



SIKKIM

ANNUAL PLAN DISCUSSION

2012 – 2013

12TH APRIL 2012

BASIC FACTS

Area	7096 Sq Km
Population	6,07,688 (2011)
Districts	4
Sub Divisions	9
Zilla Panchayats	4
Gram Panchayats	165
Towns	9
State Animal	Red Panda
State Bird	Blood Pheasant
State Flower	Dendrobium Nobile
Per Capita Income	Rs 59,806 (Advance estimates at constant prices for 2011-12)

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEMS	UNIT	SIKKIM	ALL INDIA	REF. YEAR
Crude Birth Rate	Per '000	17.8	22.1	2010
Crude Death Rate	Per '000	5.6	7.2	2010
Infant Mortality	Per '000	30	47	2010
Under 5 Mortality Rate	Per '000	71.0	94.9	98-99
Literacy Rate	%	82.20	74.04	2011
Gender Gap in Literacy Rate	%	10.86	16.68	2011
Teacher Pupil Ratio	No.	1:18	1:34	2004-05
Plants per Sq Km	No.	0.7	0.009	2005
Per Capita Forest Cover	Ha	0.61	0.08	2003
Poverty Ratio (Tendulkar Methodology)				
(2004-05)	%	30.9	37.2	2004-05
(2009-10)	%	13.1	29.8	2009-10

CHALLENGES

- Difficult Terrain. 60% of total Geographical area is above 3000 Metres elevation
- Land Locked State
- Only Road Connectivity / No air, rail or waterways .
- No Large Scale Industries
- Total area under Seismic Zone V
- Fragile eco system prone to landslides and flashfloods
- Low Population Base and thereby a low resource base, making PPP unattractive to investors.
- The State joined the mainstream in 1975 missing three decades of Plan process.
- Percentage of arable land very low. 11% of total land.

EARTHQUAKE OF 18TH SEPTEMBER 2012

Parameter	Value
Magnitude	6.8
Date-Time	18:10 IST, 18 th Sept, 2011, Sunday
Epicenter	64 kms North West of Gangtok
Duration	30-40 seconds
Extent	In India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and China In India, in Sikkim and northeast, West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, UP, Rajasthan, Chandigarh and Delhi
<i>Source: IMD</i>	

Largest magnitude earthquake in the Indian Himalayan region since the 1950 Assam earthquake.

Extensive pan state damage covering all rural and urban areas in all the 4 Districts. North District with 95% ST population is worst hit.

Colossal collateral damage due to a combination of weak geology, fragile ecology and heavy rainfall which amplified the impact of the earthquake resulting in thousands of natural calamities in the form of landslides and boulder falls. The state also has the highest and steepest landscape

Loss and extensive damage to public infrastructure comprising of road networks, bridges, tunnels, culverts, retaining walls, village footpaths, power plants, electrical grid, substations, transformers, drinking water supply, drainage systems, irrigation and flood control systems, government offices along with residential quarters, schools, hospitals, colleges, ICDS, marketing hubs, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries, community halls, playgrounds, stadiums, sports complexes, historic monasteries, monastic schools, *chortens*, temples, churches to name a few.



Rescue and evacuation of the injured



Rescue volunteers carry the body of a victim



Precious 60 lives lost



Several relief camps were set up



Transport Infrastructure: PMGSY rural roads damaged



Transport Infrastructure: District roads damaged



Transport Infrastructure: Total 3,230 km of roads damaged



Power Infrastructure: Extensive damage



Social Infrastructure: 61,533 houses damaged



**Governance Infrastructure: 1255 nos
Government buildings damaged**



**Cultural heritage Infrastructure: 259 nos
damaged**



Social Infrastructure: Damage to houses

ASSESSMENT OF LOSS AND DAMAGE

Human life

60 human lives lost

174 people suffered major injuries and were hospitalized

Social infrastructure

Total schools damaged : 759 nos.

Hospitals / PHCs damaged: 377 nos.

ICDS (*Anganwadi*) damaged : 875 nos.

Other Government Buildings damaged: 1255 nos.

Transportation infrastructure

Total Roads damaged : 3230 kms

Village footpaths (cement concrete) damaged : 1596 nos.

Bridges / Culverts damaged : 8135 nos.

Energy infrastructure

Power infrastructure : Major damage to generation plants, electrical grid, substations, transformers and local distribution network resulting in zero Domestic Power Production

Water management infrastructure

Water supply schemes damaged: 1529 nos.

Minor Irrigation works damaged: 204 nos.

Flood Control Management works damaged: 533 nos.

Community infrastructure

Gram Panchayat offices damaged: 60 nos.

Community toilets damaged: 155 nos.

Village level cooperatives (MPCS) damaged: 49 nos.

Rural Product Marketing Centers (RPMC) damaged: 8 nos.

Economic infrastructure

Cattle lost: 525 nos.

Sheep, Goats, Pigs lost: 808 nos.

Agriculture crops damaged: 7500 hectares

Cultural heritage institutions :

Damage to 259 nos of religious institutions, monuments and various heritage monasteries, temples and churches. Along with this valuable artifacts have also been destroyed along with historic manuscripts

RECONSTRUCTION

The Detailed Project Reports for permanent restoration works totaling to Rs. 7,042 crore have been prepared by 17 Departments and submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India for funding support.

STATE INITIATIVES

Chief Minister's Comprehensive Annual And Total Checkup For Healthy Sikkim

Chief Minister's Comprehensive Annual And Total Checkup For Healthy Sikkim (CATCH) Programme was launched in 26th August 2010 to provide Comprehensive Annual/Periodical Total Health Checkup for all Citizens of Sikkim for appropriate intervention individually and collectively

Specific Objective :

- 1) Document the health profile of each individual from Gram Panchayat Wards to state level.
- 2) Early detection of all disease including those that has no apparent symptoms.
- 3) Prevent long term illness through early diagnosis and work towards effective management
- 4) Enable the local health provider and community to know the community Diagnosis to address the local health need of the community.

639 Camps conducted till date

262677 people screened

13.9 % found to be diabetic

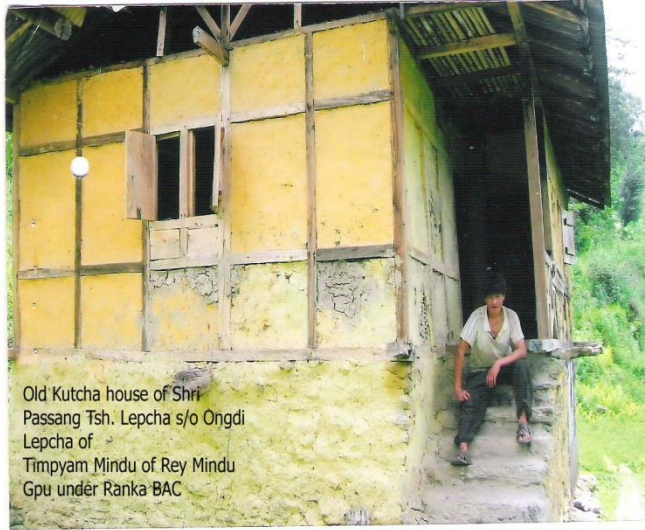
18.3 % detected with High Blood Pressure

% of Anemia 24

Chief Minister's Rural Housing Mission

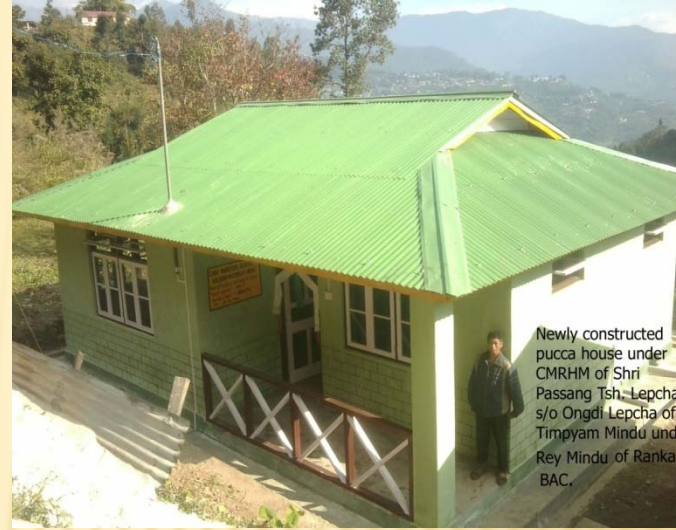
The problem of shelterlessness in the State thus has been solved due to the consistent high priority given to the housing sector by the State Government over the years. Baseline surveys conducted by the Rural Management & Development Department in mid 2010 with the help of Gram Panchayats and Blocks peg the figure of households staying in kutcha houses at 6000. These households are amongst the poorest in the State and while they have managed to construct a kutcha house with the support of the housing subsidy programs, they are unable to upgrade their housing status. A need was felt for this new scheme Chief Minister's Rural Housing Mission to achieve kutcha House Free State – 2013 that would help convert all the existing kutcha houses to pucca thereby improving the qualitative housing status of the rural poor. In spirit, this targeted scheme will facilitate an owner – driven conversion of kutcha house to pucca for the rural poor under this mission, the existing RHS, MMAY & IAY schemes are being dovetailed & converged. Incentive for time bound completion by providing an early bird incentive of Rs 10,000 if the house is completed within 6 months.

HOUSES CONSTRUCTED UNDER CMRHM



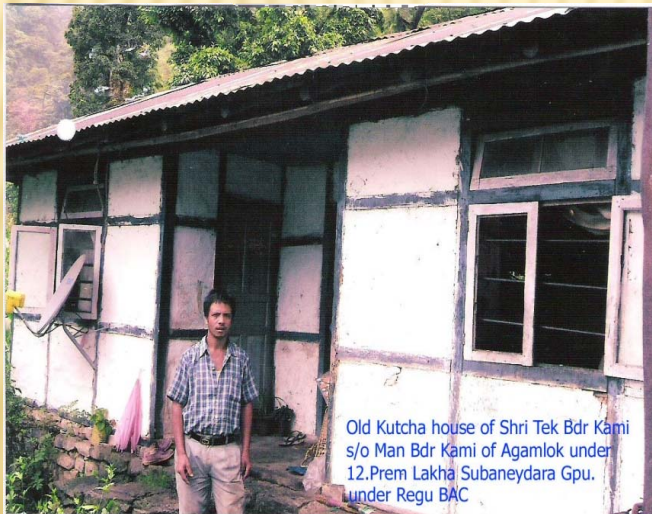
Old Kutcha house of Shri Passang Tsh. Lepcha s/o Ongdi Lepcha of Timpyam Mindu of Rey Mindu Gpu under Ranka BAC

BEFORE

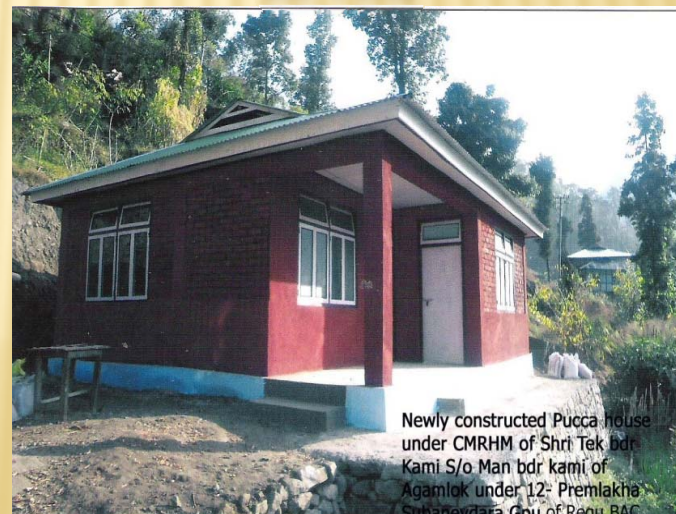


Newly constructed pucca house under CMRHM of Shri Passang Tsh. Lepcha s/o Ongdi Lepcha of Timpyam Mindu under Rey Mindu of Ranka BAC.

AFTER



Old Kutcha house of Shri Tek Bdr Kami s/o Man Bdr Kami of Agamlok under 12.Prem Lakha Subaneydara Gpu. Under Regu BAC



Newly constructed Pucca house under CMRHM of Shri Tek bdr Kami S/o Man bdr kami of Agamlok under 12- Premiakha Subaneydara Gpu of Regu BAC

Chief Minister's Meritorious Scholarship

The HCM's Merit Scholarship scheme was launched in 2010 to encourage students studying in the government schools with a mission to provide quality education to the deserving students. The main focus of the scheme is to provide opportunity to the meritorious student to study in the best public schools in the country and the state.

In the year 2009-10 the first batch of 50 (fifty) Top Students of Class V Board Examination-2009 were selected.

From amongst them, 3 (three) girls were admitted to Pinegrove School in Himachal Pradesh and the 7 (seven) boys were admitted to Scindia School, Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh) and remaining 40 (forty) were admitted in Public Schools within the State.

In the year 2010-11, 100 number of beneficiaries were provided scholarship under the scheme

In the year 2011-12, the number of beneficiaries were enhanced to 200.

CAPACITY BUILDING & SKILL DEVELOPMENT

A full fledged Directorate of Capacity Building has been established with the purpose of imparting training, transfer of knowledge and building stronger capacities of the unemployed youth.

Studies indicate that the general trend of unemployment in the State reveals that a vast array of training options has to be made available. This Directorate will now facilitate youth to prepare for successful and fulfilling lives, make choices about their futures and take up related training after which they may be able to build their careers.

The State Government since the formation of the Directorate of Capacity Building has been supporting the youth in a number of ways;

By sponsoring the youth for vocational trades under the Skill Development Program.

Encouraging establishment of business ventures by providing loans under the Chief Minister's Self Employment Scheme.

By providing easy loan facilities for higher education under the Comprehensive Educational Loan Scheme.

By awarding the Chief Minister's Free Scholarship to meritorious student who secures admission in the world's top twenty Universities.

By promoting Livelihood skills in the Livelihood schools.

By creating a State level Institute of Capacity Building at Karfectar, South Sikkim.

FEW SCHEMES UNDER CAPACITY BUILDING

Chief Minister's Self Employment Scheme

Launched in 2002-03 the Chief Minister's Self Employment Scheme was and is being implemented by SIDICO (Sikkim Industrial Development & Investment Corporation). The scheme promotes self employment ventures among educated unemployed youths and gives preference to trained candidates. The maximum limit of loan permissible to each individual is Rs. 3.00 lakhs. This was increased to Rs.10.00 lakhs subsequently. The loan is being disbursed through SIDICO, after properly verifying and assessing the technical feasibility and economic viability of the ventures undertaken. Simple Interest of 6% is charged after 2 years of release of loan. Till date, under the Chief Minister's Self Employment Scheme the State Government has provided soft loans to over 4305 youth.

Comprehensive Educational Load Scheme (CELS)

The comprehensive Educational Loan Scheme was initiated during the beginning of 11th Five Year Plan is also implemented through SIDICO. It is meant for the benefit of eligible educated unemployed youth desiring to take up higher academic studies and professional courses outside the State and even abroad. Under Comprehensive Educational Loan Scheme, loans so far have been provided to **326** students for pursuing higher studies out of which **95** are studying overseas and **231** in India. Students studying abroad have taken admission in universities and colleges mostly in countries like the UK, USA, Italy, China, Russia, Australia, Germany, Ukraine, Denmark, Sweden and UAE. The study courses undertaken vary from under graduate degrees to post graduate and vocational courses in commercial pilot, travel & tourism hospitality, law and culinary arts.

RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS

- National award for Best State/ Union Territory in Tourism Related Programmes & Development of Infrastructure 2010
- Best State for Adventure Tourism 2010
- Best Performing State 2010
- India's Most Progressive Tourism State 2010
- Best State in Tourism Related Programmes & Development of Infrastructure 2010
- Best State for Comprehensive Development of Tourism 2010-11
- Most Innovative & Unique Tourism Project 2010-11
- Best State - Campaign Clean India 2010-11
- Excellence Award on Protected Cultivation an Organic Farming - 2012

NATIONAL AWARDS UNDER MGNREGA



Best Performing District 2009-10



Best Performing GP 2009-10



Best Performing GP 2010-11



Best Performing NGO 2009-10



Oranges



Green Houses growing Rose
in West Sikkim



Tomatoes growing in
Greenhouse

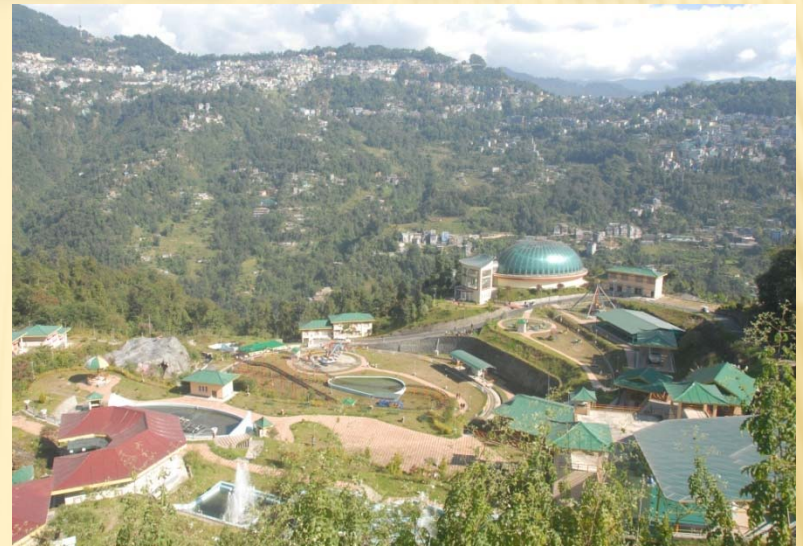


Orchids & Antherium Cultivation in
Greenhouse

FEW PROJECT FUNDED UNDER ONE TIME ACA / SPA



**Pilgrimage Centre at Solophuk
South Sikkim**



**Ranka Tourist Centre cum Socio
Cultural & Amusement Park, East
Sikkim**



**Development of
Pilgrimage and Cultural
Centre at Rabongla,
South Sikkim**



THANK YOU





12th Five-Year Plan: Sikkim
12th April 2012
Yojana Bhawan

The State and its People

- Small, hilly state - accorded special category status
- Despite disadvantages, its long term development is impressive
- Per capita income and growth on par with the country average
- Constrained in the area of infrastructure, agriculture and industries and hence employment
- Overwhelming dependence on the Central Government
- Recent earthquake has further set back developmental efforts
- Relatively educated and healthy population - indicators better than national average
- Providing gainful employment an important task

Challenges and Priorities

- With huge majority of the population working in agriculture and allied areas despite the low potential, appropriate strategies for this sector have to be found and implemented
- Infrastructure limitations (particularly connectivity) have to be attended to; this is also important to exploit the limited potential for industrialization
- Education and skill development absolutely essential to improve prospects of employment of the citizens
- Tourism, an area with significant potential for the state, has to be promoted without sacrificing the ecology and environment

Strategies and Steps

- The state has rolled out a number of Missions to implement programmes envisaged in key areas
- The advantage of small size allows close interaction between the people and the government – this permits popular inputs into government policy as exemplified by the **Hon'ble Chief Minister's recent 42 days tour of the entire state**
- Some of the key areas for the state (national highways, civil aviation, and telecommunication) are in the central domain

Flagship Missions Launched by the Government of Sikkim

- Poverty Free Mission
- Organic Mission
- Sikkim Self Reliant Mission
- Total Literacy Mission
- Mission Healthy Sikkim
- Energy and Power Vision
- Forestry and Environment Mission
- Social Security Mission
- Eco Tourism Mission
- Chief Minister's Rural Housing Mission
- UID Programme - 81% of the residents enrolled as on 31st March 2012 and 100% coverage by end of 2012-13

Review of Eleventh Plan

- Average growth during the Plan period at around 8 percent would be lower than the 9 percent projected, but not unsatisfactory
- Shortfall in total plan outlay at around 8 percent in comparable prices - mainly attributable to energy sector
- Similar shortfall in plan resources too-BCR better than projections and smaller borrowings as well

11th Five Year Plan Outlays

Plan Year	Original Outlay	Revised Outlay	Expenditure
2007-08	691.14	695.42	607.04
2008-09	852.00	915.07	1140.25
2009-10	1045.00	1178.00	1019.26
2010-11	1175.00	1175.00	847.09
2011-12	1400.00	1454.70*	1103.15**
Total	5163.14	5418.19	4716.79**
* To be approved by Planning Commission GOI	** Anticipated		

12th Plan Highlights

- Proposed Plan size is Rs. 12,000 crore including Rs. 2000 crore for implementing special Chief Minister's programmes
- Allocations informed by priorities, growth potentials, past trends, and complementarities in financing
- Highest allocation to rural development, urban development, health, power, roads & bridges and education
- Projected financing a little below Rs. 10,000 (constrained somewhat because of FRBM requirements); it is hoped that the gap would be made good by the Govt

Energy and Power Sector Vision

- Installed target capacity of 5000 MW
- Expected revenue of Rs. 1,500 Crore
- Develop micro, mini and small hydro power projects for a total capacity of 278 MW
- Efficient and well planned power evacuation and transmission system
- Strengthening of transmission and distribution network and AT & C loss to be brought down to 15%
- Quality power to the whole of State

Mission Healthy Sikkim

- Full Ante-natal Care 100%
- Anemia in pregnant women 20%
- Deliveries by trained attendants 100%
- Institutional deliveries 80%
- MMR <100/100000
- Crude Birth Rate 17/1000
- Full immunization 100%
- Exclusive breastfeeding 75%
- IMR 25/1000

continuation... Mission Healthy Sikkim

- Reduce premature mortality and non fatal health outcomes
- Strengthening of Primary Healthcare
- Strengthening of Secondary Healthcare
- Strengthening of Tertiary Healthcare
- CATCH -Increasing access and reaching services closest to the people
- Pro-Poor Approach

Total Literacy Mission

- Total Literacy campaign
- Teacher Training Mission
- Transfer policy
- Training
- Computer literacy
- School infrastructure
- Quality mission for school education
- Quality mission for higher and technical education

Organic Mission

- Organic agriculture is a production system that sustains the health of soils, ecosystems and people
 - Principle of health
 - Principle of ecology
 - Principle of fairness
 - Principle of care
 - Cultivable area of about 58,168 Hectares
 - 8,168 Hectares is already certified
 - 50,000 Hectares for organic conversion in a phased manner by 2015
- Benefits of Organic Farming
- Standards and regulation
- Markets

Tourism Mission

- Culture
- Rivers, streams, hot springs and lakes
- Traditional Cuisines
- Rural / Village Tourism and Home Stay
- Forest & Wildlife Tourism
- Bio-diversity Tourism
- Unique Adventure
- MICE Tourism
- Eco-Tourism
- Wellness Tourism
- Organic Tourism
- Pilgrimage Tourism

Social Security Mission

- Empowering Women
- Welfare of Aged Infirm and Destitute
- Integrated Child Protection Scheme
- Nutrition – Hot Meal and Milk
- ICDS – Uniform for all the AWC attending children
- Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Most Backward Classes and Other Backward Classes

Mission Poverty Free Sikkim

- Universal access to essential infrastructure and services
- Improved earned incomes
- Increased emphasis on equitable and inclusive growth
- Facilitating empowerment
- Universal Financial Inclusion
- Stronger safety net



Thank you