UTTARAKHAND ANNUAL PLAN 2010-11
GLIMPSES OF MAHA KUMBH
# Uttar Pradesh at a Glance

| **Area** | 53483 Sq.Km. |
| **Districts** | 13 |
| **Tehsils** | 78 |
| **Development Blocks** | 95 |
| **Village Panchayats** | 7541 |
| **No. of Villages (2001)** | 16826 |
| **No. of Hamlets** | 39180 |
| **Towns** | 86 |
| **Population (Census 2001)** | 84.89 Lakh |
| **Floating Population** | 250-300 Lakh |
| **Decadal Growth Rate** | 19.34% |
| **Sex Ratio** | 962(F): 1000(M) |
| **Population Density** | 159 per Sq. Km. |
| **Rural-Urban Ratio, 2001** | 74:26 |
| **Labour Force, 2001** | 31.34 Lakh |
State has 350 km northern border with China and 275 km eastern border with Nepal. This is 9% and 16% of India's total border with China and Nepal respectively. Out of 13 districts, 05 districts are border districts. Around 47% area is under these border districts.

Except Khatima Block of Udhamsingh Nagar District, all districts and blocks are entirely hilly.

Total Population of all 04 Hill Border Districts and Khatima Block of Udhamsingh Nagar is 15.13 lakh which is around 18% of total population area.
Difficulties/Challenges Posed by Geography and Terrain

- Inaccessible and mountain topography.
- Almost entire state is identified under very high seismic zone (category V & IV).
- Dual responsibility of facilitating floating population of 2.5 - 3.0 crore along with fixed population of approximately 95 lakh.
- Rate of soil erosion in the state is at alarming stage. In 88% area of the state, the rate of soil erosion is 10 MT per year per hectare.
- Water sources in hill area are drying up or depleting. Therefore, there is a continuous demand for high cost pumping schemes from river sources.
- More than 100 villages are situated at mouth of landslides. These villages need to be rehabilitated immediately.
GSDP of Uttarakhand at constant prices of 1999-2000

- 1999-00: Rs. 12621 crore
- 2000-01: Rs. 14141 crore
- 2002-03: Rs. 16404 crore
- 2005-06: Rs. 21076 crore
- 2006-07: Rs. 23150 crore
- 2007-08: Rs. 25320 crore
- 2008-09: Rs. 27516 crore
Year Wise Per Capita GSDP of Uttarakhand at Constant prices of 1999-2000

Year       | Rs.       
------------|-----------
2000-01     | 16783     
2002-03     | 18814     
2005-06     | 23008     
2006-07     | 24879     
2007-08 Q   | 26791     
2008-09 A   | 28671     

Year
Year wise Per Capita GSDP of Uttarakhand at Current prices

Year | Rs.
-----|-----
2000-01 | 17210
2002-03 | 21187
2005-06 | 28580
2006-07 | 33724
2007-08 Q | 37659
2008-09 A | 41846
Annual Growth Rate of GDP at constant prices of 1999-2000

[Graph showing the annual growth rate of GDP at constant prices of 1999-2000 for India and Uttarakhand.]
PER CAPITA INCOME (Rs.)
[New Series: NSDP at Current Prices]
Change in Sector-wise Composition of GSDP (Uttarakhand) at current prices
Annual Plan 2009 - 10
Financial Progress

Outlay: 5800.81
Budget: 5329.06
Sanction: 4349.60
Expenditure: 4119.26

Rs. in Crore
Main Features

- Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2010-11 is Rs. 6801 crore.

- Out of which resources of PSEs & LBs are Rs. 1487 crore.

- Therefore effective outlay is Rs. 5314 crore, including Rs. 3100 crore as resource linked outlay (with Rs. 1077.64 crore for EAPs).

- A provision of Rs. 500 crore has been made for District Plan.
## Major Sector Wise Proposed Outlay in Annual Plan 2010-11

(Rs. in Crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. N.</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Agriculture and Allied</td>
<td>490.19</td>
<td>7.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rural Development</td>
<td>498.88</td>
<td>7.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sectors Related to Physical Infrastructure</td>
<td>1982.93</td>
<td>29.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Social Infrastructure/Social Welfare</td>
<td>2256.83</td>
<td>33.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>General Services</td>
<td>1572.64</td>
<td>23.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6801.47</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Proposed Annual Plan 2010 - 11

### Outlay of Major Sectors

(Rs. in Crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Proposed Outlay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Roads &amp; Bridges and Transport</td>
<td>903.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Education/ Sports/Youth Welfare/Art &amp; Culture</td>
<td>605.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rural Development &amp; Panchayati Raj</td>
<td>498.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Allied</td>
<td>490.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>468.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Water Supply &amp; Sanitation</td>
<td>457.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Irrigation &amp; Food Control/ Minor Irrigation</td>
<td>454.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Housing &amp; Urban Development</td>
<td>446.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Medical &amp; Health</td>
<td>304.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Social Security &amp; Welfare</td>
<td>298.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Proposed Annual Plan 2010 -11
### EAPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Outlay Proposed by GoU to GoI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Development Project- (WB)</strong></td>
<td>120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Livelihood Improvement Project (I.F.A.D.)</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SWAJAL II (WB)</td>
<td>175.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>Uttarakhand Road Sector Investment Programme (ADB)</strong></td>
<td>325.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1- Energy Sector Dev. Programme (Generation) (ADB)</td>
<td>80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2- Energy Sector Dev. Programme (Transmission) (ADB)</td>
<td>180.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Urban Sector Infrastructure Development Programme (ADB)</td>
<td>117.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Inclusive Tourism Infrastructure Development Project (ADB)</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1077.24</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(Rs. in Crore)*
## Proposed Outlay for Resource Linked Schemes in Annual Plan 2010 - 11

(Rs. in lakh)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. N</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Outlay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>BADP</td>
<td>2250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SCA(TSP)</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SCA-Art. 275 (I)</td>
<td>297.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>AIBP</td>
<td>30000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>APDRP</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>JNNURM</td>
<td>19007.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>NSAP</td>
<td>6900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>BRGF</td>
<td>4575.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>CRF</td>
<td>4500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>NPAG</td>
<td>399.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>NEGP</td>
<td>680.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>RKVY</td>
<td>11000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>NRHM</td>
<td>2000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>ICDS</td>
<td>10025.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>MDM</td>
<td>2695.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>SSA</td>
<td>16200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>110678.01</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annual Plan 2010–11
Proposed Outlay for SCSP/TSP

Total Outlay
Rs. 6801.47 Crore

Out of which:

SCSP
Rs. 1224.26 Crore

TSP
Rs. 204.04 Crore
Thrust Areas of Annual Plan 2010-11

- Physical infrastructure - Roads, Bridges, Power projects, Irrigation and Drinking water.
- Bringing fallow land under cultivation especially in hill areas for growing horticultural, herbal, organic and niche agricultural crops.
- Enhancing livelihood options.
- Greater convergence and dovetailing under MNREGA.
- Greater emphasis on water conservation measures.
- Mainstreaming PPPs not only in infrastructure but also in social sector.
NEW INITIATIVES

ATAL ADARSH GRAM YOJANA

- The Thrust of 11th Five Year Plan is on inclusive growth. State Government has launched this new programme with the objective of achieving balanced regional development and covering all neglected areas through basic infrastructure.

- For all round and integrated development of these centers facilities like roads, electricity, drinking water, school, health center, Anganwadi kendra, panchayat ghar, FPS shop, agriculture seed and input outlet, and AH centers, co-operative society, irrigation, etc. are being provided.
• 670 Nyay panchayat headquarters identified.
• The identified centers have to be saturated in 02 years.
• Funding is to be provided through dovetailing and gaps to be funded by the State.
• Implementation is in full swing.
Major Issues
Aggregate wise, Satisfactory Progress of Uttarakhand from 2000–2010

- Per Capita GSDP at current prices Rs. 17210 in 2001 has been increased to Rs 41846 with annual growth rate of around 12 %.

- Level of Urbanisation is 25.7 % as per Census 2001.

- Power Generation capacity has increased from 1000 MW in 2002–03 to 3135 MW. In addition, the work on projects of 5509 MW is in progress.

- Rapid growth of industrialization (341 entrepreneurs industrial memorandum, investment of Rs. 6382 crore and proposed employment of 60345 persons in 2003 have been increased to 1686, Rs. 53848 crore and 347353 persons in March, 2010 respectively). Joint Sector Industrial Estates & Private Industrial Estates have been established.

- The Literacy Rate of Uttarakhand (72 %) is higher than all India average (61 %).

- Higher Educational Institutions have either been established or (05 Private Universities, 02 Medical Colleges) are being established (01 IIM, 01 NIT).
# Uttarakhand Lowest Grant State Among Special Category States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Category State</th>
<th>Per Capita Grant for 2005-2010 (Rs.)</th>
<th>% of Grant to GSDP (2001-04)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>35493</td>
<td>48.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>29199</td>
<td>36.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>20212</td>
<td>51.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>18438</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>18097</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>15984</td>
<td>58.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>13306</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>9092</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>8724</td>
<td>57.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uttarakhand</strong></td>
<td><strong>7567</strong></td>
<td><strong>13.6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: UDR-2009 Planning Commission, GoI)
Disaggregation into Hills & Plain Districts reveals regional imbalance

- When data regarding overall performance is segregated, we find that the deficit of development exists in hill area. Behind the masking effect of State Level Indicators, this deficit is generally not visible.

- Even after 10 years of formation of the State, no major industry exists in hills. Almost all joint venture companies are existing in Plain area.

- Even today, 5000 villages in hill area are not connected by roads. 2000 villages are situated at the distance of 05 Km and above from the nearest road head.

- Share of all 09 hill districts in GSDP is merely 35% of the State GSDP.

- Per Capita Income of Hill Districts is Rs. 27900 in comparison of Rs. 42200 for Plain Districts.
In the 49th NDC Meeting held on 1st September, 2001 Uttarakhand was accorded the status of Special Category States on 21st January, 2002.

As per Government order number F NO. 4/28/2009- F R (B) Dated 21st January, 2002, Central Government had to fund CSS on 90 :10 basis. This has not been implemented and Uttarakhand is deprived of this benefit.

If 90:10 ratio is approved by GoI, in financial year 2010-11 Central Government will have to share an additional amount of Rs. 400.00 crore. As a result the savings of State Government will be utilised to create necessary infrastructure in hill and border areas.
AGRICULTURE
Agro climatic zones in Uttarakhand

- COLD DESERT
- Sub-ALPINE ZONE
- TEMPERATE ZONE
- Sub-TROPICAL ZONE
1. Soil Health Improvement through promotion of organic farming, green manuring and balanced use of fertilizers.
4. Promotion of traditional hill crops in clusters under organic condition.
Food Security

1. To bring additional area under cultivation by developing 10 thousand ha fallow land through MGNREGA.
2. Additional area coverage of pulses in 13 thousand ha on fallow land after mandua (ragi).
3. Phasing out un-irrigated paddy area- about 19 thousand ha by promoting maize and pulses.
4. Promotion of inter-cropping of Urd-Moong with Sugarcane and pulse cultivation in zaid in 10000 ha in plains.
5. Extensive input distribution and technology dissemination through Krishak Mahotsava.
**Single Window System**

- Previously there were different centers for delivery of seed, agri implements, Plant Protection chemicals and soil and water conservation works in agriculture department. Delivery of inputs were being made from 95 block level centers.

- **Under SWS** the input and service delivery centers have been extended to 670 Nyay Panchayat level by opening one window for all agricultural services and input delivery.

- **Structure of field functionaries** have been reorganized to extend services at Nyaya Panchayat level.
Krishak Mahotsava
(Sarkar kisan ke dwar)

• Organization of kisan gosthi, exhibition cum kisan mela at Nyaya Panchayat level before rabi and kharif sowing.
• Integrated approach of Agriculture and allied departments, Research Institutes, NGOs and Private Institutions.
• Delivery of inputs, services, technical know-how.
• Direct interaction of Subject Matter Specialist with farmers.

Benefits accrued:
• Seed replacement rate is increased.
• Delivery of improved implements increased.
• Problems of farmers addressed at their doorstep.
• Sale of inputs of worth Rs 5.37 crore during mahotsava is a record of sales.
• Access to the last farmer of remotest area of the State.
• Participation of 1.30 lakh farmers, 482 NGO/ private parties, 8986 public representatives and 30378 man days of field functionaries involved in 2009-10.
Horticulture in Uttarakhand
Horticulture in Uttarakhand

Is seen as one of the major engines for growth

Size of the sector estimated at Rs 2000 crores *

Good Potential for growth

**Traditional Strengths:**

- Organically practiced
- Established traditions of cultivation
- Range of agro-climatic conditions
- Favourable soil factors
- Locational advantages
The concerns

- Logistics, Topography & terrain
- Infrastructure
- Planting material
- Technology
- Capacities
- Irrigation
- Post-Harvest Management
- Credit & insurance cover
- Markets
- Need to update statistics
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenges</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scattered landholdings &amp; production</td>
<td>Crop based clusters, Protected Cultivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics &amp; difficult terrain</td>
<td>Shift to long shelf life &amp; high value crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of mother orchards for quality planting material</td>
<td>Import of elite planting material, new nursery regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate market infrastructure and transportation costs</td>
<td>AEDU established. Market intervention scheme and formulating producer co-operatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding constraints</td>
<td>GOI funding e.g. HTM, RKVY etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate extension infrastructure</td>
<td>Atal Adarsh Gram Yojna in every Nayay Panchayat being targeted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of irrigation facilities</td>
<td>Need to draw from Min of Agri’s new fund on irrigation, promotion of water storage and micro-irrigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changing weather conditions</td>
<td>MIS &amp; crop insurance safety net</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
## Thrust Areas, Constraints & Initiatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constraints</th>
<th>Initiatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Fodder Deficit              | • Estb. Centers of excellence for fodder development.  
                               • Estb. Of fodder banks at block/tehsil level  
                               • Estb. Of two compact feed block manufacturing units |
| Need for Livestock Germ-pool Improvement | • Breed improvement efforts through increasing coverage by AI & Natural Breeding;  
                                            • Establishing state of the art sperm stations, bull mother farms and input delivery systems for facilitation of AI at farmers doorstep. |
| Income Generation           | • Promoting commercial dairy farming under Big Dairy Project.                                                                                   |
| New initiatives             | • Improving monitory returns from livestock enterprise by putting in place through marketing of cow urine ark through milk cooperative societies.  
                               • Value addition of milk products by milk coop. societies.                                                                                      |
## Thrust Areas, Constraints & Initiatives contd.

### Enhancing Poultry Production-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constraints</th>
<th>Initiatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1-Demand of poultry chicks exceeds capacity of supply. | - Backyard poultry units for low input technology birds have been established in the different areas of the state & preference is provided to the beneficiaries belonging to below poverty line.  
- 03 Poultry breeding farms viz. Pashulok (Rishikesh), Bin (Pithoragarh) & Hawalbagh (Almora) is presently catering to the demand of poultry in the state.  
- 03 Poultry breeding farms at Pipalkoti (Chamoli), Bahadarabad (Haridwar) & Kotdwar (Pauri) are sanctioned.  
- Quail farming, Kadaknath farming & Guinea fowl farming has been introduced in the Govt. Poultry Farm Rishikesh as an alternative source of self employment generation. |
| 2-Inability to use central government funding due to unavailability of chicks | |
| Geographical condition is a limiting factor in propagation of Intensive Poultry farming | - To make up this factor backyard poultry has been encouraged in the state as low input technology bird do not require sophisticated housing system & are comparatively more resistant towards the common poultry diseases. |
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT
VISION:
'To improve the productive potential of natural resources and increase incomes of rural inhabitants in degraded watersheds of the state through socially inclusive, institutionally and environmentally sustainable approaches.'

STRATEGY:
Holistic development of the degraded and rain-fed areas of the state through integrated management of natural resources on participatory basis to achieve ecological balance, income enhancement through increased livelihood opportunities, poverty alleviation, welfare of vulnerable groups including women and landless, equity in benefit sharing and institutional strengthening through capacity building.
UTTARAKHAND DECENTRALIZED WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

- World Bank Funded Project (EAP) of US$90 million, with Bank share about US$70 million. Project duration is seven years and commenced in October 2004. About 468 Gram Panchayats spread over an area of 2348 Sq.Km. are being benefited from the project.

- Project aims at increased income, increased vegetative and bio-mass cover, increased availability of water and increased administrative capacity of Gram Panchayats in the project area.

- Community driven decision making project, planned, implemented and monitored by the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Project focuses at the development of vulnerable groups, transhumant community, women empowerment within the framework of environmental and social guidelines applicable to the project.

- 468 Gram Panchayats Watershed Development Plans are under implementation.

- Functional autonomy to Gram Panchayats, Agribusiness model, Pine briquetting, Water source rejuvenation, empowerment of Van Panchayats to work on reserve forest areas, marketing linkages of produce, creation of vulnerable group fund, MIS and GIS based planning and monitoring, Participatory monitoring and evaluation, Mandatory GP Audit etc. are few highlights of the Project.
PROJECT OUTCOME AT MID-TERM
(SOURCE- TERI, NEW DELHI MID-TERM REPORT)

• **Up to 52%** benefits found to be flowing to ‘C’ category household which constitute the vulnerable groups in the project.

• The aggregate increase in area under improved varieties is found to be 7%. Increase in area under improved varieties of paddy is 5.07%, wheat 8.52%, Madua 10.92%, maize 14.14%, Tomato 332.88% and Cauliflower 189% in sampled GPs.

• Increase is seen in productivity of agriculture and horticulture crops due to adoption of improved varieties. Productivity increase of 15.61% in paddy, 10% in wheat, 24.5% in Madua, 13.03% in maize, 14.10% in tomato, 10% in cauliflower was observed.

• Increase in income from project intervention is approx. 12% in sampled villages. Increase in fodder availability across all categories is about 3%.

• Extent of irrigated agricultural land has increased by 10% in sampled GPs. Relative contribution of sources is as follows: Canal/ Gul- 54%, Tank- 23% and water harvesting structure- 1%.

• About 94% of the families in the sampled GPs were found to be aware of the project objectives while 87% of families were aware of content of respective GPWDPs.

• **Action taken on 84%** of monitoring reports (that needed action)
INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (IWMP- CSS)

• Watershed Management Directorate nominated as the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) as per the GoI Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects 2008.

• State Perspective and Strategic Plan for 18 years prepared covering 409 MWS and area of 19.31 lakh ha. Including Reserve Forest areas with the total outlay of Rs. 2742.52 crores and submitted to DoLR, Govt. of India.

• DoLR, Govt. of India approved the Preliminary Project Report 2009-10 for 5 years covering 65 MWS and area of 1.70 lakh ha. including Reserve Forest areas with the total outlay of Rs. 246 crores.

• In the ninth meeting of the steering committee, DoLR, Govt. of India held on 23-12-2009 it was decided that Reserve Forest areas should not form part of the Project area under IWMP. This was contested by the Govt. of Uttarakhand on the basis of the fundamental concept of the watershed approach i.e. ridge to valley, holistic development, dependence of local people on forest and source rejuvenation of water.

• In this context Uttarakhand state requests the Planning Commission to use its good office to direct the DoLR to incorporate the Reserve Forest area treatment in the IWMP.
Drinking Water Supply
**VISION**

- Provide access to safe and potable water to every household in the State by 2012.
- Make the service delivery system self-sustaining with local government, PRIs support and public participation.
- Ensure protection, preservation & recharge of water sources & underground water.
- Provide total sanitation to the habitants in phased manner by 2012.
- Sewerage facilities to all the towns of the state in phased manner by 2020.
Strategy

- Balance habitation 18 nos. of Cap-99 to be covered under District Plan, State Plan and Central Sponsored Schemes by 2012 along maximum coverage of 0% population slipped back habitation.

- Uttarakhand is the first State of the Country to adopt Sector Wide Approach (SWAp). Motivation for active participation of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is being appreciated.

- 20% of total outlay has been made besides provisions in other programme for sustainability of sources.

- Simultaneous execution of SVS and MVS. MVS by pumping are taken as a last option where no suitable gravity source available.

- Priority will be given to SC, ST and minority dominating habitation. 80% population of SC dominated habitation and 93% of ST has already been covered.

- The BPL families are being motivated through financial support of Rs. 2700 and APL families are encouraged to construct their toilet to make the habitation NIRMAL GRAM.
Initiatives & Achievement

- Process of tapping naturally filtered water from river bank – “Awarded National Urban Water Award 2009”.

- For Sustainability of Sources Conventional CHAL-KHAL (Local Ponds) revived. Also recharging of sources by collection of rain water and construction of Contour Trenches, Check dams and surface rain water harvesting schemes in the hill areas.

- Uttarakhand Koop – awarded “National Urban Water Award 2008”.

Initiatives & Achievement

- Mapping of water sources – process initiated with the World Bank under SWAp program
Maintaining forests as repository of biodiversity and water towers through :-

1. Afforestation and assisted natural regeneration.
2. Rain water harvesting.
3. Reducing run off.
4. Amelioration of Global warming through local area treatment for protection of glaciers.
A: SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION
Development of Reserve & Civil Soyam Forests—

(a) Creation of multipurpose plantations of Broad Leaved Spp for fodder, fuel, wild fruit & other intangible environmental benefits.

(b) Reduction of water run off.

(c) To check soil erosion.

(d) Treatment of 221 water resources, ground water recharge of aquifers.

(e) Restoration of biological–diversity.
B- LIVELIHOOD THROUGH FORESTRY:

1- Employment generation schemes- Conservation, Development & Harvesting of Medicinal & Aromatic plants :-
   (a) To provide germ-plasm on large scale to farmers for cultivation of herbs,
   (b) To increase employment opportunities by planting *Taxus baccata* (Thuner), *Trifala* etc.
   (c) Ex-situ conservation of germ-plasm of rare & endangered medicinal plants.

2- Afforestation by Eco Task Force :-
   (a) To stop degradation of eco system through employment of ex-serviceman in conservation.
   (b) Strengthening of ETF through creation of 4 additional companies.
   (c) 1700 Ha afforestation in degraded & remote forest areas.
C- PROTECTION OF FORESTS & WILD LIFE

1- **Fire Protection:** Emphasis placed on protection of forests and wildlife from forest fires by participation of adjoining villages.

**PROJECT FOR PURCHASE OF PINE NEEDLES FROM VILLAGERS FOR ELECTRICITY GENERATION**

2- **Strengthening of Ranges and Forest Chaukies:**
   (a) To strengthen the field infrastructure of Forest Deptt.
   (b) *Anti poaching cell* to strengthen *information network*, in remote areas.
   (c) To train forest field staff to curb anti conservation activities.

3- **Environment:** Creating awareness amongst village panchayats, JFM committees and NGO’s aware about the necessity of controlling air, water & soil pollution.
D- HABITAT MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE

1- Habitat improvement
   - Comprehensive measures - removal of lantana, creation of water holes, grass land development, eradication of weeds.

2- Man-animal conflict:
   - Rehabilitation centers for problem animals.
   - Timely payment of Ex-gratia payment against damage caused by wild animals.
Rural Development
Notable Achievements 2009-10

- 20,049 Families benefited under *self employment programmes.* (Target 17,734 Families)
- 182.39 Lakh Mandays generated under wage employment schemes. (Target 223 Lakh Mandays)
- 26,298 houses constructed under Rural Housing schemes. (Target 22,476 houses)
- 764.49 Kms rural roads constructed under PMGSY. (Target 701 Kms)
- 51,651 Ha. land treated under Watershed Development Programmes. (Target 128,860 Ha)
Indira Awas Yojana

- Target BPL Families: 229460 (as per survey carried out in 2002-03).
- BPL Families benefited under IAY & other Scheme till 2009-10: 130754.
- BPL Families having no housing plots: 13280. (US Nagar-7447, Nainital-4614, Champawat-633, Dehradun-339)
MGNREGS Work in Progress
Out of total 8.93 lakh job card holders bank a/c or post office a/c have been opened in favor of 8.61 lakhs job card holders.

So far 40% of the beneficiaries have been women.

Rain Water Harvesting, Soil Conservation constitute 70% of total works undertaken.

About 5.22 lakhs job card holders demanded employment in 2009-10 for 35 days on average per household. (Nainital-59 days, Chamoli-51 days, Tehri-45 days).
SGSY

- 27,812 SHG’s formed so far (Target 31,300).
- 20,013 SHG’s have crossed 1st grading and have been given revolving fund and matching loans.
- 13,625 SHG’s have crossed 2nd grading and out of these 11,700 have got bank loans.
- 52 marketing centers have been opened in the state.
ISSUES

IAY

13280 BPL families have no plots for construction of houses. About 100 crores is needed for providing them plots.

NREGS

- The following should be included in the list of permissible works:
  a) Labour Component in school buildings.
  b) Labour component in Individual toilets.

2. Financial Inclusion and Online fund transfer in far flung areas to facilitate timely wage disbursements.

3. Raising of ceiling of admn. expenses to 10% from 6% of total allocation.
STRATEGY

• Providing Irrigation facilities to the un irrigated areas of the State by constructing new Irrigation schemes through seeking maximum central assistance.

• Up gradation/re-construction/renovation of the existing canal system through the funds available in the State Sector including NABARD for improving the efficiency of the existing Irrigation schemes.

• The construction of new flood schemes costing more than Rs. 3.00 crores have been planned from the Central Assistance.

• The Govt. of India has launched a new schemes for the Repair, Renovation and Rehabilitation of Water Bodies with the 90% Central Assistance of the Project cost a matching share of 10% shall be borne by the State Govt.
Ground water schemes, Renovation of canals and repair of monsoon damages need to be included in Centrally Sponsored Schemes (AIBP).

Owing to hill topography the B/C ratio may be reduced from 1 : 1 to 0.5 : 1 for the state to take up meaningful projects.
Minor Irrigation
Irrigation Distributory, Bachheli, Pauri

Irrigation Distributory, Kwirali, Pauri
Irrigation Tank, Ladwasi, Nainital
**Mandate:** To provide adequate irrigation facility in 80% of the Agriculture land area of Uttarakhand.

**Main Activities:** Minor Irrigation Department is engaged in construction of small/ minor irrigation schemes, such as gravity gules, storage tanks, hydrams, artesian wells and boring pumps under District plans, State sector funding and centrally sponsored schemes such as AIBP.

**Vision:** To construct Minor Irrigation schemes at available source of water and also to provide feeder Gule and Drip/Sprinkler system to improve efficiency of Irrigation so that more area can be brought under cultivation to GROW MORE FOOD.

**Strategy:**
- To provide Irrigation facilities to the unirrigated areas of the State by constructing new schemes through seeking maximum central assistance.
- Smaller sources of water is tapped to store and use it for irrigation.
- Efficient use of water through Drip/ Sprinkler.
Future Priorities

- Exploitation of small water sources through pipe and storage tanks system.

- Use of Drip/ Sprinkler system for efficient use of water.
GENERATION

HYDRO POWER SCENARIO

- Total hydropower potential in the State is more than 26000 MW
- So far 3164.75 MW hydropower potential has been harnessed which includes 1306 MW in State Sector, 1400 MW in Central Sector and 458.85 MW in Private Sector.
- 4914 MW of projects are under construction which includes 58 MW in State Sector, 4009 MW in Central Sector and 847 MW in Private Sector.
- 7478.80 MW of projects are in various stage of development
PROJECTS EXPECTED TO BE COMMISSIONED IN XIth AND XIIth PLAN

- In the XIth Plan 355.50 MW have already been added and 854.30 MW hydro power is further proposed to be harnessed. The details in respect of the share of CPSUs/SPSUs/IPPs is as below :-
  - CPSUs 400.00
  - SPSUs  51.00
  - IPPs  403.30

- In the XIIth Plan 11539 MW hydro power is proposed to be harnessed. The details in respect of the share of CPSUs/SPSUs/IPPs is as below :-
  - CPSUs 6902.00
  - SPSUs  2902.00
  - IPPs  1735.00

- Besides, RMU of 10 HEPs of UJVNL shall be completed in XIIth Plan, which will add about 1000 MU.
CONSTRAINTS IN DEVELOPMENT OF HYDRO POWER PROJECTS

- Delay in clearances from MOEF
- Restriction on implementation of projects on River Ganga
- Difficulty in clearance of projects interfering with National Park/Sanctuary Area
TRANSMISSION

• Though in the State Sector installed capacity is 1306 MW, PTCUL evacuation capability is more than 2600MW matching N-1 contingency.
• Power of 1390 MW Central Sector Projects & 400 MW IPP Project is being evacuated by dedicated Transmission lines constructed by PGCIL.
• An Intra State Integrated Transmission Network for 6225 MW power evacuation has been approved by Central Electricity Authority in the State Sector for implementation in phases. The financial tie up is available with ADB (250 MUSD) and PFC(834Crore).
• All Long Term Open Access Applications for 2210 MW available with PTCUL has been cleared and approved.
• State Transmission network line losses are less than 2%.
• Transmission system availability is 99%.
DISTRIBUTION

• Unrestricted demand increased from 11.1 MU in FY 2003-04 to 24.50 MU in FY 2009-10.
• Demand met increased from 3826 MU in FY 2003-04 to 8316 MU in FY 2009-10.
• Collection efficiency increased from 67% in FY 2003-04 to 95% in FY 2009-10.
• AT&C losses reduced from 53% in FY 2003-04 to 29% in FY 2009-10.
• AT&C losses targeted at 26 % during FY 2010-11.
DISTRIBUTION

- Distribution Transformers failure rate reduced from 18.4% in FY 2003-04 to 11.3% in FY 2009-10.
- Tariff for FY 2010-11 approved by State Regulatory Commission is applicable since April 2010.
- Ratio of arrears to billed amount reduced from 1.09 in FY 2003-04 to 0.75 in FY 2009-10.
- 98% consumer metering has been completed.
- 15,545 nos. villages electrified out of 15,761 nos. census villages till May, 2010, which amount to 98.6% of village electrification.
CHALLENGES IN THE ROAD SECTOR

• VILLAGE CONNECTIVITY IS ONLY 66%.
• 9202.00 Kms OF ROAD SURFACE UNMETALLED.
• TRANSFER OF FOREST LANDS FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION 1248 Nos. OF SANCTIONED ROAD PROJECTS PENDING AT DIFFERENT STAGES.
• LACK OF PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT ON ACCOUNT OF SEASONAL AND LOW TRAFFIC VOLUMES.
• INVESTMENT ON SAFETY MEASURES ON HILL ROADS.
• IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS IN THE STATE UNDER ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK FUNDED PROJECT.
• DEDICATED DIVISIONS FOR PMGSY AND ADB PROJECTS.
• STATE SUPPORT TO GOI IN HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT UNDER PPP- NHDP III, IV & VII.
• PLAN TO INTRODUCE E-TENDERING DURING THIS FINANCIAL YEAR.
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
• The investment under Special Industrial Package has been around Rs. 26,000 crores and generated employment of about 1.5 lacs.

• Integrated Industrial Estates at Pantnagar, Sitarganj, Haridwar, Growth Centre (Kotdwar) & IT Park (Dehradun) developed by SIDCUL.

• The share of secondary sector in state GDP increased from 19.7% (1999-2000) to 34% (2008-09).

• The cumulative growth rate of secondary sector has been 17.2%, while primary sector grew by 8.1% and services sector by 8.1%.
For promoting Investment & Employment Generation in Hill Regions the State Govt. has sanctioned Integrated Industrial Policy for Hill Regions in 2008.

Non-polluting manufacturing & identified thrust sector service enterprises are being provided various incentives.

Infrastructure development support, Stamp Duty Exemption, Capital Subsidy, Interest Subsidy, Reimbursement in electricity bills, VAT, Transport incentive for units utilizing local raw materials are available to eligible units under this policy.

The impact of this policy has started showing some results, particularly in Tourism, Floriculture, Agro & Food processing industries etc.

Investment of Rs. 58.50 crore in 2008-09 and Rs. 115.75 crore in 2009-10 has taken place in the hill areas.
Department of Civil Aviation

- Scheduled and non-scheduled flight services from expanded Jolly grant airport commenced.
- The construction of terminal building of jolly grant airport has been completed.
- Night landing systems (ILS) installation and commissioning to be complete by 31st May, 2010.
- Pantnagar airport is being upgraded in two stages, in the first stage the runway was extended to 4500 ft. and it is ready for operate ATR-72 aircraft and in the second stage it will be extended to 7000 ft and will be ready for operation of AB-320 & Boeing-737. Discussions with aviation operators for starting regular services are on.
- Financial approval granted for Rs. 45.98 Crores for up-gradation and expansion of Naini-Saini airport to operate ATR-72 aircraft. During 2009-10 Rs. 1.00 Crores released.
- Gauchar & Chinyalisaur airstrips have been operationalized for non-scheduled flights.
Civil Aviation

- During Chardham Yatra season, helicopter services are being provided from Augustmuni & Phata to Kedarnath Shrine by M/s Pawanhans Ltd. & M/s Prabhatam Aviation respectively.

- To promote high end tourism helidrome has been developed with hangar and transit lounge in Dehradun which has capacity to accommodate 3 helicopters on the helipad and 2 more on the apron simultaneously.

- In the year-2009-10 under the scheme for the construction of helipad in each district the following works were done:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bageshwar</td>
<td>Meladungri</td>
<td>Sanction granted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pauri</td>
<td>Peetsain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pauri</td>
<td>Dekaite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttarkashi</td>
<td>Harsil</td>
<td>Revised estimate requested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehri</td>
<td>Gaja</td>
<td>Sanction granted for renovation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Uttarakhand Tourism

Uttarakhand... Simply Heaven!

Stunning Landscapes, Thrilling Adventure, Fascinating Wildlife, Spiritual Bliss....
VISION

- To place Uttarakhand on the tourism map of the world as one of the leading tourist destinations, and to make Uttarakhand synonymous with tourism.

- To develop the manifold tourism related resources of the State in an eco-friendly manner.

- To develop tourism as a major source of employment and income/revenue generation.
OUR STRATEGY

- Increase the range of tourism products (Including activities, Destination & Circuits).
- Creation of required and appropriate infrastructure.
- Well organized and proactive publicity.
- Involvement of local host community.
- Attracting private sector investment.
New Initiatives

- State Tourism Master Plan (2007-2022) has been prepared with the help of U.N.W.T.O.
- Major Sectors of Tourism & Infrastructure has been Covered.
- Road & Railway access to Uttarakhand.
- Integrated Traffic Management Plan for Airports Development In Uttarakhand.
- Development of Airlines services.
- Construction of Rope-Ways under PPP Mode.
- Solid Waste Management in Chardham Yatra Route.
New Initiatives

- Eco- Tourism Development like Trekking, Adventure Sports
- Development of Conservation vs. Tourism
- Development of Circuit:- Bird Watching Circuit, Eco-cultural Tourism Circuit
- Tourism Awareness Campaign through Electronic & Print Media
- Development of ski centre of Auli, Dayara Bugiyal, Mundali & Khliatop.
- Development of Village Tourism.
- Development of Infrastructure with the help of PPP and Encouragement for Private Investment.
## Key Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Uttarakhand</th>
<th>National</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Literacy (2001 census)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>84.01</td>
<td>60.26</td>
<td>72.28</td>
<td>75.85</td>
<td>54.16</td>
<td>65.38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enrolment (1-5) in lakh</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>5.49</td>
<td>5.07</td>
<td>10.56</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enrolment (6-8) in lakh</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>2.62</td>
<td>5.37</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GER %</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>101.11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NER</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>98.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drop Out at Primary Level (as in 2008-09)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.98</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6.99</td>
<td>8.37</td>
<td>7.65</td>
<td>8.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Indicators of Secondary Education**

- GER at Secondary level **69.50% (National=52.26%)**
  (RMSA targets 70% up to year 2011-12 & 100 % up to year 2016-17)
- NER at Secondary level **38.95%**
- Drop Out at Secondary level **8.34%**
- Repetition rate at Secondary level **14.49%**
- Promotion rate at Secondary level **77.17%**
- GER at Senior Secondary level **52.48% (National=28.54%)**
- NER at Senior Secondary level **37.40%**
- Drop Out at Senior Secondary level **5.59%**
- Repetition rate at Senior Secondary level **10.36%**
- Promotion rate at Senior Secondary level **84.05%**

* National figures are for 2005-06
Issues of concern

1. Providing Universal Access to Education:-
   • Unserved habitations= 677 for PS and 569 for UPS.
   • Out of school children= 8133, resurvey to be done under RTE (estimated at 50,000). Coverage under Pahal (voucher scheme) and Muskaan program.
   • Total identified 22390 CWSN out of which 20916 children have been enrolled in formal schools, HBE and EGS. 1474 OOSC of serious deformity remain a challenge.
Implications of RTE

• Components: Saturating all habitations with schools; Enforcing norms for infrastructure and teachers; Teachers’ trainings; Provisions for OoSC, CWSN etc.; Strengthening of SMCs; Curriculum Development.

• Tentative Financial Estimate (by GOI)= Rs. 1455 crores over next 3-5 years.

• Central support required for implementation of RTE.
2. Promoting Girls’ Education

At primary level:

- 21/95 blocks have female literacy rates which are lower than the national average
- **Sakshar Bharat program started in selected 5 districts.**

- Total No. of KGBVs for drop out girls – 26
- Total no. of girls enrolled in KGBVs - 1093
- No. of Blocks covered by NPEGEL- 40
- Activities under NPEGEL : Vocational / SUPW training, life skill training, Gender sensitization programmes like Ma-betimela, ‘Meena’, coaching to girls for Navodaya vidhalaya, distribution of uniform, stationary to girls etc. teacher training on gender issues in classroom transactions
Promoting girls’ education
At secondary level:

- KGBVs have been extended up to high school level to prevent drop outs.
- 50 percent seats in Rajiv Gandhi Navodya Vidyalyas & Shyama Prasad Mukharji Abhinav Vidyalyas are reserved for girl students.
- Tejaswi Scholarship of one thousand rupees provided to 3776 girls of class 9th & of two thousand rupees to 2912 girls of class 10th.
- 607 girls of SC,ST & KGBVs are benefited with Rs. 3000 each under centrally sponsored ‘Incentive for girls in secondary education’ programme.
- State Government grants Rs. 25000/- to approximately 7000 BPL girls annually as an incentive for completing school education under "Gaura Devi Kanya Dhan Yojana".
3. Bridging Infrastructural gaps

- 88 Additional Class Rooms sanctioned in the year 2010-11 (including repairs, pre RTE gap is about 800 class rooms)
- Basic amenities like Girls toilet- 5812, (Presently 61% schools are covered), Drinking water facilities- 171, Electrification-636 will help create congenial atmosphere in all elementary schools.
- Covering all primary schools a total of 1265 PS and 1088 UPS have been granted funds@ Rs 3000/ & 10000/- respectively to establish libraries.
- Rs. 2.22 crores received from GOI against an annual plan of 57.15 crores in RMSA in 2009-10; Rs. 16.97 crores received in 2010-2011
4. Improving Quality of Education

- Widespread inspection of schools to check absenteeism.
- Revamping of Basic Teacher Training curriculum.
- Regular in-service training of teachers.
- Primary and Upper primary teachers receive funds @500/- as Teaching Learning Material grant.
- Under Computer Aided Learning (CAL) 520 schools will be equipped with computer hardware with one model school in each cluster having internet connectivity.
- Rationalization of teachers and recruitment of additional teachers according to RTE norms will ensure minimum of two teachers at Primary and three subject specific teachers in upper primary schools.
Improving Quality of Education

- Following the CBSE pattern, NCERT curriculum & textbooks has been adopted at secondary level.
- Principal’s & teacher’s diaries are made compulsory part of the school activities to make them accountable for their duties.
- 50 percent auditing has been introduced at the time of Board Examination evaluation.
- Red, Blue, Green & yellow cards are being issued to teachers on the basis of their result in board exams, category of the card is linked with ACR.
- Shailesh Matiyani Shikshak Puraskar for outstanding Teachers.
Promoting all-round excellence

- 6 students selected for national science exhibition.
- National talent search scholarship to 5 students.
- 745 Students selected for national merit cum means scholarship.
- Prime Minister’s shield in Scout-guideing.
- President Medal to 97 Scouts, Guides, Rovers & Rangers.
**Status of Higher Education**

- The State has the following Institutions of Higher Education.

  - State Universities – 03: Kumaun University, Nainital, Uttarakhand Open University, Haldwani; Doon University, Dehradun
  - Private Universities – 05
  - Govt. Colleges – 69 (16 PG and 53 UG)
  - Aided Colleges – 16
  - Self financed institutions – 28
  - Govt. B.Ed. Self-financed Colleges – 17

- Proposed National Law University.
- Proposed Affiliating University
Department of Sanskrit Education  
(Uttarakhand Sanskrit University, Haridwar)

- Against the total estimate of Rs. 446.80 lacs Rs. 209.05 lacs sanctioned during 2009-10 for construction of central academic faculty block/central library. 39.97% building construction is completed.

- Rs. 313.95 lac are required as per the revised estimates.

- For construction of administrative building, housing & services Rs. 201.90 lac has been released against total estimate of Rs. 499.04 lac. 25.39% building construction is completed.

- The amount required as per the revised estimate is Rs. 593.03 lac.
TECHNICAL EDUCATION
VISION

Developing Technically Skilled Manpower & Education for a changing world

OBJECTIVES

- Facilitating world-class technical education through high quality institutions, academic excellence and innovative research and development programmes.
- Making technical education globally acceptable and competitive.
- Providing affordable technical education to all.
- Inclusive technical education promotion and through spatial distribution of technical institutions throughout the state.
# Status of Technical Education

## (A) DIPLOMA INSTITUTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Polytechnics</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Intake</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Govt. Polytechnics</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>4699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govt. Aided Polytechnics (K.L. Polytechnic, Roorkee)</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self–financed Polytechnics</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>56</strong></td>
<td><strong>7504</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## (B) DEGREE INSTITUTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engineering/MBA/MCA/B.PHARMA/HMCT</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Intake</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Govt. Aided Engineering Colleges</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Constituent Engg. College</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Engg. Colleges</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBA</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>2505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCA</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Pharma</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMCT</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>102</strong></td>
<td><strong>12610</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Medical, Health & Family Welfare
VISION

HEALTH FOR ALL

Mission:
Maximize performance health of services optimize existing resources.
# State of Health: Some Key Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2005-06</th>
<th>2008-10</th>
<th>Target (2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMR</td>
<td>48 (SRS, 2005)</td>
<td>44 (SRS, 2009)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(38, NFHS ‘99, 42 NFHS’ 06)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMR</td>
<td>315 (2005, St.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional Deliveries</td>
<td>20% (2005)</td>
<td>60% (2009, NFHS-3)</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antenatal Care</td>
<td>45% (1999)</td>
<td>75% (2006)</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children fully immunized</td>
<td>40% (NFHS, 1999)</td>
<td>60% (NFHS, 2005), (72% WHO)</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight Children</td>
<td>42% (NFHS-2)</td>
<td>38% (NFHS-3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Major Challenges

1. Access to Health Services  
   (scattered populations, hamlets, poor connectivity)

2. Shortage of Human Resource (> 50% vacancies)

3. Child Health  (High IMR, Low imm, undernourishment)

4. Maternal Health  (MMR, Malnourishment, ID)

5. Health Care for BPL

6. Health Service Infrastructure
Improving Access

1. Sub centers (1765, all with staff)
2. Satellite sub centers (400 state funded)
3. Mobile Health services (30 units, 13 NRHM funded)
4. Emergency Medical Care (108 units, state funded)
5. 11,026 ASHAs at village level service
6. CM’ Remote Village Scheme (3000, village health volunteers)
Addressing Infant Mortality

1. Institutional Delivery (up from 20% to 60%, JSY, FRUs)
2. Immunization (up from 40% to 60%, VHND, ASHA)
3. Newborn Corners in labor rooms (500 labor rooms)
4. Newborn Care Units (six districts, NRHM)
5. Child Nutrition (VHND, ICDS, School Health Program)
6. Child Tracking system
Addressing Maternal Mortality

1. Institutional Deliveries (40% → 60%, JSY, FRUs, NRHM)
2. Maternal Nutrition (under nourished mothers 32% → 25%)
3. Antenatal Care (45% → 75%)
4. Safe delivery (SBA, trained BA)
5. Emergency Medical Care (108 service, 1456 births)
6. 11,026 ASHAs (village level service)
7. Maternal Death Audit
Bridging Human resource Gap

1. Contractual appointments (Doctors, Nurses, paramedics)
2. Involvement of NGOs/Private Partners (PPP)
3. Training centers (Functional ANM/GNM training centers)
4. Nursing colleges (1 started, 5 in next 2 years)
5. Medical Colleges (2 Functional, 2 in next 2 years)
6. Loan Subsidy to Medical Students.
7. Integration of AYUSH (primary/secondary health sector)
Health Care for BPL

1. State Illness fund for BPL (upto 1.5 lakh)
2. RSBY Health card introduced
   (all 13 districts, enrollment improving rapidly)
4. Free care at all Govt. Services
5. Free care at all PPP Services
6. Mobile services
## Strengthening Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services Under PPP (Pvt. + NGOs)</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Diagnostic Service (MRI)</td>
<td>Functional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Emergency Service (Mobile)</td>
<td>Functional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Mobile Health services (Lab, Xray, Ultrasound, Clinical)</td>
<td>Functional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Insurance for BPL (RSBY)</td>
<td>Functional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Cardiac Care Unit</td>
<td>Coming Soon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Nephrology Unit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Cashless Smart Card Medical Services for Govt. Employees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Regional Diagnostic Centers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Trauma Centers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 PHFI Training Center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT & CHILD DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT UTTARAKHAND

VISION

To Ensure all round development of women and Children and to provide effective momentum to the development/empowerment oriented schemes in an Integrated Manner.
## Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mothers receiving 3 ANC</td>
<td>44.08</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>24.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional Births</td>
<td>36.00</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under weight children (under 3 years)</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stunted Children (under 3 years)</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>46.6</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasted Children (under 3 years)</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>-8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fully Immunized Children (12-23 months)</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMR (Unicef/SRS)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaemic Women (15-49 years)</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ICDS Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Target 2009-10</th>
<th>Target 2010-11 Additional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICDS Projects</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anganwadi Centers</td>
<td>9964</td>
<td>4663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mini Centers</td>
<td>2676</td>
<td>1645</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Population Norms for ICDS Centres

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Centre</th>
<th>Normal Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anganwadi Centre</td>
<td>300 - 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mini Centre</td>
<td>150 - 300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Activities for 2010-11

✓ Universalization of ICDS in State
✓ Establishment of Child Rights Commission
✓ Initiation of SABLA Programme (replica of Kishori Utthan)
✓ Cover all BPL girls under Nanda Devi Kanya Yojana.
✓ Initiation of Child Helplines in Dehradun, Haridwar, Nainital
✓ Construction of Working Women Hostels in all districts.
✓ Initiation of Women Empowerment Mission.
✓ Initiation of Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme.
STATE’S INITIATIVES

✔ Teelu Rauteli Award for women & adolescent girls.
✔ Nanda Devi Kanya Yojna for BPL girls.
✔ Mata Samities for cooked food in ICDS.
✔ KSY training by Uttarakhand Institute of Administration, Nainital.
✔ 41 Muskaan Centres.
✔ Aadi Bhog Prashad at Char Dham through women SHGs.
✔ Atal Adarsh Gram: All 670 Nyaya panchayats Hq to be covered by AWCs.
✔ ECCE: Effective convergence with primary schools.
✔ Rs. 50 lakh Budget provision for implementation of Domestic Violence Act (27.9% women experiencing spousal violence-NFHS-3).
Urban Development
Vision

- Improved quality of life through integrated sustainable development of urban areas.
- Slum free, poverty free, fully sanitized cities.
- Equitable cities with affordable access to services for all.
- Sustainable provision of quality services through adequate infrastructure.
Fund urban infrastructure through convergence of sources – JNNURM, UIDSSMT, IHSDP, State and City funds, user charges, multilateral funding, PPPs etc.

Pursue reforms, including 74th Amendment, at State and City level, incentivize key outcomes – sanitized cities, universal basic services, sustainable O&M of infrastructure.

Targeted poverty alleviation: slum up-gradation and rehab, self-employment and training, employment generation.

Predictable norms based inter-governmental fiscal transfers – SFC and infrastructure funding; Rs.376.73 Crore provided between 2001-02 & 2009-10
LENGTH OF IMPROVED ROADS  154.42 KM
LENGTH OF NEW ROADS          4.38 KM
BRIDGES (PERMANENT)

- Rail Over Bridge, Laksar
- Dhanauri Bridge, Roorkee

- PERMANENT BRIDGES 06 (SPAN 1060 M)
MAJOR INITIATIVES

• Steps to make State slum free and fully sanitized
• Action Plan for SWM being prepared by each ULB
• State Infrastructure Development Fund Policy under formulation
• New Municipal Draft Bill 2008 prepared in accordance with 74th CAA.
  • ULBs to be empowered by way of transfer of functions
• Urban Land Ceiling Act abolished
• Stamp duty reduced
• Efforts and plans are being made to provide urban civic facilities to developed clusters in Rural Area to check migration
• E-Governance Introduced in ULBs
• Software applications developed for
  A- Registration of Birth and Death
  B- Property Tax   C -License   D - Mutations
## Reforms Achieved

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Reform</th>
<th>Achievement Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act</td>
<td>Out of 18 functions listed in the 12th schedule, 9 functions are already transferred to ULBs as per 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. Executive order issued to concerned departments by Chief Secretary to transfer rest 09 functions to ULBs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution of DPC</td>
<td>DPC Act enacted in the state and rules framed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stamp duty rationalization to 5%</td>
<td>Stamp Duty rationalized from 10% to 6% and 4.5% for women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repeal of ULCRA</td>
<td>ULCRA is repealed in the state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Reform</td>
<td>Achievement Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100% (50%) cost recovery (Water Supply)</td>
<td>70%, 90% and 42% being achieved in Dehradun, Nainital and Hardwar respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Earmarking of Funds for Services to Urban Poor</td>
<td>Requisite proportion of funds earmarked for Services to Urban Poor in Three mission towns / local bodies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revision of Building Bye laws – streamlining the Approval Process</td>
<td>In Dehradun Map Approval System is running.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revision of Building Bye laws – Mandatory Rainwater Harvesting in all buildings.</td>
<td>GO regarding Mandatory Rainwater Harvesting in all buildings has been issued by the Housing Dept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarking 25% developed land in all housing projects for EWS/LIG.</td>
<td>GO regarding Earmarking 25% developed land in all housing projects for EWS/LIG issued by Housing Dept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction of computerized process of Registration of land and property.</td>
<td>Computerized process of Registration of all land and properties introduced since 2002.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encouraging Public Private Participation</td>
<td>GO issued by Govt. for encouraging Public Private Participation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
consideration

• Claim backlog of SCA – possible?

• Indebtedness of SCs – need for relief.

• Scholarship for meritorious SC students in institutions of excellence (pre-matric).

• Replace low interest loans disbursed through departmental officials with interest subsidy – loans through banks only.
Some Achievements

- Establishment of street children’s home at Dehradun sanctioned.
- Long stay home “Gharonda” for persons with disability being set up in Haridwar (in partnership with the National Trust).
- Coaching for various courses through private institution of repute has been started.
- Training being provided to SCs & STs in employment oriented modern vocational courses like mobile repair, computer animation, multimedia, textile designing and computer accountancy etc.
- Gaura Devi Kanyadhan Yojana started to promote girls’ secondary education. In year 2009-10, 6762 girls have been sanctioned Rs 16.905 crores @rate of Rs. 25000/- per girl student.
Issues for consideration

- Schemes concentrate on economic development – little money spent on preserving tribal cultural property.

- Restriction on voluntary alienation of land sometimes against the interest of the tribal family as also restrictive of development.

- Diversity of situation of each tribe but schemes are the same.
VISION

• To safeguard the interests of Workers as envisaged in different Labour Legislations.

• To ensure social security, job security, health care and safety for all categories of workers employed in factories.

• Provide conducive and peaceful atmosphere at work place.
OBJECTIVES

• Maintain peaceful and harmonious relations between employer & employee and provide forum for bipartite/tripartite talks.

• To provide social security to workers employed in building and other construction activities.

• Abolition and rehabilitation of child labour. Abolition and rehabilitation of bonded labour as per the provisions of the law.

• Survey of organized sector workers for formulating welfare schemes for them.

• Effective enforcement of labour laws through effective intervention.
MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS 2009-2010

- 12687 inspections under different Labour Acts were carried out. And 4302 cases of violation were identified, compounding and prosecution process as per law was followed. Under Payment Of Wages Act 1936 an amount of 9.66 lakhs was distributed to workmen.

- Under Workmen Compensation Act, 1923 an amount of 224.32 lakhs was distributed to beneficiary workmen/dependents of workmen. Under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 an amount of Rs.24.35 lakhs was distributed to workmen.

- Under the Payment of Bonus Act 1965 an amount of Rs. 655.68 lakhs was distributed to workmen.

- An amount of Rs. 6.83 lakhs was distributed among the workers under different awards.

- A revenue of Rs. 133.79 lakhs was realised through registrations/renewal of commercial establishments and compounding of cases.

- Access of 239 lakhs was collected under Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act 1996.
The ESI scheme is implemented mainly in four districts viz. Dehradun, Hardiwar, Udham Singh Nagar, and Nainital wherein 1,56,726 persons are ensured and beneficiaries are 6,08,096. An increase of 18,725 in IPs and 72,653 from the year 2000 recorded.

Presently 12 dispensaries are functioning in four districts.

Rs 2,85,00,450 spent on medical care of IPs and their dependents.

GoI notification for increasing wage limit to Rs 15,000 is being enforced by covering additional working under the ESI Scheme.

The Government has given concurrence for a Medical College, Nursing and Dental College under the ESI Scheme to be set up in Hardiwar district and follow up action is in progress and progress.

Six superspeciality hospitals are empanelled for super speciality treatment for IPs and their dependents.

Tarla Nagal Dehradun, SIDCUL Haridwar and Selaqui - new locations identified for setting up dispensaries and diagnostic centre.

RSBY Scheme for granting medical care to BPL workers and their families is in the progress, presently, through Health Department.