. Only one Regional Centre at Kotdwar will be developed according to the standards prescribed by Technical Education Board. In addition, one apex laboratory for food processing will be set up at Kotdwar.

In order to address the most important need of providing market outlets for the horticulture produce in State, linkages were established with the Fruits & Vegetable Project of the National Dairy Development Board & Mother Dairy. During the year 2002-2003 (April 2002 to January 2003) a total quantity of 42.38 lakh Kg. of fruits and vegetables worth Rs. 2.09 crore was purchased by the F&V project. Besides procurement for fresh sales, help was provided to the farmers and farmer's associations for marketing their produce in wholesale mandis of Delhi. During the period 2.08 lakh Kg. Of fruits and vegetables were procured and sold in the mandis on behalf of the farmers. A closed processing unit at Ramgarh(Nainital) has been provided with a State of the art fruit processing plant with assistance under the Fruit & Vegetable Project. Mother

dairy Foods Ltd. Have now prepared a comprehensive scheme for development of horticulture in Uttaranchal through a 100% subsidiary firm. This will have both development and commercial aspects, and envisages the establishment of 100 Collection Centers, 1000 Self Help Groups and 2 Central Auction based markets.

During 2002-03 a consignment of 10 tons of Litchi was exported to Europe from Ramnagar, Nainital. Litchi Export Zone(LEZ) has been established with the help of APEDA and NHB. The Litchi growing areas of Nainital and Dehradun have been covered under the LEZ and exports are expected to increase significantly during 2003-04. Agri Export Zone have also been sanctioned for Floriculture, Basmati. The Floriculture Export Zone covers the districts of Dehradun and Udham Singh Nagar (Pantnagar), while Basmati Export Zone covers the districts of Dehradun, Haridwar, Udham Singh Nagar and Nainital. The medicinal Plant Export Zone covers the district of Dehradun, Haridwar, Nainital, Udham Singh Nagar, Chamoli, Uttarkashi and Pithoragarh.

In Sericulture also, major sectoral reforms have been carried out. An auction mandi has been operationalised, and further reforms are being brought in as recommended by an expert team funded by the Uttaranchal Diversified Agricultural Support Project (UTDASP). While conventional Sericulture is to be developed mainly in the Tarai region, tassar Silk cultivation is being proposed for oak growing areas in the central Himalayas. A MOU has been signed with the Central Silk Board, which covers a broad range of collaborative activities commencing with production of world-class seeds locally and training of farmers and departmental functionaries. For developing tassar silk in the central Himalayas the assistance of Regional Training & Research Station, Bhimtal and an international NGO (which has been working for the last 7 years in Rudraprayag) is being accessed with the help of the Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India. The climate, soil texture, average temperature and humidity of Uttaranchal is favorable for Sericulture, Keeping this in the view the Government has established 75 Chawki Rearing Centers and mulberry farms in Uttaranchal. Now sericulture is an important cottage industry in Uttaranchal, producing more than 151 tones of green cocoons, valued as Rs 1.5 crores per annum. Action is also being taken to develop down stream processing /value addition facilities within the State.

In view of sizable expansion in the horticulture development activities, with the addition of tea cultivation, sericulture/ tassar, spices, medicinal & aromatic plants, etc, additional resources are being converged for the sector from various sources, in addition in the budgetary support by the State. With the help of the State nodal agency, projects of individual enterprises and eminent NGOs/ companies/cooperatives are being forwarded to the funding agencies/National Horticulture

Board/ Ministry of Food Processing, on the one hand, and projects, which could be funded under the various rural development programmes like the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna, are also being prepared and submitted. A major mushroom development project is one such project under implementation in three districts. Also a Rs. 3 crore project, saffron cultivation by Rural poor have been sanctioned. The various activities of the sector are also being adopted as a 'key economic activity' by hundreds of Self help Groups (SHGs), which are being organized in the State. Horticulture is seen as one of the thrust areas of economic activity in the State. It is therefore, proposed that adequate budgetary support should be made available to this sector.

CSS (Macro- Mode Schemes)

Different horticulture schemes like use of plastics in horticulture, integrated development of fruits, vegetables, spices, commercial floriculture, bee keeping and mushroom development were earlier operated through this schemes. Presently according to the GOI guidelines all these above schemes converged under "Macro Mode". The nodal department for this scheme is the Agriculture Department. An outlay of Rs. 250 lakh has been included in Agriculture Plan for the year 2003-04 (on 90:10 basis).

The activities proposed under the scheme will help to develop horticulture in an integrated manner, encompassing the entire gamut of inputs from pre-production to post-harvest management. The scheme's focus will be on production of quality planting material, disease forecasting, bringing new areas under vegetables, flowers, fruits and spices, as well value addition through better on -farm handling, mechanization of horticulture and dissemination of market related information to the farmers using latest technology.

Development of commercial Horticulture (NHB/APEDA)

The broad objective of the programme is to promote modern high value, high tech commercial horticulture through private participation. Under the scheme, emphasis will be given to improve the linkages between horticulture production and markets, to create integrated network for marketing of horticulture produce and to increase producer's share in consumer's rupee.

The National Horticulture Board provides 20% back ended subsidy of the total project cost subject to a maximum limit to 30 lakh to individual applicants after thorough scrutiny and recommendation by commercial Banks/ Financial Institutions. It is proposed that the State will provide an equal amount of assistance subject to an upper limit of Rs. 20 lakh to the individual beneficiary. The assistance will be kept open ended.

The Ministry of Commerce (Govt. of India) have already declared certain areas of Uttaranchal under Litchi Export Zone. Floriculture Export Zone, Basmati Export Zone and the the

Medicinal Plants Export Zone. It is expected that related organizations like APEDA, NHB, National

Medicinal Plant Board etc. will support different export related projects, and since all these agencies keep provision for State Government participation in their schemes, it is proposed that the State share will be met under this head.

The proposed outlay for 2003-04 is Rs. 150 lakh.

Bee Keeping

Presently the department has two spiculture centres at Jyolikot (Nainital) & Goaldum (Chamoli). The main activities of these centres is to provide three days & seven days training to the local beekeepers, procedure and supply be conlonies, bee hive boxes and allied tools. In the year 2003-04, fifty training programme covering 500 beneficiaries of which at least 50% will be women/SC/ ST, 1000 bee colonies, 1000 bee hives and allied equipments will be provided.

The State is also formulation a special project on apiculture involving the National Bee Board. The above-mentioned programme will be implemented will the technical support of the NBB.

The Outlay proposed for 2003-04 is Rs. 15.00 lakh.

Development Of Spices

Presently the total area under different spices like giner, turmeric, onion, chili, garlic etc. is about 10,000 hectares and the approximate production is about 55,000 tonnes per annum. In the Stae, the focus areas for giner are Kotabagh (Nainital), Charkrata & Vikasnagar(Dehradun), Fakot (Tehri); for chili Salt and Syalde (Almora), Rikhnikhal and Nainital (Pauri Garhwal); for turmeric sukhidang (Champawat), for lage cardamom Betaghati (Nainital); for garlic Gopeshwar (Chamoli) & Lohaghat (Champawat). In the yar 2003-04, 500 hectare additional area will be taken up under different spice croops. The State focus will be to provide training to the farmers, demostration on farmers field, supply of seeds, insecticides and other imputs. It is proposed that Spices Growers Association will be formed. The demonstrations and trainings programme will be organized as per their demand and advise.

The Outlay proposed for 2003-04 is Rs. 2.00 lakh.

Cultivation of Off-season Vegetables

Presently the total area under different off- season vegetables like tomato, capsicum, cabbage, French bean, cauliflower, patato etc. is about 72,000 hectarers and the approximate production is about 8.31 lakh tonnes. Keeping in view and importance of vegetable cultivation in hills, it is proposed to bring additional 1000 hectare under these crops. The long-term objective is

to produce quality potato and vegetable seeds to make the State self-reliant in planting material. A comprehensive vegetable seed production plan for the crops that can only be produced in the hill areas like cabbage, cauliflower, carrot etc. has been prepared and submitted to the Tarai Development Corporation.

The focus areas that have been identified for potato seeds are Munsiri (Pithoragarh), Joshimath (Chamoli), Dhanaulti (Tehri), Yamuna Ghati (Uttarkashi). The new areas proposed for vegetable production are Binta valley, Someswar valley (Almora), Garud valley (Bageshwar) and kalsi (Dehradun). In the year 2003-04, it is proposed that 10,000 demonstrations (400 hectares), 50 training (three day - 1,000 beneficiaries) and five exposure visits to the relevant areas (departmental staff and farmers) will be organized. The State will also encourage and facilitate the formation of Vegetable Growers Associations to organize the above programme as per their requirement.

Strengthening of 27 State horticulture gardens

The State plans to develop 27 gardens as "Model / theme orchards" with technical support from G.B.Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar. The approach will be to identify specific crops for specific orchards. Large-scale rejuvenation programme will be initiated in these gardens and new varieties will be introduced for provenance trial. These gardens will be upgraded to make centres of excellence for training and demonstration.

The department has prepared a comprehensive five-year plan for individual gardens. The gardens will be made self-sufficient in future to meet the requirements of State farming community.

The National Horticulture Board have already imported elite planting material of temperate fruits like apple, pear and peaches from Vanwell nursery, U.S.A, for field trials and replication at Government gardens at Chaubatia, Ranikhet and Ranichauri. The State is also trying to procure elite planting material of hybrid variety of temperate fruit from New Zealand with the help of DASP Uttaranchal.

Building Construction Works

Under this scheme building construction will be undertaken for which an outlay of Rs.7.00 lakh is proposed.

Capital outlay for Technical inputs.

It has been prime objective of the department to ensure the supply of high quality planting materials seeds, insecticides and small horticulture equipment to the farmers through its mobile

teams. In the year 2003-04, it is proposed that 7000 qtls of potato seeds, 400 qtls of ginger seeds, 300 qtls. of different vegetable seeds, 7.5 lakh of fruit plant, 5.4 million vegetable seedlings, 4050 horticulture equipments and tools etc. will be supplied to the farmers at no profit-no loss basis. The strategy to distribute these inputs will be in coordination with different commodity grower associations.

The proposed outlay for 2003-04 is Rs. 20.00 lakh for various inputs and Rs. 20.00 lakh for high quality planting materials.

Upgradation of Food Technology Centres

A project for upgradation of 28 community cum canning centre into Food Technology Centres had been sent to Ministry of Food Processing, Govt. of India. The ministry has sanctioned Rs. 135 lakh for 9 centres in the first phase for pilot plant and machinery with the stipulation that the State Government has to provide for the buildings and staff from the State budget.

In the year 2002-03 the buildings will be constructed for centres under DASP scheme. It is proposed that in the year 2003-04, buildings for the remaining 6 centres will be taken up under this scheme.

The total outlay proposed under the head for 2003-04 is Rs. 60 lakh.

Human Resources Development(Mobile Units)

In order to achieve the objectives mentioned above, and also to ensure that agribusiness in Uttaranchal retains its global competitive edge, it is imperative that the officers and staff of the Department are given both skill development (technical) and personal development (motivation) training. This would also call for an organization restructuring of the mobile teams. At present they are structured spatially, rather than along specific commodity lines. Under these schemes, mobile teams would be redeployed with commodity organizations/ Farmers associations. Thus in each of the Export zones, and with each of the commodity associations, the mobile teams will provide State of the Art demonstration and extension services and entire department will also undertake a motivation / citizen orientation and result-based performance monitoring training programme.

The Total outlay proposed under the head for 2003-04 is Rs. 200.00 lakh.

Tea Development

The agro climatic conditions of Uttaranchal are suitable for production of tea. After the creation of the State. The Tea division of KMVM was anchored in the horticulture department. Till date, tea has been planted in 283 ha. area (Kausani -189 ha., Ghorakhal - 10 ha., Champawat - 9 ha.). Tea division not only plants tea in new areas and maintains the existing tea gardens; but

also produces green leaves to sell it to uttaranchal Tea Company Pvt. Ltd. at Kausani. It also does semi-manual processing of the leaves.

At present, Tea division maintains 11 nurseries at different locations in which about 16 lakh tea saplings are raised annually. They are maintained at the nursery for 2 years. In the year 2003-04, there will be 16.50 lakh plantable sapling available in the nurseries. It is proposed that in the year 2003-04 new plantations will be done in 70 hectare while gap filling will be done in 20 hectare area. In the year 2003-04, it is also proposed that tea plantations at Ghorakhal & Champawat area will be converted into Organic Tea plantations.

Tea Development Strategy

Small plots holders are given predetermined lease rent and assured wage employment for one person per hectare. The approach has been to develop tea plantations in a segregated manner. This will not only reduce cost of production but also generate adequate employment opportunities. The State wants to develop tea plantations through Co-operatives and the S>H.G. mode. NABARD and Agriculture Finance Corporation are trying to develop suitable models for this. Assistance from Tea Board of India is also being sought for setting up of an R&D centre to back the tea cultivation activity. This will be anchored in the G.B. Pant University of Agriculture of Research & Technology, Pantnagar.

The outlay proposed for the year 2003-04 is Rs. 250.00 lakh.

Herbal and Aromatic Plants Development

The Agro climatic conditions prevailing in Uttaranchal make it eminently suitable for the commercial cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants. A large number of important medicinal plants are found in Uttaranchal, and organized development of medicinal and aromatic plants in the State would lead to increased revenue, and employment. Herbal Research and Development Institute (HRDI) has been established at Gopewar (Chamoli) for promotion of commercial cultivation of important medicinal and aromatic plants.

A State Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Board has been constituted, under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister of the State, with the aim of framing policies developing a strategy for multi-faceted development of the sector, encompassing cultivation, Processing, Marketing of medicinal and aromatic plants. HRDI in association with forest and Co-operation departments and various institutes like Forest Research Institute, Gurukul Kangri University, CIIMAP, FFDC etc. is formulating an action plan for the overall development of this sector. The action plan envisages development of 1500 hectare forest area as Medicinal Plant Conservation Area (MPCA), herbal gardens of 1000 hectare at different elevations, 800 nurseries to provide planting materials to the farmers as per their demand and training of 1000 farmers for commercial

cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants. In the year 2003-04 it is proposed that and conservation will be carried out in 320 hectares. Also 150 nurseries will be established with the help of forest department, Non Government Organizations, Bhesaj Sanghs and other premier institutions.

Self Help Groups will be formed for commercial cultivation and the farmers will be given extensive training for cultivation, semi processing and storage of their produce. In the year 2003-04 it is proposed that commercial cultivation will be carried out in 200 hectares.

It is proposed that 3 collection centres will be created so that farmers will get good and assured price for their produce. Also the buyers will get the required material at one place which will help them in transit permits and transportation.

An outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakh is being proposed for 2003-04.

SERICULTURE

Sericulture is a suitable agro-enterprise ideally suited to improve the economic status of the rural poor, especially due to its low capital requirement and high benefit-cost ratio. In addition, Sericulture generates considerable downstream employment opportunities. Uttaranchal is referred as "Bowl of Bivoltine Silk".

Mulberry sericulture is practised mainly in plains and Doon Valley with scattered occurrence in the hilly regions, while Oak tassar culture is practised only in the hilly region of the State. The priorities of the State for sector are to increase cocoon production in the State, development of reeling units in private sector, development of silk weaving in the State and involvement of women in various aspects of sericulture. To achieve the objectives the strategy will be to manage departmental farms by cooperatives and to promote Uttaranchal Resham Federation for taking up reeling and weaving activities along with strategic marketing of the produce.

In pursuance of the above, 31 departmental farms of District Dehradun, Nainital and Udham Singh Nagar have been handed over to sericulture Co-operative societies and groups for management.

During 2003-04, special efforts will be made to obtain the Central Assistance under different centrally sponsored schemes. These include the externally aided UNDP Oak Tassar project, with a State share of 56.10 lakh, the Centrally sponsored CDP and Bivoltine Development Programme with a state share of 4.5 and 8.34 lakh respectively. Under State plan scheme, an outlay of Rs. 25 lakh is proposed towards the working capital of the Silk Federation, Rs. 75 lakh for the construction and renovation of chawki buildings, Rs. 16 lakh for plantation development and Rs. 55 lakh for mulberry silk production in the district sector. An ambitious programme for

organic development in sericulture has also been envisaged, and the an outlay of Rs. 37.5 lakh has been earmarked for this.

1.1.3 CANE DEVELOPMENT

Sugar industry is one of the largest agro-based industry in India and sugar cane, plays an important role in the production of white Sugar. India produces 1/10th of total sugar production in the world. In Uttaranchal, Sugar Industry is the largest industry in the State, covering four Cane growing districts namely Dehradun, Udham Singh Nagar, Haridwar and Nainital. In these districts the area under sugarcane crop during 2002-03 is about 1.27 lakh hect. with an estimated cane production of about 750 lakh qtl. This is expected to increase by about 10% during the 2003-04 annual plan period.

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

Sugar Factories

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

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

Vision

Sugar Industry in the State of Uttaranchal, though geographically confined to four districts only, is a vital and ideal source for the upliftment of socio-economic conditions in the area, since the growth of markets, schools, hospitals, residential colonies and business activity is important consequential outcome of the establishment of a sugar factory. On the other hand, the health of the Sugar industry in the past few years has suffered considerably on account of declining sugar prices

and high costs of production. This also has an inevitable adverse impact on the farming and delays/problems in payment of cane price.

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

- 1- The main objective of the plan is to obtain optimum sugarcane production at lower cost of production. The productivity level i.e. average yield of sugar cane in Uttaranchal is proposed to be enhanced to a level of 65 M.T./ hect. during the 10th five year plan from a present average level of 59 M.T/hect.
- 2- Early maturing varieties covered about 25% of the total cane area during 2001-2002 which is proposed to be raised to 35% during the plan period.
- 3- At present the sugar factories are crushing only 40% of sugarcane produced in the State. It is proposed to achieve the drawl percentage above 50% during the plan period.
- 4- All these measures are expected to increase returns to the farmers and reduce pressure for yearly increases in cane prices which would be conducive to the economic viability of the sugar industry.

1- Improved Cane Seed Production Scheme

Cane 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 established at progressive growers fields. These progressive growers are selected by the cane Development council according to targets given to each council so that maximum number of cane growers of the zone are covered every year. During 2003-04, 450 hecets of foundation and 3000 hecets of primary nurseries will be established. From foundation seed nurseries about 2.20 lakh qtls of seed will be available for establishing Primary seed nurseries and from Primary seed nurseries about 15.00 lakh qtls of quality seed will be available for general distribution to cane growers. From this programme about 1/5 of the cane growers of the State will be benefited.

The existing subsidy rates for the Foundation Nursery are Rs. 1000.00 and Rs. 2000.00 payable to the general and SC/ST farmers respectively. new proposed rates are to be enhanced to Rs. 2000.00 and 4000.00 for the general and SC/ST farmers respectively. Likewise in case of primary nursery the general cane grower will be provided with a subsidy of Rs. 1000.00 instead of Rs. 500.00 and the farmer belonging to SC/ST group will be provided with a subsidy amounting Rs. 2000.00 in plakhe of Rs. 1000.00. An outlay of Rs. 46.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04 for establishment of nurseries.

2. Scheme for varietal improvement

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

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

3. Contributory Village Link Road Programme

The object of scheme is to facilitate the sugarcane grower to supply their produce to sugar factories in the shortest time. For achieving this objective roads are constructed for linking the village to cane purchasing centres and the Mill gates. Roads are selected and approved by Road implementation committee of the council. Link roads are constructed on contributory basis. 50% of the sum is provided by the be beneficiaries i.e. Cane Unions, Cane Development Councils & Sugar Factories and the remaining 50% is met by the Govt. under this programme. A ratio of 4060 is proposed under this scheme for the repair/maintenance and newly constructed roads respectively. An outlay of Rs 65.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

1.2 SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

1.2.1 INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

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

Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)

As per the recommendation of the working group appointed by the Govt. India the entire hill region of erstwhile Uttar Pradesh was to be gradually covered by integrated watershed management projects over a span of 20 years. However, by the end of 8th plan (1983 to 1997),

5671 Sq.Km. area was taken up for treatment out of which only 4257 sq. km. area could be treated completely. During the 9th plan period the important activities were Plantation in 26255 ha., Construction of 33,000 checkdms, 1129 Km. river bank protection, repair of agriculture terraces over 1270 ha., horticulture development in 4754 ha., field trials and agriculture minikits distribution for 3065 ha. and pasture development in over 2496 ha. The total expenditure incurred was estimated to be around Rs. 146 crore during this period. There is still a very large untreated area. Watershed Management projects, therefore, have to be taken up on priority and resources found for the same.

Vision For Future

Natural resources – water, land and forests are under tremendous strain. Availability of fodder for animals is a major problem. Due to increasing population and biotic pressure the forest are being over - exploited. In the above prospective, the foremost priority is to arrest and restore the degradation of the ecosystem.

Strategy

There are total 1103 Micro Watersheds (MWS) in Uttaranchal State, out of which 153 MWS have been treated by now and 349 MWS are under treatment. 204 MWS can not be treated due to reasons of snow clad and other reasons. Plans for treatment for the remaining 397 MWS are under preparation out of which 105 MWS are proposed for treatment in the year 2003-2004.

Policy Initiatives

At present different departments are executing different Watershed Development Projects, which leads to lack of coordination and duplication of efforts. For coordinating all works relating to all Watershed Development Project, irrespective of its source of funding/ assistance, a Task Force Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, Watershed & Agriculture/ Chief Project Director, IWDP. To oversee and assist the Task Force in its basic objective of quality work in Watershed Development and preparing of a Shelf of Projects for each and every district, fixing of priority at the State level to ensure uniform assistance and fund flow, a "State Level Coordination Committee" (SLCC) on Watershed Management has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary & Commissioner, Forests & Rural development.

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

agency are as follows -

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

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

Annual Plan 2003-2004

On going Projects-

World Bank aided IWDP (Hills-II) (Estimated cost Rs. 213.43 crore, area- 1500 sq.km.) The project area lies in Distt. Pauri, Nainital and Udham Singh Nagar. Expenditure Rs. 60.73 crore has been incurred on the project till March, 2002. An out lay of Rs. 44.32 crore is proposed for the year 2003-2004 under the project.

The proposed important physical activities for the year 2003-2004 are Plantation in 6848 ha., 93 thousand mtr vegetative treatment, 3.2 thousand check dams, 18.61 thousands m³ river bank protection, Horticulture development in over 630 ha, distribution of 57 thousand horticulture plants, repair of agriculture terraces in an area of 1110 ha., Agriculture field trials and seed minikit distribution for 479 ha., fodder minikit distribution for 331 ha., pasture development over 310 ha., castration of 1624 scrubs bulls, establishment of 11 NBCs., installation of 335 biogas plants, construction of 1050 water storage tanks, construction of 92 km. irrigation channels and improvement of 92 Km rural roads.

New Schemes / Projects

State Sector

Establishment of Watershed Management Directorate

There is a proposal to operationalise Watershed Management Directorate as a nodal agency for the preparation, financing and clearance of all watershed development based projects, coordination with line departments and NGOs, monitoring and evaluation of project implementation and impact assessment, training and participatory management, documentation, technology dissemination and implementation of externally aided watershed management projects and central sponsored schemes in Uttaranchal. An outlay of Rs 1.0 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan (2003-04).

Externally Aided Projects

(1) Kuchgad- Uttarikoshi IWMP

The project area falls in Koshi catchment of Distt. Nainital and Almora. The project with a cost of Rs. 6903 Lakh covering an area of 1103 Sq. K.M. and 35 MWS has been submitted to the MoA. An outlay of Rs. 1.20 crore is proposed for Annual Plan (2003-04).

(2) Benalgad IWMP

The project area falls in Chakrata Tehsil (S.T.) of Distt. Dehradun. The project with a cost of Rs. 3670 Lakh with cover an area of 453 sq. kms. in 17 MWS. The project has been submitted to the MoA. An outlay of Rs. 0.70 crore is proposed for Annual Plan (2003-04).

A summary of the proposals is given below

Project	Amount (in Rs. crore)
On- going I.W.D.P. (Hills-II) WB aided (EAP)	47.65
Proposed Establishment of Watershed Management Directorate	0.10
Kuchgad-Uttarikosi project (EAP)	1.20
Proposed Benalgad project (EAP)	0.70
Total	49.65

1.3 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Introduction

Uttaranchal State has a predominantly Agro-pastoral economy, in which livestock plays a pivotal role for rural area development, as well as for supply of animal proteins like meat, wool, eggs, etc. to the inhabitants of the State. The main objectives of the programmes run by the animal husbandry department is to boost livestock production and productivity in the State through improved genetic potential, animal health services and nutrition, strengthening livestock sector management and extension, and to increase production, processing and marketing of selected products which offers scope for value addition, self employment and income generation opportunities for the rural poor.

The objective of Animal Husbandry development programme is to increase the quality production of milk, meat, egg, wool, and other animal bi-products, elimination of non-descript population so as to reduce pressure on land and forests and encourage livestock occupations to provide subsidiary occupation to small /marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers and weaker sections of society and employment opportunities to unemployed uneducated youth.

The National agriculture policy aims at maximising food production from plants, animals and aquatic resources, increasing income generating rural employment and ensuring ecological

balance for conservation of natural resources. The development of Animal Husbandry has been envisaged as an integral part of diversified agriculture.

Livestock population of Uttaranchal

As per census of 1997, the livestock and poultry population in the State is as follows

Sl.no.	Item	Nos
1	Cattle	20.31
2	Buffaloe	10.94
3	Sheep	03.11
4	Goat	10.86
5	Horse/ponics	0.24
6	Pig	0.31
7	Other	0.32
	Total	46.09
	Total poultry	9.72

Infrastructure

At present there are 291 vety. Hospitals, 14 D class dispensaries, 584 Livestock extension centres and 11 mobile vety. hospitals working in the State. In addition to this 426 A.I. centres are also functioning.

Production Level of Livestocks Products

The position in respect of the major livestock related products is given below

Item	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Milk ('000 M.Ton)	856.230	916.664	952.745	983.841
Egg (in lakh)	745.804	800.986	838.883	848.701
Wool ('000Kg)	482.433	490.495	493.811	495.250
Meat (Lakh kg)	56.028	70.563	66.027	73.112

Annual Plan Proposal for Animal Husbandry Programme

During the Ninth Plan period Rs. 2000.00 lakh outlay was fixed out of which Rs. 1271.37 Lakh were spent. For Tenth Five Year Plan Rs. 1631.04 are proposed out of which an expenditure of Rs. 346.14 Lakh is estimated for the financial year 2002-03 and a sum of Rs 271.27 is proposed for the year 2003-04

Following ongoing schemes/programmes are proposed for the financial year 2003-04.

Animal Health and disease control programme

Under this programme a scheme named “ Additional facilities to Veterinary hospitals and S.M.C.’s is running from the eighth plan period for arrangement of medicine and equipment for hospitals and S.M.C.’s Most of the Hospitals and S.M.C.’s are working in private buildings, Hence it is proposed to construct their own buildings gradually. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh is being proposed for construction work and Rs. 72.86 lakh for medicines and equipments during 2003-04.

Liverfluke is one of the dreaded disease prevalent abundantly in the valley areas of the State, causing heavy losses in livestock and their production. The breeders of these areas suffer most losses due to this disease. In order to prevent this periodical drenching against the parasitic infestation would be done .

Uttaranchal State has no biological product unit in the State. So for proper vaccination of different diseases in livestock and poultry like HS, Mareck’s etc, Rs. 40.00 Lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04 for purchase of Vaccines.

Similarly, other internal parasites like roundworm, lungworms etc. are also playing havoc with the health of animals and causing a great economic loss to the cattle owners. It is proposed that per district per year about 2500 animals will be treated, and a sum of Rs. 32.50 Lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

Cattle development

The main thrust of the cattle development programme is focused on increasing potential of local cows and buffaloes through selected and control breeding, cross breeding, improvement in feed and fodder resources, arrangements for proper health care, improvement and expansion of frozen semen technology and extension of improved breeding practices. In this background the following programmes will be implemented.

- Deep frozen semen technology is to be extended to village level. This programme will be operated through the Uttaranchal Livestock Development Board under Uttaranchal Cattle and Buffalo Breeding Project. At present under A.I. programme a sum of Rs. 18.00 Lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04 through district sector schemes.
- To get rid of infertility problem among cattle, substantial amounts of money are required. Present available resources are insufficient to cope with the problem. Due to infertility many of milch cattle become useless for the breeders and instead become a burden. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04 for this purpose.

- A.I., vaccination and other veterinary services will be made available at the doorstep of the breeders in milk route areas. Under this schemes Rs. 20 lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

Uttaranchal Livestock Development Board

Keeping in view the poor productivity of milk in Uttaranchal, taking up of Cattle & Buffalo Breeding in big way became essential. A comprehensive five year project of Rs. 28.88 crores was submitted to G.O.I. The G.O.I. has sanctioned Rs. 6.07 crores under this project. For the year 2002-03 Rs.2.48 crores have been released. The major activities under this project are as follows

Bulk transport, storage & distribution of liquid nitrogen	Rs. 29.00 lakh
Acquisition of bulls for natural services	Rs. 20.00 lakh
Strengthening of sperm station / semen banks	Rs. 114.00 lakh
Organization of training of personnel on AI	Rs. 12.66 lakh
Strengthening of existing training center	Rs. 10.00 lakh
Setting up / conversion of AI centers for mobile practice	Rs. 42.34 lakh
Initial managerial grant to SIA & grants linked to activities	Rs. 20.00 lakh

Out of Rs.2.48 crores sanctioned, Rs.2.05 crores have been spent & utilization submitted. The requirement of Rs. 2.76 crores has been submitted for the year 2003-04.

Sheep and Wool Development Programme

The main thrust under the sheep development programme is on improvement of the quality and productivity of wool and mutton through cross breeding of local sheep with exotic breed viz, Rambouillet and Russian Marino, provision of Health care facilities to sheep flocks through sheep and wool extension centres, mass drenching for deworming of sheep and goats on migratory routes of the flocks, dipping facilities for eradication of ectoparasites after shearing of the sheep, etc. Under this programme about 2 Lakh sheep will be benefited for which Rs 15.00 Lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

An Integrated Wool Development Project proposal envisaging a total expenditure of Rs. 6.83 crore has also been submitted to the Government of India. Separately at the State Government level action is also underway to establish close and integral linkages between primary activities up to the stage of rearing and wool production and downstream processes including grading, processing, value addition, product design improvement and marketing.

Other Livestock Development Programme

- Bucks of improved breeds viz. Chamba and Brebary are being provided to local goat breeders for upgrading the local goats. One Angora goat for production for "Mohair".
- 5 Rabbit breeding farms are working in the State at present. Rabbits from existing farms are being distributed under different development schemes to rural unemployed households. For sustaining small and scattered wool producers there is a need to provide assured marketing facilities for wool and wool produce through Industry/Khadi Gramodyog Board or any other agency, so that the Rabbit breeders may not suffer. Hence the scheme is required to be continued for 10th plan also.
- Pack animals play an important role in the hills and snow bound areas. There is a breeding farm for horses and mules at Pashulok (Rishikesh). Stallions, Mules and pack animals are distributed from the farm to beneficiaries of different rural development schemes. Hence the scheme is required to be continued for next plan period also.
- Publicity programme plays a vital role to aware the people for animal Husbandry Programme, for this Rs. 0.91 Lakh is being proposed for the financial year 2003-04 for various to publicize and population various programme of Animal Husbandry Department among the people of Uttarakhand. A sum of Rs. 0.91 Lakh is being proposed for the financial year 2003-04.

Production & Processing of Angora Rabbit Wool

Angora Rabbit breeding and rearing has emerged as an important income generating enterprise in the hilly regions of India in the last 20 years. This livestock system has been viewed to provide a sustainable source of income under small or zero agriculture land holding. The agro-climate conditions of the hilly regions between 3000 to 6000 feet above sea level in Uttarakhand, areas are viewed as the potential areas for such an enterprise.

A pilot project on Production and Processing of Angora Rabbit Wool for employment and income generation in Distt. Tehri Garhwal has been sanctioned by Ministry of Rural development, Government of India. The duration of the project is 3 years and total cost is Rs. 954 lakh, out of which Rs. 100 lakh will be contributed by the persons getting employment, another Rs. 100 lakh shall be in the form of institutional credit for self help group/ self employee's. M/s Merlin Wool & Woolens Pvt. Ltd. Will contribute another Rs. 187 lakh towards establishment of Feed manufacturing unit and common facility center for Carding, Blending, Spinning, Weaving, Knitting and Processing of Raw Angora Wool into Yarn and Hand made finished products.

Under this project a high yielding Angora Rabbit Germplasm resource center and health and nutrition laboratory will be set up under G.B.Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Ranichauri. Facilities for products development, design development shall also be set up under technical support of NID, NIFT. This project is being implemented through Parvateeya Jan Kalyan Samiti (PJKS) a well known NGO of Uttaranchal.

Piggery Development

For Piggery development two pig breeding farms are working in the State viz. Kashipur (Udhamsingh Nagar) and Pashulok (Dehradun). Newyorkshire breed pigs are being maintained at these farms, which produce quality pork. These farms are supplying piglets, breeding sows and boars to B.P.L. group beneficiaries under different rural development schemes.

Feed and Fodder Development

Green fodder plays a vital role in normal growth of the animals and increase in milk production capacity. In the dry season there is acute scarcity of green fodder resulting in low milk production and problem of mal-nutrition. The whole animals husbandry program fails when dearth of green fodder is felt in the hill areas. The breeders show their inability to purchase fodder seeds from the market as the seeds are costly and breeders can not afford to purchase them.

It is therefore proposed to distribute minikits of berseem, jai, maize, and lobia fodder seeds among the breeders, so that they could feed their animals green fodder throughout the year particularly in to dry season, and get desired milk production. For this programme Rs 12.00 is proposed for the year 2003-2004.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

FMD disease control programme

Foot and mouth disease is dreaded in animals. To control this disease, Government of India has launched a centrally sponsored schemes on a 50:50 cost sharing basis. Under this programme a total Rs 12.00 lakh, is proposed for the year 2003-2004 with a physical target of treating one lakh animals.

Uttaranchal Poultry Development Extension and marketing project/Village poultry project (80% C.S.) is being run for strengthening poultry breeding for which Rs. 32.00 is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

Rinderpaste Eradication Programme

This is also a Centrally sponsored scheme, on 50% cost sharing basis for effective prevention and control of Rinderpaste disease which largely breaks out through migratory animals in border areas. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakh is being proposed under this for the year 2003-04.

Establishment of Canine Rabies Control Unit

Rabies is a zoonotic disease affecting humans and animals. At the time of occurrence of rabies, curative rabbi vaccine is immediately required for animals otherwise human population is put at risk. Animals of villages adjacent to wild life sanctuaries are being protected against rabies free of cost by forest and watershed area management deptt. To provide immediate cure to the bitten animal and protection to others it is essential to establish a rabies vaccine unit in each district of the State. For this programme a total of Rs. 10 lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

Centrally Sponsored New Scheme

Establishment of a Statistical cell – Integrated sample survey in respect of production of major livestock products, processing of data and monitoring of programmes is necessary as a support system for various Animal Husbandry programmes. It is proposed to establish a Investigation and Statistical unit in the State on 50% central share basis, at a total cost at Rs. 36 lakh with Rs.18 Lakh as State share.

Summary of Central/State share of centrally sponsored schemes for 2003-04

S.No	Name of scheme	Proposed outlay	Funding pattern	
			Central share	State share
1	Foot and mouth disease control programme	12.00	6.00	6.00
2	Uttaranchal poultry Development extension and marketing project/village poultry project.	32.00	32.00	-
3	Rinderpest eradication programme.	8.00	4.00	4.00
4	Establishment of canine Rabies control unit.	10.00	5.00	5.00
5	Establishment of statistical cell	36.00	18.00	18.00
	Total	98.00	65.00	33.00

1.4 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Objective and strategy

Dairying is one of the most effective subsidiary occupations for the rural people of Uttaranchal State, as it provides an additional source of income to the small farmers and landless labourers and a highly productive occupation for rural women besides providing nutritional

support to them. Keeping this in view, State Government has given due importance to dairy sector in the State. Directorate of Dairy Development has been setup in Haldwnai (Nainital) and Director has been given powers of Registrar for Milk Co-operatives.

Dairy development is being run on the basis of a three tier co-oprative structure on the Anand Pattern. Uttaranchal Sahkari Dairy Federation has been formed at the State Level which will help generate and procure technical & financial assistance from State Govt., G.O.I. and other institutions on the one hand, and promote/coordinate research & development work and the latest extensions techniques for the development of dairying activities, on the other.

To improve the man power status of Dairies, a Central Cadre Authority has been created by the Govt. to ensure better quality man power and qualified/experienced managerial staff for milk unions and Uttaranchal Sahkari Dairy Federation.

It is also proposed to take technical assistance from the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), specially in the fields of infrastructure development of Dairies, Chilling Plants, Bulk Coolers and Cattle Feed Factory, etc. in the form of financial assistance and procurement of modern Dairy Technology to achieve the goal of a white revolution in the State.

Present status

In the VIIIth and IXth Five Year Plan period, the State Government and the Government of India had given priority to the Dairy Sector. The Dairies of district Dehradun, Nainital, Almora, Srinagar are well equipped and engaged in liquid milk and milk products supply to the consumers in there own areas and nearby towns. With the help of 2400 Village Cooprative Societies (VDC's), having a total membership of 103875, these Dairy Cooperatives have been procuring 104541 litres milk per day. This milk is processed/pasteurized in modern well-equipped plants. Approximately 30,000 Litres Milk per day to Mother Dariy, Delhi under National Milk Grid (NMG) is also being supplied. A cattle Feed Factory at Udham Singh Nagar with a capacity of 100 M.T. per day is also functioning

An Integrated Dairy Devleopment Programme has been sanctioned by the Central Govt. for 4 Districts that is Dehradun, Haridwar, Udham Singh Nagar and Nainital in the year 2002-03 with the total outlay of Rs. 1911.18 lakh and an amount of Rs. 476 lakh in 2002-03.

Schemes Proposed In The Tenth Five Year Plan

The followings schemes are proposed to be run by the Dairy Development Department in the Xth Five Year Plan with total outlay of Rs. 4211.89 lakh. And outlay of Rs. 865.043 lakh in 2003-04

Continuing Schemes

State Sector

(1) Dairy Development Schemes

To make the Milk Unions viable, expansion and modernization of Dairy Plants/Chilling Centre, and Strengthening of Milk Transportations arrangements etc. is necessary. In the context of the hills, the transportation cost can be very uneconomical and expenditure on the extension field staff is also relatively very high. Therefore the Milk Unions need support till they can become financially self sustaining. The following schemes are being implemented and are proposed to be continued in the context of these factors.

(a) Civil Works, Plant/Machinery and Equipment etc.

To provide Plant/Machinery and Equipment to already established Dairies for their expansion and modernisation, and outlay of Rs. 100 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04.

(b) Transport Subsidy

The transport cost in procurement and sale of milk is very high in the hills. This is because of low milk procurement and throughput in the Dairies and Chilling Centres. In the Xth Five Year Plan additional areas of the hilly regions of Uttaranchal will be covered under Milk Societies Organisation, which will further increase the transportation cost. To Meet the uneconomical transportation cost the Milk Unions are going to be supported by way of transport subsidy which will be gradually cut down in a phased manner. Nainital and Udham Singh Nagar Milk Unions are being kept out of this scheme, as they have been self sufficient. And outlay of Rs. 100 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04.

(c) Managerial Subsidies

The Geographical conditions of most parts of Uttaranchal are such that, supervision of societies situated in remote areas becomes extremely difficult. It is not possible for a field supervisor to monitor more than five societies. On the other hand in the plains, a supervisor normally looks after 15-20 societies. Keeping this in view District Milk Unions were asked to appoint supervisory staff on their own and the expenditure incurred subsidised by State Govt. It is also to be noted that due to non descript breeds the milk production in hilly areas is poor and Milk Unions are not capable of deploying staff for supervision without Govt. help.

As a Centrally Aided Cattle and Buffalo Breeding Project is being implemented the milk Procurement by District Unions is likely to increase. Till such time the managerial subsidy to these Milk Unions is proposed to be continued. It is also to be noted that this subsidy is only available in the hill districts of State and districts like Udham Singh Nagar, Nainital and Haridwar have been kept out of it. For 2003-04, it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakh under this scheme.

(2) Mahila Dairy

Under STEP Women Dairy Project is being implemented for overall development of rural women through Women Cooperative Societies and Self Help Groups. Since STEP is for a fixed no. of years, after the expiry of which the project is shifted to other areas, it was felt that project under STEP should be continued in the interest of women empowerment and their overall development. Besides Animal Husbandry and Dairy schemes other programmes like General Awareness, Health Education, Legal Literacy, Gender, Development, Creche and Women Delivery Centers, Biogas Technique etc. are also under taken. Under this scheme training programmes for rural women are also being carried out. These include income generation programmes, sanitation, clean milk production and literacy programmes etc.

Under Mahila Dairy following components are being implemented

(a) Establishment of SHG's

In the Xth Five Year Plan the target is to organise 650 Self Help Groups. @ 130 per year. Outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh as matching share assistance is proposed for Xth Five Year Plan. and Rs. 4.00 lakh is proposed for the Year 2003-04.

(b) Propulsion, Management Information System and Office automation

To run the programme efficiently a sum of Rs. 15 lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

(c) Training Programme

Major emphasis is being given to provide training and to create awareness in rural women for Income Generation. Training will be provided for clean milk production/biogas/Vermiculture & bio composting etc. For running the delivery centers 60 days training shall also be provided under the guidance of Health Deptt. Outlay of Rs 10.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04

(d) Support to Women Members

To create awareness among women in the field of personnel hygiene & sanitation tablets of various compounds of Iron, Folic Acid, Calcium are distributed to needy women. Kitchen kits are also provided to women members. For this an outlay of Rs. 1.92 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04

(e) Supervision, monitoring and administration

For the supervision and monitoring of various schemes of Mahila Dairy, staff of Women Dairy Development Project will be utilized, as the funds received by Govt. of India are limited to

the project period. Financial assistance to bear this expenditure is to be provided by the State Govt. as per agreement with Government of India. To meet out necessary expenditure of this programme Rs. 50.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

(3) Saghan Mini Dairy Project

This project was taken up in the year 2001-02 and is being implemented by Uttaranchal Sahkari Dairy Federation through various Milk Unions. Under this project interested beneficiaries are selected from Village Level Milk Coops to establish Mini Dairy of two Milch Cattle. The unit cost is Rs. 35580 of which Rs. 26000 is Bank Loan and 8580 is subsidy. Besides this Rs. 1000 is beneficiaries contribution as margin money .

Against a target of 2485 Cattle units, 1800 Cattle units have already being establish till Feb. 2003. For the year 2003-04 proposed outlay for this scheme is 137.98 lakh.

(4) Uttaranchal Sahkari Dairy Federation

The Uttaranchal Sahkari Dairy Federation has been setup as the apex body of the cooperative structure for Dairy/Milk Production activities in the State. The Federation would provide organised assistance in respect of technical know how, marketing infrastructure and information for Dairy Products, and also advise in the fields of vegetable and fruit growing, and other income generation activities, as and when required. Rs. 50 lakh has been proposed as Govt. share capital for the Federation in the year 2003-04.

(5) Research And Development

In Uttaranchal, marketing of milk and milk products in the brand name of AANCHAL has been started by Uttaranchal Sahkari Dairy Federation to ensure product quality and brand integrity, and other related activities, on a continuing basis. It is necessary to establish a well equipped modern research and development laboratory. This is proposed to be established at the Nainital Dugdha Sangh, Lal Kuan (Nainital)

An outlay of Rs. 79.55 lakh has been proposed for the Xth Five Year Plan, of which Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04.

District Sector Schemes

(1) Strengthening Of Milk Cooperatives In The Rural Area

Assistance is provided under the District Sector by the State Govt. for organizing new milk Co-operatives and also for revival of dormant units. For new Societies assistance is provided @

45000 per society and for revival of dormant societies @. 17000 per society. A total no of 140 new societies are proposed to be set up in 2003-04 while 80 dormant societies will be revived.

Bulk milk coolers are also provided in the remote areas to minimize the cost of transportation and to avoid perishing of milk. 7 Bulk coolers are proposed for the year 2003-04.

First aid, vaccination & deworming of milch cattle are also under the district sector scheme. This is to provide these facilities at the door step of the milk producers.

For the above District Sector Schemes a total outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2002-03.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

- **Integrated Dairy development Programme**

A five year project costing Rs. 19.11 crore has been sanctioned by Govt. of India establishment of new dairies in the distts of Udham Singh Nagar and Haridwar and for upgradation of existing dairies in the Districts of Dehradun and Nainital. Under the scheme two new Dairy units of 50,000 & 30,000 ltrs are to be established at Udham Singh Nagar and Haridwar districts respectively. 50 bulk coolers of 2000 ltrs capacity are to be provided on various milk routes, 436 new dairy co-operative societies shall be formed and 58 milk parlours shall be opened in the four distts. Sites for new dairy plants have been selected. Order of bulk coolers are being plaxed. Design of new milk parlours has been finalized. Year wise breakup of total sanction for Tenth Five year plan is as follows.

(Rs. In lakh)							
S.No	Districts	1 st year	II nd year	III rd year	IV th year	V th year	Total
1	Dehradun	63.627	30.708	30.204	28.854	21.161	174.554
2	Haridwar	85.97	111.74	146.32	78.25	70.40	492.68
3	Udham Singh Nagar	236.73	300.036	180.961	126.021	43.608	887.356
4	Nainital	90.263	89.177	73.231	68.221	35.629	356.521
	Total	476.590	531.90	430.50	301.32	170.80	1911.11

- **Women Dairy Development Project**

Apart from the Mahila Dairy which is being run with the financial assistance of State Government, a centrally aided Women Dairy Development Project under step of department of women and child welfare has been in operation in different phases since the year 1994-95. Various phase are being implemented in various districts. Under the Women Dairy Development Scheme

Govt. of India provide 90% of funds while State Govt. share is 10%. An outlay for the year 2003-04 is Rs. 122.80 lakh of which State share shall be Rs. 12.28 lakh.

- **Cattle Induction Project**

A three year Cattle Induction Project for all the distts. Of Uttaranchal is being submitted to Govt. of India. The project cost is estimated to be Rs. 520 lakh for this 10% State Govt. share of Rs. 52 lakh is proposed under 10th Plan, of which Rs. 16 lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04. Breakup of total sanction is as follows

(Rs. In lakh)

Years	Proposed outlay	Central Share	State Share
First year	160	144	16
Second Year	181.31	163.18	18.13
Third year	178.69	160.82	17.87
Total	520.00	468.00	52.00

ANNUAL PLAN 2003-04 (Schemewise Outlay)

(Rs. In lakh)

S.No	Sector Schemes	Proposed Outlay	Centrally Sponsored	
			Central Share	State Share
STATE SECTOR				
1-	(a) Dairy Dev.Schemes	278.00		
	(b) Mahila Dairy Vikas Yojna	115.69		
	(c) Saghan Mini Dairy Project	137.98		
	(d) Establishment of Sahkari Dairy Federation	50.00		
	(e) Research & Development	29.43		
District Sector				

	(a) Strengthening of Milk Co-operatives	253.94		
Centrally Sponsored Schemes				
	(a) Integrated Dairy Development Project (100% Central Share)	-	531.90	
	(b) Women Dairy Development Project	12.28	-	12.28
	(c) Cattle Induction Project (New Scheme)	16.00	-	16.00
Total		893.32	531.90	28.28

1.5 FISHERIES

Uttaranchal is endowed with rich resources for the development of fisheries, comprising a large number of fast flowing rivers and their tributaries and high (cold) and low (warm) altitude natural lakes, ponds and diggies. Out of total stream length of approximately 2686 kms about 725 km. is suitable for food and game fish like Trout, Assaila and Mahseer, etc. The area of natural lakes in Uttaranchal is around 297 ha. and that of the ponds of plain regions in Dehradun, Udham Singh Nagar and Haridwar districts is around 628 ha. Apart from this in the plain area of district Udham Singh Nagar there are at least seven man made large sized reservoirs with an area of 20,075 ha.

Objective and strategy

Uttaranchal is the first State in India to declare its Fisheries policy. The objective of the policy is to take measures for providing food and nutritional security to local population and to make fisheries a means of earning livelihood. To achieve this steps will be taken for conservation for fish stock resources, enhancements of reservoirs and lakes through ecofriendly management, promoting scientific aquaculture and indigenous fish species, for creating livelihood opportunities in the rural area through Panchayati Raj Mechanism and promotion of sports and recreational fisheries through ecotourism .

Annual Plan Proposals

State Schemes

The following five continuing schemes in the district sector of the State Plan are proposed in the year 2003-04 with an outlay Rs. 52 lakh

(1) Establishment of New Hatchery Unit and Modernisation of existing Farms/ Hatcheries.

With a view to raise the production of fish seed of cold water fish species and, towards this end, restocking in the rivers and streams as well in the lakes, one Mirror Carp Hatchery in District Tehri, one Major Carp Hatchery in District Dehradun/Haridwar and modernization of existing farms in District Chamoli, Uttarkashi, Nainital and Udham Singh Nagar, are proposed with an outlay of Rs. 38 lakh in 2003-04.

(2) Development of Game Fisheries in Hill Region

This scheme is being launched to develop angling facilities for tourists in departmentally managed lakes in the Nainital and Chamoli districts. Approximately 2000 permits are issued to the anglers every year. An outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04.

(3) Development of Fishery in the Lakes in the Hill Region

There are three lakes (Bhimtal, Naukuchiatal and Sattal) in district Nainital. It is proposed to increase the productivity of fish in these lakes with stocking of exotic fish species. An outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04.

(4) Creation of Infrastructure Facilities for Fish Marketing

Under this scheme it is proposed to create certain infrastructure facilities for marketing of fish in hygienic conditions, and provide good quality fish to consumers at reasonable rates. A fish marketing unit is proposed to be setup at Roorkee, for which an outlay of Rs. 10 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04.

(5) Assistance to NGO's

Under this schemes it is proposed to encourage NGO's in the rural areas in activities pertaining to training and transfer of technology. The department will give the financial support to selected NGO's for this purpose. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04.

- **The following two schemes are proposed in the State sector of the State plan, with an outlay of Rs. 30 lakh in 2003-04.**

(1) Development of Reservoirs

The present fish productivity of various large man made reservoirs viz. Tumaria, Baur, Haripura, Dhora, Behgul, NanakSagar and a part of ShardaSagar, having an area of around 20,075 ha, is only 60 kg per ha. It is proposed to increase this to 100 kg per ha, to generate additional revenue and self employment opportunities. For this purpose these reservoirs need stocking of quality Indian major carp and exotic carp seed. Besides this, experimental fishing will be done through modern techniques to record the fish growth and control under sized fishing, rehabilitation of breeding grounds and control on illegal fishing during the closed season. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04

(2) Strengthening of Fisheries Department

Under this scheme strengthening of the Department is proposed in the new districts of Rudraprayag, Bageshwar, Champwat and Udham Singh Nagar. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(1) Fish Farmers Development Agency

Under this scheme ponds and tanks are constructed and developed for fish culture purposes in private sector through Institutional finance and Government subsidy, which is provided to the fish farmers through the Fish Farmers Development Agency. Training is also imparted to the fish farmers together with supply of quality fish seed . An outlay of Rs. 20 lakh with a State share of Rs. 5 lakh is proposed for 2003-04 under this scheme.

(2) Pilot Scheme for cold Water Fisheries

Uttaranchal has five cold water fish hatcheries situated in the higher reaches of Himalayas. These hatcheries need revamping and modernisation. It is also proposed to establish two new cold water hatcheries in Pauri and Tehri districts. A project envisaging an expenditure of 100 lakh has been submitted to Govt. of India as a pilot scheme for Cold Water Fisheries. The scheme shall be fully sponsored by Government of India. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04.

ANNUAL PLAN 2003-2004 (Scheme Wise Outlay)

(Rs. In lakh)

Sector/Schemes	Proposed Outlay	State Fund	Central Share
District Sector			
Continuing Schemes			
(i) Estt. of New Hatcheries and modernisation of existing hatchery/farms	38.00	38.00	-
(ii) Development of Game Fisheries	1.00	1.00	-
(iii) Development of lakes	1.00	1.00	-
(iv) Creation of infrastructure facilities for	10.00	10.00	-

fish marketing			
(vi) Assistance to NGO	2.00	2.00	-
State Sector			
(i) Development of reservoir	10.00	10.00	-
(ii) Strengthening of Fisheries Department	20.00	20.00	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes			
(i) Fish Farmers Dev. Agency	05.00	5.00	15.00
(ii) Pilot Scheme for cold water Fisheries	-	-	100.00
Total	87.00	87.00	115.00

1.6 FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

Introduction

Uttaranchal with a total geographical area of 53485 sq km. has a forest land of 34661 sq km. The area covered with forest is 43.5%, the rest of the forest land is covered with snow or is barren. Because of variation of altitude, aspect, geology rocks and soils it exhibits great variety of fauna and flora and is very rich in biodiversity. It has six national parks and six wild life sanctuaries inhabited by all types of wild animals and birds of sub tropical to alpine zones.

The national forest policy of 1988 gives a lot of emphasis on people's participation and cooperation in the management of forest ecosystems. The economy of hill people and the rural livelihood is highly dependent on the adjacent forest. The productivity of rainfed agriculture, fodder and availability of water etc are directly related to forest. Thus the conservation of forests is essential for the maintenance of environment and stability of ecosystem.

2. SECTORAL APPROACH

- (1) Maintenance of environment and ecological balance through conservation and scientific management of forest.
- (2) To increase forest cover and its productivity through afforestation and soil conservation measures.
- (3) To introduce joint forest management with people's participation and decentralisation of powers.
- (4) Formation of forest Panchayats from civil soyam and Khat forest and put them under scientific management.
- (5) Conservation of biodiversity by providing best protection to the areas of national parks and sanctuaries.
- (6) Creation of village and urban forest by introducing the idea of Joint Forest Management.

- (7) Creation of green belt in each forest division through planting and seed sowing.
- (8) In plantation areas at least 20% of the plants will be planted fruit plants like Aonwala, Harad, Bahera, Jamun, Kafal, Chura etc.
- (9) To encourage ecotourism and fish breeding in suitable areas.
- (10) Beautification of lakes, a roadside especially along the pilgrimage routes.
- (11) To provide immediate relief to the persons who are mauled or killed by wild animals and to compensate the villagers for loss of agriculture and other property by wild elephants.
- (12) To boost the production of palatable grasses, fodder and fuel wood, through plantation in the degraded areas.
- (1) To encourage the cultivation of medicinal plants in suitable areas with the help of local people.

3. ANNUAL PLAN 2003-2004

The proposed schemes in the annual plan 2003-2004 shall contribute towards environmental conservation by enforcing better protection of forests and wildlife, in addition to increase green cover of the State. These schemes will also provide the basic needs of people like fuel wood, fodder, small timber, bamboo and timber etc.

The proposed schemes will contribute for employment generation to rural people. Some tangible benefits of the proposed plan are listed below -

- i- Increased supply of fuel & fodder.
- ii- Gainful employment.
- iii- Decrease biotic pressure on forests.
- iv- The proposed externally aided project (U.P. Forestry Project) will assist the natural regeneration. It will increase productivity of forests and people's participation in forestry activities through joint forest management. This is the ending year of this scheme.
- v- Some new schemes like Eco-tourism, Strengthening of forest boundaries and afforestation in areas vacated from encroachment, Award to officers/employees of the development for death in encounter with mafias etc. and Research & Technology development in State sector and Integrated Forest Protection and Conservation & Development of Non-Timber Forest Product(NTFP) species including medicinal plants and bamboo etc. in Central Sector are incorporated in Xth Plan as well as in Annual Plan 2003-04.

SCHEME WISE BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT SCHEMES

A- DISTRICT SECTOR

i- COMMUNICATION

This scheme is under implementation for effective protection management of forests and proper utilization of forest produce. As such this scheme is of urgent nature to be continued in future also. During IXth plan period Rs.733.81 lakh have been spent on this scheme. The proposed outlay of Xth plan is Rs. 1450.00 lakh. Anticipated expenditure during the annual plan 2002-03 is Rs. 285.00 lakh. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 285.00 lakh. This scheme will generate labour employment of 3 lakh mandays

ii- BUILDING

For facilitating the management of forest the departmental residential & office buildings are needed. Presently the buildings with the forest department are age old which need special repairs and also few new buildings are required in the remote forest areas. As such the scheme needs to be implemented in future. During IXth plan period Rs.494.76 lakh have been spent on this scheme. The proposed outlay of Xth plan is Rs.1050.00 lakh. Anticipated expenditure during the annual plan 2002-03 is Rs. 149.00 lakh. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 175.00 lakh. This scheme will generate labour employment of 10 lakh mandays

iii- INDUSTRIAL PULP WOOD PLANTATION

This scheme is being implemented in the State to undertake plantation of industrially and economically important species to meet the demand of raw material for wood based industries. To augment the supply of pulpwood the scheme is proposed to be implemented in future years also. During IXth plan period Rs.3251.46 lakh have been spent on this scheme. The proposed outlay of Xth plan is Rs. 5975.00 lakh. Anticipated expenditure during the annual plan 2002-03 is Rs. 756.81 lakh. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 1040.00 lakh. This scheme will generate labour employment of 60 lakh mandays

iv- FUEL AND FODDER PROJECT

This centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented in 3 hill districts (undivided Tehri, Pauri and undivided Almora) where scarcity of fuel and fodder is acute on 50:50 sharing basis. During IXth plan period Rs.793.28 lakh have been spent on this scheme. The proposed outlay of Xth plan is Rs. 1307.90 lakh. Anticipated expenditure during the annual plan 2002-03 is Rs. 154.52 lakh. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 45.50 lakh. The expenditure and outlays shown above have central share & State share both. From 2003-04 the work component will be executed through Forest Development Agency (FDA) which is already constituted in the Forest Department according to guidelines of NAEB, Govt. of India. This scheme will generate labour employment of 6 lakh mandays

v- NATURAL REGENERATION

This scheme is under implementation to promote natural regeneration of degraded forests with heavy biotic pressure are restricting the process of regeneration. This scheme needs to be continued in future also as the silvicultural practices for natural regeneration which are very much cost effective. During IXth plan period Rs.301.39 lakh have been spent on this scheme. The proposed outlay of Xth plan is Rs. 250.00 lakh. Anticipated expenditure during the annual plan 2002-03 is Rs. 50.00 lakh. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 50.00 lakh. This scheme will generate labour employment of 27 lakh mandays

vi- CREATION OF HIGH ALTITUDE ZOO & VAN CHETNA KENDRA

A high altitude zoo established at Nainital is being funded under this scheme. Besides Van Chetna Kendra, forest recreation spots and parks are also funded under this scheme. The scheme is of great importance so it will be implemented in future also. During IXth plan period Rs.438.66 lakh have been spent on this scheme. The proposed outlay of Xth plan is Rs. 357.00 lakh. Anticipated expenditure during the annual plan 2002-03 is Rs. 121.89 lakh. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 130.00 lakh. This scheme will generate labour employment of 0.3 lakh mandays

B- STATE SECTOR

i- WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

Carriage charges of food material made available by W.F.O. is provided under this scheme. During IXth plan period Rs.247.44 lakh have been spent on this scheme. The proposed outlay of Xth plan is Rs. 75.00 lakh. Anticipated expenditure during the annual plan 2002-03 is Rs. 45.84 lakh. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 50.00 lakh.

ii- FORESTRY PROJECT IN UTTRANCHAL

World Bank aided Uttaranchal forestry projects commenced from 1 February, 1998 and will complete on 31-7-2003. The work of imparting training, capacity building and institutional development and work on biodiversity conservation, research will be completed during this year. So far 1217 JFM committee have been established for management and protection of forest over 206,000 hectares of forest area. This year an expenditure of Rs 7000.02 lakh will be incurred to complete the various activities.

During IXth plan period Rs.9760.76 lakh have been spent on this scheme. The proposed outlay of Xth plan is Rs. 4400.00 lakh. Anticipated expenditure during the annual plan 2002-03 is Rs. 3269.35 lakh. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 1500.00 lakh.

iii- FIRE PROTECTION

Forest fire often cause heavy losses to major and minor forest produce, therefore prevention, early detection and immediate suppression of forest fire is necessary. Besides this during 1995-96 and 1996-97 separate outlay of Rs. 412.50 lakh for each year was provided under a separate scheme "Fire Protection in Uttarakhand region" against which expenditure for two years is Rs.820.07 lakh. From 1997-98 establishments under this scheme has been transferred to non plan in accordance to State planning commission's recommendations. During IXth plan period Rs.1634.82 lakh have been spent on this scheme. The proposed outlay of Xth plan is Rs.1644.99 lakh. Anticipated expenditure during the annual plan 2002-03 is Rs.111.95 lakh. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 361.00 lakh. This scheme will generate labour employment of 4 lakh mandays

iv- SHORT TERM TRAINING OF OFFICERS/EMPLOYEES OF FOREST DEPARTMENT & VAN PANCHAYATS

The objective of this scheme is to provide training to the officers and employees of Forest Department & Panchayat at Forestry training institute, Haldwani. This scheme needs to be continued in future to impart proper training for capacity building. During IXth plan period Rs.176.09 lakh have been spent on this scheme. The proposed outlay of Xth plan is Rs. 230.00 lakh. Anticipated expenditure during the annual plan 2002-03 is Rs. 29.25 lakh. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 50.00 lakh.

v- PLANTATION IN KYERKULI & DHARCHULA MICROWATERSHEDS BY ETF

The objective of this scheme is to reverse the process of ecological degradation in the Himalaya ecosystem by undertaking afforestation and soil conservation work through Eco-task force (Territorial Army) in the selected watershed. During IXth plan period Rs.97.75 lakh have been spent on this scheme. The proposed outlay of Xth plan is Rs. 200.00 lakh. Anticipated expenditure during the annual plan 2002-03 is Rs. 40.00 lakh. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 44.00 lakh.

vi- DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL SOYAM FOREST

This scheme is in operation since 1975. The object is to rehabilitate the degraded Civil Soyam forests through afforestation and soil conservation measures. During IXth plan period Rs.3194.44 lakh have been spent on this scheme. The proposed outlay of Xth plan is Rs. 2300.00 lakh. Anticipated expenditure during the annual plan 2002-03 is Rs. 420.71 lakh. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 410.00 lakh.

C- NEW SCHEME

i- Eco-tourism

This scheme is introduced in Xth Plan. The main criteria of this scheme for site planning, building design, energy resources & utility infrastructure. The proposed outlay of Xth plan is Rs. 127.00 lakh. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 50.00 lakh.

ii- Strengthening of forest boundaries and afforestation in areas vacated from encroachment

This scheme is introduced in Xth Plan. The main objectives of this scheme are to check encroachment of forest land, to stop poaching of wild life, to stop illicit felling and exploitation of timber and non-timber products in the reserve forest, prevention and control of forest fires and epidemic diseases in flora and fauna and to check unscientific lopping of trees. The proposed outlay of Xth plan is Rs. 1490.00 lakh. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 100.00 lakh. This scheme will generate labour employment of 2.4 lakh mandays

iii- Award to officers/employees of the development for death in encounter with mafias etc.

This scheme is introduced in the annual plan 2002-03. The main objective of this scheme is to help the Officers/ employees and their aggrieved families when they are wounded or in condition of their death. The anticipated expenditure of 2002-03 is 2.5 lakh. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 10.00 lakh.

iv- Research & Technology development

This scheme is introduced in Xth Plan. The main objectives of this scheme is to keep track of the latest technological trend in India and abroad, validate relevant techniques by field trials and to induct suitable new technologies or to improve upon existing ones. The proposed outlay of Xth plan is Rs. 632.00 lakh. The anticipated expenditure of 2002-03 is Rs. 25.00 lakh. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 100.00 lakh. This scheme will generate labour employment of 4 lakh mandays

v- Integrated Forest Protection

Govt. of India has created this new scheme. This new scheme will encompass the present scheme of fire control and management together with forest protection issues such as working plan preparation, survey and demarcation and support research set up etc. This scheme is introduced in Xth Plan. The anticipated expenditure of 2002-03 is Rs. 3368.55 lakh and proposed expenditure in 2003-04 is Rs. 3414.49 lakh. This scheme will generate labour employment of 1 lakh mandays

vi- Conservation & Development of Non-Timber Forest Product(NTFP) species including medicinal plants and bamboo etc.

This centrally sponsored scheme is introduced in Xth plan. The main objectives of this scheme is to achieve conservation, regeneration, development, protection and rational utilization needs & its achievement by improved sustainable low cost techniques of mass production of NTFPs including medicinal plants. The Xth plan outlay is Rs.2225 lakh. The proposed outlay of 2003-04 is Rs. 500.00 lakh including Rs.100 lakh State share.

D- OTHER SCHEME

i- AFFORESTATION IN THE CATCHMENT OF TEHRI DAM

The main object of scheme is to reduce silt and debris flow to Tehri Dam reservoir by treatment of critically eroding areas on priority basis, restore and conserve the eco-system in the catchment through integrated watershed management practices. The outlay for the scheme is provided by the Irrigation Department. During IXth plan period Rs.2895.07 lakh have been spent on this scheme. The proposed outlay of Xth plan is Rs. 1829.40 lakh. Anticipated expenditure during the annual plan 2002-03 is Rs. 484.02 lakh. The proposed outlay for the annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 862.75 lakh. This scheme will generate labour employment of 461 lakh mandays.

E- CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

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

Name of Scheme	Funded of Govt. of India	Funding Pattern	Remarks
Integrated afforestation and eco development project	Ministry of Environment and forests	Grant - 100%	1- In these schemes only State share has been incorporated in sate plan

River Valley Project (RVP)	Ministry of Agriculture	Loan - 50% Grant - 50% Establish. - 25%	<p>incorporated in state plan outlay. The central share has not been included in the State plan outlay.</p> <p>2- The RVP and FPR schemes have been merged under the macro mode supplementation and complementation of State efforts through work plan. The nodal agency of the State Agriculture department. The outlay for works will be proposed by Department of Agriculture as per direction of Chief Secretary, Uttaranchal.</p> <p>3- In the Schemes governed by NAEB, Govt. of India the work component will be executed through Forest Development Agency (FDA) which are already constituted in the Forest Department as per guidelines of Govt. of India.</p>
Sindhu-Ganga flood prone river programme (FPR)	Ministry of Agriculture	Loan - 50% Grant - 50% Establishment- 25%	
Integrated Forest Protection	Ministry of Environment & Forest	Grant - 100%	
Eco-Development Project	Ministry of Environment & Forest	Grant - 100%	
Project Tiger	Ministry of Environment & Forest	Grant - 100% Establish.-50%	
Project Elephant	Ministry of Environment & Forest	Grant - 100%	
Development of sanctuary & parks	Ministry of Environment & Forest	Grant - 100%	
Establishment of Nanda-Devi Biosphere Reserve	Ministry of Environment & Forest	Grant - 100%	
Kastura Deer breeding	Ministry of Environment & Forest	Grant - 100%	
Conservation and Development of Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) species including medicinal plants and bamboo etc.	Ministry of Environment & Forest	Grant - 100%	

4. PLAN OUTLAY

In the ninth five year plan and Xth plan the yearwise outlay and expenditure are as under-
(Rs. in Lakh)

SECTOR	IX Plan Outlay	IX Plan Expenditure	Xth Plan Outlay	Annual Plan 2002-03 Expenditure (Anticipated)	Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6

1- Forestry and wild life	37000	19344.37	30775.74	5214.72	5592.80
2-Soil conservation	4000	7869.85	8046.00	1889.51	410.01
3-Agriculture research and education	100	-	632.00	25.00	100.00
Total	41100	27214.32	39453.74	7129.23	6102.81

In the financial achievement is less than the agreed out lay. This has happened because of transfer of few plan schemes to non-plan side. These schemes viz.; Forest Protection, Forest Statistics & Monitoring, Forest Communication, Revision and preparation of Working plan, Intensive management of wildlife sanctuaries etc. were for payment of salaries.

In addition to above the agreed outlay of Rs. 185 Crore of World Bank aided Uttaranchal forestry project has been revised to Rs 127 Crore only after the bifurcation of the U.P. State and settled in the midterm review of the project.

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 Achievement

1 Forestry & wild life sector

(in hectares)

Schemes	Up to 9th Plan	Xth Plan Proposal	Annual Plan 2002-03 Achievement (Anticipated)	Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposal
1	2	3	4	5
1-Industrial and Economic Plantation	281537	28000	4870	4000
fuel wood and fodder Project	52801	9750	287	Maintance
3-Pt. Dean Dayal Biotic regeneration	14432	10000	996	2000

2. Soil Conservation Sector

(in hectares)

Schemes	Up to 9th Plan	Xth Plan Proposal	Annual Plan 2002-03 Achievement (Anticipated)	Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposal
1	2	3	4	5
1-Development of Civil Soyam Forest	152757	43000	3230	3000
2-River Valley Project	65316	1825	440	365 (in Macromanagement From

(Ramganga)				Ag. Deptt.)
3-Flood Prone River (Sindhuganga)	51269	6850	471	1250 (in Macromanagement From Ag. Deptt.)
4-Integrated Waste Land Development	47784	20500	0	4100 (in F.D.A.)
5-Plantation in the Catchment of Tehri Dam	42492	5419	4014	2040

5. SOIL CONSERVATION SECTOR -

Under this sector the on going State plan scheme of 'Development of Civil and Soyam Forests in Kumaun and Garhwal Region is proposed to be continued in the Xth plan also. Besides this the Centrally sponsored schemes of 'Afforestation in the Catchment of River Valley Project Ramganga, Integrated Watershed Management in the catchment of Indo-Gangetic Basin, Integrated wasteland Development Project were also continue in the X five year plan.

Proposed outlay of ninth five-year plan is Rs.4000.00 lakh .The expenditure during IXth plan is Rs. 7869.85 lakh. The proposed outlay of Xth plan is Rs. 8046.00 lakh. The anticipated expenditure of annual plan 2002-03 is Rs. 1548.31 lakh. The proposed outlay of annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 410.60 lakh.

6. FOREST RESEARCH SECTOR-

For ninth plan the outlay was Rs. 100.00 lakh. There was no expenditure in this sector in Ninth Plan Period because the scheme was transferred to non-plan since 1997-98. The proposed outlay of Xth plan is Rs. 632.00 lakh. The anticipated expenditure of annual plan 2002-03 is Rs. 25.00 lakh. The proposed outlay of annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 100.00 lakh.

7. TRIBAL -SUB PLAN-

The expenditure during IXth plan is Rs. 130.00 lakh. The proposed outlay of Xth plan is Rs. 2040.75 lakh. The anticipated expenditure of annual plan 2002-03 is Rs. 361.43 lakh. The proposed outlay of annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 178.00 lakh.

Plantation raised during IXth plan is 4580 ha.. Proposed target of plantation for Xth plan is 3256 ha. Anticipated achievement of 2002-03 of plantation is 304 ha. The proposed target of plantation for 2003-04 is 300 ha.

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

8. SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN-

The development and prosperity of society of Scheduled Caste generally depends on forest.

The expenditure during IXth plan is Rs. 1055.11 lakh. The proposed outlay of Xth plan is Rs. 5184.50 lakh. The anticipated expenditure of annual plan 2002-03 is Rs. 1061.10 lakh. The proposed outlay of annual plan 2003-04 is Rs. 790.01 lakh.

Plantation raised during IXth plan is 10892 ha.. Proposed target of plantation for Xth plan is 8820 ha. Anticipated achievement of 2002-03 of plantation is 1500 ha. The proposed target of plantation for 2003-04 is 1350 ha.

1.7 AGRICULTURE RESEARCH

G.B. Pant University Of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar

The University has been engaged in agricultural research besides education and transfer of technology. The research activities of the University are being coordinated and monitored by the Directorate of Experiment Station of the University. The on-campus research is conducted at various research centers namely Crop Research Centre, Livestock Research Centre, Poultry Research Centre, Horticulture Research Centre, Vegetable Research Centre and Mushroom Research Centre. In addition, there are well-equipped research laboratories in all the colleges to conduct research in priority areas. To conduct the research based on local needs of the farmers, the University has established off campus research centers/stations at Ranichauri, Majhera, Sui (Lohaghat) and Pauri. For instance, Hill Campus, Ranichauri, emphasizes on the development of varieties and technologies for off-season vegetables, temperate fruits, herbs and ornamental plants and diversification of agriculture with special emphasis on Angora rabbit, poultry, dairy, sericulture, mushroom production and watershed management.

The most distinguished Breeder Seed Production unit operating on the concept of single window system to ensure production, processing, storage and marketing from a single point has been operating in the University for last 15 years. The Unit is fully mechanized and equipped with a modern seed processing plant and other related equipments. The breeder seed produced at this centre is in great demand by the seed production agencies in the public and private sectors all over the country.

A Pantnagar centre for Plant Genetic Resources (PCPGR) has been established in the University. This centre will help in conserving the rich depository of natural wealth of the Himalayan hills and other biodiversity- rich regions. Besides looking after the guarantee, entry, exchange, evaluation, and recording of indigenous and imported germplasm. The centre will also help in their long-term storage, propagation and distribution to agricultural Universities, research institutes, horticulture department and farmers.

A well developed and extended fisheries research centre-cum-fish seed hatchery of 40 million seedlings annual capacity is established at the College of Fisheries Science. The training of farmers and functionaries associated with fisheries development is also organized at this centre.

In the new State the priorities for research has been shifted in view of the fact that out of 13 districts 11 districts represent the hill region which have different agro-ecological and climatic conditions. This part of the State is bestowed with mixed farming systems on subsistence basis. The hill region has relatively poor infrastructure for research, extension and development work, scares resources in terms of land, irrigation facilities, implements and machines, transportation; small and fragmented holding; lack of mass media for dissemination of agricultural information and a low investment capacity of the farmers resulting in low productivity of crops.

Future Thrust Areas of Research

The University has now got the sole responsibility for the development of agriculture in Uttaranchal, which has completely a different agro-eco system and farm practices. Main issues and strategies related to research are given below

- Prioritization of research in the areas of horticulture, vegetable, floriculture, livestock, fisheries, sericulture, bee keeping, social forestry, post harvest technology and natural resource management as per need of the State.
- Biodiversity Conservation
- Quality improvement of agricultural produce.
- Water resource management and drainage of water logged areas.
- Diversification of agriculture with emphasis on development of varieties for fruits, vegetables, spices, medicinal plants, mushroom, tea cultivation, aromatic rice etc.
- Enhancing productivity of livestock through improved balanced feed.
- Improved technology for harvesting, storage and distribution of agricultural produce.
- Improved implements and gadgets for hill agriculture specially for women farmers.
- Study on Socio-economic impact due to adoption of a technology
- Sustainable agricultural development and environmental security.

Extension

- Directorate of Extension of G. B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar- is engaged in first line extension activities. The main objectives of Directorate of Extension are as below.
- Impart training to farmers/farm women/extension functionaries and rural youth for technology dissemination and skill development.

- To promptly demonstrate the new technology in the farmer field.
- On farm testing of the technology generated by the research system.
- To conduct front Line Demonstration of oilseed and other technology in the farmer field
- Identify technological interventions for solving the problems of the farmers.
- At present Directorate of Extension is performing extension activities through the following network.
- Directorate of Extension at Pantnagar with scientist of different subject matter area
- Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Ranichauri (Tehri) and Lohaghat (Champawat).
- One or two scientist/ Subject matter specialist posted at Almora, Pauri, Uttarkadshi, Hardwar, Chamoli, Udham Singh Nagar and Rudrapur.
- Remandated Zonal Research Station at Majhera (Nainital)

Thrust Area For Xth Plan

- Establishment of Krishi Gyan Kendras in 10 district (Haridwar, Dehradun, Uttarkashi, Pauri, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, Almora Rudrapur and Udham Singh Nagar).
- Strengthening of Directorate of Extension to continue the ongoing activities.
- Establishment of Livestock advisory service centre at Ranichauri
- Training of Rural youth in Livestock management.
- Agricultural Engineering Extension activities.
- Home Science extension activities.

Vision

Human Resource Development

With the change in socio-economic and agro-ecological conditions, management perceptions as well as international trade relations and policies, the suitable modifications/revision in curriculum, research and extension would be inevitable.

Linkage among research scientists, extension education personnel, a line department of the State and the farmers is poor. Thus an inter-departmental and inter-organizational linkage is essential. The need for establishment of Trainers- Training Centre for KVKs and officials of State Govt., training institutions and business organization would be on the priority.

Agro-climatic Variations

To make distinction in terms of agro-climatic condition the State has got plains of Hardwar, Tarai region represented by Udham Singh Nagar and some Bhabar areas of Nainital, Dehradun and Champawat districts. The remaining part represents the hill region based on height from sea level following agro-climatic variations are observed

Zone A Subtropical (upto 1000m height). It has crops and farming practices similar to Tarai and Plains.

Zone B Warm temperature (1000-1800 m height) It has major irrigated land adopting two year crop rotation of rice, wheat followed by mandua mixed with other millets and food legumes.

Zone C Cool temperature (1800-2400 m height) This zone has generally rainfed crops like barley, potato, chua, marachha, ugal and fafar.

Zone D Cola zone (2400-3000 m height) It is not used for cultivation and generally used as grassland.

KVKs to Serve as Nerve Centre of Extension

It is proposed that each district of Uttaranchal will be covered by one KVK. This will have need based staffing pattern. Each KVK will have infrastructural facilities for production of audio-visual material for on campus and off-campus training. With several innovative programmes, activities and roles, KVKs will emerge as nerve centre of extension in the hills linking technology assessment and refinement and its dissemination through mass media.

WTO

With globalization of markets, there are ample opportunities for high demand of new products. In this direction a separate WTO cell has been established. With the membership of India in the world trade organization and globalization of agriculture, the university scientists will now have many new challenging areas for new research projects.

Forestry and Hill Agricultural

In order to have professionally trained personnel to manage the agricultural and forestry scientifically, there is urgent need to establish educational centres for excellence.

Water Resources Management

The conservation of natural resources through efficient use of soil and water in agricultural and applied sector is another priority area. The canal water management, under ground water management and flood management are the three major problems. Hence, the research and development cannot be generalized for all the agro-ecological regions. The watershed management is given top priority. The university in association with line department of the State has taken and all the aspects all the branches to be dovetailed with the production aspects.

Seed Production

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

envisaged that university will produce seed of hybrid varieties of various crops, Vegetables etc as per need of the State and the marketing zones of the country.

PLAN 2003-04

Hill Campus Ranichauri, Tehri Garhwal

In order to carry on teaching, research and extension activities in the Hills, a College of Forestry and Hill Agriculture was established at Ranichauri (Tehri Garhwal). There are 176 posts of different categories out of which 67 posts has been filled up so far. The establishment and recurring expenditure relating to these posts are being met by the State Govt. Expenditure of Rs. 1711.91 lakh has been estimated in the Xth five year plan (2002-2007). An outlay of Rs. 155-00 lakh was sanctioned in annual plan 2002-03 and of Rs. 130.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04.

Establishment of Seven New Departments in the College of Veterinary Sciences in Main Campus at Pantnagar

The State Govt. sanctioned 69 posts of different categories for seven new departments established in the year 1997-98, out of which 54 posts have been filled up so far. The expenditure on these posts is being met from plan budget. Out of Rs.833.40 tenth plan outlay an outlay of Rs. 75-00 lakh was approved for annual plan 2002-03. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04.

All India Coordinated Research Projects

Expenditure incurred on these research projects is borne by Indian Council of Agricultural Research, by the State Govt. on 7525 basis. During Xth Five Year Plan a total expenditure of Rs. 5993.00 lakh is estimated on salaries, allowances and recurring & Non Recurring contingencies for these research projects. 25% of this expenditure i.e. Rs. 1498.35 lakh would be shared by the State Govt. An outlay of Rupees 228.00 lakh was sanctioned in annual plan 2002-03. For the year 2003-04 Rs. 100.00 lakh is proposed to be borne by the State Govt.

Krishi Gyan Kendra, Rudraprayag

In order to provide the farmers with the latest technology relating to agriculture the State Govt. approved the establishment of a Krishi Gyan Kendra at Rudraprayag in the year 1998-99. For this centre the Government sanctioned 7 posts. The total estimated expenditure on salary; Recurring & Non Recurring contingencies would be around Rs. 53.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 9-00 lakh was sanctioned in annual plan 2002-03. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakh is estimated for the year 2003-04.

Spill Over Works (Continuing works)**Construction of new wing of College of Vety. Sciences**

For the proper accommodation of 7 new departments in the College of Vety. Sciences, the State Govt. had approved the construction of a new building during the year 1997-98. The original estimate of the building was Rs. 244.88 lakh. But according to norms laid down by the Council of Vety. Sciences a few items had to be included and consequently revised estimate increased to Rs. 327.19 lakh, for which the Uttaranchal Govt. has already accorded sanction. During IX Five Year Plan a grant in aid of Rs. 244.88 lakh has already been received and demand for balance amount of Rs. 82.00 lakh was made in annual plan 2002-03 which has not been sanctioned in Annual plan 2002-03. Hence in 2003-04 Rs.64.00 lakh is required.

Proposal for New Construction Works (Residential / Non-residential buildings, Renovation & Modernization of buildings / Labs. During the Xth Five Year Plan

This university is a completely residential university; therefore, university has to provide the facility like residences, roads, electricity and water supply etc. to its employees. The present college buildings / lecture rooms/ labs. , Hostels buildings were constructed 25 -30 years ago. Keeping in view increasing number of Degree programmes, increase intake capacity of students, increase in research programmes and related activities, the new construction of Residential / Non Residential buildings & Renovation / Modernization of old buildings has become essential in Xth five years plan. The following New Constructions, Renovation & Modernization work has been proposed with the total estimated cost of Rupees 4687-15 lakh. In the annual plan 2002-03 an outlay of Rupees 200-00 lakh was sanctioned. The estimates of Rupees 100.00 lakh is being proposed in annual plan 2003-04.

Renovation / Construction on University Farm

The University farm was established in the year 1961. During the past 42 years the infrastructure available on the farm has become old and obsolete and need renovation as well as replakhement. In order to cater the need for storage, threshing floors, transportation and housing, following grant is essentially needed.

Equipments & Machinery for Strengthening of Education Research & Extension Activities

For strengthening and smooth running of educational/research & extension activities some important labs and research office equipments and machinery are proposed to be procured during the 10th plan. The total estimated cost of equipment is Rs. 1985.00 lakh.

Horticulture College, Bharsar

The State Govt. has sanctioned the establishment of a college of Horticulture at Bharsar in the year 1998-99. U.P. Government has also sanctioned and released a grant in aid of Rs. 100.00 lakh and later on Uttaranchal Government has also released a sum of Rs. 1399.66 lakh during the year 2000-2001 and for the year 2001-2002 the provision of Rs. 500.00 lakh in the budget was made. An estimates of Rs. 4790.61 lakh for the construction of residential/non-residential buildings, construction of roads, electricity and water supply etc had been submitted to the Govt. Out of this Rs. 2089.90 lakh were sanctioned in Ist Phase by the Govt. for constructions of Residential / Non Residential Buildings, Construction / expansion of Roads, elect. & Water supply. Remaining estimates of Rs. 2700.71 lakh would be sanctioned in IInd Phase. Rs.100.00 lakh is being proposed in Annul Plan 2003-04.

1.8 CO-OPERATIVE

All the hill districts excluding Udham Singh Nagar, Haridwar and Tarai Bhabar of hill districts are economically backward. Most of the farmers in hill districts are small and marginal. Holdings are very small and agriculture is not a profitable venture in hill district, through it is profitable in Tarai Bhabar, Udham Singh Nagar and Haridwar. Co-operative play an important role in rural development as it is directly linked with the activities like agriculture horticulture animal husbandry, dairying etc.

At present we have District Co-operative Banks in each district excluding Udman Singh Nagar, Bageshwar, Champawat and Rudrprayag , 177 Co-operative Bank branches, 20 Land Development Bank branches, 32 marketing societies, 66 LAMPS, 748 PACS, 7 Urban Banks, 9 District Co-operative Development Federations, 6 Central Consumer Stores and 11 Bheshaj Vikas Sahkari Sangh in the State.

District Sector Schemes

Assistance to Credit Cooperavives

Under this scheme short term, medium term and long term loan is provided to small and marginal farmers through PACs and DCBs to the farmers. DCBs and Urban Banks are providing consumer and other loans to salaried employees and unemployed youth for their self-employment endeavors . For 2003-04 plans a sum of Rs. 175.00 Lakh has been proposed which is equal to the outlay allocated for annual plan 2002-03.

Co-Operative Marketing Scheme

Under this scheme, deptt. is providing services for the purchase of agricultural produce of farmer and giving them reasonable price of their agricultural produce through PACs and marketing

societies. Agricultural Deptt. is providing fertilizer, agricultural implement and certified yielding varieties seeds to farmers. At present deptt. is purchasing wheat and paddy under price support scheme and soyabean, pulses and oil seeds are purchased with the assistance of NAFED. An outlay of Rs. 11.14 lakh was approved for the year 2002-03. Similar amount would be required for this year also.

Consumer Scheme

This scheme was started to provide cheaper consumer goods in the remote areas but due to decontrol system and high marketing strategy of multi-national and other big companies and Co-operative societies find difficult to stand against them. Still rural people have great faith in co-operatives and they prefer to purchase consumer items from co-operatives shops. To continue this programme a Plan outlay Rs. 10.80 Lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04 value Rs. 3700 Lakh consumer goods will be sold during the year 2003-04.

Herbs Development Scheme

Uttaranchal State is very rich in herbs and medicinal plants. Special emphasis is being given for cultivation of medicinal plants. Co-operative Bhashaj Sangh will provide technical assistance and planting materials to registered farmers of the State in order to increase earning of rural people. This scheme will also generate self-employment. Rs. 9.36 lakh were allocated for 2002-03 and Rs. 10.00 are proposed for the year 2003-04, and a target business of Rs. 500 Lakh is proposed.

State Sector

Education, Training & Extension

With a view to impart education to the members of Co-operatives, it is proposed to hold seminars at block level and district level. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakh was provided during 2002-03. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 Lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04. ICM Dehradun will provide training to different co-operative members and staff.

Subsidy For Transportation Of Fertilizer

In the hill areas demand of chemical fertilizer is increasing every year. Govt. is of the view of providing fertilizer at the same rate in the hills and plain areas. Transportation of Fertilizer in hill area is costly during 2002-03 an outlay Rs. 29.66 lakh was allocated Rs. 17.00 Lakh has been proposed for the year 2003-04.

Special Component Plan

During the plan 2003-04 emphasis has been laid for the economic uplift of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The assistance is provided mainly to become the members of Cooperative Societies, as they do not have money to subscribe their shares. A target of distribution of short and medium term loans to the tune of Rs. 750 Lakh and 220 Lakh is proposed during 2002-03. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 Lakh is proposed during 2003-04.

Tribal Sub Plan

Distribution of short and medium term loans to the tune of Rs. 550.00 and 65.00 Lakh respectively has been proposed for 2003-04 and to increase membership of these societies by raising 1000 members and similarly share capital of Rs. 15.00 Lakh is also proposed to be raised during 2003-04. To achieve the target, an outlay of Rs. 10.65 Lakh is proposed during 2003-04.

2 RURAL DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATI RAJ

INTRODUCTION

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

The total Outlay proposed for the Rural Development & Panchayat Sector for the Annual plan- 2003-2004 is Rs. 33283.34 lakh of which the Central share is Rs. 22704.89 lakh and the State share is Rs. 12078.45 lakh.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

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

Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

"Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)" was launched in April 1999 by merging previously running programmes namely IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA, GKY and MWS. SGSY was started with the basic aim of making the rural poor self-employed – 'Swarozgar' being an important component of the programme. Prime objective of SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families above the poverty line by providing them sustainable income-generating assets through a combination of bank credit and government subsidy. With a view to imparting strength and sustainability to the beneficiary groups, focus of the programme is on formation and training of Self Help Groups (SHGs), who can avail micro credit from banks and provide their own contributions to take up training and production activities.

Financial progress

An outlay of Rs. 1711.34 Lakhs as Central share and Rs. 570.46 Lakhs as State share was approved for the year 2002-2003. With the balance (of 2001-2002) of Rs. 496.63 Lakh; releases of Rs. 632.10 Lakh (Central Share = 521.58 & State Share = 110.52) and Rs. 69.83 Lakh as other receipts (interest, IRDP, subsidy) total funds available till January 2003 were Rs.1198.57 Lakhs. Against the total available funds financial progress reported till the end of January 2003 is Rs. 829.56 Lakhs, which is 69%. Break-up of this expenditure is as follows:

➤ Subsidy	:	Rs. 379.57 Lakhs
➤ Revolving fund	:	Rs. 273.54 Lakhs
➤ Infrastructure	:	Rs. 106.68 Lakhs
➤ Training	:	Rs. 30.54 Lakhs
➤ NGO facilitation	:	Rs. 39.23 Lakhs
➤ Total	:	Rs. 829.56 Lakhs

Financial progress against the balance of 2001-2002 (Rs. 496.63 Lakh) is Rs. 414.26 Lakh, which is 83.41% while financial progress reported against the total amount released in 2002-2003 (Rs. 632.10 Lakh) is Rs. 415.26 Lakh, which is 65.69%. Break-up of the expenditure against releases of 2002-2003 is as follows:

Subsidy	:	Rs. 196.80 Lakhs
Revolving fund	:	Rs. 131.47 Lakhs
Infrastructure	:	Rs. 49.57 Lakhs
Training	:	Rs. 15.71 Lakhs

NGO facilitation	:	Rs. 21.75 Lakh
Total	:	Rs. 415.30 Lakhs

Physical progress

According to the GoI directions, target for SHG formation was covering 30% of the total BPL families of the State. According to the 1997 BPL survey total number of BPL families in Uttaranchal were 3,76,502. Accordingly 1,12,950 families were to be covered under SGSY for SHG formation, which meant target of forming 11,296 groups. Against this target a total of 12,995 SHGs have been formed till the end of January 2003. Of the 12995 groups, a total of 5358 groups have passed first grading, while a total of 1386 groups have passed second grading. Total number of women groups formed are 5064, SC groups formed are 2351, while ST groups formed are 684. Revolving fund of Rs 512.02 Lakhs has been disbursed to 4405 groups; subsidy of Rs. 1321.84 Lakhs has been given to 753 groups.

Target set for 2002-2003 was formation of 2259 groups, against which a total number of groups formed till the end of January 2003 were 4390. Of the 4390 groups, 2756 have passed the first grading while 745 have passed the second grading. Total number of women groups formed are 1520, SC groups formed are 935, while ST groups formed are 361. Revolving fund of Rs. 131.47 Lakhs has been disbursed to 1368 groups while subsidy of Rs. 196.80 Lakhs has been given to 378 groups.

Saving generated by the SHGs reported so far is Rs. 2.77 Crores.

Summary statement of physical achievement in SGSY (updated till January 2003)

S.no	Heads	1999-2004	2002-2003	Remarks
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1	Target	11,296	2259	According to GoI 30% of the total BPL families were to be covered. Under 'operation SHG' started by Uttaranchal govt, the target set for 5 years was 18,000 group formation
2	Groups formed	12,995	4390	
3	Groups passed 1st grading	5358	2756	
4	Revolving fund given to number of groups	4405	1368	
5	Total amount of revolving fund given	Rs. 512.02 Lakhs	Rs. 131.47 Lakhs	
6	Groups passed 2nd grading	1386	745	
7	Number of groups Financed	753	378	
8	Amount of funds given for subsidy	Rs. 1321.84 Lakhs	Rs. 196.80 Lakhs	

Operation Self Help Groups

- Formation of the Self Help Groups under the SGSY was taken as a mission in the name of "Operation Self-Help Group". It is aimed to cover all the existing villages by targeting one SHG in each village by March 2004.
- An anchor NGO has been selected in each district of Uttaranchal to guide other CBOs, NGOs and government functionaries at the grass roots level regarding formation of SHGs. The anchor NGOs also provides necessary guidance to the SHGs regarding sustaining the newly acquired economic activities. A committee of Anchor NGOs has been formed at the State level to manage these activities.
- The department has taken up insurance of BPL families belonging to SHGs who have passed their second grading. Uttaranchal is, perhaps the first State to have come up with such a scheme. The DRDAs have been entrusted with the responsibility of arranging insurance of Rs. One Lakh for the main economic worker of the BPL families

Special Projects under SGSY

Special projects under SGSY have been designed to make the SGSY more effective by introducing desired inputs in technology, skill up-gradation, entrepreneurship development and providing assistance for marketing the products. These projects have been designed taking into consideration factors such as - the local needs, specialised activities conducted by the villagers, potential for conducting the new activities and resources available in the State. The projects presently running in the State are:

Technology Transfer and Development Centre (TTDC-I and TTDC-II) – Saras Compost Project

TTDC –I costing Rs. 2.85 Crores was launched in 2000. Aim of the project was to replace/supplement the use of chemical fertilizers by compost bio-fertilizer as well as combine the production activity with employment generation in the newly created State. TTDC-I was introduced as a pilot project in the districts of Dehradun, Nainital and Haridwar and now is extended to the remaining districts under TTDC-II costing Rs. 9.53 Crores. This projects leverages the fact that particularly in the hill areas of the State chemical fertilizers usage has been and is likely to remain very low on account of small, dispersed land holdings and largely rain-fed conditions and is linked inter alia, with the efforts of the State Government to make Uttaranchal an “Organic State”.

Mushroom Project

Climate of Uttaranchal is ideal for mushroom growing. A mushroom project of Rs. 10.25 Crores spanning 3 years, was revived after creation of Uttaranchal and was brought within the ambit of SGSY. It was initiated in the districts Nainital, Udham Singh Nagar, and Almora under which 10,000 BPL families were proposed to be benefited. The department is assisting and guiding the growers not only in the production process, but also to sell off their products at reasonable prices. A MoU has been signed with the Blitz Foods Ltd, Nainital to make bulk purchases of mushroom for the purpose of canning and pickling.

Under the project, three compost production units have been developed under infrastructure head of SGSY. This included renovation of the already existing compost production unit of Jolly Kot (Nainital), construction of other two compost producing units – one in G. B Pant University and another in Bhowali, Nainital. Project involves development of a training centre, which has been developed in the G. B Pant University. So far, 1783 beneficiaries have been trained. Mushroom growers of Nainital and Udham Singh Nagar produced 166 quintals of mushroom this year (till January 2003), have developed several marketing linkages, and with the help of department functionaries have also participated and displayed their products in the Food

Craft Mela at India International Trade Fare, New Delhi, in February 2002. In addition to button mushroom, research is being conducted at the G.B. Pant University to introduce other varieties of mushroom, growing in warm climate such as – Dhingri, so that the beneficiaries are engaged in round-the-year production of mushroom.

Marketing of rural products in Uttarakhand through Gramin Shilp Emporia

The project, worth of Rs. 4.82 Crores, has been formulated with the idea of creating markets for all rural products. The primary objective of this project is to provide sustainable markets for rural goods by creating Rural Haats in each district. A total of 21 Haats are proposed to be set up under this project for which, site selection is complete in all the districts. Construction of 18 haats is in progress in seven districts. A baseline survey to enlist the artisans from all the 13 districts and create a database of products as well as producers is complete and is available on the website of Rural Development Department – The artisans from all the districts have participated in various fairs and exhibitions including India International Trade Fair, New Delhi; Suraj Kund Craft Mela, Haryana; Career Development Fair, Dehradun; Annual Handicraft Fair, Manali & Chandigarh; Go-Organic conference, New Delhi and ORMAS, Orissa. The forthcoming exhibitions where the artisans will be participating are Good-life show, New Delhi; Krishi-expo, New Delhi and a weeklong fair in Delhi Haat, New Delhi. Rural Development related fairs have made sustained efforts to expose artisans and SHGs/ producer groups to outside markets thereby providing opportunities both to sell their products and gain knowledge of market trends and new designs etc.

Rural poultry development

The project costing Rs. 9.20 Crores involves rearing of the Kuroiler birds, which can thrive on scavenging in free-range conditions. SNK Sammark, an NGO is an implementing agency for the project. Development of two Parent farms at the State level, which will supply day-old chicks (DOCs) to the beneficiaries, is proposed in the project, while mother farms will be put up by the beneficiaries in various districts. Construction of a Parent farm in Rudrapur – Udham Singh Nagar is in progress. Parent farm in Pashulok, Rishikesh has reared 7257 chicks so far. Since the parent farm at Rudrapur is not ready for developing the birds yet, 4500 are being reared in Gurgaon, Kegg Farms. Mother unit in Betal Ghat, Nainital will be soon established. Survey for identification of the beneficiaries is complete in all the districts. 1950 beneficiaries have been benefited under the programme so far. 1700 birds from the Rishikesh Parent Farm will be distributed to the selected beneficiaries of Pauri district.

Angora Rabbit Wool

The agro-climatic conditions of the hilly regions between 3000 to 6000 ft in Uttaranchal are ideal for Angora rearing. With this background a project costing Rs. 9.54 Crores was designed for producing Angora rabbit wool. The activities include production, rearing of Angora rabbits & marketing of the wool and in the process create additional avenues for employment and income generation. The project is being implemented by the Parvitaya Jan Kalyan Samiti in the District Tihri Garhwal. Survey for selection of blocks, villages, SHGs and Swarozgaris is complete. Technical training has been given to 52 Swarozgaris in G. B. Pant University. So far a total of 42 wool production units have been established by the beneficiaries. Construction of Angora Germ Plasm Resource Centre & Feed Production Unit in the G. B. Pant University, Angora Rabbit Wool Production Units in Chamba and construction of Angora Rabbit Breeding Centre is in Progress. Construction of Production Centre in Ranichauri is complete. Beneficiaries have produced Angora Wool Products of worth Rs. 6.77 Lakhs and products of Rs. 3.05 Lakhs have been sold so far. These products were exhibited and sold in the major fairs such as India International Trade Fair, New Delhi; Career Development Fair, Dehradun; Annual Handicraft Fair, Manali & Chandigarh and ORMAS, Orissa.

Infrastructure Development under SGSY

Developing infrastructural assets is one of the major heads of SGSY. 20% of SGSY funds are demarcated for this purpose. Infrastructural works taken under this head so far are:

- Construction of a Chilling Plant for Dairy in the Tehri District;
- Up gradation of the compost production plant at Jolly Kot, Nainital;
- Construction of marketing centres for the dairy cooperative of the SHGs in Dehradun;
- Establishment of AI centres for cattle through BAIF.
- Up gradation of the poultry farms in Rishikesh is proposed under the Rural Poultry Project.

Project Management Unit, PMU – RD

The RD department has established a Project Management Unit, which is actively involved in examination and preparation of new projects, as well as monitoring and reporting of progress in respect of sanctioned projects. Several projects have been submitted to GoI and NHB. In addition to the above, the department is negotiating with the IFAD for a Livelihood Development project and AGRISUD for the development of VSEs in the aromatic and medicinal plants sector. Of the

Four projects submitted by the PMU-RD to the GoI, two projects – Saffron cultivation in Almora District and Textile and fashion enterprises for the rural poor to be implemented in Pauri, Uttarkashi and Tihri Districts - have been sanctioned in January/February 2003

Involving other departments in the SGSY

Efforts are being made by the department to formulate such projects, which will involve other departments. Introduction of water harvesting schemes which will involve Agriculture Department; construction of Playhouses which will involve Horticultural Department; linking the SHGs involved in dairy activities with the Milk routes and Milk cooperatives which will involve Dairy Department and linking the SHGs with the projects financed by KVIC which will involve Industries Department are some steps in this direction.

In the financial year 2003-2004, a total of 1300 groups will need financing, for whom Rs. 1625.00 Lakhs will be required for payment of subsidy component. A total of 2300 groups will be ready for receiving the revolving fund, which means requirement of Rs. 230.00 Lakhs for payment of revolving fund and requirement of Rs. 230.00 Lakhs for training these 2300 groups. Rs. 460.00 Lakhs will be required for infrastructure development. Rs. 1281.00 Lakhs will be released as 2nd instalment of the ongoing 6 special projects against which outlay of Rs.427.00 Lakhs will have to be arranged as State Share. The GoI has approved two new special projects in January & February 2003 for which Rs. 300.00 Lakhs will be released as the 1st instalment, against which State Share of Rs. 100.00 Lakhs will have to be released.

Based on the above-mentioned requirement outlay proposed for the SGSY in 2003-2004 is Rs. 4000.00 Lakhs of which the Central Share is Rs. 3000.00 Lakhs and the State Share is Rs. 1000.00 Lakhs.

Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

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

Financial progress

An outlay of Rs. 4922.00 Lakhs as Central share and Rs. 1641.00 Lakhs as State share was approved for the year 2002-2003. With the balance of Rs. 1818.93 Lakhs (of 2001-2002); releases of Rs. 3802.12 Lakhs (Central Share = 2549.96 Lakhs & State Share {2nd instalment of 2001-02 (Rs. 676.27 Lakhs) + 1st instalment of 2002-03 (Rs. 575.89 Lakhs) = 1252.16Lakhs} and Rs. 42.18 Lakhs as other receipts (interest, refund from previous projects), the total available funds till January 2003 were Rs. 5663.23 Lakhs. Against the total available funds (Rs. 5663.23 Lakhs) the financial progress reported by the end of January 2003 is Rs. 4003.78 Lakhs, which is 71%.

Expenditure against the balance of 2001-02 (Rs.1818.98 Lakhs) is Rs. 1691.81 that is 93%, while expenditure against the total releases (Rs. 3802.12 Lakhs) of 2002-03 is Rs. 2311.97 Lakhs that is 60%.

The state was allotted additional 50,000 tonnes food grain by the GoI as a drought relief measure under Special Component of SGRY. To meet the expenses for lifting, distribution of this food grain and providing the matching cash component for works generated under this programme, a supplementary demand of Rs. 2532.75 Lakh was placed.

Physical progress

Against the target of generation of 47.27 Lakh mandays for 2002-2003, the mandays generated till the end of January 2003 were 50.09 Lakh. Food grain allotted in the first instalment of 2002-2003 was 20,522 tonnes (Wheat = 10088 tonnes & Rice = 10434 tonnes). Food grain received in the 2nd instalment so far is 9268 tonnes. Against the total available food grain (1st + 2nd Instalment = 29790 tonnes) 18119 tonnes (61%) has been lifted and 13628 tonnes (46%) has been distributed so far. Food grain allotted as drought relief measure was 50000 tonnes under SGRY special component (Wheat = 19000 & Rice = 31000), against which 32.53% of wheat (6181 tonnes) and 18% of rice (5537 tonnes) has been lifted so far and 1157 tonnes of wheat and 1159 tonnes of rice has been distributed till the end of January 2003. Due to unavailability of funds to lift and distribute the food grain received under drought relief, the progress reported under this head is slow.

Outlay proposed for the SGRY in 2003-2004 is Rs. 8615.60 Lakhs of which the Central Share is Rs. 6461.70 Lakhs and the State Share is Rs. 2153.90 Lakhs.

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

In the year 1984-85, the scheme - Indira Awas Yojana was introduced as a sub-scheme of employment guarantee programme for the rural landless. In 1989-90 it became part of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. However, since the year 1995-96 it is being implemented as an independent scheme. Earlier this scheme covered only SC and ST households, the main objective of which was to provide cost-free houses to homeless SC and ST families living the below poverty line in rural areas. Now all those families, which have been identified as living below poverty line, are covered in this scheme. Beneficiaries are selected in the open meeting of gram Sabhas held in the first quarter of the financial year. Houses are constructed by the beneficiaries themselves for which housing grant is paid in two instalments. Of the total allotted funds 80% is spent on construction of new houses while 20% funds on up gradation of Kuccha houses.

Financial progress

An outlay of Rs. 2055.07 Lakhs as Central share and Rs. 684.93 Lakhs as State share was approved for the year 2002-2003. With the balance of Rs. 300.66 Lakh (of 2001-2002); releases of Rs. 1477.99 Lakhs in first instalment (Central Share = 1309.08 Lakhs & State Share = 168.91 Lakhs) and Rs. 5.87 Lakhs as other receipts (interest), total available funds till January 2003 were Rs.1784.52 Lakhs. Against the total available funds (Rs. 1784.52 Lakhs) the financial progress reported by the end of January 2003 is Rs. 1115.15 Lakhs, which is 63%.

Financial progress reported against the balance of 2001-2002 (Rs. 300.66 Lakhs) is Rs.268.63 Lakhs, which means 89%, while the financial progress reported against the actual releases of 2002-2003 (Rs 1477.99 Lakhs) till the end of January 2003 is Rs. 846.52 Lakhs, which is 57%.

During his visit to Nainital in March 2002, the Prime Minister had announced release of additional funds for construction of 5000 additional houses under Indira Awas Programme. Total funds released for additional Indira Awas were Rs. 550.00 Lakhs (Central Share = 412.50 Lakhs & State Share = Rs 137.50 Lakhs), against which the expenditure reported till the end of January 2003 was Rs. 496.23 Lakhs, which is 90%. A supplementary demand of Rs. 191.65 Lakhs was placed to make the State share available against the 2nd instalment of Central share for the additional Indira Awas.

Physical progress

Against the target of construction of 11170 new houses under IAY, 4052 new houses have been constructed till the end of January 2003, which is 36%. While against the target of 6080 houses to be upgraded, 1710 have been upgraded so far, which is 28%. Slow progress reported is due to the compulsory condition of construction of toilets. Second instalment for the construction of house is released only if the beneficiary constructs a toilet. Due to socio-cultural as well as practical reasons (unavailability of water in distant hilly areas) beneficiaries are reluctant to construct toilets in the hill areas as a result there is considerable delay in release of the 2nd instalment. Also construction of house is not reported as complete. With regard to release of 2nd instalment for the construction of house, a GO has been issued regarding not considering construction of toilets as a necessary condition for release of 2nd instalment.

In the additional Indira Awaas, against the target of 5000 households, 1331 houses are completely constructed, which is 27% of progress.

Outlay proposed for the IAY in 2003-2004 is Rs. 4200.00 Lakhs of which the Central Share is Rs. 3150.00 Lakhs and the State Share is Rs. 1050.00 Lakhs.

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) was launched in the 2001-2002 in all the states and UTs. The scheme envisaged allocation of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the states and UTs for selected basic minimum services in order to focus on priority areas. It initially had five basic components namely Health, Primary Education, Rural Shelter, Rural Drinking Water and Nutrition. Rural Electrification was added later in 2000-2001. This is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme, which substituted the earlier scheme of Basic Minimum Services. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was also a part of PMGY earlier, which is now a separately managed programme by the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. As far as Rural Development Department is concerned, the department is responsible for implementing rural housing component of PMGY.

Financial progress

An outlay of Rs. 200.00 Lakhs as Central share was approved for the year 2002-2003. With the balance of Rs. 258.75 Lakhs (of 2001-2002) and releases of Rs. 100.00 Lakhs in first instalment (Rs.100.00 Lakhs) total available funds till January 2003 were Rs. 358.75 Lakhs. Against the total available funds, financial progress reported by the end of January 2003 was Rs. 262.63 Lakhs, which is 73%.

Physical progress

Against the target of construction of 1485 houses, 1168 have been constructed till the end of January 2003, which is 78%.

Credit-cum-subsidy scheme for rural housing

This scheme involves assisting the houseless poor on the basis of part credit and part subsidy. The sharing pattern between the Centre and State is ratio of 75:25.

Financial progress

An outlay of Rs. 57.00 Lakhs as Central share and Rs. 19.00 Lakhs as State share was approved for the year 2002-2003. No Central Share was released in the year 2002-2003. With the balance of Rs. 37.82 Lakhs (of 1999-2002); releases of Rs. 1.59 Lakhs of State share against the Central share of previous year, total available funds till January 2003 were Rs.39.41 Lakhs. Against the total available funds (Rs. 39.41 Lakhs) the financial progress reported by the end of January 2003 is Rs. 18.33 Lakhs, which is 47%.

Physical progress

Against the target of 757 houses, 176 houses have been constructed till the end of January 2003, which amounts to achievement of 23%.

The scheme is progressively showing unsatisfactory performance in all the states, as a result the GoI decided to discontinue the scheme. No outlay has thus been proposed under this scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

PMGSY is a 100% Centrally sponsored scheme, which was launched on 15th August 2000 with the objective of connecting every village having population of more than 1000 with good all-weather roads by the year 2003, while those with population more than 500, by the year 2007. The budget for the year 2000-2001 indicates flow of funds for rural roads as Additional Central Assistance. Since 2001-2002 it is being implemented as an independent 100% Centrally Sponsored. Though the programme is 100% centrally sponsored programme, however, expenses related to land acquisition and compensation matters are to be borne by the State Government.

Due to various constraints resulting in slow progress of the programme, a decision to engage a reputed private company to function as consultant for execution of the PMGSY works was taken by the State Government. A MoU was signed with the Uttaranchal Infrastructure

Development Project (UIDP), which is now functioning as an implementing agency for PMGSY. To speed up the work further, a GO has been issued to invite the private engineers as well as those from RES and PWD to carry out the survey works of roads.

Financial progress

An outlay of Rs. 6612.00 Lakhs as Central share and Rs. 550.00 Lakhs as State Share was approved for the year 2002-2003. No Central Share was released in the year 2002-2003. Against the balance of Rs.13063.00 Lakh (of 2000-2001 & 2001-2002) the financial progress reported till the end of January 2003 was Rs. 4314.00 Lakh, which is 33%. Financial progress till the end of January 2003 against the State Share released is Rs. 150.00 Lakh, which is 27%. A supplementary demand of Rs. 1700.00 Lakh was placed to meet the expenses related to land compensation, DPR preparation, quality control, computer networking and survey works.

Physical progress

Of the total number of 71 packages, which were collectively looked after by the PWD and UIDP in 2002-2003, survey work for all the 71 packages is complete and work on 70 packages is in progress. Against the target of 164 roads, 27 roads are complete. In terms of Km, 89.8 Kms of road is complete.

Outlay proposed for the PMGSY in 2003-2004 is Rs. 6461.70 Lakhs as a Central Share against which the State Share proposed is Rs. 1500.00 Lakhs.

Bio-gas

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

- Per cubic meter the requirement of 20-30 Kg of dung is required for effective functioning of the plant, which means requirement of 5-6 cattle per household. Households in the hill region do not have enough cattle to have enough dung to run the biogas plants.
- Maximum temperature required for production of maximum gas is 15 C, which in the hill regions is available only in the months of June, July and August. In the months

other than those of summer, the temperature is much less than 15 C, which makes the biogas plant economically unviable.

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

- Encouraging setting up of biogas units on the dairy routes, where the fodder for running the plants will be available in abundance.
- MoU signed with an NGO – Chirag, which is specialised in setting up the biogas plants. Chirag will be responsible for implementing this programme in the districts of Udham Singh Nagar, Nainital and Almora.

Financial progress

An outlay of Rs. 28.00 Lakhs as Central Share was approved for the year 2002-2003. With the balance of Rs. 3.30 Lakhs (of 2001-2002); releases of Rs. 4.47 Lakhs (Central Share = Rs. 4.47 Lakh) and Rs. 0.47 Lakhs as other receipts (interest), total available funds till January 2003 were Rs. 8.54 Lakhs. Against the total available funds, financial progress reported till the end of January 2003 is Rs. 5.92 Lakhs, which is 69%.

Physical progress

Against the target of 500, 347 biogas units have been installed so far, which is 69%.

Outlay proposed for Biogas in the financial year 2003-2004 as Central Share is Rs. 19.00 Lakhs.

Improved Chullah

Like Biogas scheme this is also a 100% Centrally sponsored scheme, funds for which are provided by the department of Non-Conventional Energy, GoI. This scheme is also not a BPL-centred programme. Implementation of this scheme is also facing following difficulties in the hill areas of Uttaranchal. Measures taken by the Department for effective implementation of the programme are as follows:

- Linking the scheme with other BPL-centred programmes such as IAY.
- Request sent to the GoI to revise the target from 2000 to 1000.

Financial progress

An outlay of Rs. 11.00 Lakhs as Central Share was approved for the year 2002-2003. However, the GoI did not release any funds in the financial year 2002-2003. Against the balance of Rs. 1.00 Lakh 100% expenditure has been incurred by the end of January 2003.

Physical progress

Against the target of 2000, a total of 1455 improved chullahs have been installed so far. Expenses for the installation of these units were met from the balance of last year and provision under SGRY I, for the SC/ST beneficiaries under which 22.5% of fund can be spent on individual beneficiaries. Under this provision the individuals are provided hand pumps, biogas plants, improved Chullahs etc.

Outlay of Rs. 12.00 Lakhs is proposed as Central Share in the financial year 2003-2004.

Draught Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

DPAP is being implemented by the 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.

Financial progress

Outlay of Rs. 436.56 Lakhs as Central Share and Rs. 145.44 Lakhs as State Share was approved for the year 2002-2003. With the balance of Rs. 852.90 Lakhs (of 2001-2002); releases of Rs. 363.83 Lakhs (Central Share = Rs. 354.72 Lakhs & State Share = Rs. 9.11 Lakhs) and Rs. 8.59 Lakhs as other receipts (interest), the total available funds till the end of January 2003 were Rs. 1225.32 Lakhs. Against the total available funds (Rs. 1225.32 Lakhs) financial progress reported till the end of January 2003 was Rs. 478.41 Lakhs, which is 39%.

Physical progress

Against the target of covering 12916 hectares under DPAP, the land conserved so far is 3773 hectares, which is 29.2%.

The GoI has approved eight new projects in the 8th batch for which the 1st instalment will be released in the financial year 2003-2004. Outlay proposed for DPAP in the financial year 2003-

2004 is Rs. 2130.12 Lakhs of which the Central Share is Rs. 1597.59 Lakhs and the State Share is Rs. 532.53 Lakhs.

Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP)

Like the DPAP, this programme is also being implemented by the Land Resource Department of the Ministry of Rural Development, GoI. The sharing pattern between the Centre and State in IWDP is based on 90:10 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 watershed development.

Financial progress

Outlay of Rs. 715.03 Lakhs as Central Share and Rs. 64.97 Lakhs was approved for the year 2002-2003. With the balance of Rs. 386.04 Lakhs (of 2001-2002); releases of Rs. 305.69 Lakhs (Central Share = Rs. 246.54 Lakhs & State Share = Rs. 59.15 Lakhs) and Rs. 21.86 Lakhs as other receipts (interest), total available funds till the end of January 2003 were Rs. 713.59 Lakhs. Against the total available funds (Rs. 713.59 Lakhs) financial progress reported till the end of January 2003 was Rs. 317.61 Lakhs, which is 44.5%.

Expenditure against the balance of 2001-2002 (Rs. 386.04 Lakhs) is Rs. 254.07 Lakhs, which is 66%, while expenditure reported against releases of 2002-2003 (Rs. 305.69 Lakhs) is Rs. 63.54 Lakhs, which is 21%.

Physical progress

Against the target of covering 29840 hectares of land under IWDP, the land conserved so far is 2381 hectares.

The GoI approved four new IWDP projects in November & December 2002 for which the 1st instalment will be released in the financial year 2003-2004. Outlay proposed for the financial year 2003-2004 is Rs. 673.60 Lakhs, of which the Central Share is Rs. 612.36 Lakhs and the State Share is Rs. 61.24 Lakhs.

DRDA Administration Fund

The objective of this scheme is to strengthen the DRDAs. The scheme covers provision for salaries, training and expenses on overheads for the entire staff of DRDAs and those entrusted

with implementing Rural Development programmes of the Ministry. The funding pattern of the scheme is in the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and State.

Financial progress

Outlay approved for the year 2002-2003 was Rs. 796.00 Lakhs, of which the Central Share was Rs. 597.00 Lakhs and the State Share was Rs. 199.00 Lakhs. With the balance of Rs. 204.56 Lakhs (of 2001-2002); releases of Rs. 382.38 Lakhs (Central Share = Rs. 283.10 Lakhs & State Share = Rs. 99.28 Lakhs) and Rs. 1.45 Lakhs as other receipts (interest), the total available funds till the end of January 2003 were Rs. 588.39 Lakhs. Against the total available funds (Rs. 588.39 Lakhs) the expenditure reported till the end of January 2003 was Rs. 438.14 Lakhs, which is 74%.

Expenditure against the balance of 2001-2002 (Rs. 204.56 Lakhs) is Rs. 151.84 Lakhs, which is 74%, while expenditure reported against releases of 2002-2003 (Rs. 382.38 Lakh) is Rs. 286.30 Lakhs, which is 75%.

Outlay proposed for the year 2003-2004 is Rs.876.88 Lakhs of which the Central Share is Rs. 657.66 Lakhs and State Share is Rs. 219.22 Lakhs.

State Institute of Rural Development

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

Financial progress

Outlay proposed for 2002-2003 was Rs. 557.82 Lakhs, of which the Central Share was Rs.115.33 Lakhs. Financial progress reported so far is as follows:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

.S.n	Financial year	Central share	State Share	Total funds released	Expenditure incurred
	2	3	4	5	6
	2001-2002	18.82	11.55	30.37	30.37
	2002-2003	--	35.22	35.22	3.84
	Total	18.82	46.77	65.59	34.21

The sharing pattern for establishment of the State Institute of Rural Development is in a ratio of 40:60 where the State Government's contribution is 60%. Outlay proposed for the year 2003-2004 is Rs. 399.50 Lakhs, of which the Central Share is Rs. 165.00 Lakhs and the State Share is Rs. 233.90 Lakhs.

State Sector Programmes

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 wishes and needs of the people and approved at district level. In the year 1998-99, Rs. 25 Lakhs was allotted per MLA. This amount was subsequently increased to Rs. 50 Lakhs per Member in the year 1999-2000. In 2000-2001, amount was further increased to Rs. 75 Lakhs per Member. However, with the increase in the Members to 71, the amount proposed for the year 2002-2003 was revised downwards to Rs. 50 Lakhs per Member.

Financial progress

Outlay approved for the year was Rs. 3550.00 Lakhs. With the unspent amount of 2001-2002, of Rs. 159.60 Lakhs and releases of Rs. 3550 Lakhs made in 2002-2003 total funds available till January 2003 was Rs. 3659.60 Lakh. Expenditure against the total available funds (Rs. 3659.60 Lakhs) incurred so far is Rs. 380.53 Lakhs, which is 10%. So far, works of Rs. 2533.02 Lakhs have been approved and Rs. 1581.05 Lakhs has been transferred by the DRDAs to the implementing agencies to carry out the approved works.

Physical progress

Total numbers of works so far approved are 1996, of which total number of works in progress are 881, total number of works finished is only 10, and total numbers of works, which have not yet started, are 1105.

Outlay proposed for 2003-2004 is Rs. 3550.00 Lakh as State Share.

District Sector Programmes

Community Development Programme (CDP)

The CDP mainly involves construction of Vikas Bhawan and construction of residential & non-residential buildings.

Financial progress

Outlay of Rs. 1029.00 Lakhs as contribution from the State Fund was approved for the year 2002-2003. The budget provision was of Rs. 754.69 Lakhs. Funds released so far to carry out works under this head are Rs. 526.00 Lakhs. Financial progress reported so far is Rs. 368.20, which is 70%.

Physical progress

Construction of Vikas Bhawans in the districts of Chamoli, Tihri Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Pauri Garhwal, Dehradun, Udham Singh Nagar and Haridwar is complete; Works in districts of Nainital, Champawat, Pithoragarh and Almora are in progress. Construction of Vikas Bhawans in districts of Rudraprayag, Bageshwar are proposed to be taken up in the financial year 2003-2004.

Another scheme that comes under the District sector is Grant to Kshetra Vikas Samitis (Block Development Committees) where is construction works related to block level offices is taken up.

Panchayati Raj

With the 73rd amendment coming to force, the State Government is committed to develop administrative and financial powers to strengthen the Panchayati Raj institutions. Before the formation of Uttaranchal State, elections for three-tier Panchayat institutions (for the districts which are now part of Uttaranchal) were last held in October/November 1996. Term of these panchayats came to an end in December 2001. The first and foremost task for the State was thus to

carry out the panchayat elections. Necessary amendments have been incorporated in the UP Panchayati Raj Act and UP Kshetra & Zila Panchayat Act for delimitation of Panchayats based on criterion as suited for the Uttaranchal State. Delimitation of panchayats based on new criteria is complete and presently the Department is involved in carrying out panchayat elections in a total of 6925 village Panchayats of 89 blocks of 12 districts. Elections in Haridwar District were held in the year 2000, therefore it is not included in the present elections. During these elections 6925 Gram Pradhans, 43839 Members of Gram Panchayats, 2932 Members of Kshetra Panchayats and 329 Members of Zila Panchayats would be elected.

The Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department in the State is responsible for implementing following Panchayati Raj schemes.

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

Financial and Physical progress

Outlay approved for 2002-2003 was Rs.324.17 Lakhs. Rs. 324.03 Lakhs has been released so far. Construction work of 129 Panchayat Bhavans amounting to expenditure of Rs. 200.03 Lakhs, works of 70 Khadanjas and Nalis amounting to Rs. 63.00 Lakhs and works of 7221 toilets amounting to Rs. 60.17 Lakhs are in progress.

Outlay proposed for the year 2003-2004 for implementing the schemes of Panchayati Raj and Community Development Programme is Rs. 1500.00 Lakh, which is proposed to be met from the State Fund.

Summary statement of the draft plan 2003-2004

s.no	Sectors	Proposed outlay for 2003-04	Funding pattern (Rs. In Lakhs)			
			State fund	Central share	State share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Centrally sponsored Schemes	SGSY	1164.00	--	3488.00	1164.00
1		<i>SGRY</i>	2153.90	--	6461.70	2153.90
		IAY	1163.66	--	3490.98	1163.66
		PMGY	--	--	200.00	--
		PMGSY	1500.00	--	6000.00	1500.00
		CrCS	--	--	--	--
		Biogas	--	--	19.00	--
		Imp'd chullah	--	--	12.00	--
		DPAP	532.53	--	1597.59	532.53
		IWDP	61.24	--	612.66	61.24
		DRDA Admn.	219.22	--	657.66	219.22
		SIRD	233.90	--	165.00	233.90
		TOTAL CSS	7028.45	--	22704.59	7028.45
2	State sector schemes (Vidhayak Nidhi)	3550.00	--	--	3550.00	
3	District sector schemes (CDP + BDCs + Panchayats +	1500.00	1500.00	--		
5	Total	12078.45	1500.00	22704.89	10578.45	

3 IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL

Introduction

In the Hill region of Uttranchal, a large number of surface water resources are available in from of various lakes, streams, river and their tributaries. The region is also characterized by its huge power potential largely untapped. The challenge before Uttranchal is to harness

- sa) the hydro power potential, and
- b) the irrigation potential of available water resources .

In this context, the role of the Irrigation department could be briefly summarized as under

- Construction, maintenance and restoration of major/medium and minor Irrigation channels
- Construction of various flood and anti-erosion works .
- Survey and Investigation works for exploring of hydro-electric potential.
- Research and Design for various hydro-electric and multipurpose projects.
- Construction/maintenance and restoration of various hydro-electric and multipurpose projects .

3.1 MAJOR & MEDIUM IRRIGATION

State Irrigation

Physical & Financial Progress Of Various Irrigation Works

Progress during 9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002) and targets for the Annual Plan 2003-04.

Multipurpose & Hydro-electric Projects

Construction of four hydro electric projects were taken up by the erstwhile undivided State of U.P. for, viz. Lakhwar Vyasi, Maneri Bhali Stage-II, Jamrani Dam and Kishau Dam. But due to acute shortage of financial resources the construction work of these projects remained suspended since since last ten years. Only maintenance and restoration of already constructed structure of these projects could be under taken. After the creation of Uttranchal, work on Maneri Bhali Stage-II Project has been recommenced. For maintenance and restoration of existing constructed assets of the other projects, financial provisions have been made in the Annual Plan 2003-04. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakh for Lakhwar Vyasi and Rs. 10 lakh for Jamrani Dam Project are proposed. The Jamrani Dam is proposed to be taken up as soon as concurrence of the Government of U.P which is also a beneficiary State, is received.

Design & Research Organisation for Multipurpose & Hydro-electric Projects

An internationally renowned Institute for design and research for different types of multipurpose and hydro-electric projects is located at Roorkee. Design and Research studies for Tehri Hydro-electric Project, Lakhwar Vyasi and various other projects have been carried out by

this Institution. This Institution is proposed to be developed as a National Institute which can cater to the needs of other States as well. An Outlay of Rs. 45 lakh is proposed for this Institute in the Annual Plan 2003-04.

Training Institute, Kalagarh

This institute is engaged in training and improving the skills of young engineers in the field of construction, design and maintenance of the various works. For the Annual Plan 2003-04 an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh is being proposed for this institute.

Survey & Investigation of Various Hydro-electric Project

Keeping in view the huge hydro-power potential available in Uttranchal, it is imperative to undertake investigation of various sites on a continuous basis. An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakh is being proposed for the survey and investigation works, both on going and new ones.

Construction/Maintenance of Channels/Tubewells and Lift Canals

The irrigation facility from most of the multi-purpose and hydro power projects located in the State is used in the State of Uttar Pradesh, only a small part of the State of Uttranchal is covered under the canal system of these projects. Irrigation in Uttranchal can be broadly classified to four categories. The plains / terai areas of the State are largely fed by canal systems (mentioned earlier) and State/private tubewells ; the Bhabar areas having low water table are served mainly by deep tubewells which are expensive to construct and maintain, and by small / medium canal systems originating from hill streams ; the hill areas which are served by gravity and lift canals, smaller gul systems, "Hauz", hydrums, etc. Over the years, a large number of irrigation works in the above categories have either deteriorated because of lack of adequate maintenance and upkeep, or have been damaged, fully or partially on account of natural calamities like landslide, cloud bursts, flash floods, etc.

At present 2193 Medium and Minor Irrigation channels of 6571 km length are existing in Uttranchal. On an average, 2.8 lakh hectares agricultural land is irrigated by these channels. It is proposed to create irrigation facilities for additional 1500 Hec.

A construction and restoration works of Tubewells under the Annual Plan 2003-04 which will bring additional 3000 Hec. under irrigation. An outlay of Rs.3000.00 lakh is being proposed for construction and maintenance of channels including NABARD funding of Rs.1500.00 lakh. Besides this an outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakh is being proposed for tubewells and lift canals.

Flood Protection Schemes

Various flood protection and anti-erosion schemes are also being executed by the Irrigation Department. As the State is highly vulnerable to natural calamities like landslide, flash floods, etc. The irrigation structures, get damaged every monsoon. Apart from that, precious culturable land in the hill areas, gets eroded and washed off every year. Flood protection works, therefore require urgent and focussed attention. 38 flood protection schemes costing Rs. 2300 lakh are under construction. About Rs. 1200 lakh are needed to complete these schemes. Besides 32 flood protection schemes, costing Rs. 3595 lakh have been approved. Keeping in view the financial limitations an outlay of Rs. 1200.00 lakh has been proposed for flood protection works during the year 2003-04. Out of these work of Rs. 600.00 lakh are proposed to be carried out as centrally sponsored schemes on Baigul river.

3.2 MINOR IRRIGATION

The cultivable areas of in the hilly region of the State where irrigation facility can not be provided by large canal system, minor irrigation schemes like small guls, systems of gul and hauz & pipelines, hydrum sprinkler, artision wells etc are required to be executed. These small minor irrigation works are being constructed by Minor Irrigation branch of irrigation department. An outlay of Rs. 3889.55 lakh is being proposed for year 2003-04 for the minor irrigation works out of this Rs. 3210.00 lakh is proposed under AIBP and the remaining Rs. 679.55 lakh under District Sector minor irrigation schemes. A target of bringing 4000 Hec. under irrigation through minor irrigation schemes has been envisaged in the 2003-2004 plan.

4 ENERGY

Vision

The vision of energy sector in Uttaranchal is to harvest the immense, untapped potential of hydro power through Govt. and private sector participation, electrify all the remaining revenue villages by the end of 2007 and to improve the distribution system power sector reform measures so as to improve quantity and quality of power supply.

Energy Sector, would undoubtedly be a major GDP driver for the State. To harvest the hydro energy potential of the State huge investment is required. Since the State came into existence work on the projects totaling to 2080 MW was already under progress. Work on Maneri Bhali – II (304 MW) has been restarted in the State Sector and it is estimated that in the annual plan of 2003-04 works would be commenced on 1470 MW projects through State Sector and Central Sector agencies and work on 330 MW Srinagar Project is expected to be restarted in the private sector.

Uttaranchal has an assessed hydel potential of approximately 15000 MW. Since the creation of the new State of Uttaranchal these eco-friendly energy sources are being looked upon as key to the development of the State and special attention is being paid to attract the investment required to harness this potential which includes investment by private sector.

The present status of on going hydro power projects is given as under

MAJOR HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECTS

Sl. No.	Name of Projects and Agency	Capacity	Satus
1.	Tehri I & II Central Sector (THDC) Koteshwar – 400 MW	1000 + 1000 MW	First phase likely to be commissioned by 2002-03
2.	Dhauliganga NHPC	280 MW	Target date June, 2005
3.	Vishnuprayag Private Sector J.P. Associates	400 MW	Likely to be Commissioned 2004-05
4.	Srinagar Duncan Hydro	344 MW	Work yet to be started
5.	Maneri Bhali II State Sector	304 MW	Work has been restarted on 18 th July, 2002
6.	Lakhwar Vyasi State Sector	420 MW	Work Stand still for more than 10 years
TOTAL -		3748 MW	

SMALL HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECTS

1. Running Units MW	12.17
2. Units Under Renovation/Modernization 5.11 MW	
3. Units under Construction MW	36.20
4. Projects for which PPA have been signed with the private Sector (21 in number) 76.00 MW	
5. Potential identified MW	233.50

The transmission side the challenges is of the grid separation from U.P., evacuation systems for supply of power to other status and strengthening of transmission system within the State. In distribution the challenge is of providing good power, not only for domestic purpose, but also to the industrial sector, which is likely to witness a boom due to the announcement of new industrial policy by the Central Government.

Structurally the Corporation of generation, transmission and distribution has already been done with the creation of Uttarnchal Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (UJVNL) and Uttaranchal Power

Corporation Limited (UPCL) plans are also now afoot to further decentralize and Corporatise the distribution, generation for better accountability.

The target of 10th Plan period for village electrification was 3100 villages out of 15664 revenue villages, out of which 1895 villages were planned to be electrified through grid and rest through non-conventional sources. Apart from the remaining revenue villages 2356 No's. S.C. Basties and 14394 No's. hamlets were to be electrified. At the end of financial year 2001-02 there remained 3019 villages yet to be electrified out of which, after reassessment, 2096 villages were found suitable for electrification by grid and 923 villages through non-conventional sources.

4.1 HYDRO POWER (UJVNL) -

The main features considered for Xth Plan (2002-07)

New Project

Major Hydro Projects

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

SMALL HYDRO PROJECTS -

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

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

Renovation/Modernization of old projects

Major Hydro Projects

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

Small Hydro Projects

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

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

Power Evacuation System

Small Hydro Projects

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

In order to strengthen the power evacuation network, 67 Km. Long 132 KV line, from Dharchula to Pithoragarh shall be constructed during the plan period. Also schemes operating on isolation basis, except those schemes where extension of grid is not feasible, shall be connected with grid through 33/11 KV systems as the case may be. An amount of Rs.17.73 crore has been kept in the plan provisions.

Investigation and planning works

Small Hydro Projects

Till the end of 9th Plan 255 MW of small hydel potential has been investigated in details. Besides it 233 MW of potential has been identified for detailed investigation (Ann.-II). During the tenth five-year plan the total small hydel mapping of the State is aimed to be completed. Out of identified potential, schemes to be taken up under State sector shall be investigated in details and Detailed Project Reports shall be prepared for their execution. An amount of Rs.80.00 lakh has been proposed for these works in 2003-04.

Rural Electrification

Small Hydro Projects

The interior regions of the tribal belts of Dharchula (Pithoragarh) and Joshimath (Chamoli) have been identified to be taken up electrification by the Nigam as per Govt. directives; as grid

extension is not feasible in this area. An amount of Rs.2.67 crore has been kept in the plan provisions.

Funds

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

(Rs. in Lakh)

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

The State assistance shall be made through soft term loans to the tune of Rs.432514.00 lakh. For hydel projects the loans shall be taken from PFC and other financial institutions while for small hydro projects loans are being arranged from NABARD and other financial institutions. The balance amount of Rs.48058.00 lakh shall be met through State equity/Internal resources.

Annual Plan (2003-04)

During the year construction of ongoing projects of Maneri Bhali-II, shall be restarted with an outlay of Rs.272.07 crore.

Small Hydro Projects

During the year following projects are expected to be commissioned and connected to grid.

1.	Badrinath II	1250 KW
2.	Jummagad	1200 KW
3.	Sobla II	1500 KW
	Total	3950 KW

Works on Assiganga I/II/III, Kaldigad & Bhilangana II shall be accelerated. An outlay of Rs.43.14 crore has been kept in the budget provisions.

R&M Works

Major Hydro Projects

R&M work of Chibro, Khodri and Chilla shall be taken up during the year. Also initial work shall be taken up on other projects due for R&M works. An outlays of Rs.61.07 crore has been kept in the budget provisions.

Small Hydro Projects

Renovation and modernization works of old projects shall be completed. The rehabilitation work of Sobla shall also be completed during the year. An outlay of Rs.1514 lakh has been proposed.

Power Evacuation Works

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

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

I&P Works

Detailed investigation for new small hydro projects out of identified ones with a total capacity of 50 MW shall be carried out. Fresh potential shall also be identified. An outlay of Rs.50 lakh has been proposed for this purpose.

Distribution Works

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

FUNDS (Annual Plan 2003-04)

S.No.	Name of Item	Projected Exp.	Central Assistance	State Contribution*	Remark
1.	New Projects (inc. ongoing)	32190.00	7850.00	24340.00	Insurance claim received So for Sobla-I Rs.198 lakh
2.	R&M Works	11348.00	10213.00	1135.00	
3.	Power Evacuation	80.00	-	80.00	
4.	I&P Works	50.00	14	80.00	
5.	Distribution Work	108.00	-	108.50	
TOTAL -		52788.00	18074.00	34780.00	

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

4.2 TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION (UTTARANCHAL POWER CORPORATION) -

During Tenth Plan an revised outlay of Rs.121496.75 lakh has been proposed for Power Sector. Under the above outlay, it is proposed to construct 210 km. 11 KV lines, 308 km L.T. Lines and 532 No. 11/4 KV Substations etc. and Primary works. In addition to this it is proposed to electrify 3100 (1895 Nos, by UPCL Grid and remaining through non-conventional sources) villages, 2356 SC basties and 14394 Hamlets, together with energization of 2500 Private Tube well.

Keeping in view above considerations, endeavour has been to construct approx. 1420 Km. Secondary line, 50 Nos. secondary S/s, approx. 325 KM. 11 KV link lines and approx. 975 Nos. distribution S/s of different capacities. Provision of replaking old/out dated 11 KV switchgears has also been made so that proper protection of equipments and personnel is ensured. Similarly, old and inadequate size of 11 KV PILC cable at some secondary S/s is proposed to be replaked by proper sized XLPE cables.

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT

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

In the Past L.T. Lines were constructed on wooden poles which have been rotted/damaged with passage of time. As such during this period 11064 No. damaged wooden poles were replaked with S.T. Poles and PCC poles in addition 703 villages, 198 No. Hamlets and 493 No. S.C. Basties were electrified and 1398 Private Tube-wells were energized. The progress achieved during this period is enumerated as below

S.No.	Name of Work	Unit	Progress achieved from 9.11.2000 to the end of 11/2002		
			Kumaun	Garhwal	Total
1.	33/11 KV Sub-Station	No./MVA	7/24.00	7/25.00	14/49.00
2.	33 KV Line	Km.	36.00	109.00	145.00
3.	I/C of 33/11 KV S/s	No./MVA	2/4.5	-	2/4.5
4.	11 KV line	Km.	52.00	65.00	117.00
5.	L.T. Line	Km.	54.00	78.00	132.00
6.	11/0.4 KV S/s	No.	87	85	169
7.	Replakement of damaged Wooden poles	No.	2454	2562	5016
8.	Electrification of Villages	No.	59	117	176

9.	Electrification of SC Basties	No.	34	79	113
10.	Electrification of Hamlets	No.	-	99	99
11.	Energization of PTW	No.	92	7	99

During last four years no loan was received from Rural Electrification Corporation against an approved outlay of Rs.101030.00 lakh as such the expected progress has reduced than the targets fixed for electrification of villages, while in other T&D works the physical progress has exceeded than the targets fixed for Ninth Plan. During this Plan period due to creation of new districts Rudraprayag, Udham Singh nagar, Bageshwar and Champawat and inclusion of district Haridwar on establishment of new State of Uttaranchal, it has become very necessary to enhance the financial allocation.

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

TRANSMISSION & TRANSFORMATION WORKS

Various studies are conducted during this year for evolving transmission system for Uttaranchal Pradesh to meet requirement of load and corresponding generation. Detailed proposals are framed on the basis of these studies.

Following 400 KV lines and associated S/s been approved and included in this project estimate

S.No.	Name of Work	Length/MVA
A)	400 KV S/s Kashipur	2 x 315 MVA + 2 x 1600 MVA
B)	LILO of 400 KV S.C. Rishikesh, Muradabad line at 400 KV S/s Kashipur	2 x 30 Km.
C)	Bays at 400 KV S/s Kashipur	2 x 400 KV Bays

Details of Transmission and transformation works to executed during Xth plan (132 KV and above) is given below -

DETAILS OF TRANSMISSION & TRANSFORMATION WORKS TO BE EXECUTED DURING XTH PLAN (132 KV & ABOVE)

Sl. No.	Name of Sub-station/Line	Capacity (in MVA)/Length (in Km.)	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Target	Scheme	Year wise Funds distribution (Rs. in Lakh)
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.	400/220 KV Works								
1.a.	400/220/132 KV S/s Kashipur	2x315+2x100	7080.00	12/2005	NAB	650.00	2500.00	2600.00	2950.00
b.	L.I.O of 400 KV Rishikesh-Moradabad	2x30	1620.00		ARD				
2.a.	220 KV S/s Dehradun	2x100+2x40	2319.00	3/2005	NAB	2500.00	950.00	1172.00	-
b.	L.I.O of 220 KV Khodri-Rishikesh line.	2x0.5	15.00		ARD				
c.	L.I.O of 132 KV Kulhai-Majra line	2x1	19.00						
d.	L.I.O of 132 KV Majra - Purkul Line	2x1	19.00						
3.a.	220 KV S/s Roorkee	2x100+1x40	1400.00	6/2005	REC	440.00	700.00	275.00	-
b.	L.I.O of 220 KV Rishikesh-Muzaffarnagar line.	2x0.5	15.00						
4.	220 KV S.C. Kashipur -Haldwani Line on DC Towers.	70.00	2250.00	12/2005	NAB ARD	200.00	500.00	1000.00	550.00
5.a.	220 KV S/s Almora	4x33.3	2373.00	12/2006	NAB	50.00	1000.00	1200.00	1200.00
b.	220 KV Haldwani- Almora SC line on DC Towers.	70.00	2250.00		ARD				
6.	220 KV KV S.C. Maneri Bhali Stage-II Rishikesh line including 220 KV Bay at Rishikesh	110 Km.	2779.00	12/2005	REC	100.00	1000.00	1679.00	-
7.	L.I.O of 220 KV Rishikesh-Uttarkashi line at Maneri Bhali Stage-II	2x2 Km.	80.00	3/2006	REC	-	-	40.00	40.00
8.	L.I.O of 220 KV Chamba-Uttarkashi line at Maneri Bhali Stage-II	2x2 Km.	80.00	3/2006	REC	-	-	40.00	40.00
9.	Increasing Capacity of 220 KV S/s Maneri Bhali Stage-I	11-25 MVA	269.00	12/2003	REC	115.00	154.00	-	-
10.	Increasing Capacity of 220/132 KV S/s Rishikesh	2x160-(2x100) MVA +2x40-(2x20) MVA	956.00	9/2003	REC	354.00	602.00	-	-
11.	Increasing Capacity of 220/132 KV Haldwani S/s	-2x100+2x40 MVA T/f	828.00	3/2003	REC	828.00	-	-	-
12.	Increasing Capacity of 220/132 KV Chamba S/s	2 nd 25 MVA T/f	269.00	3/2003	REC	115.00	154.00	-	-
B.	132 KV Works								
1.a.	132 KV S/s Jollygrant	2x40 MVA	793.00	12/2004	NAB	300.00	348.00	200.00	-
b.	L.I.O of 132 KV Rishikesh-Majra line	2x3 Km.	55.00		ARD				
2.a.	132 KV S/s Vikasnagar	2x40 MVA	793.00	3/2005	NAB	300.00	400.00	203.00	-
b.	L.I.O of 132 KV Kulhai-Majra line	2x6 Km.	110.00		ARD				
3.a.	132 KV S/s Bhagwanpur	2x40 MVA	793.00	3/2005	NAB	250.00	500.00	153.00	-
b.	L.I.O of 132 KV Roorkee-Sharanpur line	2x6 Km.	110.00		ARD				
4.a.	132 KV S/s Bhupatwala	2x40	793.00	12/2003	KU MB H MEL A	309.00	600.00	-	-
b.	L.I.O 132 KV Chilla-Jwalapur line at Bhupatwala	2x3	116.00						
5.a.	132 KV S/s Laksar	2x40 MVA	793.00	3/2005	NAB	250.00	500.00	153.00	-
b.	L.I.O 132 KV Roorkee-Nehtor 2 nd Ckt. line	2x6 Km.	110.00		ARD				
6.a.	132 KV S/s Mangalore	2x40 MVA	793.00	3/2005	NAB	250.00	500.00	208.00	-
b.	L.I.O 132 KV Roorkee-Nehtor 1 st Ckt. line	2x9 Km.	165.00		ARD				
7.a.	132 KV S/s Pithoragarh	2(3x5) 1 Ø	573.00	12/2003	UPC	1400.00	786.00	-	-
b.	132 KV SC Almora-Pithoragarh line	80.00	896.00		1.				
c.	Conversion of 66 KV Almora-Pithoragarh line to 132 KV line.	80.00	717.00						
8.a.	132 KV S/s Ranikhet	2(3x5) MVA Ø	641.00	12/2003	NAB	300.00	733.00	-	-
b.	132 KV Almora-Ranikhet line	35 Km.	392.00		ARD				
9.a.	132 KV S/s Ramnagar	2x40 MVA	793.00	12/2004	NAB	300.00	500.00	213.00	-
b.	132 KV L.I.O of Kalagarh-Kashipur 2 nd Ckt. line.	2x12 Km.	220.00		ARD				
10.a.	132 KV S/s Sitarganj	2x40 MVA	793.00	3/2005	NAB	300.00	500.00	281.00	-
b.	132 KV SC Sitarganj-Kichha line	40 Km.	388.00		ARD				
11.a.	132 KV S/s Rudrapur	2x40 MVA	793.00	12/2004	NAB	300.00	500.00	533.00	-
b.	132 KV Bajpur-Rudrapur line	35 Km.	392.00		ARD				
c.	132 KV Sitarganj-Rudrapur line from Power Grid S/s	40.00 Km.	448.00						
12.a.	132 KV S/s Jaspur	2x40 MVA	793.00	12/2004	NAB	350.00	458.00	200.00	-
b.	132 KV L.I.O of Kalagarh-Kashipur 1 st Ckt. line	2x9 Km.	165.00		ARD				
13.a.	132 KV S/s Satpuli	2x20	693.00	6/2005	REC	100.00	1000.00	1000.00	1298.00
b.	132 KV D.C. Srinagar-Satpuli-Kotdwar line including Bay at Kotdwar	2x110 Km.	2708.00						
14.a.	132 KV S/s Srinagar-II	1x20	602.00	6/2005	REC	100.00	1000.00	1000.00	1310.00
b.	132 KV S/s Simli	2x20	693.00						
c.	132 KV D.C. Sringar-Simli line	2x90	2115.00						
15.a.	132 KV Joshimath S/s	2x20	693.00	6/2005	REC	100.00	500.00	913.00	-
b.	132 KV Simli-Joshimath SC line on DC Towers	50	820.00						
16.a.	132 KV S/s Bageshwar	2x20	693.00	12/2004	UPC	-	800.00	565.00	-
b.	132 KV S.C. Almora-Bageshwar line	60	672.00		L				
17.	132 KV S.C. Ranikhet-Simli line on DC Towers	80	1312.00	12/2005	UPC	-	500.00	500.00	312.00
					1.				
18.a.	L.I.O of 132 KV SC Kashipur-Bazpur line at 400	2x15	274.00	3/2006	UPC	-	-	-	366.00

b.	KV S/s Kashipur LILO of 132 KV Kalagarh-Kashipur 1 st Ckt. at Kashipur	2x2.5	46.00		I.							
c.	L.H.O of 132 KV Kalagarh-Kashipur 2 nd Ckt. at Kashipur	2x2.5	46.00									
19.	Increasing capacity of 132 KV S/s Purkulgaon	11-20	26.00	6/2002	UPC L.	26.00	-	-	-	-		
20.	Increasing capacity of 132 KV S/s Bindal	40+20 to 2x40 MVA	124.00	3/2003	REC	124.00	-	-	-	-		
21.	Increasing capacity of 132 KV S/s Jawalapur	40+20 to 2x40 MVA	124.00	3/2003	REC	124.00	-	-	-	-		
22.	Increasing capacity of 132 KV S/s Bajpur	2x20 to 2x40 MVA	248.00	6/2003	REC	-	248.00	-	-	-		
23.	Increasing capacity of 132 KV S/s Almora	2x(3x5) to 2x20-1 Ø	41.00	3/2003	UPC L.	41.00	-	-	-	-		
24.	Increasing capacity of 132 KV S/s Bhowali	11(3x5)1 Ø	162.00	3/2003	UPC L.	162.00	-	-	-	-		
25.	Increasing capacity of 132 KV S/s Kotdwar	40+20 to 2x40	124.00	9/2003	UPC L.		124.00	-	-	-		
C.	Small Hydro Works											
1.a.	132 KV S/s Madkot	2x20	514.00	3/2007	UPC			204.00	509.00	305.00		
b.	132 KV SC Madkot-Pithoragarh line	100	504.00		L.							
2.a.	132 KV S/s Dharchula	2x15	499.00	3/2007	UPC			257.00	642.00	384.00		
b.	132 KV SC Dharchula-Pithoragarh line	70	784.00		L.							
3.a.	132 KV S/s Sankari	3x20	695.00	3/2007	UPC			229.00	571.00	343.00		
b.	132 KV SC Sankari-Naugaon line	40	448.00		L.							
4.a.	132 KV S/s Naugaon	2x20	514.00	3/2007	UPC			349.00	873.00	524.00		
b.	132 KV SC Naugaon-220 KV S/s Khodri line	110	1232.00		L.							
5.a.	220 KV S/s Augustmuni	3x25	1241.00	3/2007	UPC			666.00	1665.00	999.00		
b.	220 KV SC Augustmuni-Chamba line on DC Tower	65	2089.00		L.							
6.a.	220 KV S/s Ghansali	2x25	971.00	3/2007	UPC			580.00	1449.00	870.00		
b.	220 KV SC Chamba-Ghansali line on DC Tower	60	1928.00		L.							
7.a.	220 KV S/s Bhatwari	2x25	971.00	3/2007	UPC			267.00	668.00	401.00		
b.	220 KV SC Bhatwari-Uttarkashi line	15	365.00		L.							
8.	132 KV SC Malkhet-Simil line				50	560.00	3/2007	UPCL				
TOTAL -						63577.00 Crores		8438.00	18457.00	16792.00	4723.00	5167.00
						Say 636.00 Crores						

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

ACCELERATED POWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (APDP)

The Govt. of India has recently approved the financing of APDP Projects relating to following works -

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

The works under these projects are proposed to be executed within 5 years from the date of commencement.

Presently, APDP Projects covering all the six Distribution Circles for Rs.180 crores have been proposed for the year 2003-04.

The works proposed under APDP Projects mainly relate to installation of additional Secondary and Distribution Transformers, construction of 33 KV and 11 KV lines, installation of

Electronic meters at the Distribution Transformer Centers, improving metering arrangement by installation of electronic meters at the premises of consumers, replakhement of defective switchgears, establishment of Computer Spot billing Centers and mobile billing centers, etc. along with other works for improvement of existing networks.

With the aim of improvement in living standard of weaker section of the society of Uttaranchal a target of electrification of 860 Scheduled Castes Basties has been proposed for which a financial provision of Rs.2580.00 lakh has been earmarked.

An amount of Rs.540.00 lakh has been earmarked for implementation of Tribal Sub-plan. A target of 45 Nos. Tribal village electrification has been proposed against the said financial provision.

ANNUAL PLAN 2002-03

As Stated earlier no amount was received from Rural Electrification Corpn. during last 4 years against an approved outlay of Rs.15,200 lakh and as such progress could not be achieved in respect of targets fixed for electrification of villages, while in other R&D works the physical progress has exceeded the targets. Therefore, an outlay of Rs.38872.02 lakh has been proposed for this year which will be made available to power corporation.

PHYSICAL TARGET

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

In addition to above a target of electrification of 431 villages, 546 S.C. Basties and 3578 Hamlets together with energization of 500 Nos. Pvt. Tube-wells has been proposed for 2003-04.

In respect of Primary works increasing capacity of three 220 KV S/s, increasing capacity of 132 KV S/s & construction of one 132 KV S/s (Bhupatwala) alongwith construction of 2x37 Km. 132 KV line and one 132 KV S/s (Pithoragarh) and its 132 KV line.

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR 2003-04

With the aim of improvement in living standard of weaker section of the society of Uttaranchal a target of electrification of 459 Scheduled Castes Basties & 33/11 KV works in SC dominated area same area has been proposed for which a financial provision of Rs.7385.68 lakh has been earmarked.

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN 2003-04

An amount of Rs.1554.88 lakh has been earmarked for implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan 2003-04. A target of 30 tribal village electrification & 33/11 KV works in this same area has been proposed.

4.3 NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

In the State of Uttaranchal various non-conventional energy systems have been in progress since 1983. After the creation of new State of Uttaranchal UTTARANCHAL RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (UREDA) is created as State nodal agency for working in the field of non-conventional energy in the State of Uttaranchal. The main objectives of UREDA are

1. Large scale generation of energy through Non-Conventional energy sources in the private and public sectors.
2. To demonstrate Non-conventional energy systems for creating mass awareness.
3. Harnessing solar energy, bio-energy, hydro energy and wind energy through standardization of energy systems and devices and their decentralized extension.
4. To take up the broad based energy conservation programme.
5. To promote the sale of Non-conventional energy system.

Since the State of Uttaranchal has large number of remote un-electrified villages, one of the major objectives of the nodal agency is to cover these villages by means of non-conventional energy devices.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS

To implement and popularize non-conventional energy system in the State a sum of Rs.1452.05 lakh for non-conventional energy programme were spent up to 1991-92 and a sum of Rs.2320.00 lakh were spent during Eighth Plan Period And outlay of Rs.4824.59 lakh was fixed for Ninth Plan (1997-2002). An outlay of Rs.9888.75 lakh for development of non-conventional energy programme and Rs.85.01 lakh for Integrated Rural Energy Programme is proposed in Tenth Plan. Out of which a Rs.1518.52 (excluding direct central assistance) was proposed in the first year i.e. 2002-03 and Rs.1700.66 lakh is being proposed for year 2003-04. On including the direct assistance from MNES the proposed outlay for 2003-04 is Rs.3271.19 lakh out of which Rs.1570.70 lakh will be received as Central Assistance.

BIO ENERGY

NIGHT SOIL BASED BIOGAS PLANTS

These plants are being installed in slum areas, semi-urban areas and on Yatra routes for the floating population of tourists in the region for sanitation and for biogas generation and its utilization. A total of 87 projects shall be installed up to the end of Ninth Plan in Uttaranchal. In the current financial year 2003-04 fifteen projects will be taken up in the State. An outlay of Rs.55.80 lakh in the year 2003-04 is proposed in this programme including Rs.29.00 lakh as central assistance.

Sl.No.	Year	NSBP Plants Constructed
1.	Up to end of Eighth Plan	52
2.	Up to end of Ninth Plan	139
3.	Tenth Plan proposed targets	50
4.	2001-02	10
5.	2002-03	18
6.	2003-04 Proposed targets	15

**SOLAR ENERGY
SOLAR THERMAL PROGRAMME
SOLAR COOKER**

Upto the end of Ninth Five Year Plan 7345 number solar cookers were distributed. It is planned to achieve a target of 200 solar cookers in the current financial year (2002-03). An Outlay of Rs.0.40 lakh in the year 2003-04 is proposed in this programme with a target 200 solar cooker distribution.

**SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC PROGRAMME
SOLAR HOME LIGHTING SYSTEM**

Upto the end of Ninth Five Year Plan since the inception of the programme around 34389 home lighting systems have been distributed. For the year 2003-04 a target for distribution of 5000 systems has been proposed. The programme has been very popular in the rural areas and a large demand for this system exists. In order to provide after sales service to the users, every district has a service center. MNES provide after sales service to system. Provision of Rs.220.75 lakh including State Share of Rs.28.25 lakh in 2003-04 is proposed for this purpose.

Sl.No.	Year	NSBP Plants Constructed
1.	Up to end of Eighth Plan	19225
2.	Up to end of Ninth Plan	30389
3.	Tenth Plan proposed targets	30000
4.	2001-02	2000
5.	2002-03	3500
6.	2003-04 Proposed targets	5000

VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION BY SOLAR ENERGY

Under this programme 384 villages have been electrified by the end of Ninth Five Year Plan. It is planned to provide lighting facility to 100 more villages using solar energy. The systems are looked after by a users society at village level. An outlay of rs.2400 lakh in Tenth Plan for electrification of about 500 village/hamlets out of which Rs.699.60 lakh including State Share of Rs.314.60 lakh are proposed for current financial 2003-04 for electrification of about 100 villages/hamlets.

SOLAR POWER FENCING

This scheme was introduced in first time during Ninth Plan as a Pilot Project. One village was covered in 2001-02 and 03 village were taken during 2002-03. It is proposed to cover 03 villages in the year 2003-04, for which an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakh is proposed in year 2003-04.

SOLAR POWER PLANT

This programme was started in 1984-85 with the financial assistance of MNES Govt. of India to provide electricity to village at remote area through a centralized Photovoltaic Plants. Total 17 plants have been installed. The main problem faced with the programme is improper community participation for operation & maintenance of plant. Hence no was taken up after 1993-94. Now Govt. of India has decided to generate electricity through grid interactive PV power plant and feed the electricity to grid for which 2/3 financial assistance is being provided by Govt. of India.

It is proposed to promote some such plants. It is also being planned to maintain & renovate previous installed power plant to make them servable. An outlay Rs.422 Lakh in Tenth Plan out of which Rs.150 lakh including Rs.50 lakh from State in year 2003-04 is proposed for this programme.

WIND MONITORING SYSTEM/AEROGENERATORS

11 wind masts were installed for monitoring the wind velocities at different plakhes in the previous year of which one site at Bachili Khal (Tehri Garhwal) is found suitable for power generation. It is proposed to setup one wind farm at suitable site in first phase for which DPR is being prepared. An outlay of Rs.229 lakh is proposed in this programme in 2003-04 which Rs.25.00 lakh is proposed from State and Rs.202 lakh will be received as central assistance.

SMALL HYDRO POWER PROJECTS

So far 29 small hydro schemes have been constructed in the State with the assistance of MNES, DST and State Government. These schemes have a total capacity of 2.08 MW. At present Ten schemes, Gangotri, Busol, Kanwashram, Bhikuriagad, Choting, Satteshwar, Dhoktigaon,

kanolgad, Karmi-II, ratmoli are under implementation, out of which three schemes are under UNDP/GEF programme. Capacity augmentation from the schemes, which are under implementation will be 1.65 megawatt. Out of 3100 villages & 14000 hamlets un-electrified in State 1127 villages are in remote area. These village can be electrified through non-conventional sources and some of them by installing decentralized small hydro power projects. 163 villages have been energized by these schemes and 72 more villages will be electrified by the projects, are under implementation.

08 Detail project report of 08 Nos project namely Ghes, Van, Bank, Sutol, lamchula, Rotan, Sarma and Tarula ahs been prepared and has been sent to Govt. of India for central assistance for village electrification through Micro hydel shemes.

Some of the schemes, which were constructed in the previous years, are not functional or not working on full installed capacity, it is proposed to make all the schemes functional. An outlay of Rs.1355 lakh including Rs.880 lakh from State is proposed for 2003-04. For survey of micro hydel Rs.42 lakh is being proposed including Rs. 30 lakh from the State.

WATER MILL/GHARAT

There are approximately 17000 traditional Gharats (Water Mills) in the State. These Gharats have very low efficiency. It is planned that the up gradation of existing water mill/gharat be done and generation of power, wherever possible be achieved. MNES, Govt. of India also gives central financial assistance for this rogramme. An outlay for Rs.72 lakh including 12 lakh from State for year 2003-04 is proposed in this programme to upgrade 200 water mills.

GEO THERMAL PROGRAMME

There are Nos. of Plakhes Like – Gagnani, Banas, Yamnotri, (Uttarkashi) Tapovan, Badrinath (Chamoli) and Gaurikund (Rudraprayag) in State where natural hot water springs are available. It is planned to have detail study of these sites to extract the available energy, for which an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh for Tenth Plan & Rs.0.50 lakh for year 2003-04 is proposed.

EDUCATIONAL ENERGY PARK

One State level Education Energy Park is proposed to be set up at Dehradun for which about 2.3 area land has been procured. Five districts level education energy parks have already been established in 2002-03. An outlay of Rs.95 lakh is being proposed in the year 2003-04 for this scheme to establish State level park, for which MNES has already sanction the project out of which Rs.50 lakh will be from State.

TRANING, SEMINARS & PUBLICITY

Due to the remoteness of the villages and poor communication facilities in the region, it is required to educate the villagers for the need of non-conventional systems & about energy conservation. Hence Two State level & other local level Exhibitions are proposed. An outlay of Rs.15 lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

INTEGRATED RURAL ENERGY PROGRAMME

The programme is being implemented in 35 blocks of the State under the direction of MNES. In the selected blocks various energy efficient and renewable energy systems are being promoted. Solar Lantern, Solar Home light, Pressure cooker and NSBP being distributed under subsidy programme. MNES Govt. of India is also supporting the programme by providing financial assistance on infrastructure expenditure for implementing the programme. An outlay of Rs.1317.25 lakh has been proposed for IREP for Tenth plan out of which Rs.135.01 lakh in the year 2003-04.

5 INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

5.1 VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

Introduction

Except for certain areas, mainly in the plains region of Uttaranchal, the State of Uttaranchal has been industrially backward. Due to long distances, hilly terrain, scattered population and limited markets, industrialization especially in hilly areas of the State has been extremely limited. With the creation of a separate State, the local market had shrunk further leading to problems of market access and related issues of double taxation etc. Keeping all these factors in view, the Govt. of Uttaranchal had recommended to the Govt. of India that a Special Package of fiscal incentives may be provided to enable industrial development in the State. The Govt. of India has announced a Special Package on January 7, 2003, whereunder 100 % outright Central Excise exemption, 100 per cent Income Tax exemption, for 5 years and @ 25/30 per cent for 5 years thereafter, and 15 percent capital subsidy, subject a ceiling Rs. 30 lakh have been provided for certain categories of industry, together with incentives pertaining to certain existing schemes of the Ministries of Industry, Commerce, SSI and Food Processing, etc. It is expected that this will lead to considerably enhanced level of activity in the area of industrial development in the State during the remaining period of the 10th Five Year Plan. The Thrust Industries, based on the potential of the State as identified by the State Govt., and also indicated in the package announced by the Govt. of India are shown in Annexure 1 to this Chapter. In the context of this Package, the State Govt. is also engaged in reformulation of its Policy for Industrial Development.

The Govt. of Uttaranchal has, in the meanwhile, established a multi purpose State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttaranchal Limited (SIDCUL) for undertaking activities pertaining to industrial promotion, financing, development of industrial infrastructure and to provide a single window for facilitation. The Uttaranchal Khadi and Village Industries Board has also been established for encouraging, assisting, and promoting industrial units in this sector. New industrial eStates/parks/areas are proposed to be developed and identified; other infrastructure facilities will be strengthened, wherever possible in a PPP framework; Entrepreneurship Development, and Training Programmes will be strengthened,; and industrial promotion activities, including fairs and exhibitions and publicity programmes will be expanded. Priority will be given to the traditional handloom and handicrafts industries, through training, design and market support, and special attention will be given for improving the health of sick industries. Projects for identified thrust industries and growth centres, etc, will be formulated and implemented. A joint venture has also been established during the current year with the Industrial Development and Finance Company (IDFC) for identification and preparation of various types of infrastructure projects, and action has been commenced for identification of infrastructure needs in the context of the central scheme for export promotion (ASIDE). During the current year, the State Govt. had participated in the International Trade Fair at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi, and, as a partner State, in the Agro Tech Exhibition at Chandigarh, in both of which the State Govt. received awards.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana (PMRY)

This is 100% Centrally Sponsored scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth. Under the scheme there is provision for a subsidy of 15% of the cost of projects subject to a ceiling of Rs. 7500/- (now increased to Rs. 15000 under the new Industrial Package). The subsidy is provided directly by the Central Govt. to the Banks. Central Govt. provides to the State Govt. funds for training of beneficiaries @ Rs. 1000 per beneficiary in Industries Sector and Rs. 500 for Service & Business Sectors including stipend of trainees and other contingency expenditures. Rs. 33.62 Lakh has been released in the year 2002-03. Against the target of 6000 beneficiaries in the year 2002-03, loans to 4667 beneficiaries have been sanctioned till Feb.2003. An outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakh is being proposed and about 6000 youth are expected to be benefited during the year 2003-04.

Transport Subsidy

Under this 100% centrally sponsored scheme, 75 % expenditure of total transportation cost on approved government rates in carrying raw materials from nearest designated rail-head to the

industrial unit and carrying finished goods from the industrial units to railway station is reimbursed. An outlay & provision of Rs. 5 lakh is sanctioned for the year 2002-03. It is expected that an amount of Rs. 1.08 lakh will be spent in current year. Claims of about Rs. 500 lakh are pending from previous years for various reasons. Claims of upto Rs. 100 lakh are expected to be sanctioned out of these. Therefore, an outlay of Rs. 100 lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

Census of Small Industries

This is also a 100 % Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Central Govt. had established a nucleus cell in all the Directorates of Industries for the purpose of collecting various data relating to small industries. The establishment expenditure of the staff is met through this Scheme. An outlay of Rs. 28.65 lakh has been sanctioned for the year 2002-03. 4 posts of Enumerators have been sanctioned for the Nucleus cell in Uttaranchal by Central Govt. A census of small-scale industries registered upto 31-3-01 and sample survey of unregistered units, has also been carried out, which will be published by the Govt. of India. An amount of Rs. 30.31 lakh has been sanctioned by the Govt. of India and this amount is expected to be spent in the current year. An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakh is being proposed for 2003-04.

Setting-up of Urban Haats

This is 70 % Central Sponsored Scheme. The Central share is released directly to the implementing agency. The proposal envisages setting-up of Urban Haats at prime locations for providing marketing facilities to craftsmen/handloom producers. The proposal of the State govt. to establish an Urban Haat on the Dehradun-Haridwar road has been approved by the Govt. of India at a project cost of Rs. 181.00 lakh. Work on preparation of DPR is currently in progress, and a part of the work is expected to be completed during the financial year 2002-03. State share to the extent of Rs. 56.00 lakh has been released to the implementing agency. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

Central Capital Subsidy

(100% Centrally sponsored)

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce & Industry (Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion) has recently approved the New Industrial Policy and other concessions for the State. All new industries in the notified location would be eligible for Capital Investment Subsidy @ 15% of their investment in plant & machinery subject to a ceiling of Rs. 30 lakh. The existing

units will also be entitled to this subsidy on their substantial expansion. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakh. as Central Share is being proposed for 2003-04.

(Handlooms)

Workshop Attached to Residence

This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Under this scheme subsidy to weavers up to Rs. 7000 in rural areas and upto Rs. 10000 in urban areas is provided for workshop attached to residence. Guidelines for the scheme had been revised in the current year, and proposals of 60 weavers of Rs. 4.2 lakh have been sent to the Central Govt. for sanction. An outlay of Rs. 4.5 lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04. About 60 units are expected to be benefited during the year.

Deendayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojna

The scheme was introduced by the Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Govt. of India. The funding pattern between Central & State Govt. is 5050 for general societies and 7525 for the societies of SC.,ST. and minorities. Under the new Industrial Package the ratio of Central and State share in Uttaranchal will be 9010. Under this scheme, facilities are provided to various Handloom Organizations and weaver societies for working capital, equipment, infrastructure support, design input, publicity, marketing incentive and transport subsidy etc. A Provision of Rs. 150 lakh has been made in the year 2002-03. An amount of Rs. 71.04 lakh has been released by the Central Govt. as the first instalment and Rs. 40.41 lakh as second instalment is expected to be released by the Central Govt., thus, Rs. 103.12 lakh is expected to be spent in the current year. In 2002-03, the number of beneficiaries will be around 750.

An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakh as State Share and 72.00 lakh as Central Share is being proposed for 2003-04 as per the revised funding pattern and about 300 weavers are expected to be benefited.

State Schemes

Entrepreneurship Development Training Programmes (Industries)

In this Scheme, preliminary training and guidance is given to entrepreneurs to start their own ventures. The training is given through District Industries Centres & other agencies in this field like Entrepreneur Development Training Institute etc. in groups of about 25 trainees per training programme. Apart from the general programmes, focused training programmes for the following industries will be taken up

- (1) Diamond cutting, and Gem Jewellery Industries.
- (2) Garment Industry.
- (3) Micro Electronics and precision instruments.

Action will also be taken to strengthen institutional facilities for Entrepreneurship Development and Training in the State. An outlay of Rs. 4.20 lakh had been approved for 2002-03 which did not meet the complete demand. An outlay of Rs. 20 Lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04 and 2600 entrepreneurs are expected to be given training during the year.

Industrial Promotion and Publicity programmes

During the 9th five-year plan there was a plethora of different schemes regarding Industrial promotion and publicity. In order to rationalise this a number of schemes like (i)-Fairs & Exhibitions (ii)-Industrial Seminars & Campaigns are being integrated together.

With the announcement of the package of concessions, such activities will witness a major expansion at various levels for which we are gearing up.

An outlay of Rs. 300 lakh is being proposed for this purpose in 2003-04.

Establishment and strengthening of Industrial Estates, Parks, Special Zones

This scheme is being proposed to establish new industrial eStates, developing vacant lands for industrial purposes, and fill infrastructure gaps in existing eStates. An outlay & provision of Rs.5 lakh has been approved for the year 2002-03. The Govt. has approved a scheme for creation of a core "Land Bank" in SIDCUL based on anticipated demand so as to enable the State to prepare new Industrial EStates, Specialized Economic Zones, Theme Parks, Commodity EStates, and Common Facilities for Industry Exports, e.g. Apparel Park, Growth Centres, IIDs, IT and Electronic Park, Floriculture Park. Food Processing Parks, etc. It is expected that with the announcement of a Concessional Industrial Package, the activities in this scheme will pickup substantially. The State government proposes to leverage the outlay, to invite private sector participation where feasible.

An outlay of Rs 1000.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

Provision for equity and share capital for State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttaranchal Ltd. (SIDCUL)

A multifunctional State Industrial Development Corporation (SIDCUL) has been established in Uttaranchal in the year 2002-03 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 50 crores. State Govt. has sanctioned Rs. 20 crores towards equity for this year (2002-03). SIDBI has also sanctioned Rs. 5 crores, LIC has in principle agreed to contribute 20 % of the total equity contribution, and ICICI bank has sanctioned Rs. 1 crores. SBI & UCO Bank are processing sanction of equity. However, all these institutions have stipulated that this release will be proportional to State Govt. releasing its equity.

For operationalization of the Corporation and securing equity participation from other institutions, an amount of Rs. 6 crores is proposed for 2003-04 by way of equity of SIDCUL, so as to retain 51 % of the total subscribed equity and remain a Govt. company.

Provision for State's equity in U-DeC (Uttaranchal Infrastructure Development Company Ltd.)

State government in collaboration with IDFC has formed a new joint sector company. This company would provide guidance and help to State government in identification, formulation and development of infrastructure projects which can be implemented so far as possible in a private-public partnership framework, and help in attracting private investment in the State. The company has an authorised share capital of 48 lakh out of which 49% is to be paid by the State government. Therefore, a provision of Rs. 24 lakh is being proposed in the year 2003-04.

Infrastructure Development Fund

It is proposed to create an Infrastructure Development Fund finance industrial infrastructure projects, which may be identified from time to time. For the present a token provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been proposed in the budget for the year 2003-04.

Modernization of D.I.C.s

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

An outlay of Rs. 7.84 lakh has been approved for 2002-03. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

Fiscal Incentives to promote Industries

The Various schemes providing financial incentives to industries are proposed to be integrated under this scheme. Assistance to Encourage use of Pollution Control devices, Assistance to entrepreneurs for Quality improvement, I.S.O. 9000/ 14000 Certification, Patent registration and Export Freight Subsidy for Export Promotion are proposed to be provided. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04.

Reconstruction & Maintenance of Directorate Building

The Industries Directorate, integrating the three departments viz. Industries, Handloom and Khadi & Village Industries, has recently been established at Dehradun. For smooth functioning, a suitable premises for the Directorate are necessary. Land and a temporary building is available in the form of a District Level Office in Industrial EState Campus, Patel Nagar, Dehradun, which needs repairs & modifications. An outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been approved in 2002-03. An outlay of Rs. 25 Lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

Handlooms

Modernization & Computerization of Kashipur Design Centre

Under this scheme the modernization of Kashipur Design Centre is proposed by providing new machinery-equipments & furniture etc. To improve design input, CAD centre will be established. In addition to this, block printing, screen-printing and other designing inputs will also be taken care of. A provision of Rs. 14.41 Lakh was sanctioned in 2001-02 for various construction & repair works and computerization of the Centre. An outlay of Rs. 2 Lakh has been approved for 2002-03, which will be spent. An outlay of Rs. 2 Lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04 for operation of the centre.

Strengthening of Carding/Weaving Plants

Six Carding plants of the Handloom department were established in Chamoli, Pithoragarh & Uttarkashi districts. These plants were established 3-4 decades ago and need major repair and modernisation, as also support for operations. An outlay of Rs. 10 Lakh has been approved for 2002-03. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 Lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

Kashipur and Jaspur Spinning Mills

Two spinning mills of U.P. State Textile Corporation (UPSTC) are located in Uttaranchal at Kashipur and Jaspur in district Udham Singh Nagar. These units have been lying closed since 1998. The UPSTC and various mills under it had become sick and the company/units were referred to the BIFR. Before the division of State, U.P. Govt. had implemented a VRS scheme for units located in the area of the reorganised State of U.P. but this was not done in case of Kashipur and Jaspur spinning mills. A final package has yet to be evolved by the BIFR but this could comprise elements of VRS, outstanding dues of employees, settlement of Bank dues and liabilities of sundry creditors. A provision of Rs. 1901 lakh has been made during the year 2002-03. However, due to non-finalization of BIFR package only an amount of Rs. 605 lakh would be spent for preparation of relevant accounts and possible OTS with bank. An amount of Rs. 2000 lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04, towards the package that may finally be decided.

Khadi & Village Industries

Rebate on Sale of Khadi Clothes

During the winter season special rebate for 90 days on sale of Khadi clothes is provided through Gandhi Ashrams. 20% rebate is provided by Khadi Commission and 5% is provided by State Govt. In Uttaranchal there are about 200 Sales centres of Gandhi Ashram and of the Khadi Board. An outlay of Rs. 50 Lakh has been approved for the year 2002-03. An outlay of Rs. 75 Lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

Establishment of Wool Banks

To impart benefits to wool producers and producers of wool based products, it is proposed to establish Wool and Thread Banks at different plakhes in Uttaranchal. Later on this will be operated through a revolving fund on a no profit - no loss basis, and gradually government support will be withdrawn. In the first stage wool banks have been established at Almora, Chamba and Srinagar. A provision of Rs. 5 Lakh has been approved for the year 2002-03. An outlay of Rs. 20 Lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04 to strengthen these Banks.

Interest Subsidy to Rural entrepreneurs

Khadi Gramodyog Units are provided interest subsidy where the interest rate of financial institutions are higher than 4%. The amount is reimbursed to financial institutions. An outlay and budget of Rs. 18.94 lakh has been sanctioned for 2002-03, which will be fully utilised. An outlay of Rs. 25 Lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04. About 300 units are expected to be benefited during the year.

Assistance to Khadi & Gramodyog Board

The Uttaranchal Khadi & Gramodyog Board has been reconstituted recently in 2002-03. It is proposed to integrate various promotional schemes relating to publicity, entrepreneur development, awards, exhibitions and strengthening of carding-weaving Centres of Khadi & Gramodyog Board into a single scheme of "Assistance to Khadi & Gramodyog Board". The components are given below

*** Strengthening of Carding & Weaving (KVIB)**

The Khadi and Gramodyog Board has established carding plants in districts Pauri, Tehri, Almora and Bageswar and finishing plants at Srinagar (Garhwal) and Almora. These plants needs major repairs of plants & machinery and payment of money on account of operational costs.

*** Exhibition Award and entrepreneurship Development**

Under this scheme small exhibitions of Khadi and village industries products shall be organised at different plakhes and remote areas of Uttaranchal. Training and awards to promote small entrepreneurs shall also be provided.

*** Practical Training to Entrepreneurs through Divisional Training Centres of Khadi-Board**

Under this scheme practical training will be provided to entrepreneurs, weavers and women through the divisional training centres of Khadi Board at Kaladhungi(Nainital) and Pauri for about a period of one month. Stipend of Rs. 350/- per trainee and expenditure up to Rs. 400/- for raw material & stationary is proposed to be provided.

*** Study & Survey Programmes**

The Uttaranchal region is rich in forests and medicinal plants, but a rigorous survey has not been done so far and industries using local raw materials could not yet be established. All such studies, survey and consultancy, if any, regarding industrial development will be conducted under this programme.

*** Direction & Administration**

Board Head Quarter and various district offices including newly created District Offices and training centers need to be strengthened with basic infrastructure. Computers, Photostat machines, fax machines, telephones and furniture etc. are proposed to be provided.

An outlay of Rs. 60 lakh is being proposed for "Assistance to Khadi & Gramodyog Board" scheme in the year 2003-04.

ANNEXURE - I

No.1(10)/2001-NER

Government of India

Ministry of Commerce & Industry

(Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion)

New Delhi, dated 7th January, 2003

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

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

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

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

development, improve availability of capital and increase market access to provide a fillip to the private investment in the State.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2 Development of Industrial Infrastructure

(i) The funding pattern under the Growth Centre Scheme currently envisaging a Central assistance of Rs.10 crore per centre is 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.

3.3 Other Incentives

(i) **Deen dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojna and other incentives of Ministry of Textiles** The funding pattern between Government of India and both the States would be changed from 5050 to 9010 under this Scheme. Ministry of Textiles would extend its package of incentives, as notified for North-Eastern States, to the States of Uttranchal and Himachal Pradesh also.

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

(iii) **Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)** Ministry of Agro & Rural Industries would provide for States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal relaxation under PMRY with respect to Age (i.e. 18-40 years from 18-35 years) and Subsidy (@ 15% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs.15,000/- per entrepreneur).

3.4 Ineligible Industries under the policy

The list of industries excluded from the purview of proposed concessions is at Annexure-III.

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

3.5 Nodal Agency

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

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

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

5.2 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Present Status

1.0 The IT infrastructure was virtually non-existent in Uttaranchal at the time of creation of the State and consequently, little focus was accorded to setting up of IT infrastructure, encouraging IT industry or promoting IT education. Given this status on ground, the Government of Uttaranchal took some far reaching decisions to set up connectivity infrastructure and investing in HRD initiatives to create conditions favourable for industrial growth and creating employment

potential for the youth of the State. in this sector. Simultaneously, it was also decided to deploy e-governance applications to improve the delivery of governmental services to the citizens.

Vision

2.0 The overall vision is to deploy IT as an effective tool for catalyzing accelerated economic growth and efficient governance resulting in the creation of a knowledge rich society with a high quality of life, and to develop the State of Uttaranchal as an attractive destination for IT industry. The Government of Uttaranchal is committed to exploit the Information Technology revolution for the common good. In doing so the following are the key focus areas.

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

3.1 IT Infrastructure

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

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

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

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

In sum, a hybrid connectivity backbone has been envisaged for the State. The creation of this IT infrastructure has been projectised and the cost is only Rs. 81 crore. It purports to link up the district, the Tehsil and block headquarters and all villages / village cluster of the State with a population greater than 1000. It is proposed to put this project in place within a span of two years. So far, we have established connectivity at State, Divisional and District headquarters. As a part of the whole proposal community information centres (CICs) are also proposed to be established at the village / cluster level. The Government of India approached for financial assistance, and MoU has been signed with the ministry of Information Technology.

3.2 IT in Education

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

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

ii) Under the project, the cost of hardware is proposed to be borne by the State Government as it is a one-time cost, while the cost of training and quality management is being borne by Intel/ Microsoft. A total of 403 Inter colleges have been covered till date. Universal coverage of all 872 intermediate colleges in the State is sought to be achieved by the end of 2003.

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

iv) Regarding specialized training courses, such as networking, the Government of Uttarakhand has signed an MoU with CISCO. Under this, a regional academy has been established and the local academies are being established at Engineering Colleges at Dwarahaat (Almora), Pauri, Universities of Kumaon and Garhwal and SSJ Campus College Almora. CISCO is providing the software content and certification. The Government would provide only the initial infrastructure. The recurring cost would be borne on a self-sustaining model. A total of 20 local academies are proposed to be established eventually. We have already done 5 in the last year, 5 more are proposed in 2002-03. It is proposed to set up another 5 local academies in 2003-04.

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

3.3 IT-enabled Services

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

3.4 E-Governance Application

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

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

iii) The most important part would be content creation, which can act as driver for this entire effort. The Government of Uttaranchal has already partnered with IIT Roorkee for developing the content.

4. In order to implement these programmes, proposed outlay from the State sector for the annual plan 2003-04 is as follows

Scheme	Proposed outlay 2003-04	Central Share
1- Establishment of Earth Station by STPI	100.00	
2- Establishment of CIC project.	1000.00	1000.00
3- Infrastructure creation in schools/colleges	200.00	200.00
4- Estt. of Local Academies (CISCO)	75.00	
5- CD based teaching course material to be developed by IIT(R)	100.00	
6- IT enabled services	550.00	
7- Smart card for transport/ration card/utility payments etc.	50.00	50.00
8- Control Development of E-governance applications	500.00	
9- IT development activities/consultancy etc.	200.00	
10- Purchase of computer Hardware/Software etc.	20.00	
Total	2795.00	1250.00

5.3 Government Printing Prtess (Roorkee)

Before the formation of Uttaranchal, there were five Govt. Presses in erstwhile State of U.P. After reorganization, Govt. Press at Roorkee. The Govt. Litho Press, Roorkee was allocated to Uttaranchal has been declared Nodal Press for State of Uttaranchal. While approving the structure of Govt. Litho Press following decisions have been taken-

- 1- To phase out old printing technology based upon Later Press Technology.
- 2- To establish two mini presses at Uttaranchal Vidhan Sabha and High Court, Uttaranchal respectively.
- 3- To strengthen these presses by introducing latest technology of publication.

Various kind of departmental works which were done in different Govt. presses in U.P. would be done in Govt. Litho Press, Roorkee. In the year 2002-03 an outlay of Rs. 1.16 crore has been sanctioned for purchase of machines for the Press. Perforating Machine and 4-colour Web Offset Printing Machine will be purchased in the current year. In addition to these two big machines smaller machines listed below are to be purchased.

1. Offset Printing Machine Size A-2 Double Colour with Numbering Device
2. A-2 Size- Four Colour Offset Printing Machine with Numbering Device
3. Offset Printing Machine Single Colour A-2 Size
4. Printing Down Frame
5. Contact Box Vacuum System
6. Programmatic Paper Cutting Machine
7. Power Stitching Machine

8. Envelope Die Cutting Machine

Estimated expenditure in purchase of these machines would be of the tune of Rs. 195.00 Lakh. Therefore, an outlay of Rs. 195.00 lakh is proposed for Govt. Litho Press, Roorkee and two Mini Presses for the year 2003-04.

6 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

6.1 ROADS AND BRIDGES (PWD)

Uttaranchal is a predominantly hilly State with some plains. It has thirteen districts covering an area of 53483 square Kilometres. As laid down by the Indian Road. Congress, 40 Km/100Km² road length was to be achieved by the end of the Road Development plan 1982-2001, against which road density of the State to date is 32 km/100Km². Obviously, the rate of road construction is slow and will require much time for development in Uttaranchal unless special allocations are directed towards this sector for achieving the desired pace of progress. At the end of 2001-02 the position of road length in various categories of length in the State is as under -

S. No.	Road Category	Length in/km	
1.	National Highways	1157	(622 Kms with Border Roads Org.)
2.	State Highways	1229	
3.	Major District Roads	1421	
4.	Other District Roads	6613	
5.	Village Roads	4676	
6.	Light Vehicle Roads	1633	
7.	Bridle Roads	3363	
8.	Border Tracks	582	

Ninth Plan Target and Achievement (1997-2002)

An outlay of Rs. 1000 crore was earmarked for the Ninth Plan against which an expenditure of Rs. 681.23 crore was incurred. The physical target and achievement during the Ninth Plan are given in the following table -

S. N.	Item	Unit	Target	Achievement					Total
				97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	New Construction								
	(a) Road Constn.	Kms	1705	571	492	678	719	637	3097
	(b) Bridges.	Nos.				2		25	27
2.	Reconstruction & Improvement	Kms	1168	212	130	194	217	231	1014
3.	Bridges	Nos.	170	22	40	46	46	59	213

Village Connectivity Status at the end of Ninth Plan

An per 1991 census the State has 16177 nos. of villages of different categories. The number of villages connected by the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan is 10179. The position of village connectivity of different categories as on 31.3.2002 is as under -

S. N.	Category of Village	Total nos. of village	Villages connected upto 31.3.02	Proposed Achievement in 2002-03	Balance nos. of Villages	Annual Plan Target 2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Population more 1500	479	473	-	06	-
2.	Population between 1000 - 999	430	374	02	54	-
3.	Population between 500 - 999	1627	1211	23	393	20
4.	Population between 250 - 499	3588	2355	24	1209	21
5.	Population between 0 - 249	10053	5766	60	4227	40
	Total	16177	10179	109	5889	81

Spill over Works of Ninth Plan

By the end of Ninth Plan (1997-2002) Financial and Physical spill over of schemes in the State and District Sectors is as under -

S. N.	Item of work	Unit	State Sector	District Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Financial (actual Cost)	Rs. Lakh	18893	5664	24557
2.	Physical				
i)	New Construction of Motor Road (a) Roads	Km	903	311	1214
	(b) Bridges	Nos.	45	-	45
ii)	Light Vehicle Road (a) Roads	Kms	1151	223	1374
	(b) Bridges	Nos.	59	1	60
iii)	Bridle Road	Kms	14	04	18
3.	Reconstruction of Motor Road (a) Roads	Kms	210	168	378
	(b) Bridges	Nos.	1	-	1
4.	Bridges				
i)	Motor Road	No.	16	38	54
ii)	Bridle Road	No.	27	16	43

STATE SCHEMES

Roads and bridges under the State Schemes are being taken up in the "District" and "State" sectors. The District Sector Schemes are finalised, on the basis of earmarked outlay, by the District

Planning and Monitoring Committee, keeping in view the local need and aspiration with reference to connectivity and missing links, etc. In the State Sector, schemes are taken up in a wider context keeping in view the position of ongoing works and priorities arising from considerations of village connectivity, free and easy movement of vehicular traffic and provision of connectivity to tourism and pilgrimage destinations etc. The State Govt. is in the process of drawing up a complete road master plan for the State. so that priority in terms of conversion of kuccha roads into all weathers roads, widening of roads, completing of missing links, construction of bridges etc. can be established and schemes taken up accordingly. Within this priority will be given to the spilt over continuing schemes of the earlier years. Further with a view to enabling avoidance of time and cost over runs all such works sanctioned and pending on 31.3.2000 have been closed and prioritisation of works to be completed has been done. The State of Uttaranchal is highly vulnerable to landslides and other types of natural disasters, which lead to frequent blockage of roads and deterioration in quality. Keeping this in view, the up-keep and maintenance of roads is itself a major challenge. Further, during the past several years there has been serious deterioration of a large number of roads on account of the reasons mentioned above. Keeping this in view we have also evolved schemes for permanent treatment of slopes in chronic landslide prone areas on major communication routes and for reconstruction of damaged roads. In addition, action is also being taken for replacement of old plant/ machinery, redefining norms and standards for contractual work and capacity development of contractors. The normal building related activities are also being undertaken by the Public Works Department.

An outlay of Rs. 120.00 crores (including NABARD loan of Rs. 40.00 crores) has been provided for this sector in 2003-2004. Of this an outlay of Rs. 34 Crores is proposed under the Special Component Plan and Rs. 7.20 Crores in the Tribal Sub Plan, for construction of 90 kms. and 19 km. new roads, 49 km.s and 10 kms. reconstruction and improvement and 13 and 3 bridges, respectively.

CENTRAL SCHEMES

PMGSY

This scheme is funded on a 100 percent basis (for construction) by the Central Government (Ministry of Rural Development). Funds for acquisition of land have, however, to be provided by the State Govt. The projects sanctioned for year 2000-2001, at a cost of Rs.60.61 crore are being executed by State Public Works Department. The physical and financial progress in this regard in indicated in the table below

No. of Roads	69
Road lengths	259 Km.

Sanctioned cost	Rs. 60.61 Cr.
Award cost	Rs. 56.48 Cr.
Exp. up to 2/2003	Rs. 40 Cr.
Road Works Completed	32
Road Works (>50% progress)	19
Other Works	7
Total	69

Schemes for the year 2001-02 are being implemented by the Department of Rural Development, and arrangements have been worked out by them for the same. Details in this regard have been given in the Chapter pertaining to Rural Development and are therefore, not being reflected here again.

Central Road Fund

This scheme is operated by MORTH. 100% cost is borne by G.O.I. Funding under this scheme is on the basis of reimbursement.

As on 31.01.2003 the position of sanction and utilisation under this scheme is as under-

(Rs. in lakh)

No. of Projects	Sanctioned Cost	Utilisation
(a) Completed - 8	2884.88	Rs. 1508.27
(b) On going - 14		

The Utilisation position expected upto 31.03.2003 is Rs. 20 Crores.

The Govt. of Uttaranchal has identified & forwarded projects worth Rs. 220 Crores for further funding.

A provision of Rs. 10 Crores is made in the Annual Plan 2003-04 for continuing and new projects.

Inter State Connectivity

This scheme is operated by MORTH on 100% of the cost is borne by G.O.I. Funding under this scheme is on the basis of reimbursement.

As on 31.01.2003 the position of sanction and utilisation, is as under-

Utilization position expected upto 31-3-2003 is Rs. 8.00 crores.

(Rs. in lakh)

Utilisation position expected upto 31.3.2003 is Rs. 8 Crores.

Name of Project	Sanctioned cost	Utilization
(a) Kotdwar – Satpuli	1445.00	400
(b) Haldwani – Bazpur	903.75	Work Started

The Govt. of Uttaranchal has identified and forwarded projects worth Rs. 22.77 Crores for further funding.

A provision of Rs. 10 Crores is made in Annual Plan 2003-04 for continuing and new projects.

Roads of Economic Importance Scheme

This scheme is operated by MORTH. 50% of the cost is borne by G.O.I. and 50% by State Govt. Funding under this scheme is based on reimbursement.

As on 31.01.2003 the position of sanction and utilisation, is as under-

(Rs. in Lakh)

Name of Project	Sanctioned Cost	Utilisation
Almora-Ghat Road	1012.50	Work Started

A provision of Rs. 2 Crore is made in Annual Plan 2003-04.

National Highways -

There are nine national highways in the Uttaranchal State.

NH 58 (376.20 Km.)	NH 72 (92.80 Km.)	NH 72 A (7.45 Km.)
NH 73 (22.00 Km.)	NH 74 (162.00 Km.)	NH 87 (79.00 Km.)
NH 94 (217.00 Km.)	NH 108 (124.00 Km.)	NH 109 (76.00 Km.)

Total Length 1157 Km.

Maintained by B.R.O. - 622 Km.

Maintained by P.W.D. - 535 Km.

Nature of works undertaken are

- (1) Widening & Strengthening of existing Highways.
- (2) Construction of bridges over Causeways & replakement of old bridges.
- (3) IRQP - surface improvement.

As on 31.1.2003, the position of sanction & utilisation is as under-

No of Projects	Sanctioned Cost	Utilisation
10- Completed		

21- Ongoing	7466.03	4129.95
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Funding is direct - by National Highways. PWD is agency for implementation of works in segment maintained by State Govt.

Externally Aided Project

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

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

Proposal in the prescribed format has been forwarded to the Planning Commission for the above.

The physical and financial provisions of Annual Plan of 2003-04 & Tenth Plan under different schemes are shown in the following table.

S. N.	Name of Scheme	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)		Expenditure forecast (2002-2003) (Rs. Crores)	Annual Plan (2003-04)	
		Financial (Rs. Crores)	Physical		Financial (Rs. Crores)	Physical
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1(a)	State Sector/ District Sector Roads and Bridges (Including State component of EIS)	820	1. i) Construction of motor road 1200Km+60(B) ii) Light Vehicle road 400Km iii) Bridle road 50 Km	89	120	i) Construction of motor road 250Km+5(B) ii) Light Vehicle road 220 Kms.
b	Treatment of Chronic Slip Zone	15		1	3	
c	Reconstruction of roads damaged through land slides and floods etc.	25	2. Reconstruction and Improvement of roads 1380 Km	3	5	2. Reconstruction and Improvement of roads 260 Km
d	Machines T&P	20		6	6	
e	Land Acquisition	15	3. i) Motor road Bridge 65 Nos. ii) Bridle road Bridge 100 Nos.	4	4	3. i) Motor road Bridge 45 Nos. ii) Bridle road Bridge 25 Nos.
f	Maintenance of State and District roads	60		5	10	
g	Pooled Housing	25		-	7	
	Total	980		108	183	

2.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CRF)				
i)	Central Road Fund				
ii)	Economic Importance Scheme	100		12	21
	50% State Share				
	50% Central Share.				
iii)	Inter State Connectivity Scheme				
	Total	100		12	21
3.	Externally Aided Project	185		-	1
	Total	185		-	1
	Grand Total 1-3	1265		120	205

6.2 OTHER TRANSPORT SERVICES

Transportation

Grant to State Road Transport Corporation

The U.P. State Road Transport Corporation continues to operate in Uttaranchal under Section -67 of the U.P. Reorganisation Act, 2000. The assets of this corporation has to be divided between the Successor States as per the provision of the Act. Therefore, the assets along with the liabilities belong to the Depots situated in Uttaranchal would be apportioned to Uttaranchal. In order to manage and operate these assets it has been decided to setup a separate Corporation for Uttaranchal. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 3 crores is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

Purchase of Staff Cars

The transport department (including 7 enforcement teams) should have 18 vehicles but at present most of the enforcement teams and official are not having vehicles.

In the financial year 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs for purchase of five staff cars has been purposed.

Purchase of Pollution Checking Equipment

The transport department also checks pollution due to vehicles most of the equipments are either non-function since long time or are out dated and are not as per latest standard. As such for the hill State of Uttaranchal it has become imperative that the enforcement staff should be adequately equipped with the pollution checking equipments so that the vehicular pollution can be controlled. For this an outlay of Rs. 7 lakh is purposed during the year 2003-04.

6.3 CIVIL AVIATION

Air connectivity specially in the Uttarakhand context is very important factor for the development of tourism. There are two Aerodromes and three Airstrips in this State. The Jollygrant Airport Dehradun and Pantnagar Airport have already been undertaken by the Airport Authority Of India (AAI) for commercial operations. The Airstrips of Pithoragarh/ Gauchar and Chinyalisaur are under State control. The Extension / Upgradation Project of Jollygrant Airport is in advanced State. Similarly, there is a proposal of Extension/ Upgradation of Pantnagar Airport. An Outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh has been proposed for this purpose. The above mentioned three Airstrips are still uncompleted. An Outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh has been proposed for various leftover works of these Airstrips. For VVIP Flights the State Government is procuring Double Engine Helicopter and a provision of Rs. 21.00 crore has been made. Thus, a total Outlay of Rs. 31.00 crore has been proposed.

7 SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

7.1 BIO TECHNOLOGY

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

In Bio-Technology, the Five Year Plan document of Uttarakhand Stated the following-

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

Informatics Unit, Genetic Engineering Unit, Analytical and Bio Separation Unit, Plant Tissue Culture Unit, Molecular Cell Biology Unit, DNA Fingerprinting Unit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The organizational structure to undertake this ambitious project and visions putting in plakhe a Bio-Technology Board, which would be autonomous in nature and would coordinate various aspects, which are cross-sectoral in nature, of this endeavor. A provision of 5.00 crore has been kept for establishment of this Board including its infrastructure.

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

To that end it is proposed this year to undertake development of the first module of Bio-Polis on the turnkey basis and invite and establish industry in the Bio-Polis in a time bound manner. Undertaking land development has been provisioned at 15.00 crore for this year. This includes creation of electricity sub-station and other amenities/facilities as required by an Industrial State.

A central common facility with participation of industrial houses,would also be established. This project ultimately is at a total cost 115 crores. We propose to start the first module this year and a provision of 20.00 crore has been kept for the same. Creation of infrastructure around Pantnagar such as upgradation of Pantnagar Airport is being dealt with separately in the Chapter on *Civil Aviation*.

The research laboratory would be central driven but its establishment would be facilitated by the State. This project envisions a cost of Rs. 115.00 crores.

7.2 STATE OBSERVATORY, NAINITAL

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

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

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

A. Strengthening and augmentation of existing facilities of State Observatory, Nainital(Rs. 59.80 lakh)

Presently, the Observatory has four telescopes for stellar observations and two 15-cm telescopes for solar work. In addition to these, a mechanical workshop, an electronics lab, an optics shop, a fine techniques lab, a computer centre and a library are also available. To utilise these observational facilities at their optimum level, the back end instruments and laboratories need to be upgraded on a continuous basis. With this objective in mind, following outlay is being proposed for the financial year 2003-2004.

A.1 Manpower (Rs. 6.50 lakh)

A post of system manager and 4 posts of chowkidars were created in the financial year 1996-97. For these posts a sum of Rs. 5.30 lakh is being proposed in following expenditure heads

01- Pay	Rs. 3.00 lakh
03- Dearness Allowance	Rs. 1.60 lakh
04- Travelling Allowance	Rs. 0.30 lakh
06- Other Allowances	Rs. 0.40 lakh

A.2 Office expenditure (Rs. 15.00 lakh)

For items used in the observations such as equipments, labour charges, writing material, etc. a sum of Rs. 15.0 lakh is being proposed in following expenditure heads

08- Office expenditure	Rs. 15.00 lakh
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A.3 Machines and Equipments (Rs. 33.00 lakh)

To utilise the telescopes of the Observatory to their optimum capacity, State of art backend instruments are constantly required. With this in mind a mosaic CCD Camera, a couple of

B- Assistance to Science & Technology Council, Uttaranchal.

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

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

It is proposed to assign an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh in the financial year 2003-04 for taking up abovementioned activities of the Council.

8 GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

8.1 PLANNING COMMISSION

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

In the year 2003-04, it is proposed to construct "Yojana Bhawan" in the Secretariat Campus at Dehradun. The land for this purpose has already been identified. An outlay of Rs. 300 lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)

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

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

vi) Electrification.

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

The amount amongst the different components of PMGY. After reviewing the progress during the first two years it was decided to allocate the lump sum grant to the State. The Planning departments of the State have been assigned the nodal coordinating agency for the implementing of PMGY.

In view of the above revised guidelines an outlay of Rs.7000 lakh was allocated for PMGY under the head of planning department in the Annual Plan 2002-03.

In the year 2001-02 of the Rs.3907 lakh allotted by the GOI sanction of Rs.3079.70 lakh were released by the State to the implementing departments. During 2002-03 GOI allotted Rs.7000 lakh against which Rs.3499.99 lakh have been sanctioned till now, which has been distributed amongst the components as follows:

(Rs in Lakh)

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

In addition to ACA under PMGY suitable provision has also been made to consolidate the gains under the components which has been detailed in the respective chapters of the draft plan.

8.2 TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

Lying in the north of the vast and bountiful expanse of India, and cradled in the awesome beauty and calm serenity of the stately Himalayas, Uttaranchal, the Devbhumi (Land of the Gods) has attracted tourists and pilgrims from world over since time immemorial. Sacred pilgrimages of different religions including Haridwar and the world famous "Char Dham", or the four Hindu

pilgrimage destinations of Shri Badrinath - Kedarnath - Gangotri - Yamunotri; the sacred Sikh pilgrimages of Hemkund - Lokpal, Nanakmatta and Meetha - Reetha Sahib; and, Piran kaliyar have drawn pilgrims and seekers after spiritual fulfillment to Uttarakhand since ancient times. The rich cultural traditions, the rare natural beauty and the cool and invigorating climate of this land of the origin of the Holy Ganga and Yamuna rivers constitute a rare combination of attractions. The relatively small population and low population density help to provide a clean and wholesome environment, and a high rate of literacy indicates the presence of a host population conducive to tourism development in the State.

Pilgrimage has traditionally been the major segment of tourism in Uttarakhand. However, Uttarakhand is also endowed with enormous resources for cultural, adventure, wildlife, nature, leisure and eco-tourism, and potential for a wide variety of entertainment and sporting activities which attract the modern tourist. Some of these aspects are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

PILGRIMAGE

Important places of pilgrimage of different religions are located in Uttarakhand. Among these Badrinath, Kedarnath, Yamunotri, Gangotri, Haridwar, Hemkund Lokpal, Nanakmatta, and Meetha-Reetha Sahib, Piran Kaliyar, Purnagiri 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.

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

NATURAL BEAUTY :

The Queen of the Hills, Mussoorie, the Lake District of India - Nainital, Kausani, Pauri, Lansdowne, Ranikhet, Almora, Pithoragarh, Munsyari, Binsar and many more attractive tourist destinations are part of Uttarakhand. However, there has been overwhelming concentration only on a few of these destinations resulting in excess pressure on these, on the one hand, and not enough attention to many of the others. There is thus a need and large potential for development of alternate/additional tourism destinations in the State.

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), water sports (in all the lakes and rivers in Uttarakhand) to aero sports like hang gliding, para gliding (Pithoragarh, Jolly Grant, Pauri) make Uttarakhand potentially 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, the Rajaji National Park, Govind Pashu Vihar, the Askot Musk Deer Sanctuary, Asan Barrage, Saptarishi Ashram etc. All this makes it a wholesome destination for 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, etc. 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.

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

Performance during Ninth Five year Plan

A total outlay of Rs.9255 lacs had been earmarked during the Ninth Five Year Plan period (1997-2002). Out of this Rs.8611.33 lakhs had been utilized up to the year 2001-2002. In addition, Rs.3118.67 lakhs provided by the Central Government on the recommendation of the 10th Finance Commission had also been utilized. Against a target of constructing 1224 beds and 670 toilet seats facility, facilities for 1912 additional beds and 925 toilet seats were created up to the year 2001-2002.

ANNUAL PLAN 2003-2004

After the creation of a separate State of Uttarakhand, tourism has been identified as a thrust area, and numerous initiatives have been taken. The year 2001-02 and 2002-03 could be seen as the initial years of policy formulation, strategic initiative and institution building. In the current year, an Industrial Package, providing a variety of fiscal and financial concessions has also been announced by the Government of India. Tourism, including Eco-tourism, hotels, resorts, spas, entertainment amusement parks and ropeways has been included as a thrust industry under this Package. It is expected that this will give further filling to the efforts of the State Government in the sphere of tourism development. In order to meet the various challenges facing the tourism sector and with a view to provide an institutional mechanism which would facilitate systematic planning and action to realise the vast tourism potential of the State, the Uttarakhand Tourism

Development Board (UTDB) has been set up through an Act of the State Legislature. The UTDB shall be the apex body to advise the Government on all matters relating to tourism in Uttaranchal, to act as the implementing agency for tourism projects and to play the role of a tourism development and regulatory body in the State. It is headed by the State Tourism Minister, with the Chief Secretary as the Vice-Chairman, Ex-officio Members from other relevant departments, and non-official members from the private sector and experts on tourism related matters. The UTDB is envisaged as an autonomous body and the Act provides for a fund to be operated by the Board for implementation of various tourism schemes. The Government will provide an annual grant into this fund, based on budget proposal to be formulated by the Board.

The role of the State Govt. is envisaged largely as a facilitator and regulator. Investment in this sector is expected to come substantially from the private sector and institutional sources. However, State Govt. investment will be required in the areas of basic and critical infrastructure, including upgradation of existing infrastructure, State contribution in different types of projects, publicity and marketing, project preparation, Human Resource Development and direct execution of district level schemes.

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

The State Govt. has also been in close touch with the Govt. of India. The response of the Govt. of India has been extremely positive and supportive, and apart from the normal central schemes, in the Tourism sector, a number of specific tourism related projects and initiatives have been announced by the Union Ministry of Tourism for implementation/collaboration/assistance. These include, the establishment of a National Institute of Hospitality Management at Dehradun,

establishment of the Uday Shankar Academy of Dance and Music in Almora, improvement and development of the Patal Bhuvaneshwar Caves in district Pithoragarh, improvement and beautification of certain areas in Haridwar and Rishikesh, conservation and improvement of the Jageshwar Temples Complex in district Bageshwar, development of the area of Valley of Flowers, in district Chamoli as an Eco-Park, and inclusion of the Char Dham Yatra under the national programme for development of selected circuits in the country.

The activities for development of tourism which will be undertaken by the State Govt./UTDB in 2003-2004 are described in the following paragraphs.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UTTARANCHAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT BOARD (UTDB)

In order to facilitate the speedy and hassle free clearance of tourism projects, a Facilitation Cell will be set up in the UTDB. The existing office of the Tourism Directorate will be modernised and refurbished to function as the headquarters of the UTDB. The possibilities of developing this as a multi purpose complex on the lines of the proposed "Paryatan Bhavan" in Delhi and Lucknow, etc. are also being examined. In addition, an office of the UTDB will be set up in each district of the State. In order to save time as well as money, initially these district level offices will be setup in the properties of Garhwal and Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigams or rented accommodation.

Upgradation of existing Information centers at Haridwar, Kathgodam, Mussoorie, Rishikesh, Srinagar etc. and establishment of new Information centres at Ramnagar, Kashipur, Haldwani and Kotdwar will be undertaken. In this process the infrastructure in various existing tourism facilities in the State will also be strengthened and upgraded. Outside the State, an Uttaranchal Tourism Office will be set up in Delhi. Efforts will be made to enter into agreements with State Tourism Corporations for providing space and other facilities in major centres like Kolkata, Mumbai, Bangalore and Chennai.

CONSTRUCTION/ UPGRADATION OF ACCOMMODATION/ tourism infrastucture

In the past several years the existing tourism accomodation in the State sector has remained in a neglected state, in terms of the facilities and quality of accomodation. This has had adverse effects in terms of occupancy and visitor satisfaction. A special drive will, therefore, be

undertaken to upgrade all the existing tourist rest houses and complete the accommodation facilities under construction.

Presently, there are 110 Tourist Reception Centres/Rest Houses run and managed by the Gahrwal Mandal Vikas Nigam and the Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam. With a view to upgrading and improving these facilities, generating increased revenues for the State and using them as hubs for expansion in tourism activities in the areas of their location, the involvement of well-known tourism/hotel chains in the management and operation of these units is also being considered. A detailed report has already been prepared in this regard by the Infrastructure Development and Finance Company (IDFC) in which various alternatives have been proposed. A decision about the course of action to be adopted is expected to be taken soon. Similar action is underway in respect of around 118 Forest Rest Houses which have so far not been optimally utilised.

In addition, it is proposed to develop sizeable additional accommodation in the form of paying guest accommodation, which will have the added benefit of providing local self-employment opportunities.

The private sector majors are also being invited to come and invest in the development of tourism infrastructure in the State. Some encouraging responses have been received from some of the top groups in the Country, which are being pursued.

Another major area requiring focused attention will be road, rail and air connectivity.

Development of the Char Dham Circuit

A detailed Master Plan to identify the requirements for strengthening the facilities and amenities in the Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri and Yamunotri Dhams as also on the yatra routes has been prepared. This covers requirements pertaining to improvement of various types of facilities in the specific locations of the Dhams, improvement of road communications/trek routes within the areas and approaches to the Dhams, development of way side amenities along the Yatra routes, augmentation of accommodation, etc., and envisages an investment of around Rs. 133.58 crores. A number of these facilities such as accommodation, are expected to be created through private sector investment, but critical infrastructure requirements would have to be made through public sector investment. As mentioned earlier, discussions have been held with Government of

India also, and the Char Dham Yatra circuit has also been identified for Central Assistance. The Eleventh Finance Commission has also recommended assistance for this purpose, which will also be utilised with reference to the priorities identified in the Master Plan. Proposals based on the Master Plan are being sent to the Govt. of India in this background. In the meanwhile, some activities would also be taken up in the State Sector during the year 2003-2004.

At a separate level it has been decided to set up a Char Dham Yarta Board under the Co-Chairmanship of the Union Minister for Tourism and Culture and the Chief Minister of Uttaranchal with a view to bringing about improvements in the whole system of management of the Shrines, find ways for raising resources and, also take planned measures for the development of a large number of temples associated with the Dhams, which have so far remained largely neglected.

DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM DESTINATIONS

As mentioned earlier, Uttaranchal has got a large number of extremely attractive tourism locations, but the focus so far has been on the "hill stations" of Mussoorie and Nainital which are visited by huge numbers of people, inter alia, also causing difficulties and problems in terms of carrying capacity, etc. Many other attractions are being sought to be promoted through aggressive publicity and marketing, along with parallel measures, for improvement of infrastructure in such locations. The Govt. of India has also stressed on the need for developing alternative areas as "Tourism Destinations" as distinguished from individual tourism spots. The State Govt. has initiated action for preparation of Master Plans for developing two major regional Tourism Destinations, viz Pithoragarh-Munsiyari in the Kumaon region and Landsdown-Pauri-Khirsu in the Garhwal region. Similar action in respect of some other potential destinations will be initiated in 2003-2004. State sector investment would be required on the basis of needs and priorities identified in the Master Plans and work in this regard would be commenced in the year 2003-2004

In addition to development of destinations as mentioned above, a number of specific project proposals/reports have also been drawn up. These include the development of a major tourism complex at Hempur, near Ramnagar in district Nainital, in an area of around 800 acres, a major Winter sports complex at Dyara Bugyal in Uttarkashi district, and a resort project in the vicinity of Mussoorie in district Dehradun. These would be implemented mainly through private sector investment but specific identified infrastructure facilities would need to be developed in the State sector, action for which will be commenced in the year 2003-2004.

In addition to these larger projects, action will also be taken to develop lesser known tourist and pilgrimage destinations through the district plan.

Adventure Tourism

As already stated, Uttaranchal has a vast potential for development of various adventure tourism activities like mountaineering, trekking, water sports, aero sports etc.

Trekking

Although a number of trekking routes in Uttaranchal are already very popular, there has been no planned action in the past for developing the necessary infrastructure facilities on such treks, developing new routes, organised provision of services of guides, porters, equipments etc., and classification of treks so that specific market segments could be targeted and arrangements made accordingly. A Trek Master Plan has now been prepared through professional consultants and action is now underway for developing various facilities and services of the type mentioned above.

Mountaineering

The National Institute of Mountaineering (NIM) has been functioning in Uttarkashi. Besides this expeditions to the various mountain peaks in Uttaranchal have been organised under the aegis of the Indian Mountaineering Federation. The State Government is engaged in developing its own policy in this regard. Keeping in view the policy adopted and steps taken in certain states like Sikkim. A detailed Master Plan alongwith proper guidelines, keeping in view, carrying capacity of the various peaks will also be prepare.

Water Sports

Uttaranchal has a number of natural and man made reservoirs and rivers which provide a huge potential for different types of water sports related activities like river rafting, canoeing, kayaking, angling etc. Planned and systematic efforts had not made in the past to identify specific stretches/areas for different types of activities in a focused manner, and the activities have so far developed basically on an ad-hoc basis and private initiatives of operators. For example, for river rafting the only stretch which has been effectively developed is the stretch between Kaudiyala and Rishikesh on the river Ganges and, in the process, it has become over saturated. Systematic efforts

are now being made to identify specific areas for different activities and to develop the required infrastructure support facilities there. Necessary state investment in this regard will be commenced during the year 2003-04.

AERO SPORTS

Similar action as indicated above is being taken in respect of activities like hang gliding, para gliding and ballooning etc. in specific identified areas.

WINTER SPORTS

One of the best winter sports/ski destinations in the country is located at Auli in district Chamoli. In the current year the National Ski Championships were held here in February 2003. A Master Plan for the further development and expansion of this Ski resort is being drawn up with a view to extending the slopes, adding further facilities and introducing other activities like ice-skating/ice hockey, etc.

As already mentioned a project report has already been prepared for developing another world class winter sports complex at Dayara Bugiyal in district Uttarkashi, and it is hoped that work on this will begin during 2003-2004. Besides this, there are other potential areas for developing winter sports activities, such as Munsiyari in district Pithoragarh and other locations at suitable heights. An action plan will be prepared in this regard also.

ECO TOURISM

The year 2002 was the International Year of the Mountains as also the International Year for Eco Tourism. The Government of India had launched their programme in this connection with a national seminar organised in Dehradun , which only serves to highlight the position of Uttaranchal as a leading potential Eco-tourism destination of the country. The forest wealth, wildlife and rich biodiversity of the State together constitute a major attraction in this regard. The State Government has taken several initiatives to transform this potential into a reality. In this context, at one level a State Biodiversity Conservation Authority is being set up and at another an Eco-Tourism Development Centre is being established as an autonomous body. The latter will have multi faceted activities in terms of research, documentation, training, awareness and capacity building, identification and development of eco-tourism products etc. The aim is to ensure that the natural heritage and the fragile eco system of State can be preserved, unique eco-tourism products

can be developed and a strategy worked out for their implementation/development in a sustainable manner with the maximum possible participation and involvement of the local communities. Action in this regard will be taken in close coordination between the Department of Environment & Forests and the UTDB. A Conservator level officer in the Department of Forests has been made responsible for Eco-tourism. In this process products and Eco-tourism friendly activities like Jungle Safaris, Nature Walks, Camping etc. would be promoted and necessary facilities will be developed for the same.

LEISURE/HEALTH TOURISM

Apart from the availability of a large number of attractive locations which can serve as quiet retreats, the State is also endowed with a very rich diversity of herbs and medicinal plants, together with the large number of pilgrimage destinations and focal points of spiritual interest such as Haridwar and Rishikesh. All this provides ample potential to make the State as an outstanding destination for spiritual and health tourism. This would imply a potential for the development of health resorts, spas, herbal treatment and nature cure centres, Yoga and Meditation centres etc. In this context efforts are also being made to develop a chain of "Sadhna Kutirs" and "Dhyan Kendras", particularly along the yatra routes. It is also proposed to establish an International Academy for Yoga and Meditation in Rishikesh.

DEVELOPMENT OF VILLAGE TOURISM /RURAL TOURISM

One of the underlying objectives of the Tourism Policy in the State is to ensure the maximum involvement of the local host communities in the development of tourism attractions and products, as also in the provision of infrastructure and services support for tourists. In this context, the State Government proposes to encourage and facilitate the development of chain of bed and breakfast type accomodation in the rural areas and to link up such activities with the development of village tourism. A detailed strategy in this regard is being developed, to establish in the first instant such facilities in identified villages along the yatra routes and track and other popular tourism areas/destinations. Efforts will also be made to dovetail the State tourism self-employment schemes and programmes of the Rural Development department toward this end.

SCHEME FOR SELF EMPLOYMENT

The "Veer Chandra Singh Garhwali Swarozgar Yojana" has been launched in the current financial year with the aim of providing self-employment opportunities to the local youth and entrepreneurs in ventures/activities like small motels/ bed and breakfast accomodation, garrages, taxi services, STD/ISD booths, provision of camping and adventure equipments, fast food restaurants, etc. A subsidy of 20 percent of the capital cost, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is admissible under this scheme. It is expected that around 300 units will be financed under this scheme in the current financial year. The target for the year 2003-2004 will be around 500 units.

CULTURAL TOURISM

Uttaranchal has a rich and vibrant cultural heritage. Hence cultural tourism would be given special focus, with the organisation of annual cultural events at different locations e.g. Haridwar, Badrinath-Kedarnath, Almora, Jageshwar, etc. Through such festivals, traditional lifestyles, customs, dresses, food habits and music/dance forms will be given wide publicity and the visitors will get a chance to partake in the cultural heritage of the State. Simultaneously, the various existing fairs and festivals referred to earlier will be given support with the aim of developing them into major cultural tourism events.

HERITAGE CONSERVATION

The State Govt. has initiated action for the list of Heritage properties in the State through INTACH. Preliminary listing in respect of three districts has already been done on the basis of which further steps to be taken will be considered. Two specific project report for restoration of the George Everest College, Mussoorie and Rangers' College, Dehradun are under preparation. The State Govt. has also signed a MoU with INTACH.

PUBLICITY AND MARKETING

A major reason why the immense tourism potential of the State could not be realised so far was the absence of a well-focused and planned strategy for tourism publicity and marketing. During the year 2002-2003 a major multi-media publicity and marketing campaign was launched. A State tourism website has been launched, videos and CD ROMs have been prepared, a very

substantial quantum of literature, including general and specific destination guides, posters, table books, etc. have been generated, tourism information kiosks have been developed, and a number of Farm Tours for tourism and travels writers etc. have been organised. The State participated in a number of International and National Fairs and Travel Marts, it was the partner state in the Suraj Kund Mela and all this was crowned by the organisation of a major Tourism Conclave in collaboration with the CII in Mussoorie in February, 2003. This was attended by over 400 delegates from within the country and abroad and, apart from an exposition of the diverse tourism potentials of the State, investment propositions amounting to over Rs. 1000 crores were put on the table and discussed. All this has already had a discernible impact in terms of increased awareness and interest within the country and abroad. These initiatives will be vigorously pursued and further extended and developed during 2003-2004.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

As mentioned earlier, it is proposed to establish a National Institute of Hospitality Management at Dehradun in the central sector. Land has already been identified and made available by the State Government for this purpose, and it is expected that work on establishment/construction of the Institute will commence in the beginning of the year 2003-2004.

In the State sector, there are two existing Hotel Management and Catering Institutes at Almora and Dehradun. However, over the years they had not received adequate attention in terms of putting in place all the required physical infrastructure and facilities, faculty and management, etc. Detailed action plans are now being developed for strengthening and upgrading these institutions. Further, action is also being taken to introduce relevant short terms courses for services relevant to specific tourism activities in the State such as adventure sports, village tourism, local village level tourism accomodation related services, management of kiosks /booths and restaurants, nature guides, etc.

In addition to the above, specialised training programmes, will also be organised to enable the local youth and women to actively participate in various activities and competitions, etc, particularly in the sphere of various adventure sports.

Involvement and participation of the private sector/tourism experts will be sought in the various Human Resource Development and Training activities.

outlay for annual plan 2003-2004

State Schemes

As already mentioned, with the establishment of a statutory Uttaranchal Tourism Development Board (UTDB), the State Govt. will provide a grant to UTDB for the implementation of various tourism related projects/schemes on the basis of budget proposals to be submitted by the Board, After preliminary discussions with the Board, an outlay of Rs. 35 crores is proposed for the year 2003-2004 for various types of schemes and activities outlined earlier.

CENTRAL SCHEMES

(a) STATE SHARE FOR CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:-

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

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

For executing above mentioned schemes, an outlay of Rs. 25.00 crore (in term of grant) is being proposed for UTDB for the year 2003-04.

(b)- SCHEMES PROPOSED UNDER THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF FINANCE COMMISSION(CHARDHAM YATRA)

11TH

As indicated earlier, the Eleventh Finance Commission has provided an amount of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs for strengthening of Infrastructure and provision of facilities on the Char Dham Yatra Routes. A detailed Master Plan for the Char Dham Yatra has been prepared by the Department of Tourism. Proposals have been sent to Govt. of India for releases by way of EFC grant. An amount of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs is proposed to be utilised during 2003-2004.

8.3 ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

With regard to the government policy in respect of collection, compilation and analysis of the development statistics, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) has been given the prime responsibility to monitor, evaluate and analyse the impact of various developmental programmes those are being implemented in the State. The DES is functioning in close association with the national level statistical bodies, such as the Central Statistical Organisation(CSO) and the National Sample Survey Organisation(NSSO). DES conducts the National Sample Surveys, Annual Surveys of Industries and prepares the State. Apart from these, DES also conducts various specialized surveys and studies along with its regular jobs of price and wages collection, collection of rates of building materials, income-expenditure of local bodies and publication of quality statistical reports with support from various departments to examine the micro economy of the State. The DES also provides adequate statistical support at the Block and District level in the preparation of the District Development Plans and monitoring of the Twenty Point Programmes.

An amount of Rs. 66.94 lakh is proposed under the Annual Plan 2003-04. Out of this Rs.5.69 lakh is proposed for the State Sector Schemes and remaining amount of Rs. 61.25 lakh is proposed for the District Sector Schemes.

Schemes Details is given below

State Sector

1- Direction and administration	Rs. 0.19 lakh
2- Training Programme	Rs. 5.50 lakh

District Sector

1- Strengthening of Distt. and Divisional offices	Rs. 45.00 lakh
2- Evaluation and Monitoring	Rs. 9.75 lakh
3- Maintenance of Distt. Level NIC's	Rs. 6.50 lakh
Total	66.94 lakh

B SOCIAL SERVICES

9.1 BASIC EDUCATION

Education in the state of Uttaranchal has a grand history and background. The State has a high level of literacy. Department of Education is the largest department of the State catering to the schooling requirements of the far and near areas of this hill state. Right from the inception of the state, department of Education is going ahead systematically upgrading standards and facilities. Focus is on improving the accessibility of children to schools, creating a positive environment for school education, increase in enrolment ratio and constantly improving the quality of Teaching-Learning processes. Department of Education in the state takes care of both Basic Education and Secondary Education and has the State Council of Educational Research and Training and Uttaranchal Board of School Education and Examination as its wings.

BASIC EDUCATION

Of the 13 districts of the State, 6 districts namely, Bageshwar, Champawat, Haridwar, Pithoragrah, Tehri and Uttarkashi are covered under District Primary Education Programme (DPEP III) and the remaining 7 districts are covered under the Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

ONGOING STATE SCHEMES

Maintenance grant (payment of salary etc.) to aided senior basic schools

Aided senior basic schools are brought under financial assistance of the State and thus maintenance grant for payment of salaries to the teachers working in those schools would be the responsibility of the State Government. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed to be spent on this during the financial year 2003-04 for 11 new schools to be brought under the scheme in the same year.

Efficiency Award

Teachers of the basic and senior basic schools are rewarded for their excellent all-round performance. An award of Rs 500 per teacher is given for the teachers of the Junior & Senior Basic Schools. Criteria of selection, for the award, have been framed. An amount of Rs.1.11 lakh is earmarked for the year 2003-04. This Award is proposed to be distributed to 224 teachers.

Free Text Books for all children

In the state of Uttaranchal all the girls and the children belonging to SC and ST categories schooling in 1-8 classes of the primary and upper primary schools are given all the textbooks free

of cost under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan and the DPEP III scheme. But the state Govt. has decided to extend benefit of this scheme to all the children enrolled at 1-8 classes irrespective of their caste or gender. Accordingly, a provision for providing free text books to general category students studying in classes I to class VIII, subject to the maximum cost limit or ceiling of Rs.150.00 per student has been made. Considering the estimated enrolment, an amount of Rs.300.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2003 -04.

Establishment of New BSA Offices and Account & Audit Cells Therein

In the 4 newly created districts, viz. Bageshwar, Champawat, Rudraprayag, and Udham Singh Nagar, offices of the Basic Siksha Adhikari are yet to be established. Various posts will be required for such establishment. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh will be needed during the financial year 2003-04 for the purpose.

Construction of BSA Office Buildings

No district of the state has its own office building of Basic Education Officer. These offices are running either in rented buildings or in a temporary arrangement. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh is proposed for completion of construction of the office buildings in 3 districts whose construction has started.

Honorarium for Shiksha Bandhus

This scheme was launched for providing 2000 voluntary teachers at fixed honorarium of Rs. 4000 per month against the vacant posts in government secondary schools. To continue this scheme in the financial year 2003-04, an amount of Rs. 500.00 lakh is being proposed for providing honorarium to them.

Honorarium for Shiksha Mitras

State government started the scheme of Shiksha Mitra against vacant posts of primary school teachers in the far-flung areas of the State on the basis of a monthly honorarium of Rs. 2750.00 per month. 1629 Shiksha Mitras have been appointed. An outlay of Rs. 350.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

Cooked Food Under MDM SCHEME

Honorable Supreme Court of India has ordered that cooked meals should be provided under the Mid-day Meals Scheme all over the country. Hitherto, dry rations were being provided under the scheme. In the light of the directions of the Honorable Supreme Court of India, scheme of hot cooked mid-day-meal is proposed to be implemented in all Parishadiya Primary Schools of

the State for benefiting about 8.5 lakh students. A start had been made in 2 blocks per district. Now this will be expended to all blocks. In order to provide cooked food at the school level, a low cost shed, utensils, spices and fuel etc. will also be provided at each school. Food-grains will be made available by the Govt. of India. A provision of Rs. 2426.00 lakhs is proposed for this in 2003-04.

ONGOING CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

The Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Districts of Almora, Chamoli, Dehradun, Nainital, Pauri, Rudraprayag and Udham Singh Nagar are covered under this programme. Opening of new Primary and Upper Primary Schools, Construction/reconstruction of Primary and Senior Basic school buildings, construction of additional classrooms and provision of toilets and drinking water facilities, repair/construction of boundary walls etc. are being undertaken under SSA. Besides this, Block Resource Centers and Cluster Resource Centers are also to be constructed for training and other programmes. An outlay of Rs. 7500.00 by way of Central Share and Rs. 2500.00 lakhs as State Share is proposed for 2003-04.

District Primary Education Programme-III (DPEP)

DPEP III is a World Bank funded Centrally Sponsored scheme. It is running in 6 districts of the state. Activities such as construction of primary school buildings, additional classrooms, toilets, provision of drinking water facility, repairing of primary school buildings etc. are taken up under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 1850.00 lakh as Central Share and Rs. 275.00 lakh as State Share is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

National Literacy Programme

Under this, post literacy and continuing Education programme is proposed in all the districts. An outlay of Rs. 225.00 lakh representing central share and Rs. 150.00 lakh as State share is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

Transportation of Food Grains Under MDM SCHEME

Mid Day Meal is being provided to all students from class I-V studying in Government, Parishadiya and government aided private schools, using the free food grain provided by Government of India. Adequate funding including arrangement for transportation of food grains is required so that the scheme is smoothly implemented in all the 95 blocks of the state. An amount

of Rs. 240 lakh is proposed for transportation purpose for the year 2003-04. This is reimbursable from Govt. of India.

Grant for Basic Schools Under 11th Finance Commission

Outlay of Rs.2067 lakh has been agreed under Eleventh Finance Commission for construction of buildings of buildingless or dilapidated Basic school buildings. An amount of Rs.986.25 lakh is being proposed for the financial year 2003-04 for the construction/reconstruction, repairing of primary and upper primary school buildings and purchase of land for construction of school buildings in urban areas.

9.2 SECONDARY EDUCATION

STATE SCHEMES

CONTINUING SCHEMES

Opening of new Girls' High Schools and Upgradation of Girls' Senior Basic Schools

The State Government is committed to ensuring adequate facility for Girls' Education. There are 16 blocks in the state where there is no high school for girls at all, inter-alia accounting for higher dropout rate among girls after class V and class VIII and, on the other, lowering incidence of enrolment in class IX.

A proposal for opening 16 new girls' high schools in such unserved blocks has, therefore, been made for the year 2003-04 with a provision of Rs.149 lakhs.

Upgradation of High Schools into Intermediate Colleges

With a view to better catering to the need of the higher secondary education of young boys and girls, some high schools will be upgraded to intermediate colleges as they fulfill all the norms for upgradation. A target of upgrading 19 new well-equipped high schools to intermediate colleges has been proposed during the financial year 2003-04. An outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakh is being proposed for this.

Inclusion of new Subjects /Additional Sections

Considering the ever increasing number of students seeking admissions at high school and intermediate levels, new sections will have to be opened in many of the schools or colleges but for the time being, considering the financial constraints, only 50 such schools and colleges (with an average target of 10 schools per year) will be taken up during the 10th Five Year Plan.

Not only this, some new subjects essential to equip the children with the demands of the present day world have got to be included in the school curriculum. Opening of the new sections and inclusion and teaching of new subjects will involve an estimated expenditure of Rs 25.00 lakh during the financial year2003-04.

Construction of Buildings/Additional Class Rooms/ Science Labs/Extension/Electrification etc

There are 450 schools in the state, which either have no building at all or have inadequate building with insufficient classrooms, teaching materials/aids, science labs, boundary wall, electrification, library, drinking water, toilets etc. An outlay of Rs 200.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04 for various strengthening/upgradation works.

Office and Residential Buildings of DIOS

At present out of 13 districts of the state, only in one district viz., Pauri, the DIOS office has its own building. DIOS offices in all other districts are running in rented buildings.

In two districts construction of DIOS office buildings has started. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh is estimated to be spent on the ongoing works during the financial year 2003-04.

Opening of new High Schools and Upgradation of Senior Basic Schools-

Though Elementary education facility in the state has reached the farthest areas in the state, a good number of students who pass out and seek admission in secondary classes every year don't get the opportunity due to insufficiency of high schools. Keeping in view the educational needs of the community, some new high schools will have to be opened and some senior basic schools (conforming to the norms set for upgradation) will have to be upgraded to high schools. A provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is proposed for this in 2003-04.

Special Provision For Girls

Lack of basic physical facilities for girls in co-educational institutions situated in the rural areas very often affects the enrollment of girls in the schools. It would, therefore, be worthwhile to equip these aided co-educational schools with some of basic facilities for girls such as separate toilets, common rooms for the girls etc. In the financial year 2003-04, an amount to the tune of Rs. 7.00 lakh is proposed for this purpose.

Incentive to Outstanding Secondary Schools

Schools, that show over all excellence in education are to be promoted for their outstanding performance. Such schools will be chosen on the basis of various parameters related to performance and will be given incentives. An expenditure of Rs 15 lakh is proposed in 2003-04 on this score.

Computer Education in Schools

Modern Research and Development in Information Technology in science has made it almost obligatory for potential students to get facilities for computer education at every possible

level. Computer education has open new vistas for future life. Computer Education has, therefore, become an essential part of the educational programmes at all levels. It is the state's intention to provide facilities for computer education in all schools of the state for which an expenditure of Rs. 3981.00 lakhs is estimated during the Tenth Five-Year Plan period. In the financial year 2003-04, an amount of Rs 1350 lakh is to be spent on this, which will cover 287 new schools under the scheme. Each school under this scheme will be provided with one computer room, computer equipment and honorarium for the visiting faculty.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation -

This scheme has a support of matching grant for purchasing books etc. from Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation. The provision made under this scheme is supported by the Foundation, which contributes 50% of the total expenditure, and the remaining 50% is contributed by the state. In this scheme an amount of Rs 10 lakh is proposed as state share in the financial year 2003-04.

Building of the Directorate

A Directorate of Education is yet to be established in the state and appropriate building for the same is to be constructed. A token provision is being made for this in the budget, but no specific outlay is proposed in the plan at this stage, till the detailed project is made.

Scouts and Guides

The Educational system aims at inculcating socially beneficial values and moral habits in the students and young generation of the nation. The role of Scouts and Guides is important in this context. Besides, the State of Uttaranchal falls in the seismographic zone-V and is highly vulnerable to diverse natural hazards. The training imparted to scouts and guides can also play an important role in the management of disasters such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, forest fires etc. For this scheme, Rs. 42 Lakh is being proposed in the year 2003-04.

Furniture and Science Equipment

Generally Govt. Secondary schools are not well equipped with science instruments and furniture etc. necessary for creating a suitable scientific environment in these schools. It has been proposed that 100 schools will be taken up every year during the 10th plan period and will be supplied with the necessary equipments, an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is proposed for this in 2003-04.

Libraries

The district libraries are providing a good reading atmosphere in 8 districts of the state. The remaining 5 districts are also to be covered under this scheme. To serve this purpose, Rs 35.00 lakh is proposed under the head for payment of salaries and other allowances, buildings and books & furniture in the financial year 2003-04.

Construction of Building for the Madhymik Siksha Parishad at Ramnagar

Board of Uttaranchal School Education and Examination has been established at Ramnagar. Its building has been constructed. Some additional works relating to electricity, water supply etc., are proposed to be completed. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for this in 2003-04.

New Schemes**Free Textbooks at Secondary Level to SC/ST Girls**

To provide fullest possible opportunity to SC/ST girls, at secondary level in the state and to continue their education, textbooks should be provided free to them. Approximately 25 thousand girls will be benefited with the proposed amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh in the year 2003-04.

Excursions and Tours

To keep students aware of the latest developments in the various disciplines and advancement in the field of science and technology as well as in the fields of literature and social sciences, excursions and tours will be organized covering students from all the 95 blocks of the state. A budget provision of Rs. 20.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

Training of Secondary School Teachers

Generally the teachers are found lacking in exposure to the latest developments in the field of teaching techniques. Refresher courses will have to be undertaken to keep teachers abreast of the latest innovations in teaching techniques. Nearly 5000 schoolteachers will be covered under this scheme with a proposed expenditure of Rs. 20.00 lakh in financial year 2003-04.

Construction of Boundary wall /play grounds /Repairing grant for Residential /non residential building of secondary schools

A new scheme for Construction for boundary wall of secondary school, play grounds, and Repairing grant in residential /non residential buildings of secondary schools is being proposed with an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh for the year 2003-04.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME**Vocational Education**

Presently vocational education is being conducted in 102 schools of the state. It is proposed to extend this in 268 additional secondary schools. Considering this target, an expenditure of Rs 13391 lakh would be required for providing work sheds, equipments, raw material, honorarium to visiting faculty etc. during the Tenth Five Year Plan period. A plan of action to this effect has been sent to the Government of India. Pending decision on the same, to continue the programme in the year 2003-04 an expenditure of Rs 86 lakh is proposed as 25% state share for honorarium of visiting faculty in the 102 functional schools.

DIET

Under the New Education Policy 1986, the establishment of a District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) in each district is obligatory. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. There should be 13 DIETs in the state of Uttaranchal but so far only 9 DIETs have been established. 4 DIETs remain to be established in the districts of Bageshwar, Champawat, Rudraprayag and Udham Singh Nagar. Setting up of DIET at Udham Singh Nagar has since been approved. Funding pattern is Rs. 7.00 lakh per DIET by the state Govt. for salaries and the balance requirement is fully met by the Govt. of India. Total provision of Rs. 635.00 lakhs is proposed for salary, training, extension, contingency etc in the financial year 2003-04 for running these institutes.

SCERT

Research and development is a continuous process. Education also needs continuous research and development. Like other states, State Council for Education Research and Training has been sanctioned for the state of Uttaranchal. Funds will be needed for its establishment, for the construction of building, equipment and furniture, payment of salary and honorarium, conduct of training and research programmes, T.A and contingency for which an outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh is being proposed in the year 2003-04. Govt. of India provides Rs. 1 crore for construction of building.

New Schemes

CTE

This is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. Four colleges for teachers education are being proposed under this, for which college staff, building, equipment etc. will be needed. These colleges will provide guidance regarding research and training to teachers. In the financial year 2003-04 provision is required for this item and the whole amount is to be borne by Govt. of India under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Hence only a token provision has been proposed.

IASE

An Institute of Advanced Studies and Education is also being proposed in the state to enhance the capabilities of teachers and officers. For its establishment, construction of building, equipment and furniture, payment of salaries and honorarium, conducting various training and research programmes, T.A and contingency etc. an expenditure to the tune of Rs162 lakh will be required during the year 2003-04 which will be borne entirely by Govt. of India under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

State Open School-

The state Education department also plans to provide an open school system, analogous to that of the National Open School and the IGNOU, to cater to the educational needs of those adults who could not attend or continue their school education for some reason or the other. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh is proposed for construction of building, salary, stationery, printing and equipment and furniture for the year 2003-04.

Grant for infrastructure facility and computer education under XIth Finance commission

Under the XIth Finance Commission report, there is a provision for development of infrastructural facilities in secondary schools. Under this facility, classrooms, science laboratory, student furniture, equipment and material, maintenance/beautification and book grant to school libraries will be provided. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 52.00 lakh has been provided during 2002-03. Rs. 627.00 lakhs is being proposed for the whole plan period and the provision for 2003-04 will be Rs. 460 lakh.

The XIth finance commission has also made provision for computerization of schools. Provision for the financial year 2002-03 is Rs. 557.75 lakh. Total provision during the whole plan is Rs. 559.00 lakh and the provision in 2003-04 is Rs. 0.75 lakh.

SAINIK SCHOOL GHORAKHAL

State of Uttaranchal responds positively to fund Sainik School, Ghorakhal, District Nainital. 67% seats in the School is reserved for boys of Uttaranchal state by Ministry of Defence, Govt. of India. A grant of Rs.175 lakh has been sanctioned, for the school, in the financial year 2002-03 for awarding scholarship to the students of Uttaranchal origin, for equipments, maintenance and allowances etc. So, an outlay of the same amount, that is, Rs.175 lakh is being proposed for the financial year 2003-04 for the above items.

9.3 HIGHER EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

In the area of Higher Education in the State, there are 2 general Universities viz. Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Shrinagar (Pauri Garhwal) and Kumaon University in Nainital District, 2 Technical/Agriculture Universities, one private and one Deemed University, 12 Post Graduate and 23 Degree Colleges in the Government Sector to which 15 new Degree Colleges have been added, 15 aided Private Degree Colleges and 8 unaided Private Degree Colleges. Depending upon location and requirements, some of the colleges have very large students strength ranging between 2000 and 18000. New Degree Colleges have been established taking into account regional requirements especially of the far-flung areas. While possible efforts are being made to maintain academic standards in these institutions, basic problems like shortage of staff, inadequate building, insufficiency of funds to upgrade laboratories and other requisite facilities pose serious problems in upgrading and maintaining higher levels of academic standards.

Today convergence of communication and computer technology have opened up new avenues for spread and quality of education. New colleges, in traditional mode would, therefore, need to be provided with adequate capabilities in this regard to incorporate distance and digital mode of teaching, especially in Arts and Commerce subjects, over a period of time.

In the past difficulties have been experienced in providing quality Graduate/Postgraduate education because of the widely dispersed population and terrain characteristics in the state. As a result, while there are natural demands to open degree colleges in remote areas, they are neither viable, nor do we find it possible to equip them with the required faculty and facilities, particularly with reference to the science subjects. The state Government has, therefore, decided to strengthen at least one existing college in every district and their upgradation/ development as centers of excellence. This is proposed to be done in a manner that these colleges can take care of science subjects also at P.G. level in the district. The policy would be not to give into the demands of introducing science courses at P.G. level in colleges in each and every far-flung area, but instead provide hostel facilities in the identified college of the district where students from the far off areas can pursue higher studies in various subjects not available in the peripheral colleges.

Computer having become a ubiquitous tool, a universal exposure to computers and training would form part of the normal education curriculum. Also, colleges will be encouraged to introduce vocational subjects as part of the under graduate courses in Arts, Science and Commerce.

Establishment of self-financed colleges will also be encouraged.

1. Opening of new government degree colleges and provincialisation of non-government colleges

Under this scheme new Govt. colleges are established in unserved and backward areas and non-government colleges are provincialised. An outlay of Rs. 147.09 lakh was earmarked towards this scheme for the year 2002-2003, out of which central share was Rs. 63.20 lakh. Henceforth attention would be to go in for distance education, by creating virtual academic campuses using available information and communication technologies. To start with, it is proposed that 15 new colleges that have been announced but are yet to receive financial sanction can go on the digital mode as far as Arts and Commerce faculties are concerned. The Art and Commerce courses at under graduate level in these colleges shall be taught, it is envisaged, through virtual classroom linked via satellite. Concerned University and other established affiliated colleges can be entrusted with the duty of developing course material in digital mode. On the spot management and other related duties in these virtual academic structures can be taken care of by moderator-a function, which can be out sourced. Thus, there will not be any need for creating further posts of teachers and other staff.

The proposed outlay for 2003-04 for this scheme will be under two heads.

(a) For existing four colleges under the fold of this scheme Rs. 107.00 lakh.

(Comprising of salary and establishment expenses of college at Champawat, Talwari, Baluakot and Devprayag).

(b) For proposed virtual academic campuses Rs. 318.00 lakh.

(Main component will be video conferencing equipment at the rate of Rs. 15.00 lakh per college, furniture etc. will be at Rs. 2.00 lakh per college and the rest is building component). Central share is Rs. 114.00 lakh.

2. Strengthening of Govt. colleges

Under this scheme new subjects are introduced and existing colleges are upgraded as per needs. New staff is made available and grants are sanctioned for the purchase of books, furniture and equipment. Outlay for the year 2002-03 was Rs. 133.00 lakh. The proposed outlay for the year 2003-04 is Rs. 150.00 lakh. At present salary component of 49 teaching and non-teaching staff in various colleges is also covered by it.

As per the requirement of the Bar Council of India, the Law faculty at Gopeshwar has to be established as an independent college. To meet this requirement an outlay of Rs. 57.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04.

3. Opening of Model Colleges/Centers of Excellence

As mentioned earlier 13 existing degree colleges, one in each district, are proposed to be upgraded as model colleges during the Tenth Plan. A total expenditure of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose during the Tenth Plan. In 2003-04, an amount of Rs. 325.00 lakhs is being proposed for providing books, journals, laboratory equipments, e-convergence, faculty expenses, extension of hostel facilities, upgradation of classroom and laboratories etc. The plan is to upgrade 3 colleges in the year 2003-04. As per preliminary estimations, hostel of capacity of 60 students is estimated to cost Rs. 70.00 lakh; Laboratory upgradation will require Rs. 4.00 lakh per department, or a total of around Rs. 48.00 lakh and for books and journals the proposal is to provide Rs. 1.00 lakh per department, totaling Rs. 12.00 lakh per college. The remaining amount will be required for expenses towards upgradation of classrooms, e-convergence and salary component of strengthened faculty.

4. Construction of Buildings and completion of ongoing construction works in Govt. colleges

Under this scheme, construction of college buildings is undertaken. In the 9th plan period 13 buildings were completed and handed over. Presently 20 construction works are in different stages of completion. Completion of 26 on going and new projects and their handing over is targeted for the 10th plan, with a proposed outlay of Rs. 2475.00 lakh. In the year 2002-03 the likely expenditure is Rs. 500.00 lakhs. Proposed outlay for 2003-04 is Rs.700.00 lakhs, which includes Rs. 200.00 lakhs provided from the funds of the Tehri Dam project towards facilities that have to be established on account of submergence of the dam area.

5. Assistance to Non Govt. Colleges

Constant increase in the number of aspirants of higher education has made it imperative to open new faculties/subjects in Govt. aided private colleges. Matching share is provided by the state for UGC sponsored construction works and Govt. also has a policy to encourage the establishment of self financed institutions. For all this, the proposed outlay is Rs. 30.00 lakh for the year 2003-04.

6. Introduction of Vocational Courses and E-Convergence of Colleges

At present, there is rapid expansion of private educational institutions in skill oriented professional disciplines. They are attracting large number of students and the question of their legal legitimacy is still open. UGC also has a policy to encourage large number of skill oriented and value added add-on courses in colleges. There is great need that graduates should be enriched with appropriate utility oriented skills as an add on strength. Though, colleges have been

instructed to mop-up as much UGC assistance as possible, the limited gamut of this assistance due to more than one reason makes it imperative for the state Govt. to step in.

Various Vocational subjects that can be incorporated in the curriculum are: -

(1). Functional English (2). Fashion Designing (3). Tourism and Travel Management (4). Advertising, Sales promotion and Sales Management (5). Computer Application (6). Industrial Micro Biology (7). Bio Technology (8). Bio Techniques and Specimen preparation (9). Medical Lab Tech. (10). Seed Tech. (11). Mass Communication and Video Production (12). Environment and Water Management (13). Forestry and Wild Life Management (14). Sericulture (15). Soil Conservation and Water management etc.

Besides, computer having become a ubiquitous tool, universal exposure to computer and training should form part of education. Further, to facilitate teaching by good teachers and experts digital mode can play a very important role. The provision for establishing computer laboratories in colleges in the year 2002-03 was Rs. 55.00 lakh. In the year 2003-04 the proposed outlay for introduction vocational subjects and e-convergence of colleges is Rs. 300.00 lakh.

7. Other Schemes

Items covered under this head are UGC matching share to Govt. colleges (Rs. 4.50 lakh), scholarship to research scholars (Rs. 1.00 lakh), travel grant to teachers for attending seminars/conferences in foreign countries (Rs. 3.00 lakh), petty works in Government colleges (Rs.5.00 lakh), grant for language development centers and the National Service Scheme. NSS being a central scheme, 75% expenses are met by the central Government. The proposed outlay for the year 2003-04 is Rs. 133.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 102.00 lakh is the proposed central share.

H.N.B. GARHWAL UNIVERSITY

Emphasis in Annual Plan 2003-04

1. Upgrading facilities for Job- oriented courses.
2. Quality improvement in Teaching and Research.
3. Improvement of accessibility.
4. New Initiatives.
5. Development of Chauras and Pauri Campuses of the University.

Continuing Schemes

An outlay of Rs 400.00 lakh for various construction works, Rs.200.00 lakh for equipment, machinaery etc. and Rs. 100.00 lakh for salary, and wages has been proposed for the year 2003-04.

KUMAUN UNIVERSITY

Government provides plan existence to the University to take up some essential construction work and to complete certain infrastructural facilities. Details of proposed provision of Rs.600.00 lakh during 2003-04 are as follows:-

a- Various Construction works-	Rs. 250.00 lakh
b- Equipment/machinery etc.-	Rs. 250.00 lakh
c- Salary and wages-	Rs. 100.00 lakh

UTTARANCHAL SANSKRIT ACADEMY

Uttaranchal Sanskrit Academy has been duly established by the state Government at Haridwar in December 2002. Sufficient provision is required to meet the establishment costs like, furniture, fixtures, library, documentation, telephone, office equipment etc. besides expenditure on salaries so as to make the Academy functional. An amount of Rs. 131.00 lakhs is being proposed for year 2003-04 in view of the above requirements.

9.3 TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Technical education in Uttaranchal encompasses the Directorate of Technical Education G. B. Pant Engineering College, Ghurdauri in Pauri, Kumaon Engineering College Dwarahat, in Almora and Institute of Technology, Pantnagar in Udham Singh Nagar.

The Directorate of Technical Education deals with 15 Government Polytechnics, one Government aided Polytechnic and one private polytechnic. In order to provide quality education in the technical streams/ disciplines in these institutions, there is need to upgrade the facilities both in the form of buildings and equipments. All the above government institutions are being provided both plan and non-plan assistance. The plan objective is to gradually equip these institutions as per norms and requirements and to facilitate linkage with industry, so that those who pass out find good employment opportunities without loss of time.

DIRECTORATE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

With a view to strengthening and diversifying technical education new courses like Information Technology, Computer Science & Engineering, MCA and MBA at degree and diploma level Institutions both in Government and Private sectors are proposed. For the 15 Govt. Polytechnics and One Govt. aided Polytechnic in Uttaranchal in the annual plan for 2003-04 following would be the activities during 2003-04.

(Rs. in Lakh)

1. Building Construction and Strengthening of Polytechnics (Stage provision for work already taken up at five polytechnics)	200.00
2. Purchase of machinery, equipment, chemicals & furniture for Govt. polytechnics.	150.00
3. Construction of Building of Directorate and provision of equipment.	50.00
4. Grant to recognized Self-financed Technical institutions for upgrading facilities	50.00

Thus a total outlay of Rs. 450 lakhs is proposed for 2003-04.

Establishment of Board of Technical education and council for entrance examination

This body is being established to formulate course for various diploma courses and to conduct the board examination of Polytechnics as well as the joint entrance examination to various diploma courses being run in the Polytechnics. Its head quarter will be at Roorkee; initially it is proposed to set up this board in a rented accommodation.

An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04.

KUMAON ENGINEERING COLLEGE, DWARAHAT

Kumaon Engineering College, Dwarahat is running four undergraduate programmes in engineering (B.E.) and one postgraduate programme in computer applications (MCA) with the following student intake per annum: -

S.No.	Programme	Student Intake
1.	Electronics & Communication Engineering (B.E.)	60
2.	Computer Science & Engineering (B.E.)	60
3.	Mechanical Engineering (B.E.)	30
4.	Biochemical Engineering (B.E.)	30
5.	Masters in Computer Applications (MCA)	40

Degree programmes in Civil and Electrical engineering are proposed to be started from the session 2004-05.

a) Ongoing Works

1. **176 Seated Boys Hostel:** An approval of Rs. 217.38 Lakh was accorded, out of which Rs. 100.00 lakh have been released by the Government during financial year 2001-02 and Rs. 111.00 Lakh is expected to be released during 2002-03. The remaining amount i.e. Rs. 5.00 Lakh has been proposed in 2003-04.
2. **80 Seated Girls Hostel:** Against an estimated cost of Rs. 151.60 lakhs an outlay of Rs. 49.29 lakh has been proposed in the financial year 2002-03. The remaining estimated amount of Rs. 102.31 lakhs is proposed to be provided in 2003-04.

b) Proposed New Construction Works:

1. **Residential Quarters:** Keeping in view the present sanctioned strength of the faculty, construction of 25 number of transit type accommodation is proposed which will cost about Rs. 208.40 lakh. In the year 2003-04 an amount of Rs. 115.31 lakh has been proposed.
2. **Civil & Electrical Engineering Departmental Buildings:** It is proposed to start B.E. degree course in Civil & Electrical Engineering from the session 2004-05. Therefore construction of departmental buildings is proposed which will cost about Rs. 413.06 lakh. In the year 2003-04, an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been proposed.

c) Equipment and Laboratory Development:

1. **For Existing Departments:** To keep pace with technology in various existing departments, laboratories are required to be strengthened. Therefore an amount of Rs. 105.00 lakh has been proposed in the year 2003-04.
2. **For Proposed Departments:** It is proposed to start Civil & Electrical Engineering B.E. Degree course from the session 2004-05. For the development of laboratories of these two departments, an amount of Rs. 75.00 lakh has been proposed in year 2003-04.

d) **Books and Journals:** An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh has been proposed in the year 2003-04 for books & journals.

e) **Furniture:** To meet the furniture requirement of hostels, departments and offices, an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been proposed in the year 2003-04.

For salary and allowances Rs. 20.00 lakh has been proposed in 2003-04.

GOVIND BALLABH PANT ENGINEERING COLLEGE PAURI

a) Continuing Works

1. Administrative Block: -

On the basis of a preliminary estimate of Rs. 137.32 lakh, an amount of Rs. 54.92 lakhs was released in 2001-02. Demand of Rs. 82.40 Lakh has been placed during the financial year 2002-03. The revised estimate of this building is likely to be Rs. 453.60 lakh against which Rs. 100.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

2. An amount of Rs.10 lakh is proposed for 2003-04. for completion of on going work of construction of a 33/11 KV sub station in the campus.
3. To provide accommodation to the teachers, it is proposed to construct a teacher hostel in the campus. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh proposed for this in the year 2003-04.
4. A separate Electrical Engg. Department building is under construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 560.75 lakh of which Rs. 25.48 lakh was released during 2001-02. During the financial year 2002-03 Rs. 65.00 lakh is likely to be released. During the financial year 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed.
5. A Mechanical Engineering Department building is under construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 256.25 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 102.50 lakh was released during the year 2001-02, and Rs. 50.00 lakhs are expected to be released during the current year and an outlay of Rs. 100 lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

b) New Works

1. In order to meet the pressing need of a hostel for the students, an outlay of Rs. 100 lakh is proposed for the construction of 200 seated boys hostel during the year 2003 –04.
2. A boundary wall is proposed to be constructed around the existing hostel which is surrounded by dense forest. Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for the construction of this boundary wall in 2003-04.

c) Equipment

As per AICTE norms, the laboratories of different departments are to be well equipped and for the same an amount of Rs. 107.00 lakh is proposed.

d) Salaries & other expenditures

Under the plan head an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakh is required for payment of salaries of sanctioned posts.

e) Other department expenditures

For the training of students, and provision of internet facilities. an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed during the financial year 2003-04.

f) Minor construction & Beautification

For the financial year 2003-2004, an amount of Rs. 25 lakh is proposed under this head for construction of garage, security posts, plantation etc.

COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, PANT NAGAR

1. Continuing works

(a) Construction of 255 seated Boys Hostel: There is an acute shortage of hostel accommodation in the college. Keeping this in mind it is proposed to construct a hostel for 255 boys students at a cost of Rs. 364.00 lakhs. Against this, an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed during 2003-04.

(b) Construction of 246 seated Girls Hostel: There is also a proposal to construct a girls hostel to provide accommodation for 246 girl students, to add to the present capacity of the existing girls hostel. The estimated cost of construction of the hostel is Rs. 303.00 lakhs, An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed in the year 2003-04.

2. Creation of new posts

With the increase in sanctioned intake of students (total strength-375) in the College over the last couple of years, there has been additional burden on the office of the Dean, College of Technology. Therefore, one post each of Assistant Registrar, and a Head clerk/P.A. is urgently required.

A new degree programme in Information Technology has also been started from the session 2001-02. Presently the programme is being run under the Computer Engineering department. However, separate teaching, non-teaching, technical and office staff will be required.

The estimated annual expenditure on these will be Rs. 35.00 lakh. Accordingly this amount is proposed to be provided in 2003-04.

3. Strengthening of Laboratory

To impart high level of technical education it is imperative to modernise the laboratories and update the equipment for which an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04.

Out of a total outlay of Rs. 1309 lakh for the 10th Five year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 237.00 lakh was allocated in the first year i.e. 2002-03 outlay of Rs. 270.00 lakh for the annual plan during the financial year 2003-04 is being proposed.

S.N.	Schemes	10 th Plan 2002-07	Annual Plan 2003-04
	Coaching (D.S)	Rs. 65.00 lakh	Rs. 10.00 lakh
	Sports Hostel (S.S)	Rs. 50.00 lakh	-
	Tournament (D.S)	Rs. 65.00 lakh	Rs. 10.00 lakh
	Sports Equipment Permanent Nature (S.S)	Rs. 65.00 lakh	Rs. 13.00 lakh
	Grant in Aid to Association, Clubs to organize tournament, purchase of equipment etc.	-	Rs. 10.00 lakh
	Provision of Kit to players participating in National Championship	-	Rs. 4.00 lakh
	State Awards to outstanding players		Rs. 4.00 lakh
	Construction of State Sports Training Complex (S.S)	Rs. 226.65 lakh	Rs. 50.00 lakh
	District level Sports Complex at Augustmuni	-	Rs. 31.00 lakh
0.	Construction of Stadium (New Work)	-	Rs. 18.00 lakh
1.	Construction of Stadium (continue work)	-	Rs. 50.00 lakh
2.	Construction of Sports College IV phase (S.S)	Rs. 200.65 lakh	Rs. 50.00 lakh
3.	Construction of Sports and games Infra. (D.S)	Rs. 636.70 lakh	Rs. 20.00 lakhs
	Total	Rs.1309.00 lakh	Rs.270.00 lakh

The State Sports Training Complex has been sanctioned by the Central Government. The central Government shall provide Rs. 365.00 lakh as central share and remaining Rs. 215.00 lakh has to be borne out by State Government. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04 as State share.

The proposal of district level sports complex at Augustmuni (Rudra Prayag) has also been sanctioned by central Government. Against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 225 lakh., The central Government share is about Rs. 144.00 lakh and rest Rs. 81.00 lakh has to be shared by the State Government. An outlay of Rs. 104.00 is proposed for the year 2003-04 in which central share of Rs. 72.00 lakh is included.

In various districts, infrastructure facilities are to be developed according to need of the town. An outlay Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04.

11 YOUTH WELFARE

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, various State and national programmes are adopted.

- During the Annual Plan 2002-03 an outlay of Rs 140.89 lakh was approved for the annual Plan during the financial Year 2003-04 is Rs 187.29 lakh being proposed.

Rural Sports Competition

In order to encourage rural Youth, every year department organizes open sports competitions, Gymnastics exhibitions body building competitions, weight lifting competitions etc at various levels. Therefore a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

Encouragement to Yuva Dals

In the State of Uttaranchal so far 3890 Yuvak Mangal Dals and 3631 Mahila Mangal Dals have been organised. which involved in different development activities like afforestation, family planning, small savings etc. With a view to encourage these Dals, assistance of Rs. 1000 is provided to each Dal. Therefore an outlay of Rs. 14.48 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04.

Strengthening of PRD Volunteers

In view of the shortage of police personnel in the State and paucity of resources the PRD volunteers are deployed for various law and order duties after providing necessary training to them. Therefore a sum of Rs. 20.74 lakh have been proposed for their training .

Social Service/Peace Defence

To pay for duties rendered by PRD Volunteers on demand an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04.

Vivakanand Youth Award

To encourage Yuvak Mangal Dal & Mahila Mangal Dal the department give Vivakanand Youth Award in three category at District Level. There for a sum of Rs. 2.86 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

Cultureal Programme

To encourage Yuvak Mangal Dal & Mahila Mangal Dal the department organized Cultural Programme for which an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is Proposed for the year 2003-04.

Construction of Rural Stadium & Vyayamshalas

The Vyayamshalas are established to function as the promotion centres of Gymnastic activities and Yogasnas. At present 30 Vyayamshalas are functional in the State and 1 Stadium in

Dehradun District is under construction. During the year 2003-04 an expenditure of Rs. 10.00 lakh is being proposed.

Development of Youth Hostels

The State of Uttaranchal has 3 functional Youth Hostels at present and 3 such Hostels are also under construction. The entire amount on the construction of these hostels is borne by the Government of India whereas the State Government provides for infrastructure facilities like site development, roads, electricity, water supply etc. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04.

Grant to Youth Welfare Board

The Youth Welfare council had been constituted in the State to facilitate its functioning an allocation of Rs. 10.00 lakh for the year 2003-04 has been proposed.

Construction of Directorate Building & Housing Colony

The Directorate Building has been constructing in Dehradun. A Housing Colony is proposed for Directorate officials. To complete this work a sum of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04.

State Level Sports Competitions

To organising the State Level Sports Competitions in three category a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakh is provided for the year 2003-04.

State Level Vivekanand Youth Award

To encourage Yuvak Mangal Dal & Mahila Mangal Dal the department give State Level Vivakanand Youth Award in three category. A sum of Rs. 3.5 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04 for this purpose.

12 ART AND CULTURE

Sector – 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. Besides this, its activities include audio, visual and written documentation.

List of units of the department in Uttaranchal and their respective field (s) of activities are as under-

Bhatkhande Hindustan Mahavidyalya, Almora and Dehradun

These institutions impart degree courses in three disciplines of Hindustani Classical Music- Vocal, Sitar and Kathak. We have a branch of BHM, Dehradun in Pauri also.

Government Museum in Almora-

Established in 1979, the museum houses about 3200 antiquities. Due to shortage of space most of these things are kept in form of reserve collection.

Two more galleries- one in Kausani and the other in Khoont (birthplakhe of Sh. Govind Ballabh Pant) are also part of Almora Museum.

Regional Archeology Offices, Almora and Pauri

These units are responsible for protection and conservation of ancient monuments. Also, they are engaged in exploration, survey and excavation of archeological sites.

Regional Archives Offices, Nainital and Dehradun

These offices house historical documents from 1815/ 16 onwards. Their services are given to research scholars also.

Govind Ballabh Pant Lok Kala Sansthan, Almora

Is engaged in documentation of all forms of folk art from Uttaranchal.

Registration office, Nainital

This is a 50% centrally aided schemes which is responsible for registration of antiquities founds at different plakhes.

The objective of the Department is to give protection to the rich cultural Heritage of Uttaranchal and help it get the plakhe it deserves. In the current year besides implementing its on-going and new schemes the Department proposes to implement its new policies and programmes in such a way that a cultural infrastructure is built for the State in the form of Multiple Cultural Complexes, State Museum, State Archives, Art Gallery etc. This would be the first step towards strengthening and giving to the cultural activities of our newly formed State.

For the Tenth Plan (2002-2007) and its annual Plan (2002-03) component, details of proposed outlay under various schemes were as under-

	(Rs. in lakh)
	Annual Plan(2003-04)
State Sector-	
a. Paramparic utsavs-	10
b. Akhil Bhartiya Natya Samaroh-	10
c. Badri-Kedar Utsav ka Ayojan-	10
d. Sharadotasav-	50

e. Swayatsashi Sansthanwon ko Anudan-	05
f. Pension for Old & Poor Artists-	05
2- Establishment of Rangmandal Dehradun/ Almora	15
3- Establishment of Rajkiya Sangrahalaya Pithoragarh.	10
4- Construction of Govt. Museum Building at Pithoragarh (Remaing Part)	100
5- Construction of Cultural Premises in Dehradun.	100
6- Construction of Cultural Premises in Almora.	100
7- Upgradation of Bhatkhande Music Colleges Almora/ Dehradun.	6
8- Establishment of Bhatkhande Music Colleges Pauri.	4
9- Upgradation of Govt. Museum, Almora.	4
10- Upgradation of Archives offices, Nainital/ Dehradun	1
11- Development of LokKala Sansthan, Almora.	1
12- Upgradation of Regional Archeological offices, Almora/ Pauri.	2

For the Annual Plan 2003-04 component of the Tenth Plan 2002-2007 details of the proposed outlay under various schemes are as under-

State Sector

The State Sector Annual Plan 2003-04 comprises the on-going scheme of 2002-03. (Mentioned above)

District Sector

The District Sector Annual Plan consists of Establishment/ Maintenance of Shaheed Smaraks. As directed by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Govt. of Uttaranchal the proposal for the establishment of the shaheed Smaraks is kept under this Scheme. The Shaheed Smarak to be established this year are- Muzaffarnagar, Khatima, Mussoorie, Dehradun and Khumad put under the District Plan.

Total allocation proposed for this Scheme is Rs. 20.00 lakh for the financial year 2003-04.

13 MEDICAL, HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

13.1 ALLOPATHY

1. Background

1.1 Profile of the State

The 27th State, it came into existence on November 9th, 2000. It has 13 districts, 2 divisions, 49 tehsils, 1.7% of country's land area but less than 1% population. The population density 159 (2001 census) as compared to 133 (1991 census), ranging from Haridwar 612 to Uttarkashi 37. Total Population of the State is 84.79 Lakh, Males 43.16, Females 41.63 lakh. Decrease of decadal growth from 24.23 to 19.20. Literacy rate 72.28 (2001) compared to 57.75 in (1991), CBR 26 (SRS) and CDR 43 (SRS), CPR 49.4 (RCH 98), IMR 50 (SRS). Sex ratio, 936 (1991) and 964 (2001) females per 1000 males. 62% of villages not covered with pucca roads..

Percentage of women married before the age of 18 is 15, % of birth of order 3 and above 49.1, unmet need 31.7%, safe deliveries 51.2%, institutional deliveries 8.9%, complete immunization 64.9%, females with symptoms of RTI 25%, males with symptoms of STI 11.9, knowledge of females about AIDs 66.6%.

1.2 Opportunities

The State has less than 1% of national population. 5.8 Remarkable improvement in sex ratio during last decades i.e. 936 to 964 female/1000 males (28 point); Significant growth in literacy 72.28 (2001) compared to 57.8 in 1991; CBR 26, CDR 6.5 and IMR 50 at par with most advanced States of the country; 3/4 households having safe drinking water, though distant water sources is a permanent feature in Uttaranchal villages.

1.3 Challenges

Out of 6795 Gram Sabhas 4922 do not have any static health service delivery. In the State 17.70 % households still do not have access to basic amenities such as electricity, safe drinking water and proper toilet. There are 36 CHCs, 84 BPHCs, 173 new PHCs and 322 allopathic dispensaries, There is a shortage of doctors as per norms. There is high prevalence of TB at 1225/Lakh population (RCH) in comparison to 544/Lakh national prevalence (NFHS-2). There is a prevalence of Malaria in endemic areas and Leprosy in certain specific areas of the State. Difficult terrain and widely dispersed habitation not only lead to difficulties in terms of access to medical facilities, but also lead to a very high cost of creation of infrastructure and delivery of services.

2. Vision of the Department

The vision of the department is to achieve health for all by maximizing the performance of primary to tertiary health services and optimum utilization of the existing resources.

Uttaranchal Government has come out with its own integrated health and population policy 2002 with following mission and objectives-

MISSION

- ❖ To improve the health status and quality of life of its people
- ❖ To address inequalities that exist between districts, income groups and men and women
- ❖ To focus on prevalent health problems and emerging health issues with the objective of reducing the disease burden in the State, such as nutrition, water, sanitation, environment and other factors, such as education and employment
- ❖ To reach the replacement level fertility and to stabilize its population size
- ❖ To promote the accessibility of health services and to provide quality care
- ❖ To promote partnerships with private sector and civil societies
- ❖ To increase public health investment
- ❖ To reduce gender discrimination
- ❖ To protect human rights
- ❖ To create a culture of ethical practices and accountability.
- ❖ To involve elected representatives and communities at large in decision making

HEALTH OBJECTIVES

- ❖ Eradicate polio by 2005.
- ❖ Reduce the level of Leprosy to below 1 per 10,000 population by the end of 2004.
- ❖ Reduce mortality on account of Tuberculosis, Malaria and other Vector and water borne diseases by 50 percent by 2010.
- ❖ Reduce the prevalence of blindness from around 1 to 0.3 percent by 2010
- ❖ Reduce Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD) by 50 percent of the present level by 2010.

- ❖ Reduce RTIs to below 10 percent among men and women by 2007.
- ❖ Increase awareness of HIV/AIDS from the present level of 36 percent to over 70 percent by 2005.
- ❖ Achieve zero level of growth in HIV/AIDS infection by 2007 and launch curative services for those having HIV/AIDS.
- ❖ Establish an integrated system of surveillance for health by 2005.

POPULATION STABILIZATION OBJECTIVES

- ❖ Reduce the total fertility rate from the current estimated level of 3.3 to 2.6 by 2006 and further to 2.1 by 2010
- ❖ Reduce the crude birth rate from 26.0 in 2001 to 22.6 by 2006 and further to 19.9 by 2010
- ❖ Increase modern contraceptive prevalence from the present level of 40 percent by 2006 and 49 percent by 2006 and to 55 percent by 2010
- ❖ Reduce the infant mortality rate from the present level of 50 per 1,000 live births to 40 by 2006 and further to 28 by 2010
- ❖ Reduce the child mortality rate from the present level of 19 to 17 by 2006, and further to below 15 per 1,000 live births by 2010
- ❖ Reduce the maternal mortality rate from the present level to 250 per 100,000 live births by 2006 and further to below 100 by 2010
- ❖ Increase life expectancy at birth from 63 years in 2001 to 67 years by 2006 and to 70 years by 2010

3. State Sector Schemes

GOI Norms provide for one Primary Health Centre for every 20,000 population, a Sub Centre for every 3000 population and a Community Health Center for every 80,000 population. As per census of the year 2001, rural population in Uttaranchal is 6486864 and urban population is 1992698. Keeping in view the norms laid down by Government of India and the estimated rural population of Uttaranchal, the present position in this regard is shown in the table given below.

Sl. No.	Health Units	Total Need As per 2001 Population	Total established at the end of 9 th Plan	Upto the 1st year of the Tenth Plan
1	Sub Centers	2162	1525+84=1609	1609
2	Primary Health Centers	324	257	261
3	Community Health Centers	81	23	36

Figures in the following table show the number of Sub Centres / Primary Health Centres/ Community Health Centres functioning in rented buildings and therefore need to be constructed during the 10 th Five Year Plan.

Sl No.	Particulars	Total No.	In Govt. Buildings	Under construction including sanctioned in 1st year of 10 Plan	In rented buildings	Required for construction	Proposed in 10 th Plan	Sanctioned during in 1st year of 10 th Plan	Proposed for 2003-2004
1.	Construction of Sub Centers	1609	420	143	1046	1046	220	80	30
2	Construction of Primary Health Centers	257	189	27	41	41	48	07	-
3	Construction of community Health Centers	36 (Established)	36 (Established)	07	-	81	10	02	-

1. Construction of Sub Centres

To give better medical and health facilities and care for pregnant mothers and to enable safe institutional deliveries and immunization work, it is necessary that the Sub Centers have their own buildings. At present, there are 1046 Sub Centes functioning in private rented buildings and 143 are under construction. It is , therefore proposed to take up construction of Sub Center buildings in phases every year. An outlay of Rs. 150 lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-2004 for construction of 30 units.

2. Construction of PHCs

Out of the existing 257 Primary Health Centers ,only 189 PHCs are in Government buildings and 27 are under construction. For completion of 8 units (on going schemes), before creation of Uttaranchal ,an outlay of Rs. 102.69 lakh and for 11 units, after creation of Uttaranchal Rs. 236.16 lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04. So during 2003-04 , total outlay of Rs. 338.88 is proposed.

3. Construction of CHCs

At present there are 36 CHCs functioning in Uttaranchal and 09 CHCs are under construction. An outlay of Rs. 367.98 lakh is proposed for their completion in 2003-04.

4. Construction of State Allopathic Dispensaries

At present 24 units are under construction. During the year 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 367.28 lakh is proposed for these on going works.

5. Construction of Postmortem centers

In the three new districts of Bageshwar, Champawat and Rudraprayag, there is no facility to conduct postmortem till now. This is urgently required and there is public demand for the same. At present, postmortems pertaining to these districts are conducted in adjoining districts, which is time consuming and inconvenient to the public. So ,during the financial year 2003-2004, Rs. 25.00 lakh is proposed for the construction of Postmortem Centres in the above districts.

6. Construction of Blood Banks

Construction of Blood Banks at two plakhes is proposed for which Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed during the financial year 2003-04.

7. Construction of Hospital Building ,Ramnagar

It has been decided to upgrade the Combind Hospital Ramnagar in Distrcit Nainital and provide specialized facilities. Apart from the needs of the people in the hinterland , Ramnagar is also the Gate- way to the famous Corbett National Park and a future hub of other major tourist ares developing there. For this, creation of specialist posts, purchase of modern equipments and extension of building will be required. In 2003-2004 an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakh is proposed as the first installment for construction of the building .Construction of hospital building of Ramnagar is being proposed under Uttaranchal Health Systems Development Project.

8. Construction of Hospital Building, Tanakpur

At present , there is a Civil Hospital and Female Hospital functioning in Tanakpur but there has been a persistent demand and need for upgradation . For this purpose, some specialized facilities are necessary, for which creation of specialist posts , purchase of modern equipment and extension of existing building will be required . In 2003-2004, an amount of Rs15.00 lakh is proposed as the first installment for the construction of the building .

9. Medical Facility in Tehsil level / others hospitals

As per the announcement of Hon'ble Governor in the first session of the first Vidhan Sabha, 50 bedded hospitals will be established at every Tehsil Head quarter. At present there are 49 Tehsils in Uttaranchal. Among them at 7 plakhes there is a district hospital, at two plakhes a base hospital, at 7 plakhes a combined hospital, at 16 plakhes a CHC, at 12 plakhes a PHC, at 2 plakhes an additional PHC and at 3 plakhes a SAD. Thus at only 17 plakhes, upgradation of existing hospital is required. During the financial year 2002-03 SAD Deoprayag and additional PHC Garampani have been taken up for construction. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

10. Construction of CMO Office buildings

There are no CMO office buildings in the districts of Dehradun, Haridwar, Rudraprayag, Bageshwar and Champawat, For 2003-2004, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed for the construction of CMO office building in Dehradun.

11. Construction of three new District Hospitals

Three newly created districts i.e. Rudrapryag, Champawat and Bageshwar (They were created in undivided Uttar Pradesh) still do not have their own district hospital. Construction of District Hospital building at Bageshwar is being proposed under the Uttaranchal Health Systems Development Project. Construction of the other District Hospitals will be taken up in the State Sector in the 10th Five Year Plan. The total cost will be about Rs. 850.00 lakh. For construction of District Hospital Rudraprayag Rs. 100.00 lakh has been released in year 2002-03. For the financial year 2003-2004 an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakh is proposed.

12. Construction of District Hospital, Udham Singh Nagar

This is an ongoing work and an amount of Rs. 150 lakh has been sanctioned till now. The total cost of the project is 900.00 lakh and it is targeted to be completed within three years. In the year 2003-04, an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh is proposed.

13. Construction of Female Hospital, Pauri

This is a continuing scheme. The expected sanction / expenditure till the current year is Rs. 60.00 lakh. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed to complete the project by the year 2003-2004.

14. Construction of residences for Medical / Paramedical Staff

Most of the big hospitals of Uttarakhand are lacking in residential facilities for the medical and paramedical staff and even the staff engaged in emergency. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed in 2003-04 for this purpose.

15. Construction of Divisional Training Centre, Chandranagar, Dehradun

Directorate of Medical health and family Welfare is functioning in the Divisional Training Centre, Chandranagar, Dehradun. There is no proper sitting facility for the staff of the directorate in this Centre. So, till the directorate's own building is constructed, extra rooms will be required in the existing building for which Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for 2003-2004.

16. Construction of Mental Hospital

At present, there is no Mental Hospital in Uttarakhand. As per orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, along with the Mental Health Authority it is also mandatory to establish / construct a Mental Hospital in Uttarakhand. The hospital is proposed to be established in Dehradun. Cost of construction of Mental Hospital will be about Rs. 300.00 lakh. For 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh is proposed.

17. Medical College in Srinagar Garhwal

In the undivided Uttar Pradesh all the Medical Colleges were situated in the plain areas of the State and none of them were located in the area of the present State of Uttarakhand. Only one medical college in the private sector is so far functioning at Jollygrant, Dehradun. It is necessary to have one or more medical colleges in the Government sector, where the students can get admission. By having our own medical college we can get medical graduates on a regular basis after a gestation period of five years which will help in improving the level of medical health service of Uttarakhand, apart from creating avenues for higher professional education for the youth of the State. Srinagar in the Garhwal Division has been found to be most suitable for this, where land and some infrastructure is already available. The total expenditure during the Tenth Five Year Plan will be around Rs. 8000 Lakh. For construction of 200 bedded hospital at Srinagar in addition to existing 100 beds, for link road between the Base Hospital and proposed land for Medical College and for construction of administrative building, an outlay of Rs. Rs 200.00 lakh is proposed in 2003-04.

18. Establishment of Sub Centers

As per population (Census of 2001) and GOI norms, the number of sub centers needed in Uttarakhand is 2162. At present there are 1525+84 (Main Centers) i.e. 1609 Sub Centers in Uttarakhand. It is proposed to establish 553 new Sub Centers in the 10th Five year Plan involving an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1692.18 lakh. In the Year 2003-04, 50 Sub Centres are

proposed to be established for which Rs. 37.50 lakh will be required. It was proposed as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in this financial year but the Government of India did not agree for establishment of Sub Centres as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Government of Uttaranchal has requested for a reconsideration of the proposal, sanction is still awaited. Hence establishment of Sub Centres is being proposed under State Sector.

19. Establishment of PHCs

At the end of 9th Plan there were 257 PHCs functioning in Uttaranchal and 04 new PHCs were established in 2002-2003. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed for continuation of scheme.

20. Establishment of CHCs

By the end of 2002-2003, 36 CHCs had been established in Uttaranchal whereas as per GOI norms, 81 CHCs should be established by the end of 10th Five Year Plan. Establishment of 27 CHCs is proposed during this period and for the year 2003-2004, establishment of two CHCs is proposed for which an outlay of Rs 40.00 lakh will be required.

21. Establishment of CHCs (Old)

It is an ongoing scheme for which Rs 171.11 lakh is proposed for the financial year 2003-04.

22. Minor construction

For the minor repairs of sub centers, PHCs and CHCs an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-2004.

23. Provision for Water and Electricity in sub centers/PHCs/CHCs

Water and Electricity is a basic human need. For proper supply of electricity and water in PHCs/CHCs and sub centers Rs. 25.00 lakh is proposed for the financial year 2003-2004.

24. Equipment and Furniture for PHCs/CHCs and Hospitals

It is a continuing scheme for which Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed.

25. Establishment of Hospitals

The Allopathic Hospital at Rudraprayag is proposed to be up-graded into a District Hospital after construction of the District Hospital building. Till then, some specialist facilities are essential to meet the requirements of the public. Therefore some specialist posts are proposed as a New Demand for 2003-2004 and an amount of Rs. 27.66 lakh will be required for this purpose.

- 26. Establishment of Offices of CMOs, Deputy CMOs in New Districts**
This is a continuing scheme for which an amount of Rs. 34.63 lakh is proposed for 2003-2004.
- 27. Alternative Medical facilities for Tehri Dam displaced persons**
Medical facilities have to be created in areas which were earlier served by existing facilities in the submergence areas of Tehri Hydro Electric Project. This is a continuing scheme and an amount of Rs. 27.55 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04.
- 28. Establishment of Hospital in the High Court**
It is a continuing scheme for which Rs 28.26 lakh is proposed for 2003-2004.
- 29. Establishment of Dispensaries in Vidhan Sabha,**
To provide basic minimum medical facilities to the members and officials of Vidhan Sabha, Secretariat and Uttaranchal Niwas in Delhi, establishment of three new dispensaries is proposed at these above places. Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed for recurring and non-recurring expenditure of these facilities in 2003-2004.
- 30. Establishment of T.B. Clinics in New Districts**
It is a continuing scheme for which Rs 57.42 lakh is proposed for 2003-2004.
- 31. Arrangement of Ambulance**
It is a continuing scheme for which Rs 4.03 lakh is proposed for 2003-2004.
- 32. Aid to Voluntary Organisations**
One diagnostic and treatment mobile van is being run by TIFAC in collaboration with Uttaranchal Government. Uttaranchal Government has to share 50 percent of the running cost for which 30.00 lakh is required. For Sitapur Eye Hospital an annual grant of Rs. 7.00 lakh is required. For construction of Sitapur Eye Hospital in Nainital total cost estimated is 55.00 lakh. Rs. 13.00 lakh is required in the year 2003-04. So in 2003-04 a total outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed.
- 33. Cleanliness and Hygiene on Pilgrim Routes**
It is a continuing scheme for which Rs 30.00 lakh is proposed for 2003-2004.
- 34. Establishment of Blood Banks**
Uttaranchal is a hilly State where road accessibility is restricted. The position becomes specially acute during yatra season on account of accidents. So, it is necessary to have a blood bank in all big hospitals. In the year 2003-2004 an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed for this purpose.

- 35. Establishment of specialized Medical Facilities and Strengthening of Big Hospitals**
Almost all the big hospitals in Uttaranchal require strengthening for which creation of specialist posts and purchase of modern equipment will be required. During the financial year 2003-04 , Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed for this purpose.
- 36. Sanitation and Medical facilities in Melas**
In Uttaranchal, round the year ,many Melas are held in different parts of the State . For sanitation and provision of medical facilities for the people coming to the melas, Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed in the year 2003-2004.
- 37. Tele Medicine**
Uttaranchal is predominantly a hill State where a large part of the population resides in far flung dispersed habitations. Due to the terrain and limited possibilities of creating road connectivity for all villages , as well as long distances from urban centres , it becomes very difficult to transport patients to district hospitals and medical colleges in emergency situations. In order to improve access to specialized medical advice, it is proposed to have Tele Communication and Internet services by way of Tele Medicine by creating links between the remote areas and specialized hospitals . Preliminary work has been commenced towards this objective. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04.
- 38. Establishment of ENT, Orthopaedic and Ophthalmic Units**
This is a continuing scheme for which an amount of Rs 37.30 lakh is proposed for 2003-2004.
- 39. Establishment of the Mental Health Authority**
This is a continuing scheme for which an amount of Rs 4.23 lakh is proposed for 2003-2004.
- 40. Training of Medical and Paramedical Staff**
To enhance the capacity of medical and paramedical staff, different types of training, inside and outside the State are required .It will help in providing better medical facility . An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed in 2003-04.
- 41. Human Organ Transplantation**
To avail the services of experts in human organ transplantation in different hospitals of Uttaranchal an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed in year 2003-2004

42. State Illness Assistance fund

It has been decided that the Government will provide monetary support for the treatment of patients belonging to BPL families. Money will not be given directly to the patients for the treatment of their illness, but will be provided to the treating Institution through the State Illness Assistance fund. For this an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04 as matching contribution of the State Government.

43. Assistance for Post Graduate Courses

At present there is no Medical College in Uttaranchal, where MBBS graduates can get admission for Post Graduate Diploma and Degree courses. This facility is provided by HIHT Jolly grant Private Medical College. There are 7 seats fixed for in-service doctors of Uttaranchal Health services. So on this account Rs. 16 lakh will be required in the Tenth Five year Plan and 6.30 lakh is proposed in Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Externally Aided Schemes

44. Health Systems Development Project

This is an ongoing project funded by World Bank. Under this Project, strengthening of the Hospitals/PHCs/CHCs is being done. The total Project Cost is Rs 7448.50 lakh and in this financial year 2002-03 the total estimated expenditure will be about RS. 1200.00 lakh. During the financial year 2003-2004 an amount of Rs. 3047.10 lakh is proposed

Centrally sponsored Schemes

45. Regional Diagnostic Centre

As per the 11th Finance Commission recommendations, Regional Diagnostic Centres are being established in three locations.-- Dehradun, Srinagar and Almora, at an estimated cost of Rs. 900.00 lakh. During the financial year 2002-2003, Rs 144.15 lakh is proposed for construction work. The remaining amount of Rs. 755.85 lakh is proposed for 2003-2004 for the purchase of equipments.

46. National TB Control Program

There is high prevalence of TB in Uttaranchal. The prevalence rate is 1225 per Lakh population (RCH) in comparison to 544/Lakh national prevalence rate (NFHS-2). The target for control of TB in the State by the end of Tenth plan is to reduce the prevalence rate to below the national level. To achieve this goal, apart from the existing static care, DOT under RNTCP has been proposed to be extended to all the districts of Uttaranchal. It is a 50% Centrally sponsored scheme for ATT drugs. So in 2003-2004 an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh is proposed in the State Sector and Rs 15 lakh in the Central Sector.

47. National Leprosy Control Program

This is a 100 % Centrally sponsored Scheme and is scheduled up to 2004. The tenth plan objectives are to bring the prevalence rate to 01 or less then 1/10000. This is proposed to be done through the following activities-

- ❖ Reorientation Training and involvement of general health workers, Medical officers and others in the Program.
- ❖ In remote, inaccessible and difficult areas, survey and treatment work to be done by special strategies i.e. SAPEL or rapid survey.
- ❖ To provide hundred percent early, regular and prompt treatment to reaction cases to avoid disability.
- ❖ Screening of population by arranging skin camps in slum and rural areas.
- ❖ To enhance IEC activities.
- ❖ Involvement of NGO's in the field of rehabilitation and POD.
- ❖ Easy availability of MDT.

An amount of Rs. 16.65 lakh is proposed under the Central Sector in 2003-04.

48. National Blindness Control program

This is a 100% Centrally sponsored Scheme ,with the mandate of providing facility of operation to each cataract case. In the Tenth Plan ,DBC societies would be formed in 3 remaining districts of the State . Strengthening of OT/ eye ward at 8 service delivery sites will be done , 6 dark rooms in district Uttarkashi and 3 at Dehradun would be made and training of 23 candidates in 6 month optometry would be conducted. An amount of Rs. 64.38 lakh is proposed under different schemes of National Blindness Control Programme in the financial year 2003-2004 under the Central Sector.

49. Iodine deficiency disorder

It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme .To implement the NIIDDCP , an IDD cell has been established in the Directorate during the financial year 2002-2003. To continue the scheme,an amount of Rs.6.25 lakh will be required for 2003-2004.

50. Family Welfare Programme

It is an on going 100% centrally sponsored scheme for which an amount of Rs 2692.28 lakh is proposed during the financial year 2003-04.

51. Establishment of Food & Drug Laboratories

At present there are no facilities for analysis of food and drug samples in Uttaranchal. All samples are sent to Agra/ Lucknow for analysis.This is time consuming and there are chances of error due to time lag in testing of samples. All this can defeat the very objective of the whole process. Hence there is an urgent need for establishment of these laboratories at the State level.

The Central Government has indicated that these laboratories will be established in the State. The State would need to run and maintain them hence no outlay is being proposed in the current year.

52. Construction/Establishment of State Institute of Health and Family Welfare

It is 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. There is no State Institute of Health and Family Welfare in the newly created State of Uttaranchal. It is necessary to have an Institute for departmental training requirements. This Institute is proposed to be setup at Haldwani, District Nainital at an estimated cost of Rs. 200.00 lakh during the Tenth Five Year Plan.

53. Establishment of Onchology unit at Doon Hospital

At present there are no facilities for investigation and treatment of cancer patients in Uttaranchal. The patients have to travel to Delhi, Chandigarh, Lucknow etc. for investigations and treatment. The treatment cost of cancer is very high and after adding travel costs, it becomes very difficult to bear the treatment cost particularly for poor patients. It is therefore, proposed to have our own regional Cancer center at an estimated cost of Rs. 200 lakh during the Tenth Five year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakh is proposed during the year 2003-04.

54. Establishment of Trauma Unit

Uttaranchal is an accident prone area, Almora is an important center in the Kumoun Division. It is proposed to establish a Trauma Unit in the Base Hospital, Almora, which will cost Rs. 300.00 and an outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakh is proposed in the financial year 2003-2004. Government of India has recently approved this. On the Garhwal side, a trauma unit is proposed in yatra route under the Uttaranchal Health Systems Development Project at Base hospital in Srinagar.

55. State Illness Assistance Fund

It has been decided that the Government will provide monetary support for the treatment of patients belonging to BPL families. Money will not be given directly to the patient for the treatment of their illness, but will be provided to the treating Institution through the State Illness Assistance Committee. For this an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04. It's a 50% Centrally sponsored scheme.

13.2 AYURVEDIC AND UNANI

Ayurvedic system of medicine pays special attention to mental, physical and spiritual, health of human beings. The Ayurvedic treatment is less expensive and a large proportion of rural

population who cannot afford high cost health care services depend on Ayurveda. This has to be effectively utilized to improve the health status of rural population. Therefore, existing Ayurvedic dispensaries and hospitals need to be strengthened. In 15 bedded Ayurvedic hospitals additional facilities like Ksharsutra, Panchkarma, Yoga and naturopathy needs to be introduced.

There are 468 State Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries/ Hospitals running in Uttaranchal State besides this, there are 2 State Ayurvedic Colleges, 1 State Ayurvedic Pharmacy and 101 private Pharmacies are functioning in the Uttaranchal State.

Most of the Ayurvedic dispensaries and Hospitals are situated in remote rural areas. Since Ayurvedic doctors live in remote rural areas they have better rapport with community. Therefore, in order to provide better health facilities, these doctors have been associated with various national programmes along with allopathic doctors.

Uttaranchal has a very rich bio-diversity with reference to herbs, medicinal plants and trees of Ayurvedic medicinal use, Ayurvedic colleges of the State have their own herbal gardens to acquaint their students. The Ayurvedic department is closely associated with The Herbs and Medicinal Plant Board of the State in order to exchange know-how.

State Sector

Building construction of ayurvedic Colleges

The buildings of Ayurvedic colleges Rishikul and Gurukul are very old and require renovation. More hostels and staff quarters are also required. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh has been proposed for the above purpose in the 10th five year plan. There is an agreed outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh in the financial year 2002-2003. A outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed for 2003-2004.

Strengthening/up gradation of Ayurvedic & Unani Directorate

In order to control, supervise and monitor various functions of the Ayurvedic hospitals/dispensaries, Ayurvedic colleges and pharmacies, Ayurvedic Directorate requires strengthening and up gradation. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been proposed for 2003-2004. In which Rs. 1.68 lakh is for continuing schemes and Rs. 48.32 lakh is for new demands.

Establishment of Ayurvedic University

In the 10th five year plan, establishment of Ayurvedic University at Haridwar has been proposed for which an outlay of Rs. 5000.00 lakh was estimated.

An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is proposed during annual plan 2003-04 for this propose.

Training for Ayurvedic and Unani Nurses and Technicians

In the State of Uttaranchal there should be at least one Ayurvedic nurses and technicians training college. The number of Ayurvedic/Unani hospitals are increasing every year and more

nurses and technicians will be required in future. This facility is already available at Rishikul State Ayurvedic college in Haridwar. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed in the annual plan 2003-2004.

Establishment/ Up gradation of State Drug Testing Laboratory

An outlay of Rs. 125.30 lakh has been proposed for the establishment/ up gradation of Drug Testing laboratory to State Drug Testing Laboratory in the 10th five year plan in which some additional posts are necessary.

The continuing scheme also needs 1.75 lakh and new demands are estimated as Rs. 10.25 lakh, therefore, an outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakh is proposed for 2003-04.

Up Gradation Of Ayurvedic Colleges (As Per Ccim Norms)

Some essential posts are required in both the colleges as per CCIM norms. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh in which Rs. 47.43 for continuing schemes and Rs. 2.57 lakh for new demands is proposed in the annual plan 2003-04.

Establishment of Two New Ayurvedic and Unani Offices

There are no ayurvedic and unani offices for newly formed districts namely Udham Singh Nagar, Rudraprayag, Bageshwar and Champawat. Two offices are proposed to be established during annual plan 2003-04 for which an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed for new demands.

Up Gradation/Strengthening Of Ayurvedic And Unani Offices

In order to improve the efficiency of ayurvedic and unani offices, telephone and fax machine are required. An out lay of Rs. 10.00 lakh in which 3.18 lakh for continuing scheme and 6.82 lakh for new demands is proposed during annual plan 2003-04.

Establishment of New Ayurvedic & Unani Dispensaries/ Hospitals In Rural Areas

In tenth five year plan 26 Dispensaries (Two in each District) were envisaged to be setup. Now only nine Dispensaries are proposed for which the Outlay has been reduced to 60.48 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 Lakh is proposed for 2003-04.

Establishment Of New Ayurvedic & Unani/Hospitals In Urban Areas

In the Tenth Five Year Plan, Two New Ayurvedic 15 Bedded Hospitals were proposed to be established in the Urban area. In view of the head to bring about convergence of Ayurvedic, Allopathic and Homeopathic systems of medicines, only one 15 bedded hospital

is now proposed in for the present, 2003-04. An amount of Rs. 24.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme.

Upgradation/Strengthening OF RUNNING AYURVEDIC & UNANI DISPENSARIES / HOSPITALS

Only those outdoor dispensaries will be converted into indoor dispensaries where number of patients are large and situated in interior areas where no other Allopathic Dispensary is established. In 15 bedded hospitals additional facilities like Ksharsutra, Panchakarma, Yoga and Naturopathy will be provided. An Outlay of Rs.30.00 Lakh is proposed for this purpose in annual plan 2003-04.

Building Construction Of Ayurvedic & Unani Hospitals/ Dispensareis (Residential / Non Residential)

Ayurvedic & Unani Dispensaries and hospitals are mostly housed either in rented or free buildings donated by the people. The public or the Gram Panchayat have also donated land for construction of buildings and staff quarters. Due to non availability of accommodation the staff posted in these dispensaries in rural areas are facing difficulties in discharging their duties. To improve the working and efficiency of the staff it is necessary to construct residential and non-residential buildings for hospitals/dispensaries in rural/urban areas. It is therefore, proposed to construct 130 buildings residential and non-residential) during 10th five year plan. An amount of Rs. 3250 lakh has been proposed for this scheme.

13 buildings are proposed for which an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been proposed during Annual Plan 2003-04.

Completion Of Works Under Construction

An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakh has been proposed for those dispensaries which are under construction from the last financial year.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

Scheme For Re-Orientation Training Programme (Rotp)

This is a hundred percent centrally sponsored scheme to up grade the knowledge of ISM&H personnel (Teachers/Government doctors/Physicians/Research workers etc.) with regards to latest development in fields like ksharsutra, panchakarma therapy and Yoga. An amount of Rs. 1.52 lakh. is proposed for the financial year 2003-04.

Scheme For Strengthening Of The Exiting Undergraduate Colleges.

This is a hundred percent centrally sponsored scheme. Under this scheme the money will be refunded for the following purposes.

- A. Capital works for strengthening / augmentation of existing college buildings, hospitals, hostels etc.
- B. Equipments.
- C. Library.

An amount of Rs. 94.79 lakh is proposed for the financial year 2003-04.

Scheme For Development And Cultivation Of Medicinal Plants.

This is a hundred percent centrally sponsored scheme. Under this scheme central assistance would be provided for the following purposes.

- A. Fencing and land shaping.
- B. Purchase of essential machinery / equipments.
- C. To create / improve irrigation facilities.
- D. For obtaining technological know-how and literature etc.

An amount of Rs. 21.10 lakh is proposed for the financial year 2003-04.

Reproductive And Child Health Programme

This is a hundred percent centrally sponsored programme. The RCH programme will confine itself to tapping large resources of ISM practitioners in the non-governmental sector. These persons need to be provided orientation in RCH concept and field work.

An amount of Rs. 4.80 lakh is proposed for the financial year 2003-04.

13.3 HOMEOPATHY

The Homeopathy system represents a particular form of medical stimulation therapy. The aim of this therapy is to produce a reactivation of the regulatory activities in the system and produce them in a mild, prompt, safe and durable manner.

At present there are 60 (Sixty) Homeopathy Dispensaries in Uttarakhand.

Establishment of 5 New Homeo. Dispensaries

5 Homeopathy Dispensaries are to be established at community Health Centres during the year 2003-04 in Dehradun, Uttarkashi, Tehri, Pauri and Udham Singh Nagar. Total outlay is Rs 24.22 lakh for 2003-04.

Establishment of the Offices of 5 District Homeopathic Officers

It's a new scheme for Bageshwar, Champawat, Udham Singh Nagar, Rudrapur and Haridwar. The total outlay proposed for 2003-04 is 15.00 lakh.

Creation of posts in the 6 old Office of District Homeopathic Officer

At present there is no staff of district Homeopathic Officers in distt. Chamoli, Tehri, Nainital and it is necessary to establish the staff in these districts. The total cost for the

establishment and continuation of the sanctioned posts of district Uttarkashi, Pithoragrh and Pauri Garhwal will be 10.00 lakh.

Provision of Vehicles & Petrol

There is no vehicle in Homeopathic department which is needed for the supervision of dispensaries. For purchases of 1 vehicle for the Deputy Directors office and an arrangement of driver, in the year 2003-04, an outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakh is proposed.

Establishment of Homeopathic Medicine Board

To monitor the functions of Homeopathic Pharmacy as well as the activities of private homeopaths, it is necessary to establish a Homeopathic Medicine Board in Uttaranchal. An outlay of 5.00 lakh is proposed in year 2003-04 for this purpose.

Establishment of Homeopathic Deputy Director's Office

To carry on the office work of Dy. Director, office staff is needed. For this purpose, an outlay of 5.00 lakh is proposed for 2003-04.

14 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Introduction And Present Status

The Department of Drinking Water in the State of Uttaranchal has been made a separate Department, which operates through the Uttaranchal Peyjal Sansadhan Vikas Evam Nirman Nigam, Uttaranchal Jal Sansthan and Uttaranchal Rural Water Supply & Environment Sanitation Project (Swajal). The "Swajal" Project is aided by the World Bank, whereas Uttaranchal Peyjal Nigam and Uttaranchal Jal Sansthan are autonomous bodies under the Department of Drinking Water. Uttaranchal Peyjal Sansandhan Vikas Evam Nirman Nigam is primarily responsible for preparation & execution of Water Supply Schemes, whereas the Uttaranchal Jal Sansthan is primarily responsible for maintenance of the schemes and tariff collection.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY

2. The State of Uttaranchal, due to its difficult hilly terrain and scattered population, has been experiencing acute drinking water problems, specially in the remote areas. The State consists of 15651 revenue villages and 31008 hamlets. On 1st April, 2002 the status regarding the partially covered (PC) and non-covered (NC) habitations was 908 and 107 respectively. In the year 2002-2003 the target is to provide drinking water facility in 331 PC and 44 NC habitations. As per investigation 17 habitations were found un-populated, hence 640 habitations will remain to be benefited beyond March, 2003. Out of 8687 schemes in rural areas, 6547 schemes (75%) are fully

functional, 1274 schemes (15%) are partially functional and 866 scheme (10%) are non-functional. About 6450 gravity and pumping schemes are being maintained by Jal Sansthan and Peyjal Nigam, while the remaining single village scheme have from time to time being handed over to the Panchyats. 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 considerably depleted. Due to slippage in the last survey conducted under Rajeev Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission some more habitations have emerged out, which are also to be covered.

3. 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 all rural habitations as on 1st January, 2003. Accordingly, the Govt. of Uttaranchal is going to conduct a detailed survey. The results of this survey would definitely add to the number of NC & PC habitations in the State.

4. The Govt. of Uttaranchal is committed to provide drinking water to each and every habitation according to the standard norms. The fresh survey which is being conducted by the State according to the recent directions given by the Govt. of India will give us a complete picture of the PC, NC habitations. However, the proposals for the annual plan for the year 2003- 2004, are based on the present statistics as mentioned earlier.

5. The Govt. of India has launched Sector Reform Project in 67 districts of the country. In the Uttaranchal State, Haridwar district has been selected under this programme. The emphasis under this project is three fold; demand driven approach, community participation and operation & maintenance by the community. The planning phase is underway and the implementation phase will begin in the month of April, 2003.

6. The Govt. of India has also launched another special programme, namely, "Swajal Dhara" on 25th December, 2002. which is based on the concept of community participation and demand-driven approach. The community will have to contribute 10% of the estimated Capital cost, and 90 % of the project cost will be met by the Central Govt. Since the elected Panchyat Institutions are not in plakhe, this programme could not be taken up in the year 2002-2003. The Panchyat

Elections are in the process and will be completed by the end of March, 2003. The State of Uttaranchal has decided to implement this programme with all sincerity from 2003-2004.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

7. In the Urban areas of the State as per the 1991 census, out of 63 towns the population of 45 towns is less than 20000, 15 towns have 20000 to 100000 and 3 towns have more than 100000 population. As per available records 23 towns presently have adequate water supply and the remaining 40 towns need augmentation.

8. Government of India provides funds on 50:50 basis for augmentation/ reorganisation of water supply in towns having less than 20,000 population. In this category schemes of 11 towns have already been sanctioned and works are under execution. Augmentation/reorganisation of additional towns, namely Dugadda (Pauri), Laksar, Gopeshwar, Bheemtal, Mahua Khera, Kela Khera, Mahua Dabra, Dwarahat, Bageshwar and Champawat have been proposed in Tenth Five Year Plan.

9. Out of 63 towns in the State only 20 towns have partial sewerage system and work for setting up augmentation of the sewerage system in 7 towns namely Dehradun, Rishikesh, Vikas Nagar, Haldwani, Nainital, Bheemtal and Almora, is in progress.

GANGA ACTION PLAN

10. Government of India launched the Ganga Action Plan in the year 1985 for the abatement of pollution in the river Ganga. Out of 29 towns selected under Phase-I of Ganga Action Plan, only two towns of Haridwar & Rishikesh fall in Uttaranchal. Keeping in view the Purna Kumbh at Haridwar in 1986, the immediate relief works for the renovation of existing Sewage Pumping Stations and sewer lines alongwith tapping of various drains into the sewerage system were executed. The works under Ganga Action Plan Phase-I were taken up in July, 1986 and were completed in March, 1994. The total outlay of GAP-I works was Rs. 15.00 crores and a sewage treatment capacity of 24.32 mld was created at these towns. But the implementation of Phase-I has only solved the problem partially as the entire sewage flowing from towns of Haridwar & Rishikesh into the river Ganga could not be intercepted and diverted due to financial constraints. Hence, Phase-II of Ganga Action Plan was started in the year 1993. Again, due to financial constraints no other town of Uttaranchal could be included in the second phase. On the intervention of Hon'ble Supreme Court in PIL no. 3727/1985 Shri M.C. Mehta v/s Union of India, nine other towns of Uttaranchal namely Badrinath, Joshimath, Gopeshwar, Karanprayag,

Rudraprayag, Srinagar, Deoprayag, Uttarkashi and Ranipur (Haridwar) were also included in the Phase-II, with total outlay of Rs. 40.47 crores including Haridwar mainstem works of Rs. 6.84 crores. Flow of funds under this needs to be stepped up. Besides GOI does not allow internal sewers under Ganga Action Plan and these have to be provided by State Govt., which is constrained by shortage of resources. The problem is compounded on account of growth of population and ever increasing floating population and the situation is particularly in Haridwar, Rishikesh & Uttarkashi.

11. 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 and submitted an affidavit regarding its commitment in the Hon'ble Supreme Court by the State Government to bear the cost of complete O&M cost of assets already created or to be created under GAP-I and GAP-II.

12. The Govt. of Uttaranchal has assigned top priority to the programme of the drinking water supply both in Urban & Rural Areas. It has decided to undertake various other supplementary programmes like rainwater harvesting, catchment area treatment, revival of ponds/chal/khals by their desiltation and catchment treatment. The Govt. has also decided to launch, in a campaign mode, a programme of awareness building for harvesting and conservation of water, alongwith sanitation programmes.

PROPOSALS FOR ANNUAL PLAN 2003-2004

1. RURAL WATER SUPPLY

In the beginning of the Tenth Five Year Plan i.e. on 01-04-2002, 107 NC and 908 PC habitations remained uncovered, for which about Rs. 150 crores was required. In addition Rs. 150 crores was required for completion of about 1200 ongoing schemes. Coverage of about 600 new emerged habitations and augmentation/up-gradation of about 2000 existing schemes which have completed their design span of 15 years as per revised norms of 55 lpcd, required an amount of Rs. 400 crores. Total estimated requirement for the Tenth Plan was, therefore, Rs. 700 crores including maintenance of assets.

STATE SCHEMES

1.1.1 Minimum Needs Programme

The Rajeev Gandhi Drinking Water Mission would come to a close in 2004. GOI has decided to conduct a fresh survey. For the coverage of expected balance of 63 NC and 577 PC

habitations, newly emerged habitations, and completion of continuing schemes, a provision of Rs. 450 crores has been made in the Tenth Five Year Plan. In the year 2002-2003 Rs. 70.97 crore is provided. An amount of Rs. 23.00 crores is proposed for the year 2003-2004. Out of which Rs 20.00 crore will be provided from PMGY. This excludes provision for Special component plan and Tribal sub plan.

1.1.2 Hand Pump Programme

The State Govt. has been continuously looking for low cost alternatives for reliable water supply in the rural areas of the State. Successful experiments and very positive responses from the people led the State Govt. to launch a programme of Hand Pumps for augmentation of water supply in the foot hills as well as specified areas at high altitudes. A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made in the Tenth Plan. Rs. 1.07 crores have been released in the year 2002-2003. In view of the success of the scheme, and its low capital and O&M cost, a provision of Rs. 3.00 crores is being made in the year 2003-2004.

1.1.3 Water Conservation, Source Recharge & Sustainability(EFC Funding)

As Stated earlier there is a serious problem of drying up and depletion of sources in Uttaranchal. 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 catchment area treatment around the sources, etc. A provision of Rs. 18 crores has been made in the Tenth Plan, for this under the drinking water sector, and a provision Rs 1.00 crores is proposed in the annual plan 2003-2004

1.1.4 Augmentation and Reorganisation of Completed Schemes

A total of 29969 habitations have already been covered by piped water supply schemes benefitting about 55 lakh population as on 01-04-2002. Out of these piped water supply schemes around 30% of the schemes have outlived their design period, which shall require reorganization @55 lpcd and shall be taken up in a phased manner. A Provision of Rs. 80 crores to reorganise about 2000 schemes has been made in the Tenth Plan. Rs. 19.66 crores has been allocated in the annual plan for 2002-2003 and a provision of Rs. 20.00 crores is proposed in the year 2003-2004.

1.1.5 O&M of Rural Water Supply Schemes

10% of total outlay under MNP, SCP, TSP & ARWSP is proposed to be utilised for maintenance of 6450 Rural Water Supply schemes.

1.1.6 Rural Water Supply Schemes (Pump Schemes)

Due to high capital and O&M cost of pumping schemes, it has been decided to take up only ongoing schemes and schemes where no other viable alternative exists. A provision of Rs 25

crores is made for the Tenth Plan and Rs. 5 crores have been allocated for the Annual Plan 2002-2003. A like amount of Rs. 4 crores is proposed for the Annual Plan 2003-2004.

CENTRAL SCHEMES

1.2.1 Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme

The existing norms of ARWSP are based on population coverage, NC/PC habitations and water quality problems. The share of State of Uttaranchal on the basis of these norms is only Rs. 30.00 crores per annum. The important point to be considered here is that due to the widely dispersed habitations and the difficult terrain in the hills the cost of coverage and maintenance are very high. As already indicated the estimated requirement for providing a minimum rural water supply status in the State is around Rs. 700 crores. With the present norms of ARWSP, it will take around 25 year to achieve this, and there are limits to the funds that the State Govt. can provide from its own resources. A provision of Rs. 250 crores has been made under ARWSP in the Tenth Plan. Out of this, Rs. 30.83 crores is being release during financial year 2002-2003. The GOI has been requested to substantially step up the release under this scheme for Uttaranchal. In anticipation a provision of Rs. 70.00 crores is proposed for the year 2003-2004.

1.2.2 Swajal Dhara

Government of India has been emphasizing the need for taking up community based Rural Water Supply Programmes, and has now decided to open up the reform initiative in the Rural Drinking Water Supply Sector throughout the country. This programme will have the key elements of demand-driven and community participation based approach, wherein the Panchyats/ communities would plan, implement, operate, maintain and manage all drinking water schemes. The cost of projects excluding community contribution will be fully met by Govt. of India.

The State Government has designated the Uttaranchal Peyjal Nigam as the nodal agency for the State (excluding Haridwar District). It is proposed to take up around 100 schemes in the first phase for which a provision of Rs. 10.00 crores is being made for the year 2003-2004.

2 Urban Water Supply And Sewerage

STATE SCHEMES

All the 63 towns of Uttaranchal are having piped water supply. However only 23 towns have adequate water supply. The remaining 40 towns need augmentations of water supply and extension of the distribution system. On the basis of rough assessment, the requirement of funds for these towns to provide water supply for design demand is of the order of Rs. 350.00 crores. A provision of Rs. 200.00 crores has been made in the Tenth Five Year Plan in the State Sector. In the Annual Plan 2002-2003 Rs. 12.00 crores have been allocated under State Sector. An outlay of Rs. 13.00 crores is proposed for the 2003-2004.

Sewerage Schemes

Out of 63 towns in Uttaranchal only 20 towns, namely Dehradun, Rishikesh, Mussoorie, Vikasnagar, Haridwar, Roorkee, Badrinath, Gopeshwar, Joshimath, Uttarakashi, Kotdwar, Munikireti, New Tehri, Haldwani, Ramnagar, Nainital, Bheemtal, Kashipur, Almora, and Pithoragarh have partial sewerage facilities. Reorganisation and extension of sewerage system in these towns has been proposed. Besides, adequate coverage of GAP towns, extension of sewerage schemes in the towns having tourist and religious importance like Kedarnath, Gangotri, Yumnotri and Auli are also included in the Tenth Plan.

An amount of Rs. 50 crores is being proposed in the Tenth Five Year Plan as against requirement of Rs. 150 crores for these towns and Dhams of Uttaranchal. Rs. 4 crores have been allocated for annual plan 2002-2003 and a provision of Rs. 6 crores is proposed for the year 2003-2004.

Ganga Action Plan (O&M)

Pollution abatement schemes executed under Ganga Action Plan are to be maintained by the State Government as per requirement of NRCD, Govt. of India, New Delhi. A provision of Rs 20 crores has been made in the Tenth Plan for this. An amount of Rs. 4 crore has been allocated in the annual plan 2002-2003 and a provision of Rs. 1 crores is proposed for the year 2003-2004.

CENTRAL SCHEMES

Accelerated Urban Water Supply Scheme

Government of India provides funds on 50:50 basis for augmentation/reorganisation of water supply in towns having less than 20,000 population. In this category 23 towns have been selected under this programme. Out of these 18 schemes costing Rs. 38.72 crores have already been sanctioned. Rs. 1386.47 lakh have been released by GOI and Rs. 1143.47 lakh by the State Government. Thus, Rs. 1342.16 lakh remains to be released. More towns may be selected in future, hence a provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made in the Tenth Five Year Plan under AUWSP. 50% of which i.e. Rs. 25 crore will be shared by State Sector and balance Rs. 25 crore will be shared by the Central Sector. A provision of Rs. 7.00 crores is proposed for the year 2003-2004.

GANGA ACTION PLAN (PHASE-II)

In order to prevent pollution of the river Ganga it is proposed to cover Ten towns in Garhwal region under Ganga Action Plan Phase-II. These town are Hardwar & Ranipur on the

Bank of river Ganga, Uttarkashi on the bank of Bhagirathi and seven towns namely Badrinath, Joshimath, Gopeshwar, Karanprayag, Rudraprayag, Srinagar and Deoprayag on the bank of river Alakhanda. An amount of Rs. 30.00 crores have been proposed for these towns under Ganga Action Plan to be financed from Central Sector by the National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) New Delhi. The cost of land and 6% centage charges are to be borne by the State Govt. A provision of Rs. 10 crores is proposed for the Annual Plan 2003-2004 .

A special assistance to the tune of approx. Rs. 26.00 crores has been requested for new sewerage treatment schemes for Haridwar and Rishikesh in view of the ensuing Kumbh Mela from GOI. This has been necessitated because of the fact that these schemes could not be covered under GAP-II due to CCEA funding constraints, and their essentiality with reference to the basic objectives of the GAP and actual requirements for pollution abatement in the river Ganga in these locations.

STATE HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT CELL

State Human Resource Development Cell is functioning under the aegis of the Project Management Unit, Uttaranchal Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project. The Government of India finances this programme as 100% grant. The objective of HRD Cell is to facilitate the community to own-up the scheme and build the capacity to operate and maintain the water supply and sanitation scheme on their own without any external support, and to provide in service training/orientation programme/workshop for sector professionals for adopting sector reform polices. Various training programme and workshops are proposed to be conducted in the next financial year. The Govt. of India has already sanctioned a project amounting to Rs. 86.13 lakh. The Govt. of India has released the first installment amounting to Rs. 43 lakh. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-2004.

TOTAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN

The Total Sanitation Campaign Programme is underway in Haridwar District alongwith the Sector Reform Project. The total cost of the project is Rs. 1.72 crores, out of which State Govt. share is Rs. 34.56 lakh and Central Govt. share is Rs. 155.40 lakh. The Govt. of India has released its share of Rs. 115.40 lakh in the current financial year.

The Total Sanitation Campaign Programme for five other Districts of the State (Almora, Bageshwar, Uttarkashi, Tehri Garhwal & Pauri Garhwal) has been recently sanctioned by the Govt. of India. The project cost is Rs. 25.90 crores of which State share is Rs. 5.18 crores. Under Total Sanitation Campaign Programme remaining 7 district at a project cost of Rs. 30.00 crores (excluding Haridwar) are proposed to be taken up. A total outlay of Rs. 28.00 crores including a State share of Rs. 7.00 crores is proposed for the year 2003-2004.

Information Education And Communication(Iec)

The objective of the programme is to create awareness and demand generation regarding safe and sustainable health and hygiene practices among the rural community. This programme is to be launched in conjunction with Swajaldhara programme for propogating demand responsive approach in the water supply and sanitation sector. The districts proposed to be covered under this programme are Almora, Bageshwar, Uttarkashi, Tehri Garhwal and Pauri Garhwal. The total project cost is Rs. 175.35 lakh. This programme is funded by G.O.I. as a 100% grant. The Govt. of India has released Rs. 87.675 lakh during the financial year 2002-2003. A provision of Rs. 1.00 crores is proposed in the year 2003-2004.

Sector Reform Project, Haridwar

The Govt. of India has launched sector reform project in 67 districts of the country. In the Uttaranchal State, Haridwar district has been selected under this programme. The major emphasis sector reform projects is mainly three fold; demand driven approach, community participation and operation & maintenance by the community. The planning phase is underway and the implementation phase will begin in the month of April, 2003. The project cost is Rs. 4000 lakh, out of which the Govt. of India share is Rs. 3750 lakh and community share is Rs. 250 lakh. The Govt. of India has released Rs. 1122 lakh and expenditure till February, 2003 is Rs. 117.96 lakh. A provision of Rs. 1500 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-2004.

Externally Aided Schemes

World bank assisted water supply schemes(SWAJAL)

3 Govt. of India received a loan from the IBRD towards the cost of Uttar Pradesh/Uttaranchal Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project(SWAJAL). This Project is being executed with a community participation approach in which the community contributes about 10% of the cost of the projects. As against an original target of 650 villages, schemes have been taken up in 857 villages in Uttaranchal. Out of 857 proposed schemes 842 schemes have been commissioned by February, 2003 and 15 schemes would be commissioned in the current financial year 2002-2003. The closure date of the current project is May, 2003.

Encouraged by the success of the project the Govt. of Uttaranchal has proposed to the GOI and World Bank a follow on project at an estimated cost of Rs. 500 crores to cover an additional 2500 villages. The Project concept document of Swajal Project-II has already been submitted to the World Bank through Rajeev Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission Government of India. It is likely that the Identification Mission may visit the State in the near future for appraisal of the Swajal Project-II. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 crores is proposed for the year 2003-2004.

Centrally Sponsored Mega Schemes for Additional Funds

Water Supply

4.1 For the augmentation of water supply to Dehradun town from Bijapur Canal Rs. 5 crores has been sanctioned as 100% grant from G.O.I. during financial year 2001-2002. Besides this Rs. 91.32 crores are required for Nanghat gravity scheme costing Rs. 25.76 crores, Dehradun Water Supply Scheme Rs. 45.08 crores and Mussoorie Water Supply Scheme Rs. 25.48 crores, where acute problem of water supply exist, accordingly a provision of Rs. 40 crores is being made in the Tenth Plan. Rs. 8.00 lakh have been allocated for the first Annual Plan 2002-2003. An amount of Rs. 10 crores is proposed as additional demand in the year 2003-2004.

Sewerage Schemes

4.2 GOI has sanctioned 100% grant for Almora Sewerage System. For the sewerage disposal in Almora town Rs. 11 crores was sanctioned during financial year 2001-2002. Besides this Rs. 124.37 crores are required for Mussoorie Sewerage Scheme (Rs. 20.75 crores), Dehradun Sewerage Scheme (Rs. 66.62 crores) and Pithoragarh Sewerage Scheme (Rs. 37.00 crores). A provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made in the Tenth Five Year Plan for Dehradun, the Capital town of Uttaranchal and Pithoragarh town, which is developing very fast. An amount of Rs. 12 crores is proposed as additional demand in the year 2003-2004.

15 URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

While investments have been made in the rural areas under a variety of development schemes and special Rural Development Programmes, the needs relating to infrastructure and civic amenities in the urban areas have not received the required attention and resource deployment. Over the past few years, in the wake of the 74th Constitutional Amendment, the urban local bodies have been largely dependent for their resources on devolution from the State Finance Commission and whatever resources they can raise themselves. On their part, the Urban Local Bodies have generally been sluggish and not very enthusiastic in generating adequate sources at their level.

Consequently there has been a continuous deterioration in the physical environment and quality of life in the urban areas, aggravated by widening gap between demand and supply of essential services and infrastructure and increasing population pressure in the urban centers. The worst sufferers are the poor, whose access to the basic services like drinking water, sanitation,

education and basic health services is shrinking. In Dehradun alone, there are over a 100 slums with a population of 1.5 lakhs ie 33% of total of the town. The position is not very different in towns like Rudrapur, Haldwani, Kashipur, Haridwar, where new slums are coming up due to migration of population not only from upper hills but from the adjoining rural areas.

Therefore there is an urgent need to frame policies for the neglected urban sector, with a thrust on areas like Urban sewerage, Solid waste Management, water supply, slum improvement and infrastructure development in general, and to find resources to meet these challenges. The State Govt. has taken certain initiatives in this directions, which are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

Revolving Fund: This concept was established with a view to supplementing the resources of the local bodies through interest free loans by Government for infrastructure development projects. During the last three years an amount of Rs. 3000 lakhs rupees has been allocated to the urban local bodies under this scheme. 70% of the funds under this are to be spent on basic amenities and 30% on income generating schemes. Based on actual experience, re-orientation of this scheme is under consideration.

Finance Commission: Following the creation of a separate State of Uttaranchal, a State Finance Commission was set up. The Commission has submitted its report/recommendations regarding devolution of funds to the ULBs. These are based mainly on the population, geographical area, location and efficiency in tax collections/revenue generation.

The following other initiatives are also being taken with a view to strengthening the financial position of the local bodies, resource generation for specific projects, and more effective planning for development of urban infrastructure and civic amenities.

- (1) To bring uniformity in the property tax collection system in all ULBs, Self-Assessment of Property Tax system is proposed to be introduced, which will not only help to eradicate corruption but will also improve the collection of taxes.
- (2) The State Government has also initiated measures to help the ULBs in planning and streamlining of financial management through Municipal Accounting Reforms. At present, all the ULBs are following Cash Based Accounting System popularly called "Single Entry Accounting System" for maintaining their accounts. This system fails to provide information on the financial performance and financial position, to the ULBs or to

the external users, as it lacks completeness or accuracy of accounting data. A project to 'convert the Cash-based Single Entry Accounting System to the Accrual-based Double Entry Accounting System' has, therefore, been undertaken with the objective of bringing about improved Financial Management, responsibility in Accounting, strengthening/introduction of Internal Controls, reduction/Elimination in duplication of work, and a new Accounting Manual.

- (3) For all the 63 ULBs of the State a project for preparation of GIS based digitized maps has been launched. GIS will be used for city planning and maintaining various facilities in the city and for Property Enumeration and Mapping for increasing revenue. Property reassessment will be one of the most critical uses of the geographic information system, apart from facilitating urban infrastructure planning and bringing about greater efficiency in execution of works and their subsequent maintenance. A web based GIS will link all concerned departments together and all relevant applications will be available online and people will have access to all the activities and information about their respective local bodies through the net. Expenditure on this project will be around Rs. 600 lakhs in the year 2003-04. It is proposed to draw and dovetail resources from various related departments to complete this very important and ambitious project by the end of 2004.
- (4) Rapid growth and urbanisation is causing severe environmental degradation and pollution problems, especially in cities like Dehradun, Haridwar, etc. Environmental pollution problems in the highly populated cities are due not only to poor management of solid waste, but also due to inefficient operation of industries and their inadequate environmental management, and vehicular pollution. Generally, solid waste problems transcend traditional environmental boundaries and contribute to air, water and soil pollution over a much larger area.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has also directed that SMW rules, 2000 (GOI) have to be implemented by all ULB's. Keeping in view the urgency and criticality of the issue, a detailed project is being launched under which town wise report and proposals will be prepared, and potential sources of external and institutional financing will also be identified. Efforts will also be made to obtain financial support under various environment related schemes.

In the meanwhile, collaborative efforts are being made along with NGOs and concerned citizens to specifically address the problem of plastic waste/pollution in the urban areas.

- (5) In order to address the problem of urban slums, it is proposed to develop a comprehensive policy. The GIS mapping data is going to be utilised for this purpose.
- (6) For more transparency in the working of all the local bodies a website is being created, in which all relevant applications etc will be available online and people will have access to all the activities and information about their respective local body through the net. For this computerization of all local bodies along with Urban Development Directorate has to be done. It is also proposed to provide computers to the local bodies for the achievement of this goal. As a starting point, preliminary situation analysis is being conducted in order to identify personnel who already have some computer knowledge and skills and they will be utilized to form the pool of computer staff for purpose of technology transfer.

PROPOSALS AND OUTLAYS FOR ANNUAL PLAN 2003-2004

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1- SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHRI ROZGAR YOJNA (SJSRY)

This is a Central Sponsored Scheme in which the Central share is 75% and the State share is 25%. The purpose of the scheme is to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed poor through self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment. There are the following six sub-components in this Scheme. The Central Share released for year 2000-01 was 102.97 lakhs, for the year 2001-02 it was 27.88 lakhs and the previous balance as on 1-4-2000 was 116.30 lakhs. Expenditure in the financial year 2001-02 was Rs. 96.04 lakhs and in financial year 2002-03 up to January 2003 it was Rs. 52.04 lakhs. In Uttaranchal SUDA was formed in July 2001 only. Hence the expenditure has not kept pace with the release of funds. However, the set up has now been strengthened and the pace of expenditure is going to pick up. The Central allocations in respect of this scheme have not yet been indicated. In anticipation an outlay of Rs. 125.40 lakh in the Central Sector and Rs. 41.80 lakh as State Share is being proposed for the year 2003-2004.

(i) URBAN SELF EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (USEP):-

This programme encourages under-employed and unemployed urban youth to set up small enterprises relating to servicing, petty business and manufacturing, for which there is a lot of potential in urban areas, Local skills and local crafts are encouraged for this purpose. The maximum unit cost will be Rs. 50,000/- and the maximum allowable subsidy will be 15% of the project cost, subject to a limit of Rs. 7,500/-. The beneficiary is required to contribute 5% of the project cost as margin money.

(ii) URBAN SELF EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (TRAINING)

Skill development through appropriate training is another element of this programme. It is intended to provide training to the urban poor in a variety of service and manufacturing trades as well as in respect of local crafts so that they can set up self-employment ventures or secure salaried employment with enhanced remuneration.

(iii) URBAN WAGE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (UWEP)

This programme seeks to provide wage employment to beneficiaries living below the poverty line within the jurisdiction of urban local bodies by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

(iv) THRIFT AND CREDIT SOCIETIES

The purpose of this scheme is to encourage saving habits of the people. Thrift and credits societies shall also be entitled to a lump sum grant of Rs. 25,000/- as revolving fund at the rate of Rs. 1,000/- maximum per member.

(v) DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN & CHILDREN IN URBAN AREA ASSISTANCE (DWCUA):-

This scheme is distinguished by the special incentives extended to urban poor women who decide to set up self-employment ventures in a group as opposed to individual effort. Groups of urban poor women shall take up an economic activity suited to their skill, training, aptitude and local conditions, Besides generation of income, this group strategy shall strive to empower the

urban poor women by making them independent as also providing a facilitating environment for self-employment.

(vi) COMMUNITY STRUCTURE COMPONENT:-

The aim of this scheme is to provide assistance to the disabled and old age people.

2- NATIONAL SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (NSDP):-

The aim of this scheme is to improve the infrastructure of urban slums by providing basic amenities such as drinking water, sanitation, pavements, roads, education, health, community toilets and community centres, so that the environmental conditions of the slums can be improved. It is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. For the year 2000-01 a sum of 182 lakhs was released and the previous balance as on 1-4-2000 was 49.49 lakhs Expenditure in the financial year 2001-02 was 73.86 lakhs and in financial year 2002-03 up to January 2003 it was 120.40 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 220 lakh in centre sector and Rs. 200 lakh in State sector is being proposed. for 2003-04.

3- INTEGRATED LOW COST SANITATION PROGRAMME (ILCS)

The purpose of this scheme is to convert dry latrines to flush latrines and to build new latrines so that overall hygiene is improved and scavengers can be liberated from this degrading vocation. Under this scheme 45% subsidy is given by Govt. of India., 5% has to be contributed by the beneficiary and 50% is provided as a loan. In the year 2001-02 a sum of rupees 123.82 lakhs was released by the Central Govt. as subsidy, and a loan of Rs. 137.58 lakhs was obtained from HUDCO. Total expenditure in this scheme till February 2003 has been Rs. 117.36 lakhs.

4- VALMIKI AMBEDKAR AWAS YOJANA (VAMBAY) (Centrally Sponsored 100%)

The objective of VAMBAY is primarily to provide shelter or upgrade the existing shelter for shelterless members of the economically weaker sections and people living below the poverty line in urban slums. Rs. 36.00 lakhs were released by GOI for the year 2001-02, and Rs. 160.15 lakhs has been sanctioned for the year 2002-03. Identification of beneficiaries has been completed

in Dehradun & Haridwar Districts, and actual construction of shelters shall commence shortly. An outlay of Rs. 459.40 lakh is being proposed for 2003-2004.

5- INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM TOWNS (IDSMT)

In Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plans 19 towns have been selected for the implementation of this scheme. During 2001-02, Rs. 548.19 lakhs, Rs. 500.17 lakhs and Rs.177.27 lakhss, respectively were sanctioned for Dehradun, Haldwani-Kathgodam and Pithoragath. For 2003-04 an outlay of 400 lakhs has been proposed in which the proposed Central Share is Rs. 240 lakhs and State share is Rs.160 lakhs.

6- NAINITAL LAKE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Nainital is frequently referred to as the Lake District. Apart from the famous Nainital (Naini) lake the district has a number of other lakes viz. Bhimtal, Naukuchia Tal, Sat Tal, Khurpa Tal, etc. Over the years these lakes had deteriorated considerably for various reasons, and only small, adhoc, interventions had been made from time to time. The need for a comprehensive effort for the re-generation of these lakes and development of the areas around them had been felt for some time. A project to be taken up under the National Lake Conservation Project had been prepared several years ago, but this could not be funded and no meaningful progress had been possible. In this background, the alternate Hydro Energy Center (AHEC), IIT Roorkee, was given the task of preparing a detailed project report. A proposal with a cost estimate of Rs. 9800.00 lakhs had been submitted to National River Conservation Directorate, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Govt. of India. The Ministry of Environment and Forest, Govt. of India has in principal agreed to sanction the project with a Central share of 70% and State Share being 30%.

As the above mentioned scheme will take some time to be implemented the State Govt., out of its own resources has already commenced works on the Balia Nala, which is the main outfall of the Naini lake, and a vital component of the larger project. Since the Balia Nala is located in a landslide prone and extremely fragile area, it was felt that immediate measures for slope stabilisation and strengthening of the drainage system need to be taken without waiting for work to commence on the remaining components of the project. In the year 2002-03 Rs. 700.00 lakhs has already been spent mainly on masonry work to protect the flanks. This work is being executed by the Irrigation Department, Govt. of Uttaranchal, and an outlay of Rs. 850.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 2003-04 towards the State Share of the larger project.

ELEVENTH FINANCE COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Eleventh Finance Commission has also provided a grant of Rs. 1000 lakhs for the Conservation and Management of lakes of Nainital District, excluding the Naini Lake. Works which could not be included in the project proposed mentioned earlier due to ceilings indicated by the GoI will be taken up under this. An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs is proposed for 2003-2004.

STATE SCHEMES

HARIDWAR ARDHKUMBH

The Ardh kumbh Mela will be celebrated during the period 15 December 2003 to 30 April, 2004 at Haridwar. The State Government has formulated a detailed project proposal, encompassing permanent infrastructure facilities and other arrangements for the pilgrims. This envisages an expenditure of Rs. 205 crores. This project has been submitted to the Planning Commission and the Govt. of India for Special Additional Central Assistance, as has been done earlier for Nasik and Ujjain.

An amount of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs was sanctioned by Planning Commission as special ACA in the year 2001-02 and State Government has provided an amount of Rs. 5000.00 lakhs in the State budget in the year 2002-03. Against the total funds of Rs. 6000.00 lakhs sanctions of Rs. 5906.00 lakhs have already been issued for major works.

A high level committee under the chairmanship of Minister for Urban Development has been constituted to review and oversee the planning and implementation of different works. A full time Mela Adhikari has been appointed with headquarters at Haridwar and other committee has been set up in local level to ensure close and continuous monitoring and consultations with various religious bodies, ashramas and other non officials in the context of the arrangements to be made for the Mela.

An outlay of Rs. 5000.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2003-04, assuming that Special Additional Central Assistance to the tune of around Rs. 10000 lakhs would also be provided by the Planning Commission/Government of India.

URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE FUND:

As indicated earlier, it is proposed to re-orient the ongoing Revolving Fund scheme in the year 2003-2004. It is proposed to do this by setting up an Urban Infrastructure Fund. The objective would be to provide a source of funding for specific projects identified on the basis of felt need and inter-re prioritisation. The details in this regards are being presently worked out. Inter alia, some of the new initiatives mentioned earlier, are proposed to be financed from this fund. An outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 2003-2004.

16 INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

In communicating the plans, policies, public welfare programs and development works of the government to the people Information Department plays vital role. The department, through different communication mediums, disseminates the development related publicity information. For the year 2003-2004 an outlay to the tune of Rs.43.55 Lakh in district sector and Rs 37.00 Lakh for State sector schemes is proposed below.

District Sector

1-Song & Drama Scheme- The selected cultural troupes also carry out publicity and information dissemination through there programs. Education, Prohibition, Drinking water, Cleanliness based policies of the government are made public through these programs. About 260 such programs are proposed with Rs. 6.50 lakh outlay in the financial year 2003-04.

2-Kishan Mela Exhibition - Under this, the publicity work is to be carried out through organizing exhibitions. Outlay for the plan year 2003-04 Rs. 5.20 lakh for organizing 260 exhibitions is proposed.

3-Reorganization of Information Center (Strengthening of Information Center) - Information centers all over the State are vital source of information to the people. In order to carry out these centers an outlay worth Rs.8.45 lakh is proposed for the year 2003-04.

4-Strengthening of Distt. Information Offices (I.T.) -In the era of Information Technology, for effective and wide publicity of Government plan, policies, developmental activity & social Welfares programs , modernization of these offices is proposed. Establishing of computers to an outlay of Rs. 13 lakh is sanctioned, in current financial 2002-03. It is necessary to regularize this scheme due to

new needs of modes of Publicity & communication. Under this project, in financial year 2003-04 for computer hardware and software, Internet, e-mail services and furniture etc. an estimate of Rs. 1.00 lakh per district is proposed, amounting to a total of Rs. 13.00 lakh.

5-Photography scheme - Under this head, photographs of programme of V.V.I.P.'s, different development works are produced and subsequently published. In the financial year 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 4.55 lakh for 910 Photo coverage has been proposed.

6-Publication Scheme - Under this programme district wise *vikas pustika* (approximately 3000 copies yearly in per district) publication is proposed based on developmental works/ achievements. An outlay of Rs.5.85 lakh is proposed.

State Sector

1-Production of Films-Newsreel (documentary production)- Under this head, producing films/ documentaries, publicity work is carried out. In the financial year 2003-04 the target of making two documentaries and four news reel/news magazines has been laid down. The estimated expenditure is Rs.12.00 lakh (6.00 lakh for film unit and 6.00 lakh for News reels/N.M.).

2-Song and Drama project- In this scheme, the policies of government, programmes are publicized by the empanelling cultural troupes, to spread awareness in villages. For this, in the financial year of 2003-04, a provision of Rs.7.00 lakh has been kept.

3-91-Tribal Sub Plan- Upliftment programs for tribals are shown under this programme About 50 such program's (5 exhibition and 40 cultural program) are proposed for which an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 2003-04.

4-Kisan Mela exhibition- Exhibitions are effective medium to publicize the government's achievements and developmental works. For financial year 2003-04, an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh is proposed to organize 20 such exhibitions.

5-Press Information Services programme - Under this Rs.5.00 lakh outlay is proposed for establishing of Press Club at Uttarkashi.

6-Publication Project- The department, through publication, disseminates the development related information. Under this, for proposed 7 publications, an outlay to the tune of Rs. 7.00 lakh is to be estimated for the year 2003-04.

7-Special Component Plan- Special Component Plan was not incorporated separately in the departmental projects. It may be mentioned that all above mentioned projects included the publicity of upliftment programmes for Scheduled Caste,

17 SOCIAL WELFARE

17.1 WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTE, SCHEDULED TRIBES, OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES, MINORITIES AND HANDICAPPED, SOCIAL WELFARE

INTRODUCTION

The Social Welfare Department in Uttaranchal is concerned with the planning and implementation of various programmes for the welfare of the disadvantaged and weaker sections of society as a single umbrella organisation. In the same spirit a "Bahuddeshiya Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam" (Multi Purpose Finance & Development Corporation) has also been set up to provide and channel financial assistance to the various disadvantaged social/community groups for employment and income generation schemes.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULE CASTES

The total population of Scheduled Castes in Uttaranchal is about 19% of the total population of Uttaranchal. The economic status of the Scheduled Caste families is very poor. They have few assets and generally depend on agriculture labor and the other low income occupations. According to the census of 1991, the literacy percentage among the Scheduled Caste is only 46 percent, which was significantly lower than the overall literacy percentage of 57.8 percent. The Scheduled Caste female literacy is only 20 percent.

The problems faced by the Scheduled caste are manifold and are of a complex nature. These mainly relate to illiteracy, economic backwardness, poor living conditions, occupational problems and social disadvantages and discriminations. A wide variety of schemes targeted at members of the Scheduled Castes have, therefore, been evolved to address and redress the above mentioned problems and disadvantages.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Govt. of India has declared 5 Tribes of State Viz. Tharu, Buxas, Bhotia, Jaunsari and Raji as Scheduled Tribes. The Scheduled Tribes are mostly concerned in the hilly and Tarai Belt of the State. According to 1991 census the Total Tribal population of the State was 2,11,864. About 63 percent of the tribal population resides in the hill areas of the State. Many of these Tribes

live in strategically important Border areas which makes their position sensitive. Various schemes of educational economic and social development are implemented under the Tribal Development Sector.

High priority has been given to the education sector. Under the educational programme establishment/construction of Hostels for S.T. Boys and girls, grants to tribal students for pre-metric scholarship, establishment/construction/expansion and maintenance of Ashram Type School (A.T.S.) have been undertaken. The A.T.S were upgraded up to high school standard. Rate for fooding in A.T.S is presently Rs. 550/- per students per month. Grant is also provided to voluntary organizations to run Primary School in Tribal areas. Schemes for gradation of merit, Book-Banks, Coaching & allied Schemes, Vocational training etc. have also being proposed.

For the Economic development of Scheduled Tribes, Integrated Tribal Development Projects for primitive groups as well as for the dispersed tribals are being implemented on IRDP/SGSY pattern in which different poverty eradication schemes for Scheduled Tribes, have been launched according to the need of the area and population. Under these projects, the programmes relating to agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, cottage and village industries and other supporting schemes on minor irrigation, cooperative and scheme of infrastructure development are taken up.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The Constitution of India which provides for secular socialist and democratic system in the country, has taken care of the the socially, educationally and economically enlistment of the Other Backward Classes (O.B.Cs) by making special provisions.

There is no provisions in the census operations to record separately the population percentage of literacy and the economic status of Other Backward Classes. Therefore, data gathered through a survey conducted by Panchayati Raj Department are taken as the basic data for determination of population density of OBC's in the State . As per this survey, the OBC's population in Uttranchal is approximately 12% of the States total population. The Department of Social Welfare is looking after the various schemes for the welfare of Other Backward Classes along with the other developmental activities.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

Liberation of Scavengers

The Govt. of India and the State Govt. have accorded highest priority to the rehabilitation of scavengers. This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme and implemented in

Different Training Schemes for Youths Belonging to SC

This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme under SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE. The scheme provides funding for various training programs for unemployed SC youths viz. 6 months Typing and Shorthand training, 6 months Carpentry training, etc. At present 3 typing and Shorthand Training Centers and one Carpenter Training Center are running in Uttaranchal. The scheme provides for stipend of trainees, contingency expenses of training centers, raw materials and establishment expenditure on the staff of training centers. The rates of stipend are Rs.100 per month for shorthand and carpentry and Rs. 50 per month for typing. The anticipated expenditure in 2002-2003 is Rs. 16.50 lakh, and the same amount of Rs. 16.50 lakh, has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Self Employment Scheme for SC through BVVNigam

This is 100% Centrally Sponsored scheme under SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE. The scheme provides assistance for self employment to Scheduled Castes persons, belonging to BPL families. In this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the beneficiaries as a subsidy of Rs. 10,000 or 50% of the project cost, whichever is less, through Banks. Under this scheme beneficiaries may choose, as per their experience and interest, any bankable project in the Agricultural, Small Scale Business, Transport, Dairy, Animal Husbandry sectors. The anticipated expenditure in 2002-2003 is Rs. 400 lakh, and an amount of Rs. 653 lakh, has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Shops Construction Assistance for SC through BVVNigam

This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme under SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE. The scheme provides for financial assistance of Rs. 38,000 per beneficiary for construction of one shop in Urban, Semi Urban and other Commercial areas. Out of Rs. 38,000 an amount of Rs. 6,000 is by way of subsidy and the remaining amount is an interest free loan which is repayable in 120 equal monthly installments. Beneficiary should be a Scheduled Castes person, of the BPL category. The anticipated expenditure in 2002-2003 is Rs. 59.77 lakh, and an amount of Rs. 60.00 lakh, has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Other Schemes to Create Assets for SC through BVVNigam

This is a 100% centrally Sponsored Scheme under SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE. The scheme provides for financial assistance to Scheduled Castes persons, belonging to BPL for creating the assets viz. Agricultural Land, Motel/Dhaba, Workshop, etc. An amount of Rs. 6,000 is by way of subsidy and the remaining are interest free loan which is repayable in 120 equal

monthly installments. The anticipated expenditure in 2002-2003 is Rs. 70 lakh, and the same amount of Rs. 70 lakh, has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Atrocity Grant under PCR Act

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme based on 5050 Central and State share for implementation of the Protection of Civil rights Act. 1959 Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 It provides for facilities including legal aid, and for relief & rehabilitation, to the victims/dependents of atrocities. The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-2007, the anticipated expenditure for 2002-2003 and the proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2003-2004 is as under

(Rs. in lakh,)

Particulars	Anticipated Expenditure in 2002-2003		Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2003-2004		Projected outlay for X th Plan 2002-2007	
	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share
Welfare of Schedule Caste	22.42	22.41	19.50	19.50	112.06	112.06
Welfare of Schedule Tribes	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	5.00	5.00
Total	22.92	22.91	20.00	20.00	117.06	117.06

SCA for TSP & Development of Buxas/Raji (PTG)

This is 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme and provides for assistance for creation of and economic development of Tribals and Buxas/Rajis (PTG). The Economic Development Programmes includes the self employment scheme for Scheduled Tribes (PTG) persons, belonging to BPL, In which assistance as a subsidy of Rs. 10,000 or 80% of the project cost, whichever is less, provided to beneficiaries through Banks for projects in the Agricultural, Small Scale Business, Dairy/Animal Husbandry sectors etc. Infrastructure creation for the benefit of Tribals & PTGs members includes the construction of house, drinking water, irrigation, khadanjas etc. The anticipated expenditure in 2002-2003 is Rs. 100 lakh, and the same amount of Rs. 100 lakh, has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Assistance under Article 275(1)

This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme and provided for the grants under the Provision to article 275(1) of the Constitution to meet the cost of infrastructure projects in the Schedule Tribes Areas such as Schools, Small Bridges, Link Roads, Khadanjas, Drains, Latrines, Community Center etc. The anticipated expenditure in 2002-2003 is Rs. 100 lakh, and an

amount of Rs. 80 lakh, has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004 as State govt. receives only 78.00 Lakh anual SCA for TST.

Prematric Scholarship for Backward Class Students

This is a 50% centrally sponsored scheme for OBCs. Prematric Scholarship is given as per the following rates

From class I to V @ 25/- per month/per student.
 From class VI to VIII @ 40/- Per month/per student.
 From class IX to X @ 60/- per month/per student.

Under the scheme the scholarships are given to students whose parents are below the poverty line. The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-2007, the anticipated expenditure for 2002-2003 and the proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2003-2004 is as under

(Rs. in lakh,)

Particulars	Anticipated Expenditure in 2002-2003		Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2003-2004		Projected outlay for X th Plan 2002-2007	
	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share
Class I to V	5.00	5.00	7.50	7.50	37.50	37.50
Class VI to VIII	5.00	5.00	7.50	7.50	37.50	37.50
Class IX & X	5.00	5.00	7.50	7.50	37.50	37.50
Total	15.00	15.00	22.50	22.50	112.50	112.50

Scholarship to Physically Handicapped

The government of India has also been giving priority to the educational development of the Physically Handicapped students. For this purpose 100% scholarships are provided by Govt. of India to such students studying in classe IX and above at different rates. The anticipated expenditure in 2002-2003 is Rs. 5.34 lakh, and an amount of Rs. 5.87 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2003-2004.

National Social Assistance Programme (N.S.A.P.)

NSAP is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The programme includes the National Old Age Pension Scheme and the National Family Benefit Scheme. The National Old Age Pension Scheme provides for pension @ of Rs. 75/- per month to destitute old age persons of 65 years and above. In addition to the Central Pension, the State government is also providing a pension of Rs. 50 per month to destitute old age persons aged 65 years and above. The National Family Benefit Scheme provides Rs. 10,000/- to the dependents on the death of the head of a family State govt. is already providing pension to persons above 60 years of age and below 65 years old age from State

share @ Rs. 125/- per month per old persons. In the condition that the head of the family should be below 64 years of age and should be below the poverty line.

The provision for N.S.A.P. was not proposed in Xth Plan but the scheme is essential. So, the provision of N.S.A.P. should be made in Xth Plan 2002-07 and Annual Plan 2003-04. The anticipated expenditure in 2002-2003 is Rs. 608 lakh, and the amount of Rs. 945 lakh, has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Grant for Modernization of Madarsas

This is also 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme covers the wages @ Rs. 3,000 per month for a teacher to teach the English, Mathematics & Science. The anticipated expenditure in 2002-2003 is Rs. 7.48 lakh and the amount of Rs. 8.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Vocational Training

This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme the main aim of which is to develop the skills of the SC/ST youths for gainful employment/self employment. Each center may cater to five vocational courses in traditional skills depending upon the employment potential of the area. Each boy/girl will be trained in two trades of his/her choice, the course in each trade being for a duration of three months. Each trainee will be attached at the end of six months to a Master Craftsman in a semi-urban/urban area for a period of six months to learn his skill by practical experience. There is provision for monthly stipend and grant raw material. The anticipated expenditure for 2002-2003 and the proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2003-2004 is as under

(Rs. in lakh,)

Particulars	Anticipated Expenditure in 2002-2003		Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2003-2004	
	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share
Welfare of Schedule Castes	-	50.00	-	50.00
Welfare of Schedule Tribes	-	15.00	-	15.00
Total	-	65.00	-	65.00

Construction of Hostels

The scheme, which is 50% centrally sponsored, is a useful instrument for spreading education among SC & ST students. The Scheme covers the construction of new hostel buildings and/or extension of existing hostels. It is proposed to construct one SC Hostel & 4 ST Hostels in

the Annual Plan 2003- 2004 and 40 SC Hostels & 20 ST Hostels in the Xth Plan 2002-2007. The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-2007, the anticipated expenditure for 2002-2003 and the proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2003-2004 is as under

(Rs. in lakh,)

Particulars	Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2003-2004		Projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-2007	
	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share
SC Hostels	30.00	30.00	1000.00	1000.00
ST Hostels	100.00	100.00	500.00	500.00
Total	130.00	130.00	1500.00	1500.00

Share Capital to Bahuddeshiya Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam

A Bahuddeshiya Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam has been set up in the State to provide self employment and income generating Schemes to persons belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Minorities, Handicapped etc. living below poverty line. The ratio of Central Share and State Share is 4951 under this scheme. The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-2007, the anticipated expenditure for 2002- 2003, and the outlay for Annual Plan 2003-2004 is as under

(Rs. in lakh,)

Particulars	Anticipated Expenditure in 2002-2003		Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2003-2004		Proposed outlay for X th Annual Plan 2002-2007	
	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share
Welfare of Schedule Caste	102.00	98.00	102.00	98.00	408.00	392.00
Welfare of Schedule Tribe	-	-	51.00	49.00	-	-
Welfare of Backward Class	5.10	4.90	5.10	4.90	122.40	117.60
Welfare of Handicapped	-	-	5.10	4.90	-	-
Welfare of Minority	5.10	4.90	5.10	4.90	122.40	117.60
Total	112.20	107.80	168.30	161.70	652.80	627.20

The provision of share capital for Welfare of Schedule Tribe and for Welfare of Handicapped was not proposed in Xth Plan but the schemes are essential for the welfare of tribes and handicapped. So, the provision of share capital for Welfare of Schedule Tribe and for Welfare of Handicapped should be made in Xth Plan 2002-07 and Annual Plan 2003-04.

STATE SCHEMES

Continuing Schemes

Reimbursement of Fees in Pre-Matric Classes

The scheme provides for reimbursement of the fees paid by SC students studying in class 7th & 8th in Govt. Recognised Schools. The projected outlay for Xth Plan is Rs. 16.12 lakh, the anticipated expenditure in 2002-2003 is Rs. 3.22 lakh, and the same amount of Rs. 3.22 lakh, has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Coaching to Students Studying in Class Xth & XIIth

Under this scheme coaching centres are organised in the schools, situated at Tehsil Head Quarters, for a period of six months to prepare SC students for the High School & Intermediate examination. The Coaching is provided by the school teachers in the subjects of Maths, English & Science, and for this a fixed honorarium of Rs. 250 per month for High School & Rs. 350 per month for Intermediate is paid to teachers. The scheme also includes stationery expenses. The projected outlay for Xth Plan is Rs. 50.00 lakh. The anticipated expenditure in 2002-2003 is Rs. 10.00 lakh, and the same amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh, has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Pre Examination Coaching for Civil & Allied Services

Under this scheme, free coaching facilities are provided to SC/ST/ OBC/ Minority students through Pre-Examination training center for -

- a) Admission to institutions imparting technical/ vocational courses such as in engineering, medicine, agriculture, management, information technology and the services etc. both in public and private sectors.
- b) Recruitment to services under Groups 'A' and 'B' under the Central and State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings, Banks as well as in Private sector.

The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-2007 is Rs. 40.00 lakh, while the anticipated expenditure in 2002-2003 is Rs. 26.18 lakh, and an amount of Rs. 57.56 lakh, has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Grant for Expansion & Improvement of Hostels, Libraries & Schools

Under this Scheme 100% grant-in-aid is provided to run the recognized schools, for libraries and hostels. The grant may be utilized in the establishment expenses viz. salary of staff etc. and in the maintenance. Department recurring grant, to those schools in which 50% or more

SC students are studying. The projected outlay for Xth Plan is Rs. 95.00 lakh, the anticipated expenditure in 2002-2003 is Rs. 25.82 lakh, and the same amount of Rs. 25.82 lakh, has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Pre-matric Scholarship

Under the scheme scholarships are given to SC/ST students whose parents are below poverty line, but there is no income limit in respect of students studying in class 1 to 8. Prematric Scholarship is given as per the following rates

From class I to V @ 25/- per month/per student.

From class VI to VIII @ 40/- Per month/per student.

From class IX to X @ 60/- per month/per student.

The projected outlay for Xth Plan the anticipated expenditure for 2002-2003 and the proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2003-2004 is as under

(Rs. in lakh,)

Particulars	Anticipated Expenditure in 2002-2003		Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2003-2004		Proposed outlay for Annual Plan	
	Welfare of SC	Welfare of ST	Welfare of SC	Welfare of ST	Welfare of SC	Welfare of ST
Class I to V	83.33	30.00	84.00	50.00	500.00	150.00
Class VI to VIII	63.60	24.66	64.00	40.00	500.00	125.00
Class IX & X	46.76	13.49	47.00	30.00	500.00	75.00
Total	193.69	68.15	195.00	120.00	1500.00	350.00

I.T.I. Scholarship

Under the scheme scholarships are given to students studying in I.T.Is. whose parents are below the poverty line. The rate of scholarship for residential students it is Rs. 60 per month and for non-residential students is Rs. 50 per month. The projected outlay for Xth Plan, the anticipated expenditure for 2002-2003 and the proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2003-2004 is as under

(Rs. in lakh,)

Particulars	Anticipated Expenditure in 2002-2003		Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2003-2004		Projected outlay for X th Plan 2002-2007	
	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share
Welfare of Schedule Caste	5.18	-	5.18	-	45.00	-
Welfare of Schedule Tribes	2.57	-	2.50	-	12.87	-
Total	7.66	-	11.57	-	57.87	-

Discretionary Grant for Marriage of Daughter & Treatment of Persons suffering from severe disease

The scheme provides a grant of Rs. 10,000 in each case to SC persons belonging to BPL for the marriage of their daughters and Rs. 2,000 in each case for the treatment of the SC persons suffering from severe disease & belonging to BPL. The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-2007 is Rs. 250.00 lakh, while the anticipated expenditure in 2002-2003 is Rs. 50.00 lakh, and the amount of Rs. 80.00 lakh, has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Maintenance / Improvement of Hostels.

The scheme covers the petty works of repairing alteration or addition in Hostels for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes. At present 15 hostels of SC & 04 Hostels of ST are running in State. The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-2007, the anticipated expenditure for 2002-03 and the proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2003-04 is as under

(Rs. in lakh)

Particulars	Anticipated Expenditure in 2002-2003		Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2003-2004		Projected outlay for X th Plan 2002-2007	
	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share
Hostels of Scheduled Caste	3.50	-	10.00	-	100.00	-
Hostels of Scheduled Tribes	-	-	2.00	-	-	-
Total	3.50	-	12.00	-	100.00	-

The provision for maintenance / Improvement of Hostels for Scheduled Tribes was not proposed in Xth Plan but the schemes is essential. So, the provision for Maintenance of Hostels for Scheduled Tribes should be made in Xth Plan 202-07 and Annual Plan 2003-04.

Construction of A.T.S.

The scheme is a useful instrument for spreading education among SC & ST students. The Scheme covers the construction of new A.T.S. buildings and/or extension of existing A.T.S. It is proposed to take up construct One SC A.T.S. & 3 ST A.T.S. in the Annual Plan 2003- 2004 and 5 SC A.T.S. & 8 ST A.T.S. in the Xth Plan. The projected outlay for Xth Plan, the anticipated expenditure for 2002-2003 and the proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2003-2004 is as under

(Rs. in lakh,)

Particulars	Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2003-2004		Projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-2007	
	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share
SC A.T.S.	100.00	-	500.00	-
ST A.T.S. (50%CSS)	150.00	150.00	-	-
Total	250.00	150.00	500.00	-

The provision for construction of A.T.S. for Schedule Tribes was not proposed in Xth Plan but the scheme is essential. So, the provision for construction of A.T.S. for Schedule Tribes should be made in Xth Plan and Annual Plan 2003-04.

Maintenance / Improvement of ATS

The schemes covers the petty works of repairing, alteration or addition in Ashram Type Schools for Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes. At present 5 ATS are running in Uttaranchal. The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-2007, the anticipated expenditure for 2002-2003 and the proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2003-04 is as under

Particulars	Anticipated Expenditure in 2002-2003		Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2003-2004		Projected outlay for X th Plan 2002-2007	
	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share
A.T.S of Schedule Caste	1.50	-	5.00	-	50.00	-
A.T.S of Schedule Tribes	-	-	50.00	-	-	-
Total	1.50	-	55.00	-	50.00	-

The provision for Maintenance / Improvement of A.T.S for Scheduled Tribes was not proposed in Xth Plan but the scheme is essential. So, the provision for Maintenance of A.T.S for Scheduled Tribes should be made in Xth Plan 2002-07 and Annual Plan 2003-04.

Establishment of Bahuddeshiya Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam

This scheme provides for the establishment expenses of Uttaranchal Bahuddeshiya Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam, as the Nigam newly established and have no any fund to run. The amount of Rs. 65.00 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004 for this scheme.

Establishment of Ashram Type Schools for STs

At present 15 Ashram Type Schools are running for ST students. As a part of the expenses of present ATS is required for salary of the staff of ATS and other boarding & lodging expenses of students. To rise and upgrade present projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-2007 is Rs. 950.00 lakh, while the anticipated expenditure in 2002-2003 is Rs. 176.16 lakh, and the amount of Rs. 159.63 lakh, has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Establishment of I.T.I. for SCs/STs

There are 3 Industrial Training Institutes for STs. and One for SCs in Uttranchal. Two more ITIs for SCs have been sanctioned in year 2002-2003. Under this scheme the establishment expenses are incurred viz. salary and other expenses.

The anticipated expenditure for 2002-2003 and the proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2003-2004 is as under

(Rs. in lakh,)

Particulars	Anticipated Expenditure in 2002-2003		Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2003-2004		Projected outlay for X th Plan 2002-2007	
	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share
I.T.Is. of Schedule Caste	-	-	43.34	-	-	-
I.T.Is. of Schedule Tribes	15.87	-	20.96	-	150	-
Total	15.87	-	64.30	-	150	-

One ITI for SC students established at Chakrata & two ITI for SC students have been established at Maldhan Chor & Bageshwer during 2002-03.

Khadanja / Nali Nirman

In this scheme the Khadanjas / Gali are constructed in Tribal areas under Tribal Sub Plan. The projected outlay for Xth Plan is Rs. 192.50 lakh, while the anticipated expenditure in 2002-2003 is Rs. 35.00 lakh, and the same amount of Rs. 35.00 lakh, has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Construction of PRA type Toilet

In this scheme PRA type toilets are constructed in Tribal areas under Tribal Sub Plan. The projected outlay for Xth Plan is Rs. 110.00 lakh, the anticipated expenditure in 2002-2003 is Rs. 20.00 lakh, and the same amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh, has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Village Drinking Water Scheme

In this scheme the Hand Pumps & Tubewells are constructed in Tribal areas under Tribal Sub Plan to ensure the availability of drinking water. The projected outlay for Xth Plan is Rs. 55.00 lakh, the anticipated expenditure in 2002-2003 is Rs. 10.00 lakh, and the same amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh, has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Self Employment in 5 Blocks

These grants are basically meant for family oriented income generating schemes in the sectors of agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry, fisheries, village and small scale industries. etc. The scheme is implemented through banks and a subsidy of Rs. 10,000 is provided to each of the beneficiaries in these 5 blocks. The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-2007 is Rs. 33.00 lakh, while the anticipated expenditure in 2002-2003 is Rs. 6.00 lakh, and the same amount of Rs. 6.00 lakh, has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Co-operative Societies in Tribal Areas

To help in enhancing the economic level and status of STs in tribal areas, these co-operative societies are being organized to take up income generating activities. The grant in this scheme is meant for expenses of societies. The projected outlay for Xth Plan is Rs. 46.04 lakh, the anticipated expenditure in 2002-2003 is Rs. 5.00 lakh, and the same amount of Rs.5.00 lakh, has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Grant for purchase of artificial limb for Physically Handicapped persons

Under this scheme artificial limbs and hearing aids etc. are being provided to the Physically Handicapped persons to mitigate their disabilities and to help them in performing day to day activities. The projected outlay for Xth Plan is Rs. 50.00 lakh, the anticipated expenditure in 2002-2003 is Rs. 6.13 lakh, and an amount of Rs. 6.50 lakh, has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Construction of Shops for PH persons

This is an important scheme to provide self employment opportunities to the disabled people. Under this scheme the an amount of Rs. 20,000 is provided for construction of a shop to each PH person. The projected outlay for Xth Plan is Rs. 85.80 lakh, the anticipated expenditure in 2002-2003 is Rs. 17.20 lakh, and the same amount of Rs. 17.20 lakh, has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Pension to PH persons

This is a continuing scheme under which pension @ Rs. 125/- per month is per person being given to 718498 destitute handicapped persons having monthly income below Rs. 225 per month. The projected outlay for Xth Plan is Rs. 1487.37 lakh, while the anticipated expenditure in 2002-2003 is Rs. 349.67 lakh, and the same amount of Rs. 384.65 lakh, has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

State Level Prize to Skilled PH Employees & Their Employers

State Govt. provides a prize of Rs. 1,000 cash and a certificate to the skilled handicapped employees and a certificate to employers for encouraging them. The projected outlay for Xth Plan is Rs. 10.00 lakh, the anticipated expenditure in 2002-2003 is Rs. 0.80 lakh, and an amount of Rs. 0.88 lakh, has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Grant for burial & cremation of Paupers

The scheme covers a grant of Rs. 500 for per person for burial and cremation of pauper to N.G.Os. or other institutions. The projected outlay for Xth Plan is Rs. 2.50 lakh, the anticipated expenditure in 2002-2003 is Rs. 0.10 lakh, and an amount of Rs. 0.15 lakh, has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Old Age Pension

The State Govt. provides a pension of Rs. 125 per month to 71960 destitute old age persons of 60 years and above. The scheme also includes National Family Benefit Scheme of Govt. of India, which provides Rs. 75 per month to destitute old age persons of 65 years and above. Thus for the persons of 65 years & above a contribution of Rs. 75 is provided by Central Govt. & Rs. 50 by State Govt., while for the persons between the 60 and 65 years, the whole amount of pension of Rs. 125 per month is provided by State Govt. The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-2007 is Rs. 450.02 lakh, while the anticipated expenditure in 2002-2003 is Rs. 90.00 lakh, and an amount of Rs. 52.50 lakh, has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Scholarship for Students Belonging to Minorities

Under the scheme scholarships are given to students whose parents' annual income is not higher than the double of income for below poverty line. Prematric Scholarship is given as per the following rates

From class I to V	@ 25/- per month/per student.
From class VI to VIII	@ 40/- Per month/per student.
From class IX to X	@ 60/- per month/per student.

The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-2007 is Rs. 500.00 lakh, while the anticipated expenditure in 2002-2003 is Rs. 65.00 lakh, and the amount of Rs. 75.00 lakh, has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Various Grants for Madarsas

This scheme provides the grants to Madarsas for renovation, alteration, and addition of Madarsas. The projected outlay for Xth Plan 2002-2007 is Rs. 220.00 lakh, and the anticipated expenditure in 2002- 2003 is Rs. 10.00 lakh, and an amount of Rs.11.00 lakh, has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

New Schemes

Construction of I.T.Is. for Scheduled Castes

At present one I.T.I. for Scheduled Castes is established at Nainital. It is proposed to establish two more I.T.Is. at Maldhan Chour, Ram Nagar (Nainital) and at Bageshwar in Xth Five Year Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 200 lakh, has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004 and Rs. 200 lakh, for Xth Plan 2002-2007.

Construction of School for Mentally Retarded Children

It is proposed to establish one Residential School for mentally retarded children at Almora in Xth Five Year Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 100 lakh has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Jan Shree Insurance Scheme for Weaker Sections

This scheme is launched with the Collaboration of LIC of India for the welfare of weaker sections such as Rikshaw/Tanga operator, cobblers etc. This scheme provides economic help to the dependent on the death of such person. The provision for this scheme was not made in Xth Plan but the scheme is essential. So the provision for this scheme should be made in Xth Plan 2002-07 and Annual Plan 2003-04. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2003-04.

Construction of Old Age Home

It is proposed to establish one old age home at Bageshwar in Xth Five Year Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 50 lakh, has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Construction of Beggars Home

It is proposed to establish one beggar's home at Haridwar in Xth Five Year Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 23.78 lakh, has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Construction of Haz House

It is proposed to establish one Haz House at Roorkee. In Xth Five Year Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 20 lakh, has been proposed for Annual Plan 2003-2004.

17.2 WELFARE OF THE HANDICAPPED

A 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. The persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act 1995 embodies a national commitment to provide equal opportunities, right and facilities to them to optimize their potential. The Govt. has been consistently striving for providing necessary facilities through various schemes in the Ninth Plan .

Govt. of Uttarachal 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 5% 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 plakhes of public utility for convenient passage of these persons.

State Govt. is running the following schemes to provide a better life to the handicapped persons

- (a) Grant-in-aid for maintenance to destitute handicapped .
- (b) Scholarship to the handicapped students and to the children of handicapped persons .
- (c) Grant-in-aid for purchase of artificial limbs, hearing aids etc.
- (d) Pension to the handicapped.
- (e) Vocational training for handicapped with free boarding & lodging facilities.
- (f) Construction of shops for rehabilitation of handicapped.
- (g) Construction of School for Mentality Retarded Students.

17.3 SAINIK KALYAN

Uttaranchal has a significant population of ex-servicemen and families of deceased servicemen most of whom are in the working age group. Hence their rehabilitation is necessary

both from their individual and society's point of view. For this purpose a separate Sainik Kalyan Directorate has been constituted which is running following schemes

Administration

1- It is proposed to construct office of Sainik Kalyan Directorate along with Quarters for staff and one rest house for Ex-Servicemen at Dehradun. Nagar Nigam Dehradun has earmarked land measuring 4981.5 Esq. (1.23 Acre) @ Rs.1800/- per Esq. To purchase this land a sum of Rs. 90.00 lakh is demanded in the Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Haridwar is a new District where Zila Sainik Kalyan Adhikari and the staff neither have the office nor staff quarters. District administration has earmarked land for the office and staff quarters for Sainik Kalyan Office. In addition, it is also proposed to construct rest house at same location. Estimates for these constructions have been received and therefore a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2003-2004 for office, staff quarters and a rest house.

2 - Zila Sainik Kalyan office, Udham Singh Nagar is funded by Plan Budget since it was raised. Rs. 5.00 lakh has been proposed to meet the expenditure of this office in Annual Plan 2003-04

Mahila Training & Production Centre

Mahila Training & Production Centre at Pauri is training wives and girl dependents of Ex-Servicemen in knitting and stitching. The centre is designed to train 40 candidates every year. Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed to meet the expenditure of conducting training at the centre during 2003-04.

Pre-Recruitment Training for Sons of Ex-Servicemen

To enable sons/wards of Ex-Servicemen to get recruitment in the Armed Forces and Police, they are given training at district Almora and Dehradun. These camps are designed to train 500 candidates each year. The candidates are provided free boarding and lodging. To meet the expenditure of both the camps a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Construction of Rest Houses

Rest Houses in the State are constructed to facilitate Ex-Servicemen. These rest houses are located in areas where Ex-Servicemen come for the purpose of medical, pension, education and canteen. There is an urgent requirement to construct rest houses at Dehradun, Lohaghat, Gaulikhal, Rikhnikhal and Gauchar. In addition rest houses at Chamoli and Gopeshwar, which were destroyed during earth quake need to be reconstructed. All these places are Ex-Servicemen pre-

dominant and therefore need rest housed urgently. To meet the expenditure of construction of rest houses a sum of Rs. 40.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2003-2004.

Corpus Money for Uttaranchal Sainik Kalyan Nigam

It is proposed to start Uttaranchal Sainik Kalyan Nigam Ltd. on the lines of UP Bhut Purva Sainik Kalyan Nigam Ltd. This Nigam will primarily function as a commercial venture and provide employment to Ex-Servicemen of the State. An outlay Rs. 0.01 lakh is being proposed in the Annual Plan 2003-04 as Corpus Money for the Nigam. This money is required as running cash for the Nigam in the initial stages. Once the Nigam is fully operational and is able to earn profits, the Corpus Money will be refunded to the State Govt.

18 WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

The Department of Women's Empowerment and Child development deals with schemes for the development of women and children in Uttaranchal, where as the schemes relating to purely welfare and regulatory measures are being handled by the department of social and women's welfare. The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme is one of the world's most unique community based outreach programmes for early childhood care and development. I.C.D.S. was started in 1975 in India, with the aim of integrated development of children up to six years, pregnant and lactating women. It was introduced in Uttaranchal region in 1978-1979. As on date, 54 Child Development Projects are operating in the State through 4243 Anganwadi Centers. The anganwadi center is the symbol of the government system and services closest to disadvantaged communities at the village/hamlet level. It is the focal point for converging various government programmes for young children, girls and women from the disadvantaged communities. I.C.D.S. contributes not only to the achievement of goals related to women and child health, nutrition and early child development, but also to other primary health care goals and the goals of universal elementary education. Broadly speaking, the objectives of I.C.D.S. are as follows -

- To improve the nutritional and health status of children under six years of age.
- To lay the foundation for the proper psychological, physical and social development of the child.
- To reduce the incidence of mortality and malnutrition .
- To provide supplementary nutrition to under-nourished and mal-nourished children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- To enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

- Reduction of the dropout rate of children by providing a foundation of early childhood education.
2. To achieve the above objectives, the Anganwadi Centers provide an integrated package of the following services
- Supplementary nutrition
 - Pre-School education
 - Health checkup
 - Referral Services
 - Nutrition and health education.
 - Immunization
3. Apart from the I.C.D.S., the other schemes being implemented by the Department are as under
1. The Balika Samridhi Yojana, where a grant of Rs. 500 is given at the birth of the girl child, up to 2 children per BPL family.
 2. The Kishori Shakti Yojana, which has been specifically launched to take care of the multi-faceted needs of adolescent girls.
 3. For Women's empowerment, Government of India has launched the World Bank assisted Swa-Shakti scheme. The State Government has the responsibility for coordinating with the NGOs involved in this scheme.
 4. The Swayam-Sidha scheme, which like the Swa-Shakti scheme, also aims at building confidence level and motivating organized efforts amongst rural women through self help groups.
 5. Udisha, a World Bank-Government of India aided training programme for departmental staff right from the district programme officers to the anganwadi workers.

The Integrated Child Development Services(ICDS)

In this programme, supplementary nutrition is being provided to about two lakh beneficiaries in the State. At the time of the creation of the State, 54 ICDS projects were functioning in the State. 45 new ICDS projects have been sanctioned for the State and the norm of 84 beneficiaries per Anganwadi Centre has been revised upto 103 beneficiaries per Centre. Annually there will be 685774 target beneficiaries in 6658 Anganwadi Centres, who will be provided supplementary nutrition for 300 days per year.

The entire establishment expenditure of ICDS is borne by GOI. It shall also bear the expenditure for establishment in the new 45 projects. Rs. 2495.90 Lakh are being proposed as

establishment expenditure at State, District and Project level . Provision of supplementary nutrition is the responsibility of the State Government. For this an outlay of Rs.1335 Lakh is being proposed as State component in 2003-04 . This shall be supplemented by allocation for the nutrition component under the PMGY.

ICDS – III

Government of India has recently informed the State Government that from the next financial year, till September 2004, some components of the ICDS would be funded from the World Bank aided ICDS – III programme. As compared to the general ICDS, the additional inputs are for construction of some Anganwadi centers, provision of drinking water to them and also construction of some CDPOs offices. For construction of Anganwadi Centers, 25% would be required as contribution of the State Government, for which Rs. 166.19 lakh is proposed as outlay in the State sector for 532 Anganwadi Centers in the year 2003-04. Provisions for Government of India funding for construction works totaling to about Rs. 751.36 lakh are being proposed under the central sector.

Kishori Shakti Yojna

This scheme is 100% funded by the Central Government The Adolescent Girl scheme and Girls to Girls scheme have been merged and a new scheme by the name of "Kishori Shakti Yojna" was started in 2000-2001 by GOI. In this scheme, adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years are targeted with the aim of breaking the intergenerational life-cycle of nutritional and gender disadvantage ,and providing a supporting environment for self-development. An amount of Rs. 1.10 Lakh per block/ ICDS project per annum has been fixed by Government of India and 40 ICDS projects have been selected for its operation in the State. An outlay of Rs. 44.00 Lakh for the Annual Plan 2003-04 is being proposed.

Medicine Kits

Government of India provides financial help for supply of Medicine Kits to Anganwadi Centres. The operational 4243 and newly sanctioned 2415 Anganwadi Centres will require a total of 6658 Medicine Kits per year. The cost of one Medicine Kit has been standardized at Rs. 600/- per Anganwadi Centre. An outlay of Rs. 44.00 Lakh for the Annual Plan 2003-04 is being proposed.

Pre-School Education Kits

This is a 100% Centrally funded scheme. Under it, there is a provision for pre-school education kits for children upto 6 years at Anganwadi Centres. Government of India has fixed the norm of Rs. 500/- per PSE Kit per center per year. An outlay of Rs. 35.00 Lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04 (combined with establishment expenditure).

Balika Samridhi Yojna

This is also a 100% centrally funded scheme. To encourage a positive attitude towards the girl child and creating a healthy environment for their rearing, an amount of Rs. 500/- is deposited in the bank in the name of first two girls born to mothers aged above 18 years and living below poverty line. Scholarships are also given to these girls for education. An outlay of Rs.111.10 Lakh is being proposed for the Annual Plan 2003-04.

Udisha

This is a World Bank assisted programme aimed at Capacity Building of ICDS staff. Under this scheme Anganwadi Workers, Helpers, Supervisors, CDPOs, DPOs and other officers and staff would be provided technical skills for better performance. An outlay of Rs.110.00 Lakh for the Annual Plan 2003-04 is being proposed.

Swayamsidha

This is also a 100% centrally funded scheme, started in 2001-02. Under this scheme 11 Blocks have been allocated to the State of Uttaranchal wherein capacity building and skill up-gradation programmes for women will be implemented through the formation of 75 SHGs per Block. Central Government will provide Rs. 14.20 Lakh per Block and Rs. 32.00 Lakh for State level expenditure for five years. An outlay of Rs.48.00 Lakh for the Annual Plan 2003-04 is being proposed.

19 LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

19.1 Labour and Labour Welfare

State Schemes for building / office for Labour Department

The Labour Commissioner's Office is presently functioning in the premises of The Deputy Labour Commissioner Office building at Haldwani, which does not have sufficient accommodation according to the need of the Labour Commissioner's Office. Therefore an extension would be required. A sum of Rs. 31.00 Lakh have been proposed in the annual plan for the year 2003-04 for the said purpose.

Purchase of land & construction of offices at Dehradun.

The office of the Additional Labour Commissioner, the Deputy Labour Commissioner Garhwal region and the Labour Court Dehradun are presently functioning in an old and dilapidated rented building which has been declared unsafe by the Public Works Department. The Department is facing an eviction suit connected with the said rented building which was earlier decided in favour of the landlord but the case is pending in appeal / Writ petition before the

Hon'ble High Court Uttaranchal, Nainital. In the event of the said Writ Petition filed by the Department being decided in favour of the landlord in future the Labour Department does not have any alternative accommodation to run the said offices. Therefore an outlay for Rs. 100 Lakh is being proposed for the construction of building and purchase of land for the said offices in the annual plan 2003-04.

Industrial Tribunal Uttaranchal, Haldwani

The Industrial Tribunal, for Uttaranchal State was established at Haldwani in the year 2001-02. A sum of Rs. 1 Lakh is being proposed for the same for the year 2003-04.

Purchase of photocopier, Electronic typewriter, Fax machine, Computer, Telephone etc. for Labour Commissioner's office and the regional office.

In view of the urgent needs of the above mentioned items for the efficient working of the Department, and outlay of Rs. 8 Lakh is being proposed for the year 2003-04.

Purchase of Furniture etc. in various offices-

The newly set up Assistant Labour Commissioners offices at Hardwar, Udham Singh nagar and Almora and the Assistant Labour Commissioner's office at Rishikesh do not have sufficient furniture and other essential equipment to run the offices efficiently. A sum of Rs. 3 Lakh is being proposed for this in year 2003-04.

Decentralization and strengthening of the enforcement machinery

For implementation of minimum wages to the workers in the agriculture and other unorganized sector of labour enforcement Officers have to be established in new Districts of Bageshwar, Rudraprayag and Uttarkashi. A sum of Rs. 2 Lakh is being proposed to equip the said offices in the year 2003-04.

Identification of Child Labour and their Rehabilitation

Identification of Child and their Labour, education etc. is on the priority agenda of the State. Therefore, a sum of Rs. 5 lakh is being proposed for the said purpose in the year 2003-04

Purchase of Land and Construction of office building for the offices of the Assistant labour Commissioners at Udham Singh Nagar, Hardwar, Almora and Rishikesh.

These offices are functioning in private rented buildings, which do not have sufficient accommodation for running the office efficiently. A sum of Rs. 30 Lakh has been proposed for the year 2003-04 for the year.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

Identification of bonded labour and their rehabilitation

This is a 50 : 50 centrally sponsored scheme. Abolition of bonded labour system is on the priority agenda of the department. A sum of Rs. 5 Lakh is being proposed for identification of bonded Labour and their rehabilitation for the year 2003-04. Out of this Rs. 2.5 lakh will be the State share and the remaining Rs. 2.5 Lakh will be Central Share.

The overall outlay envisaged in the 10th plan and Annual Plan 2003-04 under the State Sector, District Sector and Centrally sponsored Schemes are given as under-

Sl. No.	SECTOR WISE SCHEME	TOTAL	OUTLAY (RS. IN LAKH)		
			Tenth plan (2002-07)	Annual Plan (2003-04)	State share
1	2	3	4	5	6
1-	State Sector Schemes	395	194	194	-
2-	District Sector Schemes	350	30	30	-
3-	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	80	5	2.5	2.5
	Total Outlay	825	229	226.5	2.5

19.2 Training and Employment :-

The Training and Employment Department in Uttaranchal, through its various units, is at present engaged in the following activities:

Plakement service, whereby the names of the unemployed candidates with their qualifications, are registered with the Employment Exchange and they are sent to the employers according to their requisitions.

Coaching cum Guidance Centres which impart training in typing and stenography to the candidates of reserved categories i.e. SCs., STs, and OBCs.

Vocational and Self Employment cells, which give career guidance and work as Career Counselling units.

Employment Market Information Cells which are data collecting units for the Employment Market both in private and public sector.

Presently the Employment Service set-up comprise the Directorate at Haldwani, 1 Deputy Director at Dehradun, 3 Regional Employment offices 7 District Employment offices, 4 Town

Employment offices, 1 Special Employment office for the Schedule Tribes, and 4 University Information and Guidance Bureaus.

Taking into account, the educational standards, geographical situation,, means of communication, the employment market conditions. various aspects of employment service need to be reoriented and strengthened . There is need to further expand the role of Employment Exchanges in the areas of vocational guidance and career counselling. Fruther reinforcement of employment market information collection land discrimination is also necessary to employment vocational guidance and career counselling competencies.

An amount of Rs. 578 Lakh had been proposed for the 10th Plan in this sector, and an amount of Rs. 112.25 lakh had been proposed in the year 2002-03

Against this outlay of Rs. 76.75 was finally approved in the year 2002-03. The various activities/targets proposed against this were as under-

Opening Employment Exchange in lthe new Districts- Rudraprayag, Champawat and Bageshwar.

Development of career counselling/vocational guidance units in Pauri and Almora.

Strengthening of Deputy Director's Office.

Establishment of special Employment Exchange in Dehradun for physically handicapped under a centrally sponsored scheme.

Maintenance of coaching cum guidance centre in Almora and Pauri.

Upgradation and maintenance of Employment Exchanges under Districts Plan.

For the Annual Plan 2003-04 an outlay of Rs. 92.00 Lakh is is being proposed for the following activities.

Establishment of three Employment offices in the new District of Rudraprayag, Bageshwar and Champawat.

Networking of the employment exchange.

Development of Career Counselling units/ Vocational guidance units in Pauri, Almora and two other Districts.

Establish coaching cum-guidance centers in the tribal areas of Kalsi, District Dehradun and Dharcula District Pithoragarh.

It is proposed tp add computer education to the existing curriculum of stenography an typing. in the existing seven(7) coaching cum-guidance centres of the department.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme consist of the on-going scheme of 2002-03. We plan to make the special employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped under this scheme an ideal

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employment exchange and vocational guidance centre for the Physically Handicapped with all the facilities required for them.

The Special Component Plan 2003-04 we propose to add computer education to the already existing curriculum of stenography and typing in the already seven(7) coaching-cum-guidance centres of the Department.

In the District Plan 2003-04 our proposed schemes are as under-

Networking of the employment exchange in Uttaranchal .

Establishment of Special employment exchange in Haldwani Kumaun under centrally sponsored scheme at 80 : 20 between Centre and the State.



Proposed Outlay for ITI 2003-04

STATE SECTOR

(Rs. in Lakh)

1-	Directorate building Construction	20.00
2-	ITI Building Construction	200.00
3-	Craftsman Training	10.00
4-	Apprentice Training	05.00
5-	Instructor Training Centre	10.00
6-	ITI of Excellence	50.00
7-	Strengthening of ITI's	100.00
8-	Regular Expenditure for raw material	100.00
9-	Purchase of vehicle for Joint Director (Training)	0.05
10	Estt. Expenditure	200.00

DISTRICTL SECTOR

1-	Tools and equipment for new trade and building construction	150.00
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SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

1-	New trades	50.00
2-	Equipment	50.00
3-	Building construction	

TRIBAL SUB PLAN

1-	Building construction	
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CENTRALLY SPONSORED S

1-	Instructor Training Institu infrastructure of ITI's	
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