

1- Construction of new Secretariat Building at Dehradun

The state of Uttarakhand came into existence on 09th Nov 2000 and Dehradun was declared as the interim capital of the new state. As a stop gap arrangement, the Secretariat was started from an abandoned building of DIET. Some additions, alterations and renovations have been made in the existing campus but there is lack of sufficient space in the campus to house Secretariat of adequate size. The campus is located on the main Rajpur road. Large numbers of demonstrators /processionists converge on the periphery of the campus frequently to voice their demands. This activity, although fully democratic, results in traffic jams around the Secretariat. The present temporary Legislature Building is located a few kilometers away from the Secretariat and is now proposed to be constructed at a site near Raipur on the outskirts of the city. The new Secretariat building along with the residences for ministers and senior officers are also proposed to be constructed there for administrative efficiency. An amount of rupees two hundred fifty crores is required for construction of the new Secretariat and other buildings.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹250.00 crores for construction of new secretariat and other buildings.

2-Construction of Assembly Building at Gairsain

The government has declared Gairsain to be the summer capital of the state, although there is persistent demand from the people in the hills to declare Gairsain to be the capital of the state. Gairsain town is situated almost at the centre of Kumaon and Garhwal division of the state and is located in Chamoli district. The demand gains momentum from the fact that the Ramashanker Kaushik committee in 1994 had suggested that Gairsain will be the most suitable place for the capital of the proposed Uttarakhand state. However, the town does not have any infrastructure facilities and is not connected with rail and air. Dehradun was declared as the interim capital of the state and continues to be the state capital and the new Assembly building is proposed to be constructed at Dehradun. As Gairsain has been declared as the summer capital of the state, it is proposed to construct an Assembly building at Gairsain along with transit hostels and other buildings. An amount of `80 crores is required for the above purpose.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹ 80.00 crores for construction of Assembly and others buildings at Gairsain.

3-Assistance for Construction/Establishment of Govt. Medical College Almora

A Government Medical College is being established in Almora district to cater to the remote areas of district Almora, Pithoragarh, Chamapwat and Bageshwar. The construction work of the college is already going on but due to budgetary constraints, the progress of construction is very slow. The revised estimated cost of construction of the medical college is ₹ 419.00 crores.

For the construction and establishment expenses of medical college Almora, an amount of about ₹ 250.00 crores is required to complete the construction work etc. The state government is unable to provide such a huge amount in two –three years due to budgetary constraints. If the gap is filled by the Finance Commission grant, the college can be established in a short period. There is acute shortage of doctors in the state Medical & Health Services. Private Doctors are also not available in the hilly and remote areas in the state. A medical college in the government sector will be a big source of providing some doctors to the Medical & Health department of the state in future.

₹ 250.00 crore is proposed for the construction and establishment of Medical College Almora with the assistance of 14th finance commission for early commissioning.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹250.00 crores for establishment of a Medical College at Almora.

4-Assistance for Construction/ Establishment of Uttarakhand Medical College University

A large number of medical and paramedical institutions have been established in the state in government as well as private sector over the years. It is necessary that advance knowledge in Medicine, Dentistry, Nursing, Paramedical sciences and other related/allied areas is disseminated and efficient and systematic instruction, teaching, training and research therein is ensured. With this objective in mind, a Medical College University is required to affiliate Medical, Dental, Para-Medical, and Nursing College/Schools etc of the State of Uttarakhand.

The proposed University shall administer, manage and control the Academics, Examination, Admission, Counseling, Research & Development and any other pursuit of Higher education and learning in health and allied sciences through its constituent, affiliated colleges and centers under one umbrella in order to provide impetus to the medical and health education sector of the state.

An amount of ₹ 40 crores is estimated for the construction and establishment of Medical University in the state.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹ 40.00 crores for establishment of a Medical University in the state.

5-Support for Establishing a State Central Library

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. In the first phase it is proposed to establish a State Central Library at Dehradun. The approximate cost is estimated to be as follows:-

Details	Amount in crores
Building	11.00
Furniture & Furnishings	2.00
Equipment	2.00
Software	0.50
Start-up grant for purchase of books/ audio visual aids	4.50
Total	20.00

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹20.00 crores.

6-Establishment of a State Institute of Urban Development

There is no institute for training and research in the field of Urban Development in the State. The Third State Finance Commission has observed that *“there is as yet no institutional structure for training and research in urban management and development either in the public sector or at the level of universities or other academic institutions. For the rural bodies there exists a State Institute of Rural Development. Urban management and governance today face new challenges which require out-of-the-box thinking and fresh approaches. Business as usual approach may no longer work. Hence it is important, in our view, for the State Government to set up a training and research institute on urban management and development. To begin with the institution could be housed in the Uttarakhand Academy of Administration as the latter has the necessary infrastructure and other facilities. Once the institute gets its own premises and infrastructure, it could shift there.”*

A State institute of urban development is required in the State to discharge the following functions:-

- To organize capacity building programmes for the employees and institutions related with urban development and management.
- To function as an autonomous state level apex training and research institute in the field of urban development and management including municipal administration.
- Training Need Assessment for all functionaries working in urban development and management sector and accordingly designing the trainings.
- To conduct Training programmes, Study programmes, seminar and lecture on Urban Development and management, urban environment and management and other related areas.
- To create and provide opportunities to develop and upgrade knowledge, skills, attitudes and experience on a demand driven basis.
- To study and document the best practices in the areas related to reforms in governance in order to create a bank of best practices and tools in governance reforms, including e-governance.
- To collaborate with other institutions and bodies having similar objectives.

- Urban Studies are obviously multi-disciplinary. As a corollary they require an interdisciplinary approach –a meeting ground if not fusion of different expertise which rarely take place. Studies are taken up in an ad hoc manner without much inter-relationship. Urban research requires continuity and integration for practical application.
- Even when individual research findings are useful, pertinent and of high quality from the academic and technical angles, there is hardly any attempt at coordinating and translating the results into meaningful action programmes.

For establishment of the institute, an amount of rupees 16 crores is required for construction of the building and computer lab etc. and rupees 4 crores is required for office equipment and accessories.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹ 20.00 crores.

7-Strengthening of Uday Shankar Dance Academy and construction of a museum building at Almora

Under the scheme of development and maintenance of national memorials, the Uday Shankar Dance Academy was established at Almora in 2001 and an auditorium has been constructed at the Academy. The Academy is in need of strengthening of the infrastructure. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Government Museum Almora was established in 1979 in the undivided state of Uttar Pradesh. Almora is the cultural and historical centre of Kumaon and a large number of artifacts are available for display at the Almora museum. The museum is located in the centre of the town in an old and very small building. This building is basically a residential building and is in a dilapidated state and totally unsuitable for a museum. This building is full of moisture and the roof also leaks during rainy season. Because of the condition of the building, the museum is not in a position to exhibit about 3200 artifacts also. The artifacts are also being damaged due to the poor condition of the building.

Hence it is proposed to shift the museum to a new building within the premises of Uday Shankar Dance Academy. An amount of rupees 30 crores is required for the above two works.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹ 30.00 crores.

8- Safety measures at accident prone zones

There are 5694 roads of various kind measuring about 26801 Kilometers in the state. Along these roads in the hill areas, some places have various sharp bends and steep rocks and these places are highly accident prone. It is proposed to construct crash barriers at such places to ensure safe traffic flow. Such accident prone sites have been identified all over the state and the estimated cost of the proposed works is around rupees 123 crores as detailed below:-

Details of safety measures at accident prone sites

S No	Name of District	Road (Number)	Proposed length (Meters)	Amount (₹ in crore)
1.	Uttarakashi	3	9600	4.32
2.	Dehradun	25	22560	9.02
3.	Haridwar	2	1400	0.56
4.	Tehri Garhwal	58	33648	15.14
5.	Pauri	18	12250	5.51
6.	Chamoli	20	14135	6.36
7.	Rudraprayag	9	13310	5.98
8.	Pithoragarh	29	27950	12.57
9.	Champawat	9	9400	4.23
10.	Almora	35	55630	25.03
11.	Bageswar	10	22645	10.19
12.	Nainital	19	48357	21.76
13.	Udham Singh Nagar	9	5600	2.24
Total		246	276485	122.91 Say ₹ 123 crores

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹123.00 crores.

9-Treatment of chronic slip zones in the state

The state has about 26801 Kilometers roads and many of these roads have chronic slip zones in the hilly areas. In most of these places, alternative alignment of the roads is also not possible. The Public Works Department has conducted a detailed study of such chronic slip zones and has prepared detailed estimates for treatment of these chronic slip zones. Some of the important chronic slip zones which are located on the main motor roads are given below along with the estimated cost of the work. Some of the works to be done in the slip zone include fixing of welded wire mesh on the slope face, installing of deep anchors 5-6M long, 25 MM bars at 3M C.C. spacing, applying two stage shotcrete on entire slope face, construction of top catch water drain, construction of C.C hill side water drain and C.C. road pavement, construction of suitably designed retaining banded wall and safe disposal of drained water through drains having lined channel.

Details of proposed work in chronic slip zones in the state

S. No	Name of Division	Particular of slip zone		Amount (₹ in crore)
		Name of Road	Location of Slide Zone	
1.	Didihat	Karanprayag-Gawaldam-Jauljibi Motor Road (State Highway) Hardiya Nala	KM. 166	4.50
2.	Didihat	Karanprayag-Gawaldam-Jauljibi Motor Road (State Highway)	K.M. 168.169	4.50
3.	Didihat	Karanprayag-Gawaldam-Jauljibi Motor Road	K.M. 184-85	3.00
4.	Didihat	Kapkot-Sama tejum Motor Road	K.M.70	3.00
5.	Tharali	Tharali-Dewal-Mundoli-Baan Motor Road	K.M. 35	2.50
6.	Tharali	Tharali-Ghat Motor Road	K.M.3	2.50
7.	Narendranagar	Taasla-Naur Motor Road	K.M. 1	3.00
8.	Narendranagar	Jajal-Gaja Motor Road	K.M.1	2.50
9.	Kapkot	Baijnath-Bageswar-Berinaag Motor Road	K.M. 46	3.00
10.	Kapkot	Kapkot-Sama Tejum Motor Road	K.M.77	3.00
11.	Kapkot	Baijnath-Bageshwar-Berinaag Motor Road	K.M.24	3.00
12.	Kapkot	Baijnath-Bageshwar-Berinaag Motor Road	K.M.29	3.00
13.	Ramnagar	Ramnagar-Haldwani-Kathgodam-Chorgalia-Sitarganj-Bijti Motor Road	K.M.4	3.00
14.	Nainital	Kaladungi Motor Road	K.M. 28	3.00

15.	Nainital	Bungidhar Bachuwaban-Talwari Motor Road	K.M.5	2.50
16.	Ranikhet	Bhikyasain-Bachuwaban Motor Road	K.M. 2	2.50
17.	Thatude	Badethi-Banchaura-Bhadrigaud Motor Road	K.M.79	2.50
18.	Almora	Almora-Saharphatak Motor Road	K.M. 9	3.00
19.	Almora	Almora-Saharphatak Motor Road	K.M. 33	3.00
20.	Almora	Almora-Bageshwar Motor Road (State Highway)	K.M.2	3.00
21.	New Tehri	New Tehri-Kritinagar Motor Road	K.M.22	2.50
22.	New Tehri	New Tehri-Kritinagar Motor Road	K.M.23	2.50
23.	New Tehri	New Tehri-Kritinagar Motor Road	K.M.27	2.50
24.	New Tehri	New Tehri-Kritinagar Motor Road	K.M.29	2.50
25.	New Tehri	New Tehri-Kritinagar Motor Road	K.M.34	3.00
26.	Ukhimath	Chamoli-Kund Motor Road	K.M.71	3.00
27.	Chamba	Dobra-Bhalidyana Motor Road	K.M.3	3.00
28.	Chamba	Dobra-Bhalidyana Motor Road	K.M.10	2.50
29.	Dugadda	Virbhadra-Dugadda-Bairaj-dumakot Motor Raod	K.M.	2.50
30.	Karanprayag	Bhikyasain-bachuwabaan Motor Road	K.M.2	2.50
31.	Gauchar	Rudraprayag-Pokhri Gopeswar Motor Raod	K.M.29	3.00
32.	Bhawali	Kathgodam Bhimtal-Khutani-Lohaghat Motor Road	K.M.	3.00
Total				92.50

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹92.50 crores.

10-Strengthening of char dham yatra state highways

The Uttarakashi- Ghansali- Tilwara motor road is part of the state highway No-15. This route is the main route to Shri Kedarnath from Gangotri and Yemotri. The road has been extensively damaged in 2012 and needs to be improved by BM/SDBC. Similarly the Chamoli-Kund road is part of the national highway No-36 and has been extensively damaged in 2012 from kilometer 37 to 84.20. This route is also used by yatri to travel from Shri Kedarnath to Shri Badrinath. Similarly four other routes as given below need extensive repair. The cost of repair of these important state roads is given below:-

Details of improvement of char dham yatra routes

S. No.	Name of Road	Class	length	Amount (₹ in crore)
1.	Uttarakashi-Ghansali-Tilwara Motor Road by B.M./S.D.B.C.	State Highway No-15	167.74	67.09
2.	Chamoli-Kund Motor Road by B.M./S.D.B.C.	State Highway No-36	47.20	17.46
3.	Soneprayag-Triuginarayan	M.D.R.	12.50	5.62
4.	Tehri-Kirtinagar Motor Road	State Highway No-8	30.00	9.00
5.	Chamba –Koti Colony Motor Road	Old National Highway	14.87	8.92
6.	Uttarakashi-Tilwara	State Highway	1.5	2.46
Total				110.55

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹110.55crores.

11– Augmenting infrastructure facilities at tourism centres

Tourism in Uttarakhand can be classified into two broad categories, viz., pilgrimage tourism and leisure tourism. Uttarakhand is home to Haridwar, Rishikesh, the Char Dham and the sacred Ganga and Yamuna. Beside these there are many other pilgrim sites like Hem Kund Sahib, Nanak Matta, Peeran kaliyar etc. and sites of historical and religious importance. The state has enormous potential for cultural, adventure, wildlife, nature, leisure and eco-tourism also. The pilgrimage sites are a national heritage and play an important role in promoting national unity and integrity.

The state government has a detailed master plan listing out the activities that needs to be taken up in the government sector for augmenting infrastructure facilities on the Char Dham Yatra routes. Similarly, development plans of five Prayags (Devprayag, Nandaprayag, Karnprayag, Rupraprayag and Vishnuprayag) are also ready. This includes development of old ghats, improving of road junctions, development of parking lots, slope stabilization, construction of suspension bridge, basic/emergency accident relief infrastructure, development of landscape gardens, developing SOS notification posts with emergency communication lines etc.

Besides the Char Dham and the prayags, there are a number of other pilgrimage sites and sites of historical and religious importance which attract a lot of visitors. Also, the kanwar mela has emerged as a major activity, which attracts over 50 lakh pilgrims in the month of August. This not only becomes a charge on the state's limited resources but also restricts economic activity, as the national highway (between Haridwar and Meerut) remains closed for almost two weeks. The total requirement of funds has been assessed to be rupees 114.15 crores.

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

12-Establishment of a Super Specialty Hospital at Dehradun

The overwhelming majority of the people in the State as also the ones who are visiting the State largely depend on Government Health Facilities for their healthcare needs. About forty five percent of the population lives below the poverty line. Uttarakhand being a pilgrimage and tourist destination, it is thronged by the tourists for major part of the year. Religious tourists are generally not very well-off and depend mostly on the government healthcare facilities. These facts clearly highlight the importance of having at least one super specialty tertiary care facility in the State for providing specialized and quality care to the patients. Dehradun being the capital of the State would be the best location to establish such a super specialty tertiary care facility. The estimated cost of establishing such a facility is as follows:-

1. Cost of building work - ` 140 crores
2. Cost of Equipment in Diagnostic, Operation Theatre etc. - ` 150 crores

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹290.00 crores.

13- Strengthening of Medical Health & Family Welfare infrastructure

Thirteen years of governance have been completed in Uttarakhand on 9th November 2013. In these Thirteen Years of its existence, the State has undertaken a number of initiatives to achieve the objectives of National Population Policy, 2000 and at the same time designed its own Health and Population Policy (2002) in which the State, keeping its unique geographical and socio-economic conditions in mind, has set its own Goals and Targets for improving Health Indicators.

The continuous working towards these set Goals and Targets has started yielding result in the fields of Population Stabilization, RCH Indicators and coverage of Health Services across the state. Various health related surveys conducted by Govt. of India like NFHS, DLHS, SRS etc. have shown an improving trend in various Health Indicators of the State.

Morbidity & Mortality are important indicators of health status in any State. Mortality rate in Uttarakhand is lower than the national average, the Crude death rate stands at 7.2 per 1000 (SRS 2006). Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Uttarakhand is 38 per 1000 (SRS, 2011), much below the National figure which is 57 per 1000. Similarly the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) of State is 188/100000 live birth (AHS, 2011) while that of India is 212/100000 live births. Total Fertility Rate of the state is 2.55 compared to 2.7 of India.

Although the general Sex Ratio is relatively better at 963 compared to that of 944 of India, the disturbing trend has been observed in the Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) which stands at 886 (Census 2011) and has shown a fall of 22 points compared to the Census 2001 when it was at 908.

After the implementation of NRHM, with the introduction of Janani Suraksha Yojna, institutional deliveries have also shown tremendous improvement and as per the latest state data, it stands at 50% of the total expected deliveries taking place in the state. However there is huge scope of improvement in the sense that states like Kerala & Tamil Nadu have institutional delivery rates of more than 90%.

In case of Communicable Diseases, the State has done fairly well by bringing down the prevalence rate of Leprosy to a targeted rate of less than 1 (0.35/10000). Also in case of Tuberculosis, with the implementation of DOTS program, the Cure rates have gone up to 85% and are improving.

Besides focusing on improvement of Health indicators, the State has strived to improve Physical Infrastructures of Health Sector by establishing one Medical College, one B.Sc. Nursing College, one Mental Health Institute, two District Hospitals, seven Trauma Centres and four Blood Banks among others. The achievement in national health targets is summarized below:-

Achievement of national health targets- comparison

S. No	Parameters	Goal	India	Uttarakhand
1.	Decadal Growth Rate	16.2	17.64(2011)	19.17(2011)
2.	Birth Rate (per 1000)	16.5/thousand	22.1(2011)	19.3 (SRS bulletin 2011)
3.	Death Rate (per 1000)	5/thousand	7.2(2011)	6.3(SRS 2011)
4.	MMR	75/100000	212/lakh (SRS 2007-2009)	188/lakh (AHS 2011)
5.	IMR (per 1000)	19/1000	47 (SRS Bulletin 2011)	38 (SRS Bulletin 2011)
6.	TFR	2.1	2.7 (Registrar General of India)	2.55 (NFHS-III)
7.	Couple Protection Rate %	>70%	48.5 (NFHS-III)	55.5 (NFHS-III)
8.	Sex Ratio	1:1	944/1000	963/1000
9.	Sex Ratio (0-6)	1:1	942/1000	886/1000
10.	Institutional Delivery %	75%	40.7 (NFHS-III)	36 (NFHS-III) 55 (State data)

The vision of the department is to achieve health for all by maximizing the performance of primary to tertiary health services and optimum utilisation of the existing resources. To strengthen the infrastructure of Medical Health & Family Welfare Department, the following assistance is requested from the 14th Finance Commission:-

(i) Establishment of Sub Centre -

- There are 1847 Sub Centres in the State.
- 1024 Sub centre are in government building & buildings for 390 Sub centres are under construction. Rest 433 Sub Centres are functioning in rented buildings.
- It is proposed to run these 433 Sub Centres as mobile Sub Centres for which about ₹ 15 lakhs is needed for each centre. Thus the total requirement is about ₹ 65crores for running these centres.

(ii) Construction of Residential Buildings –

Residential buildings are essentials for Hospital and Sub Centre staff as there is shortage of private residential accommodation also in remote areas of the state as well as at district headquarters. The following residential accommodation is urgently required.

- Residential building for Hospital staff in different Hospitals and dispensaries in the state for which an amount of ₹ 35 crores is required.
- To construct Residential buildings for officers & employees of Directorate of Medical Health & F.W. ₹ 10 crore is required. For this purpose land is available in Directorate Medical Health & F.W., Uttarakhand premises.
- Hence ₹ 45.00 crores grant is requested from the Finance Commission for construction of the residential buildings.

(iii) Construction of Cardiac unit & Geriatric ward in District Hospital,

Nainital- Nainital is a world famous tourist place. Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand is also situated in Nainital. Hence in public interest, it is imperative to build a Cardiac care unit & a Geriatric ward in District Hospital, Nainital. For this purpose ₹ 5.00 crores is required.

Name of Department	Schemes	Required amount (₹in crores)
Medical Health & F.W.	Establishment of Mobile Sub Centres	65.00
	Construction of residential buildings	45.00
	Construction of cardiac Care unit & Geriatric ward in District Hospital Nanital.	5.00
Total		115.00 (One hundred fifteen crores only)

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹115.00 crores for up-gradation of health facilities in Uttarakhand.

14-Augmentation of Drinking water scheme of Almora town

Almora town is the historical and cultural centre of Kumaon division of Uttarakhand and is located on a ridge. The town is also the district headquarter of Almora district. The population of the town as per 2011 census is 35513. Some of the nearby villages also depend on the water supply of Almora town. The water supply of Almora town is met by pumping of water from the Kosi River. During summer season, the discharge of water in Kosi River gets severely depleted causing grave water shortage in Almora town. To overcome this problem, a barrage is being constructed on the Kosi river 2 kilometers downstream of the Kosi bridge by the irrigation department of Uttarakhand. The proposed barrage is 9.10 meter high, 54.25 meter wide and about 2 Km in length. The barrage will have storage capacity of 4 lakh cubic meters.

The current demand of Almora town is about 10MLD and this demand can be met from the water from the barrage. For this purpose, water will have to be pumped from the barrage to the water treatment plant located at Matela. One intake well, 2 Km long rising main, with necessary pumping plant and civil works for the same will be required. The construction work of the barrage is expected to be completed by Oct 2015. The current estimate of the proposed work is rupees 711.05 lakhs. As the work of the drinking water augmentation will be taken after 2015, about rupees 10 crores will be needed for the above work.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹10.00 crores.

15- Capital Funding of Rajiv Gandhi Navodaya Vidhyalayas (RGNV)

The State Government initiated to establish residential schools in all the 13 districts of the state. These schools named Rajiv Gandhi Navodaya Vidhyalayas (RGNV) were to provide quality education to rural talented children. The State Government has established 8 such schools from its own resources in the first phase. These schools are now functioning in a proper way with adequate infrastructure. Due to paucity of funds to establish the remaining 5 schools, the State Government has decided to run these schools under PPP mode. As such there is viability gap funding requirement of `40 crores (at 50% share out of the total outlay of `16 crores per school) to build the infrastructure of these schools.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹ 40.00 crores for capital funding of RGNV.

16- Establishment of 35 Polytechnic in the State

Technical Education plays a vital role in human resource development of the country by creating skilled manpower, enhancing industrial productivity and improving the quality of life. Technical Education covers courses and programmes in engineering, technology, interior decoration, pharmacy and applied arts & crafts, hotel management and catering technology. As the world is getting advanced and technology is getting updated every hour, the importance of Polytechnic diploma courses is increasing. In order to be with the ever-updating society, one needs to be highly educated especially in the field of technology. This is where Polytechnic institute do fall in. It is proposed that 35 Polytechnics should be opened so that each block has at least one Polytechnic in the state. The requirement of funds is as follows:-

(₹ in crores)

S. No.	Head Name	Amount per Institute	Amount required for 35 Polytechnic (one time)
1.	Major Construction Work	3.00	105.00
2.	Purchase of Furniture for office, Students and Computer lab.	0.20	7.00
3.	Purchase of Equipment's for labs.	0.30	10.50
4.	Purchase of Computers & Software's	0.05	1.75
	Total		124.25

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹124.25 crores for establishment of 35 Polytechnic in the state.

17- Establishment of 64 ITI in the State

The craftsmen Training Schemes was introduced by the Government of India in 1950 to ensure a steady flow of skilled workers in different trades for the domestic industry, to raise quantitatively and qualitatively the industrial production by systematic training, to reduce unemployment among the educated youth by providing them employable training, to cultivate & nurture a technical and industrial attitude in the minds of the younger generation. The Scheme, the most important in the field of Vocational Training, has been shaping craftsmen to meet the existing as well as future manpower need, through the vast network of ITIs in the various states/union territories in the country.

From the Industrialisation point of view there is dearth of industries in the hilly region of the State & employment in government sector is limited. It is necessary that more no. of ITIs are opened in the State so that no. of vocationally trained youth is increased. With this objective, the Government has decided to open and run at least two ITIs in every Block. We have three blocks with no ITI at all and 58 blocks with single ITI.

We hereby propose 64 new ITIs with two popular trades from 5-6 popular trades of Fitter, Electrician, Machinist, Turner, Mechanic Motor Vehicle and Welder in the above blocks. An estimated amount of Rupees 86 lakhs for each ITI with two popular trades is being proposed for pre-engineered fabricated structured workshop for these. Similarly an amount of `45 lakhs for two trades is being proposed for Tools & Equipments.

Therefore the total requirement for opening 64 ITIs is `83.84 crore.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹ 83.84 crores for establishment of 64 ITIs in the state.

18-Establishment of Five Engineering Colleges in the State

Uttarakhand, in spite of being a small state, has certain key features that make it distinct from other states of the country and highlights its potential for development. However, development has predominantly been in the plains, and the hill districts have been left behind. All the hill districts have subsistence farming as their main economic activity. Due to subsistence livelihood, migration and a remittance economy operate in the hill districts. Because of these constraints, the poor but meritorious students of the hills are unable to enter schools of higher learning in technical education. Therefore the government has decided to open the following five engineering colleges in the state:-

- Engineering College, Pithoragarh
- Engineering College, Chamoli
- Engineering College, Uttarkashi
- Engineering College, Champawat
- Women's Engineering College, Dehradun

The capital expenditure required for opening of each college is about rupees 25.00 crores. Out of this, fifty percent of the cost i.e. rupees 12.50 crores will be borne by the Uttarakhand Technical University. The finance commission is requested to recommend a grant of rupees 62.50 crores for opening of these five engineering colleges and the remaining 62.50 crores shall be borne by the Uttarakhand Technical University.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹ 62.50 crores for establishment of 5 Engineering colleges in the state.

19-Establishment of two Government Institutes for Training and placement

For the qualitative development of technical education in the State, it is indispensable to establish institutes for training and placement in Garhwal and Kumaon region, so that student's from respective region can get comfortable and quality training during their studies and jobs opportunity after completion of their courses. State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand Limited (SIDCUL) can be a major source of training and placement in the state. As most of the Industries are located in SIDCUL industrial estates, engineering students can get best field training and job opportunity form here. Hence it is proposed to establish institutes for training and placement in SIDCUL or any location nearer to it, so that officers/staff can easily co-ordinate for field training and job opportunity for the students. The proposed location of training and placement centres are here:-

S. No.	Name of the Training and placement Centre	Proposed Location
1.	Government Institute of Training and placement (Garhwal region)	SIDCUL, Rohsanabad, Hardwar
2.	Government Institute of Training and placement (Kumaon region)	SIDCUL, Pantnagar

The following amount is required for opening one such centre

(` in crores)

S. No.	Head Name	Amount per Institute	Amount required for two Institutes (one time)
1.	Major Construction Work (Pre-engineered structure)	4.00	8.00
2.	Purchase of Furniture for office, Students and Computer lab and Hostel	0.50	1.00
3.	Purchase of vehicles for office and student transport.	0.20	0.40
4.	Purchase of Computers & Software's for establishing Computer centre with internet facility.	0.30	0.60
	Total		10.00

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹10.00 crores for establishment of two Institutes in the state.

20-Establishment of Sports College for Girls at Haldwani

One sports college for boys has been established at Dehradun with a capacity of about 250 students where educational facility is also provided from class 6 to 12 along with sports facilities in football, hockey, athletics, boxing, cricket and volleyball. No such facility is available for the girls in the entire state and because of lack of adequate facilities, they are not able to give good performance. An international level sports complex is being developed at Haldwani which needs further expansion. This facility shall also be used as the stadium of the girl's hostel. An amount of rupees 100 crores will be required for construction of the college and hostels and training facility. Land is also available for this purpose.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹ 100.00 crores.

21-Construction of outdoor Stadiums at district Champawat, Bageshwar and Tehri Garhwal

At present there are 13 districts in Uttarakhand and outdoor stadiums have been constructed in 10 districts. Because of non-availability of a sports stadium at Champawat, Bageshwar and Tehri Garhwal, the sportsmen of these districts are unable to take advantage of the various schemes of the sports department. The department has identified land for construction of these stadiums at all the three places. An amount of rupees 30 crores is required for construction of the 3 stadiums.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹ 30.00 crores.

22-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 and confined to the planes areas. Casualties in road accidents in the hills are higher in number as compared to the planes. Increase in the number of road accidents, injuries and casualties in recent years are a deep cause of concern. To minimize and control the number of road accidents, the following steps are proposed to be taken with the help of grant from the 14th Finance Commission.

1. Establishment of Driving Training School at 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. At present, a driver's training institute has been established at Dehradun and is being run with the assistance of Maruti Suzuki India Limited. The distance between the Kumaon division of the State from Dehradun is very large and establishment of a driver's training institute in the Kumaon region is being strongly felt. This will facilitate the driver's of Kumaon division and thereby in reducing the number of accidents. Eight hectares of land has been identified for this purpose. The approximate estimate of expenditure on different heads is as follows:-

S. No	Particulars	Quantity	Estimated expenditure (₹ in Lakhs)
1.	Construction of Administrative block, Class rooms, Training Room, Simulator Room, Cut Model Room, Workshop, Hostel, Driving tracks	01	2000.00
2.	Vehicles for training	04 Light Vehicles 02 Medium Vehicles 02 Heavy Vehicles	80.00
3.	Driver Simulators	01 Light Vehicles 01 Heavy Vehicles	50.00
4.	Furniture and Equipment	-	50.00
5.	Projector, Computer etc.	-	20.00
6.	Working Model, Cut Model etc.	-	100.00
Total			2300.00

2. Establishment of an automated testing lane at Rishikesh for computerized mechanical inspection of 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. The department does not have any mechanical or infrastructural facilities for testing of the vehicles.

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.

In an automated testing lane, the inspection of the vehicle shall be computerized and the following tests shall be conducted:-

- (a) Emission test
- (b) Speedometer test for functioning & accuracy
- (c) Speed Governor Test for functioning & speed limiting
- (d) Exhaust & engine noise test
- (e) Brake testing
- (f) Side slip for toe-in/toe-out
- (g) Headlight alignment for aim intensity (inclusive of High Beam & Low Beam test)
- (h) Visual under- body inspection

Land is available for setting up of the above testing lane at Rishikesh. Apart from local vehicles, vehicles going on the char dham yatra shall also be inspected at the above testing lane. The cost estimate for setting up of the above testing lane is as follows:-

S. No.	Particulars of work	Estimated Amount (₹ in lakhs)
1.	Construction of Buildings	500.00
2.	Machines and equipments	300.00
3.	Recurring expenditure for I st year	200.00
Total		1000.00

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹ 33.00 crores.

23-Up-gradation of Police administration

At the time of the creation of Uttarakhand State on 9th November 2000, the Police Infrastructure in this region of undivided Uttar Pradesh was minimal due to low crime rate in this area and low budgetary provision for this region. The strength of the Police force was about 16200 which has gone up to 26400 sanctioned posts in 2013. There has been large increase in the arrival of tourist and yatries in the State. Rapid Industrialisation in the plane areas of the State along with migration of criminals from nearby area has led to increase in crime rate. Although special attention has been given to strengthen the police force, there is still need to upgrade the Police infrastructure. Going by the BPR & D norms and the immediate requirement of Arms & vehicles etc. more than ₹ 3000 crores are required which cannot be provided in one go. The following construction works are required to be done on priority basis:-

S. No.	Name of Work	Estimated Amount (₹ in crores)
1.	Buildings of four Police Stations	12.00
2.	Buildings of 108 Police Check Posts	50.00
3.	Buildings for establishment of India Reserve Vahini II	80.00
4.	Administrative building and eight non-residential buildings of fire and emergency services	15.00
5.	Four Divisional Buildings for Commissioner/DIGs	20.00
Total		177.00

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹ 177.00 crores.

24-Up-gradation of Doon University

Doon University was established at Dehradun in year 2005 with the objective of developing it as a centre of excellence in selected areas of Higher Education and Research. It is the only Government University at Dehradun and was established to provide quality education to those students who were going elsewhere outside the State. The University is spread in a 55 acre campus and 5 schools have already been established. A master plan was prepared in 2007-08 based on which some residential and non-residential buildings have been constructed in the first phase. Due to limited resources of the State Government, the proposed infrastructure under the master plan could not be completed although the Government is giving some grant to the University every year. The following infrastructure is urgently required for smooth functioning of the University:-

S. No.	Name of Work	Estimated amount (₹in crores)
1.	Doon University Academic and Administrative building	15.00
2.	04 new schools (School of physical science, school of biological sciences, school of technology and school of design) building construction	20.00
Total		35.00

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹ 35.00 crores.

25- Strengthening of higher education departmental infrastructure

The higher education department is unable to get enough plan funding as bulk of the funds in social sector are allotted to the primary and secondary education due to the commitment of the state under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009. Although the requirement of the department to construct new buildings for colleges running in small rented private or school buildings, and also for the maintenance of the existing buildings, is very high, it is only partially being met from the state budget due to resource constraints. The following proposal is of utmost importance for up-gradation of infrastructure of the department.

S. No.	Name of Degree College	Particulars of Proposed work	Proposed amount (₹ in lakh)
1.	Government PG Degree College, Lohaghat (Champawat)	Construction of residential buildings	160.00
		Repair of buildings	16.00
		Total	176.00
2.	Government PG Degree College, Ramnagar (Nainital)	Repair of building/electric line/electric point and construction of residential buildings	159.57
		Total	159.57
3.	Government PG Degree College, Rishikesh (Dehradun)	Government PG Degree College major repairs.	27.16
		Total	27.16
4.	Government PG Degree College, Bageshwar	Repair of building/electric line/electric point/boundary wall and construction of residential buildings	439.79
		Total	439.79
5.	Government PG Degree College, Kanda (Bageshwar)	Construction of Government PG Degree College building	250.00
		Total	250.00
6.	MB Government PG Degree College, Haldwani (Nainital)	Construction of class room	11.77
		Total	11.77
7.	Government Degree College, Doiwala, Dehradun	Construction of college building	610.00
		Total	610.00
8.	Government Degree College, Chakhuta Dosapani, (Nainital)	Construction of college building	476.94
		Construction of residential building	500.00
		Total	976.94
9.	Government Degree College, Sialde (Almora)	Repair of existing college buildings	394.84
		Construction of residential buildings	18.35
		Total	413.19

10.	Government Degree College, Someswar (Almora)	Construction of college building	419.77
		Construction of residential buildings	250.00
		Total	669.77
11.	Government Degree College , Kapkot (Bageshwar)	Construction of building	50.00
12.	Government PG Degree College, Lansdowne, Jaiharikhal (Pauri)	Repair of hostel etc.	14.23
		Construction of residential building	81.84
		Additional Building	30.00
		Total	175.23
Grand total			3909.42

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹39.09 crores.

26-Up-gradation of Judicial Administration

Presently the District Court building at Dehradun is not in good condition and it is not meeting the needs & requirement of the court premises, hence it has been decided that a new court building should be constructed at Dehradun consisting of 60 court Rooms, allied subsidiary rooms for smooth functioning of courts. Land measuring 6.5 acre for same has been allotted by Government of Uttarakhand in old jail campus, Dehradun. Total anticipated cost of the proposed building would be in tune of ₹ 75 crores. Besides the court building, there is need to construct residential accommodation for the Judicial/Non-judicial officers, staff of the court also for which approximately ₹ 50 crores are required.

Dehradun is capital of state and High Court of Uttarakhand is situated in Nainital, which essentially necessitates the trips of Hon'ble Judges of the High Court to Dehradun. Difficulties are faced in arranging proper accommodation for the judges and other officers during their stay; hence the need to construct a suitable Transit Hostel/High court guest house has been felt for long time. It is therefore proposed that a suitable transit Hostel/High Court guest house consisting of 4 suits with allied facilities including dormitories etc. should be constructed at Dehradun. Approximate cost of the construction is ₹ 10.00 crores.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹135.00 crores.

27-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 trials and other detainees apprehended under various acts and remanded to judicial custody, as well as the reformation and rehabilitation of convicted persons. The application of modern objectives is reflected in the moderate relaxation in tough prison-discipline, and added use of vocational and educational training programmes, religious and recreational performances, therapeutic models and professionalization of jails services etc.

There are 4 districts in Uttarakhand i.e. Bageshwar, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakashi and Rudraprayag which still do not have a district Jail. These districts have independent courts, police and other district administrative setup. Being an integral part of criminal 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. Rupees twenty crore each is required for 3 district jails in hill district of Uttarakashi, Bageshwar and Rudraprayag and rupees forty crore is required for the district jail at Udham Singh Nagar. Thus an amount of ₹ 100 crores is required for construction of district jails in four districts.

An independent sub jail is required at Kashipur in district Udham Singh Nagar as several courts are located at Kashipur and transpiration of undertrials from Sitarganj involves huge risk. An amount of प्रमाणीकरण 15 crores is required for construction of a sub jail at Kashipur.

A central jail has been constructed at Sitarganj in Udham Singh Nagar district. For completing the second phase works of this jail, an amount of ₹ 25 crores is required.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹140.00 crores.

28- Construction of Building of NRDMS at Almora

A centre of excellence for Natural Resources Data Management System in Uttarakhand has been established at Almora campus of the Kumaon University Nainital. The vision of the centre is to build higher education and applied research compatibility in Geographic Information Science (GI Science) for various stakeholders, viz., academia, governance, industry and civil society with special reference to the Uttarakhand. The centre proposes masters course in GIS, PG diploma in GIS, professional certificate course and Ph.D. programs apart from capacity building of various stakeholders like the academia, governance, industry and civil society. The centre has two well equipped laboratories with all the hardware and software related to GI Science. The centre has started giving Masters Degree in GI Science.

For developing GIS infrastructure of different government departments, i.e., PWD, Education, Health, Election, Revenue, Watershed, Irrigation, Forest, Jal Nigam, Jal Sasthan, Police etc., the centre has given on-job training to as many as 150 Government Officers since the inception of this centre. Beside the on-job training, to sensitize government officers (administrators/planners), university/college teachers/students and voluntary organizations about the applications of GI Science in governance and advanced research, this centre has organized various training workshops. The centre now intends to start under graduate course in GIS.

At present the centre has no building and is being run in the department of Geography. The centre immediately needs a building of its own to expand its activities. The strengthening of the centre has become all the more important in the light of the recent natural disaster in the state for capacity building. An amount of rupees nine crores has been estimated to be cost of the building of NRDMS centre.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹9.00 crores.

29- Renovation/Major repair of PWD roads

Due to heavy rains, floods and landslides, there was widespread damage to roads and bridges in the state in 2013. Most of the roads and bridges which were swept away or badly damaged beyond repair have been taken up under the re-construction programme with the assistance of Government of India and other donor agencies. However, a large number of other roads which have been badly damaged need urgent repair and renovation. Length of roads which need urgent repair has been estimated to be 1562.75 kilometers. The total amount required for repair of these roads is ₹ 229.05 crores. Similarly 301 bridge bridges and 422 steel girder bridges also need urgent repair at an estimated cost of ₹ 27.44 crores. The total amount required for major repairs is thus ₹256.50 crores.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹256.50 crores.

30- Construction of Uttarakhand Niwas at New Delhi

The existing building of Uttarakhand Niwas at New Delhi is very old. Although a new guest house, Uttarakhand Bhawan, has been constructed with a capacity of 36 rooms, the above accommodation is not sufficient to cater to the needs of elected representatives and officers visiting New Delhi for official work. A Governors suite and a Chief Ministers suite are proposed to be constructed in the new building. A few rooms are also required for the High Court of Uttarakhand for use of Hon'ble Judges and the officers of Uttarakhand High Court. The estimated cost of construction of the above complex is about ₹ 40 crores.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹40.00 crores.

31-Construction of Rajiv Gandhi International cricket stadium, Dehradun

The state of Uttarakhand does not have a cricket stadium to host national and international matches. The Uttarakhand cricket association does not have sufficient funds to construct a stadium of its own. The state government is trying to get funding from different sources for construction of an international standard stadium. Twenty two acres of land has been earmarked for this purpose in the government sport college complex at Dehradun. The estimated cost of the project is ₹ 237.20 crores. The first phase of the project will cost about ₹ 175.00 crores. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) has assured assistance of ₹ 50.00 crores, the State Industrial Development Corporation of ₹ 25.00 crores and ₹ 50.00 crores from other sources. There is a shortfall of ₹ 50.00 crores for construction of the first phase of the project. The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹ 50.00 crores so that the first phase of the project can be completed.

The Finance Commission is requested to recommend a grant of ₹50.00 crores.