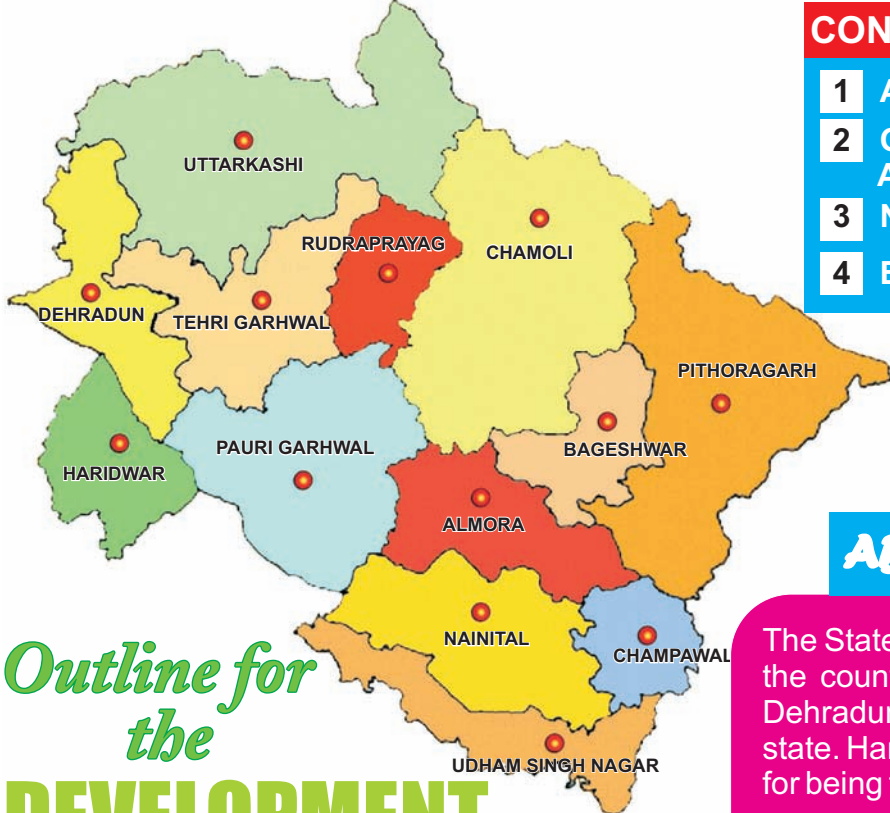


Development of



CONTENTS

- 1 A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF UTTARAKHAND
- 2 OUTLINES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF UTTARAKHAND AND HOW TO ACHIEVE THEM
- 3 NEWSPAPERS CLIPPINGS
- 4 EXISTING STATUS OF UTTARAKHAND



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Outline for the DEVELOPMENT OF UTTARAKHAND

ABOUT UTTARAKHAND

The State of Uttarakhand was created on 9th of November, 2000 as 27th state of the country. It is famous for its scenic beauty and surrounding Himalayas. Dehradun serves as the provisional capital and is also the biggest city of the state. Handicrafts and handlooms are its two major industries. It is also famous for being the origin of the Chipko Movement.

The state is regarded as *The Dev Bhumi or Land of God* because it houses various religious places. It is regarded as the most sacred to propitiate the gods.

1 Circulation with full priority on road system but limited railways, waterways & airways.



- 2 Religious system - history of temples of Hindus and propagation of their faith and culture.
- 3 Natural resources; water, mountains, green areas, trees, wild animals & forest.
- 4 Control of Public Sector only on policy matters and planning of temples and religious places but implementation and control under Public & Private Partnership.

5 Public and private partnership in most of the projects with full transparency.

6 Use of TDR (Transfer of Development Rights)

7 Higher FAR along High traffic Intensity Corridors.

8 Highest Level of research in primary livelihood; especially in - (a) Agriculture (b) Tree-plantation (c) National Parks (d) Wild Life Centuries and (e) Bio technology.



9 Use of I. T. including Museums to propagate Hindu culture.



- 10 Planning (Physical; Financial; Time & Direction with strategy)—a continuous process.
- 11 Land, Finance, and Land use policy on scientific basis.
- 12 Proper coordination, integration, evaluation & monitoring at various levels.
- 13 Planning, Re-Planning; Development; Re-Development; Construction; Re-Construction; Re-Management and Maintenance: with the Instrument of E-Governance and M. Governance.
Most of the transition by Email; Contact by CCTV Cameras and Communicate by Mobile.

- 14 To improve the Economy of the State.
- 15 To revive the old Focal Points to the extent possible and create new Focal Points with new technology and IT inputs.
- 16 To connect most of the exiting and proposed Focal Points by roads to the extent possible; water ways and air ways to limited extent and railways only up to some centres.
- 17 Planning of Rural Centres by dividing them into Growth Centres; Growth Points and Basic Villages with different types of infrastructure i.e. a) Physical, b) Circulation c) Social, d) Ecological, e) Economic, f) Emergency & g) Character.
- 18 Planning of the Capital - Dehradun; Mega City with different types of infrastructure i.e. a) Physical, b) Circulation c) Social, d) Ecological, e) Economic, f) Emergency & g) Character.
- 19 Planning of emerging Mega Cities; Haridwar; Roorkee; Nanital; ----- with different types of infrastructure i.e. a) Physical, b) Circulation c) Social, d) Ecological, e) Economic, f) Emergency & g) Character.



- 20 Planning of other urban settlements; namely, Pauri Garhwal; Udham Singh Nagar; Narsen; Bhagwanpur; Khatima; Doiwala; Haldwani; Rudarpur; Vikas Nagar with different types of infrastructure i.e. a) Physical, b) Circulation c) Social, d) Ecological, e) Economic, f) Emergency & g) Character.;
- 21 Construction of EWS housing in the entire state; partly funding by the Central and State Government; partly by Local Govt, and the balance by Adjusting Commercial Land Use with other uses.
- 22 Development of various Commercial Centres using the existing Shops and Commercial Establishments. These centres will be like District centres; Sub district centres; Community Shopping Centres; Local Shopping Centres and Convenience Shopping Centres.
- 23 Development of Hotels, Motels, Resorts and Individual Houses for Tourists. This sector has to be given maximum importance with full Circulation Infrastructure, Health Infrastructure, Archaeological Monuments & Development of areas from time to time.



- 24 Creation of new radio and T.V. Channels; Based on culture; Religious places; Forest; Bio Technology and National Parks.
- 25 Development from the Bottom to the Top. Development has to be started from either side so that the entire area is developed in due course of time in a systematic manner.
- 26 One Planning Authority for the entire state with Head Office in the Capital and Sub Head Offices in emerging Mega Cities & other important settlements.
- 27 Special Enforcing Authority consisting of officials of the state Govt., Districts, Local Bodies, etc.

PROPOSAL

HOW TO ACHIEVE THE ABOVE?

- 1 No New Rural Settlement will be allowed without Primary, Secondary & Tertiary Activities concerning to Education, Health, Security, Safety, Justice, Recreation, Small Medium & Large Parks, Play Ground, Open Spaces, Shelter, Rural Industrial Areas, Commercial Areas, Some Government Offices, Panchayat Office, Private Offices, Grains Godowns.
- 2 Existing Rural Settlements will continue as they are with proper Planning, Re-Planning, Development, Re-Development, Construction, Re-Construction.
- 3 Start the development from the backward / depressed / empty areas. Divide the entire system of Governance into following TWO DISTINCT PARTS:
One : Planning, Development, Construction, Management & Maintenance of infrastructure based on 12th Five Year Plan.
Two : Coordination, Integration, Evaluation & Monitoring of different activities.
- 4 Creation of New Radio & T.V. Channels reflecting only the plus/ good points of all the district of Uttarakhand and then create a "News Channel" not only for the people of the State but for the country.
- 5 Create many I.T. Parks in the State.
- 6 Focal Points would be based on: - i) Historical features like monuments etc. ii) Natural features: i.e. water or mountains features. ii) New large complexes etc.

- 7 Special Educational Institutions - i) High Level Universities for Ecology,



Bio-technology, Water resources and Mountain Engineering: may be established at Dehradun and Haldwani / Kathgodam, ii) Large size IT at Dehradun, Rishikesh and Kathgodam, iii) Institute of Governance of Infrastructure (Physical, Social, Economic and Ecological) especially of Mountainous Character should be established.

- 8 Health Facilities have to be increased substantially
- 9 Connectivity - i) Air connection between Delhi, Dehradun and Kathgodam, ii) Helicopter connection between Dehradun, Chamoli and Kathgodam, iii) Highway connection between: Delhi to Roorkee, Haridwar, Dehradun and Delhi to Moradabad, Kathgodam, iv) Hilly road connections with all the settlements, which are Growth Centres, based on provision of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary activities, v) Connection of Basic villages with Growth Points and Growth Centres.

- 10 Modifications in following Acts & Policies - i) Development Act, ii) Building Bye-laws on Electronic System, iii) Land Acquisition Act concerning to Quick & Emergent Acquisition, iv) Urban & Rural Art Commission concerning to only specific buildings and only elevations, v) Regularization of Unauthorized colonies & Structures.
- 11 Creation of a single authority only to plan the following components: i) Different types of land uses, ii) Physical Infrastructure (Water, Sewerage, Drainage, Solid Waste Management, Power), iii) Circulation Infrastructure (Roads, Railways & Airways), iv) Social Infrastructure (Health, Education, Security, Safety, Recreation, Shelter), v) Ecological Infrastructure (To control water, air, noise & soil pollution), vi) Economic Infrastructure (To increase GDP & per capita income), vii) Emergency Infrastructure (Earthquake, High Floods etc.), viii) Water and Mountainous Resources.
- 12 MODIFICATIONS IN FOLLOWING ACTS & POLICIES
(i) Development Act
(ii) Building Bye-laws on Electronic System
(iii) Land Acquisition Act concerning to Quick & Emergent Acquisition
(iv) Urban & Rural Art Commission concerning to only specific buildings
(v) Regularization of Unauthorised colonies & structures

NEWS PAPERS CLIPPINGS

गाड़ियां बह रही थीं, लोग मर रहे थे
प्राकृतिक आपदा से बचकर स्पेशल ट्रेन से हटकर से दिल्ली आए लोगों से बातचीत

आसमान से बरसी आफत, 69 की मौत
केदारनाथ व किन्नौर में बादल फटे, वीरभद्र सिंह समेत 50 हजार लोग फंसे

Rain toll rises to 131, over 73,000 stranded in north

केदारनाथ में तबाही का मंजर

सैकड़ों लोगों के मरने की आशंका, रामबाड़ा का वजूद खत्म

90 dharamshalas washed away, rain rescue turns a nightmare

Rain toll rises to 131, over 73,000 stranded in north



संकट में साठ हजार जिंदगियां

हेमकुंड साहिब गुरुद्वारा क्षतिग्रस्त, लक्ष्मण मंदिर को भी नुकसान

नहीं जान पाएंगे कितनी जानें गईं

नासा ने पहले ही दे दिए थे तबाही के संकेत

संस्था	पुष्प	कपड़े	अनाज	दवा	किताबें
739	25,000	27,540	9,850	980	62,790
207	15,895	25,378	9,279	2,800	55,914
43	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000

नदियों को बांधने का खामियाजा भीषण बाढ़

योजना आयोग ने दो माह पहले उत्तराखंड सरकार को दी थी चेतावनी



- पत्राचार में नदियों के प्राकृतिक प्रवाह को बनाए रखने पर दिया था जोर
- बाढ़ के पानी की निकासी की मौजूदा नीति में बदलाव की भी दी थी राय

आसमान से बरसी आफत, 69 की मौत

केदारनाथ व किन्नौर में बादल फटे, वीरभद्र सिंह समेत 50 हजार लोग फंसे

काश भाग निकले हों कस्तूरी मृग

सेना है ना !

कुदरत के नियमों को समझना जरूरी

OTHER HEADLINES

चेतने की घड़ी

आत्मचिंतन का अवसर

केदारनाथ में पूजा को लेकर मुख्य पुजारी-शंकराचार्य में छिड़ी बहस को अरुचिकर मान रहे हैं-हृदयनारायण दीक्षित

क्यों फटते हैं बादल?

308 from Delhi still missing in Uttarakhand

U'Khand chief Secy raises estimate of missing 10-fold from 350 to 3,000

Biggest challenge now : Rebuilding lives of thousands of U'khand locals

पहाड़ी राज्यों के कई पनबिजली घर के ठप होने का खतरा बरकरार

(फिर बढ़ सकता है बिजली संकट)

नहीं थम रहा आंसुओं का सैलाब

प्रकृति का भयानक पलटवार

बचे लोगों के सामने संकट बेहिसाब

Mountain Mayhem

कुदरत का खेल हमारा प्रबंधन फेल

उत्तरकाशी में फंसे हैं द्वारका के 59 तीर्थयात्री

U'Khand's disaster preparedness non-existent, warned CAG in April

हजार से ज्यादा मरने का अंदेशा

Man's greed trigered tragedy

U'Khand toll could be in thousands

सेना का आसाधारण राहत अभियान

राहत के इंतजार में लाखों

प्राकृतिक कहर का सबक

Rain stops, nightmare continues

It was A disaster Waiting To Happen

Over 60,000 stranded across Uttarkhand

दो सौ गांवों में भुखमरी की नौबत

सवालियों के घरे में आपदा प्रबंधन

विनाश का मॉडल

विकास के दूषित मॉडल के कारण भविष्य में प्राकृतिक आपदाओं में बढ़ोतरी की आशंका जाता रहे है-एमसी मेहता

हादसे के बाद फिर डटे जवान

संतो की तकरार

बचाई जा सकती थी लोगों की जानें : उमा भारती

गांवों में बर्बादी का हाहाकार

खिलवाड़ की खौफनाक सजा

वीरान रास्तों पर खुद ही हटाए पत्थर

The dark side of urjaparadesh

Rains Hamper Rescue Operations, But Govt Says Worst is Over

विकास की विभीषिका

Epidemic Fears as fever spreads

Saviours lose their own lives : 20 rescuers killed in chopper cash

The rescue Juggernaut

Military Precision for Mega Rescue

केंद्र का निर्देश, उत्तराखंड सरकार के जरिये चलेगा राहत व बचाव का काम

DNA tests to help identify dead

मंत्री-विधायक निधि से दस-दस लाख देने का ऐलान

बारिश ने राके राहत कार्य के रास्ते

A State Robbed & Devastated

राजनीति का विकृत रूप

A catastrophe called disaster

All pilgrims rescued from kedarnath, focus shifts to Badrinath and Harsil

भयावह स्थिति

केदारनाथ संवारने को आगे आए मोदी

40 हजार को बचाने की चुनौती

It's a race against time as weather, hunger threaten thousands of lives

आपदा प्रभावितों की मदद को बढ़े हाथ

Toll may cross 1,000, says uttarakhand CM

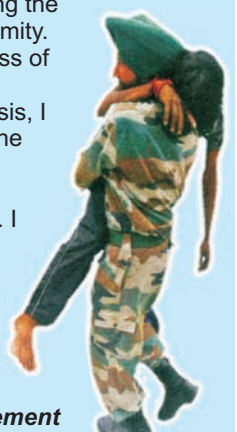
अपने हाथों रची गई तबाही

Govt plays down coordination gap, but moves to streamline relief ops

APPEAL

You are already aware that at presen entire state of Uttarakhand is facing the terrible crisis of natural calamity. This disaster has caused loss of numerous lives and public properties. At time ofthis crisis, I appeal to all the people of the country and our state to participate in this relief and rescue work like volunteers. I appeal to all commercial, social organization and industrialists to please generously contribute in Chief Minister's Relief Fund, uttarakhand.

Minister, Disaster Management Govt of Uttarakhand



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EXISTING STATUS OF UTTARAKHAND

LOCATION, LAND & POPULATION

Uttarakhand is situated in the northern portion of India. The state touches Tibet in the north, Nepal in the east, Himachal Pradesh in the west and north-west and Gangetic Plains of Uttar Pradesh in the south. It extends between 77°34' and 81°02' E longitude and 28°43' to 31°27' to N Latitude. The state covers a total area of **51,125 sq.km** and is the 18th biggest state in India. Most of the areas of the state are hilly and forested. It occupies **1.73%** of India's total land area, with a population of **10,116,752** or say **10.11 M** as per the 2011 census; out of which **0.51 M** males and **0.49M** are females.

The total number of in-habitated villages are 15761 including forest villages.

The prominent geographical features of Uttarakhand are as following:

(1) Mountainous shrubland and plains, (2) The alpine bushes and pastures of Western Himalaya, (3) Moderate coniferous jungles, (4) Subalpine conifer jungles in the Western Himalayas, (5) Moderate broadleaf forests of the Western Himalaya, (6) Subtropical pine forests of the Himalayan mountain range, (7) Terai-Duar lowlands and savanna, (8) Humid broadleaf forests of the Upper Gangetic Plains.

The density of population in Uttarakhand is 189 persons per sq.km {All India – 382} having a decadal growth rate of 19.17% as per 2011 census. However, the spread of population is fairly uneven. For instance the districts of Haridwar and Dehradun together account for roughly 36% of the State's population whereas district Champawat accounts for only 2.56%.

MAIN SUMMARY – 2011

	INDIA			UTTRAKHAND		
	Total	Male	Females	Total	Male	Females
Population	1,21,01,93,422	62,37,24,248	58,64,69,174	1,01,16,752	51,54,178	49,62,574
Literacy Rate	74.04	82.14	65.46	70.63	88.33	70.70
Decadal increase rate in Population (2001-11)			17.64	19.17		
Female-Male Ratio	940			963		
population Density	382			189		



EDUCATION

The gender ratio in Uttarakhand stands at 963 female per 1000 males. The literacy rates of the state is 79.63%; out of which 88.33% males and 70.70% females as per 2011 census. As of 30 September, 2010 there were 15,331 primary schools with 1,040,139 students and 22,188 working teachers. The main school affiliations are CBSE, CISCE or the state syllabus. Uttarakhand is home to several important educational institutions including University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun, Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Forest Research Institute and The Doon School (Dehradun) which is the important one.

Details of 13 districts in Uttarakhand in respect of (i) Population, (ii) Percentage of increase in population per decade (2001-2011), (iii) Male and Females Ratio per 1000 males, (iv) Population Density per sq.km., (v) Literacy rate. All the details are as per 2011 census:

S.No.	Name of Districts	Population	% of increase in Pop. per decade (2001-2011)	Sex Ratio (No. of Females/ 1000 Males)	Density/ Sq.km.	Literacy rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Uttarakhand	1,01,16,752	19.17	963	189	79.63
1	Uttarkashi	329686	11.75	959	41	75.98
2	Chamoli	391114	5.60	1021	49	83.48
3	Rudraprayag	236857	4.14	1120	119	82.09
4	Tehri Garhwal	616409	1.93	1078	169	75.10
5	Dehradun	1698560	32.48	902	550	85.24
6	Garhwal	686527	-1.51	1103	129	82.59
7	Pithoragarh	485993	5.13	1021	69	82.93
8	Bageshwar	259840	5.13	1093	116	80.69
9	Almora	621927	-1.73	1142	198	81.06
10	Champawat	259315	15.49	981	147	80.73
11	Nainital	955128	25.20	933	225	84.85
12	Udham Singh Nagar	1648367	33.40	919	648	74.44
13	Haridwar	1927029	33.16	879	817	74.68



TRANSPORT

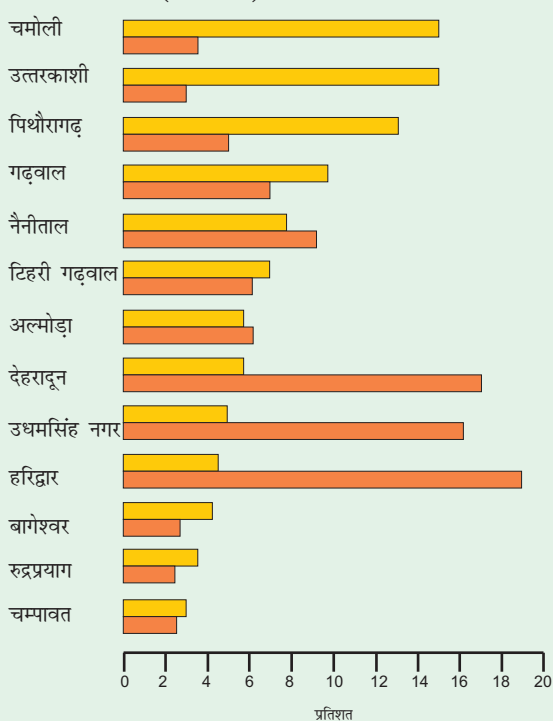
Uttarakhand has 29,508 km. of roads, of which 1,328 km are national highways and 1,543 km are state highways. Uttarakhand Transport Corporation is a major constituent of the transportation system in the state.

The state air transport is not very well developed, although there have been efforts to develop Naini Saini Airport in Pithoragarh district, Chanyalisaur in Uttarkashi and Gauchar in Chamoli district. The major airport in the state is the Jolly Grant Airport in Dehradun which is well connected to Delhi.

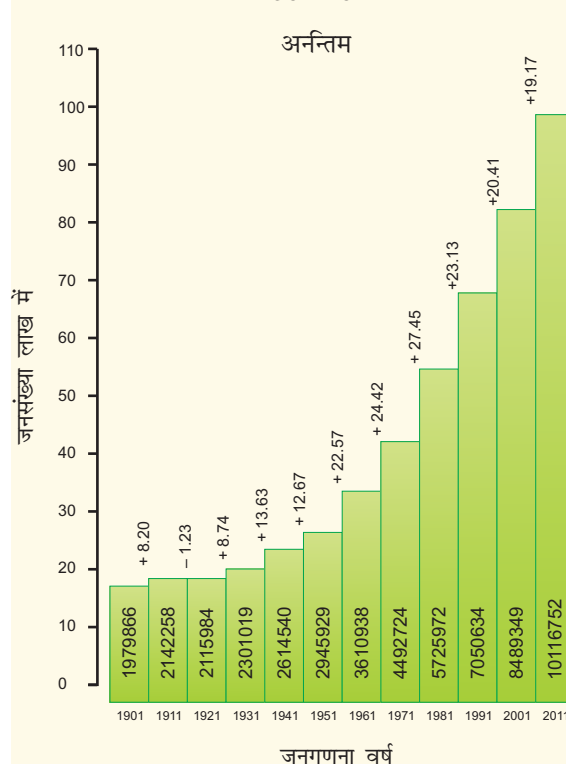
90% Uttarakhand's terrain consists of hills, Railway services are very limited in the state. As of 2011, the total length of railway tracks was about 345 km. The most important railway station in Kumaun Division of Uttarakhand is Kathgodam which is 35 kilometers from Nainital and is connected with Delhi, Dehradun and Howrah. Other notable railway stations are Lalkuan and Haldwani.

Dehradun Railway Station is the railhead of the Northern Railways. Haridwar station is situated on the Delhi-Dehradun and Howrah-Dehradun railway lines. Haridwar Junction Railway Station is connected by meter gauge and broad gauge lines. Roorkee comes under Northern Railway region of Indian Railways on the main Punjab-Mughal Sarai trunk route and is connected to major Indian cities. Other railheads are Rishikesh, Kotdwar and Ramnagar which are linked to Delhi by regular train service.

उत्तराखण्ड जिलों का क्षेत्रफल और जनसंख्या का तुलनात्मक आकार 2011 (अनन्तिम)



उत्तराखण्ड जनसंख्या और सकल दशकीय अभिवृद्धि 1901-2011





ENERGY

Uttarakhand has an estimated Hydro Power Potential of approximately 20000 MW. However, at present we have been able to tap only 1139 MW so far. In addition, 5445 MW projects are under construction and 7421 MW projects are allotted to Central, State, and Private Sector. 39 projects with a potential of 6374 MW have been identified for PFR under PM's Hydro Initiatives.



ECONOMY

The Uttarakhand state has been one of the fastest growing economies in India. Its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) has been more than doubled from Rs. 24,786 crore in FY 2005 to Rs. 60,898 crore in FY-2012. The real GSDP growth at 13.7% (CAGR) during the FY2005-FY-2012 period.

Per capita income in Uttarakhand is Rs. 82,193 (FY 2012) which is higher than the national average of Rs. 60,603 (FY 2012). According to the Reserve Bank of India, the total foreign direct investment in the state from April 2000 to October 2009 amounted to US\$ 46.7 Million.

Agriculture is the most significant sector in Uttarakhand, Rice, Soyabeans, Wheat, groundnuts, pulses, coarse cereals and oil seeds are main crops. Apples, pears, oranges, peaches, plums and litchis are widely grown and are an important part of the food industry. The main cash crop of the state is sugarcane.



TOURISM

Uttarakhand has many tourist spots; due to its location in the Himalayas. There are many ancient temples, forest reserves, national parks, hill stations, and mountain peaks that draw large number of tourists. There are about 40 nationally protected monuments in the state. Two of the most holy rivers of the Hinds the Ganga and Yamuna, originate from Uttarakhand. Uttarakhand is, however, a place of pilgrimage not only for the Hindus. Hemkund, nested in the Himalayas, is a prime pilgrimage centre for the Sikhs. Haridwar hosts the Kumbha Mela every twelve years, in which millions of pilgrims take parts from all part of India and the World.

Some of the most famous hill stations in India are in Uttarakhand. Mussoorie, Nainital, Dhanauti, Landsdowne, Sattal, Almora, Kausani, Bhimtal and Ranikhet are some of the popular hill stations. The state has 12 National Parks and Wildlife sanctuaries. The oldest national park on the Indian sub-continent, Jim Corbett National Park is a major tourist attraction.

Attention has been paid to bring gradual changes in the traditional fields of horticulture, agriculture, animal husbandry and dairy development.

VISION (SPECIAL FEATURES) OF THE STATE

- 1 It needs an ECONOMIC PICKUP based on Natural resources; to be exploited by Man & Society.

- 2 High UNEMPLOYMENT and LOW PER CAPITA INCOME; both have to be increased.
- 3 ADVANTAGEOUS FACTORS LEVERAGED TO A LARGE EXTENT IN THE FOLLOWING SECTORS: -
 - (a) **POWER** - to be increased to 30,000 MW to be supplied to some of the needy States specially Delhi.
 - (b) **TOURISM & PILGRIMAGE** up to unlimited extent, as there are many

centres specially Haridwar Gate of Heaven

- (c) **AGRO—PROCESSING AND HORTICULTURE**; can be one of the very important out put.
- (d) **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY** - up to unlimited extent.
- (e) **BIO TECHNOLOGY**. It needs lot of RESEARCH due to different types of terrain and altitude.

SETTLEMENT PLANNING OF UTTARAKHAND

The state of Uttarakhand was created on 9th November 2000 as a 27 state of the Indian Union. There are two Hill Divisions and district of Haridwar thus comprising 13 districts. The state is surrounded by Tibet in the North, Himachal Pradesh in the West & North West, Gangetic plains of Uttar Pradesh in the South & Nepal in the East. The state has rivers, deep valleys, glaciers, alpine meadows & high peaks. The state is spread on 53483 S. km. of land with 8.49 million populations in 2001 AD. Numbers of inhabited villages is 15761 including forest villages. The district of Haridwar and Dehradun together account for roughly 32% of the state's population whereas district Champawat has only 2.65 % population. Rural to Urban population as per 2001 Census is 74: 26.

CRISIL Infrastructure Advisory submitted a concept note, which identified the major concern areas as :

- (i) Uttarkhand need an economic pickup to achieve its development goal;
- (ii) High unemployment and low per capita income.

Uttarakhand has comparative advantage and needs to be leveraged in the following sectors: -
 (i) Power (ii) Tourism (iii) Agro - processing and Horticulture (iv) Information Technology (v) BioTechnology & Small and Medium Enterprises.

Uttarakhand has one Nagar Nigam namely Dehradun;

31 Nagar Palika Parishad namely :

1. Kotdwar, 2. Mussoorie, 3. Nainital, 4. Haldwani, 5. Kashipur, 6. Almora, 7. Haridwar, 8. Roorkee, 9. Uttarkashi, 10. Pauri, 11. Srinagar, 12. Dogadda, 13. Tehri, 14. Narendranagar, 15. Rishikesh, 16. Ramnagar, 17. Bhowali, 18. Jaspur, 19. Pithoragarh, 20. Manglaur, 21. Joshimath, 22. Gopeshwar, 23. Vikasnagar, 24. Rudrapur, 25. Bageshwar, 26. Tanakpur, 27. Kichha, 28. Gadarpur, 29. Sitarganj, 30. Bazpur, 31. Khatima.

31 Nagar Panchayats namely :

1. Kaladhungi, 2. Muni-ki-reti, 3. Kirtinagar, 4. Jhabrera, 5. Devprayag, 6. Bhimtal, 7. Barkote, 8. Badrinath, 9. Gauchar, 10. Nandprayag, 11. Karnprayag, 12. Rudraprayag, 13. Kedarnath, 14. Herbertpur, 15. Lalkuan, 16. Sultanpur, 17. Dwarahat, 18. Didihat, 19. Dharchula, 20. Champawat, 21. Lohaghat, 22. Landhaura, 23. Gangotri, 24. Doiwala, 25. Dineshpur, 26. Kelakhera, 27. Shaktinagar, 28. Mahuadabra, 29. Mahuakheraganj, 30. Laksar, 31. Chamba.

POPULATION OF THE FOLLOWING SETTLEMENT IS AS UNDER :

NAME OF DISTRICT	NAME OF KSHETRA PANCHAYAT	POPULATION 2001
1	2	3
Distance Category—1 (0-49 Kms) – @ 30.00 Per Capita		
Tehri Garhwal	1. Narendra Nagar	61170
Dehradun	2. Vikasnagar	96557
	3. Sahaspur	112905
	4. Raipur	102843
	5. Doiwala	173891
Pauri Garhwal	6. Dugadda	104284
	7. Jahrikhal	31173
	8. Dwari Khal	41408
	9. Ram Nagar	88775
Nainital	10. Haldwani	143830
	11. Kotabagh	54585
	12. Bhimtal	44423
	13. Dhari	28741
Udham Singh Nagar	14. Betalghat	49518
	15. Jaspur	102809
	16. Kashipur	79931
	17. Bazpur	102480
	18. Gadarpur	105384
	19. Rudrapur	117000
Hardwar	20. Sitarganj	148978
	21. Khatima	174825
	22. Bhagwanpur	179336
	23. Roorkee	187264
	23. Narsen	201503