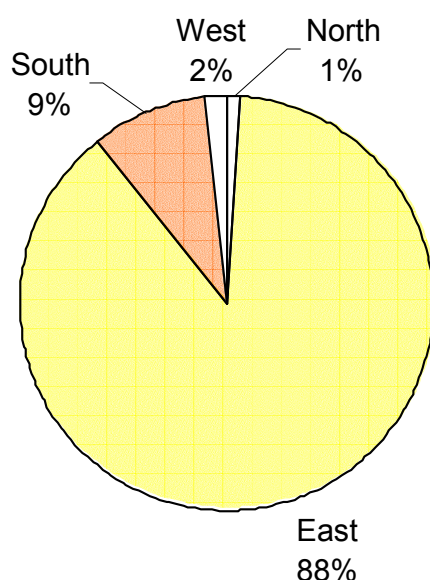


INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Sikkim the 22nd state of India is barely 7096 sq. kms in size. It comprises of four districts – East, West, North and South with a total population of 5, 40,851. Out of the four districts the East district is the most populated. Of the total urban population of Sikkim, Gangtok Notified Town Area has a share of 55.5%. Including Gangtok, East District has a share of 88%. South District has a share of 9% only and West District has only 2%.

URBAN POPULATION (%)



Source: Primary Census Abstract 2001, Census of India

Since 1994 the department of Urban Development and Housing has come a long way in improving the living standards of the urban masses by putting in place the requisite urban infrastructures and bringing about progressive reforms in Urban Governance. The process of urbanisation in the State has been slow, except for the explosive growth of the State capital, Gangtok. Urbanisation in Sikkim has been driven by the growth of

administrative and commercial activity. The trend of urban population in Sikkim is concentrated only in East District especially in the capital city of

Gangtok. The quality of life, the pace of development and availability of basic infrastructure and employment prospects has been the major cause for rapid rural urban migration.

Table1: URBANIZATION TREND IN SIKKIM

Year	Population						Urban Population to Total Population (%)	
	State	Urban Area	East	North	South	West	India	Sikkim
1951	1,37,725	2,744	2,744	-	-	-	-	1.90
1961	1,62,189	6,848	6,848	-	-	-	-	4.20
1971	2,09,903	19,668	17,019	331	1,222	1,096	19.91	9.37
1981	3,16,309	51,084	43,242	780	5,365	1,697	23.34	16.15
1991	4,06,457	37,006	31,872	803	2,569	1,762	25.73	9.10
2001	5,40,851	59,870	52,852	1,248	3,946	1,824	27.30	11.07

Source: District Census Handbook 1971, 1981, 1991 and Primary Census Abstract 2001, Census of India

Due to the rapid increase in a limited area with site constraints, the urban services are subjected to a lot of pressure. The strain on the system is evident in the form of traffic and transportation problem, lack of industrial and commercial development prospects, housing shortage, poor garbage collection, etc.

The Department works with an aim to fulfill the demands and need of urban life. The Department performs obligatory functions such as solid waste management, storm water drainage, public toilets, etc. apart from enforcement of Building Byelaws, maintenance and construction of public

buildings, roads and market places, issue and control of licenses for any trade, entertainment, etc. in all the urban areas of the State.

There are two aspects in the Department. One remodeling of old towns by decongesting and augmenting facilities and the other – development of new urban centers, keeping long-term view of urban life complexities and problems.

2. FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

The functions of the Department, as per the Government of Sikkim (Allocation of Business) Rules 2004, and subsequent amendments are as under: -

- i) Issue/Renewal of Trade Licenses for Sikkim.
- ii) Levy of fees and taxes from bazaar areas in the State.
- iii) Allotment of sites, collection of Site Salami, Ground Rent.
- iv) Development and improvement of bazaars and Municipal areas in Sikkim.
- v) Control over all building construction of bazaars and all along the roads in the State.
- vi) Collection of entertainment tax.
- vii) Urban local bodies/Municipalities/Nagar Palika Act, 1993.
- viii) Urban Housing.
- ix) Poverty Alleviation including slum development
- x) Employment generation and imparting skills.
- xi) Public Service-Statutory Rules of the services with which the Department is concerned are as follows: -
 - a. Sikkim Trade Licence and Miscellaneous Rules, 1985.
 - b. Sikkim (Repeal and Miscellaneous) Act, 1985, (Act No.10 of 1985).

- c. Sikkim Allotment of House Sites and Construction of Building (Regulation and Control) Act, 1985 (Act No. 11 of 1985).
- d. Sikkim Building Regulation, 1991.
- e. Fixation of Site Salami Rules, 1986.
- f. Sanitation Rules for Town in Sikkim 1989.
- g. Sikkim Regulation for Display of Advertisement Rules, 1989.
- h. Sikkim Vehicles Parking Rules, 2000.
- i. Sikkim Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Control) Act, 1997.
- j. Sikkim Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Control) Rules, 2000.
- k. Byelaws of Passenger Aerial Ropeway in Sikkim.
- l. The Cinematograph Act, 1952.
- m. Sikkim Cinemas (Regulation) Act 1978 (Act No. 20 of 1978).
- n. Sikkim Cinemas (Regulation) Rules 1979.
- o. Sikkim Entertainment Tax Act, 1980 (Act No.8 of 1980).
- p. Sikkim Entertainment Tax Rules, 1981.
- q. Sikkim Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1998.

The effort of the Department is to achieve these objectives through specially designed approaches and strategies. In addition, the Department also implements the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) on Urban Poverty Alleviation i.e. Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rojgar Yojna (SJSRY), Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns and the Slum Development Programme.

VISION AND APPROACHES IN THE ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN:

The 11th Plan provides an opportunity to restructure policies to achieve a new vision of growth that will be much more broad based and inclusive, bringing about faster reduction in poverty and helping bridge the divides that are currently the focus of so much attention. The first steps in these directions were initiated in the middle of the Tenth Plan based on the National Common Minimum Programme adopted by the Government.

The Central Government has embarked upon an ambitious urban development project for the Eleventh Plan and thereby making known the priority bestowed on urban infrastructure and governance. The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission was launched on 3rd December, 2005 and will continue to the end of the Eleventh Plan. With an estimated outlay of Rs. 50,000 crores, this is a single largest initiative ever to be undertaken by the Government of India. It envisages urban renewal projects in a mission mode approach. The mission envisages providing focused attention to integrated development of infrastructural services to secure effective linkages between asset creation and asset management, to ensure adequate investment of funds to fulfill deficiencies, to scale up the delivery of civic amenities on universal access to urban poor and to encourage planned development of cities.

About 285 million people in India reside in urban areas which is roughly 28% of the total population and their contribution to the Gross Domestic Product is whopping 50 to 52%. The urban population is also expected to grow 5 times as compared to the normal growth of 3 times in the post

independence era. It is only fair that proper schemes are taken up in the urban areas which would improve the living condition of the population residing in these areas.

The situation in Sikkim is no different. According to 2001 Census figures, the population of Sikkim is 5,40,493 and 11.10% of this population reside in Urban Areas. The above figures would undergo a huge change if we consider the ground realities. As per the 2001 Census, only select towns have been considered for estimating the urban population. There are in total 47 towns and rural marketing centres that has been notified for the purpose of implementation of urban infrastructural schemes. If we take into account the total population of all these towns, the urban population would come close to 30%.

The status of provision of urban governance and infrastructure including basic services to the urban poor in the urban centres especially Gangtok could be lowly rated. The haphazard growth pattern without any proper master planning adequately highlighted by concrete jungles, narrow bylanes, improper setbacks between houses, congestion, traffic problems, absence of open spaces etc. has to be timely contained before it gets totally out of hand. Time has come to take stock of the situation together with long term anticipatory development and propose relevant schemes to cater to the needs and expectation of the urban masses.

The Indian Economy is booming and getting robust by the day with the expected growth percentage for the year 2006-07 expected to touch the 7% mark. Rapid economic growth will inevitably lead to an increase in urbanization as cities provide large economies of agglomeration for individual activity. Unfortunately, the state of urban infrastructure in the

country has deteriorated to an extent that we are not able to fully benefit from these economies. Poor urban infrastructure inflicts a severe hardship on people . Congested roads , availability of potable water, improper treatment of sewage , uncollected solid waste and above all grossly inadequate housing that forces more than 50 % of our population in some cities to live in Slums. These also affect the investment climate as foreign investors cannot be favourably impressed with such a prevailing situation.

In anticipation of rapid urbanization, it is expected that the demand on urban housing and infrastructure will bring many challenges to the Government. It is assumed that eventually it will be of prime concern. Therefore, it will be in the larger interest of the people for the focus of the UD&HD during the next five years to be in the sectors of urban governance, incidence of poverty and spatial and economic planning. However, it is intended that the incidence of poverty will be given prime consideration by focusing on the housing sector as this is a basic requirement of the people.

1 DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: SPATIAL AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

While defining the geographical limits for physical planning of urban centres in the State, it will be our aim to weave economic planning into spatial planning based on the inherent strengths the place possesses. Economic activities of the urban core often extend into the rural hinterland. In other words the hinterland plays an important role in servicing the urban area. Planning has to be done taking this hinterland into consideration, with a special focus on their economic activities. Such planning will spell out the most suitable and practical methods of development.

However, before embarking on preparing plans for any urban area it is important to study the SWOT of the place, based on which area specific planning can be done. Another interesting outcome of SWOT analysis is that the collective strengths of the region can be understood, highlighted and woven into the developmental goals.

It has been exemplified that in the absence of proper physical and economic planning, regional imbalances have developed in Sikkim where 88% of the urban population live in the East District alone. Such imbalances and pressure on the city have made it necessary for future programs to keep in view regional consideration in the investment pattern and avoid further aggravation of the regional differentials in income, employment, general living standards etc. Henceforth, all development programmes in the State will need to be conceived in terms of regional parameters defined by economic, social and geographic considerations.

The physical planning of all these urban centers will be based on the following parameters:

- I SWOT analysis
 - The available strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of all the urban centres will be assessed and analysed before the creation of any development plan based on which master plans will be developed.

- II Creation of efficient road network
 - Intercity and intra city linkages such as creation of new roads and up gradation of existing road network

- III Creation of new, and dispersion of existing commercial hubs for decongestion in tune with spatial and economic planning
- IV Environmental considerations
- Solid waste management (Land fill and composting sites)
 - Creation of sewage treatment plant sites
- VI Focus on Urban Transportation in tune with National Urban Transport Policy's (Spatial and economic planning)
- Stress on MTS
 - Terminal facilities such as truck and bus terminals
 - Localised car parks for all urban centres
- VII Creation of parks and gardens within the city hub and notified areas

For regional planning the following is intended

- A East district : Rangpo, Singtam, Pakyong, Gangtok
- i. Situation
- State capital region; Gangtok is a primate city (regionally lop sided growth).
 - Heavy inter state and intra state immigration into these centres,
 - Heavy concentration of population due to location and accessibility.
 - Institutional and Industrial growth.
 - Availability of facilities and services
- ii. Strategy
- Creation of Gangtok Metropolitan Region by the creation of counter magnets and dispersing population concentration from the core urban area.

- Improvement and strengthening of other existing towns
- Creation of industrial belts in Singtam - Rangpo belt.
- Creation of new and upgradation of existing institutional centres between Ranipool and Rangpo.

B South and West districts : Namchi, Jorethang, Gayzing, Nayabazar

i. Situation

- High potential for promotion of tourism, industrial and institutional hubs
- Still virgin in nature,
- Availability of land is a major strength,
- Accessibility,
- Conducive climate (less rainfall)

ii. Strategy

- Rabong, Damthang, Samduptse, Namchi, Jorethang, Nayabazar, Kitam – one circuit
 - √ Namchi – Administrative Centre
 - √ Damthang, Rabong – Tourism centres (meditation et al)
 - √ Jorethang, Nayabazar – Business and institutional hub
- Creation of Greater Gayzing
Gayzing, Pelling, Legship; development to focus more towards Kyongsa Langan
- Creation of Religious (Buddhist Circuit) townships
Pelling- Dharap- Yuksom- Samduptse- Phurtsechu- Tashiding
- Creation of nature parks and ecotourism destinations
Hee- Barsay- Soreng- Daramdin- Uttaray

- Solid waste landfill site at Shibusu on NayaBazaar-Darmdin Road: Total cost 8 crores; approved only 2.5 crores. Still need around 5 crores to initiate the project.

C North district :Mangan, Lachen, Lachung and Yumthang

i. Situation

- Alpine lakes, highlands, exotic flora and fauna- natural beauty
- Socio-cultural hub
- Power sector
- Sparsely populated – largest area in sq kms
- Landlocked and harsh climatic & unstable land conditions

ii. Strategy

- Develop multiple linkages with other districts
- Promotion of eco tourism

2 URBAN GOVERNANCE

Decentralisation and devolution of financial powers in accordance with the 74th amendment. Role of bureaucracy is likely to see a change in the next five years as the delivery of services through bureaucracy has not matched expectations. Henceforth, the bureaucracy will focus more on their roles as facilitators than as providers. The strategy will be to develop enabling policies for the people that will aid and encourage their decision making process and make people less dependent on the Government.

Based on this strategy, the bureaucracy will now aim and facilitate people to come forward and identify projects themselves. Community initiatives that are need based and require consultative decision making will be encouraged. Schemes and projects that display fundamental principals of

collective thoughts and actions to address their own needs will be given priority during the next five years. In short the Government will provide assistance to projects that are demand driven. There are various mechanisms to address this. Schemes will be designed that demand for some form of contribution from the people in either cash or kind. Successful asset management post project along with other benefits are some of the good results of community based initiatives where a portion of the contribution comes from the community.

3 POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Incidence of poverty is a part and parcel of urbanization. Poverty being a necessary evil is the sole reason for bringing down the cost of living in urban areas, as they service the urban areas at large. The other reality is that the composition of the poor is heterogeneous in nature and different social groups exhibit different need patterns. Therefore, our focus during the next five years will look at the interest of the poor in terms of housing and provision of basic services amenities in order to help them to achieve a better quality of life.

As already mentioned earlier, the Department is now seriously working on developing a housing policy for the State. Previous studies indicate that there is a marginal housing shortage in Gangtok, but with the increasing urban population and escalating land prices, the gap is likely to widen in the future. A study on the housing market in terms of demand and supply reveals the situation about the housing delivery system.

THE HOUSING DELIVERY SYSTEM

Employee housing

Government of Sikkim:

Sikkim PWD (mainly Buildings and Housing Department)

Agriculture Department

SNT

Police Department

Education Department

Forest Department

Government of India

All India Radio

Central Public works Department

Sikkim Meteorological Board

ICAR

Semi Public Agency

Sate Housing Development Board(now defunct)

Social Housing by UDHD

Private Sector Housing

Owner Builder

Commercial

Rental Housing

With a high rate of growth of the MIG and HIG, not restricted to the Government sector alone, pressure on the UDHD for allotment of housing sites is mounting. Experience has shown that this practice has been a disaster of sorts as the beneficiaries are not necessarily from the MIG and LIG as intended, and has led to heavy burden on the infrastructure. The Department

has also tried to provide social housing, but the numbers are negligible and their locations unsuitable for the urban poor.

On analysis of the trends and demands in the housing sector, it is inferred that the demand for housing in the urban areas is highest from the Middle and Lower income groups. Most land in Sikkim is privately owned and this intensifies the pressure on the Government to provide housing and suitable sites to people, especially to the marginalized section. Moreover with soaring land prices in urban areas, the MIG and LIG are finding it increasingly difficult to avail of permanent housing. This has led to a high demand for rental housing in the State, which in many parts of the city is as high as 86%. In a recent study in Arithang, it has been learnt that as many as thirty two families live in a five storied building in one roomed apartments. Access to basic amenities like toilets and water supply is a great challenge for them, especially in rental housing, as the landlords ' best interest is definitely not in their quality of living. In such situations it is the women and children who suffer the most. Defecation in the open is to the tune of 4% in this area where the population is between 10,000 to 12,000 people.

Since the Government is already taking a larger role as the facilitator, the PPP mode shall be encouraged. PPP will have to now step into the housing sector. It is in the Government's interest to see that housing for the poor is subsidized by cross subsidizing housing for HIG.

Infrastructure development is a by-product while adapting the PPP module. Hence, the poor and marginalized society's quality of life can be alleviated.

ANNEXURE

Table 1: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SIKKIM

	Total Population	Rural Population	Urban Population
1951	1,37,725	1,34,981	2,744
1961	1,62,189	1,55,341	6,848
1971	2,0,9843	1,90,175	19,668
1981	3,16,385	2,64,301	51,084
1991	4,06,457	3,69,473	37,006
2001	5,40,851	4,80,981	59,870

Source: District Census Handbook 1971, 1981, 1991 and Primary Census Abstract 2001, Census of India

Table 2: STATISTICS OF THE URBAN POPULATION OF SIKKIM IN 2001

Literate Population	45,053	75.25%
Illiterate Population	14,817	24.7%
Working population	24,041	40%
Non working population	35,829	60%
Main working Population	22,248	-
Main Other Workers	1,744	-
Marginal Working population	1,793	-
Marginal Other workers population	21,907	-

Source: Census of India, 2001

Table 3: KEY INDICATORS

	Total	South District	West District
Area (Sq. KM)	7096	750	1166
Sub Divisions (No.)	8	2	2
Revenue Blocks (No)	453	145	121
Notified Towns	8	2	2
Population 2001	5,40,851	1,31,525	1,23,256
Urban population	59,870	3,946	1,824
Literacy rate (%)	68.8	67.3	58.8
Total main workers (%)	39.4	43.6	36.8
Marginal workers (%)	9.3	9.4	6.4
Non-workers (%)	51.4	47.0	56.8
Proportion of cultivators	49.9	69.4	67.1
Proportion of agricultural labors (%)	6.5	3.9	7.7
Proportion of HHI workers (%)	1.6	1	2.1
Proportion of other workers (%)	42.0	25.7	23.1

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, GOS and Primary Census Abstract 2001, Census of India

Table 4 : TOURIST ARRIVAL AT GANGTOK

	International Tourist	Domestic Tourist
1994	6,888	89,192
1995	5,866	98,555
1996	8,642	1,45,256
1997	8,068	1,16,500
1998	6,111	1,33,158
1999	8,563	1,39,085
2000	8,794	1,44,203
2001	7,757	1,46,923
2002	8,539	1,60,789
2003	10,954	1,76,759

Source: Tourism Department, Government of Sikkim

Table 5 : PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION
BELOW POVERTY LINE FROM 1973 TO 1994

Years	No. of persons (million)	% of total urban population
1973-74	0.010	36.92%
1977-78	0.013	32.71%
1983	0.010	21.73%
1987-88	0.004	9.94%
1993-94	0.003	7.73%
Source: Sikkim Human Development Report, 2001		

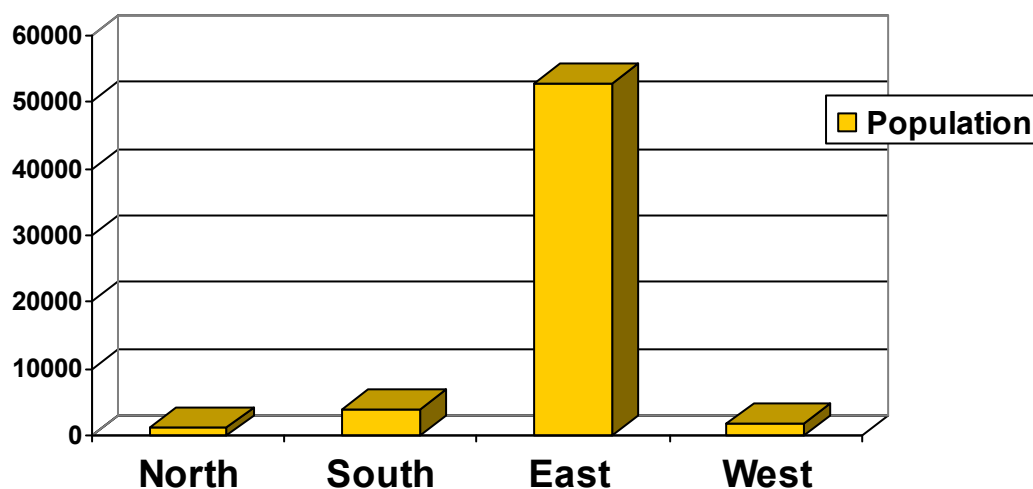
Note: The decline in the percentage of urban population below poverty line is due to the decrease in the area of the urban boundaries. However, this decline needs to be reviewed considering the increase in the absolute numbers of urban poor within the limited geographical area.

Table 6 : % SHARE OF URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS

	I	II	III (Gangtok)	IV	V	VI (Other 7 towns)
1981	0	0	71.9	0	0	28.1
1991	0	0	67.5	0	0	32.5
2001	0	0	55.5	0	0	44.5

Source: Census 1991, 2001

Figure 1 : Distribution of urban population in the districts



Source: Census 2001

4. DECENTRALISATION:

The twin 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment of the Constitution of India has provided for decentralization of powers and finances to the local bodies in both urban and rural areas. The State Government has completed the process of decentralization in the rural areas with fully established and functioning two tier panchayati raj system. State Finance Commission to recommend the quantum of finances to be disbursed to these bodies has also been formed.

The department of Urban Development and Housing being the nodal agency to overlook the formation and functioning of Urban Local Bodies has been working on the nitty gritty that would facilitate the formation of these bodies. The Sikkim Municipalities Act 1995 has been revised and the new bill has already been passed in the August Assembly. Times Research Foundation, Kolkatta was appointed as consultant for framing the revised Act. In order to oversee the revision of the bill, State Level Screening Committee under the chairmanship of Hon'ble MLA Shri.N.K.Pradhan was formed. Stakeholder Consultations was also carried out to make the provisions in the Act beneficial to the citizens. The revised bill addresses all the shortcomings that were observed in the previous bill and would prove to be comprehensive and exhaustive bible for the Urban Local bodies to follow. It is the decision of the State Government and also the requirement under the Constitution of India to have Urban Local Bodies in the immediate future and this department is working towards realizing the goal. The Central Ministry have formulated new schemes like JNNURM, IHSDP and UIDSSMT which would require the Urban Local Bodies to be in place in all the major towns. Only with the formation of ULB's will the State Government be able to receive Central Funds which would be crucial for

undertaking developmental works in town areas. The elections to the eleven identified Municipal Areas will be held during the month of February, 2008 as per the present schedule.

District Plans :

The passing of the twin Constitutional Amendment have ushered in an era of democratic decentralization of administration, devolution of financial powers to the Urban Local Bodies/Panchayati Raj Institutions. There is a marked paradigm shift on the role of the Government and bureaucracy- the Government and the Governmental agencies- both henceforth are required to function as initiators and catalytic agents. The development plans ; strategies to be adopted ; mode of implementation would be taken up in consultation and through people's participation.

Even the process of planning has been decentralized. Conceptualisation and prioritization programmes would be drawn up at the village level, i.e. the Gram Panchayat in rural areas or urban local bodies (Nagar Panchayats/Municipal Councils/Municipal Corporations) in the urban areas. The plans formulated at the grassroots level would be discussed, analysed and merged in the District Plan. The District Planning Committee constituted under an Act of the Legislature (which is already in position) will discuss the District Plans and the same will be submitted to the State Planning Board in the State Planning and Development Department. It is also added here that all these plans prepared at the grassroots level, either at the ULB or Panchayati raj Institutions will be within the policy prescriptions, priority set at the National Level i.e. the priority set at the National level will be reflected in the District Plans and also at the grassroots level plans. The idea is to ensure that the Village Plans/ULB Plans merge into the

District Plans, the District Plans merge into State Plans and the State Plans merge into National Plans.

Adequate /appropriate infrastructure has already been provided at the District Level(73rd Amendment Act). The District Planning Offices are in position. Even at the Sub-Divisional level have been set up mechanism has been set up. This is further replicated at the grassroot level of GPU/ULB.

The Sikkim Municipalities Act, 2006 has already been passed by the August Assembly. The Urban Local Bodies will be set up along with the Planning mechanism at the ULB Level. Required infrastructure both in terms of human resource/ financial backup will be provided to make these planning bodies vibrant so that they contribute effectively in the process of Nation Building and strengthening of economic health of the State.

5. TRIBAL SUB PLAN AND SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN:

It has become a statutory obligation to formulate Tribal Sub Plan and Special Component Plan. Development and empowerment of socially disadvantaged groups is a commitment enshrined in the Constitution. In order to ensure that the people of these communities are given a fair deal in the development process and also to uplift their living conditions, schemes have to be earmarked to cater to their needs. While bringing the SC, ST and other backward classes to national level may take time, certain aspects of the backwardness need to be immediately set right. There is a need to effectively implement the special component Plan and the Tribal Sub Plan both at the Central and State level.

The strategy of the department during the Eleventh Plan would be to earmark need based funds for these components on all the applicable schemes subject to minimum limits. For TSP the minimum limit would be 23% and for SCSP would be 6%. All the towns in the State would be classified under Tribal and Scheduled caste areas as per the dominant population in that area. The following table illustrates the towns, classification category and also the probable intervention schemes that would fund the development works.

Sl.No.	Name of the Town	Category	Intervention Schemes
East District			
1	Gangtok i/c Tadong, Ranipul	General	JNNURM ADB Project
2	Singtam	General	UIDSSMT
3	Rangpo	General	UIDSSMT
4	Pakyong	General	UIDSSMT
5	Rhenock	General	UIDSSMT
6	Rongli	Schedule Tribe	UIDSSMT
7	Rorathang	General	State Plan, CSS
8	Sang	Schedule Tribe	State Plan, CSS
9	Makha	Schedule Caste	State Plan, CSS
10	Dikchu(East)	Schedule Tribe	State Plan, CSS
North District			
11	Mangan	Schedule Tribe	UIDSSMT
12	Chungthang	Schedule Tribe	UIDSSMT, BADP
13	Dikchu(North)	Schedule Tribe	State Plan, CSS
14	Phensong	Schedule Tribe	State Plan, CSS
15	Phodong	Schedule Tribe	State Plan, CSS
South District			
16	Namchi	General	UIDSSMT
17	Jorethang	General	UIDSSMT
18	Ravangla	Schedule Tribe	UIDSSMT
19	Melli	General	UIDSSMT
20	Simchuthang(Mangley)	General	State Plan, CSS

21	Majhitar	Schedule Caste	State Plan,CSS
22	Temi	General	State Plan,CSS
23	Damthang	General	State Plan,CSS
24	Namthang	General	State Plan,CSS
25	Kewzing	Schedule Tribe	State Plan,CSS
26	Yangyang	General	State Plan,CSS
27	Ralong	Schedule Tribe	State Plan,CSS
28	Kitam	General	State Plan,CSS
West District			
29	Gyalshing	General	UIDSSMT
30	Naya Bazar	Schedule Caste	UIDSSMT
31	Legship	General	State Plan,CSS
32	Reshi	General	State Plan,CSS
33	Hee	General	State Plan,CSS
34	Bermiok	General	State Plan,CSS
35	Dentam	General	State Plan,CSS
36	Kaluk	Schedule Tribe	State Plan,CSS
37	Rinchenpong	Schedule Tribe	State Plan,CSS
38	Mangalbarey	Schedule Tribe	State Plan,CSS
39	Sreebadam	General	State Plan,CSS
40	Soreng	General	UIDSSMT
41	Chakung	General	State Plan,CSS
42	Sombaria	General	UIDSSMT
43	Daramdin	General	State Plan,CSS
44	Pelling	General	UIDSSMT
45	Tashiding	Schedule Tribe	State Plan,CSS

6. PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS:

Public Private Partnerships (PPP) are increasingly becoming the preferred mode for construction and operation of infrastructure services. PPP offer significant advantages in terms of attracting private capital in creation of public infrastructure as well as improving efficiencies in the provision of services to the users. PPP could be undertaken through a range of alternatives such as BOT, BOOT etc. They enable governments to transfer

construction and commercial risks to the private sector which is best suited to manage them. However, considerable work is needed to create an enabling environment which should not only attract private investment but must also be seen to be in public interest with provision of services at reasonable cost and in a transparent manner.

For a State like Sikkim where there is a limitation on revenue generation to fund its capital asset formation and subsequent services to the urban masses, proper implementation of PPP model would be ideally suited. During the Eleventh Plan efforts would be made to involve private sector in garbage management, housing stocks and also provision of urban services.

OBJECTIVES AND THRUST IN THE ELEVENTH PLAN:

1. Improvement of Urban Governance and effective upscaling of service delivery. Usher in urban reforms
2. Effective implementation of Urban Poverty Alleviation Schemes.
3. Implementation of infrastructure development schemes in the towns as well as peri-urban areas as per the carefully formulated City/Town Development Plans. Urban Renewal of inner city areas.
4. Attain adequacy in housing stocks especially the housing schemes for the urban poor.
5. Efficient Solid Waste Management.
6. Creation of counter magnets around cities to decongest.
7. Effective Regional Planning to ensure balanced development of all districts.
8. Provide access to civic amenities and urban services to all the urban poor.

9. Improving the quality of city environment with creation of open spaces and negating degrading factors.
10. Encourage Private Public Partnership/Outsourcing in all possible services to lessen the burden on government machineries and also ensure quality services.
11. Progressive implementation of e-governance. Creation and updation of database will be a priority.

The above objectives and targets may seem far fetched and very difficult to achieve, but it will be an honest endeavour of the Urban Development and Housing Department to achieve the maximum and improve the general living condition of the urban masses.

**ELEVENTH PLAN- SCHEMES AND
PROJECTED OUTLAYS**

ELEVENTH PLAN SCHEMES AND STRATEGIES:

The summarized plans of the department during the Eleventh Plan in terms of finances and physical targets can be seen in the Annexures appended to this document. The following write up gives a detailed insight into the strategy of the department that will be adopted to achieve the targets in the various developmental schemes to be undertaken during the Eleventh Plan.

1. GARBAGE DISPOSAL:

The increasing generation of solid waste is a growing problem in all cities. Uncollected garbage is not only visually ugly, it also causes diseases. Dumping garbage into landfills is not an attractive option in our land scarce cities and should be minimized. It would be most appropriate to persuade our citizens to segregate wastes at home into recyclable products.

With the increase in tourist traffic and local population there has been proportionate increase in the quantum of garbage and wastes in the town and bazaar areas. This is one of the major problem of all the modern towns in India. The fleet of garbage disposal trucks have to be kept always on the road and replacement of old vehicles by new ones is routine. Public demand is increasing for removable of garbage even from peripheral rural areas. In an attempt to introduce scientific disposal of solid degradable waste by converting them into composts, the department has completed the Garbage Plant at Martam with the support from the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India for the towns in East District. Similar kind of garbage

plant for South and West District has also been sanctioned with the major funding done by the Central Pollution Control Board.

The department has come a long way in increasing the efficiency of garbage disposal. Some of the major achievements are as follows:

1. Complete ban on use of plastic carry bags .
2. Augmentation of fleet of garbage vehicles
3. Completion of Garbage Plant at Martam.
4. Sanction of Garbage Plant for South and West district at Sipshu.
5. Outsourcing at Arithang and upscaling the same at Sichey.
6. Public Awareness Campaigns on Garbage Disposal.
7. Strengthening of sanitation establishment.
8. Construction of Transfer Station at Bypass.
9. Introduction of Pay and Use Toilet system.
10. Construction of toilets all over the State under the Central scheme.
11. Instrumental in bringing Sulabh International to construct and operate toilets in Gangtok and the surrounding areas.
12. Intervention by GWSSP(Aus-aid) in assisting the department to bring about reforms in Garbage Disposal processes for a period of two years.

Since past few years, efforts are being made for more systematic management of the Solid Waste in the urban areas of the State. The collection of the garbage from households through trucks by ringing the bell was started long back and there have been affirmative response and support from the people to this system. The department is further exploring a better system for collection and disposal of the garbage which includes – a) use of specially designed medium vehicles with tipper arrangements for collection of the waste which could conveniently maneuver even on the

smaller urban streets, b) construction of transfer station at the required locations to improvise the efficiency in the collection and transit of the garbage, and c) segregation of the garbage at source, such that the organic waste and non-biodegradable waste are segregated at the household level and transported in separate compartments or vehicles. For the successful operation of this system, adequate awareness programme shall be organized for urban communities as well as by giving wide publicity of the campaign through the newspapers. This is definitely an approach to bring about practical image of Gangtok as 'clean town' and the same shall be subsequently followed for the other urban areas of the State.

The partnership with Aus Aid GWSSP (Gangtok Water Supply and Sanitation Project) with UD & HD in the area of Sanitation was successful with the Arithang Pilot Project run by GWSSP with assistance of Urban Development and Housing Department. Since the area of Arithang is most congested, it was a challenge to take up a Pilot Project in the area through outsourcing to local contractor/NGO's. As a result, the throwing of garbage in Jhoras and drains have been contained and plans have been drawn to upscale the Arithang Pilot Project to other similar areas of Gangtok in the near future. The capacity building of officers and staffs of Sanitation Section was also undertaken by Aus-aid through trainings and exposure visits like Sulabh model of Managing and constructing modern system of Pay and Use/Toilets & Community Toilets across major metros of India i.e. Kolkatta, Banglore and Mumbai. As a result the old Pay and Use toilets in Gangtok is being dismantled and being replaced by modern Sulabh Toilets. The new sites are also being identified for construction of toilets by the Sulabh International. Many toilets have already been constructed by Sulabh International in critical areas of Gangtok and is now being operated successfully.

During the Eleventh Five Year Plan , it is proposed that the collection and transportation of solid waste would be made more efficient which would encompass the segregation of waste at household units.Effort will also be made for 100% garbage collection from all areas. The presently functioning Garbage Plant at Martam will be strengthened and made more efficient. The Garbage Plant at Sipshu which is being funded by the Central Pollution Control Board will be made functional by the end of the second year of the Eleventh Plan.This plant will cater to the garbage disposal needs of the major towns of the South and West Districts.

For the programme, a total allocation of Rs.750.00 lakh has been proposed for the Eleventh Plan and Rs.100.00 lakh for the year 2007-08. For the year 2007-08, the provision will take into account the normal O&M cost of Rs.80.00 lakh and Rs.20.00 lakh as State Share towards the CPCB sponsored Garbage Plant at Sipshu.

2. UPKEEP OF TOWNS:

One of the objective for the Eleventh Plan is to have a Regional Planning that will ensure the balanced development of all the districts of Sikkim.One of the main factors that would contribute towards achieving this goal is to equip the smaller towns with proper basic infrastructures like sewerage, sanitation,storm water drains, solid waste management, link roads, transport, water supply etc.However these augmentation and addition measures would be done with a proper master planning and a proper vision of prospective future growth in mind.

The Eleventh Plan financial requirement has been kept at Rs.10.00 crores and a total of 28 small towns and RMC's will be covered under the scheme. During the first year of the Plan period i.e. 2007-08, the provision

has been kept at Rs.1.00 crore. The towns of Makha(SC), Kewzing(ST),Tashiding(ST),Temi(G),Rorathang(G) and Reshi(G) would be covered during 2007-08.

3. PARKS AND GARDENS:

Sikkim is known for its greenery and scenic beauty. It is sad to observe that the urbanization of major towns of Sikkim has not been able to preserve this reputation as green/open spaces has given way to concrete jungles. The situation is not so bad in the smaller towns of Sikkim and schemes has to be initiated to maintain green/open spaces which may be in the form of Parks and Gardens amidst the process of urbanization that is expected to take place. The Master Planning would take into account the process of development and also put the future growth in the perspective so that negative developments could be averted in the initial stages itself. The tag of greenest State in India need to be maintained all throughout.

For the Eleventh Plan a modest amount of Rs.1.50 crore has been proposed for creation of green spaces in the inner areas of the smaller towns and RMC's. The provision pegged for the Annual Plan 2007-08 would be Rs.30.00 lakh and the schemes would be implemented in the towns of Tashiding(ST),Dikchu(East)(ST) and Makha(SC).

4. PARKING PLACE :

With the increase in the population and the buying capacity(aided with easy financing by Banks), the number of privately owned cars has increased many folds. The State has also witnessed a huge leap in the numbers of mass transportaion and goods vehicles. Gangtok has provided for an ideal example to demonstrate the parking problem and inconvenience to the people. In order

to ensure that such a problem do not creep up in the smaller towns, thought should be given for provision of parking places not only for the present day but also for the expected growth in the future.

The department proposes to create parking place for the 5 smaller towns and RMC's during the Eleventh Plan with a total outlay of Rs.20.00 crores. The parking places could either be in the form of multi storeyed parking or creation of parking bays. Out of Rs.12.00 crores, Rs.3.00 crores would be for the completion of Car Parking facility at IOC Deorali which is a Tenth Plan scheme and is expected to be completed during 2007-08. For the Annual Plan 2007-08, the proposed outlay would be to the tune of Rs.4.00 crore which would include Rs.3.00 crore for spill over scheme of Tenth Plan and Rs.1.00 crore for the new schemes of Eleventh Plan. Parking facilities would be created for the towns of Makha(SC), Kewzing(ST), Tashiding(ST), Temi(G), Rorathang(G) and Reshi(G).

5. SLUM DEVELOPMENT :

There are lot of town pockets which have a very unhygienic living conditions with no access to water supply, sewerage, proper sanitation, roads, streetlighting etc. and there are areas which are highly congested and susceptible to natural calamities. The State Government has notified all such areas as slum pockets. Lot is desired to be done in these areas. Efforts should also be made to avoid other town areas to be transformed into slums with timely intervention with development schemes. The various notifications on slum areas may be seen in the Annexures appended to this document.

Point No.15 of the Twenty Point Programme of the Central Government makes it mandatory on the part of the State Government to implement schemes in these areas directed towards the general upliftment of slum

dwellers which would encapsulate provision of potable drinking water, sanitation, sewerage, solid waste, streetlighting, upgradation of dwelling units, drainage, footpaths, primary health, primary education, bathing cubicles etc. It would be pertinent to note that these areas invariably provide the cities and towns with the utility manpower that is integral to the development process.

During the Eleventh Plan, a modest provision of Rs.3.00 crores has been proposed for taking up slum development schemes in smaller towns and RMC's to achieve a target of 5000 beneficiaries which would consist of 1150 tribal and 300 SC beneficiaries. Of these 1650 beneficiaries would be women. For the Annual Plan 2007-08, Rs.60 lakh is proposed to be spent to achieve a target beneficiaries of 1000.

6. SOCIAL HOUSING:

Point No.14(d) of the Twenty Point Programme provides for provision of affordable dwelling units to the Economically Weaker Sections of the society. In order to facilitate the EWS category people to live in decent dwelling units from their present living in sub-human dwelling conditions, the above schemes will create multiple unit dwelling houses for EWS at an affordable prices.

Lot of EWS Housing units have been created in the Tenth Plan within the ambit of support from available resources. During the Eleventh Plan, the scheme would continue. The provision of EWS housing for Gangtok and other towns covered under UIDSSMT would be covered under the umbrella scheme of JNNURM. For other smaller towns and RMC's, Rs.1.20 crore has been proposed for 30 units in the Eleventh Plan and schemes would be

implemented in towns of Makha(SC),Dichu(E)(ST),Temi(G),Reshi(G) and Legship(G). During the Annual Plan 2007-08, Rs.32.00 lakhs would be spent on 8 units for Makha Social Housing

7. SWARNA JAYANTI SAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA :

This is one of the most important urban poverty alleviation schemes being implemented by the department. The present programme was started in 1997. It seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures and provide wages through implementation of infrastructure schemes. The programme has two major components of URBAN SELF EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (USEP) and URBAN WAGE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (UWEP). The programme is targeted to the BPL families residing in the urban areas. The various components of the scheme are as follows:

1. Skill Development and Training
2. Loan Subsidy
3. DWCUA Subsidy
4. Thrift and Credit Society
5. Urban Wage Employment Programme
6. Community Structure
 - a. Awareness Camps
 - b. Health camps
 - c. NHG's/NHC's/CD's
 - d. Community Kendras
 - e. Toilet and Bathing Cubicles

Certain targets have been set under the programme for the Eleventh Plan with a total allocation of Rs.8.00 crores comprising of Rs.6.00 crores as Central Share and Rs.2.00 crores as State Share. It will also take into account the Prime Minister's Fifteen Point Programme for the upliftment of marginalized sections of the urban society consisting of Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste and Other Backward Classes. For the Annual Plan 2007-08, the total provision would be Rs.1.60 crores.

8. IMPLEMENTATION OF 74TH CONSTITUTIONAL AMMENDMENT:

The twin 73rd and 74th Constitutional Ammendment of the Constitution of India has provided for decentralization of powers and finances to the local bodies in both urban and rural areas. The State Government has completed the process of decentralization in the rural areas with fully established and functioning two tier panchayati raj system. State Finance Commission to recommend the quantum of finances to be disbursed to these bodies has also been formed.

The department of Urban Development and Housing being the nodal agency to overlook the formation and functioning of Urban Local Bodies has been working on the nitty gritty that would facilitate the formation of these bodies. The Sikkim Municipalities Act 1995 has been revised and the new bill has already been passed in the August Assembly. Times Research Foundation, Kolkatta was appointed as consultant for framing the revised Act. In order to oversee the revision of the bill, State Level Screening Committee under the chairmanship of Hon'ble MLA Shri.N.K.Pradhan was formed. Stakeholder Consultations was also carried out to make the provisions in the Act beneficial to the citizens. The revised bill addresses all

the shortcomings that were observed in the previous bill and would prove to be comprehensive and exhaustive bible for the Urban Local bodies to follow. It is the decision of the State Government and also the requirement under the Constitution of India to have Urban Local Bodies in the immediate future and this department is working towards realizing the goal. The Central Ministry have formulated new schemes like JNNURM, IHSDP and UIDSSMT which would require the Urban Local Bodies to be in place in all the major towns. Only with the formation of ULB's will the State Government be able to receive Central Funds which would be crucial for undertaking developmental works in town areas. The elections to the eleven identified Municipal Areas will be held during the month of February, 2008 as per the present schedule.

In order to fulfill the decentralization requirement of 11 Towns in Sikkim, a tentative provision of Rs.5.00 crores has been proposed for the Eleventh Plan.

9. SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION:

In order to carry out development works in various towns it is necessary to know the various profiles of the town like geographical conditions, total area, population(updated), existing infrastructures, important database and its updation, general weather conditions, open v/s built up area ratio etc. Except for few, most of the towns in Sikkim is lagging behind in this aspect. With ambitious projects being extended to these towns, it is only practical to have survey and investigation done with most modern methods available. In order to achieve this goal a tentative provision of Rs.1.00 crore has been proposed for the Eleventh Plan.

10. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT :

With proper planning mechanism in place supported by GIS Mapping and future projections, urban infrastructures has to be put in place to cater to the various needs of the town, be it social, economical. The smaller towns in Sikkim are at a nascent stage and proper provision of infrastructure would most likely kickstart the development process in the real term. However, such infrastructural development should take into account the strengths and weaknesses, environmental sustainability and future growth potential of the town (strategic considerations).

Under these scheme, major utility assets like marketing centres, entertainment centres, town halls, sports facilities, bus and truck terminals, crematorium etc. would be created. The Eleventh Plan projections has been kept at Rs.20.00 crores for taking up such schemes in smaller towns and RMC's not covered under JNNURM or UIDSSMT.

11. JAWAHARLALL NEHRU NATIONAL URBAN RENEWAL MISSION (JNNURM):

The Central Government has embarked upon a ambitious urban development project for the Eleventh Plan and thereby making known the priority bestowed on urban infrastructure and governance. The Jawarharlall Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission was launched on 3rd December, 2005 and will continue to the end of the Eleventh Plan. With an estimated outlay of Rs.50,000 crores , this is a single largest initiative ever to be undertaken by the Government of India. It envisages urban renewal projects in a mission mode approach. The mission envisages providing focused attention to integrated development of infrastructural services to secure effective linkages between asset creation and asset management, to ensure adequate investment of funds t fulfill deficiencies, to scale up the

delivery of civic amenities on universal access to urban poor and to encourage planned development of cities.

About 285 million people in India reside in urban areas which is roughly 28% of the total population and their contribution to the Gross Domestic Product is whopping 50 to 52 %. The urban population is also expected to grow 5 times as compared to the normal growth of 3 times in the post independence era. It is only fair that proper schemes are taken up in the urban areas which would improve the living condition of the population residing in these areas.

The situation in Sikkim is no different. According to 2001 Census figures, the population of Sikkim is 5,40,493 and 11.10% of this population reside in Urban Areas. The above figures would undergo a huge change if we consider the ground realities. As per the 2001 Census, only select towns have been considered for estimating the urban population. There are in total 47 towns and rural marketing centres that has been notified for the purpose of implementation of urban infrastructural schemes. If we take into account the total population of all these towns, the urban population would come close to 30%.

The status of provision of urban governance and infrastructure including basic services to the urban poor in the urban centres especially Gangtok could be lowly rated. The haphazard growth pattern without any proper master planning adequately highlighted by concrete jungles, narrow bylanes, improper setbacks between houses, congestion, traffic problems, absence of open spaces etc. has to be timely contained before it gets totally out of hand. Time has come to take stock of the situation together with long term anticipatory development and propose relevant schemes to cater to the needs and expectation of the urban masses.

Gangtok City has been considered as one of the 63 mission cities where JNNURM will be implemented. The programme would be driven by

mandatory and optional urban oriented reforms to be carried out by both the State Govt. and the ULB's and its progress as envisaged in the guidelines.

The objectives of the programme are as follows:

- Integrated development of infrastructural services
- Effective linkages- asset creation and management
- Ensure planned development of cities including peri-urban areas
- Universal access to Urban Poor- civic amenities and utilities
- Development of inner city areas
- Usher in Urban reforms to improve governance
- Enhance Public- Private Partnership.

The mission has two components which are namely :

1. Sub Mission I- Urban Infrastructure and Governance which would cater to the infrastructural needs as well as the renewal of inner congested city areas.
2. Sub Mission- II- Basic Services to the Urban Poor which would focus on providing universal access to civic amenities to all the urban poor.

The funds for the project would be shared by the Central Govt and the State Govt in the ratio of 90:10% and the Central Share would be released as Additional Central Assistance(ACA).As per the total allocation of the programme, the State is expected to receive Rs.40.00 crores during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and its prorata projection for the Annual Plan 2007-08 would be Rs.8.00 crores.The equivalent State Share would be Rs.4.00 crores for the Eleventh Plan.

12. URBAN INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT SCHEME FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM TOWNS (UIDSSMT):

This scheme introduced by the Central Government would cater to the investment needs of other major towns of the State that is not covered under JNNURM in terms of provision of urban infrastructure and governance in consonance with Sub Mission I. The towns that would be covered under the scheme are as follows:

East District : Singtam, Rangpo, Pakyong, Rongli, Rhenock

West District : Gyalshing, Naya Bazar, Soreng, Sombaria, Pelling

North District : Mangan, Chungthang

South District : Namchi, Jorethang, Ravangla, Melli.

The conditionalities for accessing funds under the scheme are the same as JNNURM. The same set of urban reform measures have to be carried out in the towns covered under the scheme. As per the Central estimates, the State is expected to receive around Rs.40.00 crores during the Eleventh Plan as ACA and proportionate State Share of Rs.4.00 crores have to be provided by the State Govt. for the Annual Plan 2007-08, the Central and State Share has been proposed at Rs.8.00 crores and Rs.0.80 crores respectively.

13. INTEGRATED HOUSING AND SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IHSDP):

As the name of the scheme suggests, the scheme would particularly focus on housing and slum development activities for the urban poor. The scheme would be implemented in the same line as that of Basic

Services to the Urban Poor which is the Sub Mission II of JNNURM Scheme. This scheme introduced by the Central Government would cater to the investment needs of other major towns of the State that is not covered under JNNURM in terms of provision of basic services to the urban poor. The towns that would be covered under the scheme are as follows:

East District : Singtam, Rangpo, Pakyong, Rongli, Rhenock

West District : Gyalshing, Naya Bazar, Soreng, Sombaria, Pelling

North District : Mangan, Chungthang

South District : Namchi, Jorethang, Ravangla, Melli.

The conditionalities for accessing funds under the scheme are the same as JNNURM. The same set of urban reform measures have to be carried out in the towns covered under the scheme. As per the Central estimates, the State is expected to receive around Rs.20.00 crores during the Eleventh Plan as ACA and proportionate State Share of Rs.2.00 crores have to be provided by the State Govt. For the Annual Plan 2007-08, the Central and State Share has been proposed at Rs.4.00 crores and Rs.0.40 crores respectively.

14. ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK PROJECT :(NORTH EASTERN REGION CAPITAL CITIES DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAMME,NERCCIP)

The GoI since the early 2000, has made several initiatives to encourage economic development in the North Eastern Region(NER). Towards this end , the GoI held a workshop for external agencies in February 2002 to discuss possible development assistance for the region. Subsequently the GoI requested the ADB to provide assistance for North Eastern Region Urban Development Project. The feasibility and investment

programme has already been drawn up by ADB by providing Project Preparatory Technical Assistance for Gangtok City and the report has also been submitted to the State Government. The goal of the proposed investment is to increase economic growth and reduce poverty by providing better economic, living and environmental conditions. It is conceived that the proposed investment programme will provide for the following:

- a. Infrastructure investments in water supply, sewerage, sanitation, solid waste management, drainage and landslips, roads, streetlighting and slum area upgradation.
- b. Project management, capacity building, institutional and financial reforms.

The programme will be implemented in tranches to suit the need of NER in terms of low capacities and minimize the commitment fees for GoI.

First Tranche	: 2007-08 to 2009-2010
Second Tranche	: 2008-09 to 2011-2012
Third Tranche	: 2009-2010 to 2012-2013
Fourth tranche	: 2010-2011 to 2013-2014
Fifth Tranche	: 2011-2012 to 2015-2016

The total project cost is estimated at Rs.170.36 crores with Rs.119.58 crores provided by ADB and Rs.50.78 crores to be provided by the Central/State Government. Under the understanding that the share of Rs.50.78 crore would be provided by the GoI, the fund for the project has been reflected as Externally Aided Project. The project could be dovetailed with the JNNURM Project in terms of various detailed schemes to be implemented and State Share required for the purpose.

15. GRANT TO URBAN LOCAL BODIES :

With the implementation of the provisions of the 74th Constitutional Amendment, Urban Local Bodies for 11 towns in Sikkim including Gangtok would be formed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The formation of ULB's has become doubly important in order to access maximum funds under various schemes of the Central Government.

It should be well appreciated that these ULB's in their initial years would have lot of limitation in terms of resources and capacity. It should be the endeavour of the State Govt. to extend maximum possible help to these bodies both financially and physically. With this view in mind, a tentative allocation of Rs.10.00 crores has been proposed for the Eleventh Plan with the Annual Plan 2007-08 figure reflected at Rs.1.00 crores.

16. E-GOVERNANCE :

Today's world is ruled by Information Technology. Computer Hardware and software has made life easy in every sphere of life and the government systems and procedures is no exception. Proper use of the technology would save a lot of time and increase the efficiency of the organization by providing fast and reliable information. The computerization has made their inroads into the government administration in bits and pieces and therefore, has not been able to create the desired effect. E-governance is the buzzword and the Central government itself is stressing on the State Government to adopt the method of e-governance.

The department proposes to implement e-governance in the Eleventh Plan to simplify the system of service delivery. In particular, such a step would be

instrumental in bringing about efficiency in tax collection, trade licenses issue and renewal, site allotments and regularization, sanitation fees, rents, collection of parking fees, bazaar toll etc. For the Eleventh Plan the financial proposition is kept at Rs.1.00 crore and the Annual Plan 2007-08 will have a prorated allocation of Rs.20.00 lakhs.

17. LAND ACQUISITION :

Land in Sikkim is scarce and to make the matter worse, most of the land is privately owned. The Central Government Policy is that the cost of land would have to be borne by the State Government and cannot be reflected as cost of the project. Many projects may be sanctioned but unless the land is available with the implementing department, the project cannot be implemented.

Most of the projects on Urban Development would require land for implementation. There are also a lot of projects being executed by NBCC in Sikkim. The land free of all encumbrances has to be provided by the department to NBCC for initiating the project.

With the above observation in mind, allocations have been reflected in the Eleventh Plan amounting to Rs.10.00 crores. Of this amount Rs.2.00 crores would be required for the Annual Plan 2007-08. The liabilities for the department would however be 1. Land at Sokeytahng Rs.2.17 crore, 2. Land at Lower Ropeway Terminal Rs.10.00 lakh. Other acquisition at Chakung and other smaller towns and RMC's would be done during the Plan Period.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09

INTRODUCTION:

The total approved outlay of the department for the year 2007-08 as per the revised estimates is Rs.2466.93 lakh which consist of Rs.900.00 lakh on account of EAP, Rs.400.00 lakh on NABARD, Rs.120.00 lakh on JNNURM(ACA), Rs.181.70 lakh on TSP and Rs.50.99 lakh on SCSP.

The ambitious project of Jawaharlall Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission was inaugurated by the Prime Minister during December,2005. The department could not take up the schemes during 2005-06 and 2006-07 as the formalities like preparation of City Development Plan, signing of Memorandum of Agreement and preparation of Detailed Project Reports could not be completed. These formalities have been completed and the scheme is expected to take off strongly during the year 2008-09 though some schemes will be initiated during 2007-08 itself.

Due to the nature of allocation of Plan Funds during the year 2007-08, many schemes could not be taken up. However, during the year 2008-09, these schemes is expected to be taken up and the priority would be given to those ongoing schemes of the Tenth Five Year Plan where liabilities would have to be defrayed.

The elections to the Urban Local Bodies and subsequent formation of respective municipalities for the eleven towns will be the most marked development for the year 2008-09. Working funds as grant-in-aid to fund development schemes to be taken up by these ULB's have been projected

SUMMARY OF DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2008-09

(Rs.in.lakh)

Code	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-2012 Projected Outlay (2006-07 prices)	Annual Plan 2008-09 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	6
	X. SOCIAL SERVICES		
2217	9. Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects & Slum Area Development)		
1	Garbage Disposal	775.00	40.00
2	Upkeep of Towns	1000.00	14.20
3	Construction of Parks and Gardens	150.00	12.00
4	Land Acquisition	1000.00	80.00
5	Parking Place	2000.00	311.00
6	Slum Development	300.00	3.86
7	Office Complex	300.00	200.00
8	Town Planning	215.00	28.40
9	SJSRY (State Share)	200.00	20.00
10	Direction and Administration	930.00	210.00
11	Implementation of 74th Ammendment	500.00	10.00
12	Survey and Investigation	100.00	14.20
13	Infrastructural Development	2000.00	28.40
14	Spillover IDSMT Schemes(SS)	170.00	276.00
15	JNNURM (ACA)		
a	Infrastructure & Governance	0.00	0.00
b	Basic Services for Urban Poor	0.00	0.00
16	UIDSSMT (ACA)	0.00	0.00
17	IHSDP (ACA)	0.00	0.00
18	State Share for JNNURM	1000.00	1000.00
19	Grant to Urban Local Bodies	1000.00	418.49
20	State Share for various CSS Schemes	500.00	142.00
21	E-governance	100.00	8.00
22	NABARD	0.00	600.00
23	State Share for NABARD	0.00	250.00
24	Training/Capacity Building	0.00	4.26
25	Externally Aided Project	0.00	300.00
26	Community Centre, Singtam	0.00	0.00
27	Solid Waste Management(Project) State Share for Mane	0.00	71.00
28	Chokerling,Ravangla	0.00	0.00

29	Improvement Works at Gangtok Bazar	0.00	500.00
30	Construction of City Centre, Namchi	0.00	200.00
31	Upgradation/Development of Car Park, Gangtok	0.00	600.00
32	Garbage Disposal Project, Gangtok	0.00	200.00
33	TSP for Urban Development	0.00	175.95
34	SCSP for Urban Development	0.00	71.76
2216	8(ii) Urban Housing		
35	Social Housing	160.00	14.20
36	TSP for Housing	0.00	4.60
37	SCSP for Housing	0.00	1.20
38	Assistance to SHDB	0.00	100.00
2215	7(iv) Urban Sanitation		
39	Urban Drainage and Sanitation	100.00	5.68
40	TSP for Water Supply & Sanitation	0.00	4.60
41	SCSP for Water Supply & Sanitation	0.00	1.20
T O T A L :		12500.00	5921.00

1. GARBAGE DISPOSAL:

This has been the most important function of the department as it directly affects the health of its citizen. The increasing generation of solid waste is a growing problem in all cities. Uncollected garbage is not only visually ugly, it also causes diseases. Dumping garbage into landfills is not an attractive option in our land scarce cities and should be minimized. It would be most appropriate to persuade our citizens to segregate wastes at home into recyclable products.

With the increase in tourist traffic and local population there has been proportionate increase in the quantum of garbage and wastes in the town and bazaar areas. This is one of the major problem of all the modern towns in

India. The fleet of garbage disposal trucks have to be kept always on the road and replacement of old vehicles by new ones is routine. Public demand is increasing for removal of garbage even from peripheral rural areas. In an attempt to introduce scientific disposal of solid degradable waste by converting them into composts, the department has completed the Garbage Plant at Martam with the support from the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India for the towns in East District. Similar kind of garbage plant for South and West District has also been sanctioned with the major funding done by the Central Pollution Control Board.

During the year 2007-08, the department has been carrying out the function efficiently with a provision of Rs.50.00 lakh for the whole of Sikkim. However, this provision seems to be inadequate and would have to be supplemented during the course of the year to the extent of Rs.20.00 lakh. A demonstration solid waste management project is ongoing at Sipshu with the 75% assistance from Central Pollution Control Board out of the total sanctioned cost of Rs.250.00 lakh.

During the year 2008-09, after the formation of Municipalities, this function would be transferred to these ULB's in 11 towns which would be Municipalised. For the remaining towns and RMC's, the department would continue the function with projected allocation of Rs.40.00 lakh under Plan.

2. UPKEEP OF TOWN :

The State Government has taken a decision to beautify the main hub of Gangtok Town, the capital city. The roads are being improved and the MG Marg is being treated with stone flooring and other landscape elements to make it more attractive. Bodhi Marg Road, Tibet Road, Thana Road and the New Market Road is being presently improved. The sewerage and water

supply lines along these roads are also being relaid for greater capacity and design time span.

During the year 2008-09, the allocation under JNNURM for the Mission City is expected to be enhanced and ambitious projects to decongest inner Gangtok City Areas with integrated parking facilities, road improvement, provision of better civic amenities will be taken up. The Slum Areas (underdeveloped areas) would be improved under the BSUP component. The Integrated Development of Old Slaughter House Slum Area at a total cost of Rs.3.27 crores has already been approved by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee under the Central Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation Ministry, GoI and will be executed during this year itself and spill over to the year 2008-09.

3. PARKS AND GARDENS:

No parks and Gardens could be taken up during 2007-08. However, during the year 2008-09, a projection of Rs.30.00 lakh has been made towards creation of parks and gardens to give its citizens a healthy environment. Transfer of funds would also be made to ULB's for the purpose.

4. LAND ACQUISITION:

The long standing liability of the department regarding the acquisition of Sokeythang Land amounting to Rs.2.17 crores has been defrayed during the year and the land has been taken over by the department. The department is presently in process for finding private agencies who could develop the area on PPP basis under the agreed terms and conditions.

During the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs.2.00 crores is being projected for various land acquisitions specially for Chakung Township Development. Transfers would also be made to ULB's to enable them to continue the development process in their respective areas.

5. PARKING PLACE:

The department in last ten years has constructed numerous parking places to ease the problem of parking specially in Gangtok. It is in Gangtok that the deficiency of parking is felt the most. However, the pace of development is such that these parking places has not been sufficient to cater to even the immediate needs.

During the year 2007-08, no provision towards parking facility could be provided. However, during the year 2008-09, the first priority of the department will be defray the long standing liability of Rs.3.00 crore towards the construction of parking Place at IOC Deorali. Another Rs.71.00 lakh has been projected for transfers to ULB's and also for provision of State Share towards Central Schemes for Parking.

6. SLUM DEVELOPMENT:

With the discontinuance of National Slum Development Programme from the year 2005-06, the department has been facing problems in fixing and achieving the target under Slum Improvement as it has not been able to make exclusive provision for the scheme. This is an important scheme and has to be reported monthly to the Central Government under the Twenty Point Programme. The target for the year 2007-08 is 5000 beneficiaries and the department has been taking up schemes under Non-Plan and SJSRY for Slum Improvement to achieve the target. The BSUP Scheme at

Old Slaughter House Slum Area would also help in achieving the target for this year.

During the year 2008-09, a token provision of Rs.9.64 lakh has been projected (including ULB Transfer). The activities for the scheme , it is expected , will be supplemented by sanction of schemes under BSUP and IHSDP component of JNNURM Scheme.The target for the year has been provisionally kept at 10,500 beneficiaries which would be calibrated and revised as per actual receipt of fund.

7. SOCIAL HOUSING:

A four unit Social Housing at Tashiding has been completed during the year and it is proposed to take up 6 unit EWS Housing at Damthang for this year which would spill over to the year 2008-09 at a total cost of Rs.22.00 lakh.Housing scheme under the BSUP Project at Old Slaughter House Slum Area for Slum Dwellers would also supplemented the achievement of the State Government towards provision of EWS Housing where a total number of 52 units have been proposed.

8. OFFICE COMPLEX:

With the expected formation of Gangtok Municipal Corporation during 2008-09 and the State Government's decision to provide the present UD&HD Office building to GMC, UD&HD will be required to build its own Office Complex. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.200.00 lakh has been tentatively reflected under Plan.

9. TOWN PLANNING:

Till the year 2007-08, there has been no separate provision for the Town Planning function of the department like surveys, instruments etc.which

would bring about efficiency. The provision under Town Planning was meant for meeting the salaries only. Even with the formation of ULB's, the major town planning decisions would be taken by the department and hence felt necessary that the section be adequately strengthened. A provision of Rs.100.00 lakh has been tentatively projected for 2008-09 to take up works like demarcation of town areas which require immediate attention. This provision also includes the transfers to be made to ULB's and earmarking for TSP and SCSP.

10.SWARNA JAYANTI SAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA:

This is one of the most important urban poverty alleviation schemes being implemented by the department. The present programme was started in 1997. It seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures and provide wages through implementation of infrastructure schemes. The programme has two major components of URBAN SELF EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (USEP) and URBAN WAGE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (UWEP). The programme is targeted to the BPL families residing in the urban areas. The various components of the scheme are as follows:

1. Skill Development and Training
2. Loan Subsidy
3. DWCUA Subsidy
4. Thrift and Credit Society
5. Urban Wage Employment Programme
6. Community Structure

Certain targets have been set under the programme for the Eleventh Plan with a total allocation of Rs.8.00 crores comprising of Rs.6.00 crores as Central Share and Rs.2.00 crores as State Share. It will also take into account the Prime Minister's Fifteen Point Programme for the upliftment of marginalized sections of the urban society consisting of Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste and Other Backward Classes.

For the Annual Plan 2007-08, the State Share towards the scheme was only Rs.10.00 lakh under the Central Allocation of Rs.43.00 lakh. As per the revised guidelines the funding pattern between the Centre and the State is to be made 90:10%CSS from 75:25%CSS. Accordingly the provision (State Share) for the year 2008-09 has been reflected as Rs.20.00 lakh in order to avail of Central Contribution to the extent of Rs.180.00 lakh.

11. IMPLEMENTATION OF 74TH AMMENDMENT:

The department of Urban Development and Housing being the nodal agency to overlook the formation and functioning of Urban Local Bodies has been working on the nitty gritty that would facilitate the formation of these bodies. The Sikkim Municipalities Act 1995 has been revised and the new bill has already been passed in the August Assembly. The department is now on the verge of completion of necessary rules and manuals to be followed by the ULB's. The demarcation of municipal boundaries has since been completed and the delimitation and reservation process is about to be complete. The conduct of election has been tentatively fixed by the end of April, 2008.

As against the Eleventh Plan Projection of Rs.500.00 lakh, the department has projected a nominal amount of Rs.10.00 lakh for the year 2008-09 to meet the contingent expenses on the processes to be completed to facilitate the election.

12. SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION:

In order to carry out development works in various towns it is necessary to know the various profiles of the town like geographical conditions, total area, population(updated), existing infrastructures, important database and its updation, general weather conditions, open v/s built up area ratio etc. Except for few, most of the towns in Sikkim is lagging behind in this aspect. With ambitious projects being extended to these towns, it is only practical to have survey and investigation done with most modern methods available. In order to achieve this goal a tentative provision of Rs.1.00 crore had been proposed for the Eleventh Plan.

No provision could be made during the year 2007-08. However, during the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed which also includes transfers to ULB's.

13. INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT:

Except for few towns like Gangtok, Namchi and Ravangla, most of the towns in Sikkim has been largely neglected in terms of provision of infrastructure. This has been due to inadequate provision to answer to the demands. With Central Funding expectation in the perspective for the major towns, it would be advisable to make allocation for the smaller towns.

Keeping in view the funding under JNNURM for Mission and Non-Mission Cities, a provision of Rs.100.00 lakh has been projected for the year 2008-09 as against the Eleventh Plan projection of Rs.2000.00 lakh.

14.IDSMT SCHEMES:

There are five ongoing and continuing IDSMT Schemes of the Tenth Five Year Plan period which needs to be given priority and completed by the year 2008-09. These schemes are being implemented at Jorethang, Pakyong, Rongli, Soreng and Geyzing.

The Central Ministry has released only the first instalments towards these schemes and due to late implementation the remaining central contribution would not be forthcoming. The Central Ministry has declared 2006-07 as the cut off year for central releases towards all the IDSMT Schemes of the Tenth Five Year Plan. They have also specifically requested the State Governments implementing these schemes to fund all the balance expenditure from their own resources.

For the Eleventh Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs,170.00 lakh has been reflected. However with this latest decision of the Central Ministry(TCPO), the projection for the year 2008-09 has been projected at Rs.276.00 lakh.

15. JNNURM :

This scheme of JNNURM is the single largest initiative taken by the Central Government towards improving the urban infrastructure and governance with an estimated outlay of Rs.50,000 crores.However, the allocation for Sikkim for all the four components of the scheme as approved by the Planning Commission is measly Rs.10.89 crores.The department has made representation to the Planning Commission, Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for enhancing the allocation under the scheme and the same is

under consideration by the Ministries. Infact this point was placed before the August House that had gathered at the DRDO Auditorium, New Delhi for review of JNNURM Schemes during October, 2007 by the Hon'ble Minister, Shri.D.D.Bhutia and attended by Shri.Tobjor Dorji, Secretary and other senior departmental officers. The Central ACA Allocation for the year 2007-08 is only Rs.1.20 crores.

With these development in the background, the projection under ACA allocation of JNNURM has been kept at Rs.45.00 crores for the year 2008-09 The support from the State Plan has been projected at Rs.10 crores.

16. GRANT TO URBAN LOCAL BODIES:

With the implementation of the provisions of the 74th Constitutional Ammendment, Urban Local Bodies for 11 towns in Sikkim including Gangtok would be formed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The formation of ULB's has become doubly important in order to access maximum funds under various schemes of the Central Government. The election to these local bodies is expected to take place during the month of April, 2008 tentatively. One Municipal Corporation for Gangtok City, two Municipality for Singtam and Jorethang and eight other Nagar Panchayats has been proposed to be formed.

It should be well appreciated that these ULB's in their initial years would have lot of limitation in terms of resources and capacity. It should be the endeavor of the State Govt. to extend maximum possible help to these bodies both financially and physically. With this view in mind, a tentative allocation of Rs.5.00 crores has been proposed for the Eleventh Plan . Since it is expected that these bodies will be in position from the year 2008-09, a

tentative allocation of funds under various schemes as grants-in-aid has been proposed for the year 2008-09. The details of the allocation are as per the following table:

GRANTS TO URBAN LOCAL BODIES 2008-09:

(Rs.in.lakh)

Code	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-2012 Proposed Outlay	Annual Plan 2008-09 Proposed Outlay	Of Which Grant to Urban Local Bodies
1	2	3	4	5
	XI. SOCIAL SERVICES			
	8. Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects & Slum Area Development)			
2217				
1	Garbage Disposal	775.00	100.00	60.00
2	Upkeep of Towns	1000.00	40.00	21.60
3	Construction of Parks and Gardens	150.00	30.00	18.00
4	Land Acquisition	1000.00	200.00	120.00
5	Parking Place	2000.00	371.00	60.00
6	Slum Development	300.00	9.64	5.78
7	Social Housing	160.00	14.20	0.00
8	Urban Drainage and Sanitation	100.00	14.20	8.31
9	Office Complex	300.00	200.00	0.00
10	Town Planning	215.00	72.00	42.60
11	SJSRY (State Share)	200.00	20.00	0.00
12	Direction and Administration	930.00	210.00	0.00
13	Implementation of 74th Amendment	500.00	0.00	0.00
14	Survey and Investigation	100.00	40.00	21.60
15	Infrastructural Development	2000.00	71.00	42.60
16	Spillover IDSMT Schemes(SS)	170.00	276.00	0.00
17	JNNURM (ACA)			
a	Infrastructure & Governance	0.00	0.00	0.00
b	Basic Services for Urban Poor	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	UIDSSMT (ACA)	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	IHSDP (ACA)	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	State Share for JNNURM	1000.00	1000.00	0.00
21	Grant to Urban Local Bodies	1000.00	0.00	0.00

<i>(Rs.in.lakh)</i>				
Code	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan 2007-2012 Proposed Outlay	Annual Plan 2008-09 Proposed Outlay	Of Which Grant to Urban Local Bodies
1	2	3	4	5
28	Externally Aided Project	0.00	300.00	0.00
29	Community Centre, Singtam	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	TSP for Urban Development	0.00	175.95	0.00
31	TSP for Housing	0.00	4.60	0.00
32	TSP for Water Supply & Sanitation	0.00	4.60	0.00
33	SCSP for Urban Development	0.00	71.76	0.00
34	SCSP for Housing	0.00	1.20	0.00
35	SCSP for Water Supply & Sanitation	0.00	1.20	0.00
36	Solid Waste Management(Project) State Share for Mane	0.00	71.00	0.00
37	Chokerling,Ravangla	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Improvement Works at Gangtok Bazar	0.00	500.00	0.00
30	Construction of City Centre, Namchi	0.00	200.00	0.00
31	Upgradation/Development of Car Park, Gangtok	0.00	600.00	0.00
32	Garbage Disposal Project, Gtk	0.00	200.00	0.00
T O T A L :		12500.00	5921.00	418.49

17.E-GOVERNANCE:

Today's world is ruled by Information Technology. Computer Hardware and software has made life easy in every sphere of life and the government systems and procedures is no exception. Proper use of the technology would save a lot of time and increase the efficiency of the organization by providing fast and reliable information. The computerization has made their inroads into the government administration in bits and pieces and therefore, has not been able to create the desired effect. E-governance is the buzzword and the Central government itself is stressing on the State Government to adopt the method of e-governance.

The department proposes to implement e-governance in the Eleventh Plan to simplify the system of service delivery. In particular, such a step would be instrumental in bringing about efficiency in tax collection, trade licenses issue and renewal, site allotments and regularization, sanitation fees, rents, collection of parking fees, bazaar toll etc. For the Eleventh Plan the financial proposition is kept at Rs.1.00 crore. No provision could be kept for the Annual Plan 2007-08. However the Annual Plan Projection for 2008-09 including ULB transfers is kept at Rs.20.00 lakhs.

18. ASSISTANCE TO SHDB:

The decision to wind up the Sikkim Housing and Development Board has already been taken by the Cabinet. The process of winding up has taken time due to policy decision of retrenchment of present officers and staffs. The modalities for retrenchment policy is being worked out and an amount of Rs.100.00 lakh has been projected during the year 2008-09 to meet up the cost of "Golden Handshake" to be provided to the retrenched personnel.

19. NABARD:

No projections under NABARD has been made in the Draft Eleventh Five Year Plan document of the department. However during the year 2007-08, two schemes under NABARD has been sanctioned namely Vegetable Stalls at Namchi and Pay and Use Toilets at various location of South West District. The provision for the year 2007-08 is Rs.400.00 lakhs. Many Projects to be funded under NABARD is being submitted to the Government in view of which the NABARD allocation has been projected at Rs.600.00 lakh. The equivalent State Share at the rate of 30% which is

Rs.250.00 lakh would be required to be reflected in the Annual Plan 2008-09.

20. TRAINING/CAPACITY BUILDING:

As per the State Government policy, 2% of the Plan Budget has been earmarked for Training/Capacity Building(TCB) during the year 2007-08 which is Rs.18.77 lakh. Various training programmes has been initiated by the department both for the public and departmental personnel. For the year 2008-09, similar projections would be made to enhance the human resources.

21. EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECT:

As explained in the Eleventh Plan write-up, ADB has been presently identified for external funding to the extent of Rs.120.00 crores. The feasibility study and the project report for Gangtok Development Project has already been prepared by ADB. The scheme was to be initiated during 2007-08 and the EAP allocation of Rs.9.00 crores has been made , but due to some reason or the other ,could not take off. The process of inviting ADB for funding is being pursued. It is expected that the project would be initiated during 2008-09 and accordingly Rs.3.00 crores has been projected.

22. COMMUNITY CENTRE, SINGTAM:

As per the Government decision, the Community Centre at Singtam which had been abandoned since a long time due to want of funds, has been re-initiated by the department with an estimated cost of Rs.97.00 lakh. The project is being executed and would be complete by the end of year 2007-08.

23. TSP AND SCSP:

It has become a statutory obligation to formulate Tribal Sub Plan and Scheduled caste Sub Plan. Development and empowerment of socially disadvantaged groups is a commitment enshrined in the Constitution. In order to ensure that the people of these communities are given a fair deal in the development process and also to uplift their living conditions, schemes have to be earmarked to cater to their needs. While bringing the SC, ST and other backward classes to national level may take time, certain aspects of the backwardness need to be immediately set right. There is a need to effectively implement the special component Plan and the Tribal Sub Plan both at the Central and State level.

The strategy of the department during the Eleventh Plan would be to earmark need based funds for these components on all the applicable schemes subject to minimum limits. For TSP the minimum limit would be 23% and for SCSP would be 6%. All the towns in the State would be classified under Tribal and Scheduled caste areas as per the dominant population in that area.

For the year 2007-08, an amount of Rs.181.70 lakh under TSP and Rs.50.99 lakh under SCSP has been provided in the Annual Plan. Various works for the development of ST and SC has been put up to the Government for sanction and will be executed during this year itself. An amount of Rs.18.20 lakh under TSP and Rs.28.86 lakh under SCSP would be spilled over to the year 2008-09 to complete the works.

For the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs.185.15 lakh for TSP and Rs.74.16 lakh for SCSP has been projected. The spillover amount for the works sanctioned during 2007-08 would also be funded under this provision. The

TSP and SCSP component in all the applicable schemes has been earmarked on the basis of 23% towards welfare of Tribal population and 6% towards upliftment of Schedule Caste in the Urban Centres. These allocation has been made in the Urban Development, Water Supply and Sanitation and Housing Sectors being looked after by the department.

The following table gives the projected allocation under TSP and SCSP.

TSP AND SCSP PROJECTED ALLOCATION 2008-098:

(Rs.in.lakh)

Code	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	Annual Plan 2008-09 Proposed Outlay	TSP Grant 23.00%	SCSP Grant 6%
1	2	3	4	5
	XI. SOCIAL SERVICES			
2217	8. Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects & Slum Area Development)			
1	Garbage Disposal	100.00	0.00	0.00
2	Upkeep of Towns	50.00	11.50	3.00
3	Construction of Parks and Gardens	30.00	0.00	0.00
4	Land Acquisition	200.00	0.00	0.00
5	Parking Place	400.00	23.00	6.00
6	Slum Development	50.00	11.50	28.86
7	Social Housing	20.00	4.60	1.20
8	Urban Drainage and Sanitation	20.00	4.60	1.20
9	Office Complex	200.00	0.00	0.00
10	Town Planning	100.00	23.00	6.00
11	SJSRY (State Share)	20.00	0.00	0.00
12	Direction and Administration	210.00	0.00	0.00
13	Implementation of 74th Ammendment	10.00	0.00	0.00
14	Survey and Investigation	50.00	11.50	3.00
15	Infrastructural Development	100.00	23.00	6.00
16	Spillover IDSMT Schemes(SS)	276.00	0.00	0.00
17	JNNURM (ACA)			
a	Infrastructure & Governance	0.00	0.00	0.00
b	Basic Services for Urban Poor	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	UIDSSMT (ACA)	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	IHSDP (ACA)	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	State Share for JNNURM	1000.00	0.00	0.00
21	Grant to Urban Local Bodies	0.00	0.00	0.00

Code	Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	Annual Plan 2008-09 Proposed Outlay	TSP Grant 23.00%	(Rs.in.lakh) SCSP Grant 6%
1	2	3	4	5
29	Community Centre, Singtam	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	TSP for Urban Development	NA	0.00	0.00
31	TSP for Housing	NA	0.00	0.00
32	TSP for Water Supply & Sanitation	NA	0.00	0.00
33	SCSP for Urban Development	NA	0.00	0.00
34	SCSP for Housing	NA	0.00	0.00
35	SCSP for Water Supply & Sanitation	NA	0.00	0.00
36	Solid Waste Management(Project) State Share for Mane	100.00	23.00	6.00
37	Chokerling,Ravangla	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	Improvement Works at Gangtok Bazar	500.00	0.00	0.00
39	Construction of City Centre, Namchi	200.00	0.00	0.00
40	Upgradation/Development of Car Park, Gangtok	600.00	0.00	0.00
41	Garbage Disposal Project, Gtk	200.00	0.00	0.00
T O T A L :		5921.00	185.15	74.16

24.SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (PROJECT):

The Solid Waste Disposal and Treatment is a priority sector. A plan is being drawn to have a treatment plant for the South and West District and also augment the facilities presently available in the East District. On the basis of this priority, a detailed project report is being prepared to be submitted to the Central Ministry for funding under JNNURM. The State Share needed towards these schemes will be funded from the projected funds of Rs.100.00 lakh kept under this head.

25.BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

With the towns of Rongli, Chungthang, Uttarey and Dentam being brought under the ambit of implementation of Border Area Development Programme, the department proposes to take up developmental activities in these areas to improve the Urban Services. Upto the end of Tenth Plan, no BADP schemes have been implemented by the department.

It is proposed to take up schemes like construction of storm water drains, footpaths, carpeting, garbage disposal works, landslip protection, public toilets etc. under the programme. No schemes could be taken up during 2007-08. For the year 2008-09, it is proposed to take up the following schemes:

Name of the Town	Amount in lakhs
1. Chungthang	Rs.75.00 lakhs
2. Uttarey	Rs.50.00 lakhs

26.IMPROVEMENT WORKS AT GANGTOK:

Various improvement works are being taken up at Gangtok to create world class malls and infrastructure. The remodeling of Mahatma Gandhi Marg has already been taken up and for the year 2008-09, the annual provision under State Plan has been projected at Rs.500.00 lakh.

27.CONSTRUCTION OF CITY CENTRE AT NAMCHI:

Construction of City Center at Namchi has long been pursued by the department and a detailed project report for the scheme has already been submitted for funding under Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources. However, the sanction of the project has been appreciably delayed. It is therefore, projected that the scheme would be initiated during

2008-09 with an allocation of Rs.200.00 lakh under State Plan. The total estimated cost of the project as per 2002 prices was Rs.800.00 lakh.

28.UPGRADATION OF CAR PARK AT GANGTOK:

The DEVELOPMENT of parking places to accommodate the ever increasing population of automobiles on the city roads to reduce congestion has always been stressed by the department even in the Tenth Five Year Plan. Three parking places namely, Old Children Car Park, IOC Deoralu Car Park and Old West Point Car Park was developed during the Tenth Plan Period. However, these parking places has not been able to sufficiently address the problem. It is therefore, proposed that more parking places would have to be developed in Gangtok and for the year 2008-09 , an amount of Rs.600.00 lakh has been projected.

29.GARBAGE DISPOSAL PROJECT, GANGTOK:

A Garbage Disposal Plant at Martam under the 10% lumpsum provision for the North Eastern States of the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India has already been commissioned. An augmentation of the present facilities needs to be taken up on priority. It is also necessary to make the collection machinery efficiently coupled with public awareness campaign. An amount of Rs.200.00 lakh has been projected for the purpose during the year 2008-09 from the State Plan. This amount may also be used as State Share for leveraging funds for the various central schemes on garbage management.