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Memorandum

To The

Twelfth Finance Commission

Volume-IV

Government of Uttarakhand
September, 2003

Upgradation and Special Problem Grants

S.No	Name of Work/Scheme	Page No.
Related to Reorganisation of State		
1	Creation of Infrastructure Facilities at New State Capital	1
2	Construction of Assembly Building	2
3	Construction of Governor House and Secretariat	3
4	Construction of Chief Minister Residence	4
5	Expansion of High Court building and residential buildings at High Court Nainital	5
6	Construction of Civil Secretariat and Planning Commission Building	6
7	Construction of Uttaranchal Niwas and RC Office at New Delhi	7
8	Construction of Departmental Headquarter Buildings	8
9	Construction of Residential Buildings at Dehradun	9
10	Construction of State Guest House at Dehradun, Hardwar and Mussoorie	10
11	Construction of Public Service Commission Office and Residences	11
12	Construction of Police Headquarter Buildings at Dehradun	12
13	Establishment of Police Training College	13
14	Establishment of Medical College at Haldwani & Srinagar	14
15	Establishment of Ayurvedic University and Hospital	15
16	Establishment of State Information Centre and Networking with Districts	16
17	Establishment of New Transport Corporation	17
18	Development of Air ports at Dehradun & Pantnagar and other air-strips	18
19	Road Connectivity between Kumaon and Garhwal regions of Uttaranchal	19
20	Creation of Chief Revenue Commissioners court at Dehradun and two circuit court at Pauri and Nainital	20
21	Establishment of Ex-soldiers Guest Houses and Welfare Centers	21

S.No	Name of Work/Scheme	Page No.
Special Problems		
22	Augmentation of traditional water resources	22
23	Reorganisation and augmentation of defunct existing water supply schemes	24
24	Strengthening of sewerage system of tourist towns	25
25	Expansion of existing tourist places	26
26	Creation of alternative roads and other amenities for kanwar mela	27
27	Support to local fairs	30
28	Protection of Cultural Heritage of Tribes	31
29	Strengthening of Infrastructure in International Border Areas	32
30	Conservation of heritage and Historical sites	35
31	Upgradation of forest roads and bridges	36
32	Strengthening of Disaster Management and Mitigation Centre	37
Upgradation of Standards of Services		
33	Upgradation of Judicial Administration	38
34	Augmentation of facilities on Char Dham Yatra Routes excluding 5 Prayags	39
35	Development of new tourist destinations at Pithrogarh and Pauri	45
36	Development of the five Prayags, (Devprayag, Nandprayag, Kareprayag, Rudraprayag and Vishnuprayag) yatra circuit	47
37	Strengthening of urban Infrastructure at tourist towns and centers	49
38	Strengthening and improving existing baur and Haripur Areas	51
39	Upgradation of Jail Administration	52
40	Upgradation of fire services	53
41	Construction of Police Station Buildings	54
42	Construction of Portable residential huts and emergency shelter	55
43	Construction of Police Lines Building	56
44	Upgradation of Secondary and Higher Education Institutions	57
45	Upgradation of medical facilities at State Hospitals	58

S.No	Name of Work/Scheme	Page No.
46	Strengthening of Pantnagar University and Bharsar College of Horticulture	59
47	Upgradation of infrastructure facilities at Mussooree-Dehradun and Nainital Haldwani Routes.	61
48	Construction and Upgradation of forest chowkis/residences and check posts	63
49	Construction of District level offices, Tehsil Buildings and Block Buildings	64
50	Strengthening of Revenue Police	65
51	Computerization of Trade Tax Department	66
52	Upgradation of District Industrial Centres and Revival of sick Industrial units	67
53	Construction of Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries	68
54	Strengthening of Audit infrastructure	69
55	Upgradation of Bridges and Roads	70

Upgradation and Special Problem Grants

S.No	Name of Work/Scheme	Amount (crores)
Related to Reorganisation of State		
1	Creation of Infrastructure Facilities at New State Capital	200.00
2	Construction of Assembly Building	20.00
3	Construction of Governor House and Secretariat	10.00
4	Construction of Chief Minister Residence	10.00
5	Expansion of High Court building and residential buildings at High Court Nainital	6.00
6	Construction of Civil Secretariat and Planning Commission Building	25.00
7	Construction of Uttaranchal Niwas and RC Office at New Delhi	50.00
8	Construction of Departmental Headquarter Buildings	50.00
9	Construction of Residential Buildings at Dehradun	50.00
10	Construction of State Guest House at Dehradun, Hardwar and Mussoorie	15.00
11	Construction of Public Service Commission Office and Residences	10.00
12	Construction of Police Headquarter Buildings at Dehradun	11.50
13	Establishment of Police Training College	6.00
14	Establishment of Medical College at Haldwani & Srinagar	75.00
15	Establishment of Ayurvedic University and Hospital	10.00
16	Establishment of State Information Centre and Networking with Districts	2.00
17	Establishment of New Transport Corporation	100.00
18	Development of Air ports at Dehradun & Pantnagar and other air-strips	60.00
19	Road Connectivity between Kumaon and Garhwal regions of Uttaranchal	27.50
20	Creation of Chief Revenue Commissioners court at Dehradun and two circuit court at Pauri and Nainital	8.00
21	Establishment of Ex-soldiers Guest Houses and Welfare Centers	13.00
	Total	759.00

S.No	Name of Work/Scheme	Amount (crores)
	Special Problems	
22	Augmentation of traditional water resources	24.45
23	Reorganisation and augmentation of defunct existing water supply schemes	142.00
24	Strengthening of sewerage system of tourist towns	100.00
25	Expansion of existing tourist places	25.00
26	Creation of alternative roads and other amenities for kanwar mela	46.40
27	Support to local fairs	75.00
28	Protection of Cultural Heritage of Tribes	5.00
29	Strengthening of Infrastructure in International Border Areas	9.38
30	Conservation of heritage and Historical sites	10.00
31	Upgradation of forest roads and bridges	78.00
32	Strengthening of Disaster Management and Mitigation Centre	5.95
	Total	521.18
	Upgradation of Standards of Services	
33	Upgradation of Judicial Administration	28.95
34	Augmentation of facilities on Char Dham Yatra Routes excluding 5 Prayags	50.00
35	Development of new tourist destinations at Pithrogarh and Pauri	30.00
36	Development of the five Prayags, (Devprayag,Nandprayag,Kareprayag, Rudraprayag and Vishnuprayag) yatra circuit	17.50
37	Strengthening of urban Infrastructure at tourist towns and centers	57.85
38	Strengthening and improving existing baur and Haripur Areas	22.50
39	Upgradation of Jail Administration	68.00
40	Upgradation of fire services	26.00
41	Construction of Police Station Buildings	15.00
42	Construction of Portable residential huts and emergency shelter	3.00
43	Construction of Police Lines Building	5.00
44	Upgradation of Secondary and Higher Education Institutions	76.36
45	Upgradation of medical facilities at State Hospitals	46.70

S.No	Name of Work/Scheme	Amount (crores)
46	Strengthening of Pantnagar University and Bharsar College of Horticulture	100.55
47	Upgradation of infrastructure facilities at Mussooree-Dehradun and Nainital Haldwani Routes.	34.60
48	Construction and Upgradation of forest chowkis/residences and check posts	19.60
49	Construction of District level offices, Tehsil Buildings and Block Buildings	223.75
50	Strengthening of Revenue Police	15.25
51	Computerization of Trade Tax Department	5.00
52	Upgradation of District Industrial Centres and Revival of sick Industrial units	5.00
53	Construction of Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries	16.80
54	Strengthening of Audit infrastructure	10.00
55	Upgradation of Bridges and Roads	360.00
	Total	1237.41
	Grand Total	2517.59

1. **Creation of Infrastructure facilities at new State Capital**

The State of Uttaranchal was created on 9 Nov, 2000 and Dehradun was declared as the interim capital. However a Commission has been constituted to recommend the place of a permanent capital and is likely to submit its report soon. If in case it is decided that the capital should be established at a new location, large investment will be needed for the development of initial infrastructure. An initial investment of at least Rs.200 crores will be required for acquisition of land, laying out of roads, provision of drinking water etc. We request the Commission to provide a grant of Rs.200 crores for this purpose.

2. **Construction of Assembly Building**

The state of Uttaranchal was created on 9th Nov 2000. The interim State Capital Dehradun was a district headquarter previously. The strength of the State Assembly is 71 including 1 nominated member. The possible creation of the Legislative Council is also to be provided for. The Assembly was temporarily established in the office of the Chief Development Officer, after some remodeling. The existing building does not have enough space to accommodate Hon'ble Ministers, Legislatures and the different committees of Legislative Assembly. A new Legislative Assembly building is required to accommodate Hon'ble ministers and Members of Legislature.

Rs.20 crores shall be required for construction of a new Assembly Building.

3. **Construction of Governor House and Secretariat**

Uttaranchal does not have a Raj Bhavan building. The Hon'ble Governor of Uttaranchal, at present, resides in Circuit House, which does not befit the status of the Hon'ble Governor. Even Governor's Secretariat functions from a four room old building. A sum of Rs.10 crores is required for the construction of Governor House and Hon'ble Governor's Secretariat.

4. **Construction of Chief Ministers Residence**

Dehradun does not have a proper Chief Ministers Residence. At present the Chief Minister residence is in the old annexy building of the Circuit House, which does not befit the status of the Chief Minister. A some of Rs.10 crores is required for the Construction of Chief Ministers Residence and Office at the State Capital.

5. **Expansion of High Court Building and Residential Buildings at High Court Nainital**

The Uttarakhand High Court has been established at Nainital in an old building. There is need for expansion of the existing building as well as construction of new buildings for the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court. A proposal of increasing the Judges strength is also under consideration with Government of India.

The Hon'ble High Court has requested to provide for Rs.6 crores for the above works.

6. **Construction of Civil Secretariat and Planning Commission Building**

The Civil Secretariat in Uttaranchal has been temporarily established in an old DIET building, which has little space and limited scope for future expansion. Similarly there is no building of the Planning Commission and Chief Minister's Secretariat. The need to construct a modern building to house the Secretariat and Planning Commission is evident. The State requires Rs.25 crores for the above-mentioned buildings.

7. **Construction of Uttaranchal Niwas and RC Office at Delhi**

Uttaranchal Niwas, (formerly U.P. Niwas) in New Delhi was handed over to Uttaranchal on its division from U.P. This is a very old building with hardly 20 serviceable rooms. Very often accommodation falls short of requirement in Uttaranchal Niwas and we have to make alternative arrangements in hotels and other Guest Houses, causing unnecessary financial strain on the Government. It is also difficult to arrange alternative accommodation at short notice. A bigger Uttaranchal Niwas is absolutely necessary. Uttaranchal does not have a building to house the Residence Commissioner's office at Delhi. At present it is functioning from a very small rented accommodation. An amount of Rs.50.00 crores is required for construction of these buildings. These would house various offices relating to information, tourism, industry departments of the state, and would be able to disseminate information regarding the State and would play a promotional role.

8. **Construction of Departmental Headquarter Buildings**

The Directorates of various departments are located at Dehradun and many other places in the State. As these are new organisations, sufficient accommodation is not available for the offices. As Dehradun was also only a district headquarter before the creation of Uttaranchal, there are very few State Government building even at Dehradun. There is an urgent need to house various Directorates located at Dehradun and at other places as well. At present makeshift arrangements have been made by hiring private residential buildings. The availability of rented buildings is limited and it is imperative that head office buildings are constructed immediately. The State Government is not in a position to incur such large non-plan expenditure. An amount of Rs.50 crores is requested for this purpose.

9. **Construction of Residential Buildings at Dehradun**

The influx of officers and other functionaries in the interim State Capital has resulted in the paucity of residential accommodation. Business and commercial activities have also increased and there is tremendous pressure on residential accommodation and the rents have also gone up considerably making private accommodation very expensive for government servants. The availability of private accommodation is also very limited and the house rent allowance of employees cannot be increased, as it will attract the demand for increased HRA from other stations.

Similarly residential buildings have to be selectively constructed at other places. A requirement of Rs.50 crores is estimated for construction of residential buildings.

10. **Construction of State Guest houses at Dehradun, Hardwar and Mussoorie**

There are no proper guests house at Dehradun, Hardwar and Mussoorie. VVIPs and senior functionaries visit these places frequently and the number has increased many fold after the creation of the new State. Due to lack of guest houses, they have to be accommodated in private hotels. This puts additional burden on the state exchequer. At the same time proper accommodation befitting the Status of the VIPs is often not available. A State guest house at these places is a long felt need. A requirement of Rs.15 crores has been estimated to for construction of a guest house at each of these places.

11. **Construction of Public Service Commission Office and Residences**

The Public Service Commission of Uttaranchal has been established at Hardwar in a small building on a makeshift arrangement basis. As the State is highly short of officers, Doctors etc. in critical areas, the Commission has to be strengthened immediately. There is dearth of seating capacity in all the schools taken together to conduct the first Combined Civil Services Exam. To strengthen the Commission immediately, the Government cannot extend enough monetary support due to huge non-plan deficits. The following construction works are required.

		(Rs. in crores)
S. No	Name of Works	Amount
1.	Examination Halls	2.0
2.	Administration building computer centre and library	3.0
3.	Guest House, Canteen, Community Halls	1.0
4.	Residential accommodation for members and officers	2.0
5.	Residence for Staff	2.0
	Total	10.0

12. **Construction of Police Headquarter Buildings at Dehradun**

Our endeavor is to create and sustain a Police force, which is not only professionally competent and well equipped but also capable of responding efficiently and promptly to the changing social situations and public demands at large. In other words, a Police force which is pro-active and service oriented for the society is required. We have also realised the demand from the Police in dynamic social situations and modern techniques that are available for making the Police force more effective and result oriented.

The skill enhancement exercise to cover following important aspects has also to be taken into consideration.

- ❑ Enhancement of tactical and professional skill required for the job.
- ❑ Upgradation of administrative and managerial skills.
- ❑ Developing behavioral skills required for the job.

The role of suitable administrative and official accommodation in upgradation of performances has been universally acknowledged and has to be taken into account in improving the level of performance of the Uttaranchal Police.

In formulating upgradation proposals, due to reorganisation of State, above-mentioned broad aspects have been taken into consideration. The following headquarter building are required.

(Rs. in crores)		
S.No.	Name of Works	Amount
1.	Construction of Police Headquarter Building at Dehradun.	5
2.	Establishment of Police Radio Headquarter at Dehradun	3
3.	Construction of C.I.D Headquarter	0.5
4.	Construction of Home guard and Civil Defense Headquarters and Central Training Institute.	1.5
5.	Construction of Intelligence and Security Headquarter and Intelligence Training School	1.5
	Total	11.5

13. **Establishment of Police Training College**

Construction of Police Training College

The skill enhancement exercise to cover following important aspects has also to be taken into consideration.

- ❑ Enhancement of tactical and professional skill required for the job.
- ❑ Upgradation of administrative and managerial skills.
- ❑ Developing behavioral skills required for the job.

We have no police training college. It is therefore proposed to construct a police training college. An amount of Rs.6 crores is required for this propose.

14. **Establishment of Medical Colleges at Haldwani and Srinagar**

There is no government medical college in the State and only one medical college in the private sector. With tremendous increase in fees in the private colleges, medical education has become out of reach for the majority of students in Uttaranchal. The State has always been critically short of doctors and majority of doctors working in Uttaranchal are locals who enjoyed the benefit of reservation in medical colleges now located in U.P.

The shortage of doctors persists even after conducting two special recruitments. One State aided medical college is being set up at Haldwani and another one is proposed at Srinagar (Pauri). An amount of Rs.75.00 crores is needed as initial investment over the five-years period 2005-2010.

15. **Establishment of Ayurvedic University and Hospital**

Ayurved is becoming more and more popular in Uttaranchal, particularly around Haridwar and Rishikesh, where large number of patients come from all over the country. Foreigners also come in large numbers bringing in valuable foreign exchange and making Ayurved popular abroad. It is proposed to establish an Ayurvedic University in the State for which capital investment and expenditure to the tune of Rs.29.60 crores is required. The table below gives a summary statement of capital investment required for various categories of expenditure such as buildings, laboratories, faculty room, Museum residential buildings etc. The details of first phase expenditure requirement is given below: -

			(Rs. in crores)
S.No	Expenditure item		Total Cost
1.	Construction of building and physical infrastructure for University Administration, Academics, Hospital etc.	24950 sq.m	7.00
2.	Equipment for University and Hospital	-	3.00
	Total		10.00

16. **Establishment of State Information Centre and Networking with Districts**

The Information and Public Relations Department, Government of Uttaranchal, plays a vital role of a bridge between the Government and the public. It disseminates information of the Government's programmes, projects and decisions which are for the welfare of public and which are key factors in respect to the future of the State, through means of communication, in order to reach up to the last citizen.

The State has one Directorate which is linked with District Information Offices spread all over the 13 district headquarters of Uttaranchal. In addition to 17 information centers, one State Information Office is situated at New Delhi.

For faster dissemination of the above-mentioned multifarious works, need has been felt to upgrade our present system with latest technology, utilizing the benefits of Information Technology. An amount of Rs.2 crores for up-gradation of the facilities is required.

17. **Establishment of New State Transport Corporation**

The Uttaranchal Transport Corporation is being created shortly, on division of U.P State Road Transport Corporation. The financial position of UPSRTC is extremely poor and a liability of more than Rs.115 crores is being passed on to Uttaranchal, which includes about Rs.22.50 crores repayment to financial institutions. Out of the 996 buses in Uttaranchal area, 750 buses have run more than 5 lakh kms. 75 percent buses are very old and 250 are due for auction. No new fleet has been added by the UPSRTC in Uttaranchal area.

As buses are the only mean of public transport in a primarily hill state, at least 250 new buses have to be added immediately and other headquarter infrastructure have to be created. A grant of Rs.100 crores for accumulated liabilities and establishment and upgradation of corporation is required.

18. **Development of Airports at Dehradun and Pant Nagar, and other Air Strips**

Uttaranchal at present has no air connectivity. Being a disaster prone zone, and with increasing number of tourists and spurt in industrial activity, air connectivity is a must. A proposal for upgradation of Jolly Grant Airport, Dehradun, is pending with the Airport Authority of India. The existing runway, which is meant for only smaller type of aircrafts, has to be extended so that bigger aircrafts can be operationalised on this airport. The state Government has already spent an amount of about Rs.26 crores on land acquisition of Village Jolly Grant and Athoorwala and for afforestation, and compensation for rehabilitation of the affected families.

Pant Nagar Airport has also to be upgraded. The AAI team, which visited the area twice, has asked for 543 acres of additional land. The State Government has requested the AAI to upgrade the Airport in two phases. In the first phase, for the operation for Boeing 727 & 737, and in the second phase to operationalise AB 300 and 320 type of aircrafts.

Similarly three airstrips i.e. Naini Saini in Pithoragarh, Gauchar in Chamoli and Chinyalisaur in Uttarkashi districts are under various stages of construction. One more proposal for taking over the airstrip at BHEL, Haridwar has been sent to Ministry of Heavy Industry, Government of India.

For the Development of Airports at Dehradun, Pantnagar and other airstrips, at least an amount of Rs.60 crores is required.

19. **Road Connectivity between Kumaon and Garhwal regions of Uttaranchal.**

Garhwal region in the west and Kumaon region in the east have always been two distinct regions of the State and there is poor connectivity between the two regions. For coming to Dehradun from the Kumaon region, the boundary of UP has to be crossed at a number of places. A shorter route for coming to Dehradun, passing through the territory of Uttaranchal is a Forest Road, the Kotdwar-Ramnagar Forest Road, which runs for a length of about 95 kms, almost parallel to the Jim Corbett National Park. This road needs maintenance for the purpose of providing protection to the fauna and flora of the Park. Due to the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court, regarding not allowing the public usage of this road, realignment plan of the road which does not pass through the protected areas has been submitted before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and it is expected that the Hon'ble Court may allow the construction of this road outside the boundary of the National Park for linking the Garhwal and Kumaon regions. The realigned road will span about 55 Kms and will necessitate construction of new bridges over streams it will pass over. It is imperative that this road is constructed on topmost priority to establish swift linkage between the two important regions of the State of Uttaranchal. For this reason, it will have to have multiple lanes for providing quick transport between the regions.

(Rs. in crores)

S.No	Name of Work	Amount
1.	Construction of 55 kms of new road to connect Garhwal and Kumaon regions (including construction of new Bridges) @ 50 lakhs per km.	27.50

Therefore, a sum of Rs.27.50 crore is required for the above work.

20. **Creation of Chief Revenue Commissioners Courts and two circuit Courts at Dehradun, Pauri and Nainital**

After the division of U.P, a State level office is to be created in place of the huge Revenue Board organisation in Uttar Pradesh. In Uttaranchal, a much smaller department of Chief Revenue Commissioner has been created and Land Acquisition and Consolidation of Land Holdings Directorates have also been merged with the Chief Revenue Commissioner organisation. The Chief Revenue Commissioners office is located at Dehradun and two Circuit Courts have been created at Nainital and Pauri. The following works are required for housing these offices.

(Rs in crores)		
S.No	Name of Work	Amount
1.	Office Complex of the Chief Revenue Commissioner at Dehradun.	3.50
2.	Residential Accommodation at Dehradun	2.50
3.	Circuit Courts building at Nainital.	0.50
4.	Circuit Courts building at Pauri.	0.50
5.	Residential Accommodation at Nainital and Pauri.	1.00
	Total	8.00

Thus, the sum of Rs.8 crores is requested for creation of Chief Revenue Commissioner's Courts etc.

21. **Establishment of ex-soldiers Guest Houses and Welfare Centers**

The State of Uttaranchal has a very high density of serving and ex-servicemen population. As of now 1.32 lakh ex-servicemen and widows of ex-servicemen are registered in the State. In addition to it, there are 60 to 70 thousand personnel, hailing from Uttaranchal, serving in the Armed Forces. Keeping in view this strength, one can easily assume that out of 85lakh population of Uttaranchal, the serving personnel, ex-servicemen and their dependents constitute approximately 8 lakh of population i.e approximately 10% of State population.

To look after the welfare and rehabilitation of serving personnel, ex-servicemen, their widows and dependents, as per the Central & State Government policies, a Directorate has been established at Dehradun. At District levels, 14 District Sainik Welfare Offices have been opened for this purpose.

A large number of service personnel, ex-servicemen and their dependents have to visit District Welfare Officer and other offices of the District Administration in regard to various problems concerning pension, medical, land dispute, court cases etc, quite often. The existing geographical conditions in the hills of Uttaranchal and resultant road communications, these ex-servicemen and their dependents have to spend nights in hotels or civil rest houses, which they can ill-afford. Therefore, as a welfare measure, if each of the 14 District offices (13 offices at District HQ and one at Lansdowne) of this department, less Dehradun, should have reasonably good rest house for ex-servicemen and their dependents. At Dehradun, a State level rest house could be constructed for the ex-servicemen, as large number of service personnel, ex-servicemen and their dependents keep on visiting Dehradun, the State capital. These rest houses, if vacant, could even be used by others, if desired.

The size of rest house in each District may vary depending upon the number of ex-servicemen it has. The smaller rest house is expected to cost upto Rs. 40 lakhs each, the medium size rest house will cost upto Rs.60 lakh and large size rest house would cost Rs. one crore. The State level rest house will cost upto Rs. four to five crore. The approximate cost also includes, cost of land, development of area, furnishing etc. Rs.13 crores for construction of 14 rest houses for ex-servicemen in Uttaranchal are required.

22. **Augmentation of Traditional Water Resources**

The hill soils have developed from a variety of parent rocks such as biotitic, schist's, granite, granite-ferrous-biotitic and phylitic materials under varying rainfall and vegetation. The soils are gravelly, shallow and interspersed with unweathered fragments of parent rocks. Cultivated soils in general are not calcareous and slightly acidic to neutral in reaction. Moderate to high acidic soils prevail in higher elevations where rainfall is high. Soils are generally deficient in major and micronutrients. Moderate to severe soil erosion is the main problem of hill region.

Therefore it is recommended to adopt watershed based water management technique to enhance conservation and storage of water in the state. The main resources of water in Uttarakhand are Glaciers, River water (Ganga, Yamuna, Kali, Pinder, Ramganga, Panar, etc.), rainwater, Naulas and Natural springs.

It is known that as available water resources are getting dried up, it becomes essential to conserve and harvest the available rain and surface water. There is also a need to improve the vegetative cover specially the plantation of those trees and shrubs, which help recharging of ground water. Adaptation of water harvesting techniques, if executed in water scarce area will have the following benefits.

- ❑ Enhance – drinking water facilities;
- ❑ Domestic need of water;
- ❑ Life saving and off season crop water requirement;
- ❑ Rejuvenation of existing natural resources & ground water recharge.
- ❑ Increasing vegetative cover inducing ground water recharge so as to meet fuel, fodder, timber requirement;
- ❑ Sanitation; and
- ❑ Maintaining conventional socio ecological balance

It is proposed to take up water conservation schemes in all the districts of the State as follows;

S.No.	Name of District	Total Project Cost in Rs lakhs	Works proposed
1	2	3	4
1	Dehradun	95.00	Construction of contour vegetative hedges, dugout pond, Contour trenches, Naula recharge, Polythene lined tank, irrigation tank, Irrigation channels, Roof top water harvesting, Recharge pits, Check dams and check walls, Plantation of trees, shrubs conducive to ground water etc.
2	Tehri	180.00	
3	Uttarkashi	120.00	
4	Haridwar	30.00	
5	Pauri	250.00	
6	Rudraprayag	30.00	
7	Chamoli	80.00	
8	Nainital	120.00	
9	Almora	175.00	
10	Pithoragarh	160.00	
11	Champawat	80.00	
12	Bageshwar	50.00	
13	Udham Singh Nagar	30.00	
	Total	1400.00	

Therefore, a sum of Rs.14 crores is required for the Augmentation of Traditional Water Resources.

Hand pumps are also becoming were successful even in the hill areas and provide safe drinking water at a low cost. Recharging of ground water by the above conservation schemes in the catchment area shall increase the ground water availability. However the cost of installation in hilly areas is much higher depending upon the site compared to the cost in plains. The average cost is about Rs.1.5 lakh in the hills but the maintenance requirement is low. Rig machines were provided to various states by UNICEF but we could not get these machines either from UNICEF or from UP. An amount of Rs.2.95 crores for purchase of Rig machines and Rs.7.5 crores for installation of 500 Tube wells is requested.

Rs. 24.45 crore would be required for this project.

23. **Reorganisation and Augmentation of defunct existing Water Supply Schemes**

A total of 30383 habitations have already been covered by piped water supply schemes benefiting about 60lakh population as on 01-04-2003. Out of these piped water supply schemes, around 30% have outlived their design period, which shall require reorganization @55 lpcd and shall be taken up in a phased manner. Further, the water sources in the state are depleting or drying up due to environmental degradation., as a result of which schemes need reorganization or augmentation of water sources. The water available from local gravity sources is not sufficient enough to cater to the need of habitants. The technological option available is lift water supply schemes only.

However, Uttaranchal being a hilly State, it has the special problem due to difficult terrain and geographical conditions. Many towns and villages have to be provided drinking water by constructing multi stage pumping schemes and tube wells. The operation of these schemes is very costly, on account of electricity charges. The cost of water per kl in some of the schemes ranges from Rs21.74 to Rs.37.00 whereas the tariff is from Rs.1.25 to Rs.2.00 only. Higher tariff to cover the cost of operation cannot be charged.

It is proposed to include the following Pumping Water Supply Schemes in the water scarcity areas.

District	Name of Scheme	Cost in Rs. Lakhs
1	2	3
Pauri	Mundeshwar GOV w/s	975.00
Pauri	Danda Nagraj	970.00
Pauri	Chaklaghal Garighat	1050.00
Tehri	Pratap Nagar GOV w/s	1550.00
Dehradun	Dehradun w/s Master Plan	4500.00
Haridwar	Roorkee w/s	1345.00
Pithoragarh	Gangolihat	800.00
Almora	Sher Vidhya Peth	550.00
Almora	Manila Devi GOV w/s	1500.00
Almora	Bauri Dhuraphat	360.00
Almora	Gagas-Chamarkhan GOV w/s	600.00
	Total	14200.00

Hence for the augmentation of defunct existing Water Supply Schemes Rs.142.00 crores is needed.

24. **Strengthening of Sewerage System of Tourist Towns**

Out of the 63 Municipalities in Uttarakhand, only 20 towns have partial sewerage system and Haridwar and Rishikesh have partial sewerage treatment plants, whereas treatment facilities are to be provided in all the other towns. Due to lack of sewerage systems, the wastewater is polluting the rivers in the vicinity of the towns. To prevent the pollution of rivers and to provide hygienic environment to the inhabitants of the towns, it is necessary that proper sewerage infrastructure is provided alongwith sewage treatment facilities in all the urban areas.

The sewerage schemes are proposed for the major towns of tourism importance in Uttarakhand. In selecting the town to be included under XII Finance Commission, priority has been given to those towns where the scaling of the system is needed or the treatment works are to be installed keeping in mind the Government of India's recommendations regarding the disposal of effluents.

The schemes proposed to be taken are: -

District	Name of Scheme	Cost in Rs. Lakhs
1	2	3
Rudraprayag	Gauri Kund	350.00
Uttarkashi	Gangotri Dham	300.00
Uttarkashi	Yamnotri Dham	300.00
Tehri	Devprayag	1200.00
Tehri	Dhalwala	400.00
Chamoli	Badrinath Kedarnath Dham	2302.00
Dehradun	Dehradun Phase-I	900.00
Dehradun	Mussoorie	2075.00
Pauri	Kotdwar	1500.00
Pauri	Duggada	500.00
Nainital	Bheemtal Sewage	173.00
	Total	10000.00

25. **Expansion of Existing Tourist Places**

The old tourist towns like Nainital, Mussoorie, Ranikhet, Almora, Mukteshwar, Lansdown etc. attract large number of tourists every year but the existing facilities and accommodation is inadequate to cater to the need of the increasing number of tourists. Planned expansion of these tourist towns is required. Large expenditure is needed to expand the towns and nearby locations and develop road connectivity etc. An amount of Rs. 25 crores is required for taking up expansion of these towns.

26. **Creation of Alternative Roads and other amenities for Kanwar Mela**

Kanwar mela is held every year in the month of July in Haridwar district. Lakhs of pilgrims throng Haridwar and adjoining settlements. Some go up to Rishkesh, Uttarkashi and even Gangotri. “**Kanwaris**” primarily come from Western UP, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan, walking all the way to collect the holy Gangajal and walk back to offer it to Lord Shiva on Shravan Shivratri. There has been constant rise in the number of “**Kanwaris**” arrival in Uttaranchal region over last three years. This year (2003) more than 50 lakhs “**Kanwaris**” visited Haridwar and adjoining places. The existing trend indicates that there would be further rise in this number. In the present situation the infrastructure nearly crumbles under the swelling numbers of “**Kawarias**”. Since the actual contribution by the “**Kawarias**” to the local economy is far from being commensurate to the drain on the infrastructure, there is a kind of resistance amidst the local population. To meet the basic requirements of “**Kawarias**” it is essential that some additional infrastructure facilities like tenting sites, parking, drainage, drinking water facilities are improved at Haridwar, Rishikesh, Uttarkashi and Gangotri.

The Haridwar –Delhi national highway is the **critical route** taken by the “**Kanwaris**” while returning back to their respective states. There are instances where law and order is severely threatened due to clashes emerging from the casualties on NH. The National Highway between Haridwar and Meerut has to be closed for about two weeks for all vehicles causing enormous economic loss as well inconvenience to the local people. There is a felt need to develop alternative routes for Kanwar mela.

The demand for grants under 12th Finance Commission for making special arrangements and alternative routes for “**Kanwaris**” is briefly indicated below:-

INFRASTRUCTURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Work/Project	Appox cost in Lakhs
1	Permanent way side amenities in Haridwar, Rishikesh, Uttarkashi	500
2	Development of Parkings in Haridwar , Uttarkashi and Gangotri.	500
3	Garbage disposal system at Haridwar , Uttarkashi and Gangotri	200
4	Wayside amenities along national highway	400
5	Development of tenting sites in Haridwar , Rishikesh , Uttarkashi and Gangotri	200
6	Development of drainage facilities at proposed tenting/camping sites	300
7	Rainshelters-20 in number	60
	TOTAL	2160

ALTERNATIVES ROUTES

(Rs. in lakhs)

District	Terminal points	Distance in Kms	Works to be taken up
Haridwar	From Jatwara to Bhadrabad	8	Development of road and Bridges with way side amenities
	Bhadarabad to Dhanauri	9	
	Dhanauri to Kaliyar	3	
	Kaliyar to Roorkee	7	
	Roorkee to Manglaur bridge	10	
	From Manglore bridge to Libberhedi	3	
	From Libberhedi to Power house	7	
	Total Kms	47	
Muzafarnagar	Power house to Tuglakpur	11	
	Tuglakpur to Bhopa	13	
	Bhopa to Khatoli	26	
	Khatoli to Muradnagar via Boljhala Sardhna	61	
	Total Kms	111	
	Total Kms	158	

Requirement of funds for developing alternative route

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No	Work/project	Appox cost in Lakhs
1	Requirement of funds in Rs. lakhs for alternative roads	1580
2	Wayside amenities like parking, public conveniences, rain shelters, camping sites etc.	400
2a	Parking	100
2b	Public Conveniences-20 in number	200
2c	Rainshelters-40 in number	120
2d	Camping sites	80
	Total	2480
	Grand Total	4640

For implementing this project coordination would be required between the State of UP and Uttaranchal since substantial portion of roads and other infrastructure would be required to be created in UP.

27. **Support to Local Fairs**

Apart from a large number of pilgrims visiting the Char Dhams, there are other famous shrines like Nanak Matta, Reetha Sahib, Hemkund Sahib and Piran Kaliyar etc. where large number of devotees visit every year.

Uttaranchal has a rich cultural history and large number of religious and local melas are held every year. Most of these melas are held at religious places and the number of visitors is increasing every year. Visitors from near by states and tourists also visit these melas. There is increasing demand from Municipalities and Panchayats for Government support for providing sanitation, drinking water, street lights etc. for organising these melas. A corpus is proposed to be created to give support and promote these melas.

Important melas where more than 1 lakh visitors come are Purnagiri, Devidhura in district Champawat, Syaldeh Bikhaiti in Almora district, Shrawan Mela at Jageshwar, Sankranti mela at Bageshwar, Gaucher Mela at Gaucher, Magh Mela at Uttarakshi, Magh Mela at Kunjupur in Tehri, Jauljivi Mela in district Pithoragarh, Chaiti mela at Kashipur and Tarkeshwar Mela at Lansdown etc. These melas are also becoming important occasions for the promotion of local handicraft and large number of tourists have also started visiting these melas. An amount of around of Rs.75.00 crores as Corpus Fund is proposed under special problem grants. Funds will also be collected through private donations etc.

28. **Protection of Cultural Heritage of Tribes**

There are 5 Scheduled Tribes in Uttaranchal having a population of about 2 lacs. Raji, and Bhuksha are primitive tribes. Bhotia and Tharu are the other two tribes and the entire region of Jaunsar Bhabar is declared as a Scheduled region for this purpose. Large number of plan schemes are being implemented for the educational and social development of these Tribes under the Tribal Sub Plan but these Tribes are still backward in comparison to the other sections of the society.

The Tribes have distinct cultural and religious identity. There is urgent need to preserve their cultural heritage, folk dances, folk art and the ancient temples. Five Cultural centers are proposed for each of the Tribes with the following objectives:

Documentation relating to these Tribes.

Preservation of Folk Dances.

Conservation of their Temples.

Establishment of museum

Support to artisans.

Protection and promotion of traditional medicines etc.

A sum of Rs.5 crores is required for this purpose.

29. **Strengthening of infrastructure on International Border Areas**

There has been a growing emphasis on strengthening of security on Indo-Nepal and Indo-China border for maintaining internal security in the country. For preventing infiltration and checking cross-border smuggling, the creation of following infrastructure is suggested under the 12th Finance Commission: -

I- Creation of two new Police Stations and four new Out Posts at Indo-China and Indo-Nepal border

The districts of Pithoragarh and Champawat have international borders with China and Nepal. 2 new Police Stations and 4 Out Posts are proposed.

As per BPR & D norms:

- (a) A Police Station building has a built up area of 3500 Sq.feet @ Rs. 782 per Sq.ft. The estimated cost of one Police Station building is Rs. 27.37 lakhs.
- (b) A Police Out post has a built up area of 1500 Sq.Ft. @ Rs. 782/- per Sq.ft. The estimated cost of one Police Station building is Rs.11.73 lakhs.

The total cost of two Police Station buildings and four Out Posts would be Rs.101.66 lakhs.

II- Residential Quarters for border Police Stations /Out Posts

The residential requirement for border Police Stations and Out-posts would be as under:-

(a) Type III	-18	@ Rs. 6.8 lakhs
(b) Type II	-30	@ Rs.4.07 lakhs
(c) Type I	- 3	@ Rs.2.5 lakhs

The total cost of residential quarters for border Police Stations/ Out Posts would be Rs 252.00 lakhs.

III- MOBILITY

As per BPR &D norms, these border Police Stations/Out Posts would require 9 Light Vehicles and 10 Motor Cycles for which the total cost would Rs. 41 lacs.

IV- WEAPONARY

As per BPR&D norms these border Police Stations and Out Posts would require following weapons:-

9 mm pistol	9
9 mm carbine	8
7.62 SLR	30
Pump Action guns	8
LMG	12

Total cost of providing this weaponry would be Rs. 24.38 lacs

V- COMMUNICATION

As per BPR & D norms these border Police Stations /Out Posts would require following equipments for better communication:-

Telephone	6
VHF sets	24
Hand Held VHF sets	36
Computers	6
Faxes	6
Satellite Phones	2

The total cost of providing these equipments would be Rs. 24.82 lacs.

VI- OTHER EQUIPMENTS

Following equipments would be further required for effective functioning in the border area: -

Night Vision Devices	24
Bullet-proof jackets with helmet and other accessories	80
Digital Still Camera	06
Digital Video Camera	06
Dragon Lights	60
Investigation Kits	30

The total cost of providing these equipments would be Rs. 89.4 lacs.

VII- RESIDENTIAL REQUIREMENT FOR POLICE LINES AT CHAMPAWAT AND PITHORAGARH

The residential requirement for Police Lines in the newly carved out district of Champawat and augmenting the existing residential facilities in Pithoragarh district is as under:-

Type-III	42	@ Rs. 6.8 lacs
Type-II	27	@ Rs.4.02 lacs
Type-I	30	@ Rs.2.5 lacs

Total cost of residential quarters would be Rs. 469.14 lacs

Rs. 937.84 crores would be required for this project.

30. **Conservation of Heritage and Historical Sites**

Uttaranchal has a rich cultural history and all along the length and breadth of the State, it is full of Heritage and religious sites. Apart from the famous shrines of Char Dhams, Haridwar, Rishikesh, Peran Kaliyar, Nanak Matta Sahib, Hemkund Sahib etc. there are a large number of places of historical and cultural importance. As many as 42 sites are under the control of Archaeological survey of India, 47 sites are under the control of the State Government. Important sites under the State Government are Baghnath Temple at Bageshwar, Lakhudiar rock paintings at Dingoli, Kapileshwar Mahadev in Bageshwar, Patal Bhuvneshwar at Gangolihat in district Pithoragarh, Narayankoti Temple at Ukhimath in Rudraprayag district, Surya Mandir at Palethi in Tehri district etc. These sites are getting neglected due to paucity of funds on the non-plan side. A sum of Rs.10 crores is required for conservation and renovation of these sites.

31. **Upgradation of Forest Roads and Bridges**

The Forest department has a good network of forest roads. The public uses some of the forest roads also. The proper maintenance of these roads is essential for preserving the biodiversity of the region and also for better management of the forests and wildlife. As large amount of money has to be spent on salary and wages of forest department staff to keep check on intrusion and poaching, little funds are available for repair and maintenance of these roads. The resource crunch over the last decade has worsened the situation. It is therefore proposed to make finances available from the 12th Finance Commission as upgradation grants.

A rough estimate of money required for this is as follows:

1. Kotdwar to Ramnagar – Total Length 95 Km and being used by public also.	Rs. Crores
(a) Already constructed which needs renovation through. Hotmix multiple lane 40 Kms.@ 20 lakh per Km.	Rs.8.00
(b)Forest Roads 700 kms (Renovation, painting and construction of bridges) @ 10 lakh per km.	Rs.70.00
Total	Rs.78.00

32. **Strengthening of Disaster Management and Mitigation Centre**

The state of Uttaranchal has set up Disaster Management and Mitigation Centre (DMMC) to better manage disasters and prepare the masses and the officials for mitigating the potential losses and minimizing human sufferings. Funds are however required for detailed mapping of populations vulnerable to the threat of landslides as also to undertake detailed seismic microzonation of the urban centres so as to be better prepare to tackle any contingency. Funds to the tune of seven crores are however required for streamlining the planned initiatives of disaster mitigation and management in the state. The tentative break up of the same is as follows.

S.No	Heads	Amount (in lakhs) (to be provided by State Government)
1.	Land	
2.	Buildings Campus	540.00
3.	Non- Recurring expenditure	55.00
	Total	595.00

Recurring expenditure will be borne by the State Government.

33. **Upgradation of Judicial Administration**

Administration of justice is one of important functions of the State. Administration of justice has a direct bearing on Law and Order hence, due attention of the State is needed towards proper and efficient functions of Courts. Newly created district have no Court building and residential building for judicial officer and staff. The following works are required for upgradation of judicial administration: -

S.No.	Name of Works	(Rs.in Crore)
		Amounts
1.	Construction of Residential and Non- Residential Building for Judicial Officers, staff and Court Rooms	26.95
	Strengthening and Modernisation of existing Courts	2.00
	Total	28.95

An amount of Rs. 28.95 crores is required for above works.

34. **Augmentation of Facilities on Char Dham Yatra Routes Excluding Five Prayages**

The Char Dham circuit, consisting of Gangotri, Yamunotri, Kedarnath and Badrinath, is one of the most important and popular tourism circuits in Uttarakhand. While Gangotri and Yamunotri are the origins of the holy rivers Ganga and Yamuna, Kedarnath and Badrinath are famous for the Shiva and Vishnu temples at the destinations.

Every year about 7 to 8 lakh pilgrims visit the char-dham region. The existing infrastructure facilities are inadequate to meet the demand of the tourist traffic in peak season. Though, efforts have been made to improve the basic infrastructure facilities for tourists/ pilgrims, there are deficiencies, which need to be addressed in a systematic manner. Towards this end, the State Government has prepared a detailed master plan listing out the activities, which are to be taken up in the Government sector. This master plan addresses various issues like inadequate parking facilities, poor connectivity, landslides, traffic congestion, medical facilities, telecommunication facilities, water supply, electricity supply, sanitation facilities and other services/ amenities at the Dhams and settlements enroute the Dhams.

Based on the recommendations contained in the aforesaid master plan, a demand of Rs.50 Crores has been worked out.

35. **Development of new Tourist Destinations at Pithoragarh and Pauri**

(a) Pauri- Khirsu – Lansdowne region

Pauri, Khirsu and Lansdowne are places having great tourist potential; however, owing to poor infrastructure facilities and relative remoteness, these places have failed to realise the same. The people inhabiting this region rely heavily on tourism, as there is no other means of livelihood except limited agricultural activities. There is ample scope for private sector investment in this region, but that would only come when investment is made by the Government for improving infrastructure. For promoting tourism in such areas, the basic infrastructure needs to be developed and upgraded. The issues, which need to be addressed in this regard, are: -

- (a) Augmentation of accommodation facilities
- (b) Better connectivity
- (c) Drainage arrangements
- (d) Solid waste disposal
- (e) Parking facilities
- (f) Clean drinking water arrangement
- (g) Public Conveniences
- (h) Development of popular treks

An amount of Rs.15 crores would be required as special problem grants under 12th Finance Commission for the above stated activities.

(b) Pithoragarh – Munsiyari region.

Pithoragarh and Munsiyari region has a great tourist potential but places in this region have remained unexplored tourist destinations due to the remoteness and poor connectivity. There has been longstanding demand of the local population to develop the basic infrastructure so that the region realises its full tourism potential and attracts private investments. The issues which need to be addressed for upgrading the infrastructure are: -

- (a) Improvement of roads
- (b) Augmenting accommodation facilities
- (c) Waste management and sanitation
- (d) Face-lifting of settlements enroute

- (e) Public conveniences
- (f) Parking spaces
- (g) Development of trekking routes
- (h) Clean drinking water arrangements

An amount of Rs.15 crores would be required as special problem grants under 12th Finance Commission for the above stated development activities. Total Rs.30 crores.

36. **Development of the Five Prayags (Devprayag, Nandprayag, Karnaprayag, Rudraprayag and Vishnuprayag).**

The five prayags viz., Deoprayag, Rudraprayag, Karnaprayag, Nandprayag and Vishnuprayag fall on the route of Badrinath yatra and are highly revered by pilgrims visiting Uttarakhand. Though, large number of pilgrims visit these prayags every yatra season, the facilities available at the prayags are woefully inadequate and there is an urgent requirement to augment the existing infrastructure. Development of prayags is also covered in the detailed master plan developed for the chardham region. Based on the recommendation contained in the said master plan a demand of Rs. 17.50 crores has been worked out for the five prayags for upgradation of infrastructure.

37. **Strengthening of Urban Infrastructure at Tourist Towns and Centres**

There has been constant rise in the number of Tourists arrival in Uttarakhand region since its acquiring State status. With brand marketing of various tourism products, Uttarakhand has emerged as a key tourist destination for Leisure, Pilgrimage, Well-ness, Adventure, Wild life and Nature Tourism. The entire State is dotted with destinations having niche market. The existing infrastructure facilities at most of the destinations are not sufficient to cater to the growing requirements during the peak season. There is pressing need for development of parking, alternative routes, garbage disposal plants, drainage, drinking water systems, improved power supply, public conveniences, etc.

The following destinations/tourist centres require upgradation in infrastructure:

S.No.	Work / Project	Approx. cost in Rs. Lakhs						Total
		Parking	Development of roads and Alternative routes	Garbage disposal units	Drainage	Drinking water systems	Conveniences	
1	Rishikesh	60	50	60	200	50	60	480
2	Almora	200	100	60	60	50	50	520
3	Bageshwar	70	40	50	40	40	50	290
4	Bairnath	40	—	—	30	25	25	120
5	Barkot	100	—	—	—	50	50	200
6	Bhimtal	60	—	60	50	50	40	260
7	Chamoli	100	—	—	—	50	50	200
8	Champawat	50	20	60	30	30	40	230
9	Kausani	60	—	30	30	20	40	180
10	Munsiyari	50	—	30	30	10	20	140
11	Naukhotital	100	—	30	30	40	40	240
12	Pithoragarh	100	60	40	50	40	50	340
13	Ranikhet	30	200	30	50	—	30	340
14	Shrinagar	200	—	60	100	40	60	460
15	Tanakpur	60	—	60	40	—	40	200
16	Tehri	60	—	30	—	50	60	200
17	Udhamsinghnagar	60	40	30	40	30	50	250
18	Uttarkashi	200	40	60	50	40	60	450
19	Binsar	40	—	30	35	30	30	165
20	Dakphathar (Dehradun)	50	20	20	—	20	30	140

21	Tapkeshwar (Dehradun)	50	30	30	40	30	40	220
22	Lakhamandal (Dehradun)	60		30		30	40	160
	Total	1800	600	800	905	725	955	5785

Note: The Char Dham region has not been covered since it has been taken up separately.

Therefore a sum of Rs.57.85 crores is needed for strengthening the urban infrastructure at tourist town of Uttaranchal

38. **Strengthening and Improving Existing Buar and Haripura Dams**

Buar and Haripura reservoirs were constructed in year 1967 and 1975 respectively to provide protective irrigation facilities by constructing earthen dams of 9.50 km. and 7.90 km. length on Buar and Bharka river near Gularbhoj. Both the dams are adjacent to each other. Beside these, two small rivers namely kakrala & Nihal also feed these reservoirs.

The purpose of these dams is to store water during monsoon period and release it round the year for Rabi & Kharif irrigation mainly through Junar, Kakrala, Khajia, Bhakra & Ajgara sluices for the canals of the Rampur & Udham Singh Nagar districts.

These dams however could not be filled up to their anticipated full reservoir level due to various problems. In the past, during filling of these dams up to or above the level 790 feet, acute seepage problems, boiling troubles and sweating problems were noticed especially from km.7.0 to 12.00 km. in various places. Both dams are interconnected with an opening in a common flank, which is called Baur cut. Baur cut was damaged in July 1990 due to heavy floods in river Bhakra.

Hence it is necessary to rehabilitate the dams by strengthening so as to utilise full capacities of these two dams. Accordingly, provisions for improvement of down stream drainage systems, strengthening & restoring of section of dams, cleaning and re-laying of pressure relief wells and pressure observation pipes where ever necessary have been made in the project estimate.

An estimate for restoration of Baur cut connecting both reservoirs to maintain different water levels in both the reservoirs has been separately sanctioned.

The project after completion will enhance storage of water in the reservoirs as compared to existing filling, resulting into an additional availability of about 40% more water for irrigation purpose. The total cost of work proposed in the project estimate comes out to Rs. 22.50 crores.

39. **Jail Administration**

Prisons, courts and police are the three most important and integrated segments of the criminal justice system. Prison system is not only primarily meant for incarceration of offenders but also for reforming and rehabilitating the convicted persons in society so as to transform them into law abiding citizens for leading a normal socio-economic life.

Earlier the prisons were perceived merely as punishment centres. But with the development of civilization, advent of science and technology and emergence of social reforms from time to time, the objectives of prisons gradually changed. The modern objectives of prison system are the safe custody of convicted criminals, under trials and other detainees apprehended under various acts and remanded to judicial custody, as well as the reformation and rehabilitation of convicted persons. The application of modern objectives is reflected in the moderate relaxation in tough prison-discipline, and added use of vocational and educational training programmes, religious and recreational performances, therapeutic models and professionalisation of jails services etc.

There are 8 districts in Uttaranchal, which still do not have a district Jail. These districts have independence courts, police and other district administrative setup. Being an integral part of criminals justice system, district jails in these districts are essential. Transportations of under trials every day to the courts from jails located in other districts for their trials involves heavy traveling expenditure, plenty of time and a great security risk of escapes etc.

It is, therefore, proposed to construct 8 district jails at an estimated cost of Rs.48 crores. Uttaranchal still lacks of a central jails. It is therefore proposed to construct a central Jail at an estimated cost of Rs.20 crores. The total estimated cost of the two proposal of Rs.68.00 crores.

The total estimated cost in Rs.68.00 crores.

40. **Fire Services**

A modern and reliable fire protection service is of paramount importance in a hilly state like Uttarakhand. The State abounds in forest wealth. Forest fire is quite common and every year huge loss is caused to the State exchequer due to the forest fires. Further, due to cold weather, wood is frequently used as a construction material for providing proper insulation from the weather.

With a view to raise the standard of fire protection services in the State, standard fire station buildings, residential buildings, machinery and equipment would be required.

The proposal for construction of 8 fire stations is for Rs.26crores.

41. **Construction of Police Station Buildings**

10 Police Station were sanctioned under 11th Finance Commission. Under 12th Finance Commission construction of police and police out posts is proposed. BPR and D has fixed the following norms for police station/out posts: -

- (a) Police Station building will have built up area of 3500 sq. feet. @ Rs. 782 per sq. feet. The estimate cost of 1 police building would be Rs.27.37 lakhs.
- (b) A police out posts will have built up area of 1500 sq. feet @ Rs. 782 per sq. feet. The estimate cost of 1 police out posts would be Rs.11.73 lakhs.

The total estimated of construction of police stations /police out posts in the States would be Rs.15 crores.

42. **Construction of Portable Residential Huts and Emergency shelters**

Uttaranchal has a difficult topography. The state enjoys a special status for tourism and pilgrimage. At Haridar, Kumbh /Ardh Kumbh Mela is organised every sixth year. Similarly festival of 'RAJ JAT YATRA' is celebrated every 12th year in the hilly district of Chamoli. Thousands of tourists and pilgrims visit the holy shrines of Kedarnath, Badrinath, Gangotri, and Jamunotri. Deployment of Police force for extended periods is absolutely essential for maintenance of law and order. During such duties, arrangement of temporary residences for the police personnel involves huge expenditure . In order to find a cost-effective solution for such temporary arrangement, procurement of PORTA huts is proposed. These PORTA huts would be provided with a Toilets Blocks of six toilets at a cost Rs. 1.0 lakh (one toilet block for a set of two PORTA huts)

Uttaranchal is disaster prone state and falls under seismic zone V. Landslides and other natural calamities are common. In the event of such disasters, temporary shelters provide very handy, portable and cost effective solution to temporary residential requirement of police personnel deployed for such duties. It is proposed to procure 50 such temporary shelters.

The total estimated cost of this proposal would be Rs.3 crores.

43. **Construction of Police Line Buildings**

Police Lines in Uttarkashi, Tehri Garhwal, Rudraprayag, Champawat and Bageshwar districts do not have administrative block. As per BPR & D norms, administrative block for the Police Lines has Armoury, Cloth Store, General Store, Office Building, Garage etc. which requires 15500 sq. feet of built-up area at an estimated cost of Rs. 625 per sq. feet (factoring in 25 % higher cost of construction in the hilly areas of Uttaranchal.

The total estimated cost of this proposal would be Rs.5 crores.

44. **Upgradation of Secondary and Higher Education Institutions**

Education has always been a top priority for the State of Uttaranchal. While the numerical strength of schools and colleges has increased manifold over time, due to inadequate resources, it has not been possible to provide the appropriate backup support in terms of buildings, equipments, teachers and other infrastructure. Uttaranchal has about 60 to 70 thousand personnel in the armed forces. With the enhancement of the minimum qualification for selection to be H.S. with 45% marks, there is urgent need to upgrade the education system as armed forces has always been a of major source of employment in Uttaranchal. The upgradation of primary schools to middle school and that of middle level to high school and intermediate level is also necessary. The aided schools, where the responsibility of paying the salary and retirement benefits is that of the Government, also needs upgradation. With the changing times, there is an urgent need to upgrade the standards of teaching also by introducing modern teaching aids, computer education and updating the science laboratories.

The proposed works are: -

1. Construction and upgradation of laboratories in 81 colleges @ Rs10 lakhs.Total requirement Rs. 8.10 crores.
2. Construction of additional classrooms in 158 colleges @ Rs.10 Lakhs. Total requirement Rs 15.80 crores.
3. Upgradation grants to aided schools. Rs20 crores.
4. Upgradation of degree colleges Rs. 24.26 crores.

Total requirement is Rs.76.36 crores.

45. **Upgradation of Medical Facilities at State Hospitals**

Scarcity of resources does not permit the extension of medical facilities to the public at the desired level in Uttaranchal. Due to the hilly terrain and dispersed population, there are relatively higher infrastructure and staff costs for providing primary and secondary health care and popularising family welfare programmes as compared to the States in the plains. The lack of residential facilities at remote locations is also a major area of concern. The proposal includes expenditure on buildings, machinery and equipments.

The total proposal of Rs.46.70 crores is as follows.

S.No.	Work / Item	Amounts in Lakh
1	2	3
1-	Provision and Strengthening of diagnostic facility in Major Hospitals	
	(a)- Purchase of equipment	500
	(b)-Construction work	520
2-	Upgradation of Medical facilities in newly created Hospitals	
	(a) equipments	500
	(b)-Construction work	100
3-	Establishment of Trauma Units	
	(a)- equipments	1350
	(b)-Construction work	100
4-	Construction of 150 residence of Doctors @ Rs 10 Lakhs	1500
	Construction of 400 residences for Para Medical Staff @ 4 lakhs	1600
	Total	4670

46. **Strengthening of Pantnagar University and Bharsar College of Horticulture**

The traditional agriculture in the hill areas requires hard work but the returns are minimal. Diversification towards horticulture, off season vegetables, floriculture, herbiculture etc needs to be speeded up and the State has taken several initiatives in this direction. The Pantnagar Agricultural University has got the main responsibility for the development of agriculture in Uttaranchal, which has completely different agro-eco system and farm practices. Main issues and strategies related to research are given below:

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- ❑ Prioritization of research in the areas of horticulture, vegetable, floriculture, medicinal and aromatic plants, mushroom cultivation, plant dye, livestock, fisheries, sericulture, bee keeping, social forestry, post harvest technology and natural resource management as per needs of the State.
- ❑ Bio diversity conservation.
- ❑ Quality improvement of agricultural produce.
- ❑ Water resource management and drainage and water logged areas.
- ❑ Diversification of agriculture with emphasis on development of varieties for fruits, vegetable, 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 agriculture produce.
- ❑ Improved implements and gadgets for hill agriculture specially for women farmer.
- ❑ Study on socio-economic impact due to adoption of technology.
- ❑ Sustainable agricultural development and environmental security.

BUDGET REQUIREMENTS

S. No	Particulars	Cost (Rs.in Crores)
1.	2	3
1.	Education	
(i)	Upgradation of Laboratories of college	10.00
(ii)	HRD& Training Centre	1.00
((iii)	New Department and units	5.00
(iv)	Botanical Garden/ Herbal Garden	5.00
2	Directorate of Experiment Station	
A	New construction	
(i)	Directorate of Research and Extension building with modern facilities	7.00
(ii)	Vegetable Research Centre, Medicinal &	5.00

	Aromatics, Agroforestry Sugarcane Research Centre, Vermology Research Centre	
b.	Modernisation of Crop Research Centre, Livestock Teaching Centre, Poultry Teaching Centre & Horticulture Research Centre	2.00
C	Upgradation of out station research station	
(i)	Majhera at centre of Excellence in Organic Farming	4.00
(ii)	Strengthening of research station, Sui (Lohaghat)	2.00
(iii)	Strengthening of research station, Ranichori	2.00
d.	Establishment of New Research and Technology Dissemination Centres	
(i)	Animal feed and fodder Bank: Building, storage, shades, Machines for residue cutting and windrowing baling, Transportation, treatment, fortification etc.	5.00
(ii)	Technology Demonstration and Dissemination park: Building, industrial models/prototypes of processes, equipment, data bank man power etc.	15.00
(iii)	School of Nature Farming: Main building with different units, Development of Organic Farming, Research Centre, Bio-gas plants, gadgets for utilization of bio-gas, collection and utilization of dairy effluents etc.	5.00
(iv)	GIS Center/ Remote Sensing	2.00
3.	Development of VSAT based IT Infrastructure	5.25
4.	Strengthening of University /farm Infrastructure	13.30
	Grand Total	88.55

The Bharsar Horticultural College in the high hills has been recently setup to provide education in Horticulture at graduate and postgraduate levels and also to extend practical knowledge to the farmers. In the first phase, Rs.31.72 crores is required. The Finance Commission is requested to provide Rs.12 crores and the State Government shall provide the rest.

47. **Upgradation of Infrastructure Facilities at Mussoorie Dehradun and Nainital-Haldwani Routes.**

1. Dehradun-Mussoorie and Nainital-Haldwani route.

Dehradun–Mussoorie and Nainital-Haldwani, both routes are used by thousands of tourists every day during peak season. The existing infrastructure facilities are not sufficient to cater to the requirements during the peak season. There are pressing requirement for development of parking, alternative routes, garbage disposal plants, public conveniences, etc. The following infrastructure development works are proposed under 12th Finance commission:

I - Dehradun-Mussoorie		
<i>All figures are in Rs. lakhs</i>		
S.No.	Work / Project	Appox cost in Rs. Lakhs
1	Wayside amenity and modern information centre at Kohlukhet	50
2	Garbage disposal system near Mussoorie Jheel (6 km before Mussoorie)	60
3	Development of additional parking(muli level) near Mussoorie jheel (on the way to Mussoorie)	200
4	Improvement of Jharipani-Mussoorie road as alternative passage	200
5	Development of Cart - MaCenzie road from Hatipaon	300
6	Development of Kamptyfall bypass	250
7	Development of alternative Mussoorie -Bus stand at Dehradun.	70
8	High capacity Garbage disposal systems at Mussoorie	140
9	Ornamental plants along the highway	40
10	Development of Viewing Decs along the route	30
11	Basic/ Emergency accident relief Infrastructure	30
12	Flood lighting of important junctions	20
13	Tourist Conveniences along the route	15
14	Widening of roads at critical points and entry points to the town	150
15	Improvement of drainage infrastructure in Mussoorie	300
Total		1855

II- Haldwani-Nainital

All figures are in Rs. lakhs

S.No.	Work / Project	Appox cost in Rs. Lakh
1	Garbage disposal system(with appx capacity of 100 kg per hour) before Nainital	200
2	Ornamental plants along the highway	40
3	Development of "do-gaon"	80
4	Development of parking facilities enroute	200
5	Development of Tourist Conveniences and facilitation centre at Amparav	60
6	Upgradation of Tourist Information Centres at Katgodam and Lal Kuan	25
7	Way side amenity (Tourist Conveniences) at Baldikhan (Purani Chungi)	50
8	Development and upgradation of drainage-infrastructure in Haldwani	250
9	Improvement of drainage infrastructure in Nainital	300
10	Development of Viewing Decs along the route	30
11	Basic/ Emergency accident relief Infrastructure	20
12	Flood lighting of important junctions	20
13	Tourist Conveniences along the route	30
14	Widening of roads at critical points and entry points to the town	200
15	Modern tourist information Centre at Haldwani	100
	Total	1605
	Total requirement for both the routes (in Rs. Crores)	34.60

48. **Construction of Upgradation of Forest Chowkies and Residence and Check Posts**

For improving the management of the Forests and the Protected Areas, providing basic facilities to its functionaries is important. The Forest Department is managed by various grades of officials but at the cutting edge of its management are the Forest Guards who, as the name itself implies, guard the forest at the very basic level. Besides, they also create the forests by carrying out the plantation activities and managing the day-to-day affairs of Forest Ranges and sections.

About 2300 Forest Guards have been deployed in various parts of the State. Their well being has a direct bearing on the conservation of the forests. One of their basic requirements where we have to focus is the repairing and reconstruction of badly damaged residences of the Forest Guards and the Forest Check Posts where they work, day and night. On account of a financial crunch that the State Government is facing right now, it is unable to finance the repair and reconstruction of these residences and Check Posts.

A proposal is therefore enclosed for financing the repair and reconstruction of residences and Check Posts of the Forest Guards. The total number of such structures in the State is 2838. The work envisages proposed expenditure of Rs.19.60 crores as shown below. The rates are based on average estimated figures per unit of construction/repairs.

This investment will ensure better and more enthusiastic work at the very fundamental level of the Forest Department and it is reasonable to assume that the benefits for the State will far out weight the costs.

	Total number of Forest Guard Chowkies & Check posts in Uttarakhand.	2838
1.	50 % special repairs 1419 @ 0.8 lakh per unit (1419x 0.8)	Rs. 1135.20 lakh
2.	15 % partial repairs 425 @ 0.45 lakh per unit (425 x 0.45)	RS. 191.56 lakh
3.	10 % New Construction @ 2.23 lakh per unit	Rs. 633.32 lakh
	Total	19,60.08

49. **Construction of District level offices, Tehsil Buildings and Block Buildings**

1-New Districts:

There is a great demand and felt need for the creation of a number of new district due to geographical features and terrain specificities of the State.

The view of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure required for a new district a some of Rs. 200 crores be provided as upgradation of services.

2-New Tehsils:-

As is the case for the creation of new districts, there has been a persistent demand for creation of new tehsils.

Because of functional needs 4 new tehsils and 3 new sub-tehsils are under creation.

3- Sub-Tehsils: -

Recurring expenditure for a tehsil comes to around Rs. 25 Lakhs per year while such expenditure for Sub-Tehsil is around Rs. 12.5 lakhs per year. Non recurring expenditure in the shape of providing building and housing facility for the staff is Rs. 2.5 crore for a Tehsil and Rs. 1.25 crore for a Sub-Tehsil. Therefore, the recurring expenditure for Tehsil staff is 1.00 crore per year and for Sub-Tehsil, about Rs.40.00 lakhs per year.

The non-recurring expenditure for providing official and residential buildings for above tehsil and sub-tehsil staff is Rs.13.75 crores.

Uttaranchal has two administrative divisions, 13 districts and 95 blocks. Citing the administrative difficulty particularly in the hills, there have been repeated demands for creation of new development blocks in the State.

In some of development block the area is very large and accessibility is problem. A some of Rs.10 crore is requested for proposed new blocks.

50. **Strengthening of Revenue Police**

Uttaranchal is the only state in the country which has Revenue Police in the hills. The Patwaris also discharge the function of police officials along with his duty of maintenance of land records etc. The Patwaries are fully trained to discharge their duty as police officers like regular police. In hilly areas generally urban locations and Yatra Routes are under the jurisdiction of regular police and about 60% area is under the revenue police.

The Patwari Chowki also works like a regular police station but no additional staff is provided, as the crime rate in hills has been relatively low in the past. However, of late, the crime rate is increasing and the revenue police need to be strengthened.

In all 1032 Patwari Chowkies are required out of which 768 are being constructed. An amount of Rs.15.25 crores is required for construction of 263 more Patwari Chowkies.

51. **Computerisation of Trade Tax Department**

Trade Tax is the main source of tax revenues of the State and appreciable growth has been achieved since the creation of the State. Speedy computerisation is needed to sustain this growth by better enforcement and widening of the tax base. The proposed computerisation system has the following features.

The computerised system of the department will be in latest 3-Tier technology comprising of following three tiers.

- Database servers & Storage (Back-Tier)
 - Application Server by providing CITRIX or Oracle Application Server (Middle Tier)
 - Thin Client or Personal Computers having browsers for accessing the application (Front-Tier).
- ❑ Adopting the centralised approach will be a step towards e-governance. Since, the data located at central server can easily be made web enabled in future for giving better e-services to different users & clients of the department.
 - ❑ Computer Hardware, Software, Networking and infrastructure development at each of the 37 offices will be required. The expenditure requirement is to the tune of about Rs.8 crores and Rs.3 crores will be spent by the State. Rs.5 crores as special problem grant is requested.

52. **Upgradation of District Industrial Centers and Revival of Sick Industrial Units**

Uttaranchal is an industrially backward State and there are limited employment opportunities. The Government of India has announced a special industrial package for Uttaranchal, giving exemption in excise duty and income tax along with other financial incentives.

To facilitate the industries, the Directorate of Industries and the District Industries Centres are the nodal agencies and therefore, it is essential that the district industries centres are upgraded.

A large number of sick industrial units, especially in the small-scale sector exist in the State. In order to revive the idle capacity and conversion of non-performing assets into performing assets along with upgradation of facilitation centres Rs. 5 crores would be required.

53. **Construction of Treasuries and Sub Treasuries**

Uttaranchal has introduced a unique system of Integrated Pay & Account Office (IPAO) system, which has the merit of Treasuries as well as pay & account office. The Government transactions are being more and more computerised and being made online. Daily reports of transactions and balances are being generated now. A departmental modern building with adequate infrastructure like VSAT etc. is a must. A data management centres is to be established along with buildings for treasuries and sub-treasuries. Connectivity with other treasuries and State headquarters will also be established .The cost estimates are:-

	Rs. in crores
Construction of 4 treasuries @ 70 lakhs	2.80
Construction of 20 sub-treasuries @ 40 lakhs	8.00
Connectivity	6.00
Total	16.80

54. **Strengthening of Audit Infrastructure**

The 73rd and 74th amendment of the Constitution and the recommendation of 11th Finance Commission have increased the responsibility of the State Audit organisation manifold. Uttaranchal has appointed a State Internal Auditor to benchmark the line departments and local bodies. There are more than 7 thousand Panchayats, 63 Urban Local Bodies and more than 5 thousand Co-operatives. The district and state level offices are proposed to be computerised to introduce the practice of con-current audit. The construction of a state level and district level building and their computersisation is estimated to cost around Rs.10 crores. This will go a long way in better audit and improving the financial discipline.

55. Upgradation of Bridges and Roads

Roads & Bridges constitute the 'Life Line' of the newly created State of Uttaranchal. It is imperative to (a) expand the existing Road Network (b) Maintain the infrastructure created.

The budgetary provision being made annually caters to about 43% of requirements as per norms of Indian Roads Congress (IRC).

The financial assistance being sought under Twelfth Finance Commission aims to bridge the resource gap.

1. Improvement of Roads: -

		(Rs. in crores)
S.No.	Name of Work	Amount
(i)	Kutchha Road	
	5642 Km Kutchha Road	
	Proposal- Improvement up to Painting Stage 200	
	Km/annum	
	Requirement Rs. 25 L/Km 200x25	50.00
	For 5 Years	250.00

2. Strategic Road Development Plan:-

District Uttarkashi, Chamoli and Pithoragarh lie in border area having international boundaries with China and Nepal and thus have strategic importance in view of National Security.

Meetings with Army and ITBP Official were held and was decided to prepare project for strengthening and improving Border area network, comprising of mule tracks, foot tracks and bridle road bridges in easing supply of stocks arms and ammunition.

Total project Cost **Rs. 85 crores**

3. Replacement and Reconstruction of Narrow and Weak Bridges:-

State Highway, Major District Road and Other District Roads have several narrow and weak bridges, which shall require replacement/reconstructions.

Yearly requirement	Rs. 5 crores
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Demand for 5 years **Rs. 25 crores**

The total estimated cost of these projects is Rs. 360 crores.