



GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM

**MEMORANDUM
TO THE
FOURTEENTH FINANCE COMMISSION**

VOLUME – V

**UPGRADATION GRANT, SPECIAL
PROBLEMS AND SPECIFIC NEEDS OF
THE STATE**

**FINANCE, REVENUE & EXPENDITURE
DEPARTMENT**

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1 CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Fiscal transfer system in India has important objectives of removing the inter-regional imbalances and disparities in the provision of services by the States. In this context, the Finance Commissions will play crucial role by recommending grants to the States to enable them providing a reasonable standard of social, economic and administrative services to the people. The Article 275 of the Constitution requires the Finance Commissions to recommended grants to states, which are in need of assistance. While the earlier Finance Commissions recommended grants mostly to fill the post-devolution non-plan revenue deficits, the more recent Finance Commission recommended grants to improve the general administration and grants to equalize provision of various public services. Finance Commissions have recommended grants-in-aid to the States to meet their developmental needs irrespective of whether or not there is a direct mention of it in the Terms of Reference of the Commission.

In this context, the Seventh Finance Commission laid down the following principles:

Grants-in-aid may be given to narrow down the existing disparities in the available administrative and social services between the developed and the backward States. These are up gradation grants.

Grants-in-aid may be given to individual States to help them to counter special problems due to their peculiar circumstances. This aid may also be given to the State for matters of national importance or for financial burdens, which the State finances, may not be able to sustain. These are special problem grants.

Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Finance Commissions recommended grants for backward States. Eighth Finance Commission in addition recommended grants to States facing special problems. The Tenth, Eleventh as well as Twelfth Finance Commissions recommended grants for the up gradation and special problems of the States. The Twelfth Finance recommended grants for partial equalization of services in education and health, and maintenance of roads, bridges and public buildings. The Thirteenth Finance Commission recommended several grants in response to the TOR regarding the need to improve the quality of expenditure. The Commission also recommended grants to the States to manage ecology, environment and climate change consistent with sustainable development.

Due to resource constraints, the State of Sikkim has not been able to meet the crucial gaps in service provision and up gradation of administrative machinery. We are submitting number of proposals in which the State requires the support of the

Fourteenth Finance Commission in terms of grants. We earnestly hope that the Commission would consider these proposals while determining the grants.

These proposals mainly relate to **General Administrative Services, Social and Cultural Services and Economic Services**. The General Administrative Service includes Police Administration, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Human Resource Development, Public Works and Capacity building for fiscal services. Social and Cultural Service include Health, Public Health Engineering Services and Cultural Affairs and Heritage Activities. Economic Service includes Forests, Wild Life and Environment; Tourism, Agriculture/ Horticulture, Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services and Rural Management. The subsequent chapters contain the details of the activities and projects under different proposals.

2 CHAPTER II

2.1 UPGRADATION OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The State has made committed efforts to establish a modern administrative service to respond to the needs of the people in an effective manner. However, due to resource constraints, the issues relating to improving capacity building and infrastructural deficiencies remain challenges for the State government. Some of the services given below need special attention by the Fourteenth Finance Commission for financial support through up gradation grants.

2.1.1 Public Works Department

Well-planned administrative buildings are required to enable the administrative departments work efficiently. The public works department in the State generally undertakes this work. Most of the quarters for District Heads are in semi kutchha structure. These buildings need to be replaced with pucca structure in RCC works.

(1) Annual Maintenance of Government Buildings ₹ 100.00 Crores

Most of the residential and non-residential buildings are very old and requires proper maintenance. Therefore, provisions have to be made to repair these buildings with proper sanitation and water supply facilities including other basic amenities.

The Annual Maintenance Cost as worked out is **₹ 100.00 Crores**.

(2) Construction of Sikkim Public Service Commission Building ₹ 15.00 Crores

Sikkim Public Service Commission Building (Lok Sewa Ayog Bhawan) including construction of Examination Hall cum Examination Office, Strong Room and Training Centre at Gangtok is proposed to be built.

The tentative cost for the construction of the building is **₹ 15.00 Crore**.

(3) Proposal for Judiciary in the State ₹ 50.00 Crore

The 13th Finance Commission has granted a sum of **₹ 15 Crore** for construction of a Judicial Academy in the State of Sikkim. The DPR submitted by the Building & Housing Department for **₹ 52.00 Crore** have already been approved by the Hon'ble High Court. Hence, there is a need of **₹ 37.00 Crore** more and for other infrastructural development of the Judiciary ` 13.00 Crore are projected. Total additional requirement for the above projects is **₹ 50.00 Crore**.

(4) Maintenance of Hospital buildings and Staff Quarters ₹ 40.00 Crore

Major maintenance and repair works of old Hospital building including the District Hospitals, PHCs & PHSCs throughout Sikkim is to be carried out. Most of the structures are in dilapidated conditions requiring immediate maintenance and repairing work. Approach roads of most of the Hospital are in bad condition. Maintenance of the approach roads is also incorporated in the proposal. The furniture provided earlier to the Hospitals and staff quarters are also in dilapidated condition and needs immediate replacement. Most of the Hospital complex require safe drinking water from new water sources as the old source of most of the Hospitals has been dried up as such the provision of new water supply lines to Hospitals are also included. There has been encroachment in most of the Hospitals land for which demarcation of land and fencing of the Hospital's boundaries is also incorporated. To improve and to provide uninterrupted power supply to the Hospital complex setting up separate 11/0.43 KV power sub-station with a capacity of 500 KVA is incorporated in the proposal. Besides, one DG set of the capacity of 250 KVA to each District Hospitals and provision of air condition to District Hospitals, CHCs, and PHCs, which are lying on the hot belt are included in the proposal. The total cost proposed for the execution of above work has been worked out to the tune of ₹ 40.00 Crore.

(5) Maintenance of Government Buildings under RM&DD ₹ 20.00 Crore

The Rural Management & Development Department is a vast Department entrusted with construction of numerous infrastructures including buildings, roads, bridges, water supply and projects relating to tourism and other village infrastructure. Although, some of the structures have been completed quite some time back, no maintenance fund has been allocated for upkeep of these existing structures. Hence, the necessity for maintenance fund, which is tabulated at ₹ 20.00 crore for five year period.

2.1.2 Police Administration

The State Police have to perform multifarious and complex functions. These include upholding and enforcing the law impartially, protect life, liberty, property and dignity of members of the public, promote and preserve public order, prevent crime and terrorist/militant activities through intelligence gathering and community participation, investigate crime and assist in prosecution of cases, provide all possible help to people in situation arising out of natural and manmade disasters, handle new age crimes including cyber crime and control and regulate traffic on roads. Of late, there has been a huge public outcry vis-a-vis the manner in which police of other states have responded to the genuine public demands and crimes, especially those relating to women and children. Rise in street protests on one issue or other by large sections of people also require the police to be well equipped and trained in all spheres of their work to match the satisfaction levels of the community.

The following proposals of Sikkim Police for grant under the 14th Finance Commission have been accordingly prepared to enable its officers to carry out their sovereign functions in an effective and efficient manner:

**(1) All Women Police Station at Tadong (Gangtok) With Residential Quarters
₹ 10.00 Crore**

A large number of women and children who are vulnerable to crime belong to the economically deprived strata of the society, needing special and delicate handling by police authorities. Gangtok being the state capital and the most densely populated town of Sikkim, has a sizeable population of women and children, and therefore requires an all women police station to deal with crimes affecting the weaker sections of society especially, women and children.

As per guidelines issued by the Government of India from time to time, and with a view to emphasize speedy police action with regards to crimes relating to women and children, it is proposed that an all women police station should be created at Tadong, within the city limits of Gangtok. This police station shall specifically cater to all crime against women and children in the jurisdiction of Gangtok in addition; it shall also provide essential service to women tourists and their families at the time of need.

**(2) Construction of Separate Barracks for Female Trainees at Police Training Center, Yangyang
₹ 5.00 Crore**

A large number of women police personnel are imparted basic induction training, in service training and refresher courses at the newly established Police Training Centre at Yangyang, South Sikkim. At present, these women trainees have to be accommodated by segregating a separate floor for them in the same block as other male trainees as there are no separate barracks for female trainees within the campus. Therefore, it is proposed that an independent residential barrack be constructed for 75 women police trainees to provide for lodging and dining with facility of a kitchen, mess, recreational room, storeroom and adequate number of toilets and bathrooms at an estimated cost of ₹ 5.00 Crore. The barracks shall also include 6 independent rooms with attached toilets for lady officer trainees and instructors.

**(3) Establishment Of 2nd & 3rd India Reserve Battalions Headquarters At Manglay-Dumra, South Sikkim Including Construction Of Residential Quarters For The Officers And Staff Of These Battalions
₹ 50.00 Crore**

Sikkim presently has 3 Battalion of India Reserve Battalion raised between the years 1993-2008 as per sanction of MHA, Govt. of India. The infrastructure of 1st Battalion Headquarters at Pipaley, West Sikkim is also being presently used by the personnel of the 2nd India Reserve Battalion, as this battalion does not have its own Headquarters. Personnel of the 3rd IRBn have been temporarily accommodated in make

shift structures at Ranipool, East Sikkim and few other places in the state. The officers/men of this Battalion are functioning from various temporary structures which are neither good for their morale nor it is in the administrative interest of the units.

The need and importance of infrastructure for IRBn personnel in form of accommodation, training facilities, equipment and transport needs no reiteration. The State Govt. of Sikkim being keenly aware of this requirement have taken measures to develop infrastructure of the 1st Battalion headquarters at Pipaley, West Sikkim through the funds provided under State Plan and other Centrally Sponsored Schemes over the last 6/7 years.

To establish Battalion headquarters for the 2nd and 3rd Battalion of IRBn, a total of 33.95 hectares of land has been acquired by the State Govt. at Ben (Simchungthang) Manglay-Dumra, South Sikkim for which a sum at of ` 671.89 lakhs has already been paid from funds provided by the State Government. However, construction of buildings infrastructure has not been possible due to extreme paucity of funds. The construction of building infrastructure of 2nd and 3rd IRBn Headquarters at Manglay-Dumra is not only urgently required to accommodate the personnel housed in make shift structures at various places in the State but also for the 500 personnel under training at Police Training Centre, Yangyang, who are due to pass out shortly after finishing their training. The presence of the armed police personnel in this backward and remote area in this sensitive border State would also improve the span of police presence in the South & West districts and go a long way in instilling a sense of security in the local population as also improving the economy of the area. The infrastructure would also uplift the morale of Battalion personnel whose services are not only utilized to tackle law & order situations within the State, but also for deployment during elections and internal security duties in other States on directions of Ministry of Home Affairs.

It is relevant to mention that besides the narrow resource base of the State the finances of the State Govt. have been overstressed on account of relief and rehabilitation work undertaken consequent to the massive earthquake that effected this hilly state on 18th Sept. 2011 causing large scale damage to public property and life including damage to police buildings and infrastructure. Though the State Government on its part has provided funds for repair and reconstruction of these structures it is, however, not in a position to provide funds for construction of infrastructure of the 2nd and 3rd Battalion of IRBn at Manglay-Dumra, South Sikkim. **Therefore, it is proposed that ₹ 50.00 Crore may be approved for construction of the Bn headquarters for 2nd and 3rd IRBn.**

(4) Infrastructure Development of Regional Forensic Science Laboratory

₹ 12.00 Crore

The state of Sikkim was not on the Forensic map of India until the year 2012. The process of establishment of a Regional Forensic Science Laboratory was started in 2012 with a Central Grant of ₹ 8.00 Crore from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. At present, the work of construction of building etc. for the establishment of laboratory is in progress. In the meantime, the Regional Forensic Science has started functioning since March 2013 in a temporary setup in the old police training building at Ranipool, which was repaired and renovated, for the purpose.

The Regional Forensic Science Laboratory being in its infant stage requires adequate financial help for its sustainable growth and development. The availability of fund from the State Government resources being too meagre and inadequate, it will be difficult to support the future development of the laboratory in its true perspective. It is therefore imperative to seek financial help through the 14th Finance Commission award for the infrastructure development of the Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, Sikkim. For the same a total amount of ₹ 12.00 Crore is envisaged.

(5) Construction of a new indoor firing range at Pangthang ₹ 5.00 Crore

With the sanction of three battalions of IRBn for the state of Sikkim, there is a regular and frequent call for deployment of Sikkim Police personnel for law and order duties in various parts of the country. Recently, Sikkim Police personnel were deployed for the peaceful conduct of elections in Gujarat, Tripura and Nagaland. Therefore, it is essential that these personnel are kept physically fit and ready for deployment at short notice. Sikkim is prone to regular and heavy bouts of rainfall throughout the year. This has an adverse effect on the training; especially firearms drill and range firing practice. In order to provide for this training throughout the year, it is proposed that an indoor firing range be constructed at Sikkim Armed Police Camp at Pangthang. The estimated cost is approximately about ₹ 5.00 Crore.

2.1.3 SIKKIM FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES ₹ 33.00 Crore

The fire and emergency service with its main headquarters at Gangtok and sub-stations at major towns has been rendering 24 x 7 service in attending to fires (in towns and forests) and search and rescue during disasters, landslides, accidents etc. Sikkim falls in seismic zone v and has high intensity rains almost 9 to 10 month in a year resulting in frequent breaches of roads and landslides. It was experienced during the devastating earthquake of 2011 and the large scale landslides of 2011 that the local Fire Service units in addition to the police station staff are the only ones available during such times to come to the aid and support of the community.

Due to landslides water supply lines also get frequently disrupted resulting in shortage of drinking water in towns, including in hotels housing a large number of tourists during the tourist seasons. The Fire and Emergency Service is also required to meet the water supply demands during such times. While some equipment has been bought, the Fire and Emergency Service is not well equipped with tools to handle disaster citations. In addition, permanent buildings at the important towns are necessary as fire personnel are required to stay within the station premises to attend emergency calls round the clock and also to equip and man these stations.

(1) Establishment of New Fire Stations

In addition to the headquarters at Gangtok, permanent fire station buildings have been constructed at Namchi, Mangan (District Headquarter), Pakyong (Sub-Divisional Headquarter), Jorethang, Singtam and Rangpo (major towns) from funds provided under the 10th and 11th Finance Commission Grants. At Gyalshing (West District Headquarter) the fire station is housed in housing flats due to non-availability of funds to construct fire station building. No grant was received under the 12th and 13th Finance Commission. It is very difficult to establish the required fire stations in important townships due to the limited availability of resources under the State budget. There is, however, an urgent need for Fire Stations at Chungthang, Rongli, Melli, (main border town), Soreng (sub-division headquarter) Gyalshing and Yangyang (town near location of the Sikkim University) for reasons stated below:

a) **CHUNGTHANG**

Chungthang is the sub-divisional headquarters in North Sikkim having a number of army establishments. A large number of hydropower projects have also come up resulting in increase in the residential colonies and commercial activities in the area. The area is also very prone to landslides and forest fires. Road connectivity to the place is frequently disrupted rendering it difficult for the fire tender at Mangan from reaching in time. Establishment of a permanent fire station at Chungthang, North Sikkim is thus essential.

b) **RONGLI**

Rongli is also a sub-divisional headquarters in East district where a number of hydro power projects have come up thereby increasing the residential and commercial establishments. A number of army establishments are also located in the nearby areas. The fire risk in the area is high due to urban development and forest fire during dry seasons. The nearest fire station at Rangpo is very far away from Rongli and it is considered necessary that a permanent fire station be set up at Rongli.

c) MELLI

Melli is a major border town and an important junction point for the South-West Districts of Sikkim with the Darjeeling district of West Bengal. In view of its connectivity many medium level industries, distilleries, breweries, hydro power projects have come up in the area with consequent rise in residential establishments and commercial activities. The close proximity of the buildings makes the fire risk very high requiring a permanent fire station at Melli, South Sikkim.

d) SORENG

Soreng is also an important sub-divisional headquarters in West Sikkim located almost centrally to the adjoining townships of Kaluk, Renchenpong, and Sombaria which have grown manifold since past few years due to development of many projects in the area. The risk of fire is high in these areas. In case of any fire incident it takes over an hour and half for the fire tenders from the nearest fire station at Jorethang to reach. As such, establishment of a permanent fire station at Soreng, West Sikkim is considered very essential.

e) GYALSHING

Gyalshing is the district headquarters of West Sikkim where though a fire station has started functioning the personnel and equipment are housed in flats located at a distance from the market place. Land for construction of a fire station is available. Funds are required for the construction of a permanent fire station building.

f) YANGYANG

Yangyang is an important township where the new Central University is coming up. Foundation stone for the complex was laid by the Hon'ble President of India during his visit to Sikkim in April, 2013. On its establishment and the consequent increase in the number of residential as well as commercial establishments a permanent fire station at Yangyang, South Sikkim would be necessary.

II) It is proposed to procure 10 nos. of water tenders of 3000 liters capacity each with fabrication & portable pumps for 5 new fire stations excepting Gyalshing for which water tenders is already available at an estimated cost of ₹ 25 lakhs each.

III) Ten (10) sets of Fire Fighting equipment is also proposed to procure for 5 new fire stations at an estimated cost of ₹ 50 lakhs per set.

IV) Leaving first year of creation of new fire stations, the establishment costs for the 5 new fire stations Incorporating Salaries, TE, OE, etc., for three years is proposed at estimated cost of ₹ 500 lakhs.

(2) Purchase of firefighting equipment ₹ 4.82 Crore

(a) Water Tender with chassis

The Sikkim Fire Service is having very old fire tenders purchased way back in 1991 and in 1998. If the utilization of these fire tenders were restricted to urban fires their conditions would have been manageable. However, the high incidence of the forest fires in the past few years have caused heavy wear and tear in the extra fittings like rear mounted pumps, power take off gear box, etc. of these old fire tenders. The rear mounted pump and the power take off gear box are the important parts of water tender if these fittings are not functioning properly, the water cannot be discharged under pressure for firefighting purposes. Hence it is proposed to replace 06 nos. of existing old fire tenders of 3000 liters capacity each. **₹ 150.00 Lakh**

(b) Light Bolero Mist Tenders

The light mist tenders fitted with water mist fire extinguishers is a modern technology to tackle fire in its initial stage. The light vehicle can negotiate fast in the narrow and congested uphill condition and can fight the fire in initial stage. It can also ply easily in hilly terrain where heavy fire tenders cannot ply. It is proposed to have 01 such light tender in each 03 districts headquarters and two in Gangtok for east district. **₹ 70.00 Lakh**

Purchase of fire fighting equipments like delivery hoses, fire extinguishers, search lights, helmets, etc. **₹ 40.00 Lakh**

(c) Water Cannon ₹ 58.00 Lakh

In order to have more effective fire fighting operation, it is proposed to purchase one 03 ton Chassis fully equipped with water cannon and other accessories on it. During fire incidents particularly when death or serious injuries occur, it is difficult to manage with crowd and in such situation the water cannon can be used to disperse the crowd and in hilly terrain where delivery hoses cannot reach to the seat of fire the water jet can also be used to penetrate into the fire.

(d) Motor Bike with 2 nos. of 9 ltrs. Water Mist extinguishers mounted on it

₹ 60.00 Lakh

This is a modern technology to tackle fire in its initial stage. In order to reduce response time, two persons can be immediately rushed to the place of fire incident on motor bike to extinguish in its initial stage. In case it becomes unmanageable, it will be

immediately supported by the water tender. The motor bike can easily maneuver in small lanes where fire tenders cannot ply easily. It is proposed to have motor bike one each for 04 districts headquarters. These mist fire extinguishers operates with a gas cylinder attached to it which has to refill after every use. As such, at least 04 nos. of compressor is required for 04 districts headquarter attached with Mist Fire Extinguishers.

(e) Tower light (Inflated) ₹ 50.00 Lakh

During any fire incident or any other disaster after sunset the lighting arrangement is very essential to carry out such operations as the power supply lines are invariably disrupted. In such cases the inflated tower lights are of immense use for lighting the whole area. These lights can be issued one each to all the existing fire stations.

(f) Portable pumps of 275 Liters per minute ₹ 30.00 Lakh

During fire fighting, the water tenders are required to refill water from static underground water tanks or from any natural source of water. Due to hilly terrain the water tender cannot reach up to the water source, as such, portable pumps are very useful to draw water and refill water tenders.

(g) Concrete Cutters and Chain Saws ₹ 24.00 Lakh

During natural calamities concrete cutters and chain saws are very useful in cutting concrete/ trees for rescue operation to save life and properties which lay trapped under the concrete slabs or big trees. The equipment should be of petrol driven as during emergency it is difficult to find power supply.

The above proposals of the Sikkim Fire & Emergency Services under Police Department amounting to ₹ 37.82 Crore is therefore submitted for kind consideration and sanction under funding of the 14th Finance Commission Grant.

2.1.4 HOME DEPARTMENT

(1) Vigilance and Anti-Corruption

With the passage of time and technological advancement, malafide practices are acquiring newer dimensions. New threats and new challenges naturally call for redefining of strategies, methodologies, strict enforcement of laws and expeditious disposal of cases under trial.

Established in 1981 through legislation, the Sikkim Vigilance Police (SVP) despite several infrastructural deficiencies, shortage of staff and modern

equipments/gadgets, lack of basic amenities like adequate office space and housing for its officers and men has been the most efficient arm of the Government of Sikkim. The performance of SVP over the years is a testimony to the same.

It will not be out of context to mention that Hon'ble Prime Minister, in his address during the XIX Conference of CBI and State Anti-Corruption Bureaux held on 10th and 11th of October, 2012 at New Delhi, had stressed the need for continuous up-gradation of skills and techniques to match the requirement. It is in this backdrop that the need for up-gradation of the SVP assumes greater importance and significance.

The detailed proposals for projection before the 14th Finance Commission for grants-in-aid, for the up-gradation of the State Vigilance & Anti-Corruption agency, the Sikkim Vigilance Police, are given below.

Construction of Vigilance Headquarters Building at Gangtok ₹ 5.91Crore

At present Sikkim Vigilance police does not have any office building of its own. The office is being run on two floors of a composite building, which houses other offices of the Govt. of Sikkim. The office space available is inadequate to accommodate the expansion needs. The Vigilance set-up was upgraded and its strength augmented with the creation of a Pamphlet Cell in 2001 and Engineering Cell in 2006 along with the additional strength of 40 officers and staff. The staff strength is being reviewed again for further strengthening the Vigilance and more so in view of increasing workload.

Hence, taking into account the present and future requirement of staff position as well as for starting Cyber Forensic Cell, Interrogation Cell etc and for smooth and efficient running of Sikkim Vigilance Police, construction of office building at Gangtok is genuinely felt.

The projected cost of the building has been estimated at ₹ 5.91Crore.

(2) HIGH COURT OF SIKKIM

(a) Creation of Posts ₹1.00Crore

There is a need for creation of additional posts in the Sikkim Superior Judicial Service and Sikkim Judicial Service along with ministerial staff. There are four districts in the State out of which only 2 Districts, i.e., East and South Districts have District Courts, while the other 2(two) i.e., North and West Districts, still do not have District Courts. In the Constitutional Scheme of things, each District is required to have a District Court and Subordinate courts, which is still not in place in Sikkim so far. Due to the fast evolving and expanding role of the judiciary and the growing need

to ensure access to justice for all, the necessity to expand and strengthen the State Judiciary is acutely felt not only in the State but nationwide.

The High Court seeing the urgent need also in its Full Court Resolution passed on 10th June, 2010 itself had initially proposed creation of 22 (twenty two) additional posts in the State Judicial Services, i.e., 6(six) in the Sikkim Superior Judicial Services and 16 (sixteen) in the Sikkim Judicial Service.

Thereafter, vide letter No.3014/HCS dated 06.08.2011, as the State Government was requested to create the above said posts in a phased manner the State Government created only posts of 2 District & Sessions Judges for North and West Districts in the cadre of the Sikkim Superior Judicial Service and 2 (two) Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate-cum-Civil Judges for 2 (two) Sub-Divisions at Soreng and Chungthang in the cadre of Sikkim Judicial Service.

Hence, the sanctioned strength of Judicial Officers in the State as it stands now is as under:-

Sikkim Superior Judicial Service	-	09
Sikkim Judicial Service	-	<u>08</u>
		<u>17</u>

Thereafter in the meeting of the Hon'ble Chief Minister with Hon'ble Chief Justice and Hon'ble Judge, High Court of Sikkim on 13.05.2013, the creation of the post of full time Member Secretary, SSLSA, Director and Deputy Director for Sikkim Judicial Academy and a Central Project Co-coordinator were once again discussed.

However, at present there are only 10(ten) Judicial Officers in place out of which 6 (six) of them belong to the Sikkim Superior Judicial Service and the other 4 (four) to the Sikkim Judicial Service. Of the 6 (six) Members of the Sikkim Superior Judicial Service, 2 (two) are the District & Sessions Judge, East and North at Gangtok and District & Session Judge, South and West at Namchi, who are required to discharge additional responsibilities as Special Judge, Family Court, President, District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum, Member, Motor Accident Claims Tribunal and Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, etc. and thus are carrying on multifarious duties.

The third member in place in that cadre is the Registrar General, High Court of Sikkim who is also the Member Secretary, Sikkim State Legal Services Authority and Central Project Coordinator (C.P.C) under E-Court Project.

It may be emphasized that in the light of the expanding area of operation of State the Legal Services Authorities (NALSA) in the country and the numerous

schemes of National Legal Service Authority required to be implemented, the duties of the Member Secretary has become even more demanding as a result of which a full time Member Secretary is urgently required to be appointed in all State Legal Services Authorities. This urgent need has been also reflected in the minutes of the “11th All India meeting of State Legal Service Authority” held on 20-21 April, 2013 at Chennai.

3 CHAPTER III

3.1 UPGRADATION OF SOCIAL AND CULTURE SERVICES

3.1.1 Conservation of Heritage and Culture of Sikkim

Prior to the state unification with the union of India in the year 1974, Sikkim being a kingdom was ruled by the Chogyals (Kings). It was after the signing of the Treaty of Titalia, in 1817, the Britishers came to Sikkim and managed to get a foothold onto this virgin land. However, the British influence on the social and architectural heritage of the State is very minimal, apart from a few historical buildings. Thus, apart from the Dak Bungalows and a few residential buildings of the *Jamindars* and the *Takshars*, there is no big influence of the British on the architecture prevailing in the State. Instead of Gothic Churches, malls and promenades there are Monasteries, *Mandirs*, *Chortens*, *mendangs* and *manilakhangs* dotting the landscape of the State.

Although, the archaeological department of the State was set up way back in the year 1976, conservation of heritage has not been properly carried out. This Department has been manned by Civil Service officers who are not archaeologists and therefore, were not able to tackle the problems faced by the decay of historical monuments. Over the years, the Department has tried to involve the Archaeological Survey of India and NGOs (like INTACH) in the restoration of the heritage sites. It has been able to conserve a number of monuments under the grant given by Thirteenth Finance Commission. In spite of many hurdles, all efforts are being made by the Department to preserve the various monasteries, traditional houses, historical buildings and *devithans*.

Archaeology basically entails Preservation/Restoration of the monuments with historical relevance and has survived for 100 years without undergoing any major architectural changes.

In view of the utmost importance of Sikkim's historical heritage, the State of Sikkim is putting before the Fourteenth Finance Commission the following proposals:

(1) Preservation/ Restoration of Religious Institution ₹ 20.00 Crore

Monasteries are called Gonpas, a solitary place. Isolation was seen as an aide to meditation, so monasteries were built at remote locations. Tradition maintains that a monastery should look out towards the east to catch the first rays of the rising sun and that the building should lie on the ridge of a hill with a lake in front. This might be the reason why the sites occupied by monasteries in Sikkim are usually commanding and picturesque.

Gonpas consists of a main shrine hall referred to as Lhagang or God's house. It is also called Dukhang or assembly hall. This means that a monastery in Sikkim play a

very important role in the social as well as the cultural aspects of the locality. It is here that the people assemble during cultural and religious ceremonies and as well as at the events like birth and death.

(2) Establishment of Community Centers for all Ethnic Communities of Sikkim ₹ 10.00 Crore

Bhutias, Lepchas and the Nepalese form three major ethnic groups in Sikkim which intermingle freely and blend to each other in perfect harmony. Nepali community, in majority have all together 12 Sub-caste with different cultural identity which the government of Sikkim has given recognition to all these sub-caste by identifying their culture and by observing their festivals and recognizing their languages in the state.

The government has prioritized to preserve their culture by facilitating various schemes. Over the year's establishments of centralized community centers of each group is a popular demand where they can carry out their cultural practices. Proposed center will also be a research center and a repository of ethnographic properties.

Hence, the Department proposes to establish community centers for all the fourteen communities of Sikkim at the cost of ₹ 10.00 Crore.

(3) Namgyal Institute of Tibetology (NIT) ₹ 10.00 Crore

The Namgyal Institute of Tibetology was envisioned by its Founder President, Maharaj kumar Palden Thondup Namgyal, as a central repository of the collective wisdom of all the sects and sub-sects of Mahayana Buddhism in the wake of the 1950's Chinese military intervention in Tibet. It was established in Gangtok by Royal Charter on land donated by Chogyal Tashi Namgyal, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. His Holiness the XIV Dalai Lama laid the foundation stone of the Institute on February 10, 1957, while the Indian Prime Minister, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, did the inauguration honours on October 1, 1958.

In its over 50 years of existence, this pioneering Institute has successfully carved out a unique niche for itself in the preservation and promotion of Mahayana Buddhism, both in the Institute's native Sikkim and outside of it. It has built up a formidable reputation as a centre of excellence in Buddhist studies in North-East India.

Sikkim has played a particularly interesting role in facilitating carrying of the Buddhist faith from India to Tibet, and then from Tibet back to India. In the 8th century A.D., Guru Padmasambhava crossed Sikkim en route to Tibet where he propagated the faith. Centuries later, many precious Buddhist idols and religious texts found their way to the Namgyal Institute in Sikkim, carried on the backs of fleeing Tibetans over the very same paths where border trade had once flourished between India and Tibet.

Incidentally, many precious treatises lost in the original Indian languages have been re-translated back from Tibetan, and returned to the land of the birth of Buddhism.

Every year, the Institute is visited by several doctoral or post-doctoral scholars from reputed universities and places both in India and abroad like Delhi University, Central University of Tibetan Studies, Oxford, Harvard, UCLA, Switzerland and Germany, many of whom access the NIT's considerable research material and work on their thesis.

Among other things, the NIT has a popular museum that is its showpiece, and well-established Tibetan and General Libraries. It also has a popular publications programme, and many important publications to its name, including the regular *Bulletin of Tibetology*.

The Institute has successfully organized two major International Conferences in quick succession, hosted lectures on Buddhism and related fields and organized workshops in its premises. An International Conference on Buddhist Himalaya was organized from October 1-5, 2008 as part of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Institute. A very successful four days International Conference from December 20-23, 2010 on Science, Spirituality and Education was organized by the Namgyal Institute of Tibetology under the auspices of the Government of Sikkim. The participants of this conference were renowned scientists, Tibetologists, Buddhist scholars and educationists from all over the world. The Conference was inaugurated by His Holiness the XIVth Dalai Lama.

Requirement for development and expansion

The NIT is already reputed to be a centre of excellence in Buddhism in India. Since the inception of the NIT, there has been very little expansion in infrastructure development and comparatively few R&D facilities have been added. While the NIT has been able to show recent improvement in the academic field, several fields in R&D need to be added to expand its scope. However, due to paucity of available funds, we have had to put these plans on hold.

In order to continue its relevance and to spearhead planned expansion in order to achieve its objective to develop as a proper academic Institution with full-fledged research and other relevant facilities, the NIT requires funding of ₹ 10.00 Crore.

3.1.2 HEALTH CARE, HUMAN SERVICES & FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT

(1) Vaccination against Cervical Cancer ₹ 30.94 Crore

With the introduction of vaccination against Cervical Cancer for girls between the age of 11-18 years and the current price of vaccine after bulk discount is ₹ 1300/- per dose which amounts to ₹ 3900/- for 3 dose regime. The price of vaccinating 50000 girls in one year to cover the current population between the age group of 11-18 yrs female would entail a cost of ₹ 20.50 Crore including ₹ 1.00 Crore for incidental expenses. This would however be a onetime expenditure in which all the current girls between the age groups of 11-18 would be covered.

In the subsequent years the introduction of vaccination in the age group of 11 would be approximately 7342 girls who would enter into the 11 year age group every year so that the total cost of vaccination of girls entering into the recommending age of 11 yrs would be ₹ 3.06 Crore per year including ₹ 20.00 lakhs as incidental expenses.

Therefore the estimated cost for vaccination against cervical cancer for the next five years is as follows:

1 st Year 50,000 girls (11-18 yrs) X 3900 (3 dose)	₹ 19.50 Crore
Every subsequent year for next 4 yrs	
7342 girls X 3900(3 dose)= ` 2.86 Crore X 4 yrs	<u>₹ 11.44 Crore</u>
Total expenses for the next 5 years	<u>₹ 30.94 Crore</u>

(2) Construction of 300 Bedded State chest & Respiratory Hospital

₹ 100.00 Crore

The state of Sikkim detects 1600-1700 confirmed T B cases every year under RNTCP (Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme) which follows the DOTS (Directly Observed Short Course strategy). The objective of the programme is to achieve a cure rate of 85% in New Sputum positive cases and to detect the 70% of the NSP cases. The state of Sikkim being a hilly region having difficult terrains, the Drug Resistant TB Patients from remote areas face difficulty in getting admitted at the existing 10 bedded DOTS Plus Site (Respiratory Ward) due to the limited bed available in the ward for undergoing pre-treatment evaluation after getting confirmed C&DST/Line Probe Assay result for MDR TB. The situation gets worse in the rainy season which lasts for almost 8-9 months a year and usually at this time most of the roads get damaged by landslide/falling boulders/ flash flood etc. The difficulty in reaching proper Medical care, a long process of treatment of the Positive cases

followed by the shortage of bed in the existing setup of the medical treatment for chest & respiratory patients has necessitated for the establishment of the 300 bedded Chest & Respiratory Hospital in close proximity of the State Referral Hospital for the required specialized medical treatments under the guidance of specialist of the referral hospital for the patients.

Hence, in order to control, regulate and treat TB Patients in the State it is proposed to have a separate infrastructural setup (viz. Administrative Areas, Maternity and Paediatric Wards, Outpatients Department, Emergency Rooms, Intensive Care and Internal Medicine Wards for in-patients, T.B. Outpatient Clinic, T.B. inpatient Wards, MDR-TB Wards and XDR-TB Wards) preferably in the form of a TB sanatorium/Chest & respiratory hospital where chest diseases are treated with expertise from the best in the field. Special importance attributed to the hospital is its treatment of tuberculosis which is a major cause of mortality and morbidity in the region. Specialised treatment of tuberculosis and its varied complications are dealt with medically and if need be, surgically yet being very cost effective. It also functions as a chest injury and trauma care referral hospital.

3.1.3 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

(1) Infrastructure development – classrooms and renovation of the old structures ₹ 60.00 Crore

Most of the schools both in rural and urban settings are old and in dilapidated conditions. With the Right to Education Act coming into force has led to the enhancement in the enrolment of the students thereby further leading to the urgent need for additional classrooms to accommodate the growing demand for school education. Therefore, ₹ 60.00 crore is required for the creation of the new school accommodation as well as renovation of the old ones.

3.1.4 Labour Department

(1) Livelihood Schools ₹ 15.00 Crore

Under the State Institute of Capacity Building, various Livelihood-Schools (Li-Schools) are run to impart Vocational Training to the un-employed youth so that they could earn their livelihood through the skills obtained therein. All kinds of Vocational Trainings are organised by the Institute through various Li-Schools established under each Assembly Constituencies keeping in view of the feasibility and suitability to the area. As of now, more than 40 such Li-Schools being run and many boys and girls have succeeded in securing jobs on the strength of the trainings/skills obtained from

these Li-Schools. This scheme has been very helpful to the really weaker section of the society and some boys and girls have succeeded in getting jobs outside Sikkim. In order to continue this scheme and to cover more in terms of number as well as trades, an assistance of ₹ 15.00 Crore is solicited from the 14th Finance Commission.

3.1.5 WATER SECURITY & PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

(1) Solving Namchi's Water Problem ₹ 240.00 Crore

Namchi the District Headquarters of South District, Sikkim has fast evolved into a tourist destination. However Namchi experiences acute water shortage because of the lack of a source of water nearby inconveniencing both the locals and the tourists. Shortage of water has also inhibited development of infrastructure in the District Capital.

Cause of the water shortage

Most of the monsoon clouds travel up the Teesta valley crawling over the tributaries in the river system and battering the mountains with torrential rain. Venturing further north, these vapours have to encounter the last bastions in the valleys, the Donkiala and Lungnama passes which like nozzles feebly spray the Tibetan Plateau and the Lhonak valley with whatever moisture that remains in the spent monsoon clouds. However in sharp contrast the Namchi area in South District is dry with scanty rainfall bordering drought like condition. The variable topography of Sikkim and the wind flows therefore has resulted in microclimates where rainfalls can change considerably just within a few kilometres.

Rising in front of Namchi like a rampart is the Darjeeling Hill feature (Tiger Hill, Ghoom) that precipitates the monsoon clouds and hinders them from reaching the South District Capital. This has led to a situation that whereas Gangtok receives almost 325 cm of rainfall, Namchi experiences only about one third of that.

Solution

Namchi is located at Rangit Valley side. However on the other side of the mountain is Teesta valley which experiences heavy and torrential rainfall. As a result this hill side is teeming with perennial streams that have huge volume of water flowing fast and furious. Even in winter these streams have copious spring fed water in them.

To combat Namchi's water woes, a tunnel could be considered from Ben near Tarku to a point slightly above Namchi and divert the water from the streams on Teesta valley side of the hill to the Rangit Valley side. This tunnel could also be used by vehicles cutting the distance between Namchi and Gangtok by 25 kilometres saving

on fuel and reducing pollution. By levying a toll tax on vehicles plying in this tunnel, the maintenance and salary costs can easily be met.

We have many hydroelectric companies drilling tunnels in the state. For instance the 20 kilometre long between Dickchu and Singtam, 10 kilometres of Tista Urja etc. We could get one of these companies to drill the 6 kilometre long 8 metre diameter tunnel; it would not take them more than two years to complete the construction of the tunnel. This would permanently resolve the long standing water problem at Namchi.

3.1.6 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE, EMPOWERMENT AND WELFARE

(1) Construction of Comprehensive Rehabilitation ₹ 49.00 Crore

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights has proclaimed and agreed that everyone is entitled to all rights and freedom without distinction of any kind.

Reaffirming this universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedom and the need for persons with disabilities to be guaranteed with full enjoyment without discrimination.

To enable persons with disabilities to live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life, the Government has promulgated an Act called Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995. This State is taking appropriate measures to ensure to persons with disabilities access, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications, including information and communication technologies and systems and to other facilities and services open to provide to public both in urban and in rural areas to eliminate the obstacles and barriers to accessibility and freedom both in indoor and outdoor facilities including schools, housing and medical facilities and workplaces. Information, communications and other services including electronic services and emergency services are to be provided equally.

Recognizing that disability is an evolving concept and that disability results from interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others and emphasizing the importance of mainstreaming disability issues as an integral part of relevant strategies of sustainable development, the State of Sikkim is working on it and initiating proposal to create infrastructural facilities. With these aims and objectives, it is felt necessary to construct the “Comprehensive Disability Rehabilitation Centre” including four “Juvenile Observation Home” and “Short Stay

Home” during the years to come for which **the fund of ₹ 49.00 Crore is requested for consideration of 14th Finance Commission.**

(2) Proposal for Replacement of the Extruder Food Processing Plant

₹ 10.00 Crore

The Department of Social Justice Empowerment and Welfare Department has been providing multi cereal nutritious food named “Paustic Aahar” and “Nutri -Soya Biscuits” which are manufactured in the Extruder Food Processing Plant at Lumsay Tadong, Gangtok under the Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP), which is one of the flagship programmes of the Central Government, The successful operation of the Programme is a matter of top priority under the 20 point programme for the 0 to 6 years children, pregnant and nursing mothers of ICDS project.

The basic purpose of SNP is to bring about the positive change in the health status of the vulnerable group in the society, ultimately reducing the vicious circle of malnutrition.

For the past many years, Nutrition Cell under Social Justice Empowerment and Welfare Department has been distributing Supplementary food to the beneficiaries of ICDS centre as an additional nutritious food to supplement the normal daily diet of the beneficiaries.

The Extruder Food Processing Plant’s machine had been installed by the UNICEF in the year 1983 for augmenting processing and delivery of Bal-aharar “Poustic Aahar” nutritious food for the targeted group of the Society.

The factory is operational since then with minor& major repairs and maintenance very frequently. The machines consist of mainly high speed moving parts made of stainless steel and mild steel as well.

Due to age and wear and tear, some of the major machine components are in a critical condition. These need to be replaced for the smooth functioning of the factory.

The factory is an Industrial Unit provided with an Industrial 250 KV three phase Electricity line. The rates and tariff for the installed electricity capacity are determined and fixed by the Power Department, Government of Sikkim.

With the takeover of the Plant, the services of the existing staff could not be terminated immediately as it would have led to unrest and other fallouts.

Considering the above facts, it is submitted that, the replacement, refurbishing and installation of the new Extruder Machine at the Extruder Food Processing Plant at Lumsey Tadong and major repairs of the building and the store rooms for an amount of ₹10.00 Crore may be considered.

3.1.7 URBAN DEVELOPMENT & HOUSING DEPARTMENT

(1) Alternative Mode of Transport for Gangtok, Namchi, Gyalshing & Singtam ₹ 150.00 Crore

With each passing year, the arterial roads at Gangtok including the 31A National Highway is getting more congested leading to traffic snarls and increase in travel time. The major reasons for such a situation are as follows:

- (a) Increase in number of vehicles in the city and also vehicles coming into the city,
- (b) Negligible presence of MTS (Surface Transport) due to unfavorable road width,
- (c) Progressive increase in tourist inflow,
- (d) Limitation of constructing new roads to ease traffic due to difficult terrain and development that have already taken place.
- (e) Location of major institutes and places in the core city area.

It is now felt that the time has come to ponder over the issue and solve it before the matter gets out of control. The department is now seriously thinking of having an alternate mode of transport in the form of taxi ropeway, mono rail. The existing road network would also have to be provided with bye pass flyovers at major junctions to ease the traffic culminating at a particular point.

(2) Garbage Management: ₹ 40.00 Crore

The production of garbage in the State is on the rise and increases appreciably during the tourist season. The Department has not been able to upgrade the Sanitation Section in terms of manpower, machineries, vehicles etc in order to meet the demands of the present day due to shortage of funds. This consequently results in unhygienic conditions around the town. The Department has been funding the scheme under Plan to meet the general demands but has not been able to handle the increase in the garbage production.

Time has come to reorganize the whole solid waste management policy of the State in terms of awareness campaign for segregation of waste at household level, decentralization of garbage disposal on sub-divisional level, scientific disposal and other related matters. Before the situation gets worse, major intervention is required to get the solid waste system in place.

The Department would like to place a request for funding for taking up Solid Waste Management Project which would include awareness for segregation at source, collection, transportation and scientific disposal. For this purpose, the department would require an amount of ₹ 40.00 Crore over a period of 5 years.

4 CHAPTER IV

4.1 UPGRADATION OF ECONOMIC SERVICES

4.1.1 Cash Crop & Agriculture Department

Agriculture is the mainstay for majority of rural populace in Sikkim. The economy of the State is linked with agriculture that serves as the sources of livelihood and economic security of sizeable native population. The growth, however, has been restricted because of biotic and a biotic factors. It is estimated that over 64 percent of the rural population depends on agriculture and allied sectors for their livelihood. The agricultural systems practiced in Sikkim are integrated in nature that have evolved through years of practice by the farmers and withstood the test of time. A significant improvement in the lifestyle of the farmers has been witnessed with the adoption of modern technologies.

The net cropped area has been decreasing due to diversion to non–agricultural uses like development of essential infrastructure. The agriculture scenario is dominated by the soil acidity, excess moisture during monsoon period and moisture stress during post monsoon/winter, heavy weed infestation, low temperature stress during winter, occurrence of hailstorm in pre-kharif maize (March-April), and incessant rain from May to September that causes leaching of nutrients and occurrence of disease and pests that drastically reduce the crop yields. These factors certainly cause fall in production and productivity of major crops.

The productivity in Sikkim is lower than both the regional and national averages for all the major field crops. Increase in productivity will be the key factor in bridging this gap which can be achieved through area expansion under high yielding varieties along with proper package of practice that will exploit the inherent production potential of varieties designed for organic farming from the local gene pool; soil-test values based nutrient management and appropriate plant protection measures. Smaller the land holding size higher is the vulnerability for loss of various natural resources, particularly the soil. Besides, emphasizing on the conservation of natural resources it is very important to protect the fragile ecology, and in addition increase the productivity of different crops for attaining self-sufficiency in cereals, pulses and oilseeds production and this will happen only with the concerted efforts on the part of all the stakeholders.

Horticulture Profile

The natural and inherent strengths of Sikkim and the surrounding region manifested in rich biodiversity and highly diverse climate provides a great advantage and unique opportunity for horticulture diversification. The contribution of horticulture to the state's domestic product is of overwhelming importance in the present context of agriculture development. This sector, therefore, has been aptly accorded top priority for rural prosperity at various levels of planning and programme implementation. Horticulture in the State mainly comprises of fruits such as Sikkim Mandarin, pear, kiwi, papaya and banana; vegetables such as bean, garden pea, exotic vegetables like tomato, cole crops, radish and various types of cucurbits including chayote; tuber crops mainly potato; spice crops like large cardamom, ginger, turmeric & cherry pepper and flowers including Cymbidium orchids, rose, liliun, gladioli, anthurium, carnation, gerbera, alstroemeria and zantedeschia. The new diversifications like bee keeping, mushroom, bamboo and medicinal plants have opened up new opportunities in this sector. This sector has established its importance in the State in improving land use, promoting crop diversification, generating employment and providing nutritional security to people.

The sector faces umpteen challenges which need to be tackled on war footing. One of the primary bottlenecks in becoming a fully organic state is the shortage or non-availability of chemically untreated (organically certified) seeds and effective organic pesticides, fungicides and nutrients for pest disease and nutrient management for higher production and productivity. Horticulture in the State is further handicapped by non-availability within the State of planting materials of appropriate tropical and sub-tropical fruit plants. Water also poses constraint during the winter months. Inadequate research support for organic.

Therefore, it is proposed to include following programmes to be considered during 14th Finance Commission.

(1) Rain Water Conservation – ₹ 10.00 crore

The main objective of the programme is to conserve water through surface run off/roof rain water/perennial sources for life saving irrigation and drinking water for human being and live stock during lean period.

The construction of water harvesting tank is to provide irrigation to vegetables and fruit crops in limited area so that the production of crops increases thereby raising the income of the farming community. Under the programme the beneficiary will be provided with 50% subsidy amounting to ₹ 40,000/unit of 20,000 ltrs capacity.

Sl. No	Programme	Unit cost (` /No)	Target	
			Physical	Financial (` in crore)
1.	Water Harvesting Tank	40,000	2500 nos.	10.00

(2) Organic Farming–

₹ 10.00 Crore

Establishment of Centre for Organic Farming

With the declaration of Sikkim as organic state, work on Internal Control System and certification has been put in place. Now, the need has arisen to develop sound organic packages of practices which include nutrients, weed and disease management aspects and proper testing of different chemicals to the standard level.

Keeping in view these points, it is felt necessary to establish a centre for organic farming having laboratory equipped with modern sophisticated equipments, faculty with specialization in respective field and trained manpower to cater not only the need of state but also of the country . This centre would be the only one of its kind in the country.

(3) Construction of Cold Storage in Village Level

₹ 5.00 Crore

It has been observed post harvest losses up to 25-30% due to lack of scientific storage facilities. To minimize these losses it is proposed to construct cold storage at Village level with a capacity of 40 MT. At the first instance it is proposed to construct 10 nos. of such storage at an estimated cost of ₹ 5.00 crore.

4.1.2 Animal Husbandry Livestock Fisheries and Veterinary Services

(1) Proposal for Continuation of the programme “Conservation of Threatened Breed of Yak” in Sikkim

₹ 5.00 Crore

During the **10th Five Year Plan**, the Government of India had sanctioned a scheme amounting to **₹ 58.50 lakhs** under 100% C.S.S “Conservation of Threatened Breed of Pack Animals” as special package of assistance for implementing the programme on Conservation of Threatened Breed of Yaks in the State. The salient components in the project envisaged import/induction of Haazi breed of yaks from the

then Royal Government of Bhutan, primarily with the objective to enhance selective cross-breeding programme for genetic up-gradation of the indigenous breed of Yak and thereby conserve the germplasm of this threatened species of animal in the country. The project was successfully implemented in the state with resultant improvement in the inter-calving period, body weight & conformation and herd average milk yield. A compiled progress report in this regard was submitted to the GOI which was also physically verified by the evaluation team **viz; NABCON consultancy, deputed by the Government of India during the year 2007.**

Further, in order to bring about consolidated improvement in the conservation project on Yaks and make the programme practically sustainable, the Government of India extended a second package of financial assistance amounting to **₹ 20.0 lakhs during the 11th Five Year Plan**, to meet the recurring expenditure on maintenance of the farm stock and other associated expenses.

The second phase of the project has also been successfully implemented and the Utilization Certificate along with the physical progress report has been furnished to the Government of India and a positive feedback against the same has been conveyed to the State by the Government of India.

However, it is pertinent to mention here that, ever since the completion of the project, the department has been facing great deal of hardship in sustaining the yak conservation and development program in the State as it is evident that any conservation scheme involves a continuous and long term planning. In addition, during the last two phases of the project, the scheme could not be extended in other potential Yak rearing areas of the State viz. West and East District. The 14th FC should support this programme and recommend grants for continuity of the Scheme. It will facilitate conservation and encourage the yak farmers in the State to take up yak husbandry as a fulltime and viable source of livelihood in the difficult alpine terrains and harsh climatic condition.

COMPONENT-WISE INDICATIVE FINANCIAL OUTLAY OF THE PROPOSED YAK CONSERVATION CUM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Sl. No.	Work Component	Amount Earmarked (₹ in lakhs)	Total (₹ in lakhs)
1	Infrastructure Development: 1.1. Re-modeling of Winter Yak Rearing Station at Zeema	85.00	

	1.2. Blacktopping of Approach Road to Zeema Farm	20.00	135.00
	1.3. Fencing & Land Development	30.00	
2	Fodder Development:		230.00
	2.1. Construction of yak paddocks	30.00	
	2.2. Construction of Hay Godown	120.00	
	2.3. Purchase of Yak Feed	50.00	
	2.4. Farm mechanization	10.00	
	2.5. Hay block making machine	20.00	
3	Orientation/Training & Skill Development of Stakeholders	15.00	15.00
4	Induction/Distribution of Yaks for Cross-breeding	60.00	60.00
5	Organization of Health Camps	10.00	10.00
6	Logistic Support & Incentives to Farmers	30.00	30.00
7	Concurrent Monitoring and Evaluation/Overhead Charges & Contingency	20.00	20.00
	Grand Total		₹ 500.00

(2) Fisheries Development in Cold Water Sector

₹ 76.00 Crore

Sikkim a tiny and beautiful state situated in the lap of Eastern Himalayan region is endowed with numerous water resources in the form of lakes, streams, rivulets, paddy fields and perennial springs, which provides immense scope for development of Inland fisheries. The climate ranges from sub-tropical to high alpine. Sikkim is least populace state in India and most of the people are fish eater.

Sikkim has the potential to produce high production of trout fishes. Brown trout brought from Jammu & Kashmir was first introduced at Menmoitso Lake during 1950s. Rainbow trout brought from Himachal Pradesh was introduced in 2003 and later from Jammu and Kashmir in Sikkim. Rainbow trout has better growth rate,

accepts artificial feed easily. These seeds are stocked at Maneypong trout rearing unit and Yuksam in West Sikkim. Rainbow trout seeds are also stocked at Lachung Chu and Lachenчу and also in Sarchok trout farm Lachung.

Today the stress is on sustainable development with participatory approach. The main objective would be sustainable development of aquaculture through increasing productivity from culture activities. A focussed attention is needed to increase the production of quality seeds of rainbow trout for raceways and stocking in natural resources like Lakes, Rivers and Reservoirs. There is a maximum demand of rainbow trout in the state. To fulfill the present demand, production area needs to be created, with better facility, like nursery, hatchery and brooder rearing ponds.

Therefore, establishment of the following farms for development in cold water sector emphasizing Rainbow trout culture in Sikkim are proposed under 14th Finance Commission.

South District:-

1. Ravangla / Sangmoo:

Ravangla, a sub divisional administrative centre of the South District is a small town located at 7000 ft above sea level at the foothill of the Mae-nam Wild Life Sanctuary. It is of the hub of the tourist destination and emerging rapidly these days.

From the fisheries exploitation programme, the area was found suitable for creation of a major Rainbow trout production unit in one of the places viz; at Selep (Chho-jo) Sangmoo village or at Barfung (Kewzing).

The plan proposal initially confined to seasonal fish production unit with the target production capacity of 10,000 kg under 3 to 5 ha area and be built in Norwegian Terracing raceways model.

Estimated cost: ₹ 5.00 Crore.

2. Chitray / Ralong:-

The place is accessed by a motor able road from Rabongla to Borang. It's a beautiful village with magnificent landscape. The main source of water would be nearest Chil khola having its catchments area covering the dense forest of the Maenam Hill.

The unit so developed will cater the need of the surrounding villages and also supplement the need of the Rabongla Bazar. The three ties farm unit comprises of Hatchery, Rearing, Stocking tanks and requires at least 1 to 2 ha area being water source tapped from the adjacent Chilkhola.

Estimated Cost: ₹ 3.00 crore.

3. Sokpay / Upper Payong / Kao:-

One unit of the trout (rainbow) seed production cum production centre can be developed here. This is the remotest place of the South District but linked with the motorable road upto the destination. The deciduous forest cover stretched right upto the foot hill of the Maenam Sanctuary constitute the rich catchment area and the main source of the pahakhola. The local demand can be met up from this centre. Dikchu and Sanglan town shall serve and act as marketing avenues.

Estimated Cost: ₹ 3.00 crore, Area 1 ha.

EAST DISTRICT

4. Rabom / Denga (Munshithang-Lachen Road):-

The area falls under one of the most feasible for trout culture and propagation purpose. The wet and semi-marshy land at Denga opposite to the Munshithang crossing the Teesta River is perhaps trout farm of the Lachen Zone. It is located 8 km away from the sub-division Chungthang and seasonal cropping fields of the entire Lachen Villagers during winter season. The source is to be tapped from the Rabomchu. After completion, the centre will have the capacity to produce 10 tonnes of trout flesh and 1 million seedlings which can cater the entire district.

Estimated: ₹ 5.00 crore Area 5 ha.

5. Sharchok /Faka (Lachung):

A similar type of production cum rearing of the trout alvins unit can be constructed here. The place is all side covered by the hubs and resorts being developed for tourism purposes. Lachungchu serves as the feeder for the farm.

Estimated: ₹ 3.00 crore Area 1 ha

6. Dobang / Chhuba:

It is situated at a height of 11000 ft located 10 km away from the Lachung valley. Dobang is paradise for nature lovers and must visit place for all tourists those who frequent in the North. The place is also serving as summer cultivation field for the Lachung People. Nearby rivulets originate from the snow fed streams of the vicinity is ample for farm purpose. Public land and the forest land can be brought together for the construction of required infrastructures in the area not less than 3 ha. 10,000 kg of trout flesh and 0.5 million of seedling can be produce here with all kinds of inputs are met up. A helipad constructed for defense purpose nearby would be the fast input and export transportation facility.

Estimated ₹ 4.00 crore Area 5 ha

7. Safo / Gyer / Bay-Pentok:-

One rearing unit of the moderate utility can be built up in this area. The unit shall serve as production of trout flesh seasonally and seedlings demand can be fulfilled from the Rabom Trout Centre. This area falls under the upper reaches of the Dzongu and located in the interior part with very hard communication facility but the site is very appropriate from trout developmental point of view.

Estimated ₹ 3.00 crore Area 1 to 1.5 ha.

8. Rolep (Barapathing):

The place is approx. 22 km off the Pakyong sub-division and falls under temperate zone. The surrounding villages such as Latuk, ChochenPheri, Chujachen are thickly populated area. Both types of fish culture can be taken in this belt however having the advantage of the nearby rivulet Rangphu - Chhu which has the main source from the outlet of the Trout Mother Unit – Mei-Moi-tso can act as the feeder source for establishment of Rearing Unit (Rainbow trout) at one of the feasible spot in that area. Capacity of producing 2000 to 3000 kg / annum of trout will be developed here within the expected cost expenditure of ₹ 2.00 crore in a 1 to 1.5 acre of land.

9. RakdongTintek:

It is situated on the way to Samdung – Tumin road off the Gangtok town. Fabongla Reserve Forest cover contributes the catchment sources for the smaller springs and rivulet at the vicinity. The upper reach of the main village can be categorized in the temperate climatic condition and can be termed as thrust area for establishing one trout hatchery cum rearing unit for the benefit of the local .

Both the spots can accommodate the required 3 tier system of farming modalities. Estimated 10,000 kg of Trout with the minimum of 1 to 3 lakhs of trout seedlings can be produced annually.

Estimated cost ₹ 3.00 crore Area 5 ha.

10. Phadamchen / Kew Khola region:

A small hamlet town located towards Zelepla – Zaluk road off the Rongli Sub-division has been emerging one of the best tourism hot spot. Considering its topographical and temperate type climatic condition, a seasonal trout flesh production centre can be built up here. With the investment of around `100 lakhs for the infrastructural development, 3-5 thousand kgs of trout can be produced annually. This can also act as the sub-unit of the Baba Mandir trout farm and seedlings requirement is fulfilled from the main unit.

Estimated cost ₹ 3.00 crore Area: 1 ha.

11. North Regu:-

The place falls within the Rongli sub-division and has road connectivity up to the destination. Climatically, the area can be tamed as the trout zone in small products. A farmer of this locality (Dhanbari) has succeeded in booking his record as the most progressive farmer in trout culture.

Estimated Cost ₹ 3.00 crore Area: 1 to 1.5 ha.

12. Kyongnosla II/ Tamjay:-

It is around 25 km away from the Gangtok towards renowned Tshangu-Nathula road. The outlet of the Tsomgo Lake forms the main feeder for the contemplated farm at Kyongnosla II which is located 8 km off the Tshangu Lake. Tamjay is another spot for establishment of the Macro level trout farm considering its all physical and other required parameters. Tamjay farm can have its main feeder from the outlet source of the huge Hans Pokhari of the Upper reach which eventually flows downstream in the form of the Ratey Chu. In this way, at least the local demand of the trout can be fulfilled.

Estimated cost ₹ 3.00 crore Area: 1 ha to 1.5 ha.

13. Gaucharan / Yalli:-

Upper reaches of the Assam-lingzey village is known as Gaucharan and situated in the lap of Bhusuk reserve sphere. Climatically, trout unit can be developed in the feasible spot where the nearby stream is available. Yalli, another spot towards Bhusuk-Gangtok road also fulfills these criteria.

Estimated cost ₹ 3.00 crore Area 1 ha to 1.5 ha.

WEST DISTRICT

14. RibdiVarang:

It is situated in the Upper reaches of Daramdin in the West. Trout unit can be developed in the feasible spot where nearby stream is available for production of Rainbow trout seedling and which can serve as demonstration farm. This farm can fulfill the demand of the seedling of interested trout farmers besides fulfilling the fish flesh of Daramdin & Jorethang populace.

Estimated cost: ₹ 3.00 crore Area: 1.5 to 2 ha

15. Okhray / Radukahndu:-

Radu Khandu is located at Dentam-Kaluk road, West District. The stream originating from Dentam forest carries down crystal clean water which is suitable for Rainbow trout farming. One unit of rainbow trout can be developed here. The unit so established will cater the need of the Dentam Bazar, Hee-Bazar & Kaluk Bazar besides surrounding villages.

Estimated cost ₹ 3.00 crore Area: 1 to 2 ha.

16. Yuksam / Thingling Khechepdedi:-

Yuksam is one of the tourist spot of Sikkim and is a paradise to nature lovers and a must visit destination for all tourists. A rainbow trout hatchery cum rearing farm can be developed in the nearby stream as it is suitable for the production of trout seedling to meet the demand of the Trout fish farmers. This unit can also meet the demand of fish (trout) flesh of tourist folk during tourist season and the people in the surrounding area can earn their livelihood. This unit can be established at Yuksam or Melli-Aching where land can be available.

Estimated cost ₹ 4.00 crore Area: 1 to 2 ha.

17. Karji Mangnam/ Kongri Labdang:-

This is the remotest area in the West District but connected with motor able road up to destination. The upper reaches of Karji are covered by dense forest. The area is suitable for trout development. A rainbow trout hatchery cum rearing unit can be developed for production of seedlings to propagate in the streams and demand of farmers in West District. It can also meet the demand of fish demand of the locality as well as Tashiding Bazar.

Estimated Cost: ₹ 3.00 crore. Area: 1 to 1.5 ha.

18. Sribadam:-

The area of Sribadam is congenial for trout farming. A rainbow trout farm can be developed for production of seedling to meet the demand of seedling of Trout farmers who have already started fish farming. The growth of rainbow trout farming in this area is encouraging and the locals are showing keen interest in trout culture. After completion, the unit will have a capacity to produce 2-3 lakhs fingerlings and 3-5 tonnes of trout flesh.

Estimated cost: ₹ 3.00 crore Area: 1-2 ha.

bulk procurement of agri-produce of local farmers. GFPP, which is over 56 years is still operating very outdated machineries and technology.

A sum of ₹ 5.00 Crore is therefore required for its modernization.

(2) Technological Up-gradation of Temi Tea Estate (TTE) ₹ 5.00 Crore

Temi Tea Board under the Department of Commerce & Industries, Government of Sikkim envisages Technological Up-gradation of the Tea leaf Processing Unit of Temi Tea Factory at Temi, South Sikkim.

Temi Tea Estate covering around 178 hect. (440 acres), was established in 1969. The cultivation of Organic Tea in Temi Tea Estate commenced in 2005 and the Garden has Certificate as Organic Tea Garden by IHO Control, Bangalore and Headquartered in Switzerland. The factory also has Certificate of Registration with Food Safety Management System (ISO: 22000) with coverage of HACCP Certificate. The factory is about 36 years old with majority of its processing machineries though in working condition is not commensurate to handle the volume of production of the present. Although previously the unit was working profitably during the last few years it has not been able to operate satisfactorily mainly due to the fall in production of Green Tea Leaf with the introduction of Organic Tea, increase of manpower cost and also technical reasons such as poor performance of old machinery. The unit employs conventional techniques of Tea Leaf processing involving such operations as plucking, withering, rolling, roll breaking and green leaf sifting, fermentation, drying, grading & sorting and finally packaging.

The processing is totally mechanical in nature, only packaging of the finished products being done manually.

For improvement of operating performance of Temi Tea Estate, the modernization and diversification of the Temi Tea Estate is to be undertaken with the inclusion of modern efficient machinery.

The total Capital Cost of the Project has been estimated at ₹ 5.00 Crore.

4.1.4 COOPERATION DEPARTMENT

As on 31-March-2013, there are over 2654 number of different types of primary level cooperative societies including 5 State Level Apex Cooperative Federations requiring various types of services of cooperative departmental functionaries particularly field level machineries.

The cooperative sector in the state is ridden with several shortcomings. Lack of awareness on Cooperative Movement is being identified as one of the major drawbacks. This has led to poor member participation. Since Cooperative is a State subject it has to be addressed locally. State Level Cooperative Federations have to be strengthened to create a linkage between the Apex Cooperative Bodies and the Primary Cooperatives. At the same time the existing cooperatives also has to be supported whilst new ones are organized as per the needs identified. Micro credit through cooperatives at the rural level will be one of the tools for economic development. Storage, transport and marketing services provided by Cooperatives will play a significant role in supporting the farmer members. Since cooperative promotes community based development with funds directly reaching community groups, it is important to provide support framework for cooperative development by the Government and other agencies. Some of the projects are being supported by the NEC funding, BADP and RKVY.

Sikkim has opted for Multipurpose Cooperative Model and these Multipurpose Cooperative Societies are basically handling farm inputs supply, credit advances, marketing of farm inputs and distribution of consumer goods. For smooth functioning of these cooperatives', chief requirement would be construction of office area, meeting hall, shop area and storage.

(1) Construction of MPCC ₹ 5.00 Crore

So far 62 MPCs have been partly or wholly provided with financial support for construction of Godown/ shop space under State Plan Fund. About 21 MPCs have started construction of their own infrastructure. To complete construction of these 21 MPCs, ₹ 500.00 Lakhs is required.

Hence financial requirement of ₹ 5.00 Crore for the completion of 21 is being placed under 14th Finance Commission for consideration.

4.1.5 DEPARTMENT OF MINES, MINERALS & GEOLOGY

**(1) Up-gradation/ Establishment of Geo-technical laboratory/ Seismic Studies
₹ 3.00 Crore**

The Department of Mines, Minerals & Geology, Government of Sikkim, has been carrying out geological & geo-technical studies to establish exploitable resources of minerals of the State and identify areas vulnerable to instability. Since Geological Survey of India is also carrying out geological studies of the State, the State Department shifted its focus from geological studies to geo-technical investigations. A number of hazard and risk assessment studies and geo-engineering remedial measure

have been successfully completed by the State Department. Having seen the quality of work and success of the activities, the Government has decided to entrust the job of geo-technical investigation of towns, villages & geological consultancy to the Department of Mines & Geology, Government of Sikkim. Save geo-technical and geo-engineering works, a boom in mineral exploration and/or exploitation in the State is unlikely until both environment issues & native issues are better defined. The decision taken by the Govt. recently is, therefore, considered as appropriate and timely.

Sikkim being mountainous terrain with rugged topography, complex geology with thrust fault environment combined with intense monsoon precipitation is facing instabilities of varying nature. The common phenomenon is landslides during monsoon disrupting the road network, loss of life and properties. Annually state is losing hundreds of acres of land and forest cover. In recent times the problem is further aggravated due to the 18th September 2011, earthquake, which caused extensive damage in Sikkim, particularly in North Sikkim where slopes are more vulnerable to instability.

As a matter of fact the state of Sikkim is progressing in developmental activities such as power projects & setting up industries, the pressure on infrastructural development has increased manifold. As a result, this leads to new set of environment, adverse to threshold condition of slope and drainage system. The developmental activities, which have been undertaken, can't be delayed or discontinued in public interest. Any developmental activities with scant regard to geology, geomorphology, characteristics of soil and rock, slope condition, hydrology and adaptation of changing circumstances to counter the negative effect will cause investment unfruitful and counterproductive.

Keeping in view, the need of infrastructural developmental for overall socio-economic development, geological & geotechnical studies are the basic tools for sustainable development.

After having worked in rugged mountain terrain on various aspects of geology & geo-techniques, the State Department of Mines, Minerals & Geology has obtained enough expertise and mountain specific conditions and their imperatives in implementing appropriate intervention/responses. With available technical manpower and keeping in view of the need of developmental activities that has to be taken up in future, in the formulated programmes/policies are as under:-

- i) To generate development paths and model which are environmentally sustainable and socially and culturally acceptable.
- ii) Research and development to generate relevant data base for better knowledge of geological, geotechnical and geophysical processes that govern the Himalayan environment.

- iii) To appraise and impart the negative impact of unscientific approach on developmental plan and creation of indigenous programme and technologies that are subject to adaptation with changing circumstance to counter the negative effect of development.
- iv) Generate guidelines for infrastructural build-up without loss of landscape and negative environmental side effects.
- v) Preparation of hazard zonation and geological maps of major towns and villages of Sikkim.
- vi) Promotion of mountain development with sound knowledge of geology and geotechnical parameters, ecosystem, slopes, drainage system.

To achieve these objectives the following activities have to be under taken:

- i) Geological/Geotechnical studies of area between Hospital Jhora & T.N.S.S.S. and Geo-engineering measures at Amdo Golai & below Sichey Steel bridge (Indira bye-pass), Gangtok (Technology Innovation Schemes).
- ii) Contour Survey and mapping with existing utility services & future requirement.
- iii) Geological and stability zonation mapping on 1:2000 & 1:5000 scale of the townships of the state.
- iv) Geotechnical investigation for identifying suitability of areas for development of the townships.
- v) Geological and geo-technical studies of roadways connected to district headquarters having continuous landslide problems which need to be addressed.
- vi) Geological and geo-technical studies of housing sector areas, community assets in the urban as well as rural areas where there are effect of land destabilization to be addressed for future development.
- vii) Modernization of geotechnical laboratory.
- viii) Establishment of Geo-informatics Lab.

For the purpose, an estimate of ₹ 3.00 Crore (Rupees Three Crore) only has been framed to meet the expenditure for achieving the objectives.

4.1.6 ENERGY & POWER DEPARTMENT

(1) Restoration and re-strengthening of Residential and non-residential buildings including other civil infrastructure under Energy & Power department

₹ 15.00 Crore

Apart from the elementary infrastructures at the power plants, there are numerous residential and non-residential buildings which include quarters for the officials and the workforce, office buildings, power sub-stations, guest houses, inspection bungalows, switch yards and control rooms etc, most of which are equally old as the Power projects itself. Over the time, with the increment of office functionaries together with the establishment of new sub-stations and offices at the districts and sub-divisions, there have been enormous rise in such infrastructures. Most of these aged buildings are in deplorable condition requiring immediate restoration and strengthening to ensure safe occupation. The condition of these building was further worsened by the impact of high intensity earthquake of 18.11.2011, however no grants for its restoration was made availed under Power Sector. Some of the quarters which are not in habitable condition due to acute damages have been evicted and the occupants have taken refuge in the temporary sheds since the occurrence of the earthquake. Since, the nature of damage is severe; the restoration mechanism needs to involve special retrofitting technique apart from conventional repairs.

4.1.7 RURAL MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

(1) Gram Prasashan Kendra

₹ 9.20 Crore

To enable institutions at the grass root level to take decisions in matters relating to day-to-day economic life of the people, the State Government under its decentralization policy has devolved all 3 Fs; Funds, Functions and Functionaries to every Gram Panchayat Unit.

From 165 GPUs in the State earlier, 11 new GPUs were carved and created in 2012 following reorganization of Gram Panchayat areas thereby bringing the total number of GPUs in the State to 176.

Out of these, 142 already have their own Gram Prasashan Kendras(GPK).16 nos of GPKs are presently under construction and their completion are slated for 2014. 18 new GPKs need to be constructed. However, from 142 GPs already constructed, about 80 of them are in the old style of construction and old in age which warrants demolition and new construction of GPK at the same place.

All Gram Prasashan Kendras also need to be provided with amenities like Gram Suchana Kendra, CSC, Library and meeting hall.

(2) Maintenance Fund for PMGSY and Rural Roads ₹150.00 Crore

The constructions of Rural Roads are being taken up under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana by the Rural Management & Development Department. The Stage I construction includes hill cutting, drainage and protective works, the Stage II construction involves pavement, drainage and protection works. As per the PMGSY guidelines the maintenance of the road for five years will be the responsibility of the same contractor who executes the carpeting out of the annual funds budgeted and provided by the State Government but owing constrain of resources the State Government has not been able to provide requisite fund since the Ministry of Rural Development provides funds to the State Government only for the construction works.

The road has been constructed through fragile terrain which is subjected to frequent tremors thereby making the stretch vulnerable and prone to landslides during monsoon. In hill roads drainage forms an important component to ensure stability and sustainability of the roads. The fact is the road has to be laid by cutting the existing landmass rendering it prone to slips and slides and owing to gravity which is further accelerated by the monsoon thereby blocking and choking the water ways viz drainage. This if not attended on time could trigger off landslides and result in mass scale damage, devastation and loss of life and property downstream. Considering the above facts it is vital to have regular maintenance gangs in place so that the blockages and other necessities could be attended to.

The 13th Finance Commission granted funds in the ratio 90:10(TFC: State) for PMGSY roads and 50:50 (TFC: State) for other rural roads. However owing to paucity of fund in the State Exchequer, it is requested to provide the total maintenance fund through 14th Finance Commission Grant. In addition to ordinary repair works as envisaged in the 13th FC guidelines, special repair works like protection works, additional cross drainage works and slope stabilisation works need also to be incorporated in the grant under 14th Finance Commission. The financial implication for the completed roads as per the present rate analysis comes to ` 1.00 lakh per kilometre.

The maintenance fund required during the 14th Finance Commission period (2015-2020) is projected at ₹ 150.00 Crore

(3) Repair/ Renovation of Suspension foot Bridges in Sikkim ₹ 98.66 Crore

The rural suspension type foot bridges were constructed decades back for rural connectivity of different villages at remote places in backward areas. Before the existence of the said bridges, the accessibility of one village from the other was very

difficult due to hilly and steep terrain. People had to walk along long and steep pathway to reach from one village to another. The accessibility to medical facility and marketing facility was very difficult for the people residing in the villages of North Sikkim. Also, the accessibility to schools by the school children was very difficult. So the Government of Sikkim started constructing rural suspension foot bridges at various places in the state so that people can have accessibility to various facilities. Due to paucity of fund and higher demand for such bridges, all the constructed bridges till the year 1999 have wooden members as the available local materials in Sikkim were timber and bamboo and the same were extensively utilized for the construction for these bridges. The problem of providing connectivity was solved economically but with the passage of time, the local materials started decaying and regular maintenance cost enhanced yearly. Further, the depletion of forest produces lead to restriction of use of timbers for such work as the same proved costly as well as environmentally unfriendly and the trend has been discouraged throughout the area. Considering the above facts, the 13th Finance Commission awarded grant of ` 35.00 Crore as state specific grants for repair/renovation of 71 (seventy one) Suspension Foot Bridges in the North District of Sikkim.

In the same lines some of the Foot Bridges of East, West, South and left out bridges of North District are also to be repaired as the option for access of funding from other sources appears to be not forthcoming. Hence, the present proposal is for replacement of the timber members of the suspension foot bridges of East, West and South and left out SFBs of North District, which were constructed from 1973 to 2005, by using steel members along with other requisite components of the said bridges. The list of existing bridges, its place of construction, span and type for the proposed replacement/ repair is given in table below.

The cost of repair per bridge has been formulated keeping in mind the cost for replacement of wooden decking, wooden railing, wooden long beams & cross beams with steel members and also for replacement of old cables and suspenders. The total cost for repair/ renovation has been worked out as ` 1, 28,000 per running mtr which includes the cost of steel components and labour cost for replacement by the steel components. There are total 148 nos of existing bridges which are to be repaired having total length of **7708.40 mtrs** and the total **estimated cost stands at ₹ 98.66 Crore (7708.40 mtrs X Rs 1.28 lakh), details of which is appended in Annexure.**

4.1.8 TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT

(1) Construction of Skywalk at Bhaleydhunga, Yangyang/Spillover–Ph-II

₹ 412.50 Crore

In term of the tourism infrastructure development strategy, the proposal for the construction of *Sky walk* at Bhaleydhunga, South Sikkim has received top priority of the State Government. The **Bhaleydhunga** hill (10200 feet) which majestically towers high from Yangang village (4500 feet) is a tourist hot spot due to its picturesque landscape and immense historic and religious importance. Located at a distance of 55 km from the capital town ‘Gangtok’, it is a paradise for the nature lovers with fascinating scenic grandeur and equally as a place of worship that would offer further excitement for the visitors. With the installation of proposed Sky walk, the **Bhaleydhunga** would be the focus of tourist attraction for the State. The hill –top as such offers wonderful view of the entire surrounding hills of Sikkim including the bird eye view of the other nearby hill stations and the plains of West Bengal. The unique history of the place also supports its importance for becoming a pilgrimage centre. The legend attached to it proclaims the ancient Lepcha tribes believed there will be massive flood will submerge the entire land and they will take shelter at Dunga for survival. In view of its tremendous tourism potential, the State Government has already taken initiatives to connect the hilltop of Bhaleydhunga with an attractive *passenger* ropeway from a place called Dhapper near Yangang. Located at the foothill of Bhaleydhunga, Yangang is a quiet village endowed with serene beauty and impressive natural attractions with varieties of flora & fauna.

The proposed installation of a Sky-Walk at the hill-top of Bhaleydhunga is one of the most prestigious proposals of the State Government. The proposal for Development of Skywalk at Bhaleydhunga and construction of passenger Ropeway between Dhapper to Bhaleydhunga has already been recommended by the **National Board for Wildlife** and soon the implementation of the project will start. The preliminary concept of the Sky Walk is on similar lines of that of the Sky-Walk of Grand Canyon, U.S. The proposed Sky-Walk will be a landmark tourist attraction and will be the first of its kind in the country. It will attract local as well as international visitors as it would be exciting to walk over the transparent glass overlooking the skies below from the height of almost 5000 ft. The feasibility study reveals that the project is viable in commercial and technical terms. Since it is believed that the Bhaleydhunga is the abode of Lord Shiva, the place is expected to attract a large number of pilgrimage tourists.

The completion of the project will help raising the standard of living of local people by providing employment opportunities. In the process of construction of this Sky-Walk, it is expected that cutting edge technology will be used for the designing

and implementation of the structure, which will lead in turn to the development of local human capital and knowledge base in building complex structures. It would, therefore, be an acquisition of a state-of-the-art technology for the State. The proposed project will help in the capacity building of various government agencies like PWD and the Tourism Department as these will be involved in the development of the project. The proposed project will enhance the degree of commercial activity, viz. hotels, transport, entertainment and other tourist related activities as it has to cater to the demand of the increased tourist inflow generated by the project.

The total projected cost for implementation of has been worked out as ₹ 612.50 Crore and an allocation to the tune ₹ 200 has been made under FC-XIII. The component wise cost break up is as follows:-

Sl No	Project Component	Amount (₹ in Crore)
A	Skywalk at Bhaleydhunga	
a	Skywalk Structure i/c provision for Environment & Ecology	= 297.00
b	Other Associated works connected with Skywalk Project	= 125.25
c	Ropeway / Cable car	= 77.75
	Sub Total	= 500.00
B	Provision for cost escalation @ 7.5 % / year for 3 years = 22.50% on A	112.50
	Total	612.50
	Fund allocated under Thirteenth Finance Commission	200.00
	Amount Proposed under the Fourteenth Finance Commission	412.50

This scheme is in spillover of the ongoing scheme being taken up by the State Government and the phase-II of the scheme is proposed to be taken up in the 14th Finance Commission.

Therefore, keeping in view the project requirements, the Fourteenth Finance Commission is requested to provide a grant of ₹ 412.50 Crore.

(2) Up-gradation of important helipads and Construction of New Helipads for Twin Engine Helicopter ₹ 10.00 Crore

(a) Up-gradation of important helipads :-

The Government of Sikkim has constructed numerous helipads at various locations in Sikkim. These helipads were constructed to provide heli-service facilities to locals as well as to the tourist visiting Sikkim. The helipads are also being used during evacuation of people during natural disaster and this proved very useful during the last major earthquake of 18th September, 2011. In order to use these helipads for the heliservice, additional infrastructure needs to be created. The following are the important helipads for which up-gradation is required:

- i) Namchi
- ii) Pelling
- iii) Dalapchen
- iv) Yangang
- v) Rabongla

The construction activities are as follows:

- i) Infrastructures for heliservice i.e security check-in and check-out facility building.
- ii) Toilet Block.
- iii) Security Gate
- iv) Drainage and fencing.

(b) Construction of New Helipads:-

After the devastating earthquake of 18th Sept, 2011, the Heliservice was widely used in relief and rescue operation, when the affected areas were totally cut off through the road network. However, it was experienced that the areas which are presently not connected by Heliservice could not receive prompt attention. Thus, the requirement of helipads for evacuation of people during natural calamities. Furthermore, despite of vast tourism potential, the State is not able to attract elite class of tourist due to improper air connectivity network. Thus, it is proposed to construct the following new Helipads in addition to the aforesaid existing Helipads.

Dzongu

i. Safoo

ii. Linza

iii Lingdem

Lachen

Lachung

Phodong

Tashiding

Rinchenpong

Lingee

Therefore, Fourteen Finance Commission has been requested to assist State Government with a sanction of ₹ 10.00 Crore, for aforesaid project.

4.1.9 Transport Department

SIKKIM NATIONALISED TRANSPORT DIVISION

Sikkim is a land locked State surrounded by precipitous mountains and valleys. The State has not yet been connected by airways or railways. The only means of communication for socio economic development is therefore dependent entirely on Road Transport.

The Commercial Wing of the Transport Department was established sometime in 1944-45 under the name Sikkim State Transport with the operations of few trucks from Gangtok to Siliguri. It was renamed as Sikkim Nationalized Transport (SNT) in 1955 and ever since this brand name, popularly known as SNT remains etched in people's memory. Since its establishment during the Second World War, SNT has played a pivotal role in the rapid socio-economic development of the State.

SNT caters to the transportation needs of all Government Department, PSUs and Central Agencies such as NHPC, Border Roads Organisation (BRO), ARMY, etc. Besides these, SNT has been entrusted with the responsibility of providing transport services to the public at large throughout the State. All the routes inside Sikkim and to

and from Siliguri are nationalised. The relations with the Army and the BRO goes back to the war of 1962 and since then SNT has a close understanding and agreement with them for providing transportation services for goods and passengers . SNT has taken responsibility to cater to the needs of the Army by providing bus, truck and tanker services in remote and restricted areas located in high altitude regions of the State, where private vehicle are not permitted to ply. Understandably, most of these places are in the non-profitable route sectors but because of the defense commitment and long standing relationship with the Army, SNT continues to provide the services uninterrupted. SNT considers itself a partner of the Army in National Security.

OBJECTIVE

It is envisaged to improve and modernize the workshop and operation infrastructure thereby improving the efficiency and other key indicators. The operation infrastructure of today should not only be state-of-the-art and modern but also disabled friendly. The modernization will also include Computerization of the entire functioning of the organization. While maintaining a strategic fleet of Trucks and Tankers to meet the exigencies of strikes, natural calamities, other unusual circumstances and normal contractual obligations, stress has been given to increase area of operation and operational efficiency of passenger sector, SNT is not only responsible for providing transport for essential commodities during exigencies of strikes, natural calamities, etc. but also keeping check on the transportation cost as road transport is the only means of bulk transportation to and from Sikkim. Transportation cost bears direct relation to inflation in prices of commodities. The need for maintaining a strategic fleet strength has been time and again felt during the political agitation in the neighboring state of West Bengal. The landslides along the highway due to natural factors such as incessant rainfall and the more avoidable manmade factors keeps the private transporters away due to economic constraints but SNT has always been there at all times. The uncertainty of the intensity of Monsoon rains and the turmoil in the Darjeeling hills has affected Sikkim since long. There cannot be other more pressing reasons not to make SNT a viable and self-sustaining institution. In order to achieve this objective sufficient fund provision needs to be made during the 12th Five Year Plan Period.

ANALYSIS FOR SPECIAL ALLOCATION UNDER THE 14TH FINANCE COMMISSION

During the end of the 7th Five Year Plan, SNT owned and operated a fleet of about 350 vehicles. The fleet strength gradually declined during successive Plan periods. It hit the lowest during the 2005-06 Financial Year of the 10th Five Year Plan. The Planners apathy towards the Road Transport sector was not limited to Sikkim but

was a national phenomenon. The Motor Vehicles Act of 1988 had created huge disadvantages in the proliferation of the State owned Transport Undertakings. Since then the STU's have either sunk beyond recovery or reinvented themselves in good stead especially those of the South and West India. SNT is a unique organisation as it is still a Government Department and not a Corporation. As a Government Department and since all the routes inside Sikkim and to/from Sikkim are Nationalised its mainstay of Revenue has been the collection of "supervision charges." It was also the reason for decline of fleet strength as in the goods sector the stream of revenue was always there even if the goods were carried in hired Private Lorries. Like in 80's the value of having a Government Owned Transport carrier was again realized in recent years during the political agitation in our neighboring State. During the 11th Five Year Plan Period certain provisions in the State Plan and some Central assistance by JnNURM helped replace some over aged fleet. The trend of funding has once again declined since 2010-11.

In order to achieve the stated objectives, maintenance of a strategic fleet of Trucks, Tankers and Buses and modernization of the workshop and operation infrastructure has been given prime importance in our planning process. Coupled with efforts in improving efficiency in utilization of fleet and manpower, new areas of operation have also been identified to maintain a steady growth rate to cover the Non-Plan Deficit. Modernisation will also include computerization of inventory, workshop activities and ticketing system along with an effective and built in Management Information System. SNT also owns large areas of prime land in every district and most towns in Sikkim and also in Siliguri. These lands can be developed to provide better public utility facilities and used in a productive way to earn added revenue.

Specific Allocations Required Under the 14th Finance Commission

(1) Phase – II Modern Bus Terminus and Depot Workshop Gangtok

₹ 20.00 Crore

A modern bus terminus having modern passenger amenities was constructed and completed during 1996 as per the project report prepared by Central Institute of Road Transport (CIRT) Pune at an estimated cost of ₹ 136 Lakhs under master plan phase-I comprising arrival/ departure platform, passenger waiting hall, enquiry, boarding and traffic office providing ticket booking counter, railway booking counter and Central facilities.

Proposal for future needs such as additional departure bays along with a depot workshop having garage sheds, washing platforms, security room, fuel room and depot store is to be undertaken under Phase II. The present depot workshop at Gangtok is

being operated from an undulated compound causing tremendous difficulty in regular repairs of vehicles. Proper bays on level platform with covered working area are not available causing hardships during rain as well as during sunny days. It is envisaged to provide a two storied workshop complex with repair bays on the ground floor and office, stores and other facilities on the first floor. The workshop will be equipped with all modern repair facilities like lifts, OT Cranes, paint booth and test benches for all aggregate repairs.

The complete project cost is estimated at ₹ 20.00 Crore.

(2) Truck Parking Yard and Depot Workshop at Rangpo ₹10.00 Crore

The Depot Workshop of Rangpo was shifted to Jalipool in February of 2004 closing down a fully functional Depot Workshop. This decision has caused tremendous hardship in repair and maintenance of Trucks and Tankers which are deployed from Rangpo. The vehicles have to travel an extra 80 Kms for repairs. This has not only increased cost but also increased the down time of vehicles reducing fleet utilization. In order to overcome this difficulty it is proposed to set up a Truck Parking and Modern Depot Workshop at Rangpo. The complete project cost is estimated at ₹ 10.00 Crore.

4.1.10 ROADS & BRIDGES DEPARTMENT

(1) Carpeting to Approach road to various govt. residential and non residential Buildings & Maintenance of Roads ₹ 5.00 Crore

The approach road leading to various government quarters, VIP colony and other assets of the department are in a bad condition. The black topping provided along these roads have degraded. The State being rain prone area, the run-off surfaces must be discharged safely onto the drains.

(2) Maintenance of District Roads ₹ 195.00 Crore

State has a total of 2170.52 Km of road consisting of State Highway: 178.71 Km Major District Roads: 744.77 Km and Other District Roads: 1011.04 Km Other & Bridle Roads: 236.00 Km. These existing roads require regular maintenance after every monsoon as they are depleted due to landslides, formation washout and damages to drainage. The annual fund allocated for maintenance is not sufficient to make the road trafficable. In addition to states own maintenance fund 13th finance commission has also recommended grants for maintenance of the existing roads. In order to keep

the connectivity of all these roads the scope of the work includes i) Stone soling works, ii) Water bound macadam layers, iii) Premix course and seal coating over prime coat and tack coat, iv) Construction of drainage system.

The cost of the above Maintenances is projected to ₹ 200.00 Crore

Annexure

Table: List of Suspension Foot Bridges to be repaired along with Cost estimate

Sl no	Dist.	Location of scheme	Bridge over Khola	Span in mtr	Gram Panchayat Unit	Type of bridge
1	South	B/w Gangley and Nampruk	Rankey khola	35.00	Ben Nampruk	SFB
2	South	B/w Diu and Nambray	Rimkhim khola	43.00	Ben Nampruk	SFB
3	South	Ben Nampruk	Rimkhim khola	60.00	Ben Nampruk	SFB
4	South	Brong Phamtam	Cheel khola	30.00	Brong Phamtam	SFB
5	South	Chuba Phong GPU	Kalej khola	25.00	Chuba Phong	SFB
6	South	Lower Pakchey	Rinzee khola	45.00	Damthang	SFB
7	South	Dentam	Begha khola	30.00	Dentam	SFB
8	South	Dhongeay	Kalej khola	45.00	Karmatar Gyaten	SFB
9	South	Sokpey	Purey khola	34.00	Lingee Paiyong	SFB
10	South	Kaw-Paiyong	kaw khola	47.00	Lingee Paiyong	S FB
11	South		Ramphak Khola	70.00	Lingee Paiyong	SFB

12	South	Lower Lingee	Teesta khola	145.00	Lingee Paiyong	SFB
13	South	Lower Sangmoo	Dojak khola	50.00	Lamaten Sangmo	SFB
14	South	Between Lungchok Kamarey	Rolu khola	50.00	Lungchok Kamarey	SFB
15	South	Lower Kamreng(Singhit hang)	Tirikhola	43.00	Mamley Kamrang	SFB
16	South	B/w Kamrang to Pakjer	Rinzi khola	46.00	Mamley Kamrang	SFB
17	South	B/w Mainabotey and Nangdang	-	50.00	Mamley Kamrang	SFB
18	South	Cheya dara and Sirbung	Sangdey khola	40.00	Maneybong Sopakha	SFB
19	South	Lower Perbing	Kalej khola	75.00	Nagi Phampok	SFB
20	South	Chalamthang	Tista khola	110.00	Niya Mangzing	SFB
21	South	Lower Niya	Niya Khola	30.00	Niya Mangzing	SFB
22	South	Lower Brum	Niya Khola	34.50	Niya Mangzing	SFB
23	South	Niya Mangzing	Bhaley Khola	42.00	Niya Mangzing	SFB
24	South	Ralong Namlung	Chamkang Khola	25.00	Ralong Namlung	SFB
25	South	B/w Chonam busty and Ranek gaon	Banel khola	40.00	Ralong	SFB
26	South	Rabong Sangmoo	Aapbotay	45.00	Rabong	SFB

			Khola		Sangmoo	
27	South	Rabong Sangmoo	Sangmoo Khola	25.00	Rabong Sangmoo	SFB
28	South	Rabong Sangmoo	Rangpo Khola (Ritha Botay)	35.00	Rabong Sangmoo	SFB
29	South	B/w Satam and Samgoo	Ramphu khola	55.00	Rabong Sangmoo	SFB
30	South	Chill khola Ralong Borong road	Chill khola	50.00	Ralong	SFB
31	South	Army khola to karki gaon khop ward	Rangpo khola	50.00	Ravong Sangmoo	SFB
32	South	Rayong Tinkitam	Reshi Khola	30.00	Rayong Tinkitam	SFB
33	South	Between Tingmoo and Rayong	Reshi khola	20.00	Rayong Tinkitam	SFB
34	South	Between Tinkitam and Tingmo	Rongla khola	25.00	Rayong Tinkitam	SFB
35	South	Tatopani	Ranglu khola	45.00	Sanganath	SFB
36	South	Dwarey to Manpur	Manpur khola	35.00	Sumbuk Kartikey	SFB
37	South	Rabitar to Rokdara		50.00	Sadam Suntaley	
38	South	Menglee	Teesta khola	130.00	Sripatam Gagyong	SFB
39	South	Kamarey and Turuk	Rolu khola	35.00	Turuk Ramabong	SFB
40	South	Chiya dara and Pakchey	Rinzi khola	45.00	Tingrithang	SFB

41	South	Rothak and Samatar	Rangit khola	135.00	Tinik Chisopani	SFB
42	South	Burul	Pagla khola	40.00	Yangang Rangang	SFB
43	South	Samrook	Samrok khola	42.00	Yangang Rangang	SFB
44		Pathing Ex army village	Rongpu khola	62.00	Yangang Rangang	SFB

West District

45	West		Rinzang khola	55.00	Arithang Chongrang	SFB
46	West	Gozing to Barfok kalej Dovan	Kalej khola	60.00	Barnyak Berthang	SFB
47	West	Raffom to Maji gaon	Renok khola	50.00	Barnyak Berthang	SFB
48	West	B/w Lower Mukrung and Sinitole	Kalej khola	60.00	Bongten Sapong	SFB
49	West	B/w Sadhu gaon and Dara Gaon at Khanierbong	Rothak khola	26.00	Chumbong	
50	West	under Chota Samdong GPU	Chundharey khola	40.00	Chota Samdong	SFB
51	West	Chota Samdong	Changey khola	60.00	Chota Samdong	
52	West	B/w Singshore and Mukrung		42.00	Dentam	SFB
53	West	B/W Begha and Mangmoo	Begha khola	45.00	Dentam	SFB
54	West	Lower Dodak	Ranan khola	91.00	Dodak	SFB

55	West	Lower Dodak and manew	Rangyang khola	93.00	Dodak	SFB
56	West	Darap Sedang	Rimbi khola	36.00	Darap Nambu	SFB
57	West	B/w legshep Bazar and Shiv Mandir	Rangeet khola	65.00	Gyalshing Omchu	SFB
58	West	Chewrey botey	Kalej khola	60.00	Gyalshing Omchu	SFB
59	West	Gyalshing Omchu	Kaley khola(Malbasey)	45.00	Gyalshing Omchu	SFB
60	West	Pawaley village and Lepcha village	Kalej khola	55.00	Gyalshing Omchu	SFB
61	West	Upper Rimbi	Harry khola	45.00	Gerethang	
62	West	Setang, in b/w Gerethang and Bhaluthang	Rahong Chu	79.00	Gerethang	SFB
63	West	B/w Gelling Samsing and Mabong Sigeng	Rothak khola	40.00	Gelling Samsing	SFB
64	West	B/w Hee and Sumladen		35.00	Hee	SFB
65	West	Utterey	Yangma Shengu	55.00	Hee	SFB
66	West	Rani Ban Dhupidara	Relli khola	72.00	Karzi Mangnam	SFB
67	West	Saliram, in between kongri	Relli khola	67.00	Karzi Mangnam	SFB
68	West	Thingling Khechuperi	Lingsor khola	36.00	Khechuperi	SFB
69	West	Barbotey	Suknambu	50.00	Mendugaon	

		Mendugaon	khola			
70	West	Sopakha	Farrek	45.00	Maney bong Sopakha	SFB
71	West	Lachi thang	-	36.00	Maney bong Sopakha	SFB
72	West	Tikpur Sapri Nagi	Gupti khola	70.00	Ribdi Bhareng	
73	West	B/w Bhuthey and Rhenak khola	Hee khola	30.00	Pechrek Martam	SFB
74	West	B/w Sallay and Lower Pechrek/ Martam	Kalej khola	45.00	Pechrek Martam	SFB
75	West	Rumbuk G.P.U	Chakmakey	43.00	Rumbuk	SFB
76	West	L/Karthok and L/Rumbuk	Rangyang khola	90.00	Rumbuk	SFB
77	West	Rumbuk and Buriakhop	Jarnel khola	35.00	Rumbuk	SFB
78	West	Siktam Tikpur G.P.U	Tam Khola	45.00	Siktam Tikpur	SFB
79	West	Tikpur	Sudan khola	30.00	Siktam Tikpur	SFB
80	West	Mangsari Ambeytar	Rani khola	50.00	Soreng	SFB
81	West	B/W Hatidunga & Takuthang	Reshi khola	55.00	Sangadorjee	SFB
82	West	B/w Tamabong and Luingzik	Kalej khola	42.00	Sardong Luingzik	SFB
83	West	Rimbi Dovan	Rimbi khola	60.00	Singyang Chumbong	
84	West	L/Chumbong	Timdam khola	49.00	Singyang Chumbong	SFB

85	West	Namreek to Lower Karthok	-	26.00	Tadong-Rinchenpong	SFB
86	West	Karthok to Berthang	Rangsang	45.00	Tadong-Rinchenpong	SFB
87	West	Tadong-Rinchenpong G.P.U	Zine Khola	25.00	Tadong-Rinchenpong	SFB
88	West	B/w Deythang and Sribadam	Reshi khola	41.50	Tadong-Rinchenpong	SFB
89	West	Between Tingting gaon and Tingling	Rathong Chu	68.00	Tingling	SFB
90	West	Pawathang and Kabirthing	Lodung khola	60.00	Tashiding	SFB
91	West	Lasso and Sakyong	Lodung khola	65.00	Tashiding	SFB
92	West	Chongrang and Bhaluthang	Lodung khola	56.00	Yangten	SFB
93	West	Pwaley village and Lepcha dara	Kalej khola	50.00	Yangthang	SFB
94	West	Yangthang	Andheri khola	50.00	Yangthang	SFB
95	West	Manthabong	Famrong khola	31.00	Yuksum Dubdi	SFB
96	West	Lagey	Momokpa khola	45.00	Yuksum Dubdi	SFB
97	West	Dubdi	Phambrong khola	32.00	Yuksum Dubdi	SFB

East District

98	East	Nimthang	Namlithang	50.00	Assam Lingzey	SFB
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99	East	Lower Soureney	Soureney	50.00	Assam Lingzey	SFB
100	East	Dalapchand and Changeylakha	Kharey khola	30.00	Dalapchand	SFB
101	East	Teen darey	Kali khola	57.00	East Pendam	SFB
102	East	Kamarey ward	Dikling khola Arengthang	57.00	East Pendam	SFB
103	East	Khongshee	Namphey khola	20.00	Karthok Namcheybon g	SFB
104	East	Nimtar	Rani khola	50.00	Karthok Namcheybon g	SFB
105	East	Priklakha	Rani khola	55.00	Karthok Namcheybon g	
106	East	Chochen	Naray khola	45.00	Latuk Chochenpheri	SFB
107	East	way to Latuk	Rangpo khola	60.00	Latuk Chochenpheri	SFB
108	East	Lingtam Phadamchen GPU	Kue khola	41.00	Lingtam Phadamchen	SFB
109	East	Lower Samdong and Paiyong	Teesta	130.00	Lingee Paiyong	SFB
110	East	Kharka gaon	Rani khola	54.00	Luing Perbing	SFB
111	East	Rodung	Rodong khola	50.00	Martam Nazitam	
112	East	Martam(near Nari Bhutia house)	Changey dovan	30.00	Martam Nazitam	SFB

11 3	East	Zingla masha	Passo khola	40.00	Martam Nazitam	SFB
11 4	East	Jholunge, Kabre near Majitar	Teesta	123.00	Nagi Karek	SFB
11 5	East	Lower Syari	Bhusuk khola	30.00	Tathangchen Syari	SFB
11 6	East	Lower Syari	Rorochu khola	43.00	Tathangchen Syari	SFB
11 7	East	Kimbotey 14th mile	Singtam khola	47.00	West Pendam	SFB
11 8	East	Rai gaon	Rani khola	50.00	Ranka Berbing	SFB
11 9	East	Rawtey Rumtek	Adam pool	30.00	Rawtey Rumtek	SFB
12 0	East	SDM office to BDO office	Rongli khola	33.00	Regu	SFB
12 1	East	Under Regu GPU	Chuba khola	82.00	Regu	SFB
12 2	East	Under Regu GPU	Kali khola	39.00	Regu	SFB
12 3	East	Markhang busty	Devithan jhora	45.00	Regu	SFB
12 4	East	B/w Regu and Pacha Manding	Manding khola	65.00	Regu	SFB
12 5	East	Lossing busty	Rangpo khola	50.00	Riwa Machong	SFB
12 6	East	B/w Lossing and Rongli	Rangpo khola	43.00	Riwa Machong	SFB
12 7	East	Lower Lingdum	Rodong khola	30.00	Rey Mindu	SFB
12	East	Rey Mindu	Shering khola	47.00	Rey Mindu	SFB

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129	East	B/w Lingee and Lower Samdong	Teesta	110.00	Samdong Kambel	SFB
130		Patuk	Kali khola	47.00	Simik Lingzey	SFB
131	East	Topa Lower Linzey	Singtam khola	57.00	Sumin Linzey	SFB
132	East	Rorathang	Pachay khola	25.00	Taza	SFB
133	East	Between Linkey & Parakha	Richu khola	43.00	Thekabong Parakha	SFB
134	East	Lower Tareything	Rangpo khola	65.00	Tareything	SFB

North District

135	North	Lum	Teesta Maldong	40.00	Lum Gor Sangtok	SFB
136	North	Kashel to Katom	Mangzing kyong	50.00	Hee Gyathang	SFB
137	North	Dozam	Dozam khola	55.00	Hee Gyathang	SFB
138	North	Ringli	Ronglok khola	60.00	Hee Gyathang	SFB
139	North	Under Kabi Tingda GPU	Phiyong	71.40	Kabi-Tingda	SFB
140	North	Lingdok Namphong	Bakcha chu	110.00	Kabi-Tingda	SFB
141	North		Pheyong khola	51.00	Kabi Tingda	SFB
14	North	Tingvong	Kanaka khola	70.00	Tingvong	SFB

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14 3	North	Bey	Tholung chu	90.00	Sakyong Pentok	SFB
14 4	North	Salim Pakel	Teesta	58.00	Ship Gyer	
14 5	North	Salim Pakel	Rhee Aung kyong	70.00	Ship Gyer	SFB
14 6	North	Salim Pakel	Safi dang kyong	80.00	Ship Gyer	SFB
14 7	North	Gor	Phee khola	25.00	Lum Gor Sangtok	SFB
14 8	North	Paiyong and kaw	Kaw khola	75.00	Lum Gor Sangtok	SFB
TOTAL				7708.40		

5 CHAPTER V

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR UP-GRADATIONS, SPECIAL PROBLEMS AND SPECIFIC NEEDS

Introduction

With a view to removing the inter-regional imbalances and disparities in provision of services by the States, it is important that the requisite funds are made available to the States to enable them to provide a reasonable standard of social, economic and administrative services to the people in the State. In this context, the Finance Commission is empowered constitutionally to recommend transfer of resources in the form of upgradation grants out of the Consolidated Fund of India. Similarly, special problem grants can be given to individual States to enable them to overcome certain special problems on account of their peculiar circumstances or any other matter of national importance.

Although, the Terms of Reference of the Fourteenth Finance Commission does not directly call for making recommendation for such a grant but Para 4(ii) provides that the recommendation should be based on the principles which govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India. These sums are to be paid to the States which are in need of assistance by way of grants-in aid, under Article 275 of the Constitution, for purposes other than those specified in the provisions of Clause (I) of that Article.

Keeping this in view, the Government of Sikkim is submitting proposals to the Commission requesting necessary grants for the up-gradation of services of public goods like general administration, law and order, and other critical areas facing fiscal deficiencies where improvements are necessary to maintain a certain level of standard of living. These proposals mainly relate to **general administrative services** (*viz.* public works, police and Fire administration, Home and High Court, Human); **social and cultural services** (*viz.* cultural affairs and heritage activities, health, Human resource Development, public health engineering services including water supply, Social Justice, Empowerment and Welfare and Urban Development,); and **economic services** (*viz.* agriculture, animal husbandry, veterinary & Fisheries, Commerce and Industries, Co-operation, Mines & Geology, Energy & Power, Rural management, Tourism & Civil Aviation, Transport and Roads & Bridges).

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR UP-GRADATIONS, SPECIAL PROBLEMS AND SPECIFIC NEEDS

Building & Housing Department		(Rupees in Crores)	
Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount	Total
1	Annual maintenance of Government Residential Buildings and Non-residential Buildings	100.00	
2	Construction of SPSC (Lok Sewa Ayog Bhawan) including construction of Examination Hall-cum-Examination Office, Strong room and Training Centre.	15.00	
3	Requirement of Judiciary	50.00	
4	Maintenance of Hospital Buildings & Staff Quarters	40.00	
5	Maintenance of Government Buildings under RM&DD	20.00	225.00

Police/ Fire Department

1	All women police station at Tadong with residential quarters	15.00	
2	Construction of separate barracks for female trainees at PTC, Yangyang		
3	Establishment of 2 nd & 3 rd India Reserve Battalion headquarters at Mangley – Dumra, South Sikkim	50.00	
4	Infrastructure development of Regional Forensic Science Laboratory	12.00	
5	Construction of a new indoor firing range at Pangthang	5.00	
6	Establishment of New Fire Stations	33.00	
7	Purchase of fire fighting equipment	4.82	119.82

Home/ High Court

1	Construction of Vigilance HQ building at Gangtok	5.91	
2	Secretaries in the four district legal services authority in the cadre of CJM cum Sr. Civil Judge	1.00	6.91

Culture & Heritage Department

1	Preservation/Restoration of Religious Institutions	20.00	
2	Establishment of Community Centres of all Ethnic communities of Sikkim	10.00	
3	Up- Gradation of Namgyal Institute of Tibetology	10.00	40.00

Health Care, Human Services and Family Welfare Department

1	alternate Mode of Transport for Gangtok/ Singtam/ Namchi/ Geyzing	30.94	
2	Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, MDR, XDR		
3	Construction of 300 bedded state chest and respiratory hospital	100.00	130.94
4	Hospital Management Information System		

Human Resource Development Department

	SCHOOL EDUCATION		
1	Extension & renovation of old school structures.	60.00	60.00

Labour Department

1	Livelihood Schools	15.00	15.00
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Water Security and Public Health Engineering Department

5	Solving Namchi's Water Problem by constructing a Tunnel that can divert water from the Teesta Valley Site	240.00	240.00
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Social Justice Empowerment & Welfare Department

1	Construction of Juvenile Observation Home in four districts.	16.00	
2	Short Stay Home.	4.00	
3	Rehabilitation Centre for Drug Abuse (Male and Female) separately.	4.00	
4	Multiple Disability Complex	25.00	
	i. C.P.,M.R, Autism and Multiple Disability Unit.		
	ii. Special School for Hearing Impaired Children.		
	iii. District Disability Rehabilitation Centre.		
	iv. Sheltered Workshop		
5	Purchase of new Extruder Food Processing Plant and major repairs of building.	10.00	59.00

Urban Development & Housing Department

1	Alternate Mode of Transport for Gangtok/ Singtam/ Namchi/ Geyzing	150.00	
2	Garbage Management	40.00	190.00

Agriculture Department/ SIMFED

1	Rain Water Conservation	10.00	
2	Centre for Organic Farming	10.00	
3	Construction of Cold Storage in village level	5.00	25.00

Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services Department

1	Proposal for Continuation of the programme “Conservation of Threatened Breed of Yak” in Sikkim	5.00	
2	Fisheries Schemes	76.00	81.00

Commerce and Industries Department

1	Modernisation of GFPP, Singtam under Mini Mission	5.00	
2	Technological Up gradation of Temi Tea Estate	5.00	10.00

Co-operation Department

1	Construction of MPCs Buildings	5.00	5.00
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Mines & Geology Department

1	Seismic Studies	3.00	3.00
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Energy & Power Department

1	Restoration & Re-strengthening of Residential & Non Residential Building I/C other Civil Infrastructure under Energy & Power Department	15.00	15.00
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Rural Management & Development Department

1	Gram Prashasan Kendra	9.20	
2	Maintenance Fund for PMGSY & Rural Roads	150.00	
3	Repair/ Renovation of SFB in Sikkim	98.66	257.86

Tourism & Civil Aviation Department

1	Construction of Skywalk at Bhaleydhunga, Yangang	412.50	
2	Up-gradation of important helipads and Construction of New Helipads for Twin Engine Helicopter :-	10.00	422.50

Transport Department

1	PHASE – II Inter State Bus Terminus and Depot Workshop, Gangtok	20.00	
2	Truck parking yard and Depot workshop at Rangpo/ in each district	10.00	30.00

Roads & Bridges Department

1	Carpeting of Approach Road to various Government quarters and Maintenance of Roads	200.00	200.00
	GRAND TOTAL	21316.03	2136.03