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Memorandum

To The

Thirteenth Finance Commission

**Volume- IV
(Up-gradation and Special Problems)**

GOVERNMENT OF UTTARAKHAND

January, 2009

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S. No.	Name of Work/ Scheme	Amount (Rs. In crore)
Special Problems		
1	Special Problems of Forest Department	300.00
2	Election Department:	70.00
3	Establishment of 5 Nursing Training Collages	100.00
4	Special Problems of Culture department	45.00
5	Support for State Library System in Uttarakhand	38.52
6	Construction of New Assembly Building	28.00
7	Special Problems of Social Welfare Department	36.50
Total		618.02
Upgradation of Standards of Services		
8	UP-gradation of Medical and Health Infrastructure	210.00
9	Up-gradation of Ayurvedic & Unani System of medicine	80.00
10	Up-gradation of Medical (Homoeopathic) System of medicine	15.00
11	Up-gradation of Uttarakhand Board of Technical Education Roorkee	17.00
12	UP-gradation of Primary and Secondary Education Infrastructure	191.95
13	Up-gradation of Sports facilities in the State	35.00
14	Up-gradation of facilities in Transport department for prevention of road accidents	48.00
15	Conservation of Heritage and Historical Sites	25.00
16	UP-gradation of Irrigation Schemes	22.00
17	Sewerage Schemes for Dehradun & Pauri	202.00
18	Up-gradation of Soldiers Welfare infrastructure	20.40
19	Up-gradation of Infrastructure Facilities on Mussoorie-Dehradun and Nainital-Haldwani Routes (Public Work Department)	55.62
20	Tourism Department	114.15
21	Up-gradation of Jail Administration	68.00
22	Natural Calamities	14.00
23	Up-gradation of Police Department	230.55
Total		1348.67
Grant Total		1966.69

1-Special Problems of Forest Department

The Himalayan state of Uttarakhand having more than 64 percent of its land under forest sequesters 6.61 million tones carbon per year. The land available for agriculture is only 12 percent, out of which only 3 percent of the land holding is above 4 hectare in size, constituting about 22 percent of the total cultivated area. Despite this, Uttarakhand has maintained more than 3000 Km ² under protected areas, second only to Sikkim, in its fertile foot hills giving due recognition to conservation rather than to a productive agriculture. More than 50 percent of our landmass lies above 3000 meters above mean sea level, where trees do not grow due to climatic factors. This land mass houses high altitude grass lands, scrub forests, cold deserts. In Uttarakhand more than 16546.68 ha. consist of high altitude grasslands and an area of 143427.81 ha. remains covered by snow. Despite the significant role in reduction of water run-off and in conservation of the unique biodiversity, these areas are often ignored for their ecological services. Unlike the other Himalayan states, Uttarakhand is the source of the Gangetic basin where about 500 million people live, the quantum of ecological services flowing from Uttarakhand is not difficult to comprehend, valued around Rs. 107 billion per year at 1994 rates.

Taking these and many other factors into consideration, certain areas have been earmarked that needs to be addressed to ensure that further degradation to the ecosystem is prevented and the state can strive ahead to meet the expectations of the 1988 forest policy. The efforts put in now will go a long way not only in restoring the ecosystem but in generating valuable ecological services for the nation.

1- Conservation and Development of traditional water sources in the forest areas:-

Traditional water sources are one of the most important sources of water within the reach of community residing on the fringes of the forest and to the flora & fauna thriving in the forest. Depletion in the forest cover, change in the global climatic conditions often lead to erratic rainfalls- which have a direct bearing on the water recharging capacities of springs and other ground water aquifers. Loss of top soil further aggregates the problem leading to soil erosion and lesser retention of water. The forest department has little funds to address these issues, a set of both conventional and modern water retention techniques shall be applied to conserve and develop the traditional water sources in the forest area.

2-Assisting Natural Regeneration (ANR) of different forest types for maintaining Biodiversity:-

Plantation can grow trees but to develop a forest, more holistic efforts is required. There is often a need to ecologically develop the area under plantation so that it develops as a real forest with different flora and fauna local to such a forest. ANR is one such technique that needs to be carried out in a more systematic and elaborate manner in an effort to improve the overall flora and fauna of an area. The technique is relatively economical and provides long lasting results and helps in developing ecologically balanced forests. ANR for different forest types is being proposed. This activity will not only help in the growth of the selected plant species but will also regenerate the flora-fauna local to that particular ANR site.

3-For implementation of prescriptions of Management Plans:-

Uttarakhand has a long history of scientific forest management which dates back to 1871. The first working plan in U.P was also prepared in Dehradun. Working plans are the instruments for scientific forest management. These plans evaluate the status of the natural resources in a particular region, assessing the impact of past management practices and deciding about suitable management intervention for the future

Management plans for different forest types are routinely developed by the forest department. However as these management plans are for a 10 year duration, the budgetary allocation for different activities is generally not adequate, hampering the implementation of the activities. As such, often the prescriptions provided by the management plans many time fails to get implemented. There is a need for routine budgetary allocations for the implementation of the management plans and the prescriptions provided therein for effective conservation, preservation and propagation of the forests.

4-Habitat Management and biodiversity conservation:-

With more than 4870000 domestic animals dependent on fodder, which is generally obtained from the forest , grazing and other biotic pressures on the forest is increasing leading to degradation of forests. This often encourages the growth of invasive plant species, and a reversal process needs to be initiated through habitat management and biodiversity conservation. The important role that different plant and animal species play in maintaining a healthy ecological system is a pre-requisite for a healthy biodiversity. Habitat management and biodiversity conservation are the two vital issues that need to be addressed in a systematic way with a long-term vision.

5-Mobility and facilities for Forest Protection (Against Forest Fire, Encroachments, Illicit Felling, Poaching etc):-

Access to the forest, and insuring proper and speedy communication and passing of information are vital for insuring the protection of the forests. Forest roads, pathways, connecting bridges, require constant maintenance as they are often damaged by climatic conditions. There is also a need to improve the communication system using GIS based applications, satellite phones; other modern tools of communication and upgrading/maintaining already provisioned information-communication services.

Forests are now a days under constant threat from poaching, encroachment, illicit felling activities. In the year 2005-06, 1777 cases of illicit felling was reported and 599.99 Cu.mt was seized by the forest department. 9822.53 ha. was reported under encroachment, 3652 ha. came under forest fire. As per the prescriptions of the working plan, to counter the incidences of forest fires the department has to create forest lines/fire paths up to 34388 Kms, and also undertake controlled burning exercises in more than 36500 ha. routinely, there is an urgent need to strengthen/modernize/train the forest department work force in countering such activities. The people undertaking these illegal activities generally have an upper hand in terms of communication tools, fire power, transportation, etc.. There is a need to substantially strengthen the forest department to control and check such activities in the forest.

Means of transportation within and outside the forest is an important aspect when dealing with illegal activities associated with forests and there is a need to maintain and upgrade this.

6-Infrastructure development of Roads/Bridges/Bridle paths/Non Residential Buildings/ Residential Building

Infrastructure development is another key area that needs to be considerably strengthened, access to the forest and movement within the forest requires roads, bridges, bridle path and other infrastructural requirements like residential buildings, office building, rest houses, inspection houses, residence, forest guard chauki, fire crew station, etc. As the intensity to protect the forest intensifies there is a need to strengthen the available infrastructure and also to expand the facilities to other areas besides maintaining the existing infrastructure. As compared to the large geographical area under forest, only 398 Km of motorable pucca road, 2814 Km of motorable kuccha road and 11006 Km of cart and other roads are available to access the forest Regular maintenance is required to ensure round the year mobility of forest officials. Apart from this, a total of 6847 buildings

which include office, residential buildings, rest houses, hostels, crew stations, etc are available to the forest department.

7-Plantation of trees outside reserve forest

Under this activity plantation of suitable plant species will be carried out along the roadsides to generate good green cover (Avenue Plantation) in the government and institutional vacant lands, development of vacant pockets as small parks, city plantation. This will not only help in making the institutional environment more healthy, pleasant but will also help in creating awareness amongst the community by demonstrating the benefits of trees & increase the green coverage to fulfill the national forest policy.

8-Provision of sustained livelihoods and their daily need for forest fringe villages.

A constant need has been felt to improve the economic status of the people living in close proximity of the forests, as no green felling is allowed above 1000 mt (above sea level), which gives little incentive for the community to protect the forest. There is a need to systematically address the livelihood needs of the community especially those who are residing in close proximity to the forests and have traditionally sustained themselves from the forest.

If the dependence on the forest can be reduced to a certain extent by providing alternate livelihood options there are fair chances that the pressure on the forest will be considerably reduced.

For people living in close proximity to the forest, the most convenient form of energy is fuel wood that is easily obtained from the forest. There is a need to reduce the dependence of the community on the forest both for the fuel wood and fodder related needs, alternative energy measures like gasifiers, micro hydro electricity, gobar gas, solar, LPG, and other alternate energy resource are needed to be explored.

Alternatives to fodder also need to be explored, plantation of perennial grasses, measures like hay making, Silages, stall feeding etc will be helpful in reducing the movement of domestic animals in the forests and thereby reducing the pressure on the forests, Apart from this, measures like grass land development need to be taken up to ease the pressure on forests.

Trans-humans by Van Gujjars, Bhotia communities have been a regular phenomenon especially in the high hills. These communities have been traditionally been passing through the now reserve forests and boundaries have little meaning to them. There is a need to understand the issues related to transhumance and how it can be best suited both for the community and the forests. Their migration routes needs to be better

understood under the changed circumstances. Apart from this there is also a need to address their issues like development of overgrazed areas, health care, education and sensitizing this community towards forest protection and also encourage their involvement in forest management, and in most challenging situations re-location.

Out of the total geographical Area of Uttarakhand, hills occupy 92.57 percent and plains 7.43 percent. The land available for agriculture is about 12 percent. These conditions coupled with other geographical challenges makes it difficult to make agriculture a profitable venture, These and many other factors often leave the community living in close proximity to the forest more dependent on the forest thereby increasing the pressure on the forest.

There is a need to understand the socio-ecological aspects in different socio-ecological zones like trans-Himalayas, temperate, sub tropical, outer Himalayas, Shiwalik in a more holistic manner to device strategies for creating viable livelihoods for the forest fringe community. Issues related to improvement in infrastructure (Road, path ways etc), connectivity to the villages, horticulture, agriculture, animal husbandry, apiculture, fodder, energy need requirement and non conventional alternatives available are needed to be addressed holistically rather than on a piece-meal basis. An improvement in the animal husbandry will have an improvement in bio-manure, manure based fuels. Improved milk yield opens up avenues for milk based dairy products that have a long shelf life, streamlining and opening up new marketing opportunities for the agro-horticulture and animal husbandry based product line has the ability to open up new avenues of livelihoods for the geographically challenged people living in close proximity to the forest.

Issues related to those with no land holding needs to be addressed through capacity building & need specific trainings in alternative livelihoods that can be sustained through locally available natural resources.

Site/region specific micro plans will be developed for each activity.

9-Management and development of Van Panchayats:-

Uttarakhand has more than 12 thousand Van panchayats. The institution of Van Panchayats is one of the oldest community institutions. There is a need to tap the full potential of this community institution and efforts like boundary demarcation; scientific management plan for further development of Van panchayats is needed. A shortage of funds as compared to the large number of VP has been observed. Proper management and development of Van Panchayats will be highly beneficial in strengthening community forestry and in the long run ease the pressure on reserve forests. There is a need for

building up the capacities of these van panchayats to function effectively under the present set of conditions, the age old institution has survived over the years but seldom has its full potential utilized for the benefit of the forest and the people dependent upon the forest resources for the sustenance and livelihoods.

Following are the special problematic areas which need to be addressed to get sustained flow of 'ECOLOGICAL SERVICES' emanating from the vast tract of the forest areas of Uttarakhand.

(Rs. crores)

S.No.	Schemes/Activities	Amount
1.	Conservation and Development of traditional water sources in the forest areas	25.00
2.	Assisting Natural Regeneration of different forest types for maintaining Biodiversity.	20.00
3.	For implementation of prescriptions of Management Plans	50.00
4.	Habitat Management and biodiversity conservation.	15.00
5.	Mobility and facilities for Forest Protection (Against Forest Fire, Encroachments, Illicit Felling, Poaching etc).	30.00
6.	Infrastructure development of Roads/Bridges/Bridle paths/Non Residential Buildings.	100.00
7.	Avenue Plantation of Trees	10.00
8.	Provision of sustained livelihoods and their daily need for forest fringe villages.	30.00
9.	Management and development of Van Panchayats	20.00
Total		300.00

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of Rs. 300 crores.

2-Election Department:

Under the superintendence, control and direction of Election Commission of India, the office of Chief Electoral Officer is established at the state level and District Election Offices are established at the district level. In this new born state, the election department has no land or office building as its permanent asset.

2- The election department conducts work of sensitive nature. The Election Commission of India (ECI) has been introducing special changes in the system which require a permanent work-place where round the clock functioning can be smoothly ensured. All these required jobs are time-bound and the ECI provides very little scope for extension of time. Apart from this, the records and other office implements/machinery, specially the Electronic Voting Machine (EVM's), have to be stored in a protected and safe place for good functioning and proper maintenance.

3- At present, the district offices are housed in one or two small rooms in the District Collector's office or in rented private buildings. Lack of sufficient official buildings increases the risk to important records and office equipments etc. This is true of tahsil level offices as well as district/state level office.

4- The ECI has been introducing innovative systems and now the Electoral Rolls are revised and EPIC (Electors Photo Identity Card's) are prepared every year according to the qualifying date on 1st January of each year. This important task is time bound and is done in a specified procedure through computerised systems. The ECI reviews all these works regularly and new methods and procedures are constantly being introduced. All this entails rigorous and repetitive training of DEO/ERO/AERO/BLO's officials and officers of the staff involved in the election process. To conduct these meetings and trainings approximately Rs. 300 Lakhs are spent in creating temporary infrastructure like tents, furniture etc. for one general election.

5- The General elections are supposed to be conducted once in every 5 years. However in each five year period, two General Elections are conducted which includes Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha. Thus even if elections are conducted on schedule, even then an expenditure of approximately Rs. 600 Lakh is estimated on the abovementioned temporary infrastructure. All this establishes that the requirement for a permanent office will be in the interest of the government and save the Govt's financial resources also.

6- Considering the Sensitive nature of the election department and the special changes being introduced, the Special Problems for Upgradation of infrastructure in the following proposal is being presented before the 13th Finance Commission.

Sl. No.	Need / Demand Details	Proposed Expenditure (in Lakh)
A.	For construction of district Election Offices 4 Officers room, 6 Office Room, One Conference Room, Video-Conference Room, One Computer Room, 4 Stores, 70 Strong Room (one for each Vidhan Sabha) One Chowkidar Rooms, Toilets and Training Hall for 1000 people.	@ 500x13= 6500
B.	For construction of Chief Electoral Office (CEO) 4 officers Room, 6 Office Room, 2 Store Room, Video conferencing Room, Conference hall for 500 people, One Chowkidar Room, 2 Computer Room and One Generator Room.	500
	Total Estimated Cost	7000

According to the above mentioned details and considering the difficult geographical circumstances of the state, as per the current market rate, an amount of **Rs. 70.00 crores (Rs. Seventy Crore)** will be required for the Election Department in the State of Uttarakhand.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of Rs. 70.00 crores.

3-Establishment of 5 Nursing Training Colleges

Construction of Nursing Training College-

At present there is no Government Nursing Training College in the State. This has led to acute shortage of nursing staff in the state particularly in the remote areas. To fill this gap, it is proposed to establish Government Nursing Training Colleges in Pithoragarh, Almora, Tehri, Chamoli, & Pauri Districts of the State. Rs. 20.00 crores is needed for establishing one college.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of Rs. 100 crores for the construction of the buildings of these Govt. Nursing Colleges.

4-Special Problems of Culture department

1. Establishment of State level Museum at Dehradun

A State level Museum in the State capital is urgently needed. It is worth mentioning that Uttarakhand has a lot of artifacts and antiquities to be kept in the State Museum. As per the following details, Rs. 25.00 crores are needed for establishing the State Museum at Dehradun.

(Rs. In crores)		
S.No.	Particulars	Amount
01.	Construction of Building of Museum	15.00
02.	Purchase of Antiquities & Artifacts	10.00
Total		25.00

2. Construction of 2000 Sitting Capacity Auditorium at State Capital, Dehradun :

A good spacious and modern Auditorium at Dehradun is urgently needed as there is no good Auditorium available in the town. Though Nagar Nigam, Dehradun has an old small auditorium, having a capacity of 250 people only, it does not meet the requirement of State level programmes.

Approximately, Rs. 20.00 crores is required for construction a new auditorium as per the following details:-

(Rs. In crores)		
S.No.	Particulars	Amount
01.	Purchase of land	3.00
02.	Construction of Auditorium (2000 Capacity)	15.00
03.	Furnishing of Auditorium	2.00
Total		20.00

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of Rs. 45 crores.

5-Support for State Library System in Uttarakhand

The role of libraries in providing widespread and inclusive access to knowledge is widely acknowledged. In today's context, a library has to play two distinct roles — to serve as a local centre of information and knowledge, and to be a local gateway to national and global knowledge. To achieve this goal, existing libraries must modernize their collections, services and facilities, become more pro-active, and collaborate with other institutions, agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in order to develop a community-based information system. (National Knowledge Commission, Report to the Nation 2006, p. 14)

Uttarakhand seeks to position itself as a major knowledge hub in the country. Among the essential preconditions for this are a strong and vibrant education system, a modern library system and an efficient and reliable IT network to link the education institutions and the library system. Many initiatives have already been taken in the sphere of education from primary to the higher levels. A large number of new institutions at the tertiary level in the fields of technical, professional and general education have come up in the state in recent years. Alongside these developments, the IT infrastructure is also being developed. Important in this context is the proposed statewide area network (SWAN), which will facilitate networking of institutions. Unfortunately the library system remains a weak link in the state's efforts to take advantage of the emerging opportunities in the knowledge field.

The importance of libraries in the information age cannot be over-emphasized. The National Knowledge Commission has given considerable importance to libraries in its report. Among its recommendations the following deserve special mention: modernization of library management, greater community participation in library management, promotion of information and communication technology (ICT) in libraries and encouragement to public-private participation (PPP).

Uttarakhand inherited a network of 24 government libraries, consisting of 8 district libraries and 16 branch libraries, from its parent state of Uttar Pradesh. Some of these libraries are quite old and have a fairly large collection of books. In addition there are 26 private libraries recognized by the government.

Unfortunately the condition of government libraries in the state leaves a lot to be desired. The main problems from which the libraries suffer can be summarized as follows:

- **Lack of funds:** In 2006-07 the total actual expenditure on all libraries in the state was only Rs 50.16 lakhs. Of this, Rs 49.74 (99.16%) lakhs was on salaries. The corresponding figures for 2007-08 (according to revised budget estimates) were Rs 71.04 lakhs and Rs 68.12 lakhs (95.89%) respectively. The state budget has no provision for purchase of books by the libraries. The only source of books for the libraries is the Raja Ram Mohan Roy Foundation for which there is a provision of Rs 10 lakhs as matching grant in the budget of the School Education Department.
- **Shortage of professional staff:** For all the libraries in the state a total of 50 posts consisting of 23 librarians, 5 library clerks and 22 attendants are sanctioned. Of these only 34 consisting of 7 librarians, 5 library clerks and 22 attendants are filled at present.
- **Poor infrastructure:** Most of the library buildings are in a dilapidated condition. There is no money available for routine maintenance and repairs. Many are housed in rented buildings and do not have proper accommodation.
- **Archaic management:** Computerization is unknown. Many of them do not even have card catalogues. None of them have internet connection.

Uttarakhand has recently passed a Library Act. The Act envisages a chain of libraries in the state with a State Central Library at the apex and other libraries at the district, block and village levels. The state does not yet have a State Central Library or block and village level libraries. Only eight out of the thirteen districts in the state have a district library. Thus considerable work remains to be done to create the desired library system. The need is to establish the proposed chain of libraries and link them through a proper network. Given the general shortage of resources it would be better if the resources are not spread too thin over a wide area but concentrated to give optimum results. Hence it would be appropriate to develop a state of the art State Central Library and network it with the existing district and proposed block libraries. Village libraries can be developed as stand-alone facilities initially under village panchayats. Given the limitations of infrastructure facilities and the fact that there are 7227 village panchayats in Uttarakhand, it may not be possible to network them to begin with. This can be taken up later. A phased programme for cooperation among the libraries needs to be initiated to optimize resource use. In the first phase a system of information-sharing and inter-library loans between the State Central Library and district libraries may be initiated. For this it would be necessary to connect the libraries either through existing internet network or preferably through the proposed SWAN when it comes into existence. For the system to succeed it is imperative

that the holdings of all the libraries on the proposed network are computerized using appropriate software. In the second phase the proposed block libraries should be brought into the network. Later private and other non-governmental libraries may also be invited to join the network.

Uttarakhand is not be able to provide the funds from its own resources for developing its library system and networking the libraries as outlined above. For this it needs support from the Thirteenth Finance Commission.

The total cost of the proposed support to the Uttarakhand State Library System has been estimated at Rs 34.49 crores as per the enclosed details. It may be mentioned that support is being sought only for the State Central Library and 13 district libraries.

Estimated Cost of Support to State Library System in Uttarakhand

A. State Central Library

Details	Amount in crores
Building*	7.00
Furniture & Furnishings**	1.00
Equipment***	0.50
Software	0.05
Start-up grant for purchase of books	1.50
Sub-total A	10.05

B. District Libraries (13)

Details	Amount in crores
Buildings (13x2 crores)	26.00
Equipment (13x5 lakhs)	0.65
Furniture & Furnishings (13x10 lakhs)	1.30
Software (13x1 lakhs)	0.13
Start-up grant for purchase of books (13x3 lakhs)	0.39
Sub-total B	28.47
Grand Total (A+B)	38.52

*Space for stacking 50,000 books with scope for expansion to 100,000 books. Two reading rooms: one for newspapers and magazines and the other for library books. Rooms for reprographic and audio-visual facilities. Office space for library staff. Two meeting rooms and four committee rooms. Entrance lobby of sufficient size that can be used for exhibitions and displays. Canteen. Utility areas, including room for central server.

**Library stacks, magazine display racks, counters, reading room tables and chairs, office tables and chairs, computer tables, meeting and committee room furniture

***Server, computers, photocopy machine, DVD players, projectors, tape recorders, digital still and video cameras etc.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of Rs. 38.52 crores.

6-Construction of New Assembly Building

1. The State Legislative Assembly is performing all its functions in erstwhile Chief Development Officer's official building since the inception of Uttarakhand State on 8th November 2000.

In view of the urgent need to initiate the smooth functioning of State Legislature, temporary changes were incorporated then in the existing building. Chief Development Officer's office was built in accordance with the requirement of a few district level offices, there was hardly any scope to renovate and modify the existing structure technically and physically as per the need and dignity of the House.

Odd and difficult situations emerge at the time of division of votes among the honorable members in the floor of the House owing to lack of a lobby. In additions to this, smooth and efficient functioning of Vidhan Sabha Secretariat officials, Reporters, Marshal and House Security Staff etc, gets hampered because of insufficient working space. The paucity of adequate area in Press gallery, VIP gallery and Visitors gallery not only restricts the number and movement of persons but also creates chaotic scenes at times.

Effective provisions are yet to be made for various systems viz. Library, Dispensary, Common Hall, Canteen for MLAs, Canteen for Staff, Internal Security Hall, Control room for monitoring electronic gadgets and Conference hall etc. The present location of the Vidhan Sabha Bhawan is also a matter of concern from security point of view considering a highway in its surrounding and proximity to densely populated area.

In the light of above, building a new House, with an estimated cost of Rs. 15 crore, is most important.

2. The State Assembly does not possess any guest House of its own at present. In view of its legislative and political significance of Chair Persons, and members of various House committees, Speakers, Presiding Officers of different states and Foreign Delegates of Common Wealth Parliamentary Association of several countries keep on visiting state capital who presently being accommodated in different hotels.

For effective coordination of activities during their stay in accordance with prevalent rules of protocol and to minimise logistic hardships, State Legislative Assembly needs a guest House like other states of the country. The estimated cost of the proposed guest House works out to be Rs. 5 crore.

3. Presently there are 229 employees in State Legislative Assembly, most of whom reside in privately rented Houses. As all of them are generally retained in Vidhan Bhawan

till odd hours while House is in progress during session period, there is a persistent need to build residential houses for all employees. The estimated cost would be Rs. 8 crore.

For the above mentioned constructions the land is to provided by state government once the funds are made available.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of Rs 28 crores.

7-Special Problems of Social Welfare Department

In Uttarakhand, there are five tribes namely Buxa, Raji, Bohtia, Tharu and Jaunshari. Buxa and Raji are primitive tribal groups. These tribes are educationally, sociology and economically backward. The literacy rate among tribals is 52.7% (Male-62.9% and Female-41.1%) and 24856 families are B.P.L.

Directorate of Tribal Welfare, Uttarakhand is running many schemes to link these people with the mainstream of the society. In educational sector, the department is running 16 Ashram Type Schools, 04 Hostels and 03 Industrial Training Institutes for the educational / skill development of Scheduled Tribe Students.

These Institutes are residential and education, boarding, lodging, uniform and other facilities are provided free by the department, but there is lack of the following infrastructural facilities:-

1. Hostel Rooms	7. Clean Drinking water
2. Bathroom & Toilets	8. Computer Laboratory
3. Science laboratory	9. Organized Kitchen facilities
4. Library	10. Construction of boundary wall
5. Multipurpose Hall	11. Staff Quarters
6. Proper Play Ground	12. Internal path way

In view of above mentioned lack of infrastructure facilities, social and educational development of ST students is being affected.

In order to fulfill the above mentioned gaps, the following works of Rs. 3638.79 lakh are beening requested from 13th Finance Commission.

1- Ashram Type Schools of STs

Sl.No.	PROPOSED WORK	Amount (Rs. In crores)
A	ESTABLISHMENT OF LIBRARY Establishment of library in Ashram type school Haripur Kalshi (Boy), Lakhamandal (Girl), Langhapokhri (Girl), Gularbhoj (Girl), Gadarpur (Boy), Balawakot (Boy), Laldhang (Boy), Laldhang (Girl), Joshimat, (Boy) , Bidora (Boy), Khatima (Boy) ; (Rs. 10.00 Lakh each school)	1.10

Sl.No.	PROPOSED WORK	Amount (Rs. In crores)
B	CONSTRUCTION OF SCIENCE LABORATORY Construction of science laboratory in Ashram type school Haripur Kalshi (Boy) (Rs. 18.00 lakhs), Lakhamandal (Girl) (Rs. 9.00 Lakh), Langhapokhri (Girl) (Rs. 20.00 Lakh), Gadarpur (Boy) (Rs. 18.00 Lakh), Bidora (Boy) (Rs. 9.00 Lakh), Khatima (Boy) (Rs. 9.00 Lakh), Balwakote (Boy) (Rs. 10.00 Lakh), & Laldhang (Boy) (Rs. 9.00 Lakh).	1.02
C	ESTABLISHMENT OF BATH ROOMS & TOILETS 1- Construction of bath room & toilet including hot water Plant in Ashram type school Tyuni (Boy), (Lakhamandal (Girl), Langhapokhari (Girl), Binsoun (Boy), Haripur kalshi (Boy), Joshimath (Boy), Balwakote(Boy), Gothi Hal-Balwakote (Girl) & Munsiyari (Boy) (Hill areas Rs. 3.00 each school)	0.27
	2- Construction of bath room & toilet including hot water Plant in Ashram type school Laldhang (Boy), Laldhang (Girl), Gularbhoj (Girl), Bidora (Boy), Khatima hal Birora (Girl), Khatima (Boy), & Gadarpur (Boy) (Plain areas Rs. 2.00 each school)	0.14
D	CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL HOSTEL ROOMS Construction of new hostel building ATS khatima (Boy) capacity-195 & ATS Lakhamandal (Girl) capacity-185 girl ¼Rs. 300.00 lakh each school)	6.00
E	CONSTRUCTION OF MULTI PURPOSE HALL 1& Construction of multi purpose hall in ATS Lakhamandal (Girl) ¼Rs. 50.00 Lakh), Tyuni (Boy) ¼Rs. 65.00 lakh), Joshimath (Boy) ¼Rs. 65.00 lakh), Khatima (Boy) ¼Rs. 72.00 lakh), Bidora (Boy) (Rs. 65.00 Lakh), Laldhang (Boy) (Rs. 50.00 Lakh), & Laldhang (Girl) (Rs. 40.00)	4.05
F	ESTABLISHMENT OF ORGANIZED KITCHEN FACILITIES Estabalishment of organized kitchen in 16 Ashram Type School of STs (Per school Rs. 2.00 Lakh)	0.32

G	CONSTRUCTION OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING FOR STAFF Construction of Residential Building for staff in Haripur kalashi(Boy), Lakhamandal(Girl),Tyuni (Boy), Khatima (Boy), Laldhang (Boy), Laldhang (Girl), & Joshimath (Boy)	8.53
H	CONSTRUCTION 1-Construction of Residential Building (Type –II 04 No., Type-III-06 No., Type - IV -01 no., Type-I -01 No.) & Dining hall with Kitchen and store room, Hostel Block for 150 students, Badminton/ Basketball courts and Class rooms in Ashram Type School Gularbhoj (Girl), Udham Singh Nagar	5.44
	2- Construction of Residential Building (Type–I 10 No., Type-II-17 No., Type-III 01 No.), Class room cum library Hall, & Dining hall with Kitchen and over head tank, Toilet block, Tube well with Pump house cum chlorinating room in Ashram Type School Gadarpur (Boy), Udham Singh Nagar	2.45
I	PROPER PLAY GROUND 1- Devolpment / Construction of proper Play ground in Haripur kalshi (Boy), Lakhamandal (Girl), Langhpokhari (Girl), Tyuni (Boy), Gularbhoj(Girl), Gadarpur (Boy), Bidora (Boy), Khatima hal Bidora (Girl), Balwakote (Boy), Laldhang (Boy) & Laldhang (Girl) ¼Per school Rs. 2.00 Lakh)	0.22
J	BOUNDRY WALLS Construction of Boundry wall in Lakhamandal (Girl) ¼Rs. 4.00 lakh½] Bidora (Boy) ¼Old Building&Rs. 4.00 lakh½] Joshimath (Boy) ¼Rs. 10.00 lakh) & Laldhang (Boy) ¼Rs. 5.00 lakh)	0.23
K	CLEAN DRINKING WATER 1& Construction of Tube well & Over head Tank in ATS Khatima (Boy).	0.12
	2& Construction of over head Tank in ATS Haripur kalshi(Boy).	0.12
L	CONSTRUCTION OF COMPUTER LABORATORY ROOM 1& Construction of Computer laboratory room in Ashram Type school khatima (Boy) (20X20).	.03
Total		30.04

2- Hostel for STs

Sl.No.	PROPOSED WORK	Amount (Rs. In crores)
A	CONSTRUCTION Construction of Manager room, staff room, store room, library room, class room (Ground floor), Intertainment hall (First floor), kitchen & store room, dining hall, pantry and other rooms in hostel (Boy) in Kashipur Distt. Udham Singh Nagar.	1.25
B	ESTABLISHMENT OF LIBRARY Establishment of library in hostel (Boy) Kashipur & Khatima, Udham Singh Nagar ¼ Per hostel Rs. 8.00 Lakh)	0.16
C	ESTABLISHMENT OF BATH ROOMS & TOILETS 1- Construction of bath room & toilet including hot water Plant & water storage over head tank in hostel (Boy) Dharchula (Pithoragarh) & Gopeshvar(Chomali) (Hill areas Rs. 3.00 each hostel)	0.06
	2- Construction of bath room & toilet including hot water Plant & water storage over head tank in hostel (Boy) Khatima & Kashipur (Udham Singh Nagar) (Plain areas Rs. 2.00 each hostel)	0.04
D	ESTABLISHMENT OF ORGANIZED KITCHEN FACILITIES Establishment of organized kitchen in 04 hostels Gopeshvar, Dharchula, Khatima & Kashipur of STs (Per hostel Rs. 2.00 Lakh)	0.08
E	CONSTRUCTION OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING FOR STAFF Construction of Residential Building for staff in hostel Khatima & Kashipur (Udham Singh Nagar)	0.37
F	CONSTRUCTION OF COMPUTER LABORATORY ROOM Construction of Computer laboratory room in hostel Khatima & Kashipur (Udham Singh Nagar) (Rs. 2.00 lakh per each) & Gopeshvar(Chomali) & Dharchula(Pithoragarh) (Rs. 3.00 lakh per each)	0.10
Total		2.06

3- Industrial Training Institute (For STS)

Sl.No.	PROPOSED WORK	Amount (Rs. In crores)
A	CONSTRUCTION I.T.I. Khatima, Udham Singh Nagar 1-construction of hostel building 2-Type-II 06 No., Type-III-10 No., C.C. road, boundry wall in residential complex & electricfiction work. 3- Construction of C.C. road from main road to Institute & internal C.C. road.	2.35 1.16 0.17
B	CONSTRUCTION OF MULTI PURPOSE HALL 1& Construction of multi purpose hall in ITI Khatima (Udham Singh Nagar)	0.50
C	ESTABLISHMENT OF ORGANIZED KITCHEN FACILITIES Estabalishment of organized kitchen in 03 Industrial Training Institute Chakrata (Dehradun), Gularbhoj-Khatima (Udham Singh Nagar) (each Rs. 2.00 Lakh).	0.06
D	BOUNDRY WALL Construction of Boundry wall in Industrial Training Institute Chakrata (Dehradun)	0.04
E	CLEAN DRINKING WATER 1& Construction of Tube well & Over head Tank in Industrial Training Institute Khatima (Udham Singh Nagar)	0.12
Total		4.40
Grand Total (1+2+3)		36.50

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of Rs 36.50 crores.

8-UP-gradation of Medical and Health Infrastructure

1.1 Profile of the state:

Uttarakhand is 27th state of India which came into existence on Nov 9, 2000. Out of 13 districts only 2 are in plain area, rest 11 is in hilly terrain with mountains, rivers & valleys. Hence there is vast inter district diversity in population density. In Haridwar, it is 612 per sq. km (2001 Census) but in Uttarkashi it is as low as 37 per sq. km (2001 Census). It has 2 divisions, 78 tehsils, 1.7% of the countries land area but has less than 1% population. Its Total Population is 84.79 lacs, it has shown decrease in decadal growth rate from 24.23 to 19.20, increase in Literacy rate 73% (2001) compared to 57.75% in (1991), decrease in CBR from 31.5 in 1991 to 17.00 (S.R.S. 2002) and CDR 7.2 (SRS 2006), increase in CPR (55.5 NFHS-III), decrease in IMR (42/1000 live birth NFHS- III). 84.01% males and 60.26% females are literate, sex ratio has increased from 936 (1991) to 964 (2001) females per 1000 males, but sex ratio in 0-6 years age group is still alarmingly low i.e. 906, which is a cause of great concern. T.F.R. has decreased from 3.3 (2002) to 2.55 (NFHS III) 62% of villages are still not covered with Pucca roads.

Also, the age of marriage (% of women married before age of 18) is 15, % of birth of order 3 and above in 49.1, unmet need 31.7%, safe deliveries 51.2%, increase in institutional delivery from 21% (2002) to 36% (NFHS III), increase in complete immunization from 47% (2002) to 60% (Unicef 2002), Females with symptoms of RTI in 25%, Male with symptoms of STI in 11.9. Females having knowledge about AIDS 64.3% & males 91% (NFHS III).

2. Vision of the Department:

The vision of the department is to achieve health for all by maximising the performance of primary to tertiary health services and optimum utilisation of the existing resources.

Achievement of National Health Targets –

India Vs Uttarakhand

S. No.	Parameters	National Health Targets by 2000	India	Uttarakhand
1.	Population (Annual growth Rate)	1.2	1.96 (2001)	1.92 (2001)
2.	Birth Rate (per 000)	21	25 (2002)	20.5 (SRS 2006)

S. No.	Parameters	National Health Targets by 2000	India	Uttarakhand
3.	Death Rate (per 000)	9	8.1 (2002)	7.2 (SRS 2006)
4.	IMR (per 000)	60	57 (NFHS III)	42 (NFHS III)
5.	Couple Protection Rate %	60	48 (RCH 2002-03)	55.5 (NFHS –III)

To further strengthen the Primary, Secondary & Tertiary Health Care Services of the State, provision in following schemes is requested from the 13th Finance Commission-

Sl. No.	Name of Department	Schemes	Proposed amount (Rs. In crores)
1-	Medical Health & F.W.	Special Repairs of Residential & Non Residential buildings	50.00
		Up gradation of Govt. hospitals	100.00
		Construction of Gandhi Shatabdi Eye Hospitals	10.00
		Construction of Residential buildings	50.00
Total Medical Health & F.W.			210.00

The need for the above grants is explained below:-

1-Annual Maintenance/repair of Residential & Non Residential buildings- Due to budgetary constraints it is not possible to carry out time bound maintenance/repair of Residential & non residential buildings. For this purpose Rs. 5000.00 lacs (Rs. Fifty crore only) is required.

2-Up gradation of Govt. Hospitals- Under present circumstances, it is essential to upgrade (Reconstruction/Increasing Bed Strength/Up gradation of Medical facilities etc.) in most hospitals of the State so as to provide quality Medical/ Diagnostic facility to the masses. Budgetary support for this is not enough. For this purpose a grant of Rs. One hundred crore is requested from the 13th Finance Commission.

3-Construction of Gandhi Shatabdi Eye Hospital- At present the state is lacking in Tertiary Eye Care facility. To fill this gap, State Govt. has decided to upgrade Gandhi Shatabdi Eye Hospital as Tertiary Eye Care Institution. For construction of this hospital Rs. Five crore was provided by the 12th Finance Commission. An additional amount Rs. Ten crore is requested from the 13th Finance Commission to complete this project.

4-Construction of Residential Buildings- To ensure availability of Medical & Para Medical staff in the hospitals situated in remote & difficult areas in the State, construction of sufficient residential buildings is necessary. Due to budgetary constraints it is difficult to fill this gap. Hence a grant of Rs. 5000.00 lacs (Rs. Fifty crore only) is requested from 13th finance commission for partially funding this work.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of Rs. 210 crores for this work for up-gradation of the Health Sector.

9-Up-gradation of Ayurvedic & Unani System of Medicine

Presently there are 544 Government Ayurvedic & Unani Dispensaries, Ayush wing in 180 State allopathic dispensaries, 26 Ayush wing in District Hospital male & female. Specialized therapy centre of Ayurved in 23CHC & Specialty clinic in 116 PHC's are working under the department of Ayurvedic & Unani service Uttarakhand. Ayurvedic system of medicine is becoming more and more popular in the State and large number of patients comes to the State. A grant of Rs. 10 crores for up-gradation of these units will go a long way in improving the services.

Two Government Ayurvedic colleges are situated in Haridwar since 1918. There is need of many more departmental buildings. For this purpose, Rs. 5 crore are needed to fulfill CCIM norms. Gurukul Ayurvedic college attached hospital has been expanded as 150 bedded hospital. For construction of hospital buildings Rs. 5 crore is required.

The State does not have a tertiary care Ayurvedic centre in the State. Ayurvedic University is being setup at Haridwar. An amount of Rs. 50.00 crores is needed to setup the University .

There is also a strong need to up-grade departmental building which are situated near the tourist/ yatra marg for providing Panchkarma, Ksharshutra, Yoga & Naturopathy facilities. Rs. 10 crores are required for this purpose.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of Rs. 80.00 crores.

10-Setting up of Medical (Homoeopathic) College System of Medicine

Homoeopathic treatment is getting popular with masses with its proven strength of treatment not only of common, but chronic diseases also. Uttarakhand with its difficult geographical situation has been lagging behind in development of homoeopathy sector specially in far flung areas.

Establishment of State Homoeopathic Medical College in Government sector is essential as there is not a single such college in Uttarakhand. This college will fullfill the existing gap of trained manpower in Homoeopathy Sector. The proposed scheme will provide job opportunities in both public and private sector. An outlay of Rs. 1500 lakhs is proposed for setting up this college.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of Rs. 15.00 crores.

11-Up-gradation of Uttarakhand Board of Technical Education Roorkee :-

The Board of Technical Education has been established by Act No. 27 of 2003 in January, 2004 but the Board does not have sufficient infrastructure. Prime requirements are as follows:

(1) Establishment of separate cell for Joint Entrance Examination and Institute of Research, Development and Training:-

In Uttar Pradesh there were three separate cells working for (1) Diploma examination of polytechnics (2) Entrance examination for polytechnics and (3) Research, Development and Training of polytechnic teacher. But after the reorganization of UP, Uttarakhand Board of Technical Education has been established for all the three works, So there is need to establish two cells i.e. Joint Entrance Examination and IRDT. Approximate cost of establishment is as follows:

Sl. No.	Particular	Approximate cost in Rs. Lakh
1-	Construction of building	1000.00
2-	Other Infrastructure (like furniture, Equipment etc.)	200.00

(2) Construction of building for Board:-

The Board has been established in 2004 but till now it is running in a rented building as a temporary arrangement. No government land is available in Roorkee. The Board is facing problem of space as the space in rented building is too small. The work of Board is of confidential nature. So construction of its own building is of prime importance. Approximate cost is as follows:

Sl. No.	Particular	Approximate cost in Rs. Lakh
1-	Construction of building	500.00

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of Rs. 17.00 crores.

12-UP-gradation of Primary and Secondary Education Infrastructure

1. Girls' Toilet:-

There are 798 Government High Schools and 965 Intermediate Colleges in the State. Out of these, there are only 110 girls' High School and 100 Girls' Inter Colleges. Most of the schools are co-educational schools. It is well known that girls often leave school due to non-availability of separate toilets and common room facilities. Adolescence girls get hormonal and physical changes in this cycle of life. They need exclusive toilets and common rooms in schools. In secondary schools, no common room is constructed. There are 1255 schools with toilet facilities but in most of the schools, boy and girls toilets are constructed side by side. It is proposed to construct common rooms for girls with attached urinals in every Secondary and Senior Secondary schools in the state. It will cost about Rs. 55.00 crores with the unit cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs per school.

In addition to this, there are 6768 primary & 1309 upper primary schools which don't have girls' toilet. Providing girls' toilet facility in these 8077 schools a total expenditure will be to the tune of Rs. 16.50 crores as per unit cost of Rs. 20 thousand per school under SSA.

2. Libraries:-

State of Uttarakhand is a new state. There are only 8 district and 16 branch libraries running in the state. There are 71 community blocks which don't have library. It is proposed to establish and construct 71 libraries to cover every unserved community block. Construction of library is proposed with reading room and other essential facilities with a unit cost of 25 lakhs. It will require expenditure of Rs. 17.75 crores. Recurring expenditure of libraries is an area of concern. The amount made available to libraries for books, periodicals and magazines is not sufficient to run libraries. A Corpus fund is required for recurring expenses of old and proposed new libraries. At least an amount of Rs. 10 crores will be required to create a fund so that libraries could function properly.

3. Rain water harvesting:-

Two third part of Uttarakhand state is hilly or forest covered. There are many schools where cost of water connectivity is very high due to distance from the water source. Secondly a regular water supply is must in schools for cleanliness. After inception of Mid-day-meal scheme, it becomes necessary to provide regular water supply in schools. Rain water harvesting is a simple and cheap way to provide required potable & non-potable water supply in schools. All schools in the State are proposed to be covered under

rainwater harvesting. Primary, Upper primary and secondary schools require a rainwater harvesting system according to the covered area.

(Rs. In lakhs)

School	Number	Unit cost	Amount required
Primary	12025	0.50	6012.50
Upper primary	2990	0.50	1495.00
Secondary & Senior Secondary	1763	1.00	1763.00
Total			9270.50

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of Rs. 191.95 crores.

13-Up-gradation of Sports facilities in the State

1. Renovation and up-gradation of non-residential buildings of Stadium, Indoor halls and Swimming Pools:

At present, Sports department of Uttarakhand has 10 Stadium, 08 Indoor halls and 2 Swimming Pools. They are to be renovated and up-graded. Existing facilities are to be brought up to the standard of National level. Therefore a proposal of Rs. 10 crores is proposed for the same.

2. Creation of International Level Sports Complex in State:

Uttarakhand is a newly created State. Sports department is not having a single stadium where National/ International tournaments can be organised. Though Government of Uttarakhand has acquired land for International Level Sports Complex at Haldwani (Nainital), the State Government is not in a position to provide needful budget for construction of Sports Complex. Therefore, Rs. 25 crore is required for the same.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of Rs. 35 crores.

14-Up-gradation of facilities in Transport department for prevention of road accidents

Uttarakhand being a hill State, Roads and Bridges constitute the life line of the State. Road transport is the main means of transportation within the State. Due to its hilly area, Air and Railway services are limited. Casualties in road accidents in hills is higher in number as compared to the plains. Increase in the number of road accidents, injuries and fatalities in recent years is a deep cause of concern. To minimize and control the number of road accidents, it is need of the hour to plan and introduce requisite infrastructure support. Some proposals regarding this are as follows:

1. Establishment of Driving Training Schools at Almora, Pauri, and Haldwani :

- (i) Analysis of road accidents in recent years reveals that 60% of road accidents are caused due to fault of the drivers and 20% due to mechanical fault of the vehicles. Therefore, if these faults are checked at the initial stage, a large number accident can be avoided.
- (ii) Comprehensive drivers training school at Haldwani, Pauri, and Almora are needed similar to that of Dehradun where it is nearing completion. Rs. 18.00 crores is required for establishing the three driving training school.

2. Establishment of 5 Automated testing lanes at Dehradun, Almora, Haldwani, Pauri and Rishikesh for computerized mechanical inspection of the vehicles:

- (i) 20% accidents of Public Service Vehicles occur in the State due to mechanical faults in the vehicle. Presently manual inspection of the vehicles by Regional / Assistant Regional inspector (Technical) is done in issuing certificate of fitness of the vehicle.
- (ii) To check mechanical faults, it is proposed to establish 5 Automated testing lanes one each at Dehradun, Haldwani, Pauri, Almora and Rishikesh.
- (iii) Rishikesh is the starting point of Char Dham yatra. Maximum number of yatra vehicle pass through Rishikesh. Therefore, keeping in view the need of comprehensive inspection of commercial vehicles, an automated testing lane at Rishikesh is urgently required.
- (iv) The estimate for erecting and installing 5 automated testing lane is about Rs. 25.00 crores.

3. Installation of 19 Simulators for Driving Test:

- (i) In the Offices of Transport Department, facilities for conducting driving test for applicants are not available at present. Therefore, primary knowledge of driving and traffic

rules are the basic questions etc. asked in issuing the driving license. These proud uses are not sufficient in maintaining the quality of Driving License.

(ii) Due to difficult geographical condition of the State, it is not possible to acquire needed area of land for conducting driving test. In the absence of availability of tracks for driving, comprehensive driving test can not be conducted.

(iii) If Driving test by Simulators is made mandatory for all applicants, the computerised test conducted by simulators will certainly yield good results.

(iv) Approximately Rs. 5.00 crores will be required to install 19 Simulators.

		(Rs. In crores)
S.No.	Name of Project	Amount
01.	Establishment of Driving Training School one each in four Regions of Transport Department namely, Pauri, Almora and Haldwani.	18.00
02.	Establishment of five (5) Automated Testing Lanes one each at Dehradun, Pauri, Almora, Haldwani and Rishikesh for computerized inspection of mechanical condition of the vehicle.	25.00
03.	Installation of 19 Simulators for Driving Test.	5.00
Total		48.00

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of Rs. 48 crores.

15-Conservation of Heritage and Historical Sites

Conservation & Protection of Monuments, Sites and other Important Structures

Uttarakhand 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 Bhuwneshwar 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. 25 crores is required for conservation and renovation of these sites. Conservation & Protection of Monuments, Sites and Structures is being looked after by the Regional Archaeological Units at Pauri and Almora,

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of Rs. 25.00 crores.

16-Up-gradation of Irrigation Schemes

To provide irrigation facilities in the hilly State of Uttarakhand, Irrigation department has constructed surface water irrigation schemes, lift schemes and to utilize the ground water through tube wells. The Irrigation potential of 155.70 thousand hectares through medium canal system, 120.457 thousand hectares from minor irrigation canal system and 3.872 thousand hectares from lift schemes has been created in between the year 1841 to 2005.

1-Medium Irrigation Schemes:

S.No.	Name of Schemes	Year of Completion
01.	Bijapur Canal	1841
02.	Bajpur Canal	1844
03.	Katapathar Canal	1853
04.	Kalanga Canal	1589
05.	Jakhan Canal	1863
06.	Lastar Canal	1985
07.	Haripura Baur Canal System	1904-1992
08.	Tumaria Canal System	1955-1971
09.	Ramnagar Canal System	1974
10.	Gola Canal System	1974
11.	Kosi Valley Scheme	1977-78

2-Minor Irrigation Schemes :

1.	Garhwal Region	1171
2.	Kumaun Region	933
Total		2104

3-Flood Protection Schemes:

Flood protection schemes constructed after the creation of Uttarakhand State.

S.No.	Year	Number of Schemes
01.	2002-03	10
02.	2003-04	11
03.	2004-05	13
04.	2005-06	39
05.	2006-07	78
06.	2007-08	29
Total		180

In the previous years heavy damages has occurred to the surface flow irrigation canal schemes and to the existing flood protection schemes due to heavy rainfall, cloud bursts and other natural calamities. The requirement of funds for the repair and maintenance of above damages in the irrigation canals and flood protection schemes is Rs. 16.20 crores and Rs. 5.80 crores respectively.

Therefore, an amount of Rs. 2199.38 lakhs may be made available as one time repair from the 13th Finance Commission for the repair and maintenance of the damaged irrigation canal network and flood protection schemes.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of Rs. 22 crore.

17-Sewerage Schemes for Dehradun & Pauri

1-Sewerage Scheme for Dehradun:

Dehradun is a prominent town in Uttarakhand State. It is also the district head quarter & Present capital of the State. It is an important educational centre having a number of public schools. Tourists also visit the town in large number being the rail head of Mussoorie hill station.

At present, sewerage system exists in the town only partially. No sewage treatment facility is available & untreated sewage is used for Irrigation purpose which is unhygienic and also a health hazard. On creation of the new State of Uttarakhand in 2000, Dehradun became its interim capital after which the population of the town has increased at an unprecedented rate and it is expected to grow rapidly.

It is, therefore, imperative to cover the entire town by sewerage system and also provide sewage treatment plants at suitable places. For this, sewerage master plan for Dehradun town is under preparation.

Asian Development Bank is financing the sewerage works of Kargi zone and sewage treatment plant there. Works of sewer laying & STPs other than ADB works are proposed under 13th Finance Commission. On the basis of current rates of labour, material and assessed future projection of population the estimated cost is assessed as Rs. 152.00 crores. General abstract of cost are given below:-

S.L.	Particulars	Other Charges	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1.	Dehradun sewerage scheme zone B, C,, G2, K, L & M (40mld STP proposed at Mothorowala)	-	128.00
2.	Work Charge Establishment	2%	2.56
	Sub Total		130.56
3.	Contingencies	3%	3.91
	Sub Total		134.47
4.	Special T&P	0.50%	.67
	Sub Total		135.14
5.	Project preparation & supervision charges	12.50%	16.89
	G.Total		152.03

2-Sewerage Scheme for Pauri:

Pauri is a prominent hill station in Uttarakhand State. It is also the district and Commissioner Head Quarter. Tourists visit the town as well as the nearby locations which provide access to see beauty of the Himalayan Hill ranges.

At present, sewerage system dose not exist in Pauri town. Septic tanks have been constructed at some residential as well as official buildings and in substantial number of cases, sewage is ultimately conveyed to the nearby natural drains from where it gradually flows down the hill slopes creating unhygienic conditions and health hazards. Due to rapid increase in population in the last 10 years, at present approximately 30, 000 persons are residing permanently in Pauri town. Also, approximately 1000 persons visit Pauri daily, & in summers, this number goes up to 5000 persons. It has, therefore, become imperative to provide sewerage system and sewage treatment plant for Pauri town.

On the basis of current rates of labour, material and assessed future projection of population in design year 2042, viz 50,000 approximately, the project's estimated cost including treatment unit is assessed as Rs. 50.00 crores.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of Rs. 202.00 crores.

18-Up-gradation of Soldiers Welfare Infrastructure

(a) Sainik Rest Houses :-

(i) The State of Uttarakhand has a very high density of serving and Ex-Servicemen population. As of now, 1.40 lakhs Ex-Servicemen and widows of Ex-Servicemen are registered in the State. In addition to this, there are 60 to 70 thousand personnel serving in the Armed Forces. Keeping in view this strength, one can easily assume that out of 85 lakhs population of Uttarakhand, the serving personnel, ex-servicemen and their dependents constitute approximately 11 lakhs population i.e. approximately 13% of State population.

(ii) To look after the welfare and rehabilitation of serving personnel, ex-servicemen, their widows and dependents, as per the Central & State Government policies, Sainik Welfare Offices have been established in every district and tehsil for the purpose.

(iii) A large number of Service personnel, Ex-Servicemen and their dependents have to visit District Welfare and other offices of the District Administration in regard to various problems concerning pension, medical, land dispute, court cases etc. Quite often, due to the geographical conditions in the hills of Uttarakhand and lack of road communications, these Ex-Servicemen and their dependents have to spend nights in hotels which they can ill-afford. Therefore, as a welfare measure, each of the Tehsil Offices should have reasonably good rest houses for Ex-Servicemen and their dependents. These rest houses if vacant, could even be used by others, if desired.

(iv) The cost of one rest house including cost of land, development of area, furnishing etc. will be approximately Rs. 40 lakhs. Since some rest houses are already existing, there is an urgent requirement to construct 48 more rest house. Thus there is a requirement of Rs. 19.20 crores for Construction of these rest house.

(b) District Soldier Welfare Offices:-

Likewise District Soldier Welfare Offices have also to be constructed in three districts of the State. Hence, there is a requirement of Rs. 1.20 crores for their construction. Thus the total requirement for the construction of rest houses and office building will be Rs. 20.40 crore.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of Rs. 20.40 crores.

19-Up-gradation of Infrastructure Facilities on Mussoorie-Dehradun and Nainital-Haldwani Routes (Public Work Department)

(1) Dehradun-Mussoorie and Nainital-Haldwani route:

Dehradun-Mussoorie and Nainital-Haldwani routes are used by thousands of tourists every day during peak season. The exiting infrastructure facilities are not sufficient to cater to the requirement during the peak season. There is pressing requirement for development of parking, alternative routes, garbage disposal plants, public conveniences, etc. The following infrastructure development works are required to be done on these roads.

I-Dehradun-Mussoorie

Sl. No.	Work/ Project	(Rs. In Lakhs) Approximate amount
1-	Wayside amenity and modern information centre at Kohlukhet.	50.00
2-	Garbage disposal system near Mussoorie Jheel (6 Km. before Mussoorie).	60.00
3-	Development of additional parking (multi level) near Mussoorie jheel.(on way to Mussoorie)	200.00
4-	Improvement of Jharipani-Mussoorie road as alternative passage.	200.00
5-	Development of Cart-Macenzie road from Hathipaon.	300.00
6-	Development of Kemptyfall bypass	250.00
7-	Development of alternative Mussoorie-Bus stand at Dehradun	70.00
8-	High capacity Garabage disposal system at Mussoorie	14.00
9-	Ornamental plants along the highway 40.00	40.00
10-	Development of Viewing along the route	30.00
11-	Basic/ Emergency accident relief Infrastructure	30.00
12-	Flood lighting of important junctions	20.00
13-	Tourist Conveniences along the route	15.00
14-	Widening of roads at critical points and entry points to the town	150.00
15-	Improvement of drainage infrastructure in Mussoorie	300.00
Total		1729.00

II-Haldwani-Nainital

		(Rs. In Lakhs)
Sl. No.	Work/ Project	Approximate amount
1-	Garbage disposal system (with approximate capacity of 100 Kg. per hour) before Nainital	200.00
2-	Ornamental plants along the highway	40.00
3-	Development of “Do-gaon”= a stop on way to Nainital	80.00
4-	Development of parking facilities enroute	200.00
5-	Development of Tourist Convenience and facilitation centre at Amparav	60.00
6-	Up-gradation of Tourist Information Centre at Katgodam and Lal Kuan	25.00
7-	Way side amenity (Tourist Convenience) at Baldiakhan (purani chungi)	50.00
8-	Development and up-gradation of drainage infrastructure in Haldwani	250.00
9-	Development of Viewing decks along the route	30.00
10-	Basic/ Emergency accident relief infrastructure	20.00
11-	Flood lighting of important junctions	20.00
12-	Tourist Convenience along the route	30.00
13-	Widening of roads at critical points and entry points to the town	200.00
14-	Modern tourist information Centre at Haldwani	100.00
Total		1305.00

(2) Road safety works on Chardam Yatra Routes and on other link routes :

Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri & Yamunotri are four main shrines in Uttarakhand. During Yatra season, thousand of tourists, pilgrims visit these shrines daily. Road safety works on some important roads leading to these shrines and some important links from different parts of Uttarakhand, converging towards these shrines need immediate attention as below:-

Road safety works such as fixing of sign boards, delinators of blind curves, construction of retaining walls and breast walls are required to be constructed on the following routes:-

Sl. No.	Name of Roads	(Rs. In Lakhs)
		Approximate amount
1-	Ukhimath Chopta Gopeshwar	165.00
2-	Gopeshwar- Chamoli	125.00
3-	Uttarkashi Lamgaon – Ghanshali Rudraprayag	160.00
4-	Karanprayag Gwaldam Bhageshwar	165.00
5-	Pithoragarh Almora (Ghat Almora section)	160.00
6-	Karanprayag Askote (Almora Berinag Didigat Ogla Section)	180.00
7-	Lohaghat Shagarfatak Bheemtal	165.00
8-	Pauri- Devprayag	140.00
9-	Tehri-Devprayag	145.00
10-	Devprayay Gaja	130.00
11-	Bridge on Karanprayag-Gopeshwar Road (60 metres)	500.00
12-	Jagadari-Pautha-Rogru-Rajban	150.00
13-	Dharasu-Phoolchatti	170.00
14-	Harbartpur-Barkot Bend	173.00
Total		2528.00

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of Rs. 55.62 crores.

20-Tourism Department

Tourism in Uttarakhand can be classified into two broad categories viz. pilgrimage tourism and other tourism (leisure related). Uttarakhand is host to Haridwar, Rishikesh, the Char Dham and the sacred Ganga & Yamuna. Beside these there are many other pilgrimage sites and sites of historical and religious importance like Haridwar, Rishikesh, Kund Sahib, Nanak Matta, Reeta Sahib, Peeran Kaliyot etc. These pilgrimage sites are a national heritage and play an important role in promoting national unity and integrity.

Although pilgrimage has traditionally been the major segment of tourism in Uttarakhand in the past, it is endowed with enormous resources for cultural, adventure, wildlife, nature, leisure and eco-tourism. The potential for a wide variety of entertainment and sporting activities that attracts the modern tourist, also exist.

ISSUES AND DEMAND FOR GRANTS FOR LEISURE RELATED TOURISM

The state plans to provide incentives to open new tourism units. Initiatives are also being taken to set up amusement parks and install new ropeways in the state. Plans to promote smooth and easy connectivity, private sector participation and development of strategically dispersed modern stay facilities are also being given prime importance.

To attract tourist to a destination, facilities like travel services, medical services, telecommunication etc. need to be strengthened. The state plans to improve the roads, augment accommodation facilities, undertake waste management and sanitation, take on face lifting of settlements en route, develop parking spaces and trekking routes.

The tourism on the Yatra Routes (Yatra Tourism) puts tremendous pressure on the local infrastructure. The tourists as well as the permanent residents of Uttarakhand have to bear with the shortage of services like the transport facility and cracking infrastructure. Many motorable roads have nominal or nil services in the region. Thus, the need of funds always exists to provide and improve infrastructural facilities.

Every year about 7 to 8 lakhs devotees visit the Char Dham region and the number is increasing over the years. However, to visit each of the Char Dham one has to undertake a minimum stretch of 200 to 300 km. of hilly terrain, the condition of which further degrades during rains. Although the state has made efforts to provide basic facilities like

drinking water, accommodation facility, electrification etc., these however turn out to be insufficient considering the heavy rush in summer and thus requires more attention to these issues in a systematic manner.

Uttarakhand has attracted tourist and pilgrims from world over since time immemorial. Pilgrimages of different religions visit this area through out the year. Haridwar and world famous Chardhams of Hindus, sacred pilgrimages places like Hemkund Sahib, Nanakmatta, Reetha Sahib, Meetha Sahib and Peeran Kaliyar attract lakhs of pilgrims to this area. The rich cultural traditions of rural Uttarakhand and the rare natural beauty and cool climate of the land, holy Ganga and Yamuna Rivers, high Himalayan snow peaks have been its main attraction.

Having this vision of Tourism Development the following schemes have been proposed:-

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	(Rs. In Lakhs) Approximate amount
1-	Development of villages under Rural Tourism (one in each District) Hardware Project) (Rs. 50.00 lakhs each)	750.00
2-	Up-gradation of 23 Tourist Guest Houses along with the Yatra Route.	578.19
3-	Up-gradation of 15 Tourist Rest House in Kumaon (Distt. Almora, Bageshwar, Nainital & Pithoragarh)	977.70
4-	Construction of Tourist Cottage in Vyas Chatti (Distt. Pauri)	47.87
5-	Construction of 20 bedded Tourist Rset House in Budha Kedar) Distt. Tehri)	100.00
6-	Construction of Ghats along the bank of Ganga River in Swargashram (Rishikesh) & Beautification of Ghats	488.52
7-	Badrinath Sewerage Scheme Part-II for the abatement of pollution of river Alaknanda at Badrinath and diversion works under Ganga Action Plan (Phase-II) Distt. Chamoli)	907.11
8-	Gangotri Sewerage Scheme for abatement of pollution of river Bhagirathi at Gangotri (Distt. Uttarkashi)	566.00

9-	Development of Parking area in Gaurikund (Distt- Rudraprayag), Nannakmatta (Distt. Udhamasing Nagar), Bageshwar, Dharchula (Distt-Pithoragarh), Muni-Ki-Reti (Distt-Tehri), Duggada (Distt-Pauri, Simali (Distt-Chamoli)	4000.00
10-	Construction of New Toilets on Chardham Yatra Rute & Kumano Region	3000.00
Total		11415.39

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of Rs. 114.15 crores.

21-Up-gradation of 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 trails and other detenues 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 Uttarakhand, which still do not have a district Jail. These districts have independent 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 a central jail. 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 Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of Rs. 68.00 crores.

22-Natural Calamities

1. Rehabilitation Fund:-

Unlike in the plains disasters often render habitations in the mountainous regions permanently unfit for human habitation. Landslides and flash flood change the physiography and cause permanent loss of land. The victims of these disasters have to be rehabilitated at alternative safe location. At present there exists neither provision nor policy for the rehabilitation of disaster victims. More than a hundred odd villages in the State of Uttarakhand have already been identified as being unfit for habitation. The State Government has approached the Central Government for assistance for the rehabilitation of these villages.

Formation of National Rehabilitation Policy for disaster victims that is backed by adequate corpus (Rehabilitation Fund) at the disposal of the State would ensure quick and speedy redressed of all rehabilitation related issues.

2. Disaster Insurance:-

Disasters overburden public exchequer and despite extending relief as per CRF norms the masses are not satisfied. With changes in the disaster mitigation related affairs, the Central Government should look forward to introduce policies for extending compensation rather than relief. To start with, the Finance Commission can consider insuring infrastructure and lives of the ones falling in the category of BPL out of funds available under CRF. This scheme can subsequently be extended to cover the entire society with provisions of cost sharing by other sections of the society.

2. Fund Requirement:-

Taking lead from the results of the Emergency Operations Centres set up under the MHA, Government of India UNDP DRM Programme, the State Government has set up ECCs in all the districts. These however lack infrastructure and instruments. A provision of Rs. 1 crore is required to be made for furnishing and equipping each of the EOCs.

The State would thus require resource to the tune of 14 crore to furnish and equip its 13 district and one State EOC.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of Rs. 14 crores.

23-Up-gradation of Police Department

(a) Construction of Police Station Buildings

In the undivided State of Uttar Pradesh, the police infrastructure in Uttarakhand region was very poor due to low crime rate in Uttarakhand and budgetary constraints. With large increase in the number of Yatris and tourists, criminal activities across the international and state border has over the years, increased criminals from adjoining states also treat it as a safe heaven. Special attention has been given to strengthen the police force. However, there is still a need to up-grade the police infrastructure. The State is trying its best with its limited resources. 10 Police Station buildings were sanctioned under 11th Finance Commission. Under 13th Finance Commission, the following proposals are submitted for consideration:-

- (a) Police Station building with built up area of 3500 sq. feet.
- (b) A Police out post with built up area of 1500 sq. feet.

Police Lines in Uttarkashi, Tehri Garhwal, Rudraprayag, Champawat and Bageshwar districts do not have administrative blocks. As per BPR & D norms, administrative block for the Police Lines has Armoury, Cloth Store, General Store, Office Building, Garage etc. Following Infrastructure related construction works are required for police departments:-

(Rs. in crore)			
Sl. No.	Name of the work	No.	Approximate amount
2010-11			
1.	Construction of Administration building of police station.	02	1.80
2.	Construction of Administration building of reporting police out post	10	5.00
3.	Construction of watch and ward building	08	3.20
4.	Traffic police out post	13	5.85
5.	Construction of Transit camp	04	1.20
6.	Construction of Disaster management out post	13	2.60
7.	Construction of police tourist out post	10	3.00

Total			22.65
2011-12			
1.	Construction of Administration building of police station.	02	1.90
2.	Construction of Administration building of reporting police out post	10	5.50
3.	Construction of watch and ward building	10	4.50
4.	Construction of police headquarters	01	8.00
5.	Construction of border out post	06	2.40
6.	Construction of Mela out post	13	3.90
Total			26.20
2012-13			
1.	Construction of Administration building of police station.	02	2.00
2.	Construction of Administration building of reporting police out post	08	4.8
3.	Construction of watch and ward building	10	5.00
4.	Construction of Museum & Library	06	3.00
5.	Construction of Recruitment Training Centre	13	10.40
Total			25.20
2013-14			
1.	Construction of Administration building of reporting police out post	10	6.50
2.	Construction of watch and ward building	08	4.40
3.	Construction of District Police Headquarters	10	10.00
4.	Construction of Finger Print Bureau / Mini F.S.L. Lab	06	3.60
5.	Construction of Dog squad line	03	0.90
Total			25.40
2014-15			
1.	Construction of Administration building of reporting police out post	08	5.60
2.	Construction of watch and ward building	08	5.60
3.	Construction of Police Training Centre	01	25.00
Total			36.20

Grand Total	135.65
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(b) Repairing works proposed under 13th Finance Commission

(Rs. In crore)			
Sl. No.	Name of the work	No.	Approximate amount
2010-11			
1.	Special Repair/ renovation of administrative building of police station of district, Dehradun, Haridwar, Udhamising Nagar & Nainital.	40	12.00
2.	Special Repair/ renovation of administrative building of out post of district Dehradun, Haridwar, Udhamising Nagar & Nainital.	20	4.00
3.	Special Repair of Fire station office building of district Dehradun, Haridwar, Udhamising Nagar & Nainital.	16	4.80
Total			20.80
2011-12			
1.	Special Repair/ renovation of administrative building of different police stations of district Tehri, Pauri, Uttarkashi, Chamoli and Rudrapryag.	20	6.00
2.	Special Repair/ renovation of administrative building of out post of district Tehri, Pauri, Uttarkashi, Chamoli and Rudrapryag.	30	6.00
3.	Special Repair of Fire station office building of district Tehri, Pauri, Uttarkashi, Chamoli and Rudrapryag.	10	3.00
4.	Special repair office buildings, Store, Barrack and M.T. office of police line Tehri, Pauri, Uttarkashi, Chamoli and Rudrapryag.	05	5.00
Total			20.00
2012-13			
1.	Special repair / renovation work of police Wireless Centres.	15	3.00

2.	Special repair / renovation work of police stations administrative building of district Almora, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar & Champawat.	16	4.80
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3.	Special Repair/ renovation of different out post administrative building of district Almora, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar & Champawat.	35	7.00
4.	Special Repair of police line office building Store, Barrack and M.T. office of district Almora, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar & Champawat.	04	4.00
5.	Renovation of L.I.U. office building	05	3.00
Total			21.80

2013-14

1.	Special Repair of office building Store, Barrack, M.T. office and non-residential building of 31/40/46Bn.P.A.C	03	4.50
2.	Special Repair/ renovation of women retiring room	40	6.00
3.	Special Repair work of Mounted Police line	03	1.80
4.	Special Repair of S.P. office and C.O. office of district Dehradun, Haridwar, Udhamising Nagar & Nainital.	04	4.00
Total			16.30

2014-15

1.	Special Repair/ renovation of Camp office building of Supdt. of police	13	13.00
2.	Special Repair/ renovation of police modern school	03	3.00
Total			16.00
Grand Total			94.90

The total amount required for Infrastructure related construction Rs. 135.65 corers and Repairing works Rs. 94.90 crores.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of Rs. 230.55 crores.