

**UTTARAKHAND ANNUAL PLAN 2011-12 FINALISATION
MEETING BETWEEN HON'BLE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN,
PLANNING COMMISSION & HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER,
UTTARAKHAND**



UTTARAKHAND AT A GLANCE

TOTAL REPORTED AREA	53483 Sq KM
AREA UNDER FORESTS	34651 Sq KM (65%)
AREA UNDER AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES	13.37 Lakh Ha. (23.6 %)
AREA UNDER OTHER USES (INFRASTRUCTURE & URBAN DEVELOPMENT)	2.17 Lakh Ha. (3.8 %)
OTHER REVENUE LAND / FALLOW/ WASTE LAND	6.33 Lakh Ha (11.1 %)
DISTRICTS	13
POPULATION (Provisional) (Census 2011)	101.17 Lakh
FLOATING POPULATION (Estimated)	300-350 Lakh
DECADAL GROWTH RATE (2001-2011) (Provisional)	19.17 %
SEX RATIO (Provisional), 2011	963
POPULATION DENSITY (Provisional)	189 Per Sq. Km.

Decadal Changes in Demographic Indicators in Uttarakhand

Indicator	Census 2001	Census 2011 (Provisional)
Population	84.89 Lakh	101.16 Lakh
Density of Population	159	189
Sex Ratio	962	963
Literacy Rate (%)	71.6	79.6
Literacy Rate (male)	83.3	88.3
Literacy Rate (female)	59.6	70.7
Gender Gap in Literacy (in percentage point)	24	18
<p>Decadal Growth Rate (1971-81) 27.45</p> <p>Decadal Growth Rate (1981-91) 24.23</p> <p>Decadal Growth Rate (1991-2001) 19.34</p> <p>Decadal Growth Rate (2001-2011) 19.17</p>		

Annual Plan 2011 -12

Main Features

- Ø Proposed Outlay - **Rs 7554.79 crore.**
- Ø Resources of Public Sector Enterprises & Local Bodies - **Rs 1354.79 crore.**
- Ø Effective outlay - **Rs 6200 crore.**
- Ø Resource linked and committed outlay – **Rs 4136.44 crore.**
- Ø Externally Aided Projects - **Rs 962.61 crore.**
- Ø District Plan - **Rs 500 crore.**
- Ø Free float outlay - **Rs 2063.56 crore.**

MAJOR SECTOR WISE APPROVED OUTLAY IN ANNUAL PLAN 2010 – 11 & PROPOSED OUTLAY FOR 2011-12

(Rs in Crore)

S. N.	Major Sector	Amount (2010-11)	Proportion	Amount (2011-12)	Proportion
1	Agriculture and Allied	490.19	7.50%	583.80	7.73%
2	Rural Development	498.88	7.33 %	555.65	7.35 %
3	Sectors Related to Physical Infrastructure	1982.93	29.16 %	2345.28	31.04 %
4	Social Infrastructure/ Social Welfare	2256.83	33.18 %	2520.60	33.36 %
5	General Services	1572.64	23.12 %	1549.46	20.51 %
Total		6801.47	100 %	7554.79	100 %

Proposed Annual Plan 2011-12

Outlay of Main Depts/ Sectors

(Rs in Crore)

S. No.	Deptt. / Sector	Proposed Outlay
1	Roads & Bridges (PWD) and Transport	1108.14 (14.6%)
2	Education/ Sports/Youth Welfare/Art & Culture	792.53 (10.5%)
3	Agriculture & Allied	583.80 (7.7%)
4	Irrigation & Food Control/ Minor Irrigation	556.11 (7.4%)
5	Rural Development & Panchayati Raj	555.65 (7.3%)
6	Water Supply & Sanitation	548.00 (7.2%)
7	Energy	467.30 (6.2%)
8	Social Security & Welfare	379.03 (5.1%)
9	Medical & Health	355.91 (4.7%)

Annual Plan 2011-12

EAPs

(Rs in Crore)

S. No.	Project	Agreed Outlay
1	Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Development Project-(WB)	100.00
2	Livelihood Improvement Project (I.F.A.D.)	39.61
3	SWAJAL II (WB)	225.00
4	Uttarakhand Road Sector Investment Programme (ADB)	300.00
5	1- Energy Sector Dev. Programme (Generation) (ADB)	70.00
	2- Energy Sector Dev. Programme (Transmission) (ADB)	100.00
6	Urban Sector Infrastructure Development Programme (ADB)	100.00
7	Inclusive Tourism Infrastructure Development Project (ADB)	28.00
Total		962.61

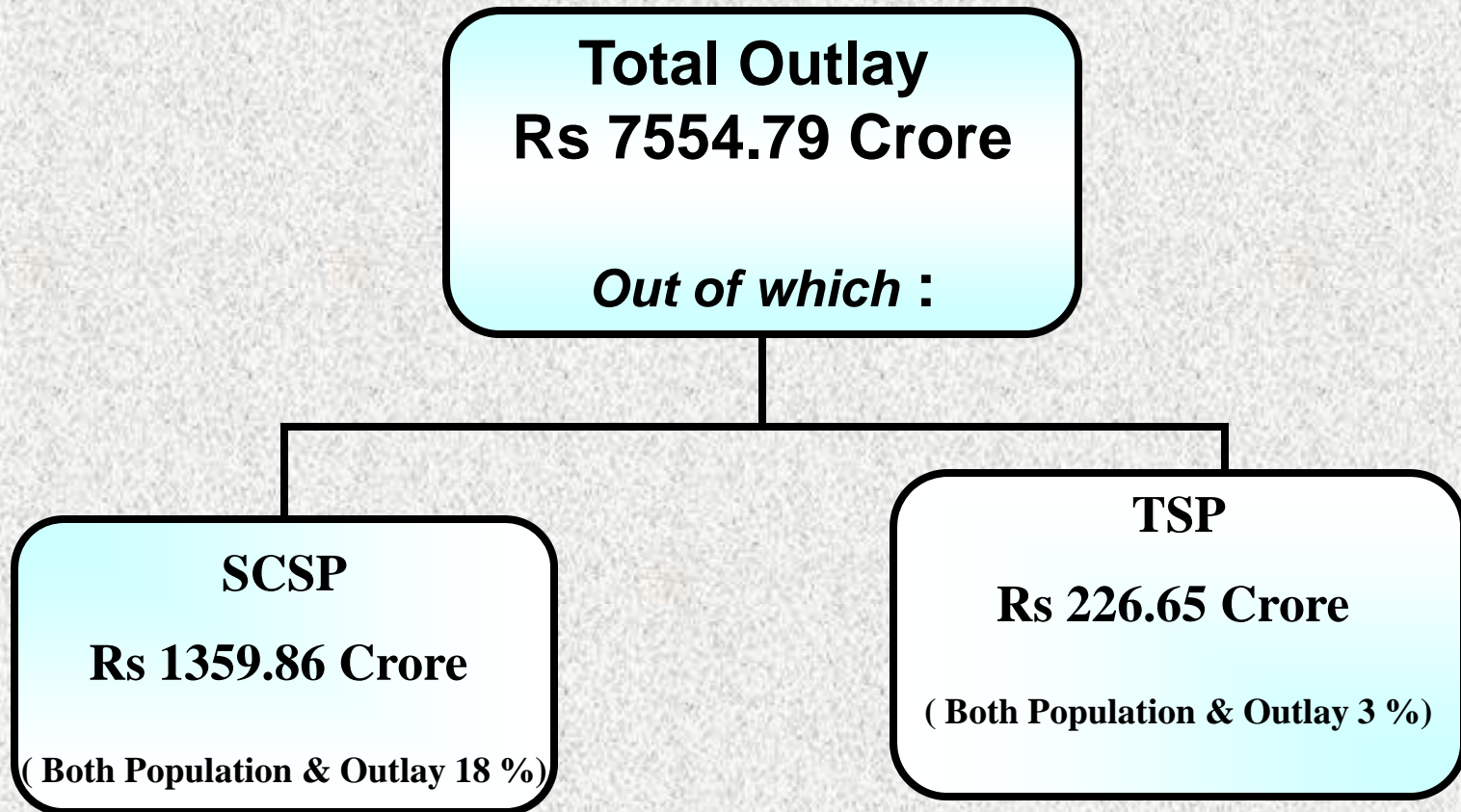
Proposed Outlay for Centrally Sponsored Resource Linked and other Schemes in Annual Plan 2011-12

(Rs in crore)

S. N	Scheme	Outlay
1	BADP	24.87
2	SCA(TSP)	1.55
3	SCA-Art. 275 (I)	3.10
4	AIBP	510.00
5	JNNURM	236.50
6	NSAP	70.90
7	BRGF	44.85
8	CRF (Road & Bridges)	30.09
9	NEGAP	3.43
10	RKVY	100.00
11	NRHM	28.00
12	ICDS	89.28
13	MDM	42.40
14	SSA	218.69
Total		1403.66

Annual Plan 2011- 12

Proposed Outlay for SCSP/TSP



Thrust Areas of Annual Plan 2011-12

Physical infrastructure - Roads, Bridges, Drinking water, Power projects and Irrigation works.

Agriculture diversification in hills and stepping up productivity in plains.

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.

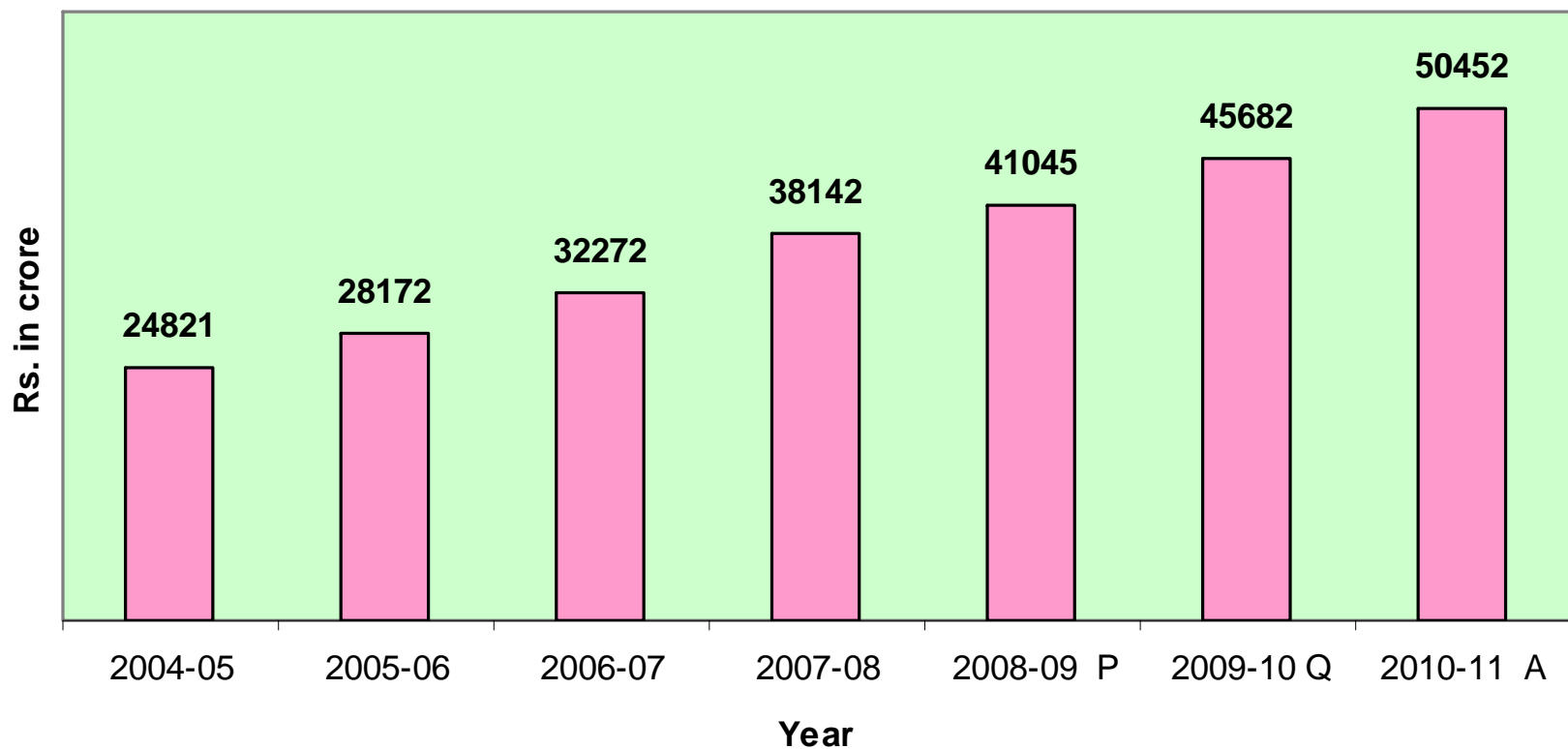
Mainstreaming PPPs not only in infrastructure but also in social sector.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS



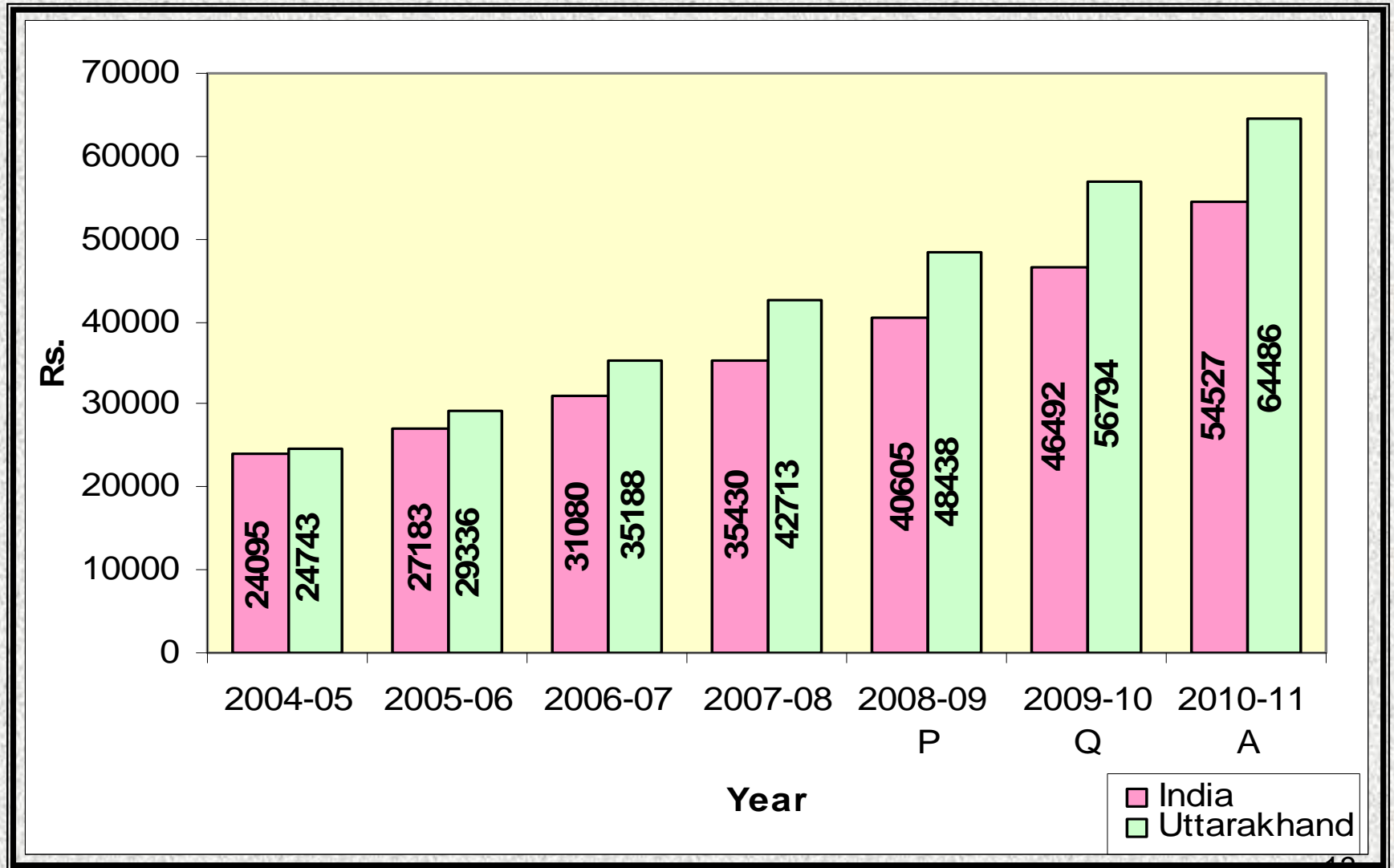
Despite global recession the state has maintained steady growth.

GSDP of Uttarakhand at constant prices
(new series of 2004-05)



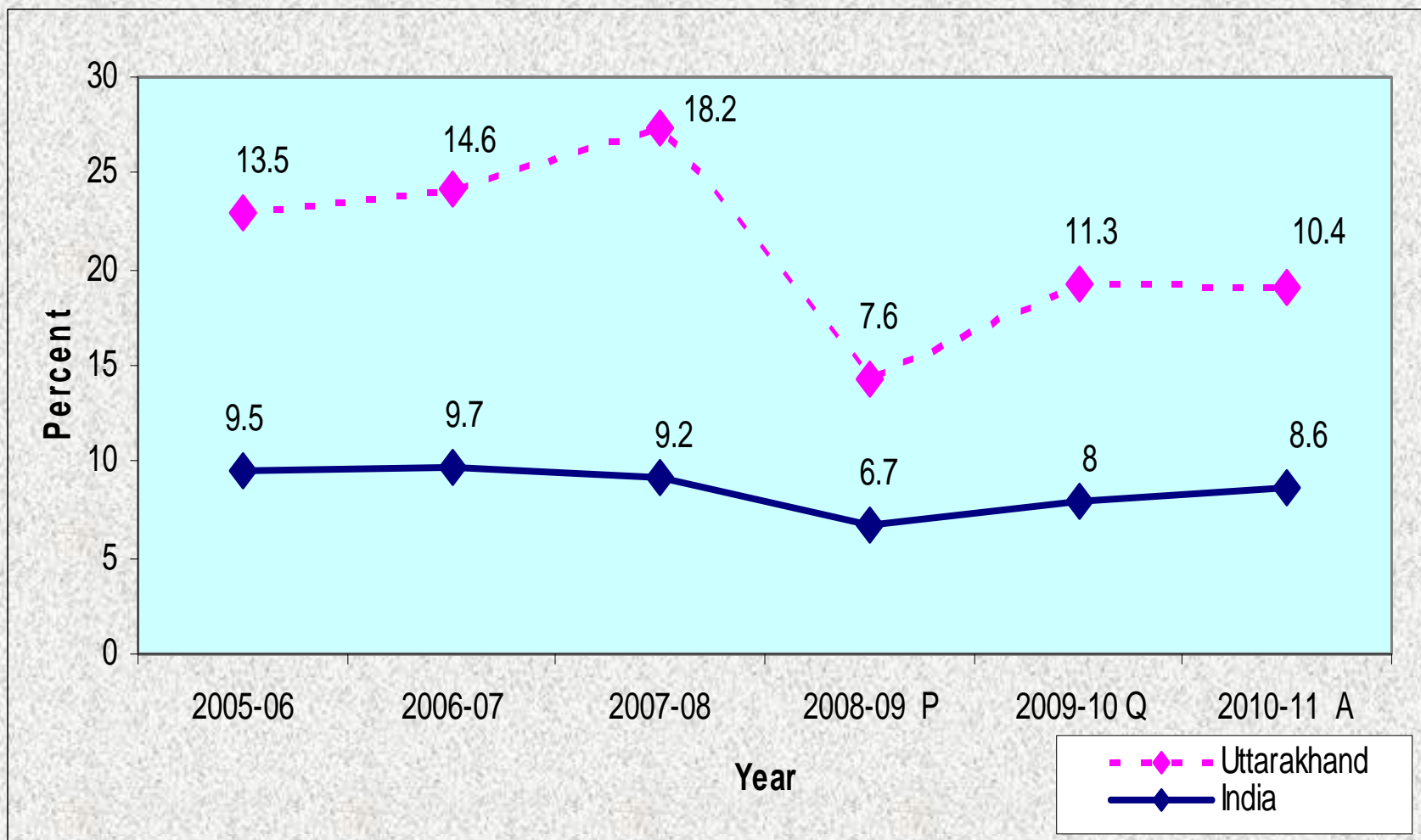
P= Provisional, Q=Quick, A=Advance estimates

Per Capita NSDP/NDP of India and Uttarakhand (at Current Prices)

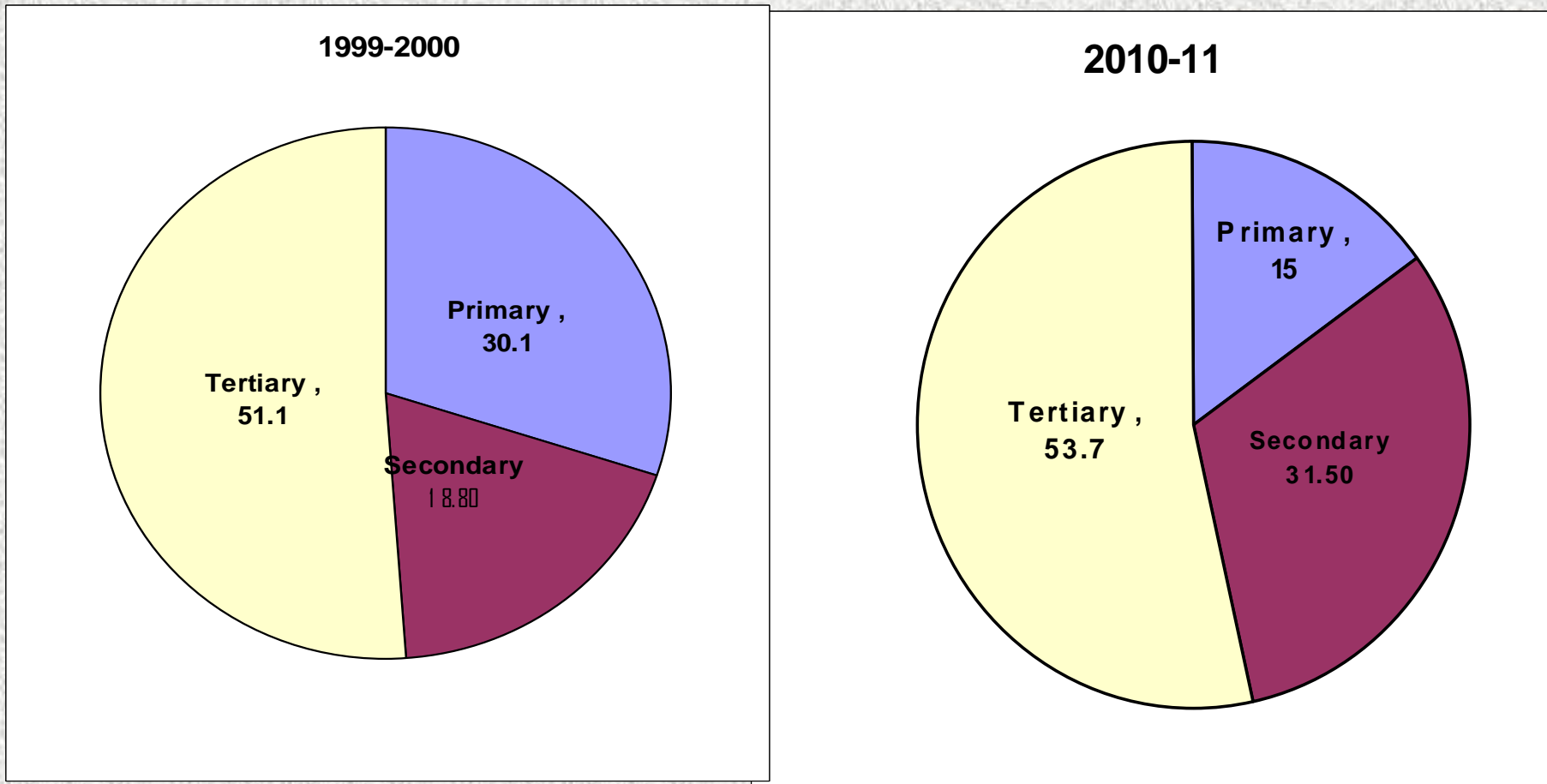


Comparative Growth Rates of GSDP/GDP of Uttarakhand and India

(at Constant Prices)

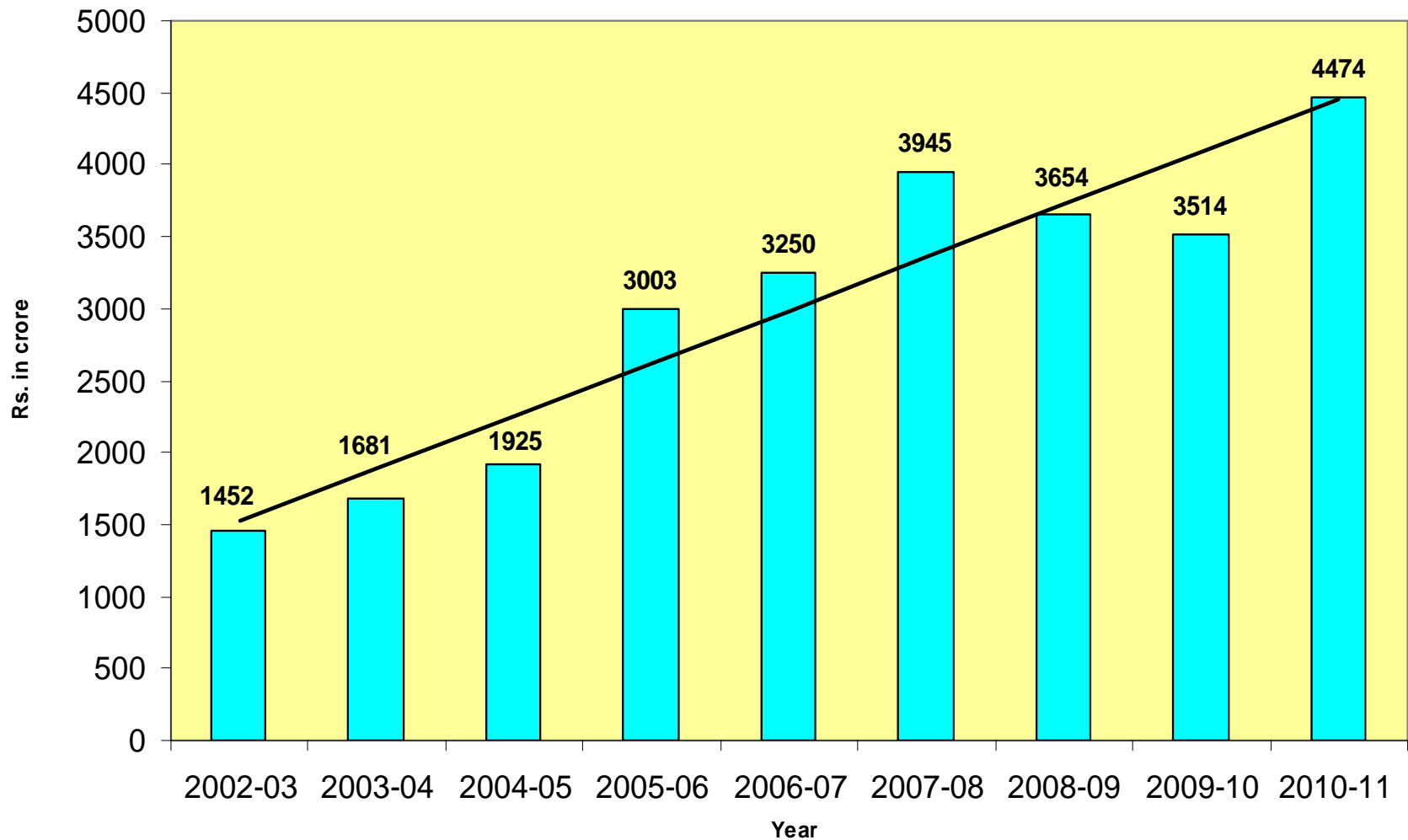


Change in Sector-wise Composition (% share) of GSDP (Uttarakhand)



Source : CSO/Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Uttarakhand

Trend of Plan Expenditure



Percentage of Plan Expenditure to Total Expenditure

1	2002-03	24.26
2	2003-04	25.40
3	2004-05	26.67
4	2005-06	37.93
5	2006-07	35.36
6	2007-08	37.62
7	2008-09	31.59
8	2009-10	24.75
* Provisional 9	2010-11 *	30.21

Note:- Due to global recession and implementation of 6th Pay Commission recommendations plan expenditure has come down in 2008-09 & 2009-10 in 2010-11. Plan expenditure has picked up again.

Trend of Capital Expenditure (Plan)

Year	Capital Expenditure (Plan)	Total Plan Expenditure	Capital Exp. as % of Total Plan Exp.
2002-03	218.30	1452.19	15.03
2003-04	560.45	1681.45	33.33
2004-05	1207.45	1925.07	62.72
2005-06	1774.21	3003.31	59.08
2006-07	1716.23	3250.09	52.81
2007-08	2352.27	3944.88	59.63
2008-09	2017.90	3653.57	55.23
2009-10	1511.10	3514.09	43.00
2010-11	2305.52	4473.84	51.53

Physical Performance of Some Sectors

Ø Power Generation capacity has increased from 1112 MW in 2000-01 to 3168 MW in 2010-11. In addition, work on projects of 4915 MW is in progress. Projects of 7526 MW are under development.

Ø Rapid industrialization

Cumulative progress up to

	2003	2010
IEM (no.)	341	1686
Investment (Rs. Crore)	6382	53848
Estimated Employment Creation	60345	347353

Ø In the field of Higher Education 07 State Universities, 05 Private Universities, 03 Deemed Universities, 02 Medical Colleges (apart from 01 IIT, 01 NIT, 01 IIM) have been established.

Ø The CD ratio has improved and increased to 54% in September, 2010 from 20 % in 2001

Ø 98% rural electrification as per the norms of RGGVY.

Ø About 10,000 KM. roads have been constructed after formation of the State.

Health Indicators

According to latest SRS Bulletin (January, 2011) State is comparatively better in Birth Rate, Death Rate & IMR.

Indicator	All India Average	Uttarakhand
Birth Rate	22.5	19.7
Death Rate	7.3	6.5
IMR	50	41

STATE INITIATIVES

ATAL ADARSH GRAM YOJANA

Keeping in the view the concept of inclusive growth (the thrust of 11th Five Year Plan) and spirit of decentralizing development process by ensuring basic infrastructure at grass route level, the State is implementing this new programme.

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.

ATAL ADARSH GRAM YOJANA

670 Nyay Panchayat headquarters identified.

The identified centers have to be saturated in 02 years.

The approach is convergence of various schemes being implemented. Critical gap in funding is provided through State budget.

Implementation is in full swing.

Rural Development Department is the coordinating department for Atal Adarsh Gram Yojana

State's PPP Initiative

PPP Projects Summary

S. No.	Project Status as on March 31, 2011	No.	Value (Rs. Crores)
1	Concept Stage	38	3,110
2	Bidding Stage	36	1873
3	Bidding Completed-Under Implementation	9	488
4	Projects Operational	4	54
5	Pipeline of PPP Projects (Total)	87	5,525

PPP Enabling Environment Summary

PPP Cell	Functioning since 2008
Policy/Act	Draft Policy under discussion
PPP Funds	Uttarakhand VGF Scheme 2008 created, Uttarakhand Infrastructure Development Fund under discussion
PPP Capacity Building	10 workshops, approximately 367 State Government officials trained.
Website	www.upppc.org (Project Database, PPP Document Repository, Case Studies & Other Resources).

Operational Projects	Awarded/Under Implementation	In Bidding stage (Major Projects)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ø ISBT Dehradun. Ø O & M of Mobile Hospital Units (13 Districts). Ø O & M of MRI machine at Doon Hospital. Ø Nephrology, Dialysis Unit at Coronation Hospital, Dehradun 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ø Cardiac Unit at Almora Base Hospital. Ø 5 Star Hotel, Dehradun. Ø Social Commercial Complex, Dehradun. Ø Ayush Gram Bhawali. Ø Sarju Valley Hydel Project (Balighat 5.5 MW). Ø Eastern Ramganga Valley Hydel Project (Burthing SHP 6.5 MW, Phuliabagar SHP 5.0MW). Ø Cardiac Care Unit at Coronation Hospital, Dehradun. Ø Nephrology, Dialysis unit at Base Hospital, Haldwani. Ø Door to Door Collection of Solid Waste, Composting and Landfill, Dehradun. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ø Gomutra Anusandhan Kendra. Ø Co-generation of power in the sugar mills. Ø Nayar valley Power Projects. Ø Diagnostic Centres. Ø Learning & Training Centres for Schools. Ø Janki Chatti-Yamunotri Ropeway. Ø Thuligad-Purnagiri Ropeway. Ø Rambara-Kedarnath Ropeway. Ø Rishikesh Neelkanth Ropeway. Ø Setting up ISBTs in PPP (4). Ø Kosi Bridge at Ramnagar. Ø SWM Project Haridwar. Ø SWM Project Nainital.

Difficulties/Challenges

Ø Uttarakhand is mainly hilly & border State. The State has 625 km **long border** (350 km sensitive border with China and 275 km border with Nepal). This is 9 % and 16 % of India's total border with China and Nepal respectively.



Ø Out of 13 districts, 05 districts are border districts. Around 47 % area is under these border districts.

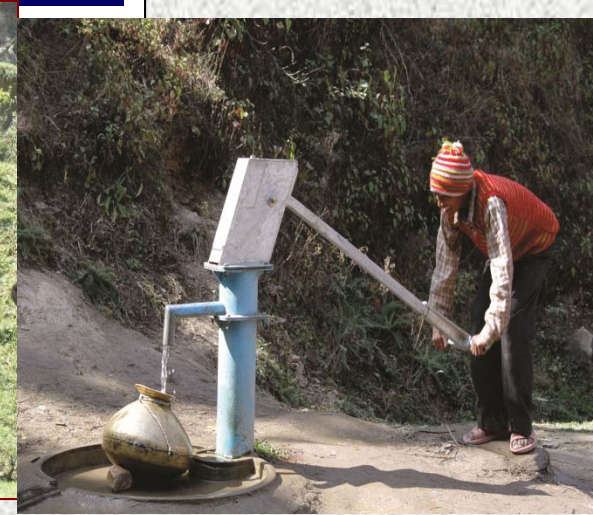


Difficulties/ Challenges



- Ø **Mountain topography** (86% hill area).
- Ø **Inaccessibility** (2000 villages are situated at the distance of 05 KM and above from road head. About 5000 villages are not connected by roads. Almost all inaccessible villages are situated in hills.).
- Ø **Scattered habitations** (50 % of villages are of less than 200 population & 80 % of villages are of less than 500 population . 50 % towns fall into the category of population less than 10,000.).
- Ø **Uneconomic holdings in the hills** (72% holdings are under category of marginal holdings & 47% holdings are below the size of 0.5 Ha).
- Ø **Almost entire state is identified under very high seismic zone (category V & IV).**

Difficulties/ Challenges



- Ø Since 65% forest area is covered by forest, very limited area is left for development activities thus, thwarting our efforts for development.
- Ø Several disabilities and incapacities imposed by environmental concerns but no compensatory mechanism in place.
- Ø Heavy burden of NPV and compensatory afforestation.
- Ø Harnessing of hydro power which could have been the mainstay of the State hampered on the ground of ecological concerns.
- Ø Delay in getting clearances under Forest Conservation Act results in cost over run & time over run. About 200 major projects are awaiting clearance.

Out of 200 projects the major works and plan schemes hampered by Forest Conservation Act and environmental issues :-

i) Some proposals of roads pending under FCA, 1980.

Chhena-Baksir-Dhangikhod (Rudraprayag)	July, 2005
Nrendranagar-Soni-Bedhar (Tehri)	July, 2006
Narendranagar-Partho-Chhanteri (Tehri)	March, 2009
Jakhpuran-Auwalaghat (Pithoragarh)	March, 2008
Kweetarh-Haldu (Pithoragarh)	April, 2009
Siloni-Chimtoli (Pithoragarh)	June, 2007

ii) Major Power Generation Projects suspended due to environment issues.

Loharinagpala	600 MW
Pala Maneri	480 MW
Bhaironghati	381 MW

iii) The work of 400 KV Loharinagpala-Koteshwar transmission line has been stopped due to cancellation of above mentioned 03 power generation projects.

iv) Development works and livelihoods in Bhagirathi valley (Chinyalisaur-Gomukh) will be seriously affected by proposed eco-sensitive zone.

Difficulties/ Challenges

More than 200 villages are situated at mouth of lands slides. Re-settlement and re-habitation of these villages need huge resources. Therefore, Central Assistance is a must for this purpose.

Building infrastructure and efficient delivery of services still a work-in-progress.

Higher cost of building infrastructure and delivery of public services.

Relatively higher incidence of poverty and continuous out migration from the hills a cause of concern.

Contd.

Difficulties/ Challenges

PREVALENCE OF REGIONAL DESPARITIES/HILL - PLAIN DICHOTOMY

No major industry exists in hills.

Even today, 5000 villages in hill area are not connected by roads.

Share of all 09 hill districts(out of 13) in GSDP is merely 35 % of the State GSDP.

Per capita income in Hill Districts is nearly two-third of per capita income for Plain Districts

Regional Disparities in Uttarakhand

Per Capita Income at current prices (2008-09) (Rs.)

Hill Districts	Uttarkashi	25379
	Chamoli	32038
	Rudraprayag	24474
	Tehri Garhwal	33999
	Pauri Garhwal	28139
	Pithoragarh	28596
	Bageshwar	22709
	Almora	28896
	Champawat	27374
	State	36520
Plain Districts	Nainital	41180
	Udham Singh Nagar	33815
	Haridwar	50227
	Dehradun	43521

Regional Disparities in Uttarakhand

Indicator	Hill District	Plain District
Villages connected by roads	58 %	almost 100 %
Net irrigation area	14 %	88 %
Per capita electricity consumption (KW)	< 100 in Rudra-Prayag, Uttarkashi, Bageshwar, Almora	Dehradun (936) Haridwar (416)
Commercial use of electricity	Bageshwar (2.9 %) Pithoragarh (3.5 %)	Dehradun (20 %) Haridwar (12 %)

Regional Disparities in Uttarakhand

Indicator	Hill District	Plain District
Level of Urbanisation	Rudra-Prayag (1.2 %) Bageshwar (3.1 %) Uttarkashi (7.7 %) Almora (8.6 %) Tehri Garhwal (9.9 %) (17.6 % of total urban population is spread in 09 Hill Districts)	Dehradun (53 %) Udamsinghnagar (33 %) Nainital (35 %) (82.4 % of urban population is concentrated in 04 Plain Districts)
Percentage of workers engaged in secondary & Tertiary Sectors of the economy	Rudra-Prayag (27 %) Bageshwar (24 %) Uttarkashi (24 %) Almora (27 %)	Dehradun (78 %) Haridwar (71 %) Udamsinghnagar (66 %) Nainital (58 %)

Regional Disparities in Uttarakhand

Retaining staff in far flung and remote hill areas is an uphill task.

.For example, during 2002-03 to 2007-08, 912 doctors were appointed by Government of Uttarakhand after recommendation of Public Service Commission. Only 573 doctors have joined the department of Medical & Health. Moreover, more than 50% sanctioned posts of doctors are vacant in hill districts.

Request for concession in Norms

By taking into account these regional imbalances and *hill-plain dichotomy*, Planning Commission, Government of India should :-

i) take other parameters also (i.e, distance traveled, time spent ,cost incurred etc) into consideration while delivering services in hill area,

ii) special package for abridging critical gaps in infrastructure .

NATURAL CALAMITIES



Ø In general, the State is prone to natural calamities (due to steep mountain slopes, fragile soil, land slides, heavy rain, cloud burst frequent earthquakes etc). These calamities aggravate our miseries.

Ø The State was severely hit by devastating floods and massive landslides during last monsoon season (2010). Massive loss of human lives, properties, crops and infrastructure took place. This disaster has set the development clock of the State back by decade.

DEVASTATION DURING MONSOON 2010



More than 20,000 houses partially damaged and 1500 pucca and 3000 semi-pucca houses completely damaged. 214 human lives lost and 29.24 lakh population affected.

233 habitations rendered unfit for human habitation.

About 2300 school buildings damaged

**1400 km. power lines
& 600 sub-stations
partially damaged.**



**About 14000 km . Motor roads & 1000 km.
bridle path damaged.**



Support needed from Government of India

Ø Disasters have thus put the development clock of the State back by many years.

Ø Left to itself the State will take a decade to complete the task of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

Ø Central assistance of Rs. 21,200.79 crore has been sought by the State Government for restoration of the infrastructure damaged by disasters as also for the rehabilitation of the villages rendered unsuitable for human habitation.

Ø As against this Rs. 517.66 crore has been sanctioned out of NDRF over and above what is available with the State under SDRF.

Ø Compared to the magnitude of the disasters sanctioned amount is inadequate and special assistance is required from the Central Government for both restoration of the infrastructure and rehabilitation of the disaster affected villages.

Ø No formal funding arrangements are at present in place for rehabilitation of the disaster affected habitations and State does not have adequate resources to undertake this task.

MAJOR ISSUES



Funding CSSs in 90:10 ratio

Despite being a Special Category State, the Central Schemes in Uttarakhand are not being funded on 90 : 10.

As per UDR (prepared by NCAER) Uttarakhand was the lowest per capita grant (Rs. 7567) State among all special category states during 2005-2010 while this amount is Rs. 35493 for Mizoram Rs. 29199 for Nagaland. So far as % of Grant to GSDP (2001-2004) is concerned Uttarakhand is lowest (13.6) and far below in comparison to Arunachal Pradesh 51.1, Sikkim 57.8.

We have continuously requested that Uttarakhand should be placed at par with NE States and Sikkim for the purpose of release of grant in 90:10 for all CSSs.

Had Uttarakhand been provided funding under CSSs in the pattern of 90:10, we would have an additional outlay of Rs. 400 crore per annum.

It is learnt that Planning Commission will review this matter at the time of formulation of 12th Five Year Plan. We are very thankful to Planning Commission, Gol and hope that the State's plea will be viewed positively.

Rationalisation of CSSs

It is a well known fact that State Government has no role in designing, formulating, implementing, monitoring and preparing guidelines of CSSs. Moreover, State Governments have to bear the burden of post-project liabilities. Various departments of Government of Uttarakhand have given suggestions to the respective Ministries of GoI for bringing flexibility in CSSs.

We are thankful to Planning Commission for setting up a Sub-Committee to look into the issue of restructuring/rationalising CSSs. The required input will be submitted by State Government in time.

GREEN BONUS

With 65 % of the area for the State is under forests, it is estimated that State is providing direct and indirect eco-system services to the tune of Rs. 17 thousand crore per annum to the country. On the other hand the State has to incur expenditure for maintaining its forest cover. Stringent provision of the Forest Conservation Act deprive the State from making alternative productive use of the land.

Hence the State needs to be

Burden of Cost escalation in PMGSY

- Ø Although PMGSY is founded in 90:10, yet State Government has to arrange fund for:
 - (i) NPV (ii) Compensation for land & buildings (iii) deviation (iv) surplus over bid amount (v) payment for construction of bridges over 50 meter span and (vi) maintenance of completed works.
- Ø During 2006-07—2010-11 Government of India provided Rs. 641.19 crore for PMGSY. Against this amount State of Uttarakhand had to make provision of Rs. 320.1 crore. Thus the actual ratio is 67:33 instead of 90:10.

Therefore Cost escalation due to difficult topography of the region and delayed forest clearance in PMGSY should be factored in evaluation as part of Central Share



Rishikesh – Gangotri Road to Baun Motor Road (Uttarkashi)

Length : 5.95 Km

Actual Funding Ratio in PMGSY

Year	Amount received from Gol	Amount provided by State Government <small>(NPV, Compensation, deviation, surplus, payment for construction of bridges 50 meter+ span and maintenance)</small>
2006-07	12.79	54.80
2007-08	78.74	75.37
2008-09	146.75	85.02
2009-10	164.95	45.45
2010-11	237.96	59.45
Total	641.19	320.09

Man-Animal Conflict

Incidents of man-animal conflict are on the rise in recent days.

Uttarakhand possess large variety of flora and fauna including maximum tiger density in the country in Corbett Tiger Reserve.

Recent reports of MoEF indicate towards increasing tiger population in the state and survey by state forest deptt reveals increasing population of leopards , herbivores and other species.

The increasing cases of human encroachment in wildlife habitat area , denudation of wildlife habitats are the primary causes of the conflict.

Mitigative measure including timely payment of compensation . Improvement of wildlife habitats, eco development works are being carried out.

The Gujjar rehabilitation programme unique in the country is being implemented.

Long term strategy for tackling man-animal conflict includes insurance cover to victims , relocation package , rescue and rehabilitation centres integrated wildlife management.

BADP

Ø To make BADP more meaningful, the entire border district should be covered under this programme. Inclusion of only border block under this programme makes it difficult to address critical gaps meaningfully.

AIR CONNECTIVITY

Ø The State shares a 625 km long International Border with China & Nepal , it is imperative that airports/functional air strips should be established in the State with full Central Assistance. This is necessary from strategic view point as well.

RAIL CONNECTIVITY

- Ø Tremendous infrastructure building activity on the other side of our northern international border (construction of Beijing to Lhasa by a railway line completed and the railway line is now reaching Taklakot).
- Ø Therefore the Rishikesh-Karna Prayag, Tanakpur Bagheshwar and karna Prayag-Bagheshwar rail lines need to be taken up on urgent basis.
- Ø While NE region rail projects are being sanctioned even though there is negative rate of return (NRR), for Uttarakhand such projects are being turned down.
- Ø Further Ministry of railways is insisting for 50% cost sharing even though Railway is covered in the Union list in Schedule VII of the Constitution.
- Ø While States already having intensive network of railway are being granted track modernization, track doubling, station upgradation, coach factories, railway divisional head quarters, new trains etc, Uttarakhand despite being strategically extremely sensitive, is continuously being neglected for past 10 years.
- Ø *development of railways should be taken up as an urgent basis as this would assist in troop movement in times of conflict to border areas.*

Therefore, it is requested through Planning Commission to set up a committee to study the requirement and possible routes of railways in Uttarakhand.

Industrial Package

Ø We are thankful to Government of India for providing Concessional Industrial Package. However, The withdrawal of the package 3 year before time has resulted in slow industrial progress.

Average Growth Rate of 2005-06 to 2009-10 (Years within concession period)	Growth Rate in 2010-11 (Post Concession period)
18 %	9.1 %

Therefore the package should be revived and extended up to



Burden of Floating Population

Ø The infrastructure existing in the State is used by fixed population as well as the floating population which is 4-8 times of fixed population. Normally 3-4 crore people visit the State on account of tourism/Char Dham Yatra. During Maha Kumbh 2010 about 8 crore people visited the State.

Therefore, in formulating yardsticks for setting up different amenities and in allocating financial resources under various CSSs. Government of India should consider the floating population along with





Thank You!