

Sikkim Tour Report on Flagship Programme (22 - 27th October, 2009)

Visit to the State of Sikkim was undertaken from 22nd to 27th October, 2009 for review of flagship programme. Meeting with line department officials to review the performance of the State was held on 23rd October, 2009 . The Highlights of performance is summarized below with detail report on performance of Flagship Programmes , supplemented with field visit from 24th October to 26th October, 2009 The overall performance of the State is very satisfactory. The State has won the President Award for total sanitation and 'India Today' Award to complete Bharat Nirman rural connectivity target of Stage -I. :

Highlights of review of Flagship Programme in Sikkim

1. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS):

- The number of job card holders increased from 30,907 in 2007-08 to 66,213 in 2008-2009. The number of households provided employment increased from 19,787 in 2007-08 to 52,006 in 2008-09.
- The average annual persondays of employment increased from 43 in 2007-08 to 51 in 2008-09. The State proposes to achieve 100 days of employment in 2009-10. Utilisation of funds has been 86% to 87%.
- Innovative projects like like making of concrete stair path to the hill habitations . Regeneration of orange and cardimam plantation , making of minor irrigation channels, construction of play ground for children, land leveling and shaping, terrace farming and spring sheds have been developed.
- Payment through banks increased from 24% in 2007-08 to 74% in 2009(September). Social audit is a continuous process for effective implementation.

2. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY):

- The targets for2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, are 1605,2558 and 2129 respectively, with correspond percentage achievement of 96%,90% and 44%(upto September 09)
- Programme implementation is transparent. The permanent IAY lists are displayed in the Gram Panchayat offices and being followed category-wise and ward-wise.
- Convergence of programmes with TSC is 100%.

3. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP):

- There has been 100% utilisation of funds for Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme. Payments are being made through Gram Panchayats.
- Indira Gandhi Widow Pension Scheme and Indira Gandhi Disability Pension Scheme have not yet taken off. The State Government has their own widow pension and disability pension schemes. State proposed to avail the central scheme to reduce the state's burden

4. Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):

- The State has fully connected habitations with population of 1000 plus and habitation with population range of 500 – 999. Only 22 and 59 habitations with a population range of less than 500 and less than 250 respectively are yet to be connected.
- The State has won 'India Today' award for best performance in stage I. The black topping of road which is to be done in Phase II is yet to be started.

5. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):

- The health indicators for Sikkim in respect of Crude Birth Rate are lower than Arunachal Pradesh (21.8), Assam (23.9), Meghalaya (25.2) but higher than Manipur (15.8), Mizoram (17.8), Tripura (15.4), Nagaland (17.5).
- The State has set up full mechanism for NRHM in place through merger of societies and registration of Rogi Kalyan Samities in 4 districts and 24 PHCs. The State has also an MoU with Govt. of India. The health infrastructure available with the State is 4 district hospitals , 4 CHCs, 24 PHCs and 147 sub centres.
- The State has so far selected 636 ASHAs and all the selected ASHAs have been given training of 4 modules out of 5 modules. The State has Aayush clinics in 3 district hospitals. Mobile medical units are also functioning.
- The effect of implementation of NRHM show that material health is improving with performance during 2008-09 of ANC - 84%, 3 check ups 75%, institutional deliveries 79%. The beneficiaries of JSY which was 1719 in 2006-07 has increased more than 100% in 2008-09 with actual number of beneficiaries being 3606.

6. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS):

- With 11 ICDS projects in-operational, the total number of anganwadi centres functionings are 988.
- The total number of beneficiaries under supplementary nutrition for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto Aug.'09) are 38725, 47483 and 38254 respectively. This programme is doing quite well. The pre-school component is delivering results. Detailed manuals are available for AWWs as a guide. The 4 registers are being maintained.
- All AWCs have toilet and drinking water facility with good building also

7. Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP):

- The State has connected all habitation with drinking water facility. There are no quality affected habitations.
- Slipped back habitation target for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are 299, 300 and 250 respectively with corresponding achievement of 266, 247 and Nil.

8. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC):

- Individual household latrines achievement in 2007-08 and 2008-09 is 107%, and 106% with full coverage. All schools and Anganwari Centres are also fully covered with sanitation facility.
- The State has won the President Award for achieving 100% sanitation.

9. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA):

- With implementation of SSA, the out of school children which were 15033 (12.5%) of child population has reduced to 1910 (1.6%).
- Monastic schools has introduced subjects like Science, Maths and English in all their schools.
- The ratio between junior high school and primary school which 1 : 3 in 2002 is now 1 : 2.5.
- 85% of junior high schools are covered with computer education programme.
- With introduction of SSA, infrastructure of 57 new primary schools , 11 education guarantee centres have been opened. 40 primary schools are upgraded to junior high schools.
- The State has recruited 654 teachers under SSA. For untrained teachers, the State is arranging training through IGNOU.

10. Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM):

- a. The scheme has been very well received in the state. Providing MDMs to upper primary school children has started
- b. Weekly menu include Khichdi, kheer, rice/daal and organic vegetables. Till June, 2007, MDM was served for 4 days in a week but after July, 2007, it was served on all working days. Food is mostly being cooked by women SHGs. There are requests for upward revision in the cooking costs.
- c. Anecdotal evidence show increase in the enrolment and attendance, decline in the dropout rate and increased nutrition.

11. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):

- Rehabilitation of sewers in Gangtok and five others UIDSSMT schemes of Water Supply at Mangan and Sewerage Scheme of Namchi, Jorethang, Melli, and Rangpo, are under implementation under JNNURM.
- Gangtok Municipal Area has sewerage plan for four zones. Work for 1st zone for a population of 56617 and 12793 households have started with 80% coverage.
- Under UIDSSMT, the sewerage work for Namchi, Jorethang, Melli and Rangpo is in progress and 40% , 50%, 75% and 25% work have been completed with target to complete the projects in the current financial year.

12. Technology Mission for Horticulture in the North East :

- Area expansion under different crops, increase in productivity, introduction of protected cultivation and high-tech horticulture, technological intervention on post harvest, value addition and support for market linkage are some of the areas which have seen tremendous development during the past few years.
- Technology Mission has played the most crucial role in developing this dormant but potential activity into a commercial venture with massive participation of farmers. The farmers which were earlier earning Rupees 4000 in an year are earning more than Rupees 1 lakh per year.
- Likewise, off-season vegetable cultivation also has emerged as a potential area for farmers, specially small and marginal farmers. The success of experienced vegetable growers and their earnings has encouraged more farmers to venture into this activity which is not only paying but also comparatively easy. This is one of the most successful and most appreciated CSS in the north-east.

13. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP):

- Till now, 4730.46 hectares of potential has been created, out of which 4301.57 hectares potential has been utilized. With the implementation of recently sanctioned 63 nos. of MIC schemes, the Culturable Command Area (CCA) is 1466.20 Ha and potential planned will be 1719.55 Ha.
- With the implementation of minor irrigation schemes under AIBP, irrigation infrastructures have been enhanced and improved greatly. The farmers are getting assured water supply for irrigation purposes in some cases even during dry season. It has led to the overall improvement in agriculture and farmers are encouraged for multiple cropping. There has been overall increase in food production.

14. Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY):

- Under RGGVY, during 2008-09, 13288 BPL households have been given connectivity and 425 unelectrified villages have been electrified. During 2009-10, the target for BPL household given connectivity, unelectrified villages electrified, intensification of electrified villages are 11457, 25 and 299673 respectively. The corresponding percentage achievement is 95% for every category.

15. Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme:

- The State was sanctioned 4 projects of the value of Rs. 154.73 Crore which have been completed with the utilization of full amount. The AT & C losses in percentage are 53% which needs to be reduced.
- The State has completed feeder metering and consumer metering with 100% achievement. The amount received for the programme is 154.72 lakh which comprises of 139.25 lakh as grant and 15.47 lakh as loan.

Common problems/suggestions made by the State Government on the Flagship programmes

- Late release of funds by central ministries.
- Need to permit states to provide more than 100 days employment a year under NREGA and raise the daily wage rate to Rs.200.

- Problem of land acquisition as the land belong to private owners.
- Need to revise the unit cost norms especially for the north-east in respect of PMGSY roads
- Central Govt. should provide fund for maintenance of PMGSY roads.
- The scale of subsidy for all schemes under Technology Mission needs to be revised. For example
 - Subsidy on high tech and low cost greenhouse needs to be enhanced from the existing Rs 325 /- per sq mtr to Rs 650/- and Rs 125/- per sq mtr to Rs 350/-respectively .
- Rs 13,000/ - as 50% subsidy to cover 0.2 Ha area under flowers is too low. It is practically not possible even with very low value flowers.
- Support for mass scale rejuvenation of orange and large cardamom is the need of the hour in order to revive these two most important cash crops.
- The guidelines for AIBP schemes are applicable for projects of 20 Ha. and above but for the State like Sikkim, because of constrains land holding guidelines need to be reduced to 15 ha as :
 - The agriculture lands are available in small patches in between the rugged terrains and at the foothills.
 - The main source of irrigation waters are very small streams and rivulets and the discharges of such sources are limited.

Detailed Tour Report - Sikkim

Detail Report on performance of various flagship programmes is as under :

1. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)

More than 25,000 villagers are engaged in dignified labour work in the villages in the state. Quality of assets created is extremely good. The State is strengthening decentralization by 100% implementation through Gram Panchayats and transferring more than Rs. 10 crores to them. All wage payment are being made through post offices/ banks / Gram Panchayats. The works undertaken under NREGA are being actively monitored by Gram Panchayats which help in Social Audit. All records are computerized in MIS and Implementing transparency safeguards at block level.

TREND IN NREGS-SIKKIM PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS(*on 30th Sept., 09)

Progress Indicator	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010*
Districts under NREGA	North	North, East and South	North, East, South and West	North, East, South and West
No. of Blocks	4	18	24	27
No. of GPUs	23	110	163	163
No. of Job cards Issued	4,498	30,907	66,213	66,797
Households provided Employment	4,107	19,787	52,006	49,053
Total number of Persondays generated (lakh)	2.42	8.6	26.33	18.5
Average Persondays per Household	59	43	51	38
No. of works taken up	159	514	632	1167
No of Works Completed	103	201	564	502
% of CC Footpaths	36%	52%	51%	16%
Wage material ratio	81	68	61	68
Women participation	26%	42%	38%	39%
Cost of one day of Employment	108	138	158	165
% of wage payment through accounts	0%	0%	24%	74%
% of expenditure entered in MIS	0%	0%	4%	27%
Total Funds available	4.56 crore	14.32 crore	47.63 crore	44.47 crore
Total Expenditure	2.75 crore	12.34 crore	41.44 crore	30.43 crore

NREGS- SIKKIM DISTRICT WISE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION FOR 2009-10 as on 30th September, 09

	Achievement as on 30 th Sep, 09	North	East	South	West	STATE
Households provided employment	Annual Target	5,114	12,008	14,127	24,000	55,249
	Achievement	5,112	12,072	13,057	18,812	49,053
Persondays Generated (lakh)	Annual Target	3.8	10.8	12.6	18.1	45.3
	Achievement	1.08	5.8	5.68	5.94	18.5
Average persondays per household	Annual Target	75	90	89	75	82
	Achievement	21	48	44	32	38
Expenditure (crore)	Annual Target	6.37	17.96	20.90	30.05	75.28
	Achievement	1.80	8.24	8.76	11.64	30.43
% of Wage payment through accounts	Annual Target	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
	Achievement	100%	100%	100%	34%	74%
% Expenditure entered in MIS	Annual Target	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
	Achievement	5%	72%	18%	4%	27%
Wage Material Ratio	Annual Target	60:40	60:40	60:40	60:40	60:40
	Achievement	60:40	70:30	64:36	70:30	68:32
% of CC Footpaths	Upper Limit	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
	Achievement	24%	6%	12%	27%	16%
Women participation	Annual Target	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
	Achievement	33%	44%	40%	34%	39%
Cost of one day of employment (Rs)	Annual Target	167	167	167	167	167
	Achievement	167	142	154	195	165

Shaded Areas needing urgent corrective action for better implementation

Observations

- The achievement of the “Households provided employment” is satisfactory, there is a shortfall in the “persondays generated” and corresponding ‘expenditure’. The State is advised to discuss these issues with the BDOs/POs to find out the root cause and should take corrective action immediately to fulfil the targets.
- The State have taken works like making of concrete stair path to the hill habitations . Regeneration of orange and cardimam plantation , making of minor irrigation channels, construction of play ground for children, land leveling and shaping, terrace farming etc. The spring sheds have also been developed.

- At present, 74% of the payments are being made through banks with average wage rate of Rs. 100/- per day. The payment are made on monthly basis. During 2008-09, the average number of days employment provided was 51. The target for 2009-10 is 82 against which the achievement upto September is 37. During 2007-08 and 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto Sept.) the expenditure is 86%, 87% and 65% respectively.
- The overall view emerges that the implementation of NREGA in the State is very effective and administered efficiently. The programme has helped the poor and down trodden to meet some of their basic needs.

2. Indira Awaas Yojana

The funding patter of the scheme in NE States including Sikkin is 90 : 10. The assistance for new construction in hilly areas is Rs. 38,500/- and for upgradation is Rs. 20,000/-. The amount is sanctioned in the name of woman or jointly with husband. During 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto Sept.'09) , the State of Sikkim has constructed 1534, 2290 and 946 houses under this scheme against the corresponding target of 1605, 2558 and 2129. The State has been able to achieve 90 to 95% of the target. With regard to financial performance, the State has been utilizing between 90 to 94% of funds. The current years utilization has so far been 85%.

20% of the allocation for the scheme is being utilized for upgradation of houses. Against 19235 BPL rural households so far constructed, the State has covered 13747 new houses and 5488 under upgradation of existing houses. The State is having convergence with rural sanitation programme.

(IAY – Physical)

Year	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (upto Sept.' 09)	
	Targets	Achevment	Targets	Achevment	Targets	Achevment
No. of Houses Constructed	1605	1534	2558	2290	2129	946

(IAY – Financial Progress)

(Rs. In lakh)

S.No.	Details	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Sept., 2009)
1	Central Allocation	266.97	572.24	561.69
2	Central funds released (%)	86%	100%	50%
3	State contribution	108.44	149.10	44.18
4	Utilisation of funds (%)	94%	89%	85%

Issues :

- Under IAY, the State has been performing very well with convergence under rural sanitation .
- For effective performance, the Central Ministry should release the funds timely. The State Govt. has asked the nodal ministry for release of 2nd instalment as only 50% of Central allocation of Rs. 561.69 lakhs has been released.

3. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

i) **Old Age Pension Scheme** : The scheme has covered 18,779 beneficiaries upto Sept.2009 in the State. The amount of pension given to a beneficiary is Rs. 400/- per month which is equally shared by the Central and the State Government. Selection of the beneficiaries is made duly involving the Gram Panchayats, Block Development Officer and the Officers of the Department of Social Justice Emp.& Welfare Department.

ii) **National Family Benefit Scheme(NFBS):**

a) **For Widows** : Under NFBS, one time grant of Rs. 10,000/-only as Central Assistance is made available for a lumpsum family benefit for households below the poverty line on the death of the primary breadwinner in the bereaved family as per the criteria. During the financial year 2009-2010, the State target is of covering 500 persons as beneficiaries under the NFBS and the selection thereof has already been completed.

b) **Disability** : The Subsistence Allowance is given to disabled persons with disability 40 % and above. The selection of beneficiaries is made giving preference to the higher degree of disabilities and availability of fund. Presently, the State is providing this support from its own budget to 2856 persons having various types of disabilities.

S.No.		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Aug/Sept. 2009)
1	Allocation by GOI	441.39	437.90	1015.00
2	Releases by GOI	441.39	437.90	157.00 (July'09)
3	Utilization of Funds in %	96%	100%	96%

Suggestions :

- The verification of the beneficiary under Old Age Pension Scheme need to be done on quarterly basis so that only the surviving persons get the benefit.
- The amount of Pension being paid to the beneficiaries at present seems very low which is not in commensurate with the present market inflation. As such, enhancement of the pension by 100% may be justifiable.
- State should keep a watch on stoppage of pension of widow in case she remarries.

4. Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Sikkim is in its Seventh phase (2008-2009) of road construction and the programme has indeed given a meaning to the idea of growth in the socio economic condition and aspirations of the people of the state. The past statistics of the Rural Road Connectivity under PMGSY programme in the state of Sikkim may be presented in a table as follows:

Habitation Chart:

PMGSY - With Population of				
	1000+	500-999	250-499	Less than 250
No. of Eligible Habitations	16	138	164	92
Habitations Connected With	16	138	142	33
Balance (from eligible habitations)	-	-	22	59

It may be seen from the above Table that the State has fully covered habitations of population 1000 + and 500 – 999.

Total Length of Road Sanctioned till Phase (VI)		
A	New Connectivity	1009 kms
B	Up - Gradation	307.25 kms
Length of Road Completed		
a.	New Connectivity	528.08 kms
b.	Up - Gradation	216.29 kms

The State has won '**India Today**' Award for best performance for **Stage I**. All new connectivity roads after its formation cutting shall be legible for strengthening and black topping under **Stage II**, sanction. It is likely to be harnessed in its second decadal programme. It is targeted to complete the Rural Road Connectivity target by 2011 -20012.

Issues and suggestions :

- The blacktopping of the Roads which is to be undertaken in Second stage has not been started. This should be started timely for durable and useful connectivity for movement of vehicles.
- It may be necessary to generate additional revenue through road users, vehicle taxes, Toll roads, tourism sector, central assistance.
- The State of Sikkim has most of the land as forest land and land is owned by private individuals so for construction of roads, land compensation has to be paid for acquiring private land.
- The maintenance cost of land is very high because of land slides, heavy rainfall and steepest gradients. The State desires that the maintenance cost of roads should be borne by the Central Govt.
- The cost of construction (per Km.) for NE States need to be increased because of hilly terrain and high transportation cost.

5. National Rural Health Mission

Sikkim is a high focus State under NRHM. The total population of Sikkim is 4.81 lakh out of which 4 lakh population lives in rural area. The State has 4 districts, 9 sub divisions and 452 villages. Some of the health indicators for the State of Sikkim are as under :

Item/Year	2009-10 (upto August' 2009)
Crude Birth Rate	18.4
Crude Death Rate	5.2
IMR	33
MMR	-
Total Fertility Rate	-
Sex ratio (0 – 6 yrs, 2001 Census)	875
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	71.1
% Unmet Need (NFHS III)	16.9

The health indicators for Sikkim in respect of Crude Birth Rate are lower than Arunachal Pradesh (21.8), Assam (23.9), Meghalaya (25.2) but higher than Manipur (15.8), Mizoram (17.8), Tripura (15.4), Nagaland (17.5).

The State has set up full mechanism for NRHM in place through merger of societies and registration of Rogi Kalyan Samities in 4 districts and 24 PHCs. The State has also an MoU with Govt. of India. The health infrastructure available with the State is 4 district hospitals , 4 CHCs, 24 PHCs and 147 sub centres. The State has so far selected 636 ASHAs and all the selected ASHAs have been given training of 4 modules out of 5 modules. The State has Aayush clinics in 3 district hospitals. The State has contractual manpower of 331 which includes Specialists FRU 4, Medical Officers 55, GNM 58, ANM 88, Paramedics 45 and 69 Programme Managements units.

With NRHM fund, the State has developed and upgraded 2 PHCs to CHCs, 2 sub centres to PHCs and provided 9 Xray rooms and provided other medical facilities. The Mobile Medical Units are visiting the remote areas on pre-announced dates. The State has 8 ambulances which comprises of diagnostic vehicle with Xray, USG.

The effect of implementation of NRHM show that material health is improving with performance during 2008-09 of ANC - 84%, 3 check ups 75%, instiutional deliveries 79%. The beneficiaries of JSY which was 1719 in 2006-07 has increased more than 100% in 2008-09 with actual number of beneficiaries being 3606. During 2009-10, the performance of 1st quarter is 406 beneficiaries. The number of institutional deliveries is 75% which is 6779 for the whole State. In 2009-10 for the 1st quarter, the State has achieved 77% of institutional deliveries. 90% of the children are fully immunized

NRHM (Financial Progress)

Year	Total Fund Available	Funds Utilization	Unspent Balance	(Rs in crore)
				% utilization
2007-08	42.00	20.74	21.26	49
2008-09	20.05	49.17	(-) 29.12	145
2009-10 upto July	7.66	6.51	1.15	85

From the above Table, it may be seen that the State could utilize nearly 50% of the allocation during 2007-08 but improved its financial performance during 2008-09. In 2009-10, 85% of the amount have been utilized.

NRHM - STATUS As on 31st August, 2009		
SL.	Action Point	Sikkim

No.				
1	Number of Rogi Kalyan Samitis registered	District Hospitals (DH)		-
		CHCs		24
		Other than CHC at or above block level but below District Level		-
		PHCs		-
		Other Health facilities above SC but below block level (may include APHC etc.)		-
2	Number of ASHA selected during	2005-06	0	
		2006-07	450	
		2007-08	102	
		2008-09	84	
		2009-10	-	
		Total	636	
3	Number of ASHAs who have received training	1st module	636	
		2nd module	636	
		3rd module	636	
		4th module	636	
		5th module	0	
4	Number of ASHAs in position with drug kits		553	
5	Number of Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) Constituted		637	
6	Number of SCs (as per RHS 2008)		147	
7	Number of SCs which are functional	In Govt. Building (RHS 2008)	124	
		with one ANM (RHS 2008)	147	
		without ANM (RHS 2008)	0	
		with Second ANMs	58	
8	Number of PHCs (as per RHS 2008)		24	
9	Total Number of PHCs functioning as 24x7 basis	at start of NRHM 31/3/2005	-	
		as on 31/3/2009	24	
		as on date	24	
10	Number of PHCs	without a Doctor (RHS 2008)	0	
		where three Staff Nurses have been posted	0	
11	Number of Community Health Centre as per RHS 2008		4	
12	Total Number of CHCs functioning as 24x7 basis	at start of NRHM 31/3/2005	1	
		as on 31/3/2009	4	
		as on date	4	
13	Total Number of specialists at CHCs	Required (RHS 2008)	Sanction - 84 In position - 1	
14	Number of District Hospitals		4	
15	Total Number of centres operational as FRUs as on date	DH	3	
		SDH	0	
		CHC and others level	0	
		Total	3	
16	Number of Institutional Deliveries (in Lakhs)	07- 08	0.06	
		08- 09	0.06	
		09-10	0.02	

17	Number of beneficiaries of JSY (in Lakhs)		07- 08	0.03
			08- 09	0.02
			09-10	0.00
			(Cum.) Total from 2005-06 onwards	0.08
18	Number of Children vaccinated (in '000s)	Full immunization	2007-08	10
			2008-09	10
19	Number of Districts where Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) are working			4
20	Number of beneficiaries of Male Sterilisations during		2006-07	457
			2007-08	837
			2008-09	522
			2009-10	11
21	Number of beneficiaries of Female Sterilisations during		2006-07	1014
			2007-08	1014
			2008-09	1038
			2009-10	33

Issues for consideration:

- Increment of remuneration to all sections of contractual staff need consideration. As the remuneration of the contractual staff has not been increased for the last three years. With the increase in the cost of living & increment to State Govt. employees as per the pay commission, the salary of the contractual staff need to be increased by a minimum of 50%.
- More Post Graduates seats for clinical, Para clinical and specialist is required. Post graduate education facilities & training facilities are not available in the State of Sikkim . With the coming up more CHCs & 24 x 7 FRUs there will be requirement of post graduate & well trained clinical, Para-clinical & specialists. For this more seats may be made available at the All India Institute of Medical Science & RIMS. Priority will be given to the existing Medical Officers who are working in the PHC & PHSC level.
- Parallel augmentation of mobility and support in view of difficult service areas is required. Every PHC has been provided with vehicle by the state govt. to facilitate augmentation of the programme. These motor vehicles are used by the Medical Officer appointed by state govt. & the running expenses are made available by the state govt. which is being funded in a very irregular manner. Under the circumstances the Medical Officer appointed under NRHM in PHC & PHSC are not being able to carry on the field work which is very necessary for implementation of the programme. Hence, mobility support needs to be funded by NRHM.
- The placement of ASHA should be one ASHA per ward. As per the norms of Govt. of India, the appointment of ASHA will be one ASHA per village of one thousand populations. In the state of Sikkim the population is scattered because of the terrain. Hence, the distribution of panchayat wards overlaps the villages. Owing to the aforesaid it is desirable that one ASHA be appointed for every ward to enable the medical facilities to reach each & every population in the villages.
- Infrastructure Development . Connectivity (link roads) for all PHCs & PHSCs in difficult areas is a matter of concern. Owing to bad or no link road between the villages & PHSC/PHC, patients

cannot be reached on emergency basis & similarly they cannot be brought to the Health centre in time. The ASHA ,ANMs & Medical Officer have to walk long distance.

- Fencing of 12 PHCs & PHSCs is required to avoid encroachment. The availability of vacant land in the state of Sikkim is very less. For this reason encroachments are very regular by the public. To avoid encroachment in the public health system fencing of the entire area in the PHC & PHSC need to be done. This will help in the stopping of encroachment or else it will be difficult to further augment the infrastructure facilities. 18 PHCs are operated in rented houses, concessions for construction required.
- Financial Management is a matter of concern as it requires timely release of funds from Government of India, release of funds as per the approved ROP. Contingency fund should be raised from 6% to 10% for better functioning of the Programme Management Unit and payment by way of cash in remote areas where banking facilities are not available needs consideration.

6. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

Started with only one Project (150 AWC) in 1975, today Sikkim has 11 ICDS Projects with 988 Anganwadi Centers. The funding pattern is 90 : 10. All the beneficiaries are provided with Supplementary Nutrition as per the new norms of Govt. of India to meet the dietary supplement of required calories and protein to each child and pregnant woman and nursing mother. Likewise 800 calories and 20-25 gm of protein is given to each child who are severely mal-nourished. The Govt. has initiated a scheme whereby Hot Cooked Meal is provided to children attending the centre w.e.f. 14th Aug. 2009 in a phased manner as :

First Phase (17 th Aug. 09)	: 233 AWC
Second Phase(1 st Sept.09)	: 204 AWC
Third Phase (1 st Oct.09)	: 273 AWC
Fourth Phase (1 st Nov.09)	: 278 AWC
Total	: 988 AWC

The beneficiaries are provided milk in the morning & Kicheri at noon.

ICDS - Financial :

S.No		For ICDS(General)			For Supplementary Nutrition		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 upto Sept'09	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 Upto Aug/Sept,09
1	Fund released by GOI	353.31	677.66	375.78	64.68	95.53	443.78
2	Fund released by the State	Nil	Nil	<u>20</u>	283.78	312.92	100
3	Total available	353.31	677.66	395.78	348.46	408.45	543.78

	fund						
4	Expenditure	375.3	504.44	346.95	282.23	247.79	100

Under ICDS General, in 2007-08, the State has incurred 100% expenditure. In 2008-09 and 2009-10, the percentage utilization of funds is 75% and 95% respectively. For supplementary nutrition, in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto Sept.) the percentage utilization of funds is 81%, 61% and 19% respectively. The ratio of funds available for ICDS-General and Supplementary Nutrition for 2009-10 is 42 : 58.

The total number of beneficiaries under **Supplementary Nutrition for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are 38725, 47483 and 38254.**

Issues :

- Delay in release of funds by the Central Govt.
- Lack of vocational training for Project Managers and Anganwadi Centres

6. Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)

Till 2007-08, the fund for the Rural Water Supply was on a centre : state share ratio of 50 : 50, which from the year 2008-09 is 90:10. As many as 1006 number of water supply schemes have been sanctioned during 2008-09.

During 2003-04, a baseline habitation survey was conducted and eventually it emerged that the total number of habitation in Sikkim numbered 2498. During 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, the State has a target of slipped back habitations numbering 299, 300 and 250 and the corresponding achievement is 266, 247 and 250. The State does not have any slipped back and quality affected habitations.

ARWSP - Physical & Financial

	2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010	
Habitations	Target	Achievement (%)	Target	Achievement (%)	Target	Achievement (%)
(a) Uncovered	0	0	0	0	0	-
(b) Slipped Back	299	266	300	247	250	-
(c) Quality Affected	0	0	0	0	0	-
(d) Total	299	266	300	247	250	-

In respect of financial progress, the State percentage expenditure for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is 76%, 89% and 60% .

FINANCIAL COMPONENT		(Rs in lakhs)		
		2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
1	GOI Allocation	2013.00	3045.00	2100.00
2	Release by GOI	2013.00	3045.00	657.00
3	Expenditure in %	76.31%	89.45%	59.52%

Issues :

- Water quality monitoring & tests have shown that Sikkim is fortunate and that there is no inorganic contamination of water. However, it has been seen and reported that there are cases of bacteriological contamination specifically during the monsoon season. The Rural Management & Development Department has indeed made an effort to correct such contamination.
- The onus of Operation & Maintenance of Water Supply disinfection system as well as the proper functioning of the water supply system lies solely with the beneficiaries.
- The department proposes to use Electro Chlorinators for disinfection of Rural Water Supply, in future. This shall ensure supply of clean and safe water to the villagers.

8. Central Rural Sanitation Campaign (CRSP)

With the implementation of the pilot project 'Total Sanitation Campaign' in Sikkim, it has, over the years, successfully covered at large, the sanitation aspect in schools, individual households, anganwadis in rural areas, institutions and public places. Every step is taken to eliminate open defecation to minimize spread of diseases and risk of contamination of drinking water sources and food.

The State Government has taken a policy decision to make Sikkim a Nirmal State (**SWASTHYA RAJYA**) by the year 2009. In addition, the State Government has also amended the Panchayati Raj Act making it mandatory for the PRI members to construct toilets of their own in their households.

SL.NO	DETAILS	2007-08		2008-09	
		TARGE T	ACHIEVEME NT (%)	TARGET	ACHIEVEM ENT (%)
1	Individual Households with Toilet Facility	7489	8085 (107.95%)	3489	3712 (106.39)
2	School with Toilet Facility	33	30 (90.9)	1	1 (100%)
3	Anganwadis with Toilet Facility	1	1 (100%)	70	75 (107.14)

*The State achieved 100% sanitation in November 2008

By 2008 end, Sikkim had attained 100% open defecation free environment, for which recognition came in the form of a gold medal being presented by the President of India of being the **1st State in the country** for attaining this feat.

Suggestions & Issues :

The State should ensure that 100% coverage is maintained in future by covering new habitations / households and adopting convergence of sanitation with IAY, Anganwadi and SSA Schools.

9. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan

The aim of the programme is universalisation of elementary education. The success of the programme can be seen from comparing the present educational scenario of 2009 with scenario before commencement of SSA as on 2002.

In 2002, the state had 15033 out of school children which are 1910 in 2009. The rate of education facility at present is 1.15% one school for 10 habitations, which in 2002 was 11.3 with one school per 99 habitation. For improving quality education the state has introduced Maths, Science and English in almost all Monastic School. The ratio between Junior High School and Primary School which was 1: 3 has improved to 1:2

With introduction of SSA, the infrastructure facility of 57 new Primary schools has been created and 11 Education Guarantee centres have been started and 40 Primary Schools have been upgraded to Junior High School. Further 329 additional class rooms, have been constructed. The facility of toilet and drinking water has been provided to 647 and 478 schools respectively. 315 schools have been provided ramps. 40 schools have been provided electric connection to use computer in schools. 229 schools have been provided fencing/ boundary wall to avoid encroachment. 815 Junior High Schools are covered under computer education. 654 teachers were recruited under SSA. 4042 teachers' have done Orientation course and 503 teachers have been given computer training for 60 days. All SC/ST children and all girls for classes VI to VII are given Rs. 250/- each for text books.

As per 2006-07 Educational Statistics, 2001 Census, the total enrolment in primary and Upper Primary School is 85576 and 31199 respectively. The total GER is 117.65 for primary and 85.31 for Upper Primary School. The Net Enrolment ratio is 84% for primary and 58% for Upper Primary. The drop out rate is 6% for primary and 8% for Upper Primary. The pupil teacher ratio for primary is 22 and for Upper Primary School is 25. The percentage of trained teachers is 50% and 42% for primary and Upper Primary School. About 1/4th of Class IV and VIII students score above 60%. There are only 1207 out of school children at primary level and 1997 at Upper Primary level.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan		(Rs. in Lakhs)		
S.No.	Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Aug. 2009)
1	Approved Outlay	2302.79	2302.22	2456.41
2	Opening Balance	164.73	62.27	138.00
3	Central Share released	402.14	2111.56	986.00
4	State Share released	363.00	190.26	-
5	Other Receipts		9.52	-
6	Total Funds Availabe (2+3+4+5)	929.87	2364.09	1124.00
7	Total Expenditure	895.80	1890.20	677.03
8	Percentage of Expenditure	96.34	79.95	60.23

The above Table show that during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (**upto Aug. 2009**), the percentage utilization is 96%, 80% and 60% respectively.

10. Mid Day Meal

Sikkim decided to launch this scheme w.e.f. 1.10.2002. Subsequently, the scheme was extended to EGS Centres established under SSA, Monastic schools & Sanskrit Pathshalas and it has been extended upto Upper Primary stage from the ear 2008 academic sessions. The existing number of Institutions being provided MDM are 916.

The food menu include Khichdi, Kheer, rice, dal and green organic vegetables. Till June, 2007, MDM was served in four days in a week but after July 2007, this is served on all working days.

In addition to Central Assistance for food grains, the State is getting a **transport subsidy** of Rs. 125 per quintal. The **cooking cost** for cooked MDM per child per day is Rs. 3.05 on the basis of sharing pattern between Central Govt. and the State. The number of **kitchen sheds** during 2007-08 were 245, in 2008-09, 518 have been constructed and in 2009-10, 96 more sheds are to be started. The schools are being provided with LPG gas and kitchen utensils also. During the year 2009-10, the allocation for food grains for primary is 1513.68 MTs and for Upper primary sections is 746.11 MTs

Most of the schools in the State have PTA/SHGs/local Panchayat / NGOs to monitor the cooking to ensure the smooth implementation of MDM.

The physical and financial progress for the last three years is given in the Table below :

Mid Day Meal (Financial)		(Rs. in lakh)		
S.No.	Component	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Central Assistance admissible	402.29	375.54	476.94
2.	Central Assistance released	402.29	375.53	119.23
3.	State Share released	50.00	175.92	100.00
4.	Total fund available (2+3)	452.29	551.46	219.23
5.	Expenditure (%)	96	90	-
Mid Day Meal (Physical)				
1.	No. of students approved by PAB/GOI	91714	86330	92683
a.	At primary level	91714	57637	69758
b.	At UP level	-	28693	22925
c.	Total (a + b)	91714	86330	92683
2.	No. of students provided MDM	77957	71653	88049
3.	No. of working days approved by PAB/GOI	221	200	217
4.	No. of working days provided MDM	221	200	217 638

Suggestions :

- The State desires that the cooking cost be revised and entire share be borne by Central Government.
- Due to hilly terrain, the transportation cost @ of Rs. 125/- per quintal needs to be doubled.

11. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

Rehabilitation of sewers in Gangtok and five others UIDSSMT schemes of Water Supply at Mangan and Sewerage Scheme in South Sikkim at Namchi, Jorethang and Melli, and in East Sikkim at Rangpo are under implementation under JNNURM. Details are given below :

Sewerage System in Gangtok : Gangtok Municipal area is divided into four zones for Construction of Sewerage System as under :-

Sl.No	Zone	Area in sq.km	Population (2001)	Nos of Household	Remarks
1.	Zone – I	5.76	56617	12793	80% covered
2.	Zone – II	3.96	6466	1588	
3.	Zone – III	5.04	10166	2068	
4.	Zone – IV	6.48	17740	4764	

The Sewerage System in Zone – II, III & IV are yet to be implemented. In Zone – I 80% of the population is covered with sewerage system which includes 80 KM length of sewer network including the Treatment Plant at Adampool. The Rehabilitation of Sewers in Gangtok was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 2392.01 lakhs in the funding pattern of 90:10. It includes the rehabilitation of 9.43 KM trunk main and 2.32 KM sub-mains at Central Business District and along National Highway. The cost also includes the extension of network at Lumsey areas with 5.83 KM of network. The physical progress of this work is 80 % and likely to be completed by the end of this financial year.. So far two installment of Central Share for Rs. 1076.41 lakhs have been released by the Government of India and balance installment of Rs. 1076.41 lakhs is yet to be released. . The State Government has already provided Rs. 150.00 lakhs as State Share and the remaining Rs. 89.20 lakhs shall be provided during the financial year..

UIDSSMT :

1.Mangan Water Supply Scheme : The Mangan Water Supply Scheme was sanctioned by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India at an estimated cost of Rs. 1580.82 lakhs under UIDSSMT programme with the funding pattern of 90:10. The project includes the following component :-

1. Intake & Head works – The work has already been completed.
2. Raw Water Trunk Mains - The procurement of pipes has been completed. The laying of the same is being implemented with 80% physical progress as on date.
3. Treatment Plant - The work is under progress with 25% physical progress.
4. Clear Water Reservoirs – The work has been completed.
5. Distribution Network - The procurement of pipes has been completed. The laying of the same is under implementation with 20% physical progress.

The overall physical progress of the project is 45%. The project is likely to be completed by the end of this financial year. So far, the state Government has received first installment of Rs. 735.08 lakhs as Central Share and the State Share of Rs. 125.00 lakhs has already been provided by the State Government. The remaining installment is yet to be received from GOI. In order to complete the work without time and cost overrun, Ministry of Urban Development should release the balance installment.

2. Setting up of Sewerage Facility & Construction of Sewerage Treatment Plant at Namchi : The Sewerage Scheme covering 25% of the total municipal area with 7.1 km of sewer network including trunk mains and sub-mains was sanctioned by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India at an estimated cost of Rs. 1097 lakhs under UIDSSMT programme. The project includes the following component :-

- Sewer Network – The procurement of pipe has been completed. The laying of pipes is under progress with 60% physical achievement till date.
- Treatment Plant - The work has just commenced.

3. Setting up of Sewerage Facility & Construction of Sewerage Treatment Plant at Jorethang : The Sewerage Scheme covering 40% area of the town with 4.62 km sewer network and treatment plant was sanctioned by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India at an estimated cost of Rs. 480.00 lakhs under UIDSSMT programme. The project includes the following component:

- Sewer Network – The procurement of pipe has been completed. The laying of pipes is under progress with 70% physical achievement till date.
- Treatment Plant - The work has just commenced.

4. Setting up of Sewerage Facility & Construction of Sewerage Treatment Plant at Melli : The Sewerage Scheme covering 80% of urban area with 3.42 km of sewer network and a treatment plant was sanctioned by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India at an estimated cost of Rs. 341.00 lakhs under UIDSSMT programme. The project includes the following component :-

- Sewer Network – The procurement of pipe has been completed. The laying of pipes has also been completed including the construction of manhole chambers.
- Treatment Plant - The work has just commenced.

5. Setting up of Sewerage Facility & Construction of Sewerage Treatment Plant at Rangpo : The Sewerage Scheme was sanctioned by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India at an estimated cost of Rs. 494.00 lakhs under UIDSSMT programme . The project includes the following component :-

- Sewer Network – The procurement of pipe has been completed. The laying of pipes is under progress with 40% physical achievement till date.
- Treatment Plant - The work has just commenced.

Physical and Financial Progress of Sewerage Projects

The overall physical progress of these projects is Namchi - 40%, Jorethang – 50%, Melli – 75% and Rangpo – 25% as on date. All these projects are likely to be completed by the end of this financial year. So far, the state Government has received first installment of Rs. 493.65 lakhs for Namchi, Rs. 216 lakhs for Jorethang, Rs. 153.45 lakh for Melli and Rs. 222.30 lakh for Rangpo. The corresponding State Shares (In lakh) are Rs. 109.70, Rs. 48, Rs. 34.10 lakhs and Rs. 49.40. which has already been provided by the State Government The remaining 2nd installment is yet to be received from GOI.

Under IHSDP, out of 52 houses sanctioned under Phase I, in Gangtok city, 30 houses are under construction.

Issues :

- The State should get the DPR approved so as to get the funds provision made for the State for the financial year 2009-10 for the proposed projects to be undertaken.
- The State should also ensure that the funds provided for purchase of buses are utilized fully and buses start operating in Sikkim town by December, 2010.

12. Technology Mission

Technology Mission programme launched by the Government of India is a new milestone for development of horticulture in the State. The progress made in different aspects of horticulture in Sikkim post Technology Mission is phenomenal. Area expansion under different crops, increase in productivity, introduction of protected cultivation and high-tech horticulture, technological intervention on post harvest, value addition and support for market linkage are some of the areas which have seen tremendous development during the past few years.

One segment that has recorded unprecedented growth is floriculture. In the early years, flower cultivation existed in the form of hobby gardening only and that too confined to few elite growers. Technology Mission has played the most crucial role in developing this dormant but potential activity into a commercial venture with massive participation of farmers.

Likewise, off-season vegetable cultivation also has emerged as a potential area for farmers, specially small and marginal farmers. The success of experienced vegetable growers and their earnings has encouraged more farmers to venture into this activity which is not only paying but also comparatively easy. Tremendous achievements have been made in the development of fruit cultivation such as orange, passion fruit, pear. Nursery development for raising of quality planting materials has been the most successful intervention for fruit development. Many nurseries in private sector have been set up for production of disease free, quality planting materials of orange in addition to public sector nurseries. Orange and large cardamom programmes undertaken under Technology Mission has shown encouraging results.

To facilitate post harvest and marketing, different types of infrastructures have been created. One number of Integrated Pack House for sorting, packing, grading and storage of cut flowers; two numbers of refrigerated vans; five cold rooms have been created. Fourteen nos. of Apni Mandis have been set up at different production clusters to facilitate marketing. Four numbers of tissue culture laboratories in private sector and two numbers in public sector and one Cymbidium Development Centre (CDC) have been set up for capacity building and skill development.

The role of Technology Mission in strengthening organic farming, capacity development of farmers and departmental functionaries, protected cultivation, etc is remarkable. The total numbers of farmers trained in different areas exceeds 16,000 nos. More than 3000 nos. of both high cost and low cost greenhouses have been set up in different locations.

The following table present a comparative figure on increase in area and production.

Crops	Area coverage (in Ha)			Production (in tonnes)		
	2001-02	2008-09	% increase	2001-02	2008-09	% increase
Fruits	6,250	10,498	68	5,869	15,671	167
Vegetables	5,790	12,790	121	25,380	59,486	134
Roots & Tubers	4,700	8,697	85	18,580	38,553	107
Large cardamom	18,000	13,204	(-) 27	3,820	2,970	(-) 22

Ginger	3,700	7,557	104	17,620	40,641	131
Turmeric	400	791	98	1,210	2,665	120
Flowers	20	151	655	6.35	65.74	935

Observations :

The assessment about Technology Mission and Floriculture is that the State is doing extremely good work in this sector by having good rapport with Farmers' Association. The flowers are being exported to the neighbouring countries like Thailand, Singapore and in domestic markets of India, to Kolkata and Delhi (Greater Kailash area).

The other issues for consideration are as under :

- The scale of subsidy for all schemes under Technology Mission needs to be revised. *For example* - Subsidy on high tech and low cost greenhouse needs to be enhanced from the existing Rs 325 /- per sq mtr to Rs 650/- and Rs 125/- per sq mtr to Rs 350/- respectively .
- Rs 13,000/ - as 50% subsidy to cover 0.2 Ha area under flowers is too low. It is practically not possible even with very low value flowers.
- Support for mass scale rejuvenation of orange and large cardamom is the need of the hour in order to revive these two most important cash crops.

13. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

Minor Irrigation Schemes are taken up under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) AIBP funding pattern was of 75:25, which has now been changed to 90:10.

Present Status of AIBP SCHEMES

The State Government has been implementing MIC schemes under AIBP since the year 1999. A total number of 433 MI Schemes at an estimate cost of Rs. 21.1167 Crore have been funded, out of which 422 MI Schemes have been completed up to September,2009 (including 52MI Schemes out of 63 MI Schemes). 63 numbers of schemes amounting to the tune of Rs. 689.28 lakhs was approved and sanctioned by the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India during 2007-08. The completed schemes are as under:-

Sl. No.	No. of Schemes	Year of implementation	Cost (Rs.in lakhs)	Potential Created (Hectare)	Potential Utilization (Hectare)
1	129	1999-2000-2001-2002	565.42	1922.82	1634.32
2	62	2002-2003-2004	200.00	712.15	676.54
3	100	2004-2005	200.00	357.73	339.84
4	79	2005-2006-2007	457.04	1737.76	1650.87
Total	370		1422.46	4730.46	4301.57

Till now, 4730.46 hectares of potential has been created, out of which 4301.57 hectares potential has been utilized. With the implementation of recently sanctioned 63 nos. of MIC

schemes, the Culturable Command Area (CCA) is 1466.20 Ha and potential planned will be 1719.55 Ha.

With the implementation of minor irrigation schemes under AIBP, irrigation infrastructures have been enhanced and improved greatly. The farmers are getting assured water supply for irrigation purposes in some cases even during dry season. It has led to the overall improvement in agriculture and farmers are encouraged for multiple cropping. There has been overall increase in food production.

Issues :

- The State Government has been implementing the AIBP schemes very effectively. The guidelines for AIBP schemes are applicable for projects of 20 Ha. and above but for the State like Sikkim, because of following constrains desires that land holding guidelines need to be reduced to 15 ha. because
 - The agriculture lands are available in small patches in between the rugged terrains and at the foothills.
 - The main source of irrigation waters are very small streams and rivulets and the discharges of such sources are limited.
 - The State has steep slopes and agriculture is practiced on terraced lands and it receives high rainfall due to which the medium irrigation is not feasible due to land slides hazards.

14. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) :

SI.No	Details	2008-2009	2009-10		Remarks
		Achmnt	Target	Achmnt (%)	
1	BPL Household given connectivity	13288	11457	94.40%	RGGVY work under progress
2	Unelectrified Villages electrified	425	25	95%	
3	Intensification of Electrified Villages	-	29673	95%	

Under RGGVY 2008-09, 13288 BPL households have been given connectivity and 425 unelectrified villages have been electrified. During 2009-10, the target for BPL household given connectivity, unelectrified villages electrified, intensification of electrified villages are 11457, 25 and 299673 respectively. The corresponding percentage achievement is 95% for every category.

		2009-10
1	Funds released by GOI	4513.62
2	Funds Utilised	4389.56
3	Percentage of Utilization	97.25%
	1st Installment 2009-10	4396.81
	BPL Component	116.81

Total	4513.62
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During 2009-10, the percentage utilization has been 97%.

15. Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP)

The Energy & Power Department had prepared DPR covering the entire twelve notified townships in the State for posing to the Ministry of Power, GOI for consideration under R-APDRP. However, as per the guidelines of the schemes townships with a population of 10,000 or above as per 2001 census qualified to be included in the scheme. With this stipulation, only two townships viz. Gangtok and Tadong qualified.

As such, DPR for Rs. 26.30 for Part A of R-APDRP for Gangtok and Tadong towns were prepared and submitted to the MOP, GOI which was later approved by the Steering Committee in September, 2009.

The progress of the above programme over the years may be seen from the Table given below :

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
1	No. of Projects sanctioned	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
2	Value of Project Sanctioned	63.48	91.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	154.73
3	No. of Projects Completed	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
4	Value of Projects Completed	63.48	91.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	154.73
5	AT&C Losses (%)	53.46	53.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.27
6	Commercial Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Feeder Metering (%)	-	40	45	85	100	-	-	-	100
8	Consumer Metering (%)	-	55	68	92	100	-	-	-	100
9	Amount Released	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
a)	Loan	3.18	4.56	7.73	-	-	-	-	-	15.47
b)	Grant	28.56	41.07	69.62	-	-	-	-	-	139.25
c)	Total	31.74	45.63	77.35	-	-	-	-	-	154.72

The above total show that the State was sanctioned 4 projects of the value of Rs. 154.73 Crore which have been completed with the utilization of full amount. The AT & C losses in percentage are 53% which needs to be reduced. The State has completed feeder metering and

consumer metering with 100% achievement. The amount received for the programme is 154.72 lakh which comprises of 139.25 lakh as grant and 15.47 lakh as loan. During 2009-10, the State target for electric connectivity to BPL household , unelectrified villages electrified and intensification of electrified villages is 11457, 25 and 29673 respectively. The corresponding achievement has been 95% in all the three parameters.

Issues :

- It may be mentioned that the stipulation of the Ministry of Power debar the cases of most of upcoming township from availing the scheme. It is strongly felt that the stipulation regarding 10,000 population needs to be reviewed and lowered to around 5,000 so that all the District Headquarters like Namchim Gyalshing, Mangan and major townships like Jorethang, Singtam, Rangpo etc. also could derive the benefit of R-APDRP

Field Visit Report

The review of flagship programmes was followed with field visits including inspection of ACA projects detailed below :

A. Field Visit of ACA Projects :

1. Construction Of Pilgrimage Cum Cultural Centre At Solophok Namchi South Sikkim: The project aims at promotion of religious and general tourism which shall provide immense income generation avenues and opportunities through economic spin off. The successful completion of the grand statue of Lord Padmasambhava 102 ft high on Samduptse hill, has set an excellent precedent. Similarly, the Government wanted to establish a unique Pilgrim Centre with a 108 feet tall statue of Lord Shiva on the opposite hill at Solophok. Apart from the ground-scaled Shiva statue, this Pilgrim Centre would also provide replicas of the twelve Jyotirlingas and Sai Baba Temple to offer one platform for Shiva devotees. In addition, replicas of these four Dhams, namely Badrinath, Jaganath and Dwarka dedicated to Lord Vishnu and Rameshwar, dedicated to Lord Shiva are also being constructed.

The project was started in May 2005 and likely to be completed by June, 2010 with projected cost of Rs99.56 Cr. and an expenditure so far of Rs 56.51 crores. The complex would cover an area of approximately 25 acres and is accessible by a motorable road.

2. Banjhakri Falls Energy Park : The Banjhakri Falls Energy Park is located to the north of the valley between the hill slopes of Gangtok and Ranka in East Sikkim. With nature at its prime best next to the hustle and bustle of urban Gangtok,

Sikkim Rural Energy Development Agency has installed a macro hydel station of 7.0 kw capacity to cater to all the internal lighting requirements of the park and solar lamps installed for the external lightening. There is an exhibition hall of the SREDA displaying solar devices and articles to inform and encourage visitors of their usage.

Ban Jhakris being Shamans of the Himalayan region, components on the theme were added to enhance the hue of the complex. Statues of a jhakri, a bongthing, a phedangba and a bijjuwa have been placed in a typical village styled thatched house showcasing a healing ritual of a sick person.

The development of the park was undertaken in three phases and completed on 5th January 2008. All the components of the project have been executed . The total projected cost is Rs. 2.85 crore.

3. Development of pilgrimage and cultural centre at Rabongla: State Govt. has proposed to develop Rabongla as Buddhist Circuit and Pilgrimage Centre in Sikkim. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.30.35 crore. The major components of the project is to build a statue of Lord Buddha Sakyamuni-Sangay Chumden of 30 m height and development of eco-garden with tourist amenities. It is expected to help promoting harmony with the Buddha's message of tolerance and peaceful co-existence among the people of different groups of the society. It is also expected that there would be considerable increase in the domestic and international tourists. The project is to be completed in five years. The State Govt. has received Rs.5 crore under ACA of 2007-08.

4. Khangchendzonga Tourist Villa Cum Socio-Cultural And Amusement Park At Ranka, East Sikkim : Nestled in the Himalayas and endowed with exceptional natural resources,

Sikkim, the tiny state of the Indian Union, has an area of 7096 sq.kms and total population of nearly 6.0 lakhs. Given the considerable level of low income and changing age profile of the population, the aim of Sikkim's development strategy is income generation for the young and bottom half of the population mostly, through providing opportunities for employment in service sector. The unparalleled beauty of the state and very friendly hospitable people are our competitive and comparative advantages. The State with the intention to promote leisure & amusement tourism with cultural touches so as to open avenues of income generation and opportunities through economic spin-off conceived and initiated this project. Works towards fulfilling the objectives commenced in June 2006.

In order to further promote Tourism Industry, Government of Sikkim has decided to set up a Tourist Villa at Ranka on a vacant piece of land measuring 16.98 acres, only 10 kms away from the Capital town of Gangtok. The tourists will enjoy the full facilities of a club house and an open air theatre equipped with modern amenities along with rides to keep children engaged.. To acquaint the tourists with local culture and heritage, display of life styles of the three main communities Lepcha, Bhutia & Nepali has been proposed within the complex. The total project cost is Rs. 55.63 crores out of which Rs 36.31 crores have been sanctioned so far. The targetted Time of Completion is February, 2010

B. Field visit to **Flagship Programme** Projects :

i) **District Hospital, Namchi** : The hospital is providing all basic medical facilities to the district population . it is a three storeyed pucca building . It had 22 doctors with staff nurses and 100 bedded hospital. The hospital has operation theatre where operations of tumour, surgeries are performed efficiently. The hospital has also a blood bank and maternity ward.. On the day of the visit, 329 patients were registered. The dialogue with patients showed that they were happy with the services provided in the hospital.

ii) **PHC, Dharamdeen Block** : The Centre has pucca building and is easily accessible through road. The health centre has 3 doctors with 8 staff nurses and 20 beds I. At the time of visit, there about 10 patients who were suffering from viral fever. The interrogation revealed they were satisfied with the medical services provided by doctors in the PHC.

iii) **PMGSY Road From Flour Mill Samdur To Lingding Busty, East Sikkim**: The PMGSY road connecting Lingding busty was taken up under Package no. PH IV PG2 for a length of 2.98 kms at a cost of Rs 126.06 lakhs. The connectivity works to Lingding busty has since been completed. Under Phase VII of PMGSY, Stage -II works of sub-base and base coarse with premix carpetting have now been taken up under Package no. PKG 10 PH at a sanctioned cost of Rs 110.07 lakhs. The work is presently under execution with thrust on quality control and timely completion. All the mechanisms for quality control supervision have also been put in place with the three tier monitoring system. The stage -II works are targetted to be completed by June 2010.

iv) **Rural connectivity PMGSY Road from 8th Mile SPWD to Salhgari School** : The total length of road is 3.998 Km. Its estimated cost is Rs. 1.76 Crore. The contract was given to Sh. B.B. Rai. This project was started in September, 2006 and completed in July, 2009. It caters to the need of 1832 persons.

v) **Construction of RCR from Soreng Sombaria SPWD Road to Lower Timber bung Phase VIII** : The total length of road is 6.63 Km. It estimated cost is Rs. 3.85 Crore The contract was

given to Sh. Sukuman Subba . This project was started in February, 2009 and to be completed in August, 2010. It caters to the need of 1500 persons in 10 hamlets.

vi) **Construction of VVFP from Phulmaya House to Kul Bdr. Gurung** : The work is undertaken under NREGA in 2008-09 and the project was completed in February , 2009 with project cost of Rs. 5.83 Crore.The project provides connectivity to rural households.

viii) **Construction of community toilet under TSP in Chisopani Ward of South Sikkim** : The project was sanction in 2008 with project cost of Rs. 2 lakh and completed in June, 2009. All the 100 houses have been provided with community toilets.

ix) **Visit to Ringyang Primary School (SSA)**:The said school started functioning from 21st March 2008. The main objective is to provide free education to the deprived children up to the standard of class III at par with the Govt. Schools. **Student Enrolment** as on 24th October 2009 is as follows :--

Class	Boys	Girls	Total
Pre Primary	04	08	12
I	05	07	12
II	07	03	10
III	05	03	08
Total	21	21	42

The school has four teachers out of which three are female and one male teachers. Three teachers are trained and one untrained. At present, the pupil teacher ratio 11: 1. The school has two rooms with toilet, water and playground facility. Under MDM, students are regularly given Vegetable rice - 3 days , Khichadi -2 days a week and Khir-one day a week. This school is yet to get one mid day meal kitchen sanctioned for itself.

x) **National Social Assistance Programme** : At the Block Administrative Centre, Daramdin, West Sikkim, the beneficiaries covered under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme(NFBS) including physically handicapped beneficiaries. The beneficiaries were interrogated and it was found after discussion that they were getting full amount of pension through Panchayats on quarterly basis.

xi) **Lower Ghurpisey Anganwadi Centre, Namchi Rural Project.** : The timing of PSE is 10 am – 2 pm. Mrs. Sabitri Rai (Trained) was the head of AWH and Mrs. Som Maya Rai, (Trained) was AWW. This Centre is covering 150 households with 690 population, of which 333 are male and 357 are female. The beneficiaries are Pregnant women(three), Nursing Mother(four), Children(0-6yrs)- 61 nos. and Pre school attending children- 14 nos. all present. All the 14 children were present for pre school activities. All the children were well versed in pre school activities, nursery rhymes, action songs & pre-school education. The children were being provided with the milk in the morning and khichari at noon time. The children were healthy, neat and clean. Non of the children were malnourished. The kitchen, toilet and drinking water facilities were available. Water tank and filters were provided by the Department.

xii) **Saili Golai, Soreng Rural Project (Anganwadi Centre)** : The timing of Centre is 10 am – 2 pm. Mrs. Bhawana Subba (Trained) was the head of AWH and Mrs. Sangita Pradhan, (Trained) was AWW. This Centre is covering 83 households with 489 population, The beneficiaries are Pregnant women(three), Nursing Mother(four), Children(0-6yrs)- 58 nos. and

Pre school attending children- 21 nos. All the 21 children were present for pre school activities and well versed in pre school activities, The children being provided with Paushtic Ahaar. The children were being provided with the drinking milk in the morning and khichari at noon time. The children were healthy, neat and clean. Non of the children were malnourished. The kitchen, toilet and drinking water facilities were available. Water tank and filters were provided by the Department. The Centre will be covered under Hot meal Programme from 1st Nov.09.

xiii. Upper Chandmari AWC, Gangtok Urban Slum Project (Anganwadi Centre) : The timing of Centre is 10 am – 2 pm. Ms. Devi Maya Rana (Trained) was the head of AWH and Harka maya Chettri (Trained) was AWW. 18 children were present for pre school activities and were well versed in pre school activities, nursery rhymes, action songs & pre school education.

The centre was running in Govt. constructed building (1.75 lakh under NE allocation). The kitchen, toilet and drinking water facilities were available. Water tank and filters were provided by the Department.

AIBP

xiv) Construction Of Pagla Khola Mic To Banglow Khet At Namli Under Sang Martam, East Sikkim : One project that had been sanctioned under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and has been completed satisfactorily is the “Construction of Pagla Khola MIC to Banglow Khet at Namli under Sang Martam”, East Sikkim. The details of the project has been given below.

1.	Estimated Value	Rs. 1,98,000.00
2.	Name of Source	Pagla Khola
3.	Discharge	
	i. Lean Period:	3.2 Cusecs
	ii. Peak Period:	11.5 Cusecs
4.	Soil Strata	Alluvial Soil, Black Cotton Soil
5.	Rainfall data	3790 mm annually
6.	Name of Contractor	Anita Chettri
7.	Date of Commencement	25-06-2008
8.	Date of Completion	15-12-2008
9.	Potential Planned	20.50 Hectt.
10.	Potential Created	21.00 Hectt.
11.	Potential Utilized	20.00 Hectt.
12.	Length of the MIC	207 Meters
13.	Expenditure Incurred till date	1.79 Lakhs

With the implementation of this scheme the farmers of the surrounding villages are getting assured water supply in some cases even during the dry season. It has led to the overall improvement in agriculture and farmers are encouraged for multiple cropping. There has been an overall increase in food production and considerable increase has also been observed in the production of crops like rice, pulses and vegetables of various kinds. The people have become efficient, conscious and are producing more food grains and vegetables.

xv) Construction Mangsari MIC at Mangsari under Soreng Constituency, West Sikkim : The above work amounting to Rs. 18.05 Lakhs was sanctioned under AIBP Schemes during the end of the financial year 2007-08. The above project is to cater the adequate irrigation facilities

to the farmer of the locality. The length of the completed Channel is 1500 m having internal dimension of 30 cm x 30 cm rectangular open channel which has a carrying capacity of 1.92 cusec with a slope of 1:150 which has covered 27 hectare.

The planned potential is 55 hectare whereas the potential creation is 27 hectare and potential utilized is 26 hectare. As such the channel has benefited 60 houses which may double their income in near future. Water Users Committee has been formed. The work was completed satisfactorily in time and the final payment has been made to the contractor in full within the project cost.

xvi) Construction of Ambeytar Siran Kulo MIC at Tharpu Phase II under Soreng Constituency, West Sikkim: The work amounting to Rs. 13.99 Lakhs was sanctioned under AIBP Schemes during the end of the financial year 2007-08. The work was tendered and awarded to Shri Om Prakash Subba Govt. Contractor. The above project is to cater the adequate irrigation facilities to the farmer of the locality. The length of the completed Channel is 1100 m having internal dimension of 30 cm x 30 cm rectangular open channel which has a carrying capacity of 1.92 cusec with a slope of 1:150 which has covered 22 hectare. The planned potential is 37 hectare whereas the potential creation is 22 hectare and potential utilized is 21 hectare. As such the channel has benefited 19 houses which may double their income in forth - coming future. The work was completed satisfactorily in time and the final payment has been made to the contractor in full within the project cost.

xvii) Construction of MIC at Kumar Kulo Smphu Khola under Daramdin Constituency, West Sikkim : The work amounting to Rs. 9.09 Lakhs was sanctioned under AIBP Schemes during the end of the financial year 2007-08. The work was tendered and awarded to Shri Sher Bahadur Subba. The above project is to cater the adequate irrigation facilities to the farmer of the locality. The length of the completed Channel is 400 m having internal dimension of 30 cm x 30 cm rectangular open channel which has a carrying capacity of 1.92 cusec with a slope of 1:150 which has covered 22 hectare.

The planned potential is 26 hectare whereas the potential creation is 22 hectare and potential utilized is 21 hectare. As such the channel has benefited houses which may triple the income in forth-coming days. The work was completed satisfactorily in time and the final payment has been made to the contractor in full within the project cost.

Floriculture

xviii) Cymbidium Development centre at Rumtek : This is a facility created to promote commercial cultivation of cymbidium orchids in Sikkim. The three important functions of the Centre are 1) production of high quality planting materials of cymbidiums through tissue culture technology 2) transfer of technology on various aspects of cymbidium cultivation including post harvest management and 3) cultivation of cymbidium orchids for production of cult flowers. All the facilities particularly the tissue culture laboratory and the poly greenhouses housing imported materials of cymbidiums are very impressive.

xix) Model Floriculture Centre (MFC) at Namli East Sikkim : The unit houses many greenhouses with gerbera, phalaenopsis, rose and anthurium and other commercial flowers like Bird of Paradise, Heliconia, etc. This farm functions as a demonstration centre for growers on different flowers and research activities like adaptive trials, fertilizer plants.

xx) Visit to Simkharkha in South Sikkim : The chief economic activity of this helmet is vegetable cultivation. HCCD Deptt. has undertaken activities to promote tomatoe cultivation under protected condition and also alstroemeria flowers to diversify horticulture activities.

xxi) Rose cluster in Dharamdeen village : The project was started with just 8 farmers and has now been expended to 86 farmers. The initiative of flowers' society, Kanchanjungs Floratech in motivating more farmers is highly laudable. The support of HCCD Department in the form of high tech greenhouse (average 500 sq. mtrs.) drip system of irrigation, imported royalty paid planting materials of rose, fertilizers and various other amendmets. The paddy farmers through Technology Mission has converted into cultivation of high tech floriculture. There are 86 farmers in the village who have undertaken floriculture in the green house . Through the Technology Mission, their earning which was about Rs. 5000 – 6000 annually has increased to more than Rs. one lakh . The flowers are being exported to neighbouring countries , namely, Thialand, Singapore etc. The farmers have been trained at Pune and one of the farmers had gone to Thialand for training in floriculture activities.

xxii) IAY : Under IAY, visit was made to the house of Sh. Parveen Subba S/o Sh. Ram Singh , Dharamdeen Block. The beneficiary, belonging to BPL family works as agricultural labourer and was covered under IAY in the year 2008. The total amount received by him for the construction of the house was Rs. 28,500/-. He was given the amount in two instalments. One instalment was given before the construction and other after the completion. Alongwith the IAY house, he has also been given an Institutional household latrine amounting Rs. 2,025/- under total sanitation campaign. This household was also connected by a foot path under NREGA.

xxiii) JNNURM – Inspection of Gangtok Sewerage : The inspection at site was carried out on 26th October, 2009 during the visit to the state. This scheme is approved and sanctioned under JNURRM programme for the mission city of Gangtok. It was found that the main Gangtok market area which is a tourist centre , all the habitations were connected with the sewer line. Further, the major portion of the Zone – I, where NP-3 pipes were used during the past, needs rehabilitation apart from providing sewerage system in uncovered zones (i.e. Zone – II, III & IV) in the near future as per the policy decision of the State Government.

Conclusion :

The visit to the State of Sikkim creates an impression that the State is very serious for its development by promoting tourism . The ACA projects for construction of Rabong (Buddha Statue) , Shiva Temple, Cultural Heritage etc. is going to promote tourism on a very large scale. This will attract not only the domestic tourist but foreign tourist from Thialand, Singapore, Myanmar, Maldives etc. The sincere implementation of the flagship programmes has changed the quality of life of the people below poverty line and these programmes have been very crucial for increasing their income.

The photographs of some ACA and flagship programmes are supportive of the tour report highlighting the effective implementation of the schemes.

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**REPORT
OF PLANNING COMMISSION
FOR THE STATE OF
SIKKIM
ON REVIEW OF
FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES**